**Attachment 25: War Debts of the Crown to South Africans.**

A true value on life and personal possessions is impossible to measure.

Death in a family creates immediate and extended losses to the family. Disfigurement and disablement suffered by a family member affects his entire family.

The depletion of the South African nation during Acts of War instigated by the Crown past and present has influenced the lives of all South Africans.

Tribes have been exterminated in whole or in part. The rights of these tribes reduced as their population and wealth was reduced.

Families have also been torn apart where their members have moved to far distant countries hoping to carve a safer life style. As happened soon after the end of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1902, Whites have again been leaving South Africa in droves since 1992, in what is commonly called the White South Africa Diaspora.

In the past twenty years there has been a ‘brain drain’ in the South African economy as White South Africans are dehumanized through physical attacks on their lives and exclusion from the work force, as discussed in Attachment 15 - The silent genocide of the Boer Nation in South Africa. Most of these attacks on the White South Africans are by gangs who are following instructions from their political leaders in their quest to change the system of governance in South Africa to Communism, wherein all land is state owned, which is the ideal whereby the Crown level countries in their movement to create a One World Order.

The present government supports the Crown in their One World Order movement, 1 and aids this operation by having legal land owners removed from their land through influencing the thought processes and actions of Non-Whites in South Africa. These land owners are removed by being murdered or injured during farm attacks, or due to fear of farm attacks. The thought processes of Non-Whites in South Africa are being influenced by the present government, as it blames all the social ills of South Africa on the White population and holds out that most of the land and wealth in South Africa is owned by the White population, and the government state publically and repeatedly that the majority of land ownership is held by the Whites – even though they offer no facts nor statistics to verify their facts. Yet, the Whites have become a hated community inside South Africa.

There have been excessive murders and attacks on the lives of Whites inside South Africa which have been sanctioned by the Crown for the mere fact that the Crown desires to own what the White South Africans own through their heritage.

The attacks on the lives of South Africans are not limited to Whites only, but are proportionately far more violent than the attacks of the lives of other national groups in South Africa.

As John Foster Dulles said on behalf of the Crown after the First World War had ended, “there cannot be war without loss”.

In this document we set out to discuss the losses South Africans have suffered, through open warfare enforced on them by the Crown.

To note, this document by no means includes all the victims of the wars discussed.

**We consider Acts of war to be:**

* Incitement to war;
* Instruction to participate in war;
* Armed attacks by representatives of a government on the lives of people who are not representatives of the aggressive government;
* Actions by the representatives of a foreign government which directly leads to the wilful attack on the lives of citizens in a hosting country, which by the definition of “host” includes a colonized country.

In all wars, reparations are claimed by the injured parties. Yet in South Africa, there has only been one occasion in which reparations calculated for the benefit of South Africans who suffered losses through warfare imposed on them was calculated, and this was in 1993 by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission established by the African National Congress. This tribunal assigned reparations of about R30 000 ($3200) each to about 30 000 MK cadres who were said to have been in exile. However, if we look at the full picture, the war in South Africa imposed on South Africans by the Crown spans two centuries.

The losses suffered by South Africans through Acts of War imposed on them by the Crown far exceed the perimeters of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission established by Nelson Mandela in 1993. This Commission did not take into account that the South African government buildings, and all South African infrastructure, was paid for by wealth which belonged to the people of South Africa as a whole. Reparations of South African property should have been to the account of those who instigated the war against South Africans.

Although everyone was subjected to the effects of this war, not everyone was a partaker of the war. Yet everyone in South Africa has paid the penalties of this war imposed on them by the Crown.

We call for the reparations of all damages to the infrastructure of South Africa to be calculated by a Truth and Restitution Tribunal to be established in South Africa, and for losses to the South African nation to be claimed from the warring parties and their supporters. Costs experienced through damage to their property and personal injuries, including the losses of their loved ones, is to be calculated by the public and reparation sought therefore from the guilty parties.

Where insurance companies took the brunt of the expenses incurred in this people’s war, their losses culminated in increased premiums for insurance required by private citizens. Insurance companies should recover their losses from the guilty parties and recalculate insurance premiums to provide optimum value for the premiums paid by the public.

