



LAND REFORM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

**THE HIDDEN AGENDA
THE MOLES
THE SCAMS
THE CORRUPTION
THE VICTIMS
THE FUTURE**

**A SHOCKING EXPOSE OF WHAT IS REALLY GOING
ON**

BY DR. IZAK LABUSCHAGNE

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PRELIMINARY NOTES ON READING THIS BOOK

This presentation is designed for easy **cross-reference** to its various aspects if using the digital MS Word version supplied on CD (Note not the Acrobat Reader pdf version).

- Ø The best place to start is at the **TABLE OF CONTENTS** following this section. Simply click on the heading you are interested in.
- Ø When reading the presentation and wherever words in **blue boldface** appear these denote a hyperlink to a file on the accompanying CD and words with a grey background denote a cross reference to an annexure in this file.
- Ø The same applies to any **footnotes** appearing in the text.
- Ø Clicking on **Web sites** listed in the text will cause your Internet browser to be opened and the site accessed provided you are on the net.
- Ø Clicking on **e-mail addresses** will open your internet mail program with the e-mail address in the send box
- Ø A hyperlink link to a PowerPoint file will open a PowerPoint presentation

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Should you have any queries, Dr. Izak Labuschagne can be contacted on (073) 1 5678 25. Alternatively you can send an e-mail to Dr. Izak Labuschagne by clicking on the following link info@izak.co.za

We trust that you will thoroughly enjoy the dynamics of this presentation.

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER

The submission you are about to experience arises from: - **The Commission of Inquiry Into Administrative Irregularities in the System of Justice and Activities by Members of Secret Societies.** See the following web link for details - <http://www.izak.co.za/SADCDFT.htm>



The late Judge Hassan Mall of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission granted the abovementioned commission following an application to the High Court of Durban brought in person by Izak Labuschagne in May 1995. The Commission is the first *actio popularis* i.e., **Peoples Commission** under Section 38 of the **New Constitution of South Africa** and Izak currently serves as the **Chief Investigating Officer** of the Commission. Following the activities of the commission and in particular it's interaction with the office of the **President of South Africa**, the **Judicial Services Commission** adopted the practice of **questioning all new judges on their affiliations to secret societies.**

That commission ended up doing an investigation on the activities of Military Intelligence in agricultural communities in 1998. That report has a bearing on this book and is on the Internet at <http://www.izak.co.za/MI3AMSWa.htm>

Dr. Izak labuschagne is from a prominent farming family in South Africa. A book on that background called *THE WOOL BARONS* is also featured on the net at <http://www.izak.co.za/WOLBAR1.htm>

Izak currently also serves as **CEO for the SADC Development Fund Trust**, <http://www.izak.co.za/SADCDFT.htm> as such for the entire SADEC region.

Way back in 1988 Izak was a **Certified Australian Investment Planner**, member of the **International Financial Planners Association** and **advisor for the Bank of New Zealand** in respect of their Cash-link facility and a **licensed as a Dealers Representative** on the **Sydney Stock Exchange.**

Following the activities of the Commission and his winning of several protracted **court cases** (fought in person) against the likes of **Anglo American, Standard Bank** and **Portnet** in South Africa and **various Ministries in Swaziland** together with his application to the **Constitutional Court** in what has now become known as **The Bible Case**, Izak was granted an **honorary Doctorate in Ecclesiastical Law** by **Arlington University in Australia**, as such through the **Holy Nation Bible College** in KZN, which college also **ordained** him as Minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Izak has served as non- affiliated **Guardian Committee Member** and **Legal Advisor** for the **African Christian Democratic Party** and he has **intervened in the public interest** in several prominent political and religious cases in South Africa. Izak has acted as **Strategic Planner** for several projects in the SADEC region reported to the **Australian High Commission** in respect of

projects in Swaziland. See <http://www.izak.co.za/Projects.htm> . The rest of his profile appears at <http://www.izak.co.za/Profile.htm>

Through the Commission Izak has gained a vast knowledge of **secret and not so secret societies, Biblical and Secular law**, together with the *ins and outs of the International Political, Business and Ecclesiastical world*.

In the light of the above, I am sure you will find this submission very stimulating. Should you have any questions, contact details will be made available at the end of this submission. Please see the web site www.iak.co.a for further details.

OVERVIEW

This work has developed into what we today know as an E- Book i.e. an Electronic Media Book. As a result, there will be many links to articles on the web in it giving a short overview of what the link is about and how it first into this book. The issues described in this book have after all been widely publicized there. At first it was thought to include the articles in the book for ease of reference, but the book became too cumbersome. Downloading times would have been excessive.

