**Attachment 8: Final steps to complete the formation of the Union of South Africa for total annexation by the Crown**

The ‘Union” of South Africa was the desire of the Crown and not the desire of the majority of the indigenous people of South Africa. There was no national vote taken on this decision on a ‘one man, one vote’ system.

The administration and legislation work to create a single unit of all the different kingdoms, states and republics in South Africa was not drawn up, not approved, by South Africans, but by representatives of the British Crown. The Crown used the international Free Mason network as its intelligence service and Britain to achieve its goals in southern Africa.

The work of union in South Africa was embarked on as part of the task for an imperial union with the Crown wherein South Africa would be one of its colonies. This was always the ultimate goal of Cecil Rhodes, of Milner, and of the Kindergarten.

Milner wrote in his diary on 25 January 1904: "My work has been constantly directed to a great and distant end - the establishment in South Africa of a great and civilized and progressive community, one from Cape Town to the Zambezi independent in the management of its own affairs, but still remaining, from its own firm desire, a member of the great community of free nations gathered together under the British flag. That has been the object of all my efforts. It is my object still."

In this Attachment we will discuss the build up to, and complete annexation of South Africa by the Crown by the creation of a Union.

**1. Preparation for the Union**

**The Milner Kindergarten team devised the Union of South Africa**

In his great farewell speech of March 1905, Milner called upon his hearers, and especially the Kindergarten, to remain loyal to this ultimate goal. He said:

"What I pray for hardest is, that those with whom I have worked in a great struggle and who may attach some weight to my words should remain faithful, faithful above all in the period of reaction, to the great idea of Imperial Unity.the development of a common civilization; united, not in an alliance - for alliances can be made and unmade, and are never more than nominally lasting but in a permanent organic union. Of such a union the dominions as they exist today are, we fully admit, only the raw material. Our ideal is still distant but we deny that it is either visionary or unattainable. . . . The road is long, the obstacles are many, and the goal may not be reached in my lifetime--perhaps not in that of any man in this room. You cannot hasten the slow growth of a great idea like that by any forcing process. But what you can do is to keep it steadily in view, to lose no opportunity to work for it, to resist like grim death any policy which leads away from it. I know that the service of that idea requires the rarest combination of qualities, a combination of ceaseless effort with infinite patience. But then think on the other hand of the greatness of the reward; the immense privilege of being allowed to contribute in any way to the fulfilment of one of the noblest conceptions which has ever dawned on the political imagination of mankind."

**Opposition to the Union was removed, imprisoned, deported or murdered**

For the first couple of years in South Africa the Kindergarten worked to build up the administrative, judicial, educational, and economic systems of South Africa according to a system which they could control directly with ease. Part of this plan was to get rid of any potential opposition, which included deposing the traditional leaders of the indigenous tribes of South Africa. With reference hereto, please see Attachment 6: War against southern Africans for the creation of the Union of South Africa.

**The Westminster system of governance was introduced**

By 1905, the Milner Kindergarten Group was already working for the Union. They changed their method of ruling from that of a military governance installed during the Second Anglo-Boer War, to a Westminster system of governance, which kept their own people in very prominent positions of governance, and brought in a few key figures from the African, Griqua, Boer and the Cape Dutch Settlers who were found to be ‘British loyal’ as leaders in government positions, who they knew would extend the power of the Crown throughout South Africa.

**2. Preparing the four South African Colonies for Unification**

After the Crown gained control of ‘interim’ governance in the Boer Republics within the provinces of the Orange Free State and Transvaal, she established the Milner Kindergarten to set out the legislation whereby they could annex the whole Southern Africa unofficially.

Borders were laid and South Africa was designed with four provinces, namely the Orange Free State, Transvaal, Natal and Cape.

Within each province, the foundations were laid to create uniformity in governance to ease transition from separate governments into one united government.

**The colonies were unified by introducing domestic systems and unions**

The first steps the Kindergarten gave attention to were the Inter-colonial Council, which linked the Transvaal and Orange River Colony; the Central South African Railway amalgamation; and the customs union. As we can see by the positions held in governance by the Kindergarten, they controlled the first two of these completely; in addition, they controlled the administration of Transvaal completely. This was important, because the gold and diamond mines made this colony the decisive economic power in South Africa, and control of this power gave the Kindergarten the leverage with which to compel the other states to join a Union.

