**Attachment 23: The call for a Truth and Restitution Tribunal in South Africa**

Only by a Restitution Court of Law can full extent of damage caused to the people of South Africa as a whole, be established. We are calling for the establishment of a Truth and Restitution Tribunal in South Africa, for the people, by the people.

**A. The ANC/SACP Truth and Reconciliation Commission**

During the transition period from the previous ‘democratic’ system in South Africa, enforced by the political National Party, to the present ‘democratic’ system, the ruling African National Congress political party, a ‘Truth and Reconciliation’ Commission was set up by the African National Congress, to prosecute all members of society involved in inhuman acts against fellow members of society. In this action, all acts by the South African society who represented the government seen as transgressions by the African National Congress were addressed, and those found guilty by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, punished according to the ruling of the Commission in accordance to the will of the African National Congress. However, no judgment of harmful behaviour by the representatives of the African National Alliance on the lives of innocent civilians was passed by the rest of the South African society.

All the judges in this tribunal were handpicked by Nelson Mandela in his position has President of South Africa, and were affiliated with the African National Congress and its alliances.

Unfortunately, very little of the full history of South Africa was taken into account.

The questions asked by the tribunal, as well as the answers submitted by the members of the ANC/SACP alliance accused of inhumane behaviour, were drafted by the very same people who had instigated, organized and masterminded the attack on the civilians of South Africa through terror by their military arm, ‘uMkhonto we Isizwe’.

The proportion of responsibility assigned to the individuals, and organizations, involved during the ‘power struggle’ was decided solely by perpetrators who had inspired the acts of aggression and terrorism in South Africa, being the judge thereof, and jury. All rights were taken out of the hands of the common man on the street, the true victims in this matter. All rights of justice were taken as their rightful possession, by the African National Congress in room where truth and reconciliation was a mockery of the facts.

The “Truth and Reconciliation Commission” was merely another “organization” used to hide the truth about the onslaught on the lives of the indigenous people of South Africa, a natural continuation of the upper caste Europeans, in which their fellow human beings should remain temporary sojourners, humbly to serve and to obey.
It cloned the basic law of the land, with the mission to protect the ill-gotten privileges of the chosen few: with the land and the riches in its possession, and the flora and fauna of its strategic land; to justify a system of terror introduced and incorporated by the masters of chaos, and provided in superfluous quantities to both the victim and the attacker to use, the one indigenous person of South Africa against the other indigenous person of South Africa; to install a form of governance, not based upon the votes of the citizens of the country, but upon their elite position of leaders in the field of political assassin. Hereby the ground rules were laid for governance by the politician to overrule all Courts of Law in South Africa. This illegal act was in line with the focal object of Globalization, wherein a single entity carries the sole prerogative to make laws in a single political party state government.

The call for justice from the majority of the victims, and the suffering of the children from the effects of this power struggle of South Africa were not given any attention during the Truth and Reconciliation Tribunal hearings.

The ANC/SACP alliance decided on what they would allow the world to hear, and the South African history was re-recorded in the image of the mighty Zionist leaders of the ANC/SACP alliance, seeking to persuade the subjugated that they were fortunate beneficiaries of ‘freedom fighters’, and mere ‘occasional’ victims of a well- intentioned movement towards ‘world peace’ gone awry; the indigenous people of South Africa a hapless people who should be thankful that, because only a few million among them were killed, they were experiencing “population growth’, and that a crime against humanity was not being committed.

The true extent of the attack on the lives of South Africans has never been disclosed, nor confronted. Only through the exposure of all the facts, whereby the extent of the responsibility of the guilty be weighed in proportion to his knowledge and power is established, can true reconciliation of the people in South Africa occur, and peace descend on the nation. In his statement to the nation, the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi, made the most compelling statements in 2012 of the effects from the war which the African National Congress declared on their fellow South Africans, which have not yet been addressed by the nation, as follows:
*“Dear friends and fellow South Africans,

I have tremendous respect for Mrs. Graca Machel and for the work she is doing through The Elders to protect women and children in our country and on our continent. I was therefore intrigued by her thoughts on violence in South Africa and how we might benefit from a second Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Delivering the second annual Desmond Tutu International Peace Lecture at the University of the Western Cape this week, Mrs. Machel spoke of the TRC as a moment for victims and perpetrators to look each other in the eye, and face the painful truth. Perhaps, she said, we need a similar institution again to deal with the great hurt we are inflicting on one another through rape and violence.

The premise that such initiative would bring healing in our society is predicated on the assumption that the first TRC brought reconciliation to South Africa. Unfortunately, that is not the case. Mrs. Machel pointed out how many of our people still carry the wounds and scars of Apartheid and "We are harming one another because we can't control our pain."

I would like to believe that if a rapist were forced to look his victim in the eye, he would be inescapably struck by the intrinsic right to human dignity and security, and feel the overwhelming burden of remorse. But we know that, more often than not, rapists and abusers do look their victims in the eye, for in most cases they are not strangers, but family members or family friends.

Thus there is something lacking in the formula of bringing victims and perpetrators together in a formal environment. Perhaps we need to consider why the first TRC failed to establish reconciliation in our nation.

There is a popular misconception that the IFP refused to participate in the TRC process. On the contrary, we made a comprehensive submission, detailing the murders of some 400 IFP leaders and office bearers who were killed in a systematic plan of assassination during the internecine low intensity civil war waged by the ANC against other components of the liberation struggle. To date, none of those 400 murders has been solved.

I also appeared before the TRC, but I was not prepared to ask for amnesty, for I had done nothing wrong. I publicly stated that if I had committed any crime or had orchestrated any criminal acts, the State should charge me. When it comes to those political leaders who did seek amnesty, the TRC process ensured that we will never know the details of the criminal acts for which amnesty was sought.

