

COMMENT

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 Gatsha 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 SACC 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.

Daily News 26/6/85

Priest refused entry

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)

• Regering se stap skerp gekritiseer

Beeld 27/6/85

SA trek biskop se visum terug

DIE visum van kardinaal Paulo Arns, aartsbiskop van São Paulo, Brasilië, om Suid-Afrika te besoek, is eergister ter elfder ure deur die Suid-Afrikaanse regering teruggetrek.

Kardinaal Arns wat gister in Suid-Afrika sou aankom, sou die gas wees van die End Conscription Campaign (ECC) en die Konferensie van Suider-Afrikaanse Biskoppe.

Hy sou as deel van sy besoek aan Suid-Afrika onder meer by twee geleenthede die ECC se saamtrek vir vrede op die kampus van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand toegesprek het.

Enkele ure voordat die kardinaal uit São Paulo sou vertrek het, het amptenare van die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in Brasilië hom besoek. Hulle wou 'n geskrewe onderneming van hom hê dat hy nie die saamtrek van die ECC sou toesprek nie en hom nie sal inmeng in binnelandse sake in Suid-Afrika nie.

OM ANDER REDES

Die amptenare het aangevoer dat hy in sy aansoek om 'n visum net genoem het dat hy Suid-Afrika wil besoek vir kerksake en as toeris.

Kardinaal Arns het geweier om die onderneming te teken omdat dit volgens hom sy vryheid sou beperk. Sy visum is dadelik teruggetrek.

Mnr. Pik Botha, Minister van Buitelandse Sake, het gisteraand in Pretoria aan Sapa gesê die visum was dadelik uitgereik, maar dat dit teruggetrek is nadat 'n berig laat blyk het dat kardinaal Arns ook om ander redes wou kom as sy verklaring dat hy die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk in Suid-Afrika wou besoek.

"Toe hy oor dié berig ingelig word, het hy ontken dat hy enigiets van die veldtog weet. Hy het aan ons

konsul-generaal in São Paulo gesê hy sal hom nooit inmeng by die binnelandse sake van enige land nie. Uit navrae het dit egter geblyk dat hy in der waarheid uitgenooi was om aan die veldtog deel te neem en om deelnemers aan die veldtog toe te spreek."

JUL STRYD ONS S'N

In 'n verklaring sê die kardinaal die president van Brasilië het reeds sy ontevredenheid met die stap aan die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassadeur oorgegedra.

"Dit is duidelik dat jul regering nie tevrede is met net die ongeregtheid wat hy op sy mense en buurstate afdwing nie. Nou verhinder hy ook 'n vriendskaplike besoek van 'n biskop en kardinaal van Brasilië selfs al is hy 'n lid van die onafhanklike VVO-komitee vir menseregte.

"My vriende, jul stryd is meer as ooit ons stryd. Jul mag sal met die steun van baie ander al hoe meer word. Die liefde vir 'n mens se land kan nie deur wapens vernietig word nie," sê kardinaal Arns.

Die terugtrekking van sy visum is gister gekritiseer deur onder andere mev. Helen Suzman van die PFP, dr. Beyers Naudé van die SARK, die UDF, mev. Sheena Duncan van die Black Sash, eerw. Peter Storey, president van die Metodistekerk in Suid-Afrika en die Biskoppekonferensie van die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk.

Dr. Naudé, hoofsekretaris van die SARK, het gesê "die terugtrekking van kardinaal Arns se visum kan net gesien word as 'n teken dat die Regering die kardinaal se boodskap van vrede en sy afsku van geweld as 'n bevestiging van die geregverdigde teenstand van jong Suid-Afrikaners teen die stelsel van diensplig vrees".

Trip off as cardinal refuses to be 'gagged'

Star City Late 27/6/85

+ Star Press

SAO PAULO - Cardinal Arns of Sao Paulo said yesterday he cancelled a visit to South Africa because authorities there wanted him to "keep silent on moral issues".

was in fact invited to participate in an 'End of Conscription Campaign,' a matter which is highly controversial and sensitive in South Africa and which has strong political connotations.

He said that hours before his scheduled flight to Johannesburg on Tuesday, the South African consulate in Sao Paulo "asked me to sign a statement promising not to participate in a campaign against military conscription or in any other event that could be considered to be political in nature.