**British Political Policies Were Established Inside South Africa**

**(i) British Political Policies Established Inside the Boer Republic in the Transvaal**

In December 1906, ‘responsible’ governance was granted to the Transvaal (which included the Boer Republic known as the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek) with the hope of gaining trust from both the Afrikaans and English speakers. A Legislative Committee of 69 members was set up and a Legislative Council of 15 members was established.

In 1907, the Het Volk party and the Transvaal Responsible Government Association were voted into governance with General Botha as Prime Minister and General Smuts as the Colonial Secretary. Both Smuts and Botha were both members of the Free Mason fraternity, and ‘British loyal’ subjects.

**(ii) British Political Policies were established inside the OFS Boer Republic**

In May 1906, the ‘Orangia Union’ party was established inside the Orange Free State (the Orange Free State included the territory of the Boer Republic called the Orange Free State). Responsible management was also granted to this colony and in November 1906, Abraham Fischer became the Prime Minister. Fischer was a ‘British loyal’ subject and a Free Mason.

In his cabinet were, amongst others, Generals J.B.M. Hertzog and C.R. de Wet.

**(iii) British Political Policies Established Inside the Cape Colony**

In the Cape, the ‘Afrikanerbond’ led by J.H. Hofmeyr formed an alliance with the ‘Suid-Afrikaanse Party’ under leadership of John Merriman. (They beat the ‘Progressive Party’ of Dr. L.S. Jameson in 1908, and Merriman became Prime Minister.) Both Hofmeyr and Merriman were ‘British loyal’ subjects and Free Masons.

**Propaganda to support the Union was applied**

To note, all the men mentioned below were British loyal subjects and belonged to the Free Mason fraternity.

In 1906, Curtis, Dawson, Hichens, Brand, and Kerr, with the support of Feetham and Malcolm, went to Lord Selborne and asked his permission to work for the Union. They prevailed upon Dr. Starr Jameson, at that time Premier of Cape Colony, to write to Selborne in support of the project. When permission was obtained, Curtis resigned from his post in Johannesburg and, with Kerr's assistance, formed "Closer Union Societies" as propaganda bodies throughout South Africa.

Dawson, as editor, controlled the Johannesburg Star.

The Times of London was controlled completely, as far as news from South Africa was concerned, by Monypenny, Amery, Basil Williams, and Grigg in strategic spots of the imperial department of the paper.

Fabian Ware published articles by various members of the Milner Group in his Morning Post.

In South Africa, 5000 pounds was obtained from Abe Bailey to found a monthly paper to further the cause of union. This paper, ‘The State’, was edited by Philip Kerr and B. K. Long and became the predecessor of The Round Table, also edited by Kerr and financed by Bailey. Bailey was not only the chief financial support of the Kindergarten's activities for closer union in South Africa, but also the first financial contributor to The Round Table in 1910.

As part of the project toward a Union of South Africa, Curtis drew up a memorandum in 1906 on the need for closer union of the South African territories, basing his arguments chiefly on the need for greater railway and customs unity. This, with the addition of a section written by Kerr on railway rates, and a few paragraphs by Selborne, was issued with the famous Selborne Federation Dispatch of 7 January 1907, and published as an Imperial Blue Book (Cmd. 3564 of 1907). It was republished, with an introduction by Basil Williams of the Kindergarten, by Oxford University Press in 1925.

**Creating the need to unite the provinces.**

Once the British Crown had established four separate governments in South Africa which operated identically and based on the Imperial government structure in Britain, the South African communities were leveled to a common ground through which their country could be controlled, and annexed through its economy and government.

Matters of concern were raised within the governance structures, and it was decided that it would be more efficient and financially viable for the four governments to consummate their efforts and form a single unit.

These matters of concern were both formulated, and caused, by the Crown to promote the ideal of a Union of the colonies within the government structures, which included the following:

* The Zulu uprising of 1906, in which Natal required military help. This uprising is discussed Attachment 3, subsection C (vii)The Bambadha Rebellion (1906–1907);
* Inter-colonial problems caused by the infiltration of Indians from Natal to the Transvaal and Cape colonies. To note that it was British governance legislation which created race distinction in South Africa, and which in turn affected work opportunities and living environments;
* It was decided to curb immigration from Asia and formalise repatriation. To note that the Crown had imported Chinese workers for cheap labour on the mines they had annexed.
* It was decided that uniformity within the four colonies should be reached with regards to the rights of ‘non-whites’. To note that the Boers had never denied non-whites their rights to independence and self-governance. The Boers were well reputed for addressing kings and rulers from other tribes concerning amicable land distribution. The attendance which the famous Piet Retief Expedition sought with King Dingaan was a perfect example hereof. All rules and laws concerning the rights, and lack of rights, of the non-white population in South Africa were introduced through the British colonial government of the Crown. It was not only inside the Boer owned Republics that rights to other tribes were restricted. Furthermore, the Boers did not charge land, hut or any other tax within their Republics prior to the first Anglo Boer War (it is well recorded that the state coffers of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek were empty before the First Anglo Boer War) neither did the Boers restrict entry into their Republics (they became outnumbered by ‘uitlanders’ 6 to 1 before the Jameson Raid).

It is well recorded that the Boer farms in their republics were under-utilized as the Boers could not afford to pay for labour. If they had slaves, their farms would have been well cultivated. Slavery was a lucrative British trade before it became outlawed. Slave trading was never the profession of the Boers.

**International recognition for the Boer Republics was attained to set the Boers at ease**

In 1907, General Jan Smuts sailed from South Africa to Europe and got international recognition for the independence of the Orange Free State and Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek. This set the minds of the Boers at ease and revived their trust in him and his leadership. However, until today, this recognition has been entirely ignored once the Union of South Africa took effect.

**A federal Constitution of South Africa was drafted by the Kindergarten**

The Central Committee of the Closer Union Societies (in which the members were from the Milner Kindergarten) wrote a complete and detailed account of the political institutions of the various areas concerned, in the manner by which they wanted the world to perceive it. This was called ‘The Government of South Africa’, and was issued anonymously in five parts, and revised later in two quarto volumes.

A copy was sent to every delegate to the National Convention in Durban in 1908, along with another anonymous work (edited by B. K. Long), called ‘The Framework of Union’. This latter work contained copies of the five chief federal constitutions of the world (United States, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, and Australia).

Curtis was also the chief author of the draft of projected constitution presented by the Transvaal delegation to the National Convention. This draft, with modifications, became the Constitution of the Union of South Africa in 1910.

The Transvaal delegation, alone of the various delegations, lived together in one house and had a body of expert advisers - all members of the Kindergarten group; both of these circumstances were due to the Kindergarten.

After the National Convention accepted the Union Constitution, it was necessary to have it accepted by the Imperial Parliament and the various states of South Africa. In both of these tasks the Kindergarten played an important role - in England through their control of news media which included ‘The Times’ and ‘The Morning Post’ as well as other sources of propaganda; and in South Africa by the economic pressure of the Transvaal.

**3. Irregularities during the formation of the Union**

**Principles of the National Convention 1908-1909 were Illegal**

Following the 1907 London Convention in which policies were laid down for southern Africa, Jan Smuts - positioned and employed by the British Crown as a leader in South Africa, attended the National Convention of 1908-1909, dominated it and succeeded in pushing through the projects which had been prepared by the Kindergarten with undeniable ability.

From this emerged a personal connection that still exists between the members of the Round Table and the governance of South Africa.

The National Convention began on the 12th of October 1908 in Durban, and was concluded in Bloemfontein on the 11th of May 1909 by Sir Henry de Villiers. The goal of this Convention was to unite the governance of the four Crown colonies - Cape, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal, which culminated in the Union of South Africa on the 31st of May 1910.

The decisions that were made during this Convention included the following:

* A united instead of a federal system would be incorporated in the governance of the four colonies;
* Only white male voters would be used to decide the amount of constituencies (the body of voters or the residents of a district represented by an elected legislator or official.) would be used for the Union, and this principle therefore introduced ‘white’ South Africa, and excluded all ‘non-white’ citizens of constitutional rights.

The principles laid down for the governance of Southern Africa during the National Convention of 1908-1909 were illegal because:

* The principles laid down were devised by the Crown and enforced by her representatives on South Africans and not by the indigenous people of Southern Africa themselves. The Crown was not the legal ‘owners’ nor protectorate of South Africa. By annexation through mass slaughter of indigenous tribes, the Crown had established two colonies in South Africa, of which one was in the Cape Province and the other was in the Natal Province, but these two colonies did not include the vast mass of the land, nor its indigenous people. In its self appointed position of protectorate for certain indigenous tribes of Southern Africa, the Crown did not fulfil its role. She reduced these tribes as slaves to her service by taxing them for their right to live inside South Africa and by engaging them in warfare to protect and extend British interests to South Africa and abroad, which did not serve the well-being of the southern African indigenous tribes.
* The National Convention of 1908-1909 did not include representation of all the tribes in Southern Africa;
* The Crown did not advise the indigenous tribes of Southern Africa of their plans for South Africa, nor their decisions taken with regards to their plans for South Africa, and neither the progress of their plans for South Africa;
* The Crown did not invite leaders of all the different tribes of Southern Africa to the meetings preceding the National Convention, nor to the convention itself;
* The principles laid down by the Crown were to create and maintain governance of South Africa as her colony based on the self enrichment of the Crown.
* The Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek and the Orange Free State were not legally, or internationally, recognized as colonies of the British Crown, the British Crown, nor of the British Empire; but the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek and the Orange Free State were recognized internationally as independent Boer Republics, and this recognition and status has never been changed by request of the Boers.
* The implementation of recognizing that white males are the only people in Southern Africa with voters rights, denied all other indigenous people representation in the governance of southern Africa - which laid the foundation for discrimination and racialism in southern Africa. To deny a citizen basic human rights is recognized internationally as a violation of human rights, and on such a large scale is akin to gross human injustice.

**Secrecy shrouded the drafting of the Constitution and lies were told about a Referendum**

In Natal - the only state which submitted the question to a referendum, the Kindergarten put on an intensive propaganda drive, financed with money from the Transvaal. Of this struggle in Natal, Mr Brand, with his usual secrecy on all matters dealing with the Kindergarten, only reacted by making the following statement:

"A referendum was therefore taken contrary to general expectation; it revealed an overwhelming majority for union, a good testimony to the sound sense of the people of the colony." Brand, as secretary to the Transvaal delegation to the Convention, knew very well that a public referendum was never held.

The same secrecy was maintained in regard to the whole convention. No record of its proceedings was kept, but according to Worsfold, its resolutions were drafted by Brand and Duncan.

**4. British Acts of Parliament**

**The British Parliament passed an Act in which she falsely stated that all the land in South Africa formed part of her colonies after international independence for the Boer Republics had been obtained**

**The** **South Africa** **Act 1909**

The South Africa Act of 1909 was introduced by the Crown through the British Parliament, to unite all their South African colonies into the “Union of South Africa”.

The Act also made provisions for admitting Rhodesia as a fifth province of the Union in the future, but Rhodesian colonists rejected this option in a referendum held in 1922.

The South Africa Act was the third major piece of legislation passed by the

Parliament of the United Kingdom with the intent of uniting various British colonies into their Empire as possession of the British Crown.

A governance structure was introduced to South Africa to create autonomous rule, suitable for British dominion. The structure of the government of the Union of South Africa was similar to the government of other British Dominions. A Governor-General of South Africa was appointed to represent the British Monarch, who was also the Monarch of South Africa. Executive power was vested in the Monarch/Governor-General and was exercised on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Legislative power was vested in a Parliament consisting of the Monarch, a Senate and a House of Assembly. The House of Assembly had more power than the Senate, much like the relationship between the House of Commons and House of Lords. In the case of a disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Governor-General could convene a joint sitting of the two houses to review the legislation, make amendments, and vote on the bill.

Because the House of Assembly was much larger than the Senate, the system was designed to protect the stronger position of the House in any joint sitting. A similar method of resolving disagreements exists in the Australian Parliament, but the Australian Senate is half the size of the Australian House of Representatives,

whereas the South African Senate was only one-third the size of the South African House of Assembly, the Australian Senate being a far more powerful body.

The Act also established a Supreme Court of South Africa, which served as a unified court system for the Union and consisted of local, provincial, and appellate divisions. The old supreme courts of the provinces became the provincial divisions of the new Supreme Court of South Africa. The appellate division, which was the highest court in the land, was seated at Bloemfontein and there was no provision for judicial review.

Each province was governed by an Administrator, appointed by the central government, and had a legislature in the form of a Provincial Council; four members of the Council joined with the Administrator to form a five-member executive committee that acted as the Province's Cabinet. Unlike Canada and Australia, which became dominions through the federation of British colonies, the South Africa Act created a centralized, unitary state.

Each of the four provinces became subordinate entities and had far fewer powers than the Canadian provinces or Australian states. As such, the government of South Africa was quite similar--from a constitutional standpoint--to the government of the United Kingdom.