The family of Mr. Steve Biko described the TRC as "a vehicle for political expediency". I was a Minister in President Mandela's Cabinet when he informed us of his decision to appoint Archbishop Desmond Tutu as Chairperson of the TRC. Cabinet records will show that I objected even then, for the success and the credibility of the TRC depended on non-partisan leadership. Archbishop Tutu was aligned with the ANC and was a former patron of the UDF. How could the IFP expect fairness in the TRC process?
In the end, the TRC could not find one shred of evidence to link me, personally, to human rights' violations. That is because I never once committed, ordered, ratified, sanctioned or condoned any violation of human rights. Nevertheless, the TRC sought to implicate me regardless, and I was forced to bring a lawsuit to rectify the preposterous findings in the TRC Report.

The TRC was not a definitive moment separating us from our past and allowing us to walk into democracy with a clean slate. It was valuable in exposing the horrors of Apartheid, but failed the far greater issue of black-on-black violence which had claimed some 20 000 lives. Thus we walk, still crippled by the lack of full reconciliation in our nation. There was somehow a lack of honesty behind the TRC process.

Similarly, a second TRC process to deal with the violence of the past eighteen years cannot be a definitive moment, separating us from this societal plague and allowing us to walk forward with a clean slate.

The deeper issue, the missing part to the formula, still needs to be addressed.
I suspect that the rapist and the abuser fail to respect the intrinsic right to human dignity of their victim, because their own dignity has been compromised. It is difficult to respect a universal principle when that principle doesn't seem to apply to your own life. This doesn't excuse criminality, but it does explain why our country is locked in a perpetual cycle of violence.

As much as we tout the Constitution and the unassailable human rights of all our people, the fact remains that both poverty and corruption create daily infringements on our rights that tell us in a much louder voice - the voice of experience - that we don't have an intrinsic, unassailable right to dignity, security, education, housing and healthcare.

If you were to tell someone who has been on the waiting-list for an RDP house for sixteen years that they have a fundamental and constitutionally protected human right to decent housing, would they be more inclined to listen to the words or the reality?

Our people are frustrated. They are not simply wounded by the scars of Apartheid. They are battered by the facts of life in a democratic South Africa; facts like poverty, a failing education system, high levels of crime, high unemployment, pervasive corruption, a struggling healthcare system. Need I continue?

Frustration exploded in widespread service delivery protests, and now it is exploding in strikes and the threat of strikes. But, all along, frustration has been the undercurrent to violence and crime. We must deal with the wounds of the present.

The results of the South African Social Attitudes Survey of the Human Sciences Research Council are revealing when it comes to understanding the frustration that separates our people.

Sixty-four percent of respondents feel that "people of different racial groups do not really trust or like each other". Fifty-eight percent believe that people of other race groups are trying to get ahead economically at the expense of their own group. More than half feel that other race groups exclude their group from positions of power and responsibility, and almost half feel that their traditions and values are under threat because of the influence of other races.

This should challenge some conventional thinking. While many black South Africans feel deliberately excluded from the economy, so do many white South Africans. While many white South Africans feel their values are under threat, so do many black South Africans.

Somehow this is less about race than it is about opportunity, empowerment, inclusion and equality. For as long as our people are frustrated and see their human rights trampled by poverty and corruption, they will struggle to respect the human rights of their neighbor.

A process like the TRC presupposes a clear distinction between victim and perpetrator. I wonder how a second TRC process, to deal with the wounds of the present, would distinguish between the two.

Yours in the service of our nation,
Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi MP*

**B. Criminal Networks within Umkhonto we Sizwe**

A line of inquiry in tracking down the drugs mafia within Imbokodo may well hold the key to the murder of several African National Congress personnel in Zambia in 1989, including the high-ranking Umkhonto commander Thami Zulu who died under African National Congress guard in Lusaka in November 1989.

Until the criminal network within Umkhonto we Sizwe, and especially in the security department, is uncovered, the precise extent of infiltration by South African Military Intelligence remains unknown.

Without Military Intelligence and public justice for the victims of the prison camps run by the African National Congress and Swapo, there is no future for civil rights in the southern African region. Future abuses cannot be combated by people who endorse (or are silent about) past abuses. An issue of this kind cannot be buried in a shallow grave.

There is a major need for a campaign to compel the South African government to implement the recommendations of the Skweyiya Commission calling for disclosure of the names of the guilty and for real, practical restitution to the detainees. The majority of the former detainees are in desperate poverty. It is South African and international disgrace, a pall on the conscience of anyone concerned with civil rights in the region. Likewise, we support the demand of former detainees (and of Advocate Douglas) for the investigating of murders and abuses by the security forces of the state - to extend its inquiries to human rights abuses by the ANC and SACP in exile.

**C. The Human Right for Justice**

The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished by others, is the direct influence by which the human race is defined collectively.

Within society, humane qualities are encouraged to create peaceful co-existence between all life forms. Humane qualities are recognized as acts and feelings of kindness, sympathies of man, a disposition to relieve persons or animals in distress, and to treat all creatures with kindness and tenderness.

Inhumane acts are a threat to the very existence of humankind and can lead to the destruction of all life forms on the earth.

Laws and institutions have been created to enforce the actions of mankind to be socially acceptable for the protection of life.

Where such inhumane acts have occurred, they should be exposed, and procedures put into action to eradicate the cause of such actions, if the existence of life is to be protected.

**(i) South Africa has a society of slaves and masters**

In South Africa a system of governance has been introduced and enforced upon the people of the country, which has allowed for the camouflage and acceptance of inhuman behaviour, perpetrated by the very governors of the land. Handed over by succession from ‘master’ to ‘master’, this system has now been honed to such an extent that its power over the nation as a whole, has become complete, wherein all human rights of the individual have been ignored, and social standards are dictated by the wealthy. Those in power have gained their position through the most grotesque atrocities against their fellow men, which have created a society of slaves and masters.

These atrocities have been hidden under a veil of ‘democracy’ and enforced by military action. The Crown established a military rule in South Africa upon their arrival in 1795. This system of rule may have changed names, but its effects have remained constant.

Since the mass slaughter of the San, the Khoi, the Griqua, and many other tribes in their bid to enslave the weak, the slaughter has continued against all those who resist the ownership of their lives.