All investigation and court proceedings in the matter of reparations to the South African nation, is of national importance, and are to be made available for the public to follow. Incoming information should be broadcast live during live processions and monitored by suitably qualified personnel.

The demand for reparations is in alignment with international calls for reparations of war losses.

**The formula by which the Crown calculated her losses after the First World War**

Taken into consideration the formula used by the Crown to calculate her losses during World War 1 in the time period 1914 – 1919, we calculate the losses of the indigenous South Africans to the account of the Crown as her direct responsibility as colonialist of South Africa during the time period 1902 – 1959, we have considered the following facts:

a) In January 1915, the Crown named J.P.Morgan & Co., a private financial institution on New York, as her exclusive financial agent.

b) During the 4 year “war to end all wars”, the British Armies suffered more than 500 000 deaths and the British Empire a total of around 2.5 million deaths during the 4 year war.

c) The Crown formed the United Nations through the Versailles peace Conference in 1919.

d) By 1920, Thomas W. Lamont, partner of Morgan, noted that the 4 year war created world debt of $210 000 000 000.

e) The Morgan team, including Thomas Lamont, and mutual Wall Street friend Bernard Baruch, established a Commission for Repairs during closed conferences at Versailles to set out the exact amount for which Germany would be held accountable for in the war, and how it should be paid back to the Entente circle.

f) In May 1921, the Reparation Committee alliance drew up the London Ultimatum, to claim the “final” debt of Germany. John Foster Dulles, a Wall Street lawyer, key player to the Versailles Treaty, wrote the infamous Article 231 annexure of the German war debt. He simply said that there cannot be war without loss. Resulting losses are linked to responsibilities. Responsibilities have many facets, internal, restorations, inter- related etc., and are generally represented by obligations or money.

He calculated that Britain and other allied powers owed the United States of America $12 500 000 000 at 5% interest, and a yearly increase at 6%.

According to the Versailles claims, Germany owed Britain, France, and other Entente countries, $33 000 000 000. The amount of 132 billion Gouge Mark for reparations by Germany was finally settled on in May 1921.

An ultimatum was issued that if Germany did not accept this decision within 6 days, the Ruhr industrial area would be occupied by the military. Her colonial assets, including Tanganyika and Southwest Africa, were also confiscated, which contained valuable raw material reserves and her 25% Turkse Petroleum Geselschaft shares were grabbed and given by Britain to France. The Ottoman Empire along with its growing economic market, opened by the Baghdad railway line, was gone. Additionally, Germany lost 75% of its steel and 68% of its zinc and 26% of its coal according to the Versailles ruling. Its Alscace textile industry and potassium mines were also confiscated. Her entire commercial fleet, 1/5th of her river craft, ¼ of her fishing craft, 5000 locomotives, 150 000 railway coaches and 5000 trucks formed part of her war restoration debts. Furthermore, a 26% tax was called for on the declared value of all German exports, subject to many crippling “guarantees”, and which were to be paid to the Berlin Reparations Agent. According to the “Reparations Ultimatum”, the Reparations Commission could demand payment in goods for any portion of the reparation amount.

From this, we deduce that the cost of 2.5 million deaths entailed the loss of $33 000 000 000, which equals an average of $13 200 per casualty.

**We call for a complete audit of losses suffered by South Africans through acts of war**

A complete and full audit of lives lost and impaired through acts of war by the Crown on the lives of South Africans need to be compiled by a Truth and Restitution Tribunal in South Africa, to include the South African lives lost during the 2nd Anglo-Boer war, the lives lost of miners through governance operations on behalf of the Crown, and the lives lost in subsequent unarmed uprisings by South Africans against the direct and indirect governance of the Crown.

This audit is also to include a compete and full audit to be compiled by a Truth and Restitution Tribunal in South Africa of lives lost and impaired through acts of war by the Crown during World War One and Two, including war on her behalf in other African countries such as Southwest Africa (now known as Namibia).

**A. Losses suffered by South Africans due to the 1st Anglo-Boer War, with reference to Bechuanaland.**

The Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek was annexed in 1877 from the Boerevolk by the Crown to become a portion of the British dominions, and was made a ‘State under British Suzerainty’.

