

HANDBOOK FOR CAPE INDEPENDENCE



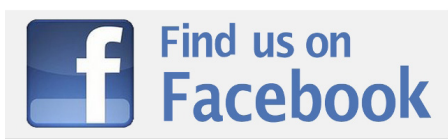
Handbook for Cape Independence

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CAPE INDEPENDENCE FORUM



Chapter 1

A CASE for CAPE INDEPENDENCE

The Crisis that Confronts Us

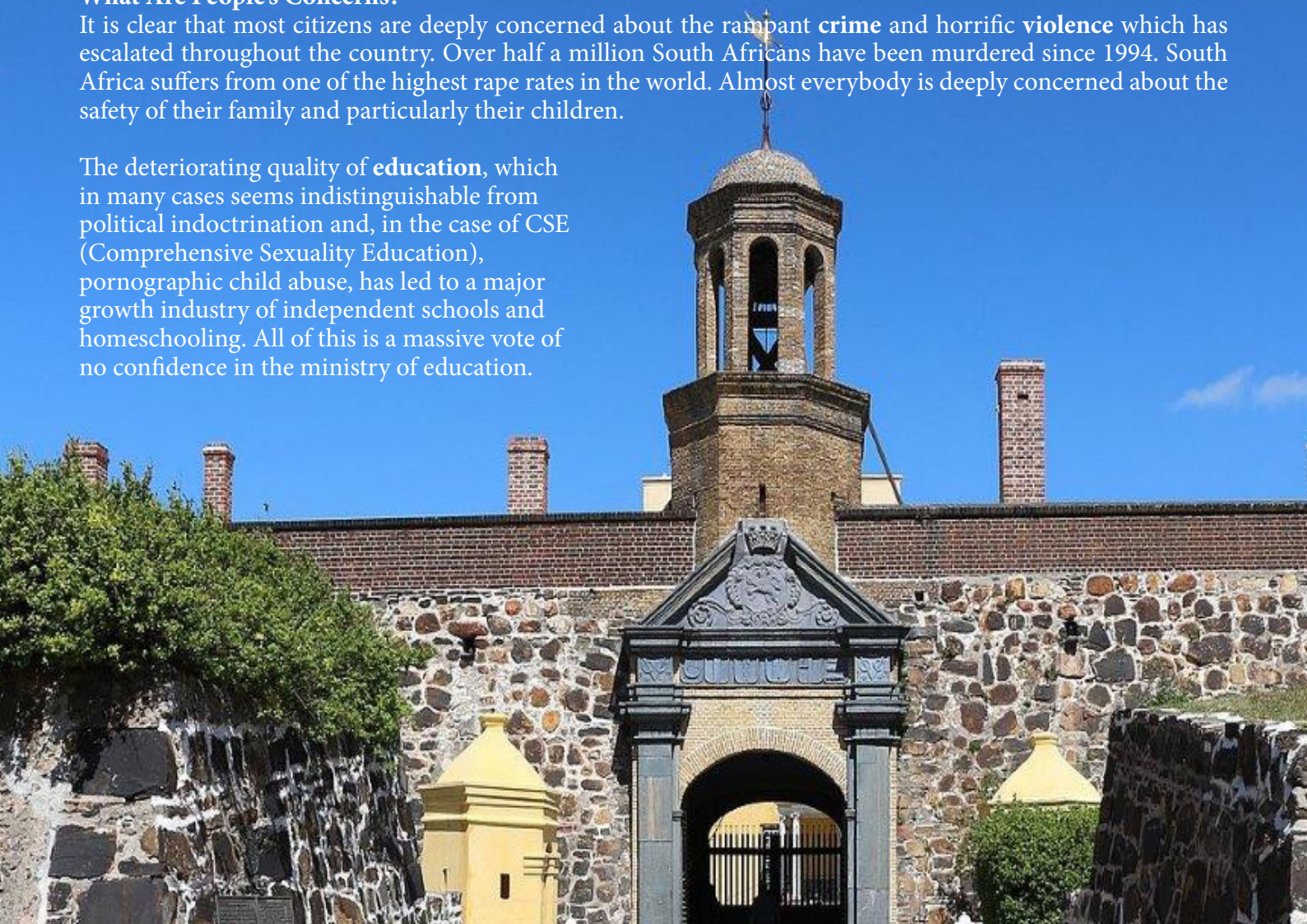
The ANC Lockdown has amounted to economic suicide, costing South Africa a staggering R10 Billion, every single day. The cost of unstable, inefficient, expensive and unreliable energy in South Africa is a staggering R89 Billion per month in lost production, revenue and wastage. Central government in South Africa is corrupt, complicated, intrusive, frustrating and unnecessarily time wasting. Racist Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) Affirmative Action policies with racial quotas, not only in business, but in sports, has led millions to leave this country, including over one million skilled workers. Every skilled worker on average provides employment for 10 unskilled labourers.

With over one million skilled labourers having left South Africa over the last 26 years, the cumulative loss of employment to the country is staggering. Every year that the ANC has been in power has added approximately one million more unemployed. Today, over 20 million people in South Africa are on some form of social services welfare grants. That is approximately ten times the income tax-payer base for the country. South Africa is being looted with a R1.3 trillion budget which is primarily a feeding trough for the political elite to enrich themselves at the expense of the general population. The AU reports that one third of the total GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is stolen by government corruption every year. Corruption, taxation and inflation loots most of our country's wealth every year.

What Are People's Concerns?

It is clear that most citizens are deeply concerned about the rampant **crime** and horrific **violence** which has escalated throughout the country. Over half a million South Africans have been murdered since 1994. South Africa suffers from one of the highest rape rates in the world. Almost everybody is deeply concerned about the safety of their family and particularly their children.

The deteriorating quality of **education**, which in many cases seems indistinguishable from political indoctrination and, in the case of CSE (Comprehensive Sexuality Education), pornographic child abuse, has led to a major growth industry of independent schools and homeschooling. All of this is a massive vote of no confidence in the ministry of education.



Of course, most people are deeply concerned for the **economy**, the lack of jobs, unemployment, inflation and the deteriorating buying power of the Rand. Economist Stephen Goodson, who was once a Director of the South African Reserve Bank, stated that the buying power of the Rand deteriorated to one-five-hundredth of its buying power in 1982. In other words, R1 in 1982 could buy more than R500 can today.

The massive **erosion of pensions, savings and earnings**, particularly over the last two decades, has been catastrophic.



Deforestation, the destruction of so much of the environment, including laying waste to entire forests, by massive arson, widespread litter and destructive pollution are all a major threat to the environment and all the wildlife on our land, on our shores and in the oceans around us. Deforestation of the Cape has obviously led to the drought and severe water restrictions which afflicted Capetonians. As that also massively impacts on our country as an attractive tourist destination, the impact on jobs, the economy and the viability of our country are immense.

In addition, there are serious concerns for the **erosion of free speech, freedom of conscience and religious freedom**.

The CRL Commission proposals to require all religions practitioners to register and be regulated by the state is going ahead, despite widespread opposition and the legal evaluation that this legislation is: **unnecessary, unworkable and unconstitutional**.

The Hate-Speech Bill being promoted by the Ministry of Justice poses a massive threat to freedom of Speech, freedom of conscience, freedom of association, freedom of the press and other foundational freedoms, which should all be non-negotiable in any free country.

What is Wrong with the Country?

Corrupt, greedy, incompetent politicians. Unworkable and unaccountable centralisation. Black Economic Empowerment. Affirmative Action. Racist job reservations. Racial quotas in sports. Guilt manipulation. The politics of guilt and pity. Socialism. Welfare junkies. Inflation. Chasing away job creators, investors and tourists. Power failures. Soft on crime. Tolerant of corruption. State capture. No real municipal rights. Looting of the country by professional politicians, parasites and thieves. The Gangster State. The Crime, violence, murder and genocidal hatred tolerated and promoted by politicians. State capture. Threats to private ownership of property, which is foundational to any economy.

Is There Hope For Our Country?

Plainly what is desperately and urgently needed are leaders with a clear, bold vision, fresh ideas and workable plans of action, which can resonate with voters. It should go without saying that these leaders should be people of integrity and courage.

Crisis and Opportunity

Every **crisis** includes both **danger** and **opportunity**. At this moment the ANC is divided, disgraced and in disarray. Along with the massive unemployment – over 30 million - outrageous levels of crime and violence, rampant inflation, riots and the general failure of government on all levels, this has created widespread dissatisfaction, dismay and disillusionment. The outrageous, excessive ANC Lockdown has crippled an already ailing economy. The unconstitutional infringements on freedom of movement, freedom of worship, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, free enterprise and all the other freedoms essential for a healthy economy and society, has ruined the lives and businesses of millions of people.

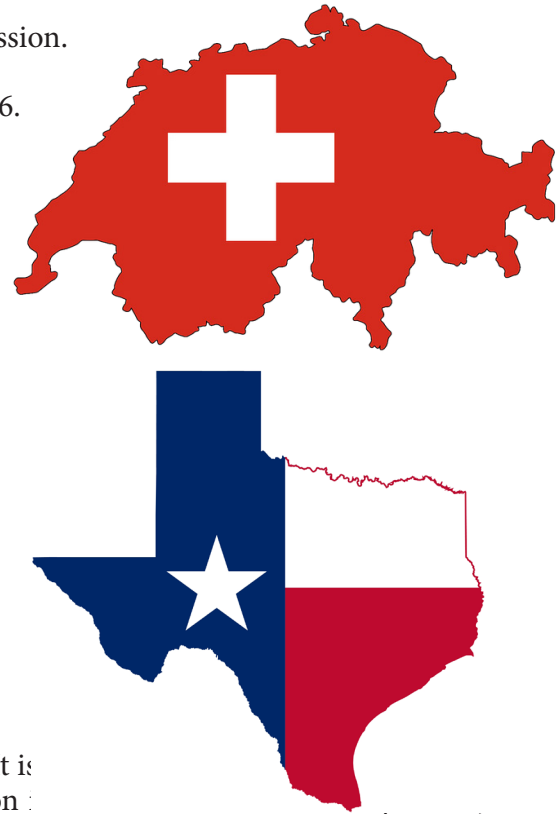
Encouraging Trends

The rise of nationalism worldwide as evidenced in the stunning BREXIT of Great Britain, the Trump Revolution in the United States 2016 election, the doubling of the votes of Marine Le Pen's National Front in France and winning more votes than the ruling party in the recent EU elections, the dramatic growth of the Freedom Party in Austria, the steady growth of parties resisting the European Union, the success of the BREXIT Party in the recent EU elections and steady growth of parties opposing globalist agendas. All this indicates a dramatic increase of support for those rejecting politics-as-usual and globalisation.

Is Secession of the Cape Viable?

Some of the most successful countries in the world are products of secession.

- Switzerland seceded from Austria in 1291.
- The United States of America seceded from Great Britain in 1776.
- Belgium seceded from the Netherlands in 1830.
- Texas seceded from Mexico in 1836.
- Nicaragua seceded from Guatemala in 1838.
- Norway seceded from Sweden in 1905.
- Finland seceded from Russia in 1917.
- The Republic of Ireland seceded from Great Britain in 1922.
- Pakistan seceded from India in 1947.
- Singapore seceded from Malaysia in 1965.
- Bangladesh seceded from Pakistan in 1970.
- Namibia seceded from South Africa in 1990.
- Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia seceded from Russia in 1991.
- Croatia and Slovenia seceded from Yugoslavia in 1991.
- Eritrea seceded from Ethiopia in 1991.
- Slovakia seceded from Czechoslovakia in 1993.
- East Timor seceded from Indonesia in 2002.
- South Sudan seceded from Sudan in 2011.



What Policies Could Enable Cape Independence to Succeed?

The basic building block of any successful society is the **municipality**. If control is handed back to ratepayers and homeowners. Decentralisation : inefficient, unworkable, catastrophic failures. Cape independence can succeed following the decentralised confederation model of **Switzerland** and the free enterprise models of **Singapore** and **Hong Kong**. What is needed is a Confederation of Micro States of the Cape of Good Hope.

In order to **attract investors**, the Cape would need to slash taxes, preferably abolish them altogether. By Cape Town becoming a tax haven, it can attract many investors, employers and tourists so that literally hundreds-of-thousands of jobs would be created. Ultimately millions. Free enterprise provides incentive by rewarding initiative, ingenuity and hard work. TEAL (Total Economic Activity Levy) could raise more than what is needed by abolishing all other forms of tax and replacing them with a simple 1% deduction from every electronic economic transaction. As the Cape is paying four times more in taxes than are expended in the Western Cape, if we were independent, we could cut taxes to quarter of what they are now. But as most of that is wasted or looted by inefficient and corrupt government, we could slash taxes down to 1% TEAL (Total Economic Activity Levy) and abolish all VAT and income tax.



It would be essential to **restore respect for life and property**. The quickest way to do this would be to decentralise the police force down to the local level. One could consider the American model of voting for your local sheriff, or police chief. Local police forces answerable to the municipalities, controlled by homeowners and ratepayers, would quickly restore law and order on the local, municipal level. Police from the neighbourhood and answerable to the neighbourhood would protect the neighbourhood.

Tourists are attracted to beauty and nature in safe, clean and neat environments. It would be essential to restore our beaches, parks, forests and mountains by eradicating crime, violence, litter, pollution and eyesores.

Remove the Political Gravy Train Trough

Mosquitos breed in stagnant water. In order to get rid of the flies, close the trashcan and move it out of the kitchen. By removing the political trough for parasites and political opportunists, public life can be cleaned up. No career politicians should be tolerated. No pensions for elected officials. No high salaries for elected officials. Mayors, town councillors, premiers and members of parliament should receive no more salary than that for teachers, policemen, nurses or firemen. No corruption can be tolerated.

Honest Money is Essential

Corruption and inflation steal the most. Socialism, affirmative action, usury and corruption destroy economies. Honest money is needed. Our entire banking system needs to be reformed by abolishing usury.

Return Control of Municipalities to the Ratepayers

By ensuring that only ratepayers and homeowners vote in Municipal elections, one will quickly withdraw the incentive for many welfare junkies and economic parasites to flock into the area. Those on social grants/welfare have forfeited their right to vote. In the interests of removing conflicts of interest, those who need to be on any form of social welfare should not be voting on how to use the money of others.

What Potential Voting Blocks Can Be Mobilised?

- **Ratepayers** – By handing back Municipal control to them.
- **Homeowners** – By granting them primary control of municipalities.
- **Parents** – By handing back control of the schools to the local community and parents.
- **Conservationists and Environmentalists** – By reforesting the Cape, abolishing plastic bags, waging war on litter and pollution, cleaning up beaches, oceans and parks and criminalising litter and pollution.
- **Animal activists** – By protecting our wildlife, criminalising cruelty and eradicating poaching.
- **Pro-lifers** – By defunding abortion and streamlining adoption. It is outrageous that while an abortion can cost R800, adoption procedures can exceed R80,000! A referendum on the right to life is needed.
- **Investors** – By abolishing VAT and replacing it with Total Economic Activity Levy. It has been proven that 1% Total Economic Activity Levy on all bank transactions will bring in more income than all of our VAT and Income tax combined. The key thing here is that is across the board. VAT, GST and Income Tax must be abolished and replaced by a simple economic deduction of 1%, or less, from each bank transaction. Who would not want a reformed and greatly reduced tax burden like TEAL offers?
- **Businessmen** – By being made welcome, by abolishing bureaucratic, time-wasting and expensive red tape and unnecessary state interference.
- **Cyclists** – By securing pathways, bridges and underpasses for cyclists.
- **Runners** – By securing park, forest and long-distance runs that are safe and clean.
- **Hikers** – By securing safe and clean, reforested mountains.
- **Religious Communities** – By respecting freedom of religion and refusing intrusive interference and harassment by government.
- **Families** – By their right to protect their children being restored and their control over the education their children receive being established.

Foundations for Freedom

By respecting the right to self-defence, freedom of religion, the sanctity of life, the sanctity of property, freedom of speech, freedom of communications, we can make the Cape of Good Hope a beacon of freedom, such as Switzerland has been through the centuries. By being a tax haven with minimal taxes and no usury tolerated in the banks, Cape Town can exceed the economic success of Hong Kong and Singapore.

Who Are our Potential Allies and How Can We Reach Them?

- The Coloureds, Malays, Khoisan and all Afrikaans speakers in the Western Cape should be attracted by the prospect of regaining control over their own communities and respect for their language. Environmentalists and conservationists such as SANCOB and animal welfare societies should be attracted by our high priority for conservation and animal welfare.
- Neighbourhood Watches and Ratepayers Associations should be attracted by our policies of decentralisation and placing policing back into the hands of municipalities and communities.
- Private and independent schools should be attracted by the abolition of intrusive, expensive and complicated registration, evaluation and accreditation procedures by the failed Department of Education.
- Home educators should be attracted by respect for their protection and independence from all state interference.
- Businessmen, businesswomen and investors will be attracted by the abolition of taxes, the restoration of honest money and a tax haven.

Potential Media Outlets

- Community radio stations, such as Radio Tygerberg, CCFM and Radio Cape Pulpit and other community radios may be open to these fresh, bold and innovative ideas that offer hope for our communities.
- Community newspapers, such as the Tatler, Echo, People's Post and Tygerberger should be approached.
- We need to maximise the web, emails, Twitter accounts, Vimeo, YouTube, Soundcloud, Facebook and other social media outlets.
- Effective video documentaries and clips promoting aspects of these solutions need to be edited and produced.
- Public meetings, literature distribution at traffic lights and railway stations and marches can also be considered.

Restoring Respect for Life and Property

Our prisons are over-crowded and the criminal justice system has plainly failed. Foreign criminals need to be expelled and banned from returning. The prison system needs to be phased out and replaced with **restorative justice** for minor crimes. **Restitution to the victims** of the crime should be normative. Execution for murder and rape should be seriously considered and the subject for a Referendum.