People have been blinded by the ironic promises of global peace through global warfare, by the rhetoric slogan ‘A war to end all wars”. So distanced has mankind become from their humane instincts.

For our preservation, and that of our children, we call upon the humanity of mankind to assess the damage which has ravaged our country, and still the creeping genocide of our nation.

Our present system of ‘Democracy’ has been a natural continuation of the upper caste Europeans, in which their fellow human beings are considered to be temporary sojourners; their only right that of humble servitude and obedience to the state.

The state - the army, the police, the civil service, the judiciary, and other organs - were rebuilt to serve the ‘Democratic’ leadership in succession, and protect their privileges.
With each passing phase, new constitutions, new laws, new proclamations, new regulations and new orders were issued to secure their position of supreme rulers of the nation. Force has become the stock-in-trade to maintain and defend injustice.

**(ii) South Africans have the right to call for justice**

South Africans have the natural right to revolt; their sense of justice obliges them to stand up and seek a system where all could be equal before the law, and where all could have the right to determine their destiny. They call upon the very principles of humanity, that all has the right to live in a safe environment, with the conviction that "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white."

**(iii) Atrocities have been committed in the name of Humanity in South Africa**

In adopting the phrase that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, the present ‘democratic’ system of governance, the African National Congress and its allies hid behind the cloak of humanity to carry out inhuman and cruel deeds against the poorest of the poor, and the richest of the rich, regardless.

There have also been international leaders who aligned themselves with the true Restitutionals - who sought to liberate the oppressed as well as the oppressor – who have willfully played their part in the destabilizing of South Africa. The dividing line between the oppressed and the oppressor has been so obscured that the true battle against the very existence of humanity as a people cannot be recognized.

As a cuckoo bird takes over the nest of its host, these international leaders have created, and guided the African national Congress's struggle ‘for freedom’ in South Africa over the years; and when it took up arms, they guided its definition of the enemy as the very system they themselves had implemented in South Africa, a ‘system of apartheid’, and those who propped it up, as a specific race group, the very same race group they themselves had put in place to implement the system of ‘democracy’, the white South African.

In its strategy and tactics, the African National Congress alliance put politics at the fore, and it defined itself and its army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, as an instrument of a people in political motion; the barrel of the gun as one of the means - and not the means, least of all, an end in itself. It mobilized the people to revolt in a well rehearsed organized fashion; it mobilized the international community to act decisively against South Africans.

**(iv) The perpetrators of atrocities have been accepted as legitimate in South Africa**

Billions united in the struggle against the indigenous people of South Africa, each contributing in their own way to the demise of a nation.

The ‘legitimacy and legality’ of this onslaught were written in numerous covenants of the international community. They were written on the ballot papers in April 1994. The legitimacy and legality of the Talmud Zionist leadership have been enshrined in the new Constitution of South Africa, which defines the kind of society that the African National Congress members and the overwhelming majority of South Africans are forced to accept, and to which they have to pay allegiance.

In its conduct of armed struggle, the African National Congress did not seek to avoid civilian injury and loss of life. The combatants did not understand that the reasons behind the armed struggle, as well as the tactics required to win to their side the overwhelming majority of South Africans, was to entrench the policies and plans of the Talmud Zionist leadership firmly into the very basic foundations of South Africa. So much so, that today, the true history of South Africa has been greatly misconstrued to justify, and even glorify, socialism as the true “hero” of the era, and victor of South Africa.

**(v) The true protectors of South Africa have been denied human rights**

There has been no mercy shown to the protectors of the South African society during the onslaught of her people. They have been left to rot in sub-standard jails throughout the country, many without trial. All of them denied basic human rights, including medication.

Thousands of South Africans, of all colors, have fought against the terrorist onslaughts brought against their country. Many have died cruel and untimely deaths, and even more have been physically and emotionally ruined for life. Their pain has never been recognized, nor rewarded. These people move amongst fellow South Africans as shadows of a nightmare, to be spurned and forgotten.

**(vi) Promises of Land Ownership have been reneged upon by the Crown in South Africa**

In furthering the ideals of the Crown, her representatives have changed their tactics throughout their struggle to gain dominance of South Africa. They have infiltrated every organization which represents humanity and soiled it with lies and broken promises.

Promises of land ownership to the Griqua, the Zulu, the Boers, the Xhosas, and every other tribe in South Africa, have been reneged upon. Such ownership of land, to which the indigenous people are rightly entitled, has been manipulated and overpowered in the constant movement towards a One World ownership. A world in which the Talmud Zionists from the Crown rule supreme.

**(vii) Acts of human atrocities were committed without provocation**

There can be no legitimacy of crimes against humanity committed by the representatives of the Crown against the South African nation. These acts were committed without provocation, and upon the weakest of the weak. South Africans were introduced to European civilization whilst they were repeatedly robbed of their land, their wealth, their labour, their lives, their pride, and their very own history. Under the guise of “protection’ from the ‘Crown’ against fellow indigenous people, who had no attachment to material wealth, international forces moved to swallowed up the country of South Africa as a whole.

**D. Terrorism can be termed “acts of war”, but they can never be accepted in a humane society as a necessity to alter existing systems of governance.**

Attacks on the lives of civilians, the defenseless, the children and the elderly, can never be accepted as ‘circumstances that could not be avoided’, and should be seen for exactly what it is, an excuse to enforce power upon society. Such acts of force should be outlawed internationally, by all humanity, and we call upon you, as brothers on Earth, to deal with such acts accordingly.

**E. We call upon organizations and political parties to take responsibility for the damage they have been responsible for, directly and indirectly, in the damage done to South Africans**

The funding of movements which destabilize countries and harm the people who live in countries which are being destabilized makes the funder of destabilizing movements and harmful operations guilty of condoning and assisting such actions taken.

We call upon the investigation of all support by national and international peoples, organizations, political parties, mafias and countries for and participation in operations to destabilize the economy of South Africa as well as operations which harmed the personal safety of South Africans.