At this time, the Crown calculated that the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek was indebted to them to the amount of about a quarter of a million, based on the outlay by the Crown during the three years of its annexation, as well as the covenant the Crown had made with the neighbors of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek wherein the Crown had offered to protect these neighbors, numbering about 800,000 so-called Natives who comprised of a mixture of Black African nations who lived within the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek, as well as the Zulu, Bechuana, and Swazi tribes who lived on the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek borders.

When the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek was annexed in 1877, the Crown calculated that the public debt of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek - which had been named the ‘Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek by the Boerevolk, and “Transvaal” by the Crown, - amounted to £301,727.

Under British rule, this debt was liquidated to the extent of £150,000, but the total was brought up by a Parliamentary grant, a loan from the Standard Bank, and sundries to £390,404, which represented the public debt of the Transvaal on the 31st December, 1880.

This was further increased by monies advanced by the Standard Bank and English Exchequer during the so-called war to the British army, and by the 8th of August 1881, (during which time the country yielded no revenue,) the debt stood on £457,393. To this was added an estimated sum of £200,000 for compensation charges, pension allowances, and other non-itemized expenses, and a further sum of £383,000 described as the cost of the successful expedition against Secocoemi, and that of the unsuccessful one being left out of account, bringing up the total public debt to over a million, of which about £800,000 was reckoned to be owed by the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek to the Crown.

This sum, the Commissioners (Sir Evelyn Wood dissenting), reduced by a stroke of the pen to £265,000, thus entirely remitting an approximate sum of £500,000 or £600,000. To the sum of £265,000 still owing, they added another £150,000 for sums advanced to pay the compensation claims, which brought the actual amount owing to the Crown to about a quarter of a million.

(Information provided as per the Report of Assistant Secretary to the British Agent for Native Affairs, noted in the ‘Blue Book’ 3917, page 46.)

After annexation of the Boer Republics in 1877, the Crown decided to delimit the borders of these Republics. With this object in view, meetings were held in the City of London, petitions presented by Members of Parliament, and Resolutions moved in the House. Through these processes it was discovered that Mr. Gladstone's Government was unwilling to fulfill its pledges in reference to South Africa, and that in consequence, the ‘Native’ inhabitants within the Transvaal would not receive the support they had been led to expect, considerable indignation was felt amongst the friends of the ‘Natives’. The demand which they had made appeared reasonable to their friends.

Mr. Mackenzie, British Commissioner for Bechuanaland, went to England in 1882. In the following year the Delegates from the Transvaal went to London, and in 1884 the Convention was signed, which was called the "London Convention”.

**(i) Bechuanaland was annexed by the Crown**

The ‘Native’ Chief Mankoroane, having heard that the Transvaal Delegates would discuss questions of vital importance to his people, left Bechuanaland and went as far as Cape Town on his way to England to represent his case there. Lord Derby, however, sent him word that he could not be admitted to the Conference in London, where the ownership of his own country was to be discussed. Thus was the rulership of Bechuanaland taken, without a word of warning, from the Chief Mankoroane, by the Crown.

**B. Losses suffered by South Africans because of the Second Anglo-Boer War**

**(i) The worth of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek treasury was known to the Crown in 1897 - shortly before it declared war on South Africans.**

During their occupation of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek, representatives of the Crown came to realize that the worth of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek was far more than they had expected. According to the ‘*Almanac de Gotha*’, the revenue of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek in 1885 was a little over £177,000. This rose to £4,400,000 in 1897. It had increased in the proportion of 1 to 25.

Salaries and emoluments amount to nearly one-quarter, £1,000,000, and none of this went to the Boers, who consisted mainly of farmers, and were not integrated into the Administration of their Republic.

The size of the junks went into the hands of the President which the Crown had placed as Administration to the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek, and to the chiefly foreign oligarchy from whom he took instructions. The President had a salary of £7,000, besides his “coffee-money”, and when compared to the President of the Swiss Confederation, which was £600 at that time, it became clear to the Crown that the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek was well worth owning.