"Cardinal Arns was requested to give assurances he would not participate in events connected with the campaign. This, he declined to do and was told the South African authorities could not accept his participation in an event which is an internal South African concern."

"I refuse to sign any document that forces me into absolute silence on moral issues," he said.

Last night, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria Cardinal Arns, was immediately given a visa when he asked for one, but it was withdrawn when reports suggested he was visiting for reasons other than his stated one. - Sapa.

The South African ambassador, Mr Alex van Zyl said: "It was understood the visit would be for pastoral purposes. However, it has now been established the cardinal

has been determined.

Peace festival planned

Daily News Reporter

26/6/85

A PEACE festival, aimed at stopping military call-up in South Africa and organised by the End Conscription Campaign, will take place in Johannesburg at the end of June.

At the festival will be Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Miss Carol Tongue, English Labour Party member of the European Parliament.

South African speakers include Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Beyers Naude and leaders of the United Democratic Front.

Archbishop has visa withdrawn

Citizen 27/6/85

THE Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Brazil, Cardinal Paulo Arns, has been refused permission to visit South Africa by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Cardinal Arns, who is Archbishop of the largest Catholic archdiocese in the world, was to arrive in Johannesburg yesterday afternoon, as a guest of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference (SACBC) and the End Conscription Committee (ECC).

By STEPHANÉ
BOTHMA and Sapa

"But, hours before the Cardinal was scheduled to depart from Sao Paulo, he was visited by officials from the South African Consulate in Brazil," a spokesman for the ECC said yesterday afternoon.

According to the Cardinal, who spoke to a member of the ECC after the visit by the officials, they wanted a written undertaking from him (Cardinal Arns) that he

would not speak at the ECC Peace Festival which starts tomorrow, nor involve himself in the "affairs of the country".

The Cardinal was to have spoken on two occasions at the Peace Festival of the ECC, to be held at Wits University on June 28 to June 30. He was to have left for Rome on Saturday, June 30.

Last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha said that Cardinal Arns had applied to

TO PAGE 2

Citizen
27/6/85

Archbishop's visa

FROM PAGE 1

the SA Consul General in Sao Paulo some two weeks ago for a visa and "to visit the Catholic Church in SA". He was immediately given a visa for a visit for this purpose.

"A report in the Press suggested however, that the Cardinal would be coming to SA 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 said enquiries had revealed that he had, in fact, been invited to participate in the ECC campaign and that he was scheduled to address a

gathering organised by the ECC.

In these circumstances he was asked for a written undertaking that he would not participate in any way in the ECC function.

"He refused to give a written undertaking 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 restriction on his activities in SA. His visa was thereupon withdrawn.

"Cardinal Arns will always be welcome to visit SA for pastoral purposes," Mr Botha added.

The ECC spokesman said Cardinal Arns, who is recognised internationally for his human rights campaign during the 20 years of military rule in Brazil,

refused to give the written undertaking, stating that it would be a restriction of his freedom.

His visa was immediately withdrawn.

In a statement made in Sao Paulo, the Cardinal said that the President of Brazil had conveyed his displeasure about the withdrawal of the visa to the Ambassador of South Africa and that the international Press had also been informed about "all that has happened."

Reacting to the news yesterday, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, said that the South African Government had become "notorious" for refusing visas to respected church leaders of the world who wished to visit the country.

The Rev Peter Storey, President of the Methodist Church of Southern

Africa reacted by saying that "no church leader could possibly accept a condition which limited his freedom to speak on behalf of the Gospel."

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, yesterday said that by preventing Cardinal Arns from coming to the Festival for Peace highlighted the fact that the Government was aware that many young South Africans were not prepared to fight for a cause they believed to be unjust.

The Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Reginald Ormond, who spoke on behalf of the Administrative Board of the Bishop's Conference, said that the ban was a "grievous disappointment".

"Cardinal Arns is just the sort of person that South Africa needs in its present crisis."