I have however, inserted just a few extracts. These follow here. From them the reader should begin to pick up the threads of the problem as it manifested at Goodhouse in the Northern Cape. The project was started with quite a bit of fanfare but quickly went wrong. In fact the Goodhouse problems are typical of what happens in other projects around South Africa. It serves as a good example to the ends of exposing the scams that have taken root in the land reform scenario.

As will be see from the heading Background, the author encountered Goodhouse quite by accident. He also encountered the workings of Military intelligence there quite by accident. The details of that report is set out under the heading Military Intelligence Activities herein. Whilst this report appears toward the end of this publication, It is suggested that the reader refer to that now, so as to get a good background as to the problems at Goodhouse. Please bear in mind that those types of activities are present in most failed land reform projects in South Africa. The activities are blessed with deadly success as most projects fail. The failed projects are set out in Dr. Phillip du Toit's book advertised on the net as [Free Book: The Great South African Land Scandal - The book they tried to suppress!!](#) .

Some of the links you will need to look at in order to gain an impression of the mild mannered and responsible approach taken by the author in trying to diffuse problems are as follows: -

Copy of a lecture on the topic <http://www.izak.co.za/Land%20Reform%20-%20Obstruction3a.pdf>

Then see the link <http://www.izak.co.za/MBO.pdf> A Management Buy Out Solution. This presentation was delivered at a National Growth Seminar See <http://www.natgrowth.co.za/0%20Natgrowth%2000%20Aug%2014%2007%2004%20.doc>

The next section starts with an Investment risk trigger. As stated before, this should start providing some perspective of the problem.

FULLAND FRANK DISCLOSURE OF INVESTMENT RISK

Friday, 30 January 2004

Dr. Izak Labuschagne is a Strategic Planner respected by many prominent organisations and persons as having a vast experience in land reform issues and related agricultural developments in South Africa. He is regularly invited to address important conferences on the issue and forms part of some significant initiatives in the field. Further details can be seen on www.izak.co.za (see the tabs marked "Contact Details, Profile, Strategic Planning, Land Reform and Projects").

The situation can probably best be summarised by quoting from a recent letter addressed to various prominent government officials by Dr. Labuschagne in which he states it thus: -

The international community are fast realising that apart from the fact that the government of South Africa wants to expropriate most of the white owned land as opposed to developing the land under the government's control, they have no intention of ever letting the beneficiaries of land reform ever control the land as private sector entities, because the government is intent on developing a centralistic and communist style management of the land.

A few years ago that statement would have seemed hysterical and surreal. Developments over the last two years however, are such that the statement now carries an enormous amount of weight as it is supported by so many other prominent organisations and entities on the continent. That support pales into insignificance however, when one looks at the case studies that support that disclosure.

The latest in the long line of Private Public Participation Projects that have failed in the land reform program of South Africa proves the point yet again as indeed all these projects have now failed. This is the land bank acclaimed **Paprika Project** made up of the previously private sector controlled Goodhouse Agricultural Corporation and Nocal (Pty) Ltd companies in the far Northern Cape along some of the most fertile land in the region against the orange river.

In that project the Government simply used the tools from their by now well-known bag of tricks.

1. 1. First they started off by renegeing on the securities that they induced the private sector and the Land Bank of South Africa to rely and act upon. This was achieved by delaying their performance in terms of the contracts exchanged and altering the memorandum in an act of duress.
 - 1.1. 1.1. The Land Bank was induced by the government into accepting a lease between the council and the management company as security (until the land is transferred) whilst there were still previously established leases in place. The previous leases were not disclosed and so the security is worthless.
2. 2. Next up the government embarked on extremely hostile and aggressive discriminated against all but their supporters who were participating in the project, to the point where they drove all but their own supporters away, thus totally de-stabilizing the project.
 - 2.1. 2.1. In this case the bag of tricks included gross short payments to non government supporters, not developing their land, making them do all the work and then not paying them whilst overpaying their supporters most of whom spend most of their time being drunk, complaining, attacking the management and destroying infrastructure and crops and generally making a party of the destabilization process with government funding. This was achieved by putting their supporters in charge of wages, in this case a person well known by all the local lawyers as a fraudster.
3. 3. This crisis was then used to intervene and launch a tactical take over of this private sector controlled project.
4. 4. That situation is then used to justify not transferring the land to the management company and that of course removes any chance of getting outside help from financiers as the land security is still held by the state.
5. 5. Next up will be labour unrest for which they are well positioned having introduced two extremely political non-agricultural unions to the project, one from the mining and another from the production sector.
6. 6. In the mean time some R 9 mil of financed project development capital had to be lent to the processing factory so as to mitigate damages caused by delays in contractual performance at the instance of the government.