The same table of the ‘*Almanac de Gotha’* shows a sum of nearly £660,000 entitled "other expenses." Under this head are included secret funds, which in the budget are stated at a little less than £40,000 (more than even England had), but which always exceed that sum, and in 1896 reached about £200,000, to which the British Administration noted: “Secret Service Funds!—vile name and viler reality—should be unknown in the affairs of small nations. Is not honesty one of the cardinal virtues which we should expect to find amongst small nations, if nowhere else? What can the chief of a small State of 250,000 inhabitants do with such a large amount of Secret funds?”

This note of disbelief by the administration of the British Army on the secret funds of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek governance clearly shows that there were two sets of rulership in Britain. The general public rulership within her administration and the private rulership by the British Throne and her select elite associates in the City of London.

**(ii) Pain and Suffering of people in South Africa due to the 2nd Anglo-Boer War.**

With regards to the 2nd Anglo Boer War, we need to take into account the fact that the survival of the Boer nation, as a whole, was threatened because of this war imposed on her, as more than half of her youth were murdered by the Crown during the war.

The report based on the proclamation drawn up by Marthinus Steyn, President of the Orange Free State (then known as the Oranje-Vrystaat), and Boer General

Christiaan Rudolf De Wet on the 14th of January 1901, as written in the article ‘The Never Ending Genocide’2 supplied the following relevant information on the suffering of South Africans during the Second Anglo-Boer War:

“Horses and cows were shot and farms burnt down;

Wounded Boer soldiers had their throats slit, known as “swine throats”, or were deported to 47 prison camps overseas;

There were more than 70 British concentration camps erected where abused and raped women, children, babies, the sick and the elderly were tortured to death;

The Black South Africans were also subject to the prosecution by the Crown.

Between 1899 and 1902, the Boer nation lost more than 42 4000 members through the most severe living conditions in concentration camps. Of the 25 630 prisoners of war which were deported, more than 1000 did not survive. 3 800 citizens of the Boer republics, of which there were also British soldiers – the ‘National Scouts’ and the ‘Brabant Horse’, were murdered. 3997 Boer soldiers died in battle, 2000 Boer soldiers died from sickness, 150 Boer soldiers died from casualties, and the fate of hundreds more are unknown. About 50% of the Boer youth was disposed. The ‘Black’ concentration camps took the lives of about 10 000 people. The remarkable difference in victim quantities was especially due to the fact that Black prisoners were provided with fruit and vegetables, in contrast to the ‘White’ concentration camps.

About 40 black concentration camps were erected wherein about 130 000 people, including whole families, were imprisoned.

The British system of warfare against the defenseless and prisoners were brought to light by British journalists and human rights activist Emily Hobhouse. This is discussed further in Attachment 6 - War against Southern Africans and mass extermination of indigenous tribes for the creation of the Union of South Africa.

Other people who spoke out against the barbaric methods of England were: J Ellis (Irish), Lloyd George (Welsh), CP Scott (Scottish), William Redmond (Welsh) and Ramsey McDonald (Scottish).