End Conscription Committee organiser Laurie Nathan (left), South African Catholic Bishops' Conference secretary-general Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa (centre) and Johannesburg's Bishop Reginald Orsmond yesterday hit out at South Africa's refusal to allow Brazilian Catholic Cardinal Paulo Arns into the country. At a Press conference in Johannesburg, the ECC declared its anger over "action taken against a man of peace who would have made an important contribution to our vision of a world free from violence and suffering". The SACBC described the Cardinal as a man "totally dedicated to human rights and the liberation of the poor and oppressed, motivated by a deep Christian commitment and characterised by a warm, affectionate and cheerful disposition". The United Democratic Front lauded the Cardinal's refusal to sign an undertaking not to participate in political events in South Africa. This had been demanded by the Government.

STAR (Africa) 27/7/85 ● Picture: Karen Sandison.

SA wanted silence on moral issues — cardinal

SAO PAULO — Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns of Brazil said yesterday he had cancelled a visit to South Africa because the South African authorities wanted him to "keep silent on moral issues".

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

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

He said that hours before his scheduled flight to Johannesburg, the South African consulate in Sao Paulo had asked him to sign a statement promising not to participate in a campaign against military conscription or in any other event that could be considered to be political in nature.

"I refuse to sign any document that forces me into absolute silence on moral issues," Cardinal Arns, an outspoken human rights defender, said.

The South African ambassador, Mr Alex Van Zyl said: "It was understood that the visit would be for pastoral purposes.

"However, it has now been established that the cardinal was in fact invited to participate in an End of Conscription Campaign, a matter which is highly controversial and sensitive in South Africa and which has strong political connotations.

"Cardinal Arns was requested to

give assurances that he would not participate in events connected with the campaign. This he declined to do.

"He was therefore informed that the South African authorities could not accept his participation in an event which is an internal South African concern," the ambassador said.

Cardinal Arns said he had planned to speak on "world conflicts and the need for peace".

Last night the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said that Cardinal Arns 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".

South Africa had 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 to 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." — Sapa-Associated Press.

Opponent of call-up detained

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.

Proseker 27/6/85

SA cancels visa for cardinal

Cape Times 27/6/85

JOHANNESBURG. — and neighbouring countries".

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

"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

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 Shandoer, 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."

27/6/85

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

Wye reaksie

Die Veredeling 27/6/85

ná SA kardinaal weier

Marlene Kromberg

JOHANNESBURG — Die terugtrekking van die visum van kardinaal Paulo Arns, aartsbiskop van Sao Paulo, Brasilië, op die laaste nippertjie voor sy besoek aan Suid-Afrika, gaan moontlik 'n internasionale diplomatieke voorval veroorsaak.

Só het mnr. Laurie Nathan, nasionale organiseerder van die ECC, (End Conscription Campaign) gister by 'n perskonferensie gesê.

Die president van Brasilië het glo reeds formeel beswaar aangeteken by die Suid-Afrikaanse Departement van Buitelandse Sake, het hy gesê.

Die kardinaal is sover bekend die hooggeplaaste geestelike van die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk wat nog na Suid-Afrika genooi is. Hy sou gistermiddag op die Lughawe Jan Smuts aankom. Hy is egter kort voor sy vertrek uit Sao Paulo deur amptenare van die Suid-Afrikaanse konsulaat in kennis gestel dat sy visum teruggetrek is.

Kardinaal Arns het geweier om die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering die versekering te gee dat hy hom nie met landsake sou inmeng nie en gevolglik is sy visum gekanselleer, het biskop R. Orsmond, van Johannesburg gesê.

Die kardinaal sou die gas wees van die Suid-Afrikaanse Roomse biskopskonferensie

die ECC. Hy sou dié naweek die spreker wees van die vredesfees van die ECC in Johannesburg. Dié organisasie beywer hom vir die afskaffing van verpligte militêre opleiding en beskou die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag as 'n instrument waardeur apartheid bevorder word.

Kardinaal Arns sou Saterdag 'n besoek aan 'n hervestigingsgebied in KwaNdebele bring. Op 'n vraag of die Departement van Buitelandse Sake ingelig is van die kardinaal se voorgenome besoek aan KwaNdebele, het biskop Orsmond gesê dat dit onaanvaarbaar is om elke besonderheid van die reisplanne te verskaf.