**Indigenous languages were ignored in governance administrative legislature**

The Act of 1909 established English and Dutch as the official languages of South Africa, with equal status under the law, and required all government documents and Parliamentary proceedings to be published in both languages. In modern times, English remains one of the official languages of the Republic of South Africa. The Dutch was extended to include Afrikaans by the Official Languages of the Union Act, 1925, and replaced by Afrikaans in the Constitution of 1961.

**Voting rights for representatives in governance was limited to exclude indigenous people of South Africa**

The Act of 1909 protected pre-existing voting rights for Black Africans in the Cape (which were limited to wealthier, educated blacks and coloureds), but permitted the Parliament of South Africa to prescribe all other voting qualifications. However, Parliament had the power to change the Cape's voting requirements by a two-thirds vote.

**Apartheid and racial discrimination was introduced into the Governance of South Africa by the Crown**

The Act of 1909 did little to protect Black Africans, and apartheid legislation was ultimately passed by representative members of the Crown in Parliament under the guiding hands of the House of Lords, thereby establishing the ground rules of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. Legislation adopted and passed by the representative members of the Crown in South African government positions are discussed in Attachment 27 - Humanitarian atrocities committed by the Crown against southern Africans, Part B: Regulations established by the Crown which caused human atrocities in South Africa.

**Conventions were held without the attendance of all and invitation to the indigenous tribal leaders**

At the National Convention of 1908-1909, Smuts dominated the Transvaal delegation and succeeded in pushing through the projects prepared by the Kindergarten. His political force resulted in the 1908 National Convention, whereby the Transvaal delegation met on the 12th of October 1908, and completed its work on the 11th of May 1909. This Convention settled on the terms and constitution of a governmental, legislative, and economic Union on condition that the existing provincial councils would supplant the provincial parliaments in the future. Although this was promised to the Boers, it was never kept.

**5. The Constitution for the Union of South Africa**

The principles laid down by the National Convention of 1908-1909 were enforced by the Union of South Africa in 1910. The Union of South Africa in 1910 was a direct result from the National Convention of 1908-1909.

Governance of South Africa was laid out in a Constitution which was based on the principles of the national Convention 1908-1909 which bound South Africa as a Union.

The Constitution of South Africa has been handed over in succession to political powers during the governance of South Africa from one political party to the other.

The Constitution allows for alterations to be made in the governance and status of South Africa through majority vote within the members of the reigning political party, which excludes the vote of the citizens of South Africa who are not members, or do not support, the actions and choices made by the reigning political party.

**The Constitution created a continuation of governance systems by succession**

The Act of 1909, which essentially brought into being the South African state as it is known today, served as the South African Constitution. Although the Act of 1909 officially disappeared through succession, it continued to live on in its replacements, the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act (32 of 1961), the South African Constitution Act 110 of 1983, and even in the present Constitution of South Africa, the careful wording of the new Constitutions still prepared and the delivery thereof supervised by the unnoticed hand of the House of Lords.

**6. It was the British government that passed the proposals for a Union of South Africa and not the indigenous people of South Africa**

Proposals by the Kindergarten group were transmitted to the British government and the British Crown, which duly prepared a Bill to give effect to these wishes. The Bill was passed by Parliament on the 20th of September 1909, and on the same day King Edward VII of the United Kingdom, and member of the Crown, proclaimed that the Union of South Africa would be established on the 31st of May 1910.

**7. Direct results of the Union of South Africa in 1910**

On the 31st of May 1910, the Union of South Africa was formed under British dominion. The Crown hereby successfully annexed the whole of the country in one foul swoop through deceit. The Boers who dared object to this, were called the “Bitter Einders” and were outlawed. Many Boer families left South Africa to get away from British dominion. In 1911, the last of the large trek groups departed for Kenya, when some 60 families from the Orange Free State boarded the SS Skramstad in Durban under leadership of C.J. Cloete. But migration dwindled, partly due to the British secretary of state's (then Lord Crewe) cash requirements for immigrants. A trickle of individual trekker families continued to migrate into the 1950’s.

**Construction of the political rule after the “union” of South Africa was done by British subjects and not South African citizens**

A new nation required a new [Prime Minister](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister). Smuts, who had lost the trust of the Boers, used the poorly educated Louis Botha as a front-runner, and devoted his time to lobbying politicians accordingly.