**(iii) Effects of the attack by the Crown on the Boer nation during the 2nd Anglo-Boer war include:**

1. Today, the numbers of the Boerevolk are at least 3 million less that it would have been, had the Crown not committed genocide on the Boerevolk.
2. The holocaust, together with treason committed by Afrikaners (take note: not Boere) such as Jan Smuts and Louis Botha who worked for the Crown, forced the Boerevolk to sign the peace accord of Vereeniging which deprived the Boer nation of its freedom for self determination within its own Republics.
3. The alien and inferior British culture was forced onto the Boer communities.
4. The 1902 Peace Treaty of Vereeniging which the Boers were forced to enter was pivotal for the Union of South Africa whereby various indigenous peoples of South Africa were insensitively bundled into one Union without giving a thought to their respective identities and right to self-determination.
5. As in the case of the Boerevolk, the local black nations were also effectively robbed of their freedom, which gave rise to the establishment of the African national Congress in 1912 (two years after the foundation of the Union) to struggle for black nationalism, which ultimately resulted in a civil and guerilla war in Africa.
6. **The British system of apartheid,** which the Crown applied all over South Africa after the second Anglo-Boer war, (as well as all over the world which includes India, Australia and New-Zealand), was imported to control the mixed population of South Africa. The first manifestation of this, were signs reading "Europeans" and "Non-Europeans". No Boer ever regarded himself as a "European". Apartheid invoked racial friction, and even racial hatred, which has in no means abated to this very day, and the bitter irony, is that the Boerevolk, who had not been in power since 1902, and who also suffered severely under apartheid in the sense that apartheid robbed them of their land and their work-ethics, are being blamed for apartheid today.
7. England's pretence for the invasion of the Boer Republics was the rights of the foreign miners. Yet after the war, these very same miners were treated so badly by their English and Jewish bosses who represented the Crown that they had to resort to general strikes in 1913, 1922 and 1946 (3, 12 and 30 years after the establishment of the British ruled Union, which is discussed further in Attachment 26 - Economic debts of the Crown to South Africans), during which many mine-workers were shot dead in the streets of Johannesburg by the British disposed Union government. So much for the rights of the foreign miners under British rule.
8. The efficient and equitable republican system of government of the Boer Republics was replaced with the unworkable Westminster system of British government, which led to endless misery and conflict.

**(iv) Summation of the Concentration Camps**

The concentration camps were a calculated and intentional holocaust committed on the Boerevolk by the Crown with the aim of annihilating the Boerevolk and reeling in the Boer Republics.

Comparing the killing of Jews during World War 2, proportionately fewer Jews were killed than Boer women and children during the Second War of Independence.

Yet, after World War 2, the Crown mercilessly insisted on a frantic retribution campaign against the whole German nation for the purported Jewish holocaust. For decades, Germany was forced to pay annual compensation to the Jews, which means that Germans who were not even born at the time of World War 2, still have to suffer today for alleged atrocities committed by the Germans. Should the Crown of England subject herself to the same principles applied to Germany, then the Crown must do everything within her power to reinstitute the Boer republics and to pay compensation to the Boerevolk for the atrocities committed against the Boerevolk.

**Their only crime was that they stood between the Crown and the gold of Transvaal.**

The only crime of which the Boer women and children who were incarcerated in the British concentration camps were that they stood between the Crown, and the gold of Transvaal, which was found within the land of the Boer Republics.

The concentration camps were a calculated and intentional holocaust committed on the Boerevolk by the Crown with the aim of annihilating the Boerevolk and reeling in the Boer Republics.

**(v) We seek an audit of all lives lost during the Second Anglo-Boer War in South Africa**

We seek an audit of South African lives lost during the Second Anglo-Boer War by a Truth and Restitution Tribunal to be established in South Africa in accordance to a legal Court of Law, and we seek International recognition and compensation to the families of those lost lives, with reference to the conditions as laid out according to the London Reparations Ultimatum of 1921.

**References:**

1 Public speech by PresidentZuma of the African National Congress government states clearly that the African National Congress supports the New World Order. To point his public speech in addressing his party on 21 September 2010, he stated:

“We participate in the G20, World Trade Organization and other forums as part of promoting a New World Order.”

<http://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/Politics/ANC-NGC-Jacob-Zumas-speech-20100921>

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2 [**The never ending genocide… (1899-heden)**](http://www.onsvirjou.nl/2010/12/14/the-never-ending-genocide-1899-heden/)

Ruim een eeuw geleden woedde in Zuid-Afrika een oorlog tussen afstammelingen van voornamelijk Nederlandse en Duitse emigranten (de ‘Boere’) en het Britse leger. Groot-Brittannië was toen de grootste koloniale mogendheid, maar wilde steeds meer landen aan haar imperium toevoegen. De verloren Eerste Boerenoorlog (1880-1881) om de Boerenrepubliek Transvaal in te lijven bij het Britse Rijk kon zij nauwelijks verdragen en toen de ontdekking van ‘s werelds grootste goudreserves in Transvaal in 1886 werd ontdekt, werden de Engelsen opnieuw in hun hebzucht en oorlogshonger gevoedt. De Tweede Boerenoorlog tegen de verbonden Boerenrepublikeinen Transvaal en Oranje-Vrystaat brak uit en duurde van 1899 tot 1902.