Dit word aanvaar dat 'n biskoplike uitnodiging betrokkeheid by die biskoppe se bedrywighede sal insluit en in dié geval word 'n „hervestigingskamp” soos in KwaNdebele as deel van die kerk se werkterrein beskou, het biskop Orsmond gesê.

Kardinaal Arns is aartsbiskop van die grootste Rooms-Katolieke aartsbisdom in die wêreld en word glo internasionaal as 'n man van vrede beskou. Hy was aktief betrokke by die stryd om menseregte gedurende die 20 jaar lange militêre diktatorskap in Brasilië.

Op 'n vraag of die kardinaal reeds met Sam Njumo van SWAPO geskakel het, het vader Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, sekretaris-generaal

van die Suider-Afrikaanse Rooms biskopskonferensie, gesê hy dink nie so nie. Eers na die perskonferensie het mnr. Nathan melding gemaak van die vryheidsstryd in Suid-Afrika en Namibië.

Die ECC is voornemens om deur sy vredesfees homself te integreer by die wêreldwye beweging wat hom beywer vir die belindiging van verpligte militêre opleiding, het mnr. Nathan gesê.

Etlike boodskappe is by die perskonferensie voorgelees, o.m. van die UDF. Dié het gesê dat die weiering van 'n visum aan kardinaal Arns 'n oopvlekking van die leuens is dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering Christelik is.

● In 'n boodskap van die kardinaal self het hy bevestig dat die Brasiliaanse president sy minste teen die Suid-Afrikaanse regering kenne gegee het en dat die internasionale media reeds in kennis gestel is van die gebeurtenis.

● Die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, mr. Pik Botha, het gister gesê die kardinaal se sum is aanvanklik dadelik aan hom toegeken maar toe dit bekend word hy het bykomende bedoelings, is hy daarvoor genader.

Die visum is ingetrek nadat die kardinaal geweier het om enige beperkings op sy besoek aan Suid-Afrika te aanvaar.



DIE groep swart kinders sou die kardinaal van Sao Paulo gister by die Lughawe Jan Smuts verwelkom het. In plaas daarvan het hulle ook die perskonferensie in sy afwesigheid bygewoon. Almal het geweet waarvoor staan ECC, maar slegs een of twee het geweet wie kardinaal Arns is. 'n Amptenaar het die kinders vinnig en ferm kom weghaal toe DIE VADERLAND met hulle begin gesels het.

Cardinal takes a stand

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 SA for reasons other than his stated one, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said this week.

Mr Botha, in a statement to SAPA, said Cardinal Arns of Brazil who applied to the South African Consul General in Sao Paulo about two weeks ago for a visa, to visit the Cath-

olic Church in South Africa".

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

But a report in Press suggested the cardinal would be coming to South Africa "for another purpose as well — namely, to participate in the end conscription campaign".

Invited

"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.

"Enquiries revealed,

however, that he (the cardinal) had in fact been invited to participate in this (end conscription) 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.

Church fumes over visa affair

By SINNAH KUNENE

THE SA Government this week drew heavy criticism from local church and community leaders and the Brazilian Government for withdrawing Sao Paulo Archbishop Cardinal Paulo Arns' visa to visit this

country.

Cardinal Arns, recognised internationally for his human rights campaign during the 20 years of military rule in Brazil, was to have been a key speaker at the End Conscription Campaign Festival at Wits University at the weekend.

He had been invited by the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference.

Cardinal Arns said in a statement released in Johannesburg that SA officials had demanded a declaration from him that he would not take part or even be present in any ECC manifestation.

He was ready to leave for the airport when embassy officials confronted him. But he refused to comply with these restrictions.

"Your Government is not satisfied with the sacrifice and injustice that it imposes on its people and on the neighbouring countries," the Cardinal said in a statement to the SACBC.

Many organisations and church bodies said the withdrawal of Cardinal Arns' visa was a sign that the Government fears his message of peace and opposition to violence.

But it would not prevent the international community from "expressing its solidarity with our opposition to the aggressive role of the SA Defence Force", said the SACBC.

End conscription debate a bid to sow discord among troops

THE End Conscription "debate" chaired by Sheena Duncan and supported by Messrs. Slabbert and Webster was nothing but a liberally biased facade.