7. 7. The government used that crisis it created to also take control of the factory and now they refuse to repay the amount leaving the agricultural production company in a financial crisis.
8. 8. To top it off, it now appears that the planning grants that emanated from the land reform grant program exceeded the amount allocated to the project. In other words the private sector initiators and some of the public officials who shared this money ripped the guts out of the project before it even got under way. That would explain why the Land Bank had to take a 90% exposure in the project.

Some R 2 bil in land reform projects failed last year because the Land reform grants that were to be used in conjunction with the Land Bank to get the projects going suddenly disappeared out of the picture. One of the main reasons was that some white owned land was going to be purchased for one of the projects. That was a no-no because government want to ensure that no white land owner is ever properly compensated or compensated at all for participating in the land reform program as invited by the government to do.

The government instead want to expropriate 90% of all white owned land in three stages, the first 30% target being clearly disclosed in their current election manifesto.

The poor beneficiaries of this land of course do not realise that they will never be able to control the land or do private sector controlled development on it.

Case studies such as the above comprise almost 100% of Public Private Participation (PPP) and Public sector projects in the South African Land Reform scenario. As a result of this Dr. Labuschagne is obviously unable to promote any PPP in the South African Land Reform program, as it clearly would entail dire risks for any public sector investor, partner and financier. Moreover, the situation is so deplorable that the triggering of this investment risk bulletin was necessary.

Latest news is that **the government refuses to come to arrangements with regards to their water and electricity supply,** with the result that in the case of this project **some 19 families are left destitute.**

Dr. Labuschagne is appealing to all international Aid agencies to contact him so as to help alleviate this humanitarian crisis. "We will repay whatever aid we get", say the farmers because they want to use the money to establish crops on their lands. *"These are some of the bravest and toughest farmers I have met as they work in temperatures often exceeding 50 degrees centigrade"* says Dr. Labuschagne.

As a result of the potential and calibre of people there many of the big players and financiers realise this and are therefore positioned to provide finance to get a significant project on the go on the land. Three other farmers outside the project have made land available. Value adding in the way of pack-housing for exports is what is in the pipeline. *“Whoever wants to Joint Venture now with these farmers will make a handsome profit because the land is some of the most fertile in the region with a history of record crops”*, says Dr. Labuschagne”.

The problem however, is that these plans are taking the usual 6 to 12 months time to implement and **in the mean time, these farmers want to work so that they can eat and survive till then.**

For those who prefer a formal arrangement as opposed to a donation we are prepared to enter into an acknowledgement of debt or a JV or whatever instrument they wish to employ.

Please contact Dr. Labuschagne direct at the details given below or the writer in Washington at the following contact details

Dr. Jack Stagman
S.A.D.C.Development Fund,
Africa Aids Foundation,
P.O. Box 2111,
Purcellville, VA 20134
USA
Tel 540-338-0409
E-mail jackstagman@adelphia.net,
Mobile 703-581-4390

Dr. Jack Stagman, Washinton USA

Dr. Izak Labuschagne

Strategic Planner
CEO SADC Development Fund Trust
CIO Commission of Inquiry
NSW Dealers Representative No S.I.25015 (ACIP) (IAFP) Dr. Eccl Law

Postnet Suite 27, Private Bag X23
Gallo Manor, 2052.
Cell (073) 1 5678 25

E-mail:

izak@izak.co.za

Website: <http://www.izak.co.za>

After that notice was posted the author delivered a key note address at the NATGROWTH seminars in Johannesburg. The details of that presentation appear at <http://www.izak.co.za/Land%20Reform%20-%20Obstruction3a.pdf>

Following that posting there were many developments, some of which were posted on the net. They follow in order of posting.