**(i) We call upon action to be taken against the African National Congress leadership for acts of violence against South Africans during the ‘People’s War’ with special reference to Necklacing**

We call upon the African National Congress leadership to take responsibility for all actions taken by those who identified themselves consciously and sub-consciously with the armed struggle against the lives of South Africans in the ‘peoples war’ which the African National Congress declared on South Africa, as the African National Congress took responsibility for those who ally themselves with its objectives which included acts of terrorism in an article published in Sechaba, dated April 1987, in response to the ‘Sharpeville Six’, who had been convicted by the South African Court of Law on the doctrine of common purpose for the killing of a councilor, to which the African National Congress leadership expressed the African National Congress attitude in the following statement:

"The ANC stands absolutely with the Six, and with all others facing the same fate, and does not discriminate between those who identify themselves consciously with the ANC and those who do not. Because it has won the support of the masses and thus has the responsibility for providing a disciplined structure and leadership for that struggle, the ANC has the duty to defend unhesitatingly those who ally themselves with its objectives.

The ANC leadership refused, and will always refuse to condemn those who believed they were part of the struggle for liberation led by the ANC and the UDF, and was making their contribution by ridding communities of who they considered to be informers.”

**The phenomenon of “necklacing"**
Necklacing is the action of putting a tyre around the neck of a victim and then setting such a victim alight to burn to death while alive.

Chris Hani, in his leadership position of the African National Congress, expressed approval of, and claimed African National Congress responsibility for, the phenomenon of "necklacing" in a lengthy response he made to a question on the African National Congress's attitude towards "necklacing" in a public statement printed in Sechaba, December 1986, which we quote as follows:
"As far as I am concerned, the question of the necklace and how it should be used belongs to all of us, to the ANC, to the democratic movement. We should sit down and discuss amongst ourselves how we should mete out justice. What is revolutionary justice? One fact is that, where agents and collaborators are concerned, **we should establish, where it is possible, our own revolutionary courts where justice should be meted out**. And in those courts we should involve some of our best cadres so that our forms of justice do not degenerate into kangaroo justice. We would like to maintain revolutionary forms of justice. But South Africa is not a normal society; the situation is very abnormal. People are angry because we are fighting fascism in that country.
"The ANC will never abandon its leading role. We are saying to our people, whatever method you devise, there should be democratic participation, there should be democratic discussion, and whatever method we use, that method should conform to the norms of the revolutionary movement. As I say we understand why the necklace has been used. We know even the negative and positive aspects of the necklace. There is a lot of discussion now going on the question of the necklace. But it is not this silly conclusion that it is Black on Black violence. The necklace has been used against those who have been actively collaborating with the enemy. We say the movement should be vigilant to ensure that whatever sentence is passed on anybody, it is a result of participation by the revolutionary elements of our struggle."

**(ii) We call for justice of** **Witnesses against the ANC which have been murdered**

Investigators and potential witnesses aware of illegal activities conducted by the African National Congress have been murdered. Some of these murders have not been revealed to the public, and some of these murders have not been justified nor vindicated. We call for the full investigation of each of these murders and for justice by the Court of Law to take place.

To point, we refer to the case of Bartholomew Hlapane, about whom the Truth and Reconciliation Commission requested more details.

Bartholomew Hlapane was the most senior office-bearer accused of betraying the African National Congress. Hlapane had been a member of the African National Congress's NEC and of the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party. Hlapane gave evidence in the trials of Braam Fischer, and was accused of treachery by giving evidence for the state in a number of other trials. Hlapane was also accused of playing a central role in the March 1982 Denton committee hearings in the USA, in which the South African government produced witnesses. The African National Congress found that this was a propaganda exercise sought to seriously damage the reputation of the National Congress in the international arena, and to set back the liberation struggle, by portraying its operations as terrorism and their Movement as a terrorist group under the control of the Soviet Union, carrying out depraved acts such as infecting South Africa's water supplies with cholera. Hlapane was shot by an MK unit on instructions by the African National Congress leadership.

**(iii) We call for justice of political opponents which the African National Congress murdered**

It is important to take account of the fact that assassinations ofgovernment workers and political opponents to the African National Congress are an ongoing operation. Not only are members from other political parties considered as opponents, but even members within their own party are considered as opponents as African National Congress members scramble for positions in government service or for positions wherein government tenders for work is handed out.

Until those guilty of illegal and inhuman operations are not brought to book, the life of every person living in South Africa is in danger.

Some of these attacks on unarmed and unsuspecting victims have been mentioned in Footnote 1: List of MK Operations of Attachment 14: MK soldiers. However, many of the names of such victims have not been made public knowledge, and justice has not taken place. To point, we refer to the statement issued on the 11th of July 2012 by Dr. Buthelezi, President of the Inkatha Freedom Party in response to a vicious attack in President’s Madiba Lecture, during which Buthelezi said, “I believe we, as a nation, should for once and all, demand on this matter of IFP being blamed for bloodshed cleared up. In the words of Dr Buthelezi: my conscience is clear. Can Mr. Zuma say the same?
Inkatha was never the aggressor. I challenge Mr. Zuma once and for all to speak the truth.” For the complete statement given by Dr. Buthelezi, see Footnote 1 – Vicious Attack In President’s Madiba Lecture.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission had asked why the African national Congress did not establish a Commission to investigate all the deaths of exiles, including "killings, extra- legal executions, and disappearances", upon which the African National Congress replied that, “We reiterate that no "extra-legal executions" were carried out in areas where the ANC leadership had control over its structures and membership. We have shown earlier that the ANC leadership acted in accordance with our Code of Conduct and procedures which were refined over time. Executions were only carried out after the cases had been considered by a tribunal or other structure composed of senior leadership.
In fact the ANC did set up a structure to gather information on all deaths in exile: the Bereaved Parents Committee, which is continuing its work; and the list submitted to the TRC with our first submission is the product of their labors.”