The enigma must have been all too alluring, especially for those who are at the point of being engulfed by PFP rhetoric and their so-called unprejudiced doctrines on civil liberties.

The fact that top ranking professional soldiers were excluded from the debate bears testimony to their jaundiced attitudes to one of the finest forces.

Ambiguities must have run thick and fast. Note how Dr Webster referred to the SADF as being "aggressive", but did not elaborate. Or Dr Slab-

bert's statement that "We don't believe in an isolation or an engaged approach." Then what approach does he mean?

It is clear that this "debate" was nothing but a similar attempt to evoke the seeds of discord among the troops who are just doing their stint.

If these people are implying that the SADF is upholding the Government's apartheid policies, why then do they not debate our tax issues, where the taxman is paying the salaries of those who enforce the apartheid system?

Since assuming the portfolio as opposition spokesman on defence, and in his self-styled projected image as being a leading authority on security matters, Dr Slabbert has created the impression that his political ideals are so unique that he is entitled to impose his views on the ordinary citizen by confusing him with the "rights" of a professional army and the "wrong" of conscription.

EX-SOLDIER
Kempton Park

PUBLIC MEETINGS

POLITICAL AND OTHER MEETINGS Weekly Mail 28/6/85

END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN Peace Festival June 28-30th. Wits University. Two and a half days of speeches, plays, music and poetry. Friday 5 pm: Registration, Public meeting with Cardinal Arns (Archbishop of Sao Paolo, Brazil) Dr Beyers Naude (Gen sec; SACC) and Laurie Nathan (ECC National Organiser). Supper at 8.30pm is followed by a Peace Concert featuring Mapantsula, Softies, Facts, Rapula and Nude Red.

The rest of the weekend will be filled with speeches, debates, discussions,

poetry, music, drama and stalls.

Subjects under discussion will include: South Africa's Nuclear Capacity through The International Struggle for Peace, non-violent action, black involvement in the SADF.

Guests will include Bishop Tutu, Monsignor Bruce Kent (of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament), Stone Sizani (Eastern Cape UDF Publicity Secretary).

A prayer for peace will be led by Archbishop Hurley on Sunday.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF MAN IN AFRICA will be screening films at the Medical School, York Road, Parktown at 5.30 pm every

activists rally for

peace

Weekly Mail
By WEEKLY MAIL
28/6/85 REPORTER

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION and anti-war activists from South Africa and overseas will gather this weekend in Johannesburg for South Africa's first ever peace festival.

The two-day event at Wits University has been organised by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), a broadly-based front comprising over 40 affiliate organisations in five regions.

More than 600 local and foreign delegates and thousands of observers will attend the festival to explore the possibilities for "world justice and peace" and to express their opposition to South Africa's "undeclared civil war", according to festival coordinator, Clare Verbeek.

However, one of the key speakers, Cardinal Paulo Arns, a leading Brazilian civil rights activist, was prevented from coming when the Government withdrew his visa at the last minute.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, P. W. Botha, said the visa was withdrawn when reports suggested that he was coming to South Africa for reasons other than those he had stated in his visa application.

It was withdrawn only hours before Arns was due to depart for South Africa and local organisers had to cancel off a major welcoming planned for his arrival in Johannesburg.

Other key speakers will include Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament representative and European parliament member, Carol Tongue; Bishop Desmond Tutu, Namibia Advocate and Swapo member, Anto Labovski; Archbishop Dennis Hurley; Molly Blackburn of the PFP; Ston Sizani of the UDF; Nadine Gordimer and Sir Richard Luyt.

There will also be a "Stop the Calypso" rock concert, an inter-school debate, poetry, music, drama, photographic and art displays, and numerous stalls focusing on various aspects of militarisation.

The "international struggle for peace" will be a significant focus of the festival, according to the organisers.

"We want to show South Africans that we are part of the international community and that there are millions of people throughout the world who care about what is happening in our country," said Verbeek.

"The State President, Mr P. W. Botha has said that if you want peace, prepare for war. We believe that if you want peace, work for justice. The aim of our festival is to spread this message as widely as possible," said ECC National Organiser, Laurie Nathan.