E-MAIL TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Hi Jerry Bolitna,

1. 1. An internet search through www.google.com on the topic 'LAND REFORM' linked me to an article in www.africa.com regarding a bulletin entitled '**Committee to Hear Public Submissions On Land Reform**'. The bulletin invites submissions and discloses that there will be hearings regarding the Land Reform process in South Africa at the National Assembly in Cape Town starting on the 13th of this month. During a subsequent conversation with Elton Greeve at your offices in the Houses of Parliament I was referred to you. Mr. Greeve also provided me with your e-mail address, hence this communication.
2. 2. As a Strategic Planner and Australian Certified Investment Planner registered on the Sydney Stock Exchange I hold several mandates for the deployment of agriculture / land reform related projects, as such, from various significant groups of previously disadvantaged individuals (PDI's) with long records of occupation on very large areas of state owned land. The mandates cover extensive areas of land and a significant grouping of people at Goodhouse, Rust de Winter, Giyani and various other areas of lesser importance. One of the projects (the one at Goodhouse) is detailed under my web page www.izak.co.za under the tab marked GROUP ONE. However, the financing of this project has been hampered by state due to its inability or unwillingness to transfer the land to the PDI's in terms of existing statutes giving them that right dating back to 1987!
 - 2.1. 2.1. The government have unfortunately embarked on a policy of stonewalling with regards to the Goodhouse debacle, as a result of which we are now in the process of finalizing papers for an application to the High Court at Kimberly, seeking an order in the context *mandamus* (forcing her to carry out the law) as well as an declarative accompanied by suitable interdicts against the Minister of Land Affairs and it's agents.
 - 2.2. 2.2. The situation at Goodhouse has become a humanitarian crisis since the PDI's concerned there are beginning to show serious signs of malnutrition. This situation has already attracted the attention of the overseas community. Moreover Investment risk triggers (IRT) have also ensued. See the tab marked **LAND REFORM** under www.izak.co.za. The detail in that link clearly illustrates how the government of South Africa deliberately de-rail projects in the land reform program so that they can delay transferring the land to PDI's. This of course allows the government to protract its political

control over the PDI's and gives them another opportunity to share in public funding to cover project set-up and running costs etc.

3. 3. A full disclosure of the situation will also ensue on the 21st at a prominent African Development Conference at Sandton in Johannesburg. The disclosure will focus on the fact that the government has refused to deal with the situation knowing full well that a humanitarian crisis was developing. A previous disclosure made at another conference last month has resulted in a decision to form a delegation that will make disclosure of these issues to NEPAD.
4. 4. The Mandates from these various grouping of PDI's arise out of similar situations to that at Goodhouse. As a result the common and indeed the main criteria of each mandate is that a project be deployed without any government involvement whatsoever as the government have totally destroyed their *bona fides* regarding the state's land reform policy with the mandatees. It must be noted that these mandates were all spontaneous and unsolicited and arrived at my office due to the fact that it became known that I had identified evidence of the government's *male fide modus operandi* in the Goodhouse and other several other projects. Various other prominent individuals in the agricultural sector have also identified these problems, many having written papers, articles and books on the issue. The government's response has been aimed at labeling this type of exposure as being far-right propaganda by the previously advantaged white farming community. etc. Now we have a situation where the no-white PDI's are re-enforcing these findings by the mandates now in the picture.
5. 5. Various aid agencies, agri related service providers, financiers and insurers have noted the risks embodied in this situation and have voiced their support for further disclosure to NEPAD and the UN.
6. 6. Following invitation from various private sector forums, conferences and seminars in the agricultural sector, the subsequent submission of the writer at these forums is earmarked by the presentation of some rather serious questions in land reform programs, not only in South Africa but also in the rest of the third world. Problems such as the issue of land collateral and foreclosure on traditional tribal lands and other underdeveloped agricultural communities are focused on. Several proposed solutions to replace land collateral as security in the financing of agricultural projects with other commercial instruments and tools are presented. The development of a standard of workable demographics that will ensure sustainability and produce better bankable documents for projects is also presented. Various other factors such as the NEPAD policy of cross-sector collaboration that is being hampered by the

lack of credible operators due to corrupt practices in both the private but mainly the public sector is also under discussion.

7. 7. The minister and those of her subordinates in Kimberly have been repeatedly made fully aware of the problems for well over 18 months, and therefore I will not at this stage encumber your hearings with what is a rather substantial volume of evidence. The first applications to court will in any event be made public early next week.
 - 7.1. 7.1. The aim of the application is to force the government to keep to their promise of transferring land to the PDI's at Goodhouse instead of to another government organ of state.
8. 8. Accordingly, please forgive the rather cynical nature of this presentation, but I am sure you will understand that it is justified in the light of the fact that the government has thus far refused to so much as communicate with regards to these issues, in the case of Goodhouse for well over 18 months now. As a result it has inevitably created the overwhelming impression that the government clearly does not have the courage to openly face their electorate on these issues. It gives impetus to some rather well substantiated allegations that the government has a lot to hide. Stonewalling causes frustration and mistrust. When it results in suffering it creates resentment and anger. When these sentiments start to emerging amongst large portions of the populous, especially those that have relied on proper Land Reform the government's by now well known stonewalling tactics are conducted at it's own peril.
9. 9. One thing is absolutely clear. Unless the government comes out of the woodwork and faces these issues and engages in intelligent communication regarding possible solutions, they can only give further to prove allegations that it is primarily engaged in what appears to be the very obvious (draconian) Machiavellian strategy of creating crises with which to justify expropriation under the Act of parliament already in place to those ends. This perception is now not only already firmly established with a growing mass of PDI's as the current *status quo* but is growing at an alarming rate, not only with the occupants of government owned land, but also with the local and international players in the agricultural sector that attend both the private and public sector conferences on the issue.
10. 10. At this late stage however, I cannot perceive how the government will suddenly change from it's stonewalling on the issues, as the disclosure exposes some underlying strategies that the government would rather keep hidden from public view for as long as possible. In our view that alone is the primary reason a proper inquiry through the independent organ of the judiciary (and under the appropriate protection of the judiciary) is now completely unavoidable.
11. 11. Should, your committee however, be able to ensure **some meaningful reaction (devoid of the usual one-sided political**