Respecting the right of self-defence and placing no unreasonable obstacles in the way of law-abiding citizens to obtain firearms for self-defence would have a massive deterrent effect on violent crime.

Sacrificial Service to the Community

When I was growing up, city councillors and members of parliament were not actually paid for their service. They received only basic expenses and needed to have real jobs to sustain themselves. For example, my History teacher in high school, Mr Rees-Davies, was a member of the Rhodesian Parliament. He was not absent from the school often, as parliament only met a couple of weeks of the year. Even then, I remember him saying that they received free train tickets to travel to parliament in Salisbury and if they wanted to fly, it was at their own expense.

Not a Scheme for Personal Enrichment

At that time, the kind of people who offered themselves for public service as town councillors and members of parliament tended to have been successful job providers in the community and able to donate their time to the city council, or legislative duties. Certainly, entering politics at that time was not a get-rich-quick scheme! Civil servants were sacrificing time and talent for the common good.



The Curse of Corruption

Today, unfortunately, it would seem that all too many, in what was meant to be “*public service*” see it as an opportunity for self-serving criminals to loot public resources. The African Union reports that over 32% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Africa is looted every year by government corruption! That means a third of the total wealth of Africa is stolen by so-called civil servants! That is twelve times more than all the foreign aid to Africa combined!

Corruption Steals from Everyone

Some have tried to say that corruption does not hurt anyone. Actually, corruption steals from absolutely everyone. It chases away tourists, investors and job creators. It devalues the currency. It reduces the value of everyone’s savings, earnings and pensions. It erodes and implodes any economy. Corruption more than any other single cause is responsible for most of the poverty and joblessness in society! Decentralisation is the answer.

The Cape of Good Hope

The suicidal Expropriation Without Compensation (EWC) campaign of the ANC and EFF makes all this even more urgent. Cape Independence was always a good idea. Now it is absolutely essential for survival. Either we go down with the Titanic, or we launch out in our own Independent Cape of Good Hope.

Free the Cape!
CAPEXIT

Yours for a free and independent Cape of Good Hope

Dr. Peter Hammond
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See also:

[Farms and Freedom Under Fire in South Africa](#)
[Fraud, Failure and Farce – Land Expropriation Hearings](#)
[Is South Africa Entering the Second Phase of the Revolution?](#)
[BBBEE Affirmative Action is Racism](#)



Chapter 2

SECESSIONS in the BIBLE and HISTORY

Let My People Go!

“So Moses and Aaron came in to Pharaoh and said to him, ‘Thus says the Lord God of the Hebrews: ‘How long will you refuse to humble yourself before Me? Let My people go, that they may serve Me’.” Exodus 10:3

The nation of Israel grew out of secession from Egypt. In the Bible, a nation is an ethnolinguistic people group with a shared faith. The Scriptures make it clear that the Hebrews remained Hebrews, even after 480 years in Egypt. They never became Egyptians. We are not geographic accidents, but demographic descendants. The Scripture emphasises that all the families of the nations of the earth are to sing the praises of the Creator in every language and tongue. *“And they sang a new song, saying: ‘You are worthy to take the scroll and to open its seals; for You were slain and have redeemed us to God by Your Blood out of every tribe and tongue and people and nation.”* Revelation 5:9

Secession of the Ten Northern Tribes of Israel from Judah and Benjamin

In 1 Kings 12, we read of the secession of the ten Northern tribes from the United Kingdom of Israel. After the reigns of King Saul, King David and King Solomon, the United Kingdom was divided when Solomon’s son, Rehoboam, foolishly dismissed the wise counsel of the elders who had stood before his father, Solomon. Instead Rehoboam chose to rather listen to the irresponsible advice of the young men who had grown up with him. As a result, he arrogantly dismissed the petition of his subjects and threatened to tax them even heavier and to burden them with more oppressive laws than they had ever experienced before. *“Now when all Israel saw that the king did not listen to them, the people answered the king, saying: ‘What share have we in David? We have no inheritance in the son of Jesse. To your tents, O Israel! Now, see to your own house, O David!’ So Israel departed to their tents.”* 1 Kings 12:16

This Is of the Lord

“So Israel has been in rebellion against the house of David to this day... There was none who followed the house of David, but the tribe of Judah only.” 1 Kings 12:19-20. When king Rehoboam assembled 180,000 warriors to fight against the house of Israel to restore the United Kingdom, God stopped them, declaring that this secession was of Him.

You Shall Not Fight Against Your Brethren

“But the Word of God came to Shemaiah the man of God, saying, ‘Speak to Rehoboam the son of Solomon, king of Judah, to all the house of Judah and Benjamin and to the rest of the people, saying, ‘Thus says the Lord: ‘You shall not go up nor fight against your brethren the children of Israel. Let every man return to his house, for this thing is from Me.’ Therefore they obeyed the Word of the Lord, and turned back, according to the Word of the Lord.” 1 Kings 12:22-24

All Authority is Limited, Delegated and Accountable

To the Roman governor, Pilate, the Lord Jesus Christ declared: *“... You could have no power at all against Me unless it had been given you from above...”* John 19:11. Civil authority is clearly delegated by God, limited and answerable to God (Romans 13:1-4; Revelation 1:5; 11:15). The sanctity of human life was the foundation for the establishment of government (Genesis 9:6). The priority of any government should be to protect the right to life of the preborn and every other member of society who is law-abiding.

Civil Government is to Serve Its Citizens

In the teachings of our Lord, it is clear that civil authorities are to be public servants (Matthew 20:25-28). *“... ‘The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them and those who exercise authority over them are called ‘benefactors.’ But not so among you; on the contrary, he who is greatest among you, let him be as the younger and he who governs as he who serves.”* Luke 22:25-26. The concept that civil government is a servant of its citizens is a uniquely Christian idea that originated from these verses. Hence, the term prime minister – as the first servant. Cabinet ministers are to be deacons of God for justice.

“Lex Rex”

Before the Reformation the general view of government was summarised in the Latin phrase *“Rex Lex – The king is law.”* The king’s word is law. The king is above the law. The Reformation inverted this Latin phrase to *Lex Rex – The Law is King.* The king is under the Law. Samuel Rutherford, a Scottish Presbyterian minister, wrote the book:

Lex Rex, published in 1644. Utilising arguments from Scripture and building on *Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos*, *Lex Rex* attacked the idea of absolutism and statism, emphasizing the importance of covenant and the rule of law. As the prince, or the king, may command loyalty, the king owes his subjects protection. If government fails to provide protection and the rule of law, respect for life and property, then the citizens are absolved of any loyalty to such an abusive ruler who has failed to fulfil his duty.

In Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants

Junius Brutus, *In Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants*, argued that as we owe our king loyalty, so the King of kings requires loyalty and obedience from all kings who are under Him. If our rulers are in rebellion to the King of kings, we must not join them in their war against God and against His Laws. If a ruler commands that which is against the Law of God, we must obey God, rather than man. If a ruler infringes on the Laws of God and seeks to ruin His Church, it is our right and duty to resist him. “*Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God*”. This was also emphasised by Scottish Reformer, John Knox.

The Doctrine of the Lesser Magistrate

The Reformers taught that if the central government is corrupt, wicked and oppressive, then the lesser magistrates have the duty to resist. Provincial governors, mayors and magistrates may and must resist and suppress tyrants in central government. Rulers are not permitted to rule for their own self-interests. If central government fails in their promises and duties, the people are exempt from obedience and taxes, the contract is null and void.

The Duties of Civil Government

Romans 13 makes clear what the duties of civil government are. Civil authorities are to be ministers of justice, under God. All authority is delegated authority and is accountable to Almighty God, the Creator and Eternal Judge. Civil government is to be a terror to evil, a minister of justice, executing wrath on those who practice evil. Civil government is not to be a terror to those who do good, but is to protect the law-abiding (Romans 13:1-7).

War Against God

Throughout history there have been those who have attempted to impose their political and religious will on the world, such as Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon and Caesar Nero of Rome, who commanded everyone in the empire to worship him. People were required to place the ash of the incense they had burned before Nero's image on their forehead, before they were allowed to trade in the market place. From Babel to Babylon, from Rome to the French Revolution and from the Soviet Union to Red China, those who seek to impose a one-world government and one-world religion, also seek to control the economy. They pour out blasphemies against God and His people, persecuting those who refuse to bow to their political and religious will. They make war on the saints and attempt to stamp their mark on all that they have power over (Revelation 13:6-17).

We Must Obey God Rather Than Man

God's people have always been called to resist stateism and tyranny. Christians were not persecuted in the Roman Empire for worshipping Christ, they were persecuted for refusing to worship Caesar. “***And they overcame him by the Blood of the Lamb and by the Word of their testimony and they did not love their lives to the death.***” Revelation 12:11. Those who wage war against God will lose.

The Great Commission and All Nations

When the Lord gave the Great Commission in Matthew 28:18-20 ...*to make disciples of all nations*, He used the word *ethne* for nations. *Ethne* is the root word for ethnic. In the Bible, a nation is an ethnolinguistic people group with a shared faith. We are not merely to make disciples of the 212 countries that claim to be member states of the United Nations. Missiologists have identified over 12,000 ethnolinguistic people groups. Wycliffe Bible Translators identifies 6,909 distinct languages, of which 2,197 are spoken in Asia. *Operation World* reports that the World Christian Database identifies 13,674 different people groups. The Joshua Project lists 16,350 distinct people groups. Gospel Recordings Network estimates there are over 10,000 spoken languages and dialects. The World Christian Encyclopaedia identifies 13,511 languages and dialects.

Confusion About What a Nation Is

Unfortunately, many today are confused about the concept of nations. This could be because there are a group of state representatives in New York calling themselves the “*United Nations*”. Of course, most of them have no legitimacy at all. The United Nations is the largest collection of unelected dictators, mass murderers, drug traffickers and human traffickers on the planet. Most of them are actually gangsters with flags.

“One Nation Under God, Indivisible...”

The United States deludes itself that it is “*one nation under God, indivisible...*”. Why 50 states in a voluntary union should be considered indivisible, seems incomprehensible to most of us. Yet, Americans are expected to make this pledge on a regular basis. Abraham Lincoln waged a ruinous war in which over 650,000 people died to preserve the union of what was meant to be a confederation. Since that War between the States concluded in 1865, America has become more and more centralised with central government overruling state governments on such matters as legalised abortion and state mandated education.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

When the Soviet Union (USSR) broke up, this was considered a good thing and there was much rejoicing as Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, Georgia and many others seceded from the Union – the Soviet Union. It is a good thing for freedom that the Soviet Union was not *indivisible*!

The Destructive Legacy of Versailles

There never was such a concept as Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia before the vindictive and destructive Versailles Treaty of 1919 and those entities do not exist today either. They were bad ideas from the beginning. Free and independent nations have broken away from those empires. Yugoslavia, meaning the land of the South Slavs, included Slovenia and Croatia, who definitely are not Slavic, formerly part of the Austrian empire and with Germanic language and culture. However, from 1945 to 1989, the fragile political entity called Yugoslavia was composed of six republics, five nationalities, four languages, three major religions, two alphabets, but only one political party – communist. Another kaleidoscope nation created by the Versailles Treaty, Czechoslovakia, did not long survive the fall of the Iron Curtain and the withdrawal of Soviet armies of occupation. In 1993, Slovakia seceded from Czechoslovakia, peacefully after a referendum.

Successful Secessions in History - Switzerland

Switzerland seceded from Austria in 1291. Inspired by the story of expert marksman William Tell, who refused to bow before the hat of Albrecht Gessler, raised on a pole in the market square of Altdorf. When William Tell refused to bow, Gessler’s cruel wrath, mixed with a curiosity to test William Tell’s legendary marksmanship, commanded him to shoot an apple off his son’s head with his crossbow bolt. When William Tell succeeded in splitting an apple with his arrow, saving the life of both his son and himself, Gessler asked why he had readied two arrows. William Tell stated that if he had missed with the first, then he would not have missed with the second, in Gessler’s heart! Enraged, Gessler had William Tell arrested and taken by boat across Lake Lucerne to Kussnacht, to spend the rest of his life in a dungeon. A fierce storm enabled William Tell to escape to shore, where he later ambushed and killed Gessler with an arrow, launching the young confederacy’s secession from Austrian rule. The first three cantons which formed the Swiss confederacy, 1291, were Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden. The oldest republic in the world, Switzerland now consists of 26 cantons.

An Island of Peace on a Continent Often Torn by War

Despite Switzerland occupying the crossroads of Germanic and Romansh Europe, as reflected in its form of linguistic and cultural regions, German, French, Italian and Romansh, its confederal, decentralised, direct democracy policy of armed neutrality, enabled Switzerland to stay out of the ruinous world wars. Despite French, Germans and Italians killing one another by the hundreds-of-thousands, Switzerland successfully protected its territorial integrity and stayed out of the conflicts.

Caring for Its Neighbours

Switzerland is the birthplace of the Red Cross, one of the world’s oldest and best known humanitarian organisations and is home to many international organisations and missions which have brought relief to suffering prisoners during the World Wars and provided sanctuary for those fleeing from those colossal conflicts.

An Example of Excellence

Switzerland is one of the most developed countries of the world, with the highest nominal wealth per adult and the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product in the world. In terms of quality of life, three cities of Geneva have been ranked amongst the ten top cities in the world: Zurich, Geneva and Basel. Switzerland is an example of excellence of how people of different nationalities, languages and religious affiliations can live together in peace and harmony – by decentralisation, referendums and *Landsgemeinde* – community gatherings.

American Independence and Magna Carta

The United States of America seceded from Great Britain in 1776. Demanding their chartered rights as Englishmen under Magna Carta of 1215, the thirteen colonies constitute themselves as the United States of America with their Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776. They maintained that as the English government had failed to protect them and provide their rights, as guaranteed by Magna Carta, 1215, they were absolved of allegiance to the British government in London.

Other Successful Secessions

- Led by Prince William of Orange, the **Netherlands** seceded from Spain, beginning in 1568.
- **Belgium** later seceded from the Netherlands in 1830.
- **Texas** seceded from Mexico in 1836. The Battle of the Alamo (23 February – 6 March 1836) was a pivotal event in the war of independence for Texas. The cruelty and arbitrary lawlessness of president Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, led other Texans to rise up and defeat the Mexican Army at the Battle of San Jacinto, 21 April 1836, securing the independence of Texas from Mexico.
- **Nicaragua** seceded from Guatemala in 1838.
- **Norway** seceded from Sweden in 1905. Prince Carl of Denmark was unanimously elected King by the Norwegian parliament, the first king of a fully independent Norway in 508 years. He took the name Haakon VII. A national referendum confirmed the people's preference for a monarchy over a republic and the peaceful separation of Norway from Sweden was effected on 7 June 1905.
- **Finland** seceded from Russia in 1917. In reaction to the Bolshevik Revolution, which was tearing Russia apart, the Finns set up their own parliament which declared independence from Russia, 6 December 1917.
- The Republic of **Ireland** seceded from Great Britain in 1922.
- **Pakistan** seceded from India in 1947.
- **Taiwan** seceded from China in 1949.
- **Singapore** seceded from Malaysia in 1965 and has turned an unpromising island swamp into one of the most potent economic powerhouses in Asia.
- **Bangladesh** seceded from Pakistan in 1970.
- **Namibia** seceded from South Africa in 1990.
- **Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia** seceded from Russia in 1991.
- **Croatia and Slovenia** seceded from Yugoslavia in 1991.
- **Eritrea** seceded from Ethiopia in 1991.
- **Slovakia** seceded from Czechoslovakia in 1993.
- **East Timor** seceded from Indonesia in 2002.
- **South Sudan** seceded from Sudan in 2011.
- The **Nuba** of South Kordofan are at this moment fighting for their independence from Sudan and
- The **Kurds** of Turkey, Iraq and Iran are seeking their own country of Kurdistan.

“Stand fast therefore in the liberty by which Christ has made us free and do not be entangled again with a yoke of bondage.” Galatians 5:1

Dr. Peter Hammond

www.LivingstoneFellowship.co.za

www.Cape ofGoodHope.africa

Chapter 3

EYEWITNESS TO SUCCESSFUL SECESSION MOVEMENTS

As a Missionary, who for 38 years has concentrated on serving persecuted Christians in Restricted Access Areas, I have travelled in 42 countries and worked in 38 countries across 4 continents. This included throughout Eastern Europe, behind the Iron Curtain, during the Cold War.

Yugoslavia

When I first visited Yugoslavia and heard people in Croatia speaking about their need for independence, I was highly skeptical that it could succeed. Yugoslavia consisted of six republics, five nations, four languages, three major religions, two alphabets, but only one political party – the Communist Party.

Croatia

In 1990, the first multiparty elections were held in Croatia. On 25 June 1991, Croatia declared independence, which came into effect 8 October 1991. By 15 January 1992, Croatia was recognised as an independent country by the European Economic Community. The aggression by Yugoslavia was effectively ended August 1995, with a decisive victory by Croatia. Since then, 5 August has been observed as a Victory and Homeland Thanksgiving Day.

Slovenia

In Slovenia, a group of intellectuals articulated the case for Slovene independence in 1987, in the magazine *Nova Revija*. The Committee for the Defense of Human Rights was formed. Demands for democratisation and independence for Slovenia forced the communist government to enact a number of democratic reforms. In September 1989, constitutional amendments were passed to introduce parliamentary democracy to Slovenia. On 7 March 1990 the Slovenian assembly changed the official name of the state to the Republic of Slovenia. April 1990, the first democratic elections in Slovenia took place. On 23 December 1990, more than 88% of the electorate voted in a referendum for a sovereign and independent Slovenia. Slovenia declared independence 25 June 1991. The Yugoslav People's Army invaded on 27 June 1991, which led to the 10-Day War. The result was the Brijuni Agreement and the withdrawal of the Yugoslav army from Slovenia. December 1991, a new constitution was adopted, followed by laws on denationalisation and privatisation of state enterprises in 1992. The members of the European Union recognised Slovenia as an independent state on 15 January 1992.