A cardinal and conscription

Late Final
28/6/85

BY all accounts Cardinal Paulo Arns of Brazil is a moderate man. He has earned an international reputation as an opponent of military rule in his own country, but he is no firebrand, no rhetorical demagogue. He has never been arrested, neither is he an exponent of "liberation theology".

It is a matter of concern, therefore, that his visa to visit South Africa has been summarily withdrawn, apparently because, among other things, he was to have addressed the End Conscription Campaign's "peace festival" while in the country.

The ECC is a lawful body, albeit involved in a controversial area. Conscription is a divisive issue being freely and increasingly debated since the Government's use of the armed forces to cope with domestic unrest.

Indeed, only this week the call-up for Citizen Force personnel was re-organised because of the conflict in the country, adding fuel to the polemic over conscripts being called upon to act against fellow citizens.

So why the ban on Cardinal Arns? It adds gratuitous import and drama to the ECC's "peace festival"; it will be seen inevitably as an attempt to discourage a free exchange of ideas on a matter of the highest national importance; it embellishes the Government's authoritarian image and it suggests that somewhere in the corridors of power there is a bad case of jitters about the debate now raging on conscription.

Four ^{Natal} ^{witness} detained in PE 28/6/85

JOHANNESBURG — The End Conscription Campaign denounced the detention of four people in Port Elizabeth yesterday morning.

Mr David Shandler, ECC Press officer, said Miss Janet Cherry, Eastern Cape chairman of the ECC, was picked up at work by the security branch at 10 am.

Her home was searched and she was then detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

The other people arrested were Nomanede Ngumane, an organiser for the General Workers Union; Thobile Mhahlahlo, organiser for the Motor and Components Union of South Africa; and Noto Guntu, a voluntary worker for the UDF.

— Sapa.

Campuses spearhead growing resistance to military service

By Susan Fleming,
Education Reporter

Conscription is becoming a major issue at most English-language universities, according to the president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Brendan Barry.

A survey on campuses last year found that 64 percent of English-speaking students saw the Defence Force as playing a supportive role to apartheid, Mr Barry said.

"Most English-speaking students are in touch with the political injustices in South Africa and there has been an overwhelming rejection of SADF involvement in the townships," he explained.

The End Conscription Campaign was widely supported by students and there was a definite despondency among them at the prospect of forfeiting two years of their lives to "support apartheid".

"Conscription is one of the major reasons why so many highly-qualified graduates prefer to leave South Africa after completing their studies."

Mr Barry added that student and other organisations could play an important role in resisting conscription and in ending apartheid.

"Most students are concerned that there should be

a peaceful future in South Africa and they view involvement with the SADF in political terms," he stressed.

Mr Barry renounced his rank as lieutenant at a public meeting at Wits University last year and said he would no longer serve in the Defence Force.

Resistance to conscription is not a recent issue. It has gained momentum in South Africa over the past 25 years.

But, while opposition to compulsory military service has strengthened, the Government has increased the size of the Defence Force and expanded its operations.

RELATIVELY SMALL FORCE

An article in the April edition of the magazine *South African Outlook* said the SADF was a relatively small force until 1960 and consisted of about 10 000 volunteers. But Sharpeville, the declaration of a state of emergency and the banning of the ANC and the PAC motivated the Government to increase its size.

Compulsory military service was introduced in 1967 and all white males had to do nine months' army service.

At this time objectors from the "peace churches" could be allotted for non-combatant duties either through administrative discretion or by the exemption board.

Most of these objectors were Jehovah's Witnesses and if they refused to serve without "any just cause", they could be imprisoned for up to three months. They protested vigorously against the treatment of people refusing to do military service.

In 1972 military service was increased from nine to 12 months and the sentence for refusing to serve rose to 15 months.

A provision was also made for Jehovah's Witnesses: anyone sentenced to DB (detention barracks) for 12 months or more could not be sentenced again — they had been granted the status of conscientious objectors.

In 1974, the South African Council of Churches passed a motion at its annual conference challenging the Government's stand on conscientious objection.

This motion was immediately criticised and the churches were divided on the issue. But the implementation of the motion was stopped when the amended Defence Act made it an offence to assist or encourage anyone to refuse to comply with their call-up.

In 1977, national service was doubled to 24 months.