rhetoric) from the Minister responsible for Land Reform, then there might well be some merit in making a presentation to your committee. It must however be stressed that these issues have been left unattended by the minister for so long that there is now a situation giving rise to urgent litigation. In short the opportunity for lengthy negotiations has been lost. I say this because people are literally starving now. Should dialogue begin only now the government will need to provide substantial funding to deal with the ongoing suffering it has caused. Assets like farm implements and irrigation infrastructure collected over years of hard work has been sold. Creditors have foreclosed due to no income whatsoever. Children have had to leave school. People have become malnourished. People have foregone medical treatment and have died. These are just some of the problems caused by the costly exercise of government interference followed by a stonewalling of the problems it has caused.

12. 12. The response or not to this e-mail will no doubt speak volumes not only to the many PDI's that have entrusted me with their mandates, to the delegates that will be addressed at the various conferences etc. but also in the impending litigation at Kimberley.

Yours sincerely,

Izak

Dr. Izak Labuschagne

Strategic Planner

(ACIP) (IAFP) Dealers Rep. No S.I.25015 Dr. Eccl. Law
CEO SADC DFT, CIO Sect. 38 Commission of Inquiry

Address

P O Box 412, Mtunzini, 3867 KZN, South Africa

Cell (073) 1 5678 25

Tel +27 (0)35 340 1127

Fax +27 (0) 83 647 2185

E-mail izak@izak.co.za;

Website: <http://www.izak.co.za>

P S

You will note that this e-mail has been copied to various other interested parties in the land reform process for no other reason than to ensure the safety of the writer, who has, suffered threats and attacks (some under investigation by various national and international law enforcement agencies) due to the disclosures made in the national, public and judicial interest by the writer. Please note that the writer accordingly found it necessary that the vast volume of persons copied were copied BCC (and will remain undisclosed) in order to protect them from potential harassment.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
KIMBERLY LOCAL DIVISION**

CASE NO 1181/04

In the matter between

WILLEM HENDRIK CLOETE AND NINETEEN OTHERS 1ST – 19TH
Applicants
(As set out in schedule “A” attached hereto) (In forma Pauperis)

REV. EDWARD APPIES 20th Applicant

JACOBUS ENGELBRECHT 21st Applicant

REV. DR. IZAK HERMANUS LABUSCHAGNE Applicant in
the public interest (Amicus Curiae in person)

And

GOODHOUSE AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION (PTY) LTD.
Respondent

SUPPLEMENTARY AFFIDAVIT

1. I, the undersigned IZAK HERMANUS LABUSCHAGNE, ID No 5908185132007, of Mtunzini in Kwa Zulu Natal do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare the following and truly affirm that the content of this declaration is true.

1.1. The facts contained herein are within my own personal knowledge and belief.

2. I appeared in this matter yesterday, Monday the 20th day of December 2004 before the presiding officer on duty during the recess period.
3. In order to clarify matters that seemed unclear to the officer presiding I hereby place the following on record: -

The respondent

4. The respondent in this matter is a propriety limited company described in the first paragraph of the founding affidavit as follows: -

4.1. “The respondent is a propriety limited company which subsequent to its incorporation as EDUGAIN (PTY) LTD changed it’s name to GOODHOUSE AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION (PTY) LTD. “

4.1.1. Both the respondent and the applicants are exhaustively described in agreements and reports to the Minister of justice attached to and referred to the founding affidavit. For the sake of overcoming any formalisms regarding some requirement to engage in the superfluous act of the actual repetitive description of the parties I have done so with regard to the applicants further on in this affidavit, although I expect that anyone with a modicum of intelligence will have no difficulty in identifying the parties should they have actually applied their mind in reading the papers currently before court.