Slovakia

When I first travelled to Bratislava, in Czechoslovakia, talk of the Slovaks seceding from Czechoslovakia seemed unrealistic and impossible. The Christians were adamant that Slovakia must become an independent country. Indeed, following the collapse of communist rule in Czechoslovakia in 1989 and withdrawal of the Soviet Red Army, the Slovak Socialist Republic was renamed the Slovak Republic and on 17 July 1992, Slovakia declared itself a sovereign state, meaning that its laws took precedence over those of the federal government. Throughout the autumn of 1992, negotiations with the Czech Federal government resulted in the vote, 31 December 1992, to dissolve Czechoslovakia. The Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic went their separate ways after 1 January 1993. As the overthrow of communist rule in Czechoslovakia had been called The Velvet Revolution, the peaceful separation of Czech and Slovakia was called The Velvet Divorce.

The Baltic States

Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are three Baltic states which were occupied over the centuries by Sweden, Poland and Russia.

Latvia

The Republic of Latvia was established 18 November 1918, when it seceded from the Soviet Union. In 1940, Latvia was invaded by the Soviet Union. Later Latvia was liberated by German forces during Operation Barbarossa in 1941. In 1944, the Soviet Red Army again invaded Latvia and forced it back into the Soviet Union. Starting in 1987, the Singing Revolution called for Baltic emancipation from communism and Soviet occupation. On 4 May 1990, the Declaration on the Restoration of Independence of the Republic of Latvia was issued and on 21 August 1991, Latvia declared its independence. Latvia has been declared the capital of Culture in Europe and its capital, Riga, has hosted the Choir Olympics, which my daughter, as part of the Cape Town Youth Choir, participated in. Over 140 choirs from around the world gathered in Riga for this event.

Estonia

Estonia was also occupied over the centuries by Polish, Swedish and Russian forces and declared independence, 24 February 1918. On 6 August 1940, Estonia was invaded and occupied by the Soviet Red Army and incorporated into the Soviet Union. Estonians continued to resist the Soviet occupation for years after the Second World War. The Forest Brothers' Resistance movement opposed the Soviet policy of collectivisation and forced removals of Estonians to make way for Russian immigration. In 1987, the Singing Revolution began and by 1988, the Popular Front of Estonia became the standard-bearer for Estonian independence. The Estonian National Independence Party was the first non-communist party in the Soviet Union. It demanded full restoration of independence. On 16 November 1988, the Estonian Supreme Soviet issued a sovereignty declaration asserting the primacy of Estonian laws over Soviet Union laws. On 23 August 1989, about 2 million Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians participated in a mass demonstration forming the Baltic Way human chain across the three republics demanding restoration of independence. In 1990, the Congress of Estonia was formed as a representative body of Estonian citizens. In March 1991, a Referendum was held, where 77% of voters supported independence. A Moscow coup attempt was exposed and resisted and Estonia declared its restoration of independence 20 August 1990, which is now observed as a national holiday in Estonia. The last units of the Red Army left Estonia in 1994. In 1992, Estonia launched economic reforms for privatisation and free market economy. In 2004, Estonia joined the European Union and NATO.

Lithuania

Lithuania seceded from the Soviet Union on 16 February 1918, to form the Republic of Lithuania. In 1940, Lithuania was invaded and occupied by the Soviet Red Army. On 11 March 1990, a year before the formal disillusion of the Soviet Union, Lithuania became the first Baltic state to declare itself independent. On 11 March 1990, the Supreme Council announced the restoration of Lithuania's independence. On 28 March 1990, the USSR imposed an economic blockade on Lithuania. The blockade lasted 74 days, but Lithuania stood firm. When the Soviet Union attempted a coup in Lithuania, storming the Seimas Palace, Lithuanians vigorously defended their Council and inspired other Soviet republics to secede from the Union. Shortly after 11 February 1991, the parliament of Iceland voted to confirm that Iceland's 1922 recognition of Lithuanian independence was still in effect as it had never formally recognised the Soviet Union's occupation of Lithuania. Iceland stated that full diplomatic relations should be re-established as soon as possible. On 25 October 1992, the citizens of Lithuania voted in a referendum to adopt their new constitution. On 31 August 1993, the last units of the Soviet Red Army left Lithuanian territory. Since 2004, Lithuania has been a member of NATO and of the European Union.

Under Fire in Sudan

Since 1995, I have been involved in the campaign for South Sudan's independence. From 1995 to 2002, I conducted 27 missions to Sudan, delivering over half a million Bibles and books in 24 languages throughout Southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains. During this time, I conducted over 1,200 meetings in Sudan and over 1,000 meetings, radio and TV programmes internationally, to campaign for South Sudan's independence. This involved writing the book [*Faith Under Fire in Sudan*](#), the third edition being three times the size of the original 1996 edition. I brought in filmmakers, such as Pat Matriciana of Jeremiah Films, to produce [*Sudan the Hidden Holocaust and Terrorism and Persecution*](#) and also assisted Samaritans Purse with their first films on Sudan and helped establish them in the hospital pioneered by Dr. Fraser in Lui.

Independence is Essential for Future Peace and Freedom

Initially, even the leaders of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) were skeptical that the map could ever be redrawn, as the African Union had resisted any changes to the borders delineated in the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885. I argued strenuously with Colonel John Garang, the leader of the SPLA and Commander Silva Kiir, the second in Command of the SPLA, that only independence for South Sudan could secure their future and freedom. Anything else would mean the continuation of oppression by the Arab North, as they would be a minority in their own country. Although Blacks are a majority in South Sudan, they were a minority in the whole country in Sudan. Missionaries had pleaded with Great Britain in 1955 not to include the Black Christians and animists of the South into an Arab ruled Sudan. Suggestions were made to incorporate Equatoria into Kenya or Uganda, but to no avail.

Islamisation and Arabisation

From the very first day of independence, 1 January 1956, the Arab North sought to Arabise and Islamise the South with brutal oppression, great devastation and loss of life. I showed from Sudan's history and from the teachings of Islam, why the only way to be free of Shari'a law and Arab oppression was to fight for full independence and sovereignty of South Sudan and the Nuba Mountains.

South Sudan is Now an Independent Country

Although they were highly skeptical that it was at all possible, today South Sudan is an independent country and Silva Kiir has been its first president since 9 July 2011.

The Nuba Mountains of Sudan

Today we continue to campaign for freedom and independence for the Nuba Mountains, which is an island of Christianity in a sea of Islam. The courageous Nuban Christians continue to resist the Arabisation and Islamisation policies of the Khartoum government in South Kordofan. Redrawing of the map is absolutely essential to recognise ethnolinguistic, demographic realities and to avoid further loss of life and future conflict.

Resist Centralisation – Support De-Centralisation

We must not continue to follow in the footsteps of failure. Centralisation and a unitary state is as doomed to failure as the Tower of Babel. We need to emulate examples of excellence such as the decentralised model of Switzerland and the free enterprise model of Singapore.

The Legacy of the Berlin Conference

The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, also known as the Congo Conference, or West Africa Conference, sought to avoid conflict by regularising European protectorates and colonies in Africa to effectively eradicate the slave trade and to avoid conflict between the European powers. The European powers gathered at the European conference, were also seeking to prevent rising American, Russian and Japanese encroachments on Africa. However, due to lack of information and a very incomplete understanding of the realities of Africa, often borders were drawn along lines of longitude, or latitude, or utilising a river. The fact that tribes and nations lived along both sides of those arbitrary border markings, was doubtless not realised at the time.

Maps Need to Be Redrawn

However, in my missionary work, it has become clear that the map needs to be redrawn. Half of the Shangaan people live in Mozambique and speak Portuguese and the other half live in South Africa and speak English. Half of the Ovambo people live in Angola where they learned Portuguese and drove on the right hand side of the road, whereas the other half were in South West Africa/Namibia learning Afrikaans or English and driving on the left hand side of the road. Moreover, they were in two different time zones, despite being North and South of one another. The Chichewa people are divided between Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique and so one could continue throughout Africa.

To Prevent Wars

The greatest conflicts in Africa, including the Biafran Civil War in Nigeria, 1967–1970, most of the Congo wars and the long conflict in Sudan, would have all been averted, if the maps had reflected demographic realities and not forced some people to be minorities in their own country, oppressed by other tribes, cultures, or religions.

South Sudan's Independence Gives Hope to Other Secession Movements

It is inexcusable that since independence the Organisation of African Unity has steadfastly refused to allow maps to be redrawn. The apparent exception being Eritrea. But Eritrea was a separate entity and only forced to be part of Abyssinia after the Second World War. This led to a longstanding civil war until Eritrea's independence was re-established in 1991. So, the redrawing of the maps and recognising of independence of South Sudan was a monumentally important precedent.

“... Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom.” 2 Corinthians 3:17

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Chapter 4

THE RIGHT TO SELF DETERMINATION



To view this presentation as a PowerPoint with pictures, <https://www.slideshare.net/frontfel/the-right-to-selfdetermination>

To view this presentation as a video, <https://vimeo.com/558997125>

To listen to the audio of this message, <https://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=64211239385843>

The right to self-determination is specifically mentioned in the South African Constitution (S.235).

It is guaranteed by international law, eg: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the African Union Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, and the United

Nations Charter, to all of which the Republic of South Africa is a signatory.

Here are some of the legal documents recognising the intrinsic right to self-determination:

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Chapter 14. Section 235. Recognises and Guarantees

"...the right of self-determination of any community sharing a common cultural and language heritage, within a territorial entity in the Republic ..."

The Cape fulfils all of the necessary criteria to achieve self-determination and independence.

United Nations Charter 1945 Chapter I: Purposes and Principles, Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

2. *To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and **self-determination of peoples**, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.*



United Nations

Self Determination: Principle & The Law

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Adopted by the UN General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV), 14 December 1960:

Declaration

2. ***All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.***

5. *Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, **in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.***



International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

G.A. res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999 U.N.T.S. 171, entered into force Mar. 23, 1976.

PART I

Article I

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of **the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations**

African Union (AU) Charter

African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights

Self Determination, Article 20

1. All peoples shall have the right to existence. They shall have the unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination. They shall freely determine their political status and shall pursue their economic and social development according to the policy they have freely chosen.

2. Colonized or oppressed peoples shall have the right to free themselves from the bonds of domination by resorting to any means recognized by the international community.

3. All peoples shall have the right to the assistance of the States parties to the present Charter in their liberation struggle against foreign domination, be it political, economic or cultural.



In summary, Self-determination is recognised by:

- The South African Constitution
- The African Union Charter on Human and Peoples Rights
- The United Nations Charter
- International Law, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

There are also other elements to self-determination which even further strengthen the case for independence. One is that if a country was formed through a union of previously autonomous states there is a higher propensity for those states to reclaim independence:

- Prior to 1910 'South Africa' did not exist.
- After the Anglo-Boer Wars, the British Empire forced together six autonomous entities within the borders of what they called the 'Union of South Africa'.
- The Union of South Africa's newly formed borders included the two Boer Republics, the South African Republic of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the two British protectorates, the Kingdoms of Swaziland and Lesotho and the two British Colonies, the Cape Colony and Natal.
- In 1966 and 1968, Lesotho and Swaziland respectively were granted independence.
- Most other British Colonies in the world, outside of South Africa, have been granted independence. However the Cape still remains locked into a colonial Union established by the old British Empire. We were never granted a referendum to choose whether we wanted to be part of the Union or not.
- The United Nations has recognised the need for colonial constructs to be removed. The damage of artificially constructed colonial borders has been felt throughout the African continent leading to ruinous wars. The recent peaceful referendum for independence in South Sudan is an encouraging testament to the trend towards self-determination.

All over the world territories are choosing self-determination.

The (Brexit) referendum taken by the British people to be independent from the European Union is another example of this emerging movement of decentralisation and independence. There are numerous other nations preparing for secession.

Free the Cape!

CapeXit!

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Chapter 5

RECLAIMING OUR MUNICIPALITIES



To view this presentation as a PowerPoint with pictures, <https://www.slideshare.net/frontfel/reclaiming-our-municipalities-249134751>

To view this presentation as a video, <https://vimeo.com/559904967>

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“I went by the field of the lazy man, and by the vineyard of the man devoid of understanding; and there it was, all overgrown

with thorns; its surface was covered with nettles; its stone wall was broken down. When I saw it, I considered it well; I looked on it and received instruction: A little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to rest; so shall your poverty come like a prowler, and your need like an armed man.” Proverbs 24:30-34

Crime and Grime

If dirt and decay describe your municipality, then it is time to change the mayor and town councillors. Crime and grime go together. *“Because of laziness the building decays, and through idleness of hands the house leaks.”* Ecclesiastes 10: 18

“He who is slothful in his work is a brother to him who is a great destroyer.” Proverbs 18:9

“Lest you learn his ways and set a snare for your soul. Do not be one of those who shakes hands in a pledge, one of those who is surety for debts.” Proverbs 22:25-26.

Foundations for Freedom

For communities to be strong, their families need to be strong. For city councils to be good, the citizens need to be good. Those who cannot control themselves are not capable of ruling over a city (Proverbs 16:32). Those who cannot manage their households well are not qualified to lead others (1 Timothy 3:4-5).

Civil Governments are Meant to be Civil Servants

Our Lord Jesus taught that *“whoever desires to become great among you, let him be your servant.”* Matthew 20:26. Our Lord Jesus Christ made it clear that civil authorities are to be public servants (Matthew 20:25-28).

A Public Service

It is for this reason that officials in civil government are called ministers, or servants, of God (Romans 13:3-4; 1 Peter 2:13-14). The word used here is deacon. Just as a minister in the church is to be a minister of Grace, so a minister in government is to be a minister of Justice. Both serve God and man. The concept that civil government is a servant of its citizens is a uniquely Christian idea that originated from these verses. Hence the concept of cabinet minister and a prime minister as the first servant. I still remember when cabinet ministers used to sign their letters: *Your humble servant!*

Sacrificial Service to the Community

When I was growing up, city councillors and members of parliament were not actually paid for their service. They received only basic expenses and needed to have real jobs to sustain themselves. For example, my History teacher in high school was a member of the Rhodesian parliament. He was not absent from the school often, as parliament only met a couple weeks of the year. Even then I remember him saying that they received free train tickets to travel to parliament in Salisbury, but if they wanted to fly, it was at their own expense.

Not a Scheme for Personal Enrichment

At that time, the kind of people who offered themselves for public service as town councillors and members of parliament, tended to have been successful job providers in the community and able to donate their time to city council or legislative duties. Certainly, entering politics at that time was not a get rich-quick scheme! Civil servants were sacrificing time and talent for the common good.

The Curse of Corruption

Today, unfortunately, it would seem that all too many, in what was meant to be “*public service*” see it as an opportunity for self-serving criminals to loot public resources. The African Union reports that over 32% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Africa is looted every year by government corruption. That means more than a third of the total wealth of Africa is stolen by so-called civil servants! That is ten times more than all the foreign aid to Africa combined!

Corruption Steals from Everyone

Some have tried to say that corruption does not hurt anyone. Actually corruption steals from absolutely everyone. It chases away tourists, investors and job creators. It devalues currency. It reduces the value of everyone’s savings, earnings, and pensions. It erodes and implodes any economy. Corruption, more than any other single cause, is responsible for most of the poverty and joblessness in society!

What Can We Do About It?

Now, many people may say that there is little that they can do about this. Actually there is much that each one of us can do. First of all, we need to rediscover the Christian work ethic and [Biblical Principles for Africa](#). We should be studying what the Bible teaches on economics, free enterprise and honest money, the Biblical solutions to crime, Biblical commands to a nation, political principles in the teachings of Christ, Biblical solutions to crime and how we can be salt and light, applying the Lordship of Christ to all areas of life. Education is foundational. The philosophy of education in this generation will become the philosophy of government in the next generation.

Restore Biblical Christian Principles to Your Community

Secondly, we can all do something to reclaim and restore our communities. The Biblical principle that each community has the God-given right and responsibility to elect their own leaders, from among their own people, was established during the Evangelisation of Europe over 14 centuries ago. It has been recognised in the Common Law of England, established under *The Dooms* of King Alfred, and in *Magna Carta* of 1215, the English *Bill of Rights* of 1689, and other foundational statutes. No taxation is lawful unless it has been approved by representatives of the class and community who are being taxed. The right for every community to govern themselves and to determine who are to be entrusted with the stewardship of their resources has been foundational for over a millennium of Christian civilisation. ***“You see the distress that we are in, how Jerusalem lies waste, and its gates are burned with fire. Come and let us build the wall of Jerusalem, that we may no longer be a reproach.”*** Nehemiah 2:17

Learn from the Past

Those of us who are old enough remember a time when our communities were clean, neat, safe and attractive. When I was growing up we had no knowledge of, or need for, high walls, barbed wire and razor wire fences, electric fencing, security gates, burglar bars, motion sensors, steering locks and armed response companies. Indeed, none of these concepts were even known among us. There was no need.

Before Burglar Bars and Security Gates

Growing up in Bulawayo, I never needed to worry about finding myself locked out of home, because the front door was seldom locked and even if it was, I could always walk around to the back door, which would be open. In the unlikely event that the back door was locked, one could always climb through a window, as we never had burglar bars in those days.