CONSIDERING OPTION

From then on, large numbers of people from church groups and campuses were considering objection as an option to military service.

In 1983, the law gave religious pacifists the status of conscientious objectors. But those not accepted as religious and universal pacifists faced increased penalties: a jail sentence of up to six years.

South African Outlook said that by early 1983, at least eight objectors had been prepared to make a public stand. The issue needed a campaign with a clear programme and a creative approach.

In mid-1983, 100 delegates from the Conscientious Objector Support Groups and other groups met in Durban. The decision was taken to launch a national campaign against compulsory military service.

Since it was launched 18 months ago, the campaign has had a significant impact on the public — although not all positive. To many white South Africans, the campaign is seen as a threat.

The unrest in the mid-70s was accompanied by increased resistance to conscription. Many eligible soldiers left the country and *South African Outlook* estimates that, from 1975 to 1978, between 3 000 and 4 000 conscripts failed to report for service each year. Of these only one in six was charged.

The first objectors to open the military debate on a public level were from church and student groups.

In the late 1970s, the Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist churches publicly supported the right of every individual to object to military service on the grounds of conscience.

Then the increase in the period of military camps in 1982 and the creation of "Dad's Army" for all white males until the age of 55, aroused the interest of students at the University of Cape Town.

A UCT meeting on conscription and the focuses which followed showed many students were opposed to compulsory service, says *South African Outlook*.

Star

(All editions)

28/6/85

ECC aims for freedom of choice without penalty

By Jo-Anne Collinge
Stuart (All Editors) 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.

INCTTE

"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 induce 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 ser-vicemen, 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.

resolute participation of revolutionary priests."

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 Ortiga, 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 Ortiga, 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 needs is Cardinal Arns'
29/6/85

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.

Message of peace and hope

Cardinal Paulo Arns had been allowed to visit South Africa this weekend he would have told his audiences about his non-violent struggle against Brazil's former military regime.

But Cardinal Arns, head of the world's largest Catholic diocese and a prominent crusader for human rights, was not allowed to visit this country, and the world has heard instead about his "disappointing" treatment by the South African Government.

"I am really sad, but I hope this will help our country," Cardinal Arns told the Sunday Tribune from his home in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on Wednesday.

Cardinal Arns, 73, was speaking the day

What the Cardinal would have said if he'd been allowed to visit South Africa

By Arlene Getz

after his visa to come to South Africa as a guest of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) and the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) was withdrawn.

He had already placed his suitcases in his car and was about to

leave for the airport when he was told.

"Thirty minutes before I was going to leave I was told by officials from the South African Consulate that I had to sign a declaration that I would not participate or attend anything organised by

the ECC and the Church.

"I said no. "I cannot go to Africa as a tourist, I am too old to be a tourist.

"I am a man of dialogue and peace, travelling as a member of two international organisations. I don't accept restrictions."

He said Brazil's Government had expressed

its displeasure to South Africa.

"They are angry because the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs gave his assurance that I was a good character."

Disapproval of South Africa's sudden refusal to grant entry to one of the world's most powerful Catholics is also likely from other inter-

national quarters.

The archdiocese of which Cardinal Arns is head is the largest and most radical in the world. He is also a member of the United Nations Committee for Humanitarian Issues and the International Executive Committee of Pax Christie.

He won the support of millions of his fellow Brazilians during his

hannesburg, said this week.

"Cardinal Arns is a gentle peace-loving man who was not coming here to poke his nose in the affairs of the country."

Cardinal Arns told the Sunday Tribune he had received his visa on June 14.

The day before his scheduled departure he was warned by South



Sunday 17 June
30/6/85

ctd

protest against the military junta which ruled Brazil from 1964 to 1984. For the past five years he has been searching for peaceful methods of restructuring the conflict-torn societies of South and Central America.

Criticised and defamed by Brazil's former military rulers, who referred scathingly to "communists in cassocks", Cardinal Arns founded the newspaper *O Sao Paulo* to document violations of human rights in Brazil.

The junta's most bitter campaign against him began in 1975, when, in response to the death in detention of a well-known journalist, he led two million Sao Paulo Catholics in a 24-hour fast. He also called a mass which, in spite of the city being in military hands, drew 8 000 people.