- 4.2. The respondent has only one director and that is Mr. Gil Arbel of Sandton in Johannesburg. Mr. Arbel also is the only shareholder, as he owns 100% of the company shares. This much has been represented by Mr. Arbel to this honourable court in a letter that appears on the court file.
- 4.3. The abovementioned *status quo* can be verified with the registrar of companies as well.
- 4.4. Mr. Arbel entered into agreements with the state and the Land Bank of South Africa regarding a project known as the Paprika Project, at Goodhouse in the Northern Cape.
- 4.5. The agreements relating to these arrangements have been included in previous affidavits placed before this court.
- 4.6. Mr. Arbel's letter also deals with one Thumi Johanne who instructed an attorney to make appearance on his behalf in this court claiming that he has *locus standi* to oppose the application.
- 4.7. It should be clear from the letter and the facts that there are no other directors or shareholders in the company other than Mr. Arbel that Mr. Johanne could quite obviously impossibly have any *locus standi*.
- 4.8. THE CURRENT POSITION IS THAT MR. JOHANNE IS NO LONGER INVOLVED WITH THE PROJECT AT GOODHOUSE IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER having been told by his employers, the government to get involved in a

project called the Kalahari Kid project and having left the project at Goodhouse and relocated to Johannesburg. As can be quite clearly seen from the agreements, letters and other annexures the government have absolutely no right to get involved in that wholly private sector run project other than the temporary indulgence Mr. Arbel described in his letter.

4.9. Notwithstanding the above and the fact that this was disclosed to the officer presiding, he insisted that the court record showed that the attorneys for Mr. Johanne were on record as representing the respondent.

4.10. The fact that the attorneys of Mr. Arbel were correctly sighted as the attorneys for the respondent in the papers and Mr. Arbel's letter seemed was on record seems to have no effect on the presiding justice in that he insisted that the matter could only proceed if the attorneys of Mr. Johanne where to appear in court to oppose the matter or if they were to do a notice of withdrawal.

4.11. I have approached the attorneys of Mr. Johanne in Kimberley who undertook to contact their instructing attorneys in Johannesburg and refer them to me.

4.11.1. It appears that the instructing attorneys have no intention in making contact or either confirming their persistence with what is obviously a vexatious and unfounded intervention or by withdrawing.

- 4.12. This tactic of course will cause the matter to be delayed to such an extent that the applicants will suffer irreparable harm in that they will miss the planting season for this year and go another year without any source of income.

Urgency

5. Despite all that has been set out in the previous affidavits and the fact that PREVIOUS JUDGES PRESIDING COULD CLEARLY IDENTIFY THE CASE AS URGENT the presiding justice made out that he could not identify any urgency in the matter.
- 5.1. The urgency in this matter is in fact wholly obvious and will be dealt with further in the following paragraphs. The members of Group One, the other observers in court and I are in the circumstance left little other intelligent alternative but to regard the presiding officers attitude as a pretence which is justified by wholly inadequate and illogical reasoning.

The respondents

6. The respondents are occupiers of land held in trust by the minister for the community on the land and which land should have, as has been illustrated in the draft application for the land supplied with the previous supplementary affidavit, been transferred to the applicants on many previous occasions, not to mention in terms of the land bank loan agreement also attached to that affidavit. Moreover the real and obviously only respondent in the matter supplied a letter stating that

he would fund the costs for such an application. That letter was attached to the previous supplementary affidavit.

- 6.1. The relationship between the applicants and the respondents was destroyed by illegal government intervention of the type boldly and unashamedly illustrated by Mr. Johanne before this honourable court.
- 6.2. The applicants cancelled their agreement with the respondent and asked me to prepare a business plan for them so that they could raise finance for a project independent of the respondent.
- 6.3. All the commercial banks and other financing institutions as well as potential operators on the land are all aware of the illegal government intervention that the respondent persistently allows at Goodhouse and wanted a court order interdicting the respondent from such actions before they would provide any money for a project, which moneys are available save for such an order being in place.

Opposition

7. THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT OPPOSE THIS APPLICATION.
 - 7.1. **SO FAR THE ONLY OPPOSITION THE APPLICANTS HAVE RECEIVED IS FROM THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE that has thrown up every delay in the process of them getting what is after all judicial resolve by consent of the parties before court.**