Born Free

I do not think my parents drove me to school more than a couple of times in my whole life. It was safe to catch the bus, or train, or walk, or cycle, across town. Today, parents may be thought derelict in their duty and irresponsible if they would allow their children the kind of freedom that we had growing up. When I was just 12 years old, I remember walking to Khami Ruins, (about 20km outside of Bulawayo) on a Saturday, alone. On the way I could see zebra, kudu, giraffe, rhinos and wildebeest. This was not in a game park, this was just beyond the city limits. My parents didn’t need to know where I was wandering, as long as I was home when the sun set and that was while our country was at war!

Children at Risk

Our children today, who are often called *born free*, know little or nothing about such freedom. Now, children are targeted by drug dealers, rapists and paedophiles. Children are in danger of being mugged on the way to school and sold drugs at school.

The Secularisation of Society

To a large extent the reason for this drastic deterioration in our local communities has come from the secular humanist worldview, irresponsible news media and exploitative entertainment industry, which have been undermining Christian foundations and promoting situation ethics, glorifying violence and glamourising crime.

The Curse of Centralisation

It has also, to a large extent, been the inevitable result of the amalgamation of municipalities and the centralisation of power in *unicities*.

The Crisis that Confronts Us

Instead of local control over own municipalities, often with our own local municipal police to protect the interests and property of each municipality, we now have professional politicians who neither know about our community, nor care. Rates and taxes have sky rocketed, while services have plummeted. The beautiful gardens and verges of our suburbs have been allowed to decay and die. The streets are now often strewn with rubbish, litter and graffiti. The countryside has been polluted and filled with plastic bags and broken glass. Litterbugs, loiterers, beggars, opportunistic thieves, and gangsters prowl the streets, breaking into vehicles and homes, turning what used to be close-knit communities into areas resembling a war zone, with zoo-like bars over the windows and high electric and razor wire fences surrounding what used to be friendly neighbourhoods.

“...Do not be afraid of them. Remember the Lord, great and awesome, and fight for your brethren, your sons, your daughters, your wives, and your houses.” Nehemiah 4:14

What is Needed to Reclaim and Restore our Communities?

1. For God's honour and glory and as faithful stewards of resources to serve our neighbours and God's creatures, only ratepayers should be allowed to vote in municipal elections. Only long-term residents who have excelled in serving the community should be eligible to stand as candidates for any municipality.
2. In order not to attract professional politicians and those with a looting mentality, no salaries, beyond basic expenses, should be provided for town councillors and mayors. There should be no opportunities for civil servants to loot the resources so painstakingly built up over generations, by residents and ratepayers.
3. Decentralisation is absolutely essential. Each local community should have direct control over their own municipalities.
4. Each local municipality should be enabled to maintain their own local police force to protect the interests and property of each community.
5. No litter, or pollution, is to be tolerated. In order to eradicate the crime, the first priority is to eradicate the grime that so often encourages it. No littering, pan-handling, beggars and opportunistic thieves should be tolerated in any community.
6. Charitable work is to be supported and every opportunity given to care for those less fortunate through ministries such as the Salvation Army and the Ark.
7. Parks for children must be carefully maintained, be kept clean, safe and protected from broken glass, drunkards, drug dealers and paedophiles.
8. Municipalities must become drug-free and crime-free, with zero-tolerance for crime.
9. Municipalities should set a high priority on restoring the gardens, verges and traffic islands and beautify the inner cities, reforest the suburbs and set up lights in public areas to discourage crime.
10. Municipal taxes may only be used for the local community. The *unicity* plundering of rates and taxes ostensibly to “*serve less privileged communities*”, have proved to only be a cover for massive corruption on a colossal scale. When each local municipality administers their own taxes for their own areas, it will bring down the burden on everyone and make available far more for charitable, person-to-person, congregation to congregation, community to community, responsible giving that will go along with restoration and upliftment.

Responsible Residents

The best way to restore pride, responsibility and ownership of residents and ratepayers is to give them back control over their own municipalities.

Self-Determination

We need to support political parties and municipal candidates who will work for self-determination and self-government with self-supporting and self-regulating municipalities.

Protecting our Families

Families are the basic building block of every society. It is of the highest priority to protect the family by protecting children from all threats and bad influences. This includes ensuring that loiterers, who are often drug dealers or paedophiles, are kept away from any community and particularly near schools and areas where children walk to and from their homes, schools and sports, to scouts, guides and youth groups. Local authorities should ensure that no liquor stores, or sexually orientated businesses, are near schools, or where children travel past. By re-establishing local municipal police forces which are entirely drawn from the community concerned, who know the people and are known by them, we can work to eradicate threats to our communities. ***“Do not remove the ancient landmark, nor enter the fields of the fatherless.”*** Proverbs 23:10

Mobilise the Community to Take Back their Municipality

Community clean-up drives are needed. To ensure that all are committed to fighting litter, pollution and grime, it is important to involve all the residents, clubs, societies and community. Churches, youth groups, women's groups, men's groups, Cubs, Scouts, Brownies, Guides, Rotary Clubs, schools and businesses can set a standard by planting trees, bushes and flowers, painting over graffiti, providing water bowls and fountains in public places for the birds and pets, restoring the play parks, jungle gyms and skate ramps for youth, undertaking Neighbourhood Watch patrols and being good neighbours to those in need. ***“Those from among you shall build the old waste places; you shall raise up the foundations of many generations; and you shall be called the Repairer of the Breach, the Restorer of Streets to Dwell In.”*** Isaiah 58:12.

Fight Cancer in our Communities

The damage to monuments, museums and the environment throughout this country, testifies to the cANCer of Crime, Arson, Nepotism, Corruption, Exploitation and Riotous behaviour, which has been tolerated for far too long. It is time to stop the looting and polluting of our communities. Let us restore to ratepayers and homeowners the control of the municipalities that administer their communities for the benefit of all and for the health and economy of our children and grandchildren's generation. ***“Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.”*** Proverbs 14:34

Resources for Reformation and Transformation

For further documentation and other relevant articles on Municipal and National Elections, visit www.SAvotersguide.org and www.christianaction.org.za.

Obtain [Biblical Principles for Africa](#) and [Security and Survival Handbook](#) from [Christian Liberty Books](#).

It Is Time to Mobilise the Silent Majority

It is disturbing that more than half of eligible voters do not bother to vote in either national or municipal elections. Yet when you speak to many of these people, they say, *“what difference can I make?”* When more than half of the voters are saying that they don't believe that their vote can make a difference, then there is something radically wrong! ***“You shall appoint judges and officers in all your gates, which the Lord your God gives you, according to your tribes, and they shall judge the people with just judgment. You shall not pervert justice; you shall not show partiality, nor take a bribe, for a bribe blinds the eyes of the wise and twists the words of the righteous.”*** Deuteronomy 16:18-19

“Therefore, to him who knows to do good and does not do it, to him it is sin.” James 4:17

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Chapter 6

WHAT CAN WE PRACTICALLY DO TO WORK FOR SECESSION, INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM?



To view this presentation as a PowerPoint with pictures, <https://www.slideshare.net/frontfel/what-can-we-practically-do-to-work-for-secession>

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“You see the distress that we are in, how Jerusalem lies waste and its gates are burned with fire. Come and let us build the wall of Jerusalem, that we may no longer be a reproach.” Nehemiah 2:17

Informed, Interceding and Involved

The very first steps to be taken towards secession,

independence and freedom requires us to be **informed**, be **interceding** and **involved** in being part of the solution in implementing Biblical principles in all areas of life.

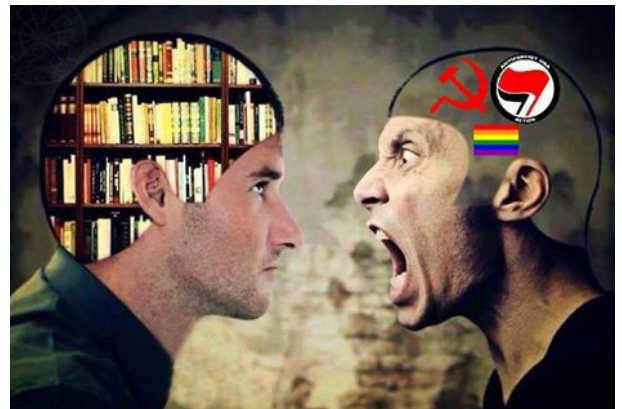
Break Free

If we want to be free and independent, then we need to systematically break the shackles that bind us. Do not be dependent on the state, nor be in bondage to the banks, or reliant on state structures, corrupt politicians, bankers, big pharma and big tec.

Practical steps that we can take for secession, Independence and freedom include:

Education Not Indoctrination

1. Secede from the state indoctrination gulags. Ensure that your children and grandchildren receive a real home-based education, not a state indoctrination. *“Beware lest anyone cheat you through philosophy and empty deceit, according to the tradition of men, according to the basic principles of the world, and not according to Christ.”* Colossians 2:8



Entertainment Not Exploitation

2. Secede from the Hollywood exploitation and defilement industry. Why continue to allow cocaine sniffing drug addicts, blaspheming, antichrist pagans, paedophiles and predators to exploit entertainment to defile us with their degrading degeneracy. *“...whatever things are true, whatever things are noble, whatever things are just, whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report, if there is any virtue and if there is anything praiseworthy—meditate on these things.”* Philippians 4:8

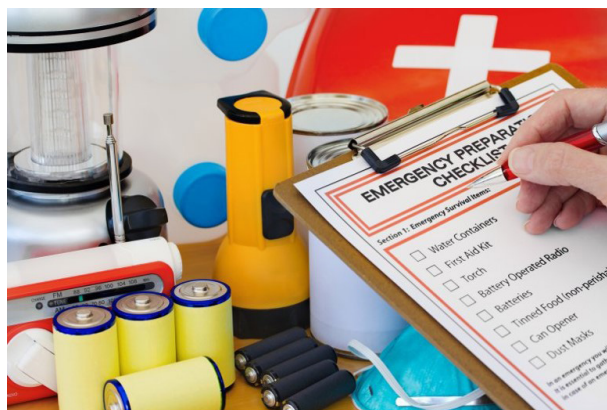


Information Not Disinformation

3. Secede from the mainstream media. Instead of distraction from the real issues and deception, from *Slime Magazine, Newspeak, Useless News and World Report, The Communist News Network, The Bolshevik Broadcasting Corporation and the Sunday Crimes*, choose to rather support alternative news media, real news, instead of fake news. *“And do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, that you may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God.”* Romans 12:2

Gyms for the Mind

4. Invest in home education. Build up a library of books and audio-visual resources which include examples of excellence, Bible based solutions and a Christian worldview. ***“The heart of him who has understanding seeks knowledge...”*** Proverbs 15:14



Develop Self Sufficiency

5. Become self-sufficient. Plant fruit trees. Cultivate a vegetable garden. Harvest rain water from your roof. If feasible, invest in a borehole, solar panels, generators or a windmill. Build up a series of backups and alternatives so that, in a time of crisis, your family can survive without relying on corrupt and crumbling state structures. ***“A prudent man foresees evil and hides himself, but the simple pass on and are punished.”*** Proverbs 22:3

Be a Good Neighbour

6. Build a strong community network of mutual support using bartering and co-operation. Join the neighborhood watch, rotary club, scouts, or other community groups. Be a faithful member of your local congregation, home Bible study and prayer fellowship, women's group, mothers' group or men's group. ***“You shall love your neighbour as yourself...”*** Mark 12:31

Develop Defence Skills

7. Take up a martial sport such as fencing, sword fighting, archery, target shooting, boxing, karate, kick boxing, mixed martial arts or judo. ***“Watch, stand fast in the Faith, be brave, be strong.”*** 1 Corinthians 16:13

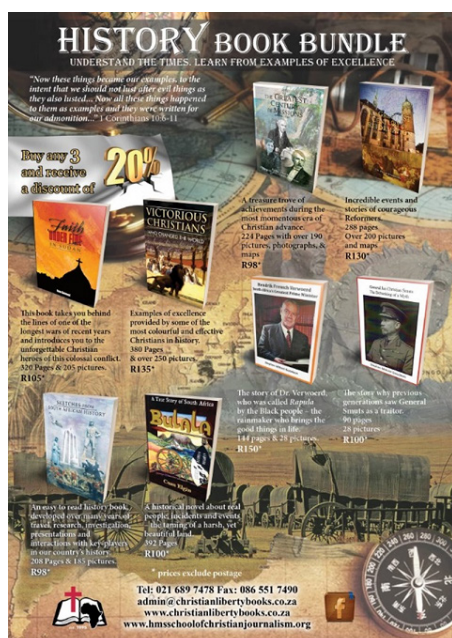
Join a Group Working for Independence

8. Support groups working for self-determination, secession and independence, such as: CapeXit, The Cape Party, Cape Independence Action Group, AfriForum, Zuidland, Suidlanders and other groups working for freedom. Register to vote and vote for pro-independence parties and candidates in the upcoming municipal elections. ***“Moreover you shall select from all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them to be rulers...”*** Exodus 18:21



Be Prepared

9. Obtain the [Security and Survival Handbook](#) and work through its practical recommendations. ***“But if anyone does not provide for his own and especially for those of his household, he has denied the Faith and is worse than an unbeliever.”*** 1 Timothy 5:8



Know Your History

10. Learn your History. Obtain books such as [Sketches from South Africa History](#), [Victorious Christians Who Changed the World](#), [Greatest Century of Reformation](#) and [Greatest Century of Missions](#). When you know your history and are inspired by examples for excellence, you will be able to resist the guilt manipulators, Stockholm Syndrome, gaslighting, psychological guilt attempts to *corrupt and conquer* and *confuse, divide and conquer*. ***“Now all these things happened to them as examples and they were written for our admonition...”*** 1 Corinthians 10:11

Secede

Secede from fake history, fake news, fake media, fake schools, fake religions, fake economics, fake narratives, false prophets, corrupt politicians, fake preachers and fake teachers. Secede from the false and corrupt. ***“And you shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.”*** John 8:32



Support

Support the good, constructive, positive and true. Invest in your mind. Read and obtain all the training you can. Invest in your children and grandchildren. Ensure that the next generation receive the training, information and inspiration they need. Support organizations which are resisting the New World Order. Ensure that you are registered to vote. Be informed and inspired. Work together with other like-minded Christians committed to a free and independent Cape of Good Hope. ***“Those from among you shall build the old waste places; you shall raise up the foundations of many generations; and you shall be called the Repairer of the Breach, The Restorer of Streets to Dwell In.”*** Isaiah 58:12

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»» OWN YOUR FUTURE
BESIT JOU TOEKOMS

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Des Palm

BACKGROUND TO DOCUMENT

This document is written by ordinary people who share a common concern with the reader, unless the reader is very far removed from reality: the current situation in South Africa (RSA). We do not profess to be, neither are we, scholars of politics, politicians, advocates, barristers or professionals in economics, commerce and other institutions. The problem with most of the previously mentioned captains of industry and politics is a rather simple one - they forgot about the ordinary man in the street. Thus, it is time for the ordinary people of RSA, to stand up and say NO MORE. For long enough we had been spectators and had to watch how we, the minorities in RSA, became more irrelevant to decisions which directly impacts us, whilst our say in all matters of importance to our survival, culture, language, economic survival and human rights are being ignored. As taxpayers we are being milked to a slow death to keep on feeding the black hole of corruption, nepotism, greed and generally hopeless governance.

The intention of this document is not to impress with fancy legal jargon or unpronounceable Latin phrases, but rather to emphasise that a claim to our independence is internationally recognized and it your human right !.

Why Independence?

Generally, a group of people would want to be independent and masters of their own fate when they see increasing threats to their well-being and existence as a group, both physical, emotional and psychological. These threats could be subtle, overt or direct and openly. Now, if you are not exposed to the realities of RSA, or a liberalliving in your happy bubble of feeling good, or perhaps from abroad, you may very well ask where in RSA such a group of people may exist.

The answer is rather easy - in the Western & Northern Cape and some southern parts of the Eastern Cape. The simplicity of the answer lies embedded in the history of RSA. Upon arrival at the Cape of Storms (Table Bay, Cape Town), the Dutch came across nomadic Khoi and San tribes. One may read the early day history in any manner you wish but the fact remains that it is documented in very respected journals that no black tribes were present in the Capeanywhere south of the Fish River.

In the early years since the arrival of the Dutch settlers, the populations of the whites, coloured, Khoi and San all developed the Western Cape and can truly lay claim to this area as their land of birthand origin. The Khoi- and San presence is also found throughout RSA and even further North, however any claim for a geographical area outside the Western and Northern Cape will have to contest claims from other ethnic groups, based on early presence and occupation ofthe territory.

OUR RIGHT TO CLAIM INDEPENDENCE

Our right to claim our independence is ultimately vested in only one fact - THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. Should the majority of the people of the Western Cape not want independence it is rather simple - we will not get it and carry on living under the oppressive yoke of the ANC, EFF and other organisations.

When we say the will of the people, we have to define who that "people" refer to. Let us forthwith just concentrate on the Western Cape.

According to the last official census of 2011 the population looked like this:

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE
Coloured	2 840 404	48.78%
Black African	1 912 547	32.85%
White	915 053	15.72%
Indian or Asian	60 761	1.04%
Other	93 969	1.61%

The Whites and Coloureds therefore formed 64.5% of the population which means 3 755 457 people.

If we consider the procedures involved on the road to independence (of which the support of the majority of the people will be required to force a referendum for independence), the term "majority of the people" as well as the fact of who may ask for a referendum is equally vague.

Respected sources like Wikipedia says "An **independence referendum** is a type of referendum in which the citizens of a territory decide whether the territory should become an independent sovereign state".

Wikipedia further says: "A **referendum** is a direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal".

Therefore, we conclude that the "majority of the people" means the majority of the electorate. This then uses the electoral database as the indicative source to determine the number of people required to constitute the "majority of the people". Although CapeXit is non-political it should be clear why we urge people to register as a voter.