**The Botha government with reference to the Union Buildings**

Thanks to the Transvaal's fantastic wealth, the treasury was overflowing. Smuts ordered the construction of the [Union Buildings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Buildings), high above Pretoria. They would act as the nerve centre of the South African administration. The total budget was set at £1.5m: a fortune equivalent to over £700m in 2005.  Meanwhile, the new [Governor-General of South Africa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor-General_of_South_Africa), [Lord Gladstone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Gladstone), was constructing his government, and Gladstone appointed Botha to be Prime Minister.

This, in turn, gave Botha free reign in constructing his [cabinet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabinet_(government)). Of nine cabinet offices, Botha offered Smuts three key positions: [Minister for the Interior](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interior_Minister), Minister for Mines, and [Minister for Defense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defence_Minister). This gave Smuts control of virtually every area of government; Botha and Smuts now ruled all of South Africa in tandem.

**All South Africans were stripped of their identity**

At this stage, all people living inside South Africa were classed as British subjects, and not South African citizens. Thereby, no position in government was held by any South Africans.

**Restrictive political parties were formed**

This government was still but a construction of the British [élite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89lite), and not a representation of the people. The [leadership](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jan_Smuts_and_the_Old_Boers) of [Het Volk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Het_Volk_(political_party)) arranged a meeting with the representatives of the other Afrikaans parties, seeking to unite them into a single political bloc. From the Cape came the [Afrikaner Bond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrikaner_Bond), and from the [Orange Colony](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_River_Colony), [Orangia Unie](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Orangia_Unie&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Orangia Unie (page does not exist)). Smuts persuaded them all to unite with Het Volk under one party leadership, and to pursue common goals in the new Parliament. For the first time, Steyn and Botha, Hertzog and Smuts, were in agreement. They created the [South African Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_African_Party_(Union_of_South_Africa)) (SAP), just in time for the first elections in September 1910.

In the [September 1910 election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_African_general_election,_1910), the new party won an outright majority in the [South African Parliament](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_the_Union_of_South_Africa), with 67 of the 130 seats. More promisingly, the opposition, the [Unionist Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unionist_Party_(South_Africa)), was in broad agreement with many of the South African Party’s aims. The party appointed Botha leader and Smuts his deputy, and confirmed their government.

**The Hatter's Tea Party**

With Botha as Prime Minister, British [Henry Charles Hull](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Henry_Charles_Hull&action=edit&redlink=1) as [Minister for Finance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finance_Minister), and Smuts heading as many ministries as he could, the Transvaal élite dominated the government, to the chagrin of some and to the detriment of national unity. Moreover, being of different stock meant that Hull held different opinions on important economic matters.

A cabinet dispute over the railways gave Botha the perfect pretext to relieve himself of Hull. The loss of a cabinet member led to a great reshuffle. Smuts remained Minister for Defense, gave up his roles as Minister for Mines and as Minister for the Interior, and gained Hull's former post.

**Schism between political leaders soon after the Union was completed.**

After the Union of South Africa had been completed and the systems therefore came into operation, the Boer leaders were finally able to assess exactly what had been enforced upon them. As their insight expanded, so did their discontent.

Since the formation of the Union of South Africa, James Hertzog had been an impatient and uncomfortable minister in the Botha cabinet. Despite being the most powerful of the influential Bloemfontein circle, he held only the position as Minister for Justice.

Hertzog refused to accept [Anglophile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglophile) influences in the cabinet, and, in that category, he included Smuts. Hertzog was issued an ultimatum, to either put up or shut up. When he refused, Botha dissolved the cabinet and dismissed the ‘rebellious’ minister.

Before the 1913 conference of the South African Party in [Cape Town](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape_Town), Hertzog persuaded Christiaan De Wet to support his campaign against Louis Botha and Smuts. Opening the conference, De Wet proposed a motion calling for the two leaders to resign, and to be replaced by Steyn. The conference was thrown into disarray. The [Old Boers](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Old_Boers&action=edit&redlink=1), led by De Wet, Steyn, and Hertzog, spoke passionately for the expulsion of 'foreign' influences. However, when the motion came to the vote, Botha and Smuts triumphed, pulling through by the skin of their teeth. The Old Boers were outraged, and marched out of the conference.

In 1914, this core of Old Boers, together with a few inexperienced politicians, such as [Daniel François Malan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Fran%C3%A7ois_Malan) and [Tielman Johannes Roos](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tielman_Johannes_Roos&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Tielman Johannes Roos (page does not exist)), formed its own party, opposed to everything for which Smuts and Botha stood. They would become the [National Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Party_(South_Africa)).

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>