Urgency continued

- 7.2. If the respondent do not get their relief THEY WILL MISS ANOTHER PLANTING SEASON AND BECOME UTTERLEY DESTITUE AD SUFFER IRREPERABLE HARM AS THEY WILL IN ALL PROBABILITY HAVE TO ABANDON THE LAND THEY HAVE DEVELOPED RIGHTS TO OVER SOME THREE DECADES AND IN TERMS OF NUMEROUS STATUTES AND LAND REFORM POLICIES ETC.
- 7.3. The presiding justice seemed to be ignorant of the idea of planting seasons: -
- 7.4. As incredible as it might seem to be called upon to do such a thing I now have no choice but to place the following (which most people should remember from their primary school natural science lessons) on record: -
- 7.4.1. Planting of crops occurs during the summer months.
- 7.4.2. One must ensure that one does not commence planting too late because the crops will not mature properly when it becomes winter.
- 7.4.3. The maturity rates of crops vary from several weeks to several months and one needs to time your planting accordingly.
- 7.4.4. When applications for production finance is made to banking institutions they are sensitive to these basic facts as well as the prospects of achieving optimum

market prices against production costs giving sufficient margins to show a profit even after meeting the cost of interest charged on the finance provided.

7.4.5. IT SHOULD BE MANIFESTLY CLEAR TO ANY ONE WITH BUT A MODICUM OF INTELLIGENCE THAT DELAYS IN THIS CASE WILL EFFECTIVELY DESTROY THE APPLICANTS CHANCES OF GETTING FINANCE FOR CROPS DURING THIS YEAR'S SUMMER PERIOD.

7.4.6. The presiding officer has feigned an inability to grasp the urgency of the matter saying that he is not convinced that the matter should be heard in the recess period of the courts. To expect any normal person to believe such drivel is of course to heinously insult their intelligence.

7.5. What needs to be taken into consideration here of course is that these developments, spurned and driven by the presiding officer of course suite all those who would want the rightful beneficiaries starved off the land through such blatantly crude and hopelessly transparent delay tactics and then occupy and obtain it themselves or for their political allies.

- 7.5.1. I suppose we are expected to believe that this too has escaped the (what appears to be severely handicapped) powers of deduction on the part of the judge.
- 7.6. In short, the judicial system is now fast making itself PARTISAN to these efforts by adopting such an unduly and formalistic and I might add ridiculously narrow approach in this matter.
- 7.7. It is respectfully submitted that to expect the ordinary members of the public to believe that a judge cannot see the urgency in a matter in which gross human suffering is immanent if judicial resolve is not reached immediately is to insult their intelligence as well as that of the ordinary public's normal regard to the intelligence of some of the judges of the High Court of South Africa.
- 7.8. It is respectfully submitted that to expect the public to believe that a judge cannot identify a sole director and shareholder as the only person able to decide whether a company can defend a matter or not is to similarly demean the public and himself as an ignoramus.
- 7.9. In fact it creates the impression that the judge is partisan, grossly bias and on the side of those of the likes of the governments agents already identifiable in this matter.
- 8. I place on record that I pointed out to the court that the banks, investment community and potential operatives are all aware**

that the government is delaying the transfer of the land in order to perpetuate its political control over the occupiers, to eliminate any persons not voting for them and to deliberately intervene and cause the failure of projects to those ends. This is common knowledge and contained in many publications like “The Great land reform Scandal” by Dr. Phillip Du Toit, a prominent labour lawyer, the court cases won by attorney Van De Venter regarding the land at Rust de Winter, not to mention many communities around the country in a similar position as those of the applicants such as at Giyani, Makatienie flats in KZN and the Eastern Cape, Africa Project Access, Natgrowth, members of NEPAD and the articles and lectures set out on the web site of the deponent hereto under www.izak.co.za under the land reform tab.

- 8.1. This seemed to be completely ignored, re-enforcing the appearance of bias created by the above referred to impressions that were created.
- 8.2. The presiding officer seemed nonplussed by the suggestion of review proceedings developing from such behaviour thus further enforcing the impression of partisanship **as the delay in such proceedings would perfectly satisfy the aims of those who would want the applicants starved off the land.**
- 8.3. For some insight into this type of review I quote the following: -

With the ambit of the new constitution, it is submitted that there is added to that, now also a **Constitutional right to Review**. This is not only so in taking into account the dicta of Froneman J in *Matiso v Commanding Officer, Port Elizabeth Prison, and Another* 1994 (4) SA 592 (SECLD) 594 at F where he states that

"A judge is also accountable in a number of different ways for the decision he makes. He is obliged to give reasons for his decision and may be taken on appeal to a higher Court. But he should also accept that his decision-making and reasons for it should be subject to vigorous and critical public scrutiny at all levels of society. It is the obligation of society to ensure that this kind of accountability is real. In addition the Constitution in s 104(1) and (4) makes provision for formal accountability in the selection process of judges and for their removal on the grounds of misbehaviour, incapacity or incompetence. The Constitution gives explicit recognition to the role of the judiciary in participating in the decision-making process and accountability of the person making the decision by making provision for judicial review, based on the supremacy of the Constitution (ss 98 and 101 of the Constitution), and by its

fundamental concern to establishing a constitutional system based on openness, democratic principals, human rights, reconciliation, reconstruction and peaceful co-existence between the people."