From the IEC database, the number of registered voters in the Western Cape, as on 03 October 2019, are:

As a majority indicates 50% + 1, it may be accepted that 1 555 975 + 1 people must support independence to be able to force a referendum. We previously indicated that Whites and Coloureds together totals 3 755 457 in number, thus we require only 41% of our people, who must be registered as voters, to already make 50% + 1 for a referendum for independence.

This brings us to the "who may ask for a referendum" part. There is a general misconception that only a registered political party may ask for a referendum.

Let's first turn again to Wikipedia which clearly states: "An independence referendum typically arises first after political success for nationalists of a territory. This could come in the election of politicians or parties with separatist policies, **or from pressure from** nationalist organisations".

Hence the role of **CapeXit** as such an organisation can be defined appropriately.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

The principle of Who, Where, Why and How applies.

The **Who** is explained above - 1 555 976 of the registered voters in the Western Cape.

The **Where** is the geographical area of the current Western Cape province, after which the same principles may be applied for the Northern Cape. It is more sensible to initially work with recognised geographical areas. The parts of the Eastern Cape, bordering on the Western Cape, which also complies, may later have the same claim as the criteria for independence is not subject to final borders.

With reference to the criteria for independence, these are rather clear from various documented sources, namely:

- A defined territory,
- A permanent population,
- A government and
- The capacity to enter into relations with other states or countries.

CapeXit maintains that further to the above requirements the following are a further qualification for independence:

- Must be an established cultural group in the region (Majority of Kaaplanders speak Afrikaans and share a similar culture. The Cape has a different culture to the rest of RSA.)
- History of marginalisation. (BBBEE, deletion of cultural history, burning of statues and buildings. With the current situation in South Africa, proof is pouring in daily.)
- Have an Independent system of government. (This is in the process of being put together. There are various committees active and involved in putting the shadow government together. The process is in an advanced stage.)
- Prove economic stability, without bankrupting the part of the country they are leaving. (Already proven. The Cape can function quite nicely on its own and the rest could as well.)
- Prove there is no other alternative. (With the growing evidence (see 2 above), this is getting easier to prove daily).

- Group, nation and international support. (The international condemnation and support are growing, so is the group and nation support.)

The **Why** is and becomes clearer every day. Whether it is from the ignoring of minority rights, the open plundering of tax payer's money, the public threats to Kill a Boer, kill a Farmer, the hourly waste and disregard of life in gang and drug turf wars or the president of RSA internationally stating that assets will be taken without compensation. The "Why" can fill hundreds of pages with legitimate reasons to gain independence.

That leaves us with the **How**:

It is necessary to have a look at which laws, both national and international, would allow us to claim independence via a referendum.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION

Article 235 of the RSA constitution states:

"The right of the South African people as a whole to self-determination, as manifested in this Constitution, does not preclude, within the framework of this right, recognition of the notion of the right of self-determination of any community sharing a common cultural and language heritage, within a territorial entity in the Republic or in any other way, determined by national legislation".

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS & LAWS

Quite often we encounter the "they will never allow it" argument against independence. The most obvious recourse, failing the willingness of the SA government to engage and honour the will of the majority of the people of the Western Cape, is to follow our human rights under international law.

There are two institutions in support of this namely:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the
- African Charter on Human and People's Rights.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article 1

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.
3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

The government of RSA signed and ratified this covenant on January 2015, and it came into force on 12 April 2015.

African Charter on Human and People's Rights

Article 20

1. All peoples shall have the right to existence. They shall have the unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination. They shall freely determine their political status and shall pursue their economic and social development according to the policy they have freely chosen.

Article 21

1. All peoples shall freely dispose of their wealth and natural resources. This right shall be exercised in the exclusive interest of the people. In no case shall a people be deprived of it.

The RSA government signed this Charter on 16 March 2004 and it was ratified on 17 December 2004.

STRUCTURE OF THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATE

The model of governance will be one of a confederate state. There is often referred to Switzerland as an example. A confederate state will consist of a very small and lean central government component which is made up of representatives of all the parts of the state (in Switzerland called Cantons), and then the government institutions of the smaller state units.

The central state entity could be called The Republic of the Western Cape or any name selected from input by the citizens eligible to vote.

The smaller units of government (similar to the Cantons of Switzerland) would be called Districts. It is rather pointless to change something that worked in the past and therefore we recommend re-instating the system of districts and municipalities. The initiation of the current megacity concept has failed the people and will be made obsolete.

The central government will decide over issues like international trade, international relations, currency, defence and any other function that may be outside the capabilities of the Districts.

Each District will function based on whatever could be done to govern at a level closer to the people. The Districts proposed are:

- Cape Winelands
- Central Karoo
- City of Cape Town
- Garden Route
- Overberg
- West Coast

Equal to the Swiss system of governance the Districts will consist of smaller units called municipalities, said municipalities to be demarcated as they were before the megacity structure was adopted.

Each District will decide on the following:

1. Its own capital city or town.
2. The official languages.
3. Its flag.
4. Its symbol of governance.

The central government will adopt a state flag and its own official languages, as well as an anthem and the currency of trade.

STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED FOR INDEPENDENCE

As mentioned in the opening paragraphs, of utmost importance is the will of the people. The first step is to gain the support of the majority of the people (as described elsewhere). There are organisations wanting to close borders, raise new flags and sending demands to the president of RSA to have a referendum. Unfortunately, they are all lacking the documented proof that the majority of the people support independence.

The sequence of steps to be taken may be summarised as follows:

1. Gain the support of the majority of the eligible voters in the new state.
2. Notify the government of RSA of such support and demand a referendum to be held within 3 months.
3. Notify the United Nations of the action taken in 2) above.

4. Should the RSA government fail or delay the request for referendum, send same request to the United Nations.
5. In the time leading to the referendum mobilize and gain further support from the citizens.
6. After a successful referendum, the current provincial government will stay in power for a further period of 90 days under supervision of a panel of selected supervisors of the shadow government.
7. The interim government will have no powers to pass any legislation or effect changes to current legislation within this transition period.
8. The interim government will call an election within the new state to take place not later than 90 days after the referendum.
9. The election will elect office bearers to both the central government of the new state and to the District governments.
10. The interim government will, under advisement of suitable experts, effect the closing of the borders of the new state immediately after the referendum until such time that the defence capabilities of the new central state can take over this function.
11. On appointment of the new central and District governments, the interim government will disband.
12. The interim government will function in the capacity of its individuals and not under the name of any political party.
13. The new governments of the central state body and the Districts will adopt both the RSA and Western Cape constitutions until such time a revised constitution comes into effect.

It should be clear that independence is subject to, firstly the people wanting it, and secondly the people supporting it by submitting their support to a database.

PART II:

GUIDELINE TO GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

In the previous pages we indicated that the new state will consist of:

- A central government (CG)
- 6 District governments (DG)
- Municipalities

The primary aim will always be to get the government as close as possible to the people. Governance by the people for the people.

MUNICIPALITIES

This will be the smallest functional component of governance in the Republic of the Western Cape. It is also the closest governance can be brought to the people.

Each town or suburb will essentially form a municipality.

AIM & FUNCTION OF MUNICIPALITIES

The primary and constant aim of the municipality must be to employ people from its own geographical area to fulfil the functions of the municipality in delivering services to the people within its borders.

Should suitably qualified candidates not be found to fill any particular vacancy, the next step will be to, together with the DG, establish centres of learning to equip its people with the necessary skills to be able to apply for relevant job opportunities.

Only after these steps have been exhausted may the municipality extend its search for suitable candidates and then preferably to neighbouring municipalities first.

The above should have, as a secondary result, the removal of the need for the people of the municipality to travel far distances to work, thus relieving the burden on the transport infra-structure over the DG

and national state areas.

Functions of a municipality is partly based on the fact that the people of the area will know what is best for them.

In this regard own functions may include the following:

- Police force
- Traffic police
- Municipal police force
- Drug & firearm reaction force
- Transport police force (buses, taxi's & trains)
- Rural defence force (if rural areas exist within its borders)
- Centres of care for the elderly & infirm
- Woman & Child abuse centres
- Night shelters
- General welfare
- Roads & Parks maintenance
- Public nuisance control
- Health & Safety control
- Community courts, including traffic courts
- Rubbish removal (to a central point within the DG area)
- Disaster management, including fire fighting
- Business support to existing and upcoming Small & Medium Enterprises (SME's)
- Building plan approval
- Town planning & spatial development
- Building law enforcement and quality control
- Animal welfare
- Control of water & energy resources and use
- Development of investment opportunities
- Marketing
- Education
- Preservation & development of the culture of its people, including language
- Heritage protection
- Clinics
- Nature conservation
- Drug & alcohol rehabilitation centres
- Prisons for minor offences
- Fiscal oversight

DOING BUSINESS IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Any municipality will have within its confines either established SME's or sometimes larger manufacturing or corporate businesses. The goal of any municipality should be to make itself as safe and attractive as possible for business owners to set up shop in its area, or for corporate companies to open branches or offices.

The safety of the area will be guaranteed by establishing law and order.

Further attractions to business will be favourable tax incentives, rebates for establishing within the area and becoming a provider of job opportunities (see note below), low company tax and even where possible establishing a free trade zone.

NOTE: Companies establishing within the municipal area will be subject to at least 50% of their staffing requirements to be sourced from the people of the area. They will be encouraged to participate in skills training programs to enable the suitable employment base of the area to be enlarged in time.

TRANSPORT IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Depending on where the municipality is situated, transport may include rail and airport facilities. The basic mode of transport is however foreseen as being mini-bus taxis. This industry will be heavily regulated and controlled by the DG, and powers of enforcement will be handed down to the municipal level.

Any railway and airport facilities will remain under the control of the CG, however once again employment to such facilities must be from the municipal area it falls within and with maximum practical effect.

Current public transport structures must be analysed for cost effectiveness and may be kept under the control of the CG.

Railway and bus stations within the municipal area will be the responsibility of the municipal policing institutions to maintain a high level of law and order.

JUDICIARY IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Distinction will be made between minor and more serious offences.

Minor offences will be heard and judged by the community court. The aim is to punish offenders with community service within the municipality. This will alleviate the running costs of labour for services like refuse removal, maintenance etc. Offenders are to be housed within a place of detention with daily release to fulfil his/her community service.

Any person abusing this by attempting to escape the daily work team, will, when apprehended, be transferred to a place of stricter incarceration within the DG. The basis of this principle is that the offender will give back sweat equity to the community he tried to rob, etc.

Major offences will be heard by the DG courts and punishment will fit the crime. Offenders may be employed to work within a far more strictly controlled environment but still working for the benefit of the community where they committed the crime where possible.

Crimes like murder, rape, women & child abuse, attack with intent, etc will be viewed as the most serious of offences. The issue of reinstating a death penalty will have to be decided on unanimously by the CG and the DG's.

The system of parole may be kept however the entire process of rehabilitation of prisoners must be reviewed. Repeat offenders of serious crimes will have no option for early parole. You do the crime you do the time.

TAXES & REVENUE IN THE MUNICIPALITY

It is a known fact that in the previous fiscal year the Western Cape contributed R 424 billion to the national government in taxes. It is calculated that only approximately 24% of that came back to the province, and after the provincial government took its slice, very little worked its way back to communities who contributed. Even if you are unemployed you contribute to the tax base by e.g. buying groceries and paying VAT.

In the proposed governance hierarchy, most of the work will take place in the municipalities. Therefore, it stands to reason that most of the tax contributions should remain within the municipality, without having to wind its way to the central government and hopefully come back as proper service delivery and care of the people in the area.

The CG must, in conjunction with the DG's, establish a fair system of taxation where:

- company tax is reduced to a minimum
- personal tax is reduced to a minimum
- tax incentives are made available to companies
- VAT is maintained on a required fiscal level

The payment of grants will be strictly reviewed and the reward to children to have children will be removed. Grants will only be given to the elderly, infirm and persons who socially qualify for it other than just having babies.

PART III:

THE APPORTIONMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ASSETS DURING STATE SECESSION

In our first part of this document, the reasons for independence were deliberated, as well as the route we must take to achieve it. It also briefly touched on the structures of the new state.

In the second part of this document, we conferred about the structures of municipalities and the factors of business, taxes, judiciary and employment.

In this, the third part of Road to Independence addresses the frequently asked question of what will happen with assets at the point of gaining independence. We often hear that the ANC government will not allow this and that, however the reader must take cognizance of the fact that South Africa exists as an entity within the broader international sphere of countries, and as such it cannot wilfully or intentionally ignore any demand for independence or associated action around and following independence, without alienating many bigger countries at the risk of negatively influencing its own trade relations. Therefore, **CapeXit** is also driving an international campaign for recognition and awareness.

APPORTIONMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT

What follows is the explanation, according to international protocols, how public debt and assets should be apportioned during state secession to achieve a quick, fair, and equitable result for both the seceding state (Western Cape) and the parent state (South Africa).

Although we will look at the different options as to the separation of debt and assets, the per capita approach is the most efficient and equitable.

Presently, there is no customary law concerning the distribution of debt during a state's secession, and the acknowledged manner of asset apportionment during a state's secession is not an established, uniform practice under international law. However international practice has developed some general principles which are codified in the 1983 Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts.

Because international law is deficient in governing the apportionment of public debt and assets during a state's secession, we will examine the apportionment of public debt and assets in three previous secessions: Belgium's secession from the Netherlands in 1830,¹ Norway's secession from Sweden in 1905,² and Slovakia's secession from the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in 1993. These three secessions most closely resemble the Western Cape's attempt to secede from South Africa. An examination of the apportionment approach for debt and assets utilized in these successful, peaceful secessions aids in the determination of which apportionment approach should be employed when the Western Cape secedes from South Africa with full and autonomous independence.

Since the apportionment of public debt and assets is considered one of the toughest and longest negotiation subjects during state secessions, it would be beneficial for a set of rules or guidelines for the apportionment of public debt and assets to be developed to achieve an easy and efficient settlement for all peaceful secessions. Currently in state secessions, both the seceding state and the parent state present different methods for apportioning public debt and assets. This approach produces a prolonged and costly debate concerning how to divide the debt and assets because each party proposes the method of apportionment most beneficial to its particular interests. Extended bargaining over the apportionment of the public debt and assets could prove costly because cool-headed calculations may not be easily made during heated secession negotiations. A heated debate between the seceding state and the parent state over the apportionment of the public debt and assets could affect both states' international credibility rating.

Additional activities damaged by a prolonged debate include future trade between the two states and the states' participation in financial markets. A quick agreement between the seceding state and the parent state on the apportionment of debt and assets is imperative to a smooth, peaceful, and inexpensive transition to independence. Furthermore, the international capital markets require a quick agreement on the apportionment of debt. Otherwise, the seceding state's economic system would be strained by an increase of seceding transaction costs resulting from the seceding state's uncertain economic situation. Specifically, the interest rates would rise quickly to prevent capital flight, investments would decline, and the stock market would falter. To avoid costs caused by both states arguing over an acceptable method for

the apportionment of public debt and assets, an outside party should develop an equitable standard for public debt and asset apportionment.

THE OPTIONS TO APPORTION PUBLIC DEBT AND ASSETS

Currently, there are four different approaches to apportion public debt and assets:

1. The PER CAPITA approach,
2. The GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT approach,
3. The HISTORICAL BENEFITS approach,
4. The HISTORICAL TAX SHARES approach.

Each approach is based on a different rationale, and preference for one approach over another depends on the values or objectives of the individual parties. The four approaches are based on different ideologies and can lead to a wide variety of apportionment results. Thus, creating a new approach for public debt and asset apportionment is unnecessary. Determining the most acceptable apportionment approach is favoured over creating a new approach. As Option 1 is the advisable option, we will briefly look at the other three options first to highlight why they are ruled out as viable alternatives.

CURRENT INTERNATIONAL LAW ON DEBT AND ASSET APPORTIONMENT

Sources of international law on state secession are found in treaties, doctrines, and precedents. Nonetheless, international law does not have any set rules concerning the apportionment of debt and assets during state secessions, and international case law does not provide firm guidance on the peaceful apportionment of debt and assets during state secessions.

Although there is no agreement in international law on how to apportion the public debt during state secession, it is generally accepted that the seceding state should pay its fair share of the debt.

However, it is also accepted that unless the seceding state voluntarily assumes its fair share of the debt, the creditors of the parent state do not have any claim against the seceding state to force repayment of the debt. There are no pre-emptory rules or uniform customs in international law that require the seceding state to be responsible for the public debt of the parent state.

The principle of privity of contract holds that contracts are only enforceable between the contracting parties. For example, since the Republic of South Africa (RSA) is the party that entered into contracts with its creditors, RSA bears full legal responsibility for servicing those debts. International law would not transfer automatically to an independent Western Cape (WC) any obligation toward RSA's creditors because the Western Cape would not be directly liable to the creditors of RSA's public debt. If the WC chooses to assume a portion of RSA's public debt, then the RSA's creditors would have a right to collect from the WC. The practice of preventing the parent state from forcing its debt obligations onto the seceding state was originally adopted in situations where the seceding state was a former colony of the parent state." Although there is no uniformly accepted rule of international law which obligates the seceding state to pay a portion of the public debt, there is a tendency within current international law to require the seceding state to assume an equitable share of the public debt.

This tendency is based on the theory that since the seceding state inherits assets financed by the public debt, it is wrong for the seceding state to be exempt from having to assume an equitable share of the public debt. Economic and political realities usually compel the seceding state to voluntarily assume its share of the public debt. For instance, when Ukraine seceded from the former Soviet Union, Ukraine initially refused to pay any part of the Soviet Union's outstanding debt. However, for four months no other country would loan money to Ukraine until it finally agreed to pay its share of the Soviet debt. As a result, a seceding state may desire to voluntarily assume a portion of the public debt to portray itself as a respectable borrower in international financial markets. Although international legal convention currently favours the seceding state having to assume an equitable share of the public debt, there is no consensus on how to determine this equitable share. Presently, determining how to calculate an equitable share of the public debt is subject to considerable haggling which can harm both the seceding state and the parent state. Consequently, there is a need to establish an optimal approach for apportioning the public debt during state secession.