In September 2012, African National Congress youth league leader Sifiso Khumalo aged 31 from the Port Shepstone branch, admitted guilt of the politically motivated murder of two African National Congress branch leaders, Bheki Chiliza aged 39 and Dumisani Malunga aged 42 who were shot while they were driving in the Oshabeni area. 1 Assassinations such as this has become regular in South Africa, with up to 14 assassinations taking place in a single month. Taking heed of these killings could prevent more killings as we move towards the African National Congress internal election for positions in December 2012 at Manguang, as predicted by Paul Trewhela in the article titled “ANC: A party under violent, criminal siege” dated August 2012, given in Footnote 2 - ANC: A party under violent, criminal siege.

**(iv) We call for investigation of the treatment of prisoners held by the African National Congress before and after they came into governance in South Africa.**

The African National Congress established their own judicial system outside the internationally accepted standard of law, and enforced their own laws onto those they deemed as their enemies. Many prisoners held by the African National Congress before 1994 were South African citizens and the treatment of these civilians falls within the confines of the Geneva Convention. We therefore call on the full investigation of the treatment all of these citizens while held as prisoners of the African National Congress.

The matter of violations of which are aware of which did take place in Camp 32 (also known as the Morris Seabelo Rehabilitation Centre, or Quatro) is discussed in Attachment 14 – MK soldiers. However a full report of all matters of violence need to be put together and inspected by a legal party independent of any loyalties and affiliations to the African National Congress.

Furthermore, members of the security department of the Department of National Intelligence and Security (NAT) who abused prisoners were integrated into the legal system of the South African government after the African National Congress was given control of South Africa. With due consideration that NAT personnel were given comprehensive and professional training in security and intelligence work in socialist and other countries who do not conform to the same legal systems practiced in western society and which may not align with that of the South African society as a whole, the importance of reviewing the sentences handed out to all prisoners who may be assessed to be opposition to the African National Congress could be a matter of life and death to such prisoners. History has taught us that there were a number of cases in which mis-information led directly to the assassinations of leaders and the ambushing or arrest, torture, and imprisonment of MK cadres – which begs the question, as the African National Congress treated their own members with total disrespect to their rights of humanity, how would they treat those who are not African national Congress loyal members?

**(v) We call for the inspection of credentials and history of all members in government positions in South Africa**

We find that positions in government have been given to people on merit based on their loyalty to the African National Congress rather than their ability to carry out the functions for which they have been employed. As these people are being paid their salaries from the money which belongs to the nation as a whole, we call for the inspection of their credentials, their performance history in the positions they have been placed, as well as their ability to perform the functions for which they have been employed in a manner which is loyal to the nation as a whole rather than in a manner which is loyal to their political persuasion.

To point, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission had asked how the African National Congress justifies the fact that Mzwai Piliso and Andrew Masondo retained senior posts in the post-1994 administration.
Both Mzwai Piliso and Andrew Masondo were seriously censured by the leadership of the African National Congress during the Truth and Reconciliation Commission processes. In addition, an ailing Mzwai Piliso had to testify to both the Skweyiya and Motsuenayne Commissions in 1993, where he publicly admitted that he had to take responsibility for allowing certain abuses to continue.

The African national Congress responded that both these officials performed satisfactorily in the tasks assigned to them, and to continue punishing these officials endlessly would be **contrary to humane practice**, and to the African National Congress's belief that after rehabilitation those members who had erred should be reintegrated fully into structures. They added that these officials had not acted with personal vindictiveness; they had acted within the broader context of weaknesses and problems afflicting the African National Congress as a whole.

 However, what is good for the African National Congress as a militant movement to bring about a revolution in a country is not necessarily good for a peace loving nation.

Corruption within the government structures of the African National Congress is rife as discussed in Attachment 17 – The African National Congress in government, and there should be no favour given to anyone in government based on their revolutionary skills rather than administrative and business acumen.

**F. Our call for human rights**

We call upon the dismembering of the inhuman system of governance imposed on South Africans by the Crown and for a new system of governance to be established which is more suitable to the progress and dignity of humans in South Africa - a system wherein recognition is given of individual rights, and the rights of communities and their socio-economic development; in an open and transparent government.

We call upon the establishment of a judiciary system, which will enhance the human rights of each person inside South Africa.

We also call upon a media whose independence is guaranteed; and, above all, we call for an informed, active and organized citizenry, in which violent conflict and the excesses that go with it are forever eliminated.

**References:**

1 Ramsgate – Die leier van 'n plaaslike tak van die ANC-jeugliga het skuld beken op die moord op twee ANC-takleiers aan KwaZulu-Natal se Suidkus.

Sifiso Khumalo (31) het geskuldig gepleit op die moord op Bheki Chiliza en Dumisani Malunga toe hy Woendag in Ramsgate se streekhof verskyn het.

“Khumalo is die plaaslike voorsitter van die ANC-jeugliga se tak in Port Shepstone,” het Mzwandile Mkhwanazi, streeksekretaris, gesê.

Samuel Cele (34), sy mede-beskuldigde, het onskuldig op die aanklagte gepleit en sal weer op 19 September in die hof verskyn.

Die twee is Maandag in hegtenis geneem vir die moord op Malunga en Chiliza.

Malunga (42) en Chiliza (39) is doodgeskiet terwyl hulle in die Oshabeni-gebied gery het.

Die metaalwerkersvakbond Numsa het Khumalo se skulderkenning verwelkom.

“Wat vanoggend in die hof gebeur het wys dat Numsa se vermoede korrek was. Die moorde was polities gemotiveerd,” het Mbuso Ngubane, Numsa se woordvoerder, gesê.