Uit de [proclamatie](http://www.onsvirjou.nl/2010/12/13/proclamatie-tweede-boerenoorlog-14-januari-1901/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_self) op 14 januari 1901, opgesteld door Marthinus Theunis Steyn (zesde en laatste president van de Oranje-Vrystaat, 1896-1902) en Boerengeneraal Christiaan Rudolf De Wet en vele andere bronnen blijkt dat de

Britten alle vormen van ‘beschaafde oorlogsgebruiken’ links lieten liggen. Paarden en koeien werden doodgeschoten en boederijen afgebrand. Terwijl gewonde en gevangengenomen Boerenstrijders veelal via messteken in de keel werden afgeslacht – het zogenaamde ‘varkenskelen’ – of getransporteerd naar de 47 overzeese krijgsgevangenkampen, zijn in totaal meer dan 70 Engelse concentratiekampen opgezet waar gemartelde en onteerde vrouwen, kinderen, baby’s, zieken en bejaarden ten dode toe werden gefolterd. Zelfs artsen schaamden zich er niet voor om voor de ‘doelmatigheid’ van het aankweken en verspreiden van tyfusbacillen te pleiten als een alles afdoende kuur voor de kampbewoners. Ook de zwarte bevolking ontkwam niet aan vervolging, veelal boerderijpersoneel. In zo’n 40 ‘Zwarte’ concentratiekampen werden circa 130.000 mensen ondergebracht, veelal complete families. Dit Engelse systeem van oorlogvoeren tegen weerlozen en gevangenen werd door de Engelse journaliste en mensenrechtenactiviste Emily Hobhouse aan de kaak gesteld.

Van de Boerenbevolking verloren tussen 1899 en 1902 in totaal circa 43.400 onder de meest kommervolle omstandigheden in concentratiekampen het leven, voornamelijk kinderen onder de 15 jaar. Van de 25.630 weggevoerde krijgsgevangen zouden ruim 1.000 hun land niet meer terugzien. 3.800 burgers waren door Engelse soldaten, de ‘National Scouts’ en de ‘Brabant Horse’ vermoord, 3.997 Boerenstrijders stierven in de strijd, 2.000 Boerenstrijders stierven door ziekte, 150 Boerenstrijders kwamen om door ongevallen en van honderden bleef hun lot onbekend. In totaal werd zo’n 20% van de totale blanke populatie vermoord. De Boerenjeugd was schrikbarend gedecimeerd, ongeveer 50% was om het leven gebracht! De ‘Zwarte’ kampen hadden in totaal aan circa 10.000 mensen het levens gekost. Dit opmerkelijk verschil in slachtofferaantal was vooral te danken aan het gegeven dat het de zwarte gevangenen wel toegestaan was om groente en fruit te verbouwen, dit in tegenstelling tot de ‘Blanke’ concentratiekampen.

Veel burgers in Europese landen voelden zich destijds emotioneel betrokken bij de wreedheden van de Engelsen tegen de Boere. De sympathie voor de Boerenrepublieken was nog sterker in Nederland, omdat de Nederlanders zich als een klein volk identificeerden met een nog kleiner (afstammend) volk dat vocht voor haar onafhankelijkheid. De Nederlandse regering had hun handen en voeten gebonden omdat de internationale situatie dwong tot een beleid van strikte neutraliteit. Het was daarom aan de burgers om de Boere te steunen en velen vertrokken naar Zuid-Afrika om deel te nemen als vrijwilligers in de oorlog in het zogenaamde Hollanderkorps. De concentratiekampen zouden zich echter als een zeer effectief drukmiddel bewijzen en de door complete uitroeiing bedreigde Boere waren wel gedwongen zich in 1902 finaal over te geven.

In het huidige Zuid-Afrika worden nog steeds minstens enkele Afrikaanse boeren per dag vermoord op hun boerderij. Naast deze zogenaamde ‘plaasmoorde’ zijn er op dit moment ook nog eens meer dan 800.000 Afrikaners die verhongeren in [kampen](http://censorbugbear-reports.blogspot.com/2010/08/afrikaners-are-starving-pictures.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank).’

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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>

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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>