Later in the same year, 3 000 priests and six bishops gathered in the cathedral for a mass in his support.

In addition to his campaign for human rights, Cardinal Arns has been closely involved with the tiny "basic Christian communities" that characterise the Catholic Church in Brazil.

These tightly-knit communities, each comprising between 12 and 15 people, concentrate on religious activities and the improvement of local living conditions.

In 1977, Cardinal Arns received an honorary doctorate from the University of Notre Dame, in the United States, where he shared a platform with the then US president, Jimmy Carter.

"The horrible point here is that we're not talking about some little bishop. We're talking about a cardinal," the Right Rev Reginald Orsmond, Bishop of Jo-

ctd

African officials that he would be taking part in university activities, but he was not asked to sign a declaration until the following day.

"They said they had good relations with the Catholic Church and I was being used," he said.

"I told them I was going to Africa because Archbishop (Denis) Hurley (president of the SACBC) is my friend.

"I admire him for his patriotism and for fighting the same struggle that we fought here for 21 years."

Cardinal Arns said he met Archbishop Hurley during a visit to Ireland.

"I am really disappointed and very sad about the cancellation of the trip.

"All the time before my departure I imagined I was already in Africa."

He would have left South Africa last night for Rome.

During his four-day visit to South Africa he was to have had various meetings with the clergy and church members in Johannesburg.

He would also have visited resettlement areas in KwaNdbele and addressed two meetings at the ECC's peace festival at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"I would have spoken about what was happening in Brazil," he said.

"Our actions against the military regime could have helped you to do the same because we did it in a non-violent manner by calling for a choice between armaments or food."

Cardinal Arns said he was opposed to militarism because it produced fear instead of co-operation.

"It brainwashes against human dignity and researches for death instead of life."

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.

"The festival has shown that 'peace' is a

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

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 sec-

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.

retary of the Namibian Students' Organisation, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, 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.

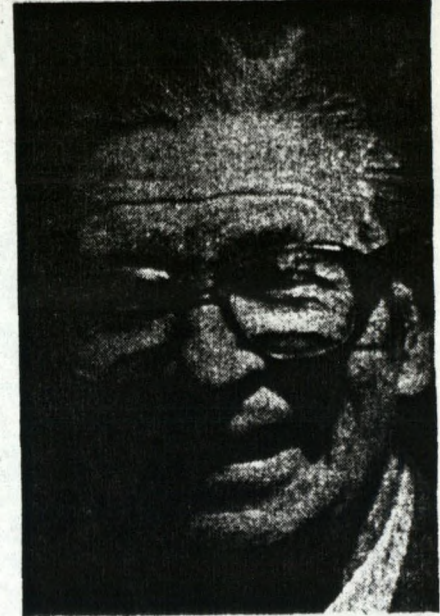
"The military is designed to train people to destroy one another and misuse the land. I see the military as a pillar of an unjust society and I saw my steps as an act of non-co-operation with apartheid," he said.

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?"

Star (City Late) 4/7/85

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 Olver.

Speaking at the End Conscription Campaign Peace Festival held at the University of the Witwatersrand over the weekend, Mr Olver 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 Olver.

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."

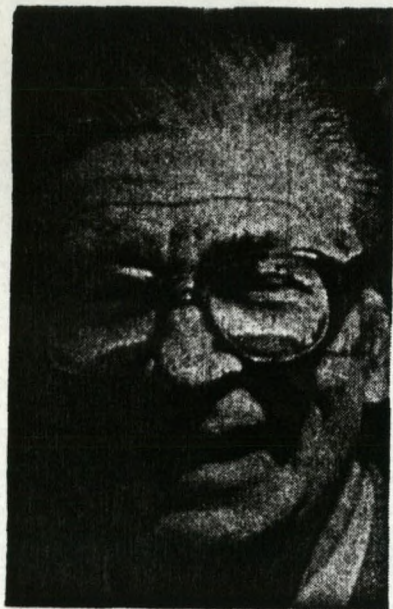
If apartheid were dismantled, he said, there would be no need for the SADF to "terrorise" the black population.

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



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

Apartheid depends

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.

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

Collection Number: AG1977

END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC)

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2013

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is part of a collection held at the Historical Papers Research Archive at The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.