<http://afrikaans.news24.com/Suid-Afrika/Nuus/Natalse-moorde-ANC-jeugligalid-erken-skuld-20120912>

**Footnote 1: Vicious Attack In President’s Madiba Lecture.**

Vicious Attack In President's Madiba Lecture
Response By Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi MP
President Of The Inkatha Freedom Party
11 July 2012
I am stunned that President Jacob Zuma chose the occasion of last night's centennial lecture in honour of former President Nelson Mandela to open old wounds between the ANC and the IFP.
These two presidents are like chalk and cheese.
Nelson Mandela is an international icon, and a friend. During my State of the Nation reply on the 15th of February 2011, I placed on record that President Mandela laid the foundation for reconciliation. History records that I have given my heart and soul to reconciliation.
In stark contrast, under President Zuma's leadership, reconciliation has been muscled off the agenda.
This is not an easy criticism to make. But President Zuma has proven to be extremely hostile to the concept of reconciliation, certainly more so than any ANC leader before him.
Even as the ANC prepared to celebrate its centenary, the IFP sought an audience with the ruling Party to address the unfinished business between our two organizations. The ANC has failed to respond.
If he were committed to reconciliation and nation-building, President Zuma would have had the courage to acknowledge during the Mandela lecture that I and the IFP held more "Free Mandela" rallies that anyone else, and that I alone was named as having convinced former President FW de Klerk to release Mandela.
Madiba had the courage to speak the truth. He admitted in Parliament that he had given the shoot-to-kill order, when Zulu people marched pass Shell House in support of the King in 1994, and nineteen people were killed.
But the truth remains a foreign concept to President Zuma who ignores all that I and the IFP have done, but uses an opportunity like this to allege that the IFP received funding from the Apartheid regime to undertake the Boipatong massacre.
The fact that he has done this in a live lecture on primetime TV, in front of millions of
South Africans, gives the lie to his commitment to continuing Madiba's legacy.
The ANC is hell-bent on distorting history to fit its own narrative. Yet a country that
denies its own history is destined for failure. If President Zuma cannot speak the truth, let those of us who can, speak.
The tensions that led to the Boipatong massacre and many other incidents of violence between the black liberation organizations were stirred by the ANC. There had been violence and counter violence. According to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the ANC was responsible for killings, assaults and attacks on their political opponents, including members of the IFP, PAC, AZAPO and the SAP, and had contributed to a spiral of violence in the country through the creation and arming of SDUs.
The details of the ANC's low intensity civil war, waged against other black organizations, are contained in Dr Anthea Jeffery's book titled "People's War".
At that time, Joe Nkadimeng, alias Francis Meli, the editor of the ANC publication
"Sechaba" unashamedly remarked, "Buthelezi is a snake that poisons South Africa, which must be hit on the head". Many threats were made against Inkatha through Radio Freedom and the ANC warned that they were "coming with bazookas". There were ample threats of violence against us.
I rejected independence for KwaZulu, which rendered the grand scheme of Apartheid untenable. But I sought protection for myself and my Ministers whose lives were being threatened.
Two hundred young people were trained in KwaZulu to protect the lives of my Ministers, my family and myself. Later, during an 18 month court case, no evidence was found that this training was intended to equip Inkatha to carry out unlawful killings. Mr. Zakhele Khumalo and General Magnus Malan were acquitted.
The allegation that Inkatha received funding from the Apartheid Government to commit any act of violence is a despicable lie. I cannot fathom where Mr. Zuma comes up with the idea. Indeed, the only time money changed hands between Inkatha and the Apartheid regime was when Inkatha discovered that R200 000 had been donated by the Department of Foreign Affairs for a rally. We immediately returned the money in full.
Throughout the TRC process, not one single shred of evidence was found to suggest that I ever ordered, authorized, condoned or ratified a single human rights' violation. That is because I never did. Though I suffer the wound of the 20 000 victims of the People's War, my conscience is clear. Can Mr. Zuma say the same?
Inkatha was never the aggressor. I challenge Mr. Zuma once and for all to speak the truth.
Yet Zuma cannot be trusted. He is conveniently forgetting that I also began in the ANC Youth League and my mentors were leaders like Inkosi Albert Lutuli, who often visited my uncle, the Zulu Regent, at the palace where I grew up. Before 1979, I worked closely with the President of the ANC's mission-in-exile, Mr. Oliver Tambo, during a period in which I was already the Chief Minister of the KwaZulu Government.
In fact, at the unveiling of Mr. Tambo's tombstone some years ago, the late Mr. Cleopas Nsibande, an interim ANC leader in Gauteng, admitted in the presence of President Nelson Mandela and the leadership of the ANC that he was present when, Inkosi Lutuli and Mr. Tambo asked my late sister, Princess Morgina Dotwana, to encourage me to take over the leadership which the Government was foisting on the people; which was the KwaZulu Government.
It was at Mr. Cleopas Nsibande's funeral that the Deputy President of the ANC, Mr.
Kgalema Motlanthe, spoke of Mr. Nsibande's persistence in visiting Luthuli House every Monday to appeal for a dialogue between the ANC and the IFP. Deputy President Motlanthe assured us at Mr. Nsibande's funeral that they as the leadership of the ANC were committed to carry out what he had implored them to do. Yet this too has been muscled off the agenda under Mr. Zuma's leadership.
In 1999, when President Thabo Mbeki offered me the position of Deputy President, it was Zuma who torpedoed discussions in order to secure the position for himself. In turn, I was expected to handover the Premiership of KwaZulu Natal, a proposal which they knew would have been impossible for me to accept.
After years of the propaganda machine running, it is difficult for some in the ANC to step out of the mould and be honest about the past. There are still truths that they would like to sweep under the carpet. But the facts remain. The question arises as to whether this propensity to belittle anything associated with me and the IFP is really just an old habit, or expresses a more sinister agenda.
There is a world of difference between Nelson Mandela and Jacob Zuma. Mandela had the integrity to admit in 2002 to the ANC's long agenda of destroying me. In his own words, he said, "We have used every ammunition to destroy (Buthelezi), but we failed. And he is still there. He is a formidable survivor. We cannot ignore him."
It is time for Zuma to be just as candid. He headed up the ANC's military camps and was Head of Intelligence for the ANC. It is time for him to tell South Africa, and the world, who ferried Soviet weapons to South Africa. It is time for him to tell the truth about who was responsible for the systematic assassination of thousands of IFP members, and 400 of our IFP leaders. Does Mr. Zuma think people do not know what role he played before 1994? Or what role he played in the low intensity civil war that brought South Africa to its knees in the nineties?
I have said before that people have the right to defend themselves. But I never
authorized the use of violence. I have never condoned violence. I wonder, Mr. President, if you could say the same?
President Zuma has much to answer for. This generation knows that Zuma is not a
Mandela. History will record that he was not a Buthelezi either.
PRINCE MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI MP

**Footnote 2 - ANC: A party under violent, criminal siege.**

The article titled ‘ANC: A party under violent, criminal siege’ written by Paul Trewhela dated the 4th of August 2012 reads as follows:

Political killings and heavy-handed military veterans are disturbing signs of the African National Congress' future, writes Paul Trewhela.