ASSETS:

The seceding state's right to possess all fixed assets located within its territorial borders is widely acknowledged, though it is not an established uniform criterion. All financial assets related to the seceding state's territory or to the exercise of the state's sovereignty are also under the state's legal authority. There are no rules of international law pertaining to the apportionment of fixed assets which are located outside the seceding state and the parent state's territory, such as embassies and consulates, except that these assets should be divided in an equitable manner. Following these principles, if the WC secedes from the RSA, the WC would take ownership of the RSA's fixed assets situated in the WC and the RSA's financial assets located or linked to the WC's sovereignty without compensating the RSA. The RSA would possess all fixed assets which remain within its borders and all financial assets which are under its control or not directly linked to the WC.

1983 VIENNA Convention on Succession of State in respect of Stateproperty, Archives & Debts.

The Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts was created to codify the many general principles developed for the apportionment of public debt and assets during state secession. Although the Vienna Convention is not an authoritative source on the law of state secession, it represents the current trend in international law for the apportionment of public debt and assets during state secession.

DEBT:

The Vienna Convention imposes an obligation on the seceding state to assume an equitable portion of the parent state's debt, in the absence of any agreement between the two states concerning the apportionment of debt. The Vienna Convention does not provide guidance on how to determine this equitable proportion. The Vienna Convention also fails to address whether a creditor attempting to recover money owed to it for debts contracted by the parent state would have a legal claim against the seceding state for money owed. The Vienna Convention obligates the seceding state to assume debts related to assets transferred to the seceding state and requires that the debt be divided in equitable proportion to the assets transferred.

FIXED ASSETS:

The Vienna Convention states that all fixed assets located in the seceding state belong to the seceding state, all financial assets pertaining to or located in the territory of the seceding state belong to the seceding state, and all other financial assets pass to the seceding state in an equitable proportion. The Vienna Convention requires that state archives which are normally located in, or are directly related to, the territory of the seceding state belong to the seceding state. Furthermore, either state may have the right to receive copies of the other state's archives which are related to one's own archives, cultural heritage, or territory.

The GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT approach:

Under the gross domestic product approach, the seceding state's percentage of the value of all goods and services produced by the parent state's economy is used to determine the seceding state's share of the public debt. The gross domestic product approach is based on the theory that the amount of debt assumed by the seceding state should be directly related to the seceding state's income. Therefore, the seceding state's share of the debt is based on the seceding state's ability to pay the debt. Accounting for the ability to pay ensures that the seceding state will not receive an unmanageable debt burden. While the gross domestic product approach protects a seceding state from being forced to assume an unrealistic debt by basing the apportionment of debt on the seceding state's ability to pay, this approach ignores how much revenue has already been contributed toward paying off the debt.

The HISTORICAL BENEFITS approach:

The historical benefits approach apportions the public debt by allocating debt shares based on past benefits received. The seceding state's share of the parent state's debt is based on the net benefits received by the seceding state while a part of the parent state. The more the seceding state benefits, the greater its share of the public debt. The reasoning behind this approach is that the seceding state should pay for the benefits it received for being a part of the parent state. The proportion of debt apportioned to the seceding state corresponds to the amount of national money spent in the seceding state. The net benefit received by

the seceding state is determined from all past national spending to the seceding state and from all past national withdrawals from the seceding state. The excess of national expenditures over national revenues for the seceding state is the net benefit received from the parent state. Under the historical benefits approach, the RSA's public debt is divided according to the WC's share of net fiscal benefits.

The methodology for calculating the apportionment of debt under the historical benefits approach is flawed. Equating the excess of national expenditures over national revenues for the seceding state with the seceding state's net benefit might not prove to be an accurate representation of the benefits received by the seceding state while a part of the parent state. This method leaves out a few costs and benefits necessary for calculating the net benefit of the seceding state. Some items which benefit the entire parent state are only analysed for their benefit to the seceding state. Another factor not accounted for is the migration of people from the seceding state to the parent state and vice-versa. For instance, many individuals could have received benefits through national spending in one state, then moved to another state while the original state upon secession would assume the burden of those national expenditures even though these individuals are no longer a part of its citizenry.

Migration may frustrate any attempt to divide the debt according to benefits received. It is difficult, if not impossible, to accurately calculate the seceding state's net benefit by adjusting the provincial economic account statistics on national spending and revenues to allow for regulatory policies such as agriculture price stabilization programs, import quotas, auto parts, and energy policy. The historical benefits approach favours seceding states which benefitted from regulatory policies and hurts seceding states which have received fiscal benefits. Seceding states must repay fiscal benefits but not benefits gained through regulatory policies. Another problem with the historical benefits approach is determining what period of analysis should be used for calculating the apportionment of the public debt. If there are times when an absence of statistics prevents a proper determination of the net benefit received by the seceding state for being a part of the parent state, then this method of debt apportionment should not be employed.

The HISTORICAL TAX SHARES approach

The historical tax shares approach, also referred to as the Bèlanger- Campeau approach, determines the seceding state's share of the public debt in proportion to assets transferred to the seceding state. This approach bases debt apportionment on how much the seceding state benefitted from the accumulation of the parent state's public debt. This benefit is defined as the difference between past provisions of national government goods, services, and transfers to the seceding state and the seceding state's past contributions to national tax revenues. The rationale for the historical tax shares approach is that the seceding state "must assume full responsibility for obligations of the national government to its own citizens, and the seceding state's debt cannot be calculated independently of the assets side of the balance sheet. Hence, this method utilizes a balance-sheet approach by matching national assets with liabilities. All national assets are evaluated, and each asset is allocated to a portion of the debt incurred. As a result, a link is formed between the assets and debt, requiring the payment of the debt to be the same percentage as the amount of the assets received. The seceding state should assume a Rand of debt for every Rand of assets that the seceding state takes. If the amount of assets apportioned to the seceding state is greater or less than the amount of debt apportioned to the seceding state, the amount of debt actually assumed by the seceding state is raised or lowered to equalize the seceding state's share of the public debt and assets.

The historical tax shares approach is criticized for compensating for a surplus or deficit in the seceding state's share of assets by adjusting the seceding state's share of the parent state's debt. A seceding state with an asset deficiency would receive an immediate benefit through a reduction of its share of the parent state's debt, but a seceding state with a surplus of assets which might not be liquidated for years would still be obligated to assume its full share of the debt immediately. Another argument against calculating debt apportionment of the seceding state based on the seceding state's share of assets is that the parent state's national government did not incur the public debt simply to purchase assets but grew from successive years of deficit spending. The approach of distinguishing between the debt incurred to finance the acquisition of assets and the debt incurred to finance current expenditures is rejected as unnecessary because the data on which the decision to issue debt formally rests treat all expenditures as current expenditures. Also, the division of debt on future tax liabilities is problematic because this approach utilizes past tax liabilities for determining debt apportionment. Since past tax liabilities can be markedly

different from future tax liabilities, the calculations can be skewed. The justification for applying a special calculation for the division of pension liabilities is rejected in favour of apportioning pension liability in exactly the same way as all other liabilities. The historical tax shares approach of apportioning pension liabilities by dividing unfunded liability of superannuation accounts according to the residence of the national employees is questionable because usually there is no correlation between the employees' place of residence and the beneficiaries of the employees.

The PER CAPITA approach:

As mentioned previously, the Per Capita approach is the most acceptable alternative according to international law. This provides both the seceding state, as well as the parent state, with a fair and constructive guideline to the apportionment of assets and debt.

Under the per capita approach, the public debt is divided on a per capita basis, meaning that the percentage of the debt to be paid by the seceding state is in direct proportion to the seceding state's population. Since the WC's population is 10.6% of the RSA's population, the WC would be obligated (only if they accept as mentioned elsewhere) to pay 10.6% of the RSA's debt. The reasoning behind the per capita approach is that each person should assume an equal share of the public debt. The RSA's public debt was accumulated by all South Africans, and the funds were spent by the RSA government to benefit the entire country. Therefore, if the WC decides to secede from the RSA, then the WC should take its fair share of the RSA's debt in equal proportion. The rationale supporting the per capita approach and the simplicity of the calculations required are the major benefits of this approach. The RSA's public debt is divided by the total population of the RSA, then multiplied by the WC's population to determine the WC's share of the public debt. So, based on the above, and confirming that the RSA's debt at the time of writing this document is at R 2.814 trillion, the WC will assume 10.6% of this debt, which comes to R 281 billion. If one considers the fact that the WC's GDP for 2016 was R 424 billion, then this debt burden should be a considered option. Of course, the fiscal part of accepting debt will be favourable negotiations with the debtors not to burden the WC with unsustainable repayments.

Possible discounting of debt in favour of beneficial trade agreements with the new state may also be a possibility.

As an interesting note, the debt clock of the RSA may be viewed at this link:

<https://www.nationaldebtclocks.org/debtclock/southafrica>

This apportionment of debt at 10.6% is also in line with the proportion of the population, with the WC having 6.2 million people out of the RSA's population of 58 million, thus coming to 10.68% of the population.

This calculation is based on the simple concept of equity. The per capita approach is straight-forward and easily understood, and thus the average citizen is likely to accept this basis for apportioning the public debt.

APPORTIONMENT OF ASSETS

Two of the same approaches that could be employed in the apportionment of debt may also be utilized in the apportionment of assets between the seceding state and the parent state. They are the historical tax shares approach, which apportions assets through historical shares of national tax revenues, and the per capita approach of dividing assets based on the proportional population size of each state. The international concept of territorial sovereignty which involves state possession of public assets physically located within its territory may also be employed for the apportionment of assets. The gross domestic product approach and the historical benefits approach are not used for asset apportionment; instead both approaches rely on the per capita approach for asset apportionment. The gross domestic product approach is not appropriate for asset apportionment because it would penalize poorer seceding states by apportioning an insufficient amount of assets to function as an independent state. The historical benefits approach is rejected for asset apportionment because seceding states that had net contributions to the national government would not receive any assets under this approach. Determining a fair apportionment of public assets and the liabilities associated with these assets requires the appraisal of all public assets and liabilities.

Depending upon which approach is used for valuing public assets, the determination of each asset's value can vary widely. The historical tax shares approach combines the valuation of assets with the apportionment of assets by netting various assets and liabilities against each other. Under the per capita approach, the appraisal of the current value of all public assets and liabilities is completed before the apportionment of assets is commenced. Under the location approach of territorial sovereignty, no valuation of assets occurs because assets are divided based on their physical location.

Along with the determination of the material worth of some assets, the diversity of public assets also complicates the establishment of a fair and equitable standard for the valuation and distribution of assets. There are two major types of public assets: financial assets and fixed assets. There are also some assets which require special treatment such as nationally owned companies. The apportionment and valuation of each type of asset is analysed separately.

FINANCIAL ASSETS:

Financial assets are movables which include gold and foreign currency; receivables, especially from taxes owed; loans, held by national lending agencies; and liquid holdings, such as cash, transportation equipment, works of art, artefacts, books, and furniture. The valuation of financial assets is easily determined through the resale value of these marketable assets. As a result, under the per capita approach, apportioning most financial assets before or after liquidation is not problematic.

However, loans present a problem for the per capita approach because they are affixed to specific corporations or residents. The location approach apportions assets based on their physical location, thus, loans could be apportioned by the location of the corporation or the person receiving the loan. Under the location approach, if assets are physically located outside both the seceding state and the parent state, these assets are apportioned to the state which subsidizes these assets. Originally, for the apportionment of assets, the historical tax shares approach allowed the seceding state to acquire all the financial assets which the seceding state found attractive, but due to the subjectiveness implicit in this method of apportionment, a modified version was established. Under the modified historical tax shares approach, financial assets are apportioned according to the seceding state's average historical tax contribution.

FIXED ASSETS:

Fixed assets are immovables which include nationally owned buildings, airports, shipping ports and the surrounding land, small-craft harbours, bridges, highways, railways, national parks, and specialized equipment. Estimating fixed assets is problematic, and there is no consensus on how to value these assets. Fixed assets could be evaluated based on current market values, replacement costs, or historical costs. An acceptable method for determining the value of fixed assets is necessary. For valuation purposes, it is desirable to evaluate fixed assets in groups distinguished by their expected economic return. Income producing assets should be appraised in the same manner as marketable financial assets, which entails establishing the current market value or the resale value of the assets. These assets include airports, housing, commercial buildings, some bridges, agricultural property, and museums and other nationally owned buildings. The market value of assets, such as highways and some bridges, that have quantifiable expenses, but unquantifiable economic benefits cannot be properly estimated.

Since these assets generate an economic benefit but carry financial obligations, they should be given a market value of zero. Likewise, assets which do not provide an economic benefit but require little or no maintenance, for example, some historical sites, monuments, bridges, recreational canals, and marine facilities, should be valued at zero. After valuing the fixed assets, the location approach apportions these assets to the state in which these assets are situated. It is difficult, if not impossible, for fixed assets located in one state to be controlled by the other state. It is unlikely that the apportionment of fixed assets based on the assets' location would equal the share calculated under the per capita approach. Thus, some balance must be achieved to establish an equitable apportionment of all assets combined. For instance, if there is a verifiable disparity between the fixed assets apportioned to the two states, the amount of that disparity may be corrected by altering the apportionment of financial assets until the disparity in fixed assets apportioned is counterbalanced by the apportionment of financial assets. The historical tax shares approach also apportions fixed assets based on the assets' location. This approach estimates the value of fixed assets and determines each state's share of assets according to the property tax payments made by

the national government, or to national grants received in lieu of taxes. Fixed assets are valued on the basis of replacement costs, but this approach makes rough modifications to the acquired data derived for different purposes. This approach neglects some assets not represented in this "grants-in-lieu calculation," for example, bridges, highways, airport runways, monuments, small craft harbours, dams, national parks, and specialized equipment.

NATIONALLY OWNED COMPANIES:

Nationally owned companies could be treated like fixed assets or financial assets because they hold both movable and immovable assets. Whether the company should be treated as a fixed asset or a financial asset for the purpose of asset apportionment will depend on the particular company. The location approach is employed for the apportionment of national companies treated as fixed assets. All companies whose assets are located completely within one state belong to that state. Some companies owning assets in both the seceding state and the parent state are treated as fixed assets, and apportioned according to the location approach, while other companies are viewed as financial assets and apportioned by the per capita or historical tax shares approach. Other companies such as, but not only, SAA, National Railway and The SA Post Office which have common infrastructural services, and hence cannot be fragmented, are apportioned as financial assets. The apportionment of each of these company's assets is determined by the distribution of the ownership shares of each company to achieve equality among assets without harming the production of the company. These shares in the capital of each company can be distributed on a per capita basis or in proportion to the value of the assets situated in each state.

Originally, the historical tax shares approach allowed the seceding state to choose whichever companies the seceding state found attractive, but due to the subjectiveness implicit in this method of apportionment a modified version was established. Under the modified historical tax shares approach, nationally owned companies are apportioned according to the seceding state's average historical tax contribution.

CONCLUSION

International law does not require the seceding state to assume any portion of the parent state's public debt.' On the other hand, ever since Belgium seceded from the Netherlands, it has been accepted that the public debt should be divided between the seceding state and the parent state in an equitable proportion.' A standard approach for public debt apportionment during state secessions should be adopted. The per capita basis should be the standard approach used for equally apportioning the debt between a seceding state and the parent state. The per capita approach uses a very manageable type of calculation based on easily retrievable and objective figures. Verification of this approach's utility is provided by Slovakia's secession from the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, where the per capita approach was employed to apportion the debt between Slovakia and the Czech Republic. Territorial sovereignty which is an accepted principle of customary international law allows for the location of public assets to dictate the apportionment of these assets. Thus, the standard utilization of the location approach for the apportionment of fixed assets or financial assets linked to a specific area is substantiated by current, customary international law. All financial assets not tied to a specific area should be equally apportioned between the seceding state and the parent state. The per capita approach should be the standard approach employed for apportioning these financial assets. As with debt apportionment, the per capita approach provides the most equitable and simplest means for apportioning financial assets. The utilization of the per capita approach and the location approach as the standard methods of asset apportionment has been legitimized by Slovakia's secession from the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, where financial assets and fixed assets were apportioned by the per capita approach and the location approach respectively.

As a result of the implementation of the per capita approach and the location approach as the standard approaches for the equitable apportionment of public debt and assets during state secession, the quick resolution of these difficult apportionment issues would expedite a smoother and more amiable secession.

Des Palm

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CAPE **INDEPENDENCE** **PARTY**



The Cape Partnership

Our Manifesto for a Strong and Prosperous Cape

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Intro to Cape Party

The Cape Party was founded in 2007.

In 2008, the Cape Party was officially registered with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) as a political party in the Republic of South Africa.

Our first hope is that the ANC-controlled South African government will engage in immediate negotiations to bring an end to the long-standing political, social and economic oppression that they have imposed without challenge on the Cape and its people to this day.

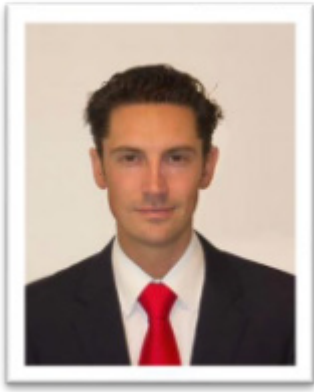
By allowing for greater provincial control over our own economic, social and political affairs we will, at the least, be able to relieve our people of some of the daily persecution we endure.