Are we seeing the return of violence and assassination in South African politics? It certainly looks as though the dynamic of a top-heavy political system loaded with patronage and corruption is moving towards ­murder as the normal intercourse of politics.

A chilling remark by a senior ANC political figure earlier this month brings the issue into focus. It was made at the funeral of ANC "fixer" Wandile Mkhize, who was shot dead in a hail of bullets outside his house near Margate in KwaZulu-Natal only days after attending the party's rambunctious policy conference in Midrand.

KwaZulu-Natal Premier Zweli Mkhize was reported by the *Mercury* as having said at the funeral that, although "the ANC had 'no specific knowledge' of why he was killed, the party had to 'look at the confluence of politics, criminality and business' as it was going to cause huge problems in the party".

President Jacob Zuma's address at the same funeral – words that were cheered as if at an election rally, despite the dead man lying in his ­coffin – gave no such acknowledgement of the degraded state of the governing party.

It has come to this: a century after the founding achievement of Reverend John Langalibalele Dube, Pixley ka Izaka Seme, Sol Plaatje, Reverend WB Rubusana and their compatriots, and with less than six months before the ANC's centenary elective conference in Mangaung, "huge problems in the party" are described simply by the KwaZulu-Natal premier as "the confluence of politics, criminality and business".

**Acted unlawfully**
This is a bad, bad place for the ANC to be. The most venerable political party in Africa is increasingly considered not the moral engine of emancipation, but an immoral successor to a hated past.

Within days of the funeral, but at the other end of the country, another ANC member died, this time after an address by Zuma and yet another violent clash internal to the ANC. It took place after several hours of conflict before, during and after the president's talk – on the political example of Nelson Mandela – in a church at Thohoyandou in Limpopo.

Alpheus Moseri (68) was reported by the *Mail & Guardian* to have collapsed in a bus returning home, after what local people said was an asthma attack "allegedly ... sparked by the fumes of the pepper spray" that uniformed members of the Umkhonto weSizwe Military Veterans' Association used against the crowd outside the church.

Under the command of association chairperson Kebby Maphatsoe, the organization was "accused of having acted unlawfully" through a "show of force" on behalf of Zuma as election candidate ahead of the ANC's elective conference in December. Members of the crowd were "assaulted and sprayed with pepper spray by the veterans and dozens of other accredited members of the local ANC branches were removed or prevented from attending the lecture", reported the *M&G*.

Some of the men in association uniforms and some of those using pepper spray appeared to be "too young to be veterans", which sparked claims that "younger people politically aligned to Zuma were infiltrating it for political ends". Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) was disbanded by mid-1994 when members began to be integrated into state forces, so anyone younger than the mid-30s today would be ineligible for membership.

**Political storm**
Another *M&G* article reported the event at Thohoyandou as a "political storm" with "children as young as seven being chased down the road by gun-wielding police officers". Members of the police riot unit, the National Intelligence Agency and the association, as well as private security guards, placed a cordon around the church. Stacks of barbed-wire fencing formed a steel wall around the area. ANC members and inquisitive locals hoping to glimpse the president were chased off with water cannons and tear gas.

Is this the kind of culture now saturating the ANC – not just intolerance of dissent and harsh attempts to control internal splits, but violence?

In Thohoyandou the association, under the command of Maphatsoe, appears to have acted as Zuma's private paramilitary force. A few weeks earlier, the *M&G* reported that Maphatsoe was cited in a forensic report, which alleged that he and three fellow association leaders had used the organization as their "personal piggy bank", abusing its investment funds "to pay for jewellery, spa treatments and school drama lessons and to withdraw large sums of cash before Christmas".

This report, by auditing firm SizweNtsalubaGobodo, reportedly implicates former treasurer Dumisani Khoza, former chairperson Deacon Mathe and current treasurer Johannes "Sparks" Motseki, as well as Maphatsoe.

The *M&G* did not report that the four had been named in court on June 1 as respondents in a case by an association group called "the commissariat". Its secretary, Omry Mathabatha Makgoale, had laid a charge of theft of MK veterans' funds against them.

**Dissidents**
Makgoale, formerly a bodyguard of the late ANC president in exile, Oliver Tambo, MK district commander in Luanda and resident for nearly five years of the ANC's Quatro prison camp for dissidents, was described by an MK colleague, the late Mwezi Twala, as "a stubborn but good person" who "would not tolerate ­injustice". Makgoale has since reported "aggressive surveillance" of his house and warnings of assassination made both to him and a fellow commissariat member, Eddie Mogoanatse.

A third member of the commissariat, Obbey Mabena, who led the first group of MK members to arrive in Angola for military training after the June 16 1976 uprising, told the *Sunday Independent*that the association, "under Maphatsoe, has become a 'hit squad' for people wanting to remain in power" – obviously a reference to Zuma.

According to Mabena, what happened during Zuma's lecture at Thohoyandou is symbolic of what the future holds for the ANC. Criticizing the association's use of violence under Maphatsoe's command, he warned: "This is just a tip of the iceberg compared to what is going to happen."

This sharp division in the association, with its strong moral dimension, gains further significance considering that Maphatsoe was accused in May of improper canvassing for Zuma ahead of the ANC's elective conference in December, in breach of internal ANC rules.

The Times Live website reported that he and alleged Zuma supporters such as Police Minister Nathi Mthethwa had angered ANC leaders in Gauteng by holding "secret" meetings with branch leaders in Soweto, the West Rand and Kempton Park. Maphatsoe was quoted as saying: "The Umkhonto weSizwe Military Veterans' Association was at the forefront of Zuma's campaign in 2007. That stance still stands. We have done an assessment of the performance of the leadership. We think Jacob Zuma has performed very well. We don't see why he should not be retained."

**Grim play**
On July 13, the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) expressed concern about possible threats to the safety of its secretary general, Irvin Jim, after the South African Communist Party congress in Durban. The matter was clarified (or muddied) by later explanations about a premier's bodyguards mistakenly following the wrong car, but Numsa's statement also referred specifically to "the increasing political assassinations, particularly in KwaZulu-Natal, of ANC cadres". And not just in KwaZulu-Natal, the union might have added, but also in Rustenburg in North West, where ANC councilor and whistle-blower Moss Phakoe was murdered by ex-mayor Matthew Wolmarans in 2009, and Mpumalanga, which first gained the reputation for being a hotbed of politically motivated killings.

It all brings to mind Bertolt Brecht's marvelously grim play, *The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui,* written in exile in 1941, the year of Hitler's invasion of Russia. In the play the Führer's rise to power is given manic comic inversion as the drama of a seedy Mafia boss, Ui, in Chicago in the 1930s, with his henchmen Giri (Göring), Giuseppe Givola (Joseph Goebbels) and Ernesto Roma (Stormtrooper leader Ernst Röhm) strutting their stuff.

Perhaps someone should think about staging Brecht's timely play in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal   Mpumalanga ... and Mangaung.

*Former political prisoner Paul Trewhela worked with Ruth First, Hilda Bernstein and other members of the South African Communist Party in the 1960s and edited the underground Umkhonto weSizwe journal Freedom Fighter. He is the author of Inside Quatro: Uncovering the Exile History of the ANC and Swapo, published by Jacana*

<http://mg.co.za/article/2012-08-04-anc-a-party-under-violent-criminal-siege/>

True freedom still evades the people of Southern Africa. To date, none of the states, republics, kingdoms, towns, kraals or farms which were in South Africa before the Peace treaty which was signed in Vereeniging in 1902, have been restored to their rightful owners, and the citizens of the land have been forced to accept the political parties presented to them by the governance in force. Tribes who do not pay allegiance to these political parties, are still considered as the ‘enemies of the state” and their leaders are murdered.

Possession of the land in South Africa has been an ongoing scourge of the political parties who have ruled since the British Empire commenced with their colonization in 1795. At present, the reigning African National Congress party own 85% of the farmland in South Africa, yet they are calling for the appropriation of all farm land owned by Boer farmers, which is estimated at 6% of the arable land. An unofficial war has been declared on these Boer farmers, in which they have been tortured and murdered since 1994 at an alarming rate. This would not have occurred if the illegal Union of South Africa had not taken place. We, therefore, call for the Union of South Africa to be dissolved, and for the land of South Africa to be returned to its rightful owners. We call for the states, kingdoms and all other land that was in existence as independent entities before 1902, to have their rights restored, and their ownership be returned to their rightful owners.

"We can only hope for better times, and a more humane Government for the natives, to wipe out the wrong that has been done to both black and white under a bastard civilization which has prevailed in Pretoria for the past fifteen years. The Government which holds down such a large number of its subjects by treating them as cut-throats and outlaws, will one day repent bitterly of its sin of misrule."[35]

Tyranny has a genius for creeping in everywhere, and under any and every form of government. This is being strikingly illustrated in these days. Under the name of a Republic, the traditions of a Military Oligarchy have grown up, and stealthily prevailed.

When a nation has no recorded standard of guiding principles of government, it matters not by what name it may be called—Empire, Republic, Oligarchy, or Democracy—it may fall under the blighting influence of the tyranny of a single individual, or a wealthy clique, or a military despot.

Too much weight is given just now to mere names as applied to governments. The acknowledged principles which underlie the outward forms of government alone are vitally important, and by the adherence to or abdication of these principles each nation will be judged. The revered name of *Republic* is as capable of being dragged in the mire as that of the title of any other form of government. Mere names and words have lately had a strange and even a disastrous power of misleading and deceiving, not persons only, but nations,—even a whole continent of nations. It is needful to beware of being drawn into conclusions leading to action by associations attaching merely to a name, or to some crystallized word which may sometimes cover a principle the opposite of that which it was originally used to express. Such names and words are in some cases being as rapidly changed and remodeled as geographical charts are which represent new and rapidly developing or decaying groups of the human race. Yet names are always to a large part of mankind more significant than facts; and names and appearances in this matter appeal to France and to Switzerland, and in a measure to the American people, in favour of the Boers.

ATTACHMENTS AVAILABLE IN BOOK FORM:

BUNDLE 1: Attachments 1 - 3 <https://www.createspace.com/4392573>

BUNDLE 2: Attachments 4 - 8 <https://www.createspace.com/4398589>

BUNDLE 3: Attachments 9 - 10 <https://www.createspace.com/4416061>

BUNDLE 4: Attachments 11 - 14 <https://www.createspace.com/4400727>

BUNDLE 5: Attachments 15 <https://www.createspace.com/4415962>

BUNDLE 6: Attachments 15a <https://www.createspace.com/4497969>

BUNDLE 7: Attachments 16 - 18 <https://www.createspace.com/4415984>

BUNDLE 8: Attachments 19 - 26 <https://www.createspace.com/4416010>

BUNDLE 9: Attachments 27 - 30 <https://www.createspace.com/4416021>

BUNDLE 10: Brief <https://www.createspace.com/4437109>

BUNDLE 11: Brief Concordance <https://www.createspace.com/4497991>

BUNDLE 12: Attachment 15b, update of

genocide records, 2013 will be available

during April 2014 on <https://www.createspace.com/4498007>