If the opportunity to negotiate fairly is not possible, then the Cape Party will be left no option but to use all legal and peaceful means to bring into effect greater autonomy of the Cape from the Republic of South Africa, or pursue complete independence... *The Cape Republic*.

If the Cape Party were to receive a majority vote in an election within the Cape territory, this would be an official mandate from the people to hold a referendum to declare the Cape an independent country.

As an independent state, with sound political and economic policies, we envision a system of direct democracy enabling the rebirth of a nation based on mutual respect, peace and prosperity...

...The Cape of Good Hope.



Message from the Presidential Council

Jack Miller

Cape Party Leader

(NEC, Presidential Council, Founder)

Good People of the Cape,

For too long our great land has been held hostage by a political system that has ignored human liberty, pillaged resources to the benefit of the few, and persecuted various groups of people that did not belong to the ruling government of the time.

From the British Empire's formation of the colonial 'Union of South Africa' in 1910, to the Apartheid government, to the ANC regime of today, each one has used the centralised state levers of power to their own benefit through the oppression of others.

It is time to enlighten ourselves. To understand that systems built on coercive structures, regardless of which figureheads or ethnic groups happen to fill those seats, are in themselves designed to fail. Let us thank history for its wise lessons and bid its mistakes farewell.

I hear endless complaints everywhere I go about the state of the country and its future. But if you were really serious, would you continue to follow the same path that led you there?

"The definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different result." – Albert Einstein –

South African politics is a stagnant pit of racial extremists, communist aristocracy and spineless grey suits. The trajectory of the country is clear and the downward hill is getting steeper.

The solutions are simple. With our collective will, it is simply a choice.
Let's stand together against this failed system.

Let's vote Cape Party.

Let's free the Cape.

To a future of peace and prosperity...

Vision for The Cape Republic

The Cape Republic is roughly the size of France, has a GDP of over R400 Billion, and in virtually all measures performs better than any province in South Africa. It is worth mentioning that of the R185 Billion the Western Cape sends to the national treasury a mere R45 Billion is returned. R140 Billion remains in the national sphere of government which is controlled by the ANC. We are being financially bled dry. The fact is that an independent Cape is far more economically viable than the Republic of South Africa.

The Cape Party firmly believes that policies are neither left nor right, but rather right or wrong. As such we use the world as our laboratory to see which models succeed and which fail. We look to imitate the economic freedom of Singapore and the grassroots democracy of Switzerland. Our policy of immigration by invitation is practiced by all major countries and we wish to replicate this in an independent Cape Republic.

The Cape Party believes that Representative Democracy (i.e. the system that elects representatives to parliament through political parties) has failed. It is an outdated and ineffective means of governing a country and lends itself to secrecy and corruption. The public interest is sold out by political parties in favour of personal gain or for the benefit of special interest groups.

We thus favour Direct Democracy and a system of referendum, initiative, recall and nullification based on the Swiss model of government. Political power is decentralised and returned to its root: *the voter, the tax-payer, the citizen.*

The 20th century taught the world that smaller is better. Smaller states are better governed, better run, more cohesive and more accountable than larger super states which invariably fail due to their size.

Our challenge now is to share the message with our fellow citizens that the country we always longed for is possible.

Economics

The Cape is being economically raped.
Meet DORA.

The Division of Revenue Act/Bill is an account of all of the revenue collected in South Africa through direct and indirect taxes. It is broken into National, Provincial and Local spheres of government.

In decentralised countries/federations your local allocations of revenue are higher than your national allocations. Therefore, local communities have more money and more control over how it is spent.

In centralised systems of government your national allocations are higher than your local allocations. Therefore, local communities have less money and less control over how it is spent.

Here is South Africa's division of revenue through the three spheres of government:
Total revenue collected: R1.3 Trillion

National Allocation: R855 Billion (65%)
Provincial Allocation: R410 Billion (30%)
Local Allocation: R52 Billion (5%)

This is an extremely centralised system, and it does not work. So, how much are we losing?

The Western Cape pays: R185 Billion
The Western Cape gets: R45 Billion

We are allocated a mere 24% of what we pay in!

The other 76% is controlled by the National sphere of government, in other words, the ANC!
We "survive" on R45 Billion!

If we were independent we would have an additional R140 Billion at our direct disposal!

In an independent Cape we could cut taxes in half...

...and still double services!

Law

The right to self-determination is a universal and inalienable human right. Governments are appointed by the consent of those that elect them. If a people choose to change the state under which they live, then it is their decision and their decision alone to change it according to their will.

Self-determination covers a range of different degrees of autonomy, and as such can include a number of different meanings and words within its scope. Examples of this are: freedom, secession, independence, decolonisation, sovereignty, self-ownership, self-governance, autonomy, semi-autonomy, federation, confederation, canton, micro-state... etc.

Legal charters across the world recognise and guarantee the right to self-determination.

Definition

Self-determination

Noun | *self-de-ter-mi-na-tion* | \-di-,tər-mə-'nā-shən\

(Encyclopaedia Britannica)

1. The process by which a group of people, usually possessing a certain degree of national consciousness, form their own state and choose their own government.

(Merriam-Webster - Dictionary)

1. : Free choice of one's own acts or states without external compulsion.
2. : Determination by the people of a territorial unit of their own future political status.

(Encyclopaedia Princetoniensis, Princeton University)

1. At its most basic, the principle of self-determination can be defined as a community's right to choose its political destiny. This can include choices regarding the exercise of sovereignty and independent external relations (external self-determination) or it can refer to the selection of forms of government (internal self-determination).

Most importantly, it is the “self” that has the right to “determine” its own future and destiny.

So, come on! Let's decide what type of future we want!

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

Chapter 14. Section 235.

Recognises and Guarantees

“... the right of self-determination of any community sharing a common cultural and language heritage, within a territorial entity in the Republic ...”

- The Cape fulfils all of the criteria required to qualify for self-determination.
 - 1) The Cape is a territorial entity.
 - 2) Afrikaans is the majority/common language heritage in the Cape.
 - 3) In 1652 the blend of Khoisan and Dutch began a culture that today forms the majority of the Cape.

United Nations Charter 1945

Chapter I: Purposes and Principles

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

...

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

...

United Nations

Self Determination: Principle & The Law

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Adopted by the UN General Assembly Resolution
1514 (XV), 14 December 1960

Declaration

...

2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

...

5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

G.A. res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999 U.N.T.S.

171, *entered into force* Mar. 23, 1976.

PART I

Article I

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.
3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations

African Union (AU)

African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights
Self Determination

Article 20

1. All peoples shall have the right to existence. They shall have the unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination. They shall freely determine their political status and shall pursue their economic and social development according to the policy they have freely chosen.
2. Colonized or oppressed peoples shall have the right to free themselves from the bond of domination by resorting to any means recognized by the international community.
3. All peoples shall have the right to the assistance of the States parties to the present Charter in their liberation struggle against foreign domination, be it political, economic or cultural.

.....

A great number of charters supporting the right to self-determination can be found through a vast number of sources. But for the purpose of brevity the range of examples given are more than sufficient in that they cover many different bodies of legal framework to which the Republic of South Africa is a bound signatory. Therefore, not only is Cape independence legally secured by the South African Constitution, but also the African Union, The United Nations and International Law.

.....

Our Contract with the Cape

Preamble

At the Cape Party we believe that government is a service rendered to the people and paid for by them too. To serve as a public representative is the highest honour society can bestow on an individual, whether that be in government or opposition. We thus commit to carrying out our duties as elected representatives in a manner that remains always true to our cause and ensure that the people of the Cape are put first before all else.

We offer a partnership that together we may build towards a better Cape for us and our children. The Cape Party endeavours to improve the Cape and the lives of its citizens in as many areas of need as is possible through the immediate and medium term. However, we remain focused on our vision for the future. Following Cape independence we will unshackle the overbearing centralised regulation of the South African state and enact policies that allow for the large-scale upliftment and widespread prosperity of all of the Cape and its people.

The Cape Republic will be a land where efficient and accountable governance ensures that services are delivered at levels of the highest standard, and where our diverse people are valued not on their skin colour but for their effort and their ethics.



Cape Party in Blikkiesdorp: A Cape community displaced by the government and forgotten in the unacceptable conditions of the all too familiar informal settlements.

Policies

- **Direct Democracy – Referendum, Initiative, Nullification and Recall.**

Direct Democracy is a system whereby the government is given its decision-making abilities directly from the citizens they serve. Government is transparent and accountable. In essence, political power is localised in the hands of individuals who control the policies that govern their country, their province and their local community. Not once every five years, but every moment of every day.

Direct Democracy has a number of checks and balances that ensure the system maintains its integrity. The most common and notable of these are referendums, initiatives, nullification and recall.

Referendum: This is when a law/policy is accepted or rejected by a vote of the people. This is the very foundation of direct democracy.

Initiative: This is when the people come together to introduce a new law/policy. After a certain amount of signatures has been received in petition the proposal or initiative is then put to a referendum.

Nullification: This is when the people are not in favour of an existing law and so they petition to have the law/policy removed. This is similar to an initiative but in reverse, instead of introducing a new good law the people vote to remove an old bad law. This keeps the political system flexible and responsive to the current will of the people.

Recall: This is when the people vote to remove a politician. If evidence emerges that a politician is no longer serving the interest of the people then a petition can be called to have the politician immediately removed. In the case of proven corruption or illegal activity then they will be removed from political office and will face the judicial system.

Shorter pathways between citizen and state ensure that each tax-payer gets what they pay for, government is transparent, and politicians are accountable.

To improve on an already proven system: with the internet and today's technology there is no reason why we could not incorporate the above capabilities into a simple mobile/desktop application.

- **Crime**

The basic function of a government is to secure the safety of its citizens. It is clear that the South African government, the police system and the criminal justice system has failed the people they serve.

The Cape Party believes that serious offenders should face the harshest of penalties. Referenda should be held to bring the punitive criminal system in line with the will of the people. The prison system acts as a mere welfare house and breeding ground for gangsterism, with murderers and rapists released after serving a fraction of the sentences for which their crimes should be punished.

Minor offenders are incarcerated amongst the worst criminals with no consideration given to the damage they may suffer.

Our plan:

- Cut expenses on wasteful bureaucracy and focus resources on the forensic department and the training of professional investigative units.
- Promote the development and growth of grass-roots community based policing.
- Prioritise the police's focus on serious offences and real crimes, not petty misdemeanours that harass the citizenry.
- It is our belief that the death penalty should be imposed on the most ruthless criminals guilty of the worst crimes. However, we will hold referenda to ensure that the punitive system reflects the will of the people.

- **Housing**

National and Provincial housing policy has racially discriminated against the indigenous people of the Cape for too long.

We believe that housing should be given to citizens on a "first come, first served" basis and according to need. Racial politics should not form any part of the housing process. Under a Cape Party government, title deeds will be given to those tenants who have lived in state housing for more than 20 years. Privately owned properties are well looked after as owners take personal care to preserve their property. That should be the ideal, and we will strive to ensure that economic conditions are

present so that more people can enter the workforce, access credit and own and develop their own property.

Many of our poorer neighbourhoods are in fact broken societies in which a cycle of unemployment, drugs, lack of education and abuse exists. To break that cycle, proper housing and clean neighbourhoods is fundamental in the plan to deal with the pressing issues that confront our broken societies in the Cape.

Our plan:

- Title Deeds for existing council tenants of more than 20 years
- No racial quotas in housing
- Houses will be allocated on a first-come-first-served basis
- Promote private ownership of housing

- **Education**

Education is the bedrock of society and is finely woven into the fabric of family and community. Our children need to grow up in dignified housing with strong families who can build upon a platform to further their children's potential.

Government cannot do this alone. Parents are the pillar of an education partnership, and community based efforts will be fundamental to the building of a strong education system.

We need to prioritize skills that have economic value and nurture a work ethic that will make our economy an attractive option for local and foreign investment. Ensuring that students acquire appropriate and reliable skill sets results in job security, an income that affords the opportunity to purchase property, the means to provide for family and in turn a progressive upward path out of poverty.

Our Plan:

- Less bureaucratic paperwork for teachers and more time spent teaching.
- Decreased class sizes.
- Promotion of private schools in low-income areas in line with current trends.
- Prioritizing of skills towards meaningful education of economic value.
- Reintroduction of the apprentice system
- Sponsored education for students in low-income areas.
- Raise the accepted standard of education. Anything less than basic proficiency in reading and writing is not an education at all.
- Tuition programs to emphasise Pure Maths, Science and IT.
- Economic incentives for skilled labour to remain in the country and promote the education of future generations.

- **BEE, EEA and AA (institutionalised racism)**

The Cape Party believes in equal opportunity for all citizens, and would bring about an end to all racial legislation, quotas, and policies that the South African government is enforcing on the Cape. Racial profiling and discrimination has no place in the 21st Century.

Over one million (1 000 000) people of the Cape are facing job losses as a result of the ANC's Employment Equity Act which directly discriminates against the coloured, white and Indian racial groups in South Africa. The Cape Party vehemently opposes this blatantly racist policy. On the immediate term we will simply refuse to implement it in the Cape, and it will have no place in an independent Cape Republic.

- **Employment**

People create employment, not government. Laws which prevent people from becoming entrepreneurs or employers and drive the most skilled of the country's workforce abroad result in the shrinking economy and the widespread loss of jobs we are currently facing. Government's duty is to nurture job-creation not deter it through policies that discriminate, bureaucratic red-tape that stifles productivity, and taxes that prevent reinvestment. Studies have showed that one skilled labourer on average provides employment for 10 unskilled labourers*.

With over one million skilled labourers having left South Africa over the past 20 years the accumulative loss of employment to the country is staggering. South Africa has one of the highest burdening tax systems in the world, with comparatively abysmal returns in services and this through some of the worst global economic conditions. These policies will have to end in order to reverse the trend of skilled emigration and spiralling unemployment.

* (Human Capital Flight: Stratification, Globalization, and the Challenges to Tertiary Education in Africa; Benno J. Ndulu; JHEA/RESA Vol. 2, No. 1, 2004, pp. 57-91)

- **Health and Medical Care**

As with housing, medical care in the Cape is victim to a concentrated migrant influx from other parts of the country. Medical resources are limited and cannot even marginally support the demands of the local population. The Cape remains home to one of the highest rates of tuberculosis (TB) in the world. Medication for the treatment of HIV and TB should be prioritised to suffering patients from local communities. Census 2011 showed a population increase of 29% in the Western Cape over a decade, this was double the South African average.

The South African government will not increase the revenue allocated to the Cape, yet we are burdened with providing housing, electricity, water, employment and medical care for a migrant influx, while the needs of our own communities cannot be met.

Not only are our hospitals short on resources but also on the skilled expertise required to meet the demand. South Africa's racist quota policies have driven desperately needed doctors, medical professionals and specialists out of the country to places in which they are valued according to their merit and not their skin colour. Racism should have no place in the human dignity of saving lives, these policies must end.

- **Illegal Immigration and Strong Borders**

Charity starts at home. A government that cannot secure its own borders or preserve the right of a citizen to the resources of his/her own country is failing its fundamental function and is no longer a legitimate government. The country is crippled with well over 30% unemployment*, yet is flooded with unskilled illegal immigrants entering the country who consume limited resources. The Cape Party will enforce a strong border as this is fundamental to the preservation of citizen's rights to the resources of their home country.

*(expanded definition, Statistics South Africa)

- **Corruption**

The South African state is a rampant kleptocracy. Those in power actively use their position to promote the financial interests of themselves, their families and political allies. Nepotism is so common that dinner table discussion and daily newsroom publications refer to this trend as a simple matter of fact. The South African government's R1.3 Trillion budget is a feeding trough for the political elite.

The tax payer and the poor both suffer. Resources once used to maintain the infrastructure and functioning of the country are now known to have been

embezzled, or simply 'disappear'. Government performs self-audits and find themselves not guilty. There is no accountability.

The Cape Party will introduce the same checks and balances that have ensured that Switzerland's political system is one of the least corrupt in the world.

Referendums, initiatives, recall and nullification are all systems that give voting power to communities to ensure that the government spends their money the way they are supposed to. If they do not, we the people put them in jail.

- **Media Freedom**

Freedom of speech is a fundamental pillar of any true democracy and free society. It is a citizen's right to express him/herself freely without censorship or limitation, not just in physical speech but any act of seeking, receiving and imparting information or ideas regardless of the medium. Citizens should have full and free access to information. It is the duty of the media to ensure that the unbiased and impartial reporting of information is made available to the public in a timely manner and without any fear of censorship.

- **Internet Freedom**

The Internet is perhaps the most powerful medium of human expression that has ever existed. Freely driven by people and ideas, the ability to exchange knowledge and communicate has never been more alive with possibility.

Internet freedom is inherently interwoven into basic human rights. It is indistinguishable from the right to freedom of speech, and freedom of association. In an independent Cape, internet freedom will be allowed to thrive protected from any constraint or censorship. Upon this bedrock we envision the Cape as being a sought after destination throughout the world for innovation and technology.

- **Traffic Congestion and Efficient Roads**

Driver education, licence competency and training, traffic police training, road signage and traffic laws need to be overhauled to manage the significant volume of commuters on the road.

Too often the tendering process involved in the costly installation of traffic lights and various roadworks are approved not for any specific public need but rather for the benefit of those groups in the issuing and receiving of tenders.

Unnecessary congestion points need to be streamlined.

Driving licences should not be issued until a standard of driving education has been passed in which the applicant exhibits an understanding of safe and efficient driving protocols.

- **Energy and Water**

Energy is the basis for any functioning modern society. It should be produced efficiently, through systems of competence, and distributed at the most affordable cost. In conjunction, energy must be produced through means that are fully understood and can be managed without posing any short-term or long-term risk to citizens or the environment. Safety and productivity should be equally balanced.

Incompetent government controlled monopolies result in inefficient, expensive and unreliable energy. In South Africa we are forced to pay excessive costs for a service that will sometimes cease to exist. During times of blackout we lose our ability to communicate, in just hours food stores begin to decompose, and basic goods are driven into scarcity. The result of expensive, unreliable and/or absent energy can cause unrecoverable economic contractions through business closures, job losses, forfeited international investment, price increases and in the worst case potentially life-threatening scenarios across a wide spectrum (hospitals, road accidents, acts of crime, rioting etc). The cost of unstable electricity is a staggering R89 Billion per month in lost production, revenue and wastage.*

There is a wealth of world class and innovative means to produce energy. The Cape is uniquely positioned to benefit from all such developments with our vast oceans, open plains and in the

Northern Cape some of the highest concentrations of solar energy in the world waiting to be accessed. We have significant rainfall in certain areas which if designed correctly could produce catchments that would provide the Cape with water surpluses as well as additional turbine energy. Furthermore, the construction of desalination plants would ensure that any additional requirements not met by rainwater through times of drought would still maintain a constant water supply in emergency.

As such, the Cape has an abundance of natural resources, and therefore any shortages in energy or water is a direct and inexcusable result of government oversight, failed policies, and the misallocation of citizen's taxes.

The skilled technicians required to build and develop the above mentioned programs are often stolen from South Africa by countries and international companies that appreciate the value of our people – regardless of their race.

Therefore, in addition to rejuvenating the growth of the energy industry through competent and efficient management of our current systems, we will facilitate an environment where renewable and innovative industries can be explored, and at the same time ensure that our skilled technicians are not unnecessarily driven away.

*(Public Finance International: The Economic Impact of South Africa's Energy Crisis 29/05/15)

- **Trade/Ports (air, rail, sea)**

A country's ports are the open hands with which we greet our partners be they in the form of tourism or commerce. A country's ports should not be places of heavy taxes and restriction but rather friendly reception rooms for the ebb and flow of opportunity. The Cape's citizens will be free to sell their goods on the international market without stifling restrictions. Similarly, our local markets should bristle with all the goods the world has to offer at the most affordable prices, free of cumbersome bureaucratic red tape and preventative duties.

Trade should be fair and open to all parties be they individuals, companies, importers or exporters. This allows for the natural growth of a country's economy through a market place in which citizens have access to the widest range of goods at the lowest possible prices. The result is more trade and therefore employment opportunities, higher standards of living and a general growth of the economy through all sectors.

- **Culture**

The Cape Party recognises the unique culture stemming from the far reaching history of the Cape and its people. Systematic attacks from all levels of government, both National and Provincial, have marginalised the values and traditions which give colour and life to the Cape.

We will ensure that the culture of the Cape is central to the political, economic and social forces that regulate our land.

Our Plan:

- Protect and promote the Afrikaans language. The South African government policy to destroy Afrikaans culture by imposing laws that criminalise schools and universities from teaching in Afrikaans will never see the light of day under a Cape Party government. The Afrikaans language is unique in the world and celebrates the various communities that over centuries have called the Cape their home. Similarly, to protect and promote the foundational culture, language and traditions of the Khoisan and to honour its royal heritage throughout the greater Cape.
- 'Die Tweede Nuwe Jaar' shall be a recognised day of celebration. Held on January 2nd and reinstated as an official public holiday. In keeping with historical tradition the 'Minstrel Parades' will have the freedom to perform through the heart of the City of Cape Town. Not only is this tradition a vibrant expression of Cape identity but it also adds value to

the economy. The 'Mardi Gras' parade in Brazil can be seen as a similar example of a festival of global allure which brings exposure and finance from tourists and sponsors the world over.

- The education system should give appropriate attention to the long history of the Cape, our varied people and as a result our colourful culture. This should balance the currently one-sided approach to history that focuses solely on a story that begins and ends with the ANC.



Cape Town 'Minstrel Troop' from 1933 – Much training and planning is involved in creating a minstrel parade.



“First they ignore you. Then they laugh at you. Then they fight you. Then you win.”

- Mahatma Ghandi -



Cape Independence Party – Kaapse Onafhanklikheid Party

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Chapter 9

IN SPECIFIC LEGAL TERMS THIS IS HOW WE WIN FREEDOM.

In terms of South African constitution;

Section 231 (5) of our constitution; states that the Republic is bound by international agreements which were binding on the Republic when this Constitution took effect.

Furthermore in terms of Section 232 of our constitution; customary international law is law in the Republic.

International agreements and Law states as follows;

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, states that all people have the right to self-determination and to pursue economic, social and cultural development, and that they may freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice. The covenant also declares that states party to it must promote the realisation of those rights

Article 1 of the **United Nations Charter**[14] and various UN General Assembly resolutions ensures self-determination, sovereignty and independence to all people even us.(General Jan Smuts wrote this Article in the UN Charter as one of its founding members after WW2)

Chapter 1, article 20 of the Organization of African Unity's **African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights**, states that all people have an inalienable right to self-determination, and declares that oppressed people have the right to free themselves from domination by any means recognised by the international community.

We also have a signed agreement between the ANC and Afrikaner in which the government agreed to give us self-determination.

Thus we have an internationally and constitutionally recognised right to self-determination that must be complied with.

CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW SPECIFIES 3 MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR STATEHOOD. AND THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS;

You must have a **defined territory**. We do.

You must have a **permanent population**. We do.

You must have a **government**. We do.

SECTION 235 OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION STATES;

Self-determination

The right of the South African people as a whole to self-determination, as manifested in this Constitution, does not preclude, within the framework of this right, recognition of the right of self-determination of any community sharing a common cultural and language heritage, within a territorial entity in the Republic or in any other way, determined by national legislation.

Then;

IN TERMS OF SECTION 37 1 (F) OF THE WESTERN CAPE CONSTITUTION;

The Premier of a province has the powers and functions of calling a Referendum in the province in accordance with national legislation, which in this case is the Referendums Act, No. 108 of 1983, and the Referendums Amendment Act, No. 97 of 1992:

This means if your Premier has the Political motivation to do so, he can call a referendum, right now!

The further criteria for calling a referendum are spelled out in the Referendums Act, No. 108 of 1983, and the Referendums Amendment Act, No. 97 of 1992:

WHICH REQUIREMENTS WE ALL SATISFY.

The referendum will be conducted in terms of the Electoral Act, 1998 (Act No. 73 of 1998) and in terms of section 26 (a) of the Electoral Act only a registered party may partake in an election.

In short there are currently 3,066,649 registered voters in the Western Cape.

In the last election 1,259,645 voted for the DA. They did not necessarily vote for the DA because they liked the DA policies but because they wanted to vote the ANC out of the Western Cape.(as such those 1 259 645 DA voters in fact already voted for independence!)

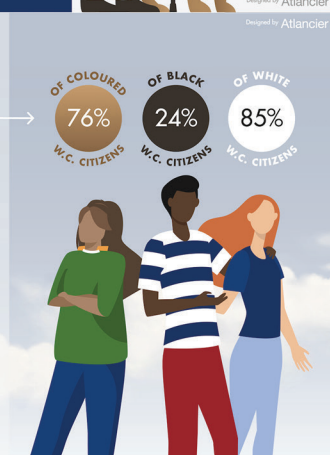
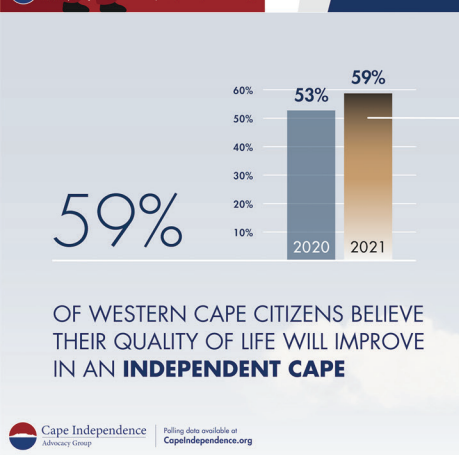
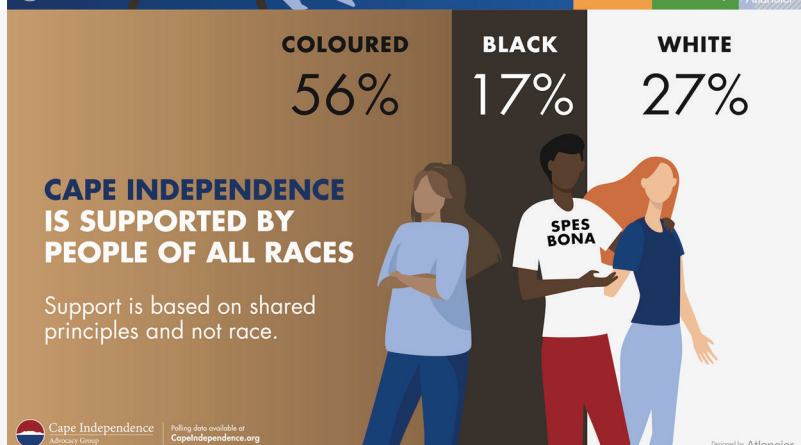
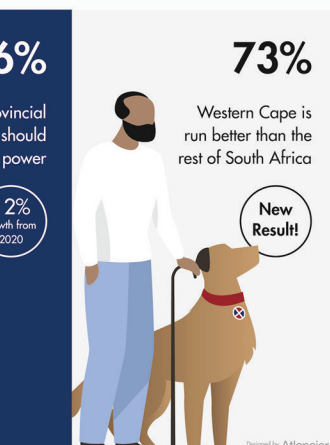
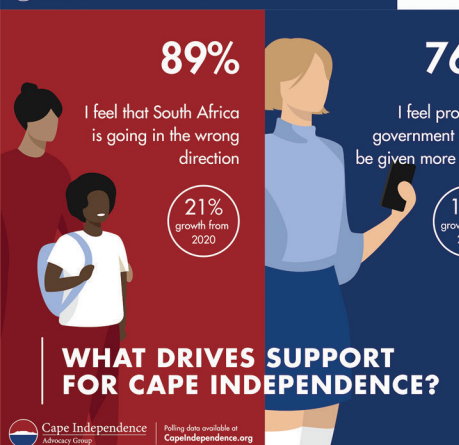
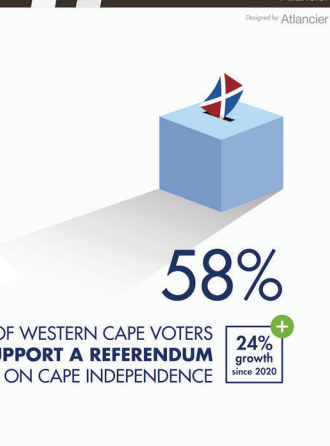
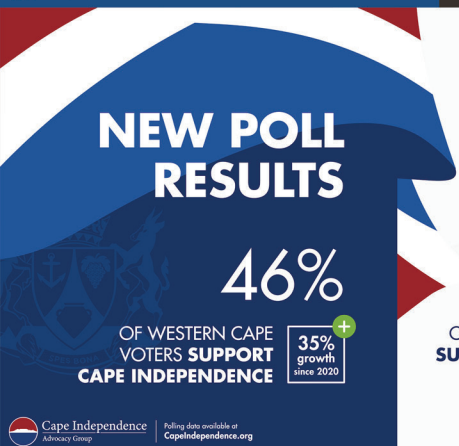
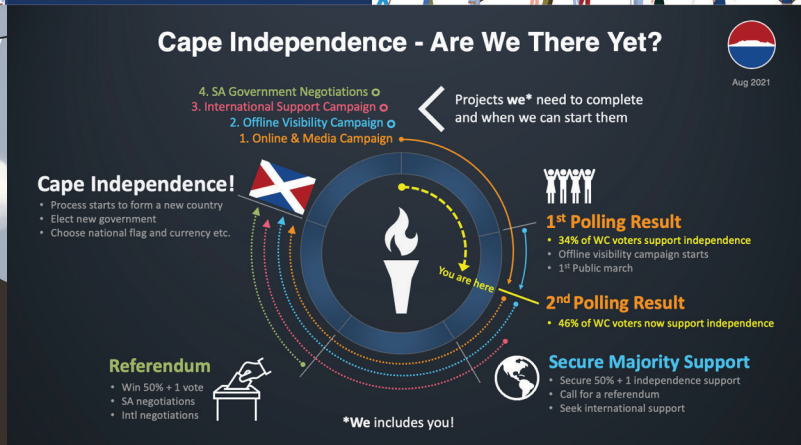
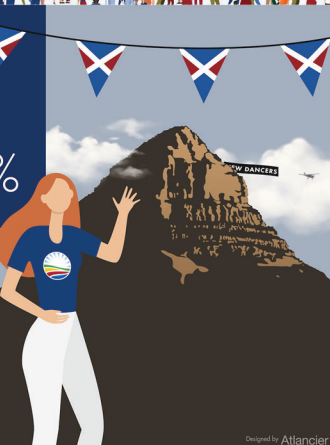
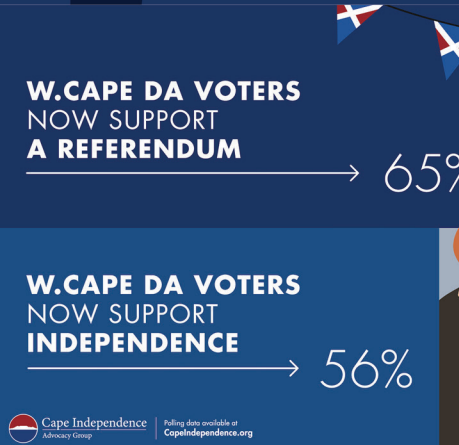
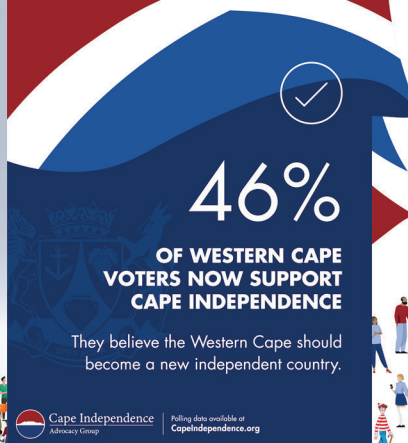
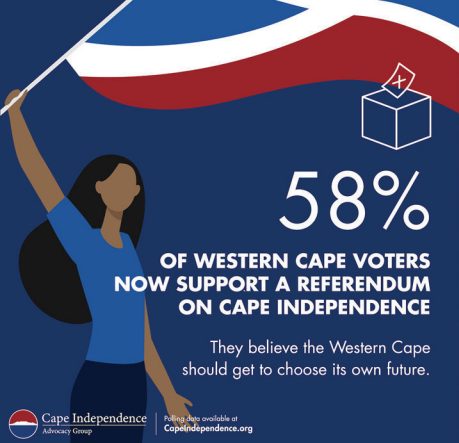
We need (51%) of the registered voters to vote for us. Meaning with 1 533 326 votes we win our independence!

This is tangibly possible. As you can see we have a legitimate roadmap that involves no violence or illegal activity, all you have to do is make up your mind and it can be so!

Compiled by Advocate Carlo Viljoen. - carlo@victorlegal.co.za

**MEDIA RELEASE: SUMMARY OF POLLING RESULTS - WESTERN CAPE INDEPENDENCE
CONDUCTED BY: VICTORY RESEARCH (AUGUST 2020)
COMMISSIONED BY: CAPE INDEPENDENCE ADVOCACY GROUP (CIAG)**

Question	Opinion		Political Party						Race				
				DA	ANC	EFF	VF+	GOOD	ACDP		Coloured	Black	White
		Overall support											
		Percentage of those not expressing an opinion											
In general, are things in South Africa going in the right direction or in the wrong direction?	RIGHT DIRECTION	19.5%	7.1%	14.1%	33.8%	18.4%	0.0%	5.4%	12.8%		18.2%	26.4%	11.4%
	WRONG DIRECTION	73.4%		77.2%	56.8%	81.6%	95.3%	94.7%	81.8%		75.3%	65.0%	81.8%
Provincial governments should not be given more power to choose their own policies.' OR 'Provincial governments should be given more power to choose their own policies.'	NOT GIVEN MORE POWER	30.4%	1.6%	23.1%	36.5%	28.3%	4.7%	14.6%	23.2%		30.2%	40.3%	14.6%
	GIVEN MORE POWER	67.9%		74.7%	62.3%	71.6%	95.3%	81.9%	72.5%		67.9%	58.9%	82.5%
Do you support or oppose the idea that there should be a referendum in the Western Cape, to test whether people in the province would like the Western Cape to become an independent country, separate from the rest of South Africa.	SUPPORT	46.6%	1.1%	64.1%	31.7%	21.6%	89.9%	74.5%	59.0%		44.2%	33.9%	76.1%
	OPPOSE	52.3%		33.6%	68.2%	78.4%	10.1%	22.9%	41.0%		54.1%	66.0%	22.0%
Now, thinking again, do you support or oppose the Western Cape becoming an independent country?	SUPPORT	35.8%	0.9%	53.0%	21.8%	11.9%	88.7%	63.3%	28.8%		38.6%	16.0%	64.5%
	OPPOSE	63.3%		46.1%	77.9%	86.4%	11.3%	36.7%	71.3%		60.4%	83.5%	34.1%
Regardless of whether or not you support the idea of Cape Independence, do you believe that, if the Western Cape was an independent country, your quality of life would improve or worsen?	IMPROVE	46.9%	11.4%	71.4%	28.4%	10.3%	88.7%	74.5%	24.1%		58.4%	15.4%	74.8%
	WORSEN	41.5%		14.9%	65.8%	82.4%	0.0%	22.1%	42.5%		30.9%	77.4%	5.4%





**COMING
SOON**