9. The applicants are indigent, i.e. they have no assets or income worth mentioning. I include myself with the applicants having spent some R 110,000.00 in trying to help these victimized and terrorized people and now being bereft of funds altogether.
10. The judge knowing this glibly asked why they or I did not get ourselves legal representation. Well, one needs money for that and without money one would need to approach state funded organizations such as the legal Aid board, some of its members which in this case has been exposed as being either so stupid or corrupt that the attempt amounted to a senseless waste of time for the applicants and a rather wonderful opportunity to the state to frustrate the efforts of the applicants at survival for yet another year in the hope that they will crumble and leave the land.
 - 1.1 It is perhaps no wonder that Judge Kriegler (at the time of the Transvaal Provincial Division and whilst serving as acting judge of Appeal) made the following remarks at a "Seminar of the Johannesburg Attorneys' Association on the 'Future of the Legal Profession'" held on 5 June 1991 (as reported in the Star 6 and 8 June 1991):-

“We are enclaves of privilege in a wasteland of misery....There are 4500 members of the population per lawyer... very much worse in the platteland where it is unthinkable for twenty million of our fellow citizens to have any legal advice whatsoever....100,000 people went to prison without any legal representation.....The future which faces us frightens anyone with sense. And we are debating the fusion of the profession. I have heard no attorney offer to do any pro deo work in the Supreme Court. Turning to advocates, Mr. Justice Kriegler said that they want to hold on to their lucrative motion court practice, ‘which enables young Wasps to get richer and richer’.. There is no future for any of us, there is no future for our children, unless the legal profession takes the lead.... All South Africans come from traditions which respect doing things the right way. Let us not throw up our hands in horror at peoples courts as a sore in the urban black community which is erupting....It is a manifestation of a society which has been deserted by law because the law has not fulfilled its function.”

11. I must state here for the record that I am deeply offended and disturbed by the fact that I have been maneuvered into a position

where I am left little other alternative but to present an affidavit in such a reactionary manner and in such strong terms in order to hammer home such simple issues.

- 11.1. This affidavit shall also be advertised on the world wide web as an indictment against the system of justice in South Africa and in particular the officer presiding in this matter.
12. As expected, the charlatan respondent did not supply his notice of withdrawal and so the matter has effectively been sent into an eternal stalemate so grossly engineered by our justice system with the effect that THE AIMS OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE NOW PERFECTLY FOSTERED AND INDEED SECURED BY ITS JUDGES.
13. The applicants have lost complete faith in the system of justice as its judges ended up the main opponents in an unopposed application and proffered such a ridiculous set of excuses for the crime, that they have belittled themselves to the point that judges in the main are now despised rather than respected as was previously the case.
14. The humanitarian pain and suffering caused, will of course be called into account by the Judge of final instance, one that has the power to damn to hell. But then again, in what is now a secular state that is incredibly actually comprised of a population comprising mainly of Christians, it may be a crime even to mention hell and the final judgment. The need for denial and escapism from the inevitable reality of giving an account for ones life is so great that the secular

will be up in arms no doubt. I am at pains to make this point because the religious persecution of the applicants because of their faith and because they chose not to embrace the beliefs of the communist secular systems forced on them are well established in the partisan manner in which they have been handled by the state.

15. Finally there was the issue of the notice of set down.

15.1. It appears the presiding justice is unsatisfied with the responses of the real respondent in respect of the notice of set down and instead wants a notice to be served on the attorneys of the government's (clearly illegal) intervener. This will of course result in more delays, no doubt suiting the partisan, biased and hostile system perfectly.

16. I shall call for a transcript of the proceedings although I will not be too surprised if that has disappeared as has so often happened in other controversial cases I have handled. See www.izak.co.za under the tab Judge president appearing under the tab marked publications on the home page.

17. I MUST ALSO PLACE ON RECORD THAT THE JUDGE INTIMATED THAT HE IS ABLE TO RAISE MANY MORE OBJECTIONS AS THE CASE GOES ON.

18. **One of the underlying reasons for this type of behaviour is the insidious and childish habit of officers of court, including judges, registrars and lawyers in claiming the courts as their exclusive arena and resenting anyone who approaches the**

court directly without paying them their, shall we call it a “cover charge” for entry to their arena. They resent and are jealous of anyone other than their “brethren” entering their little, shall we call it “lodge”. Accordingly they go out of their way to create as many obstacles and make it as difficult as possible for any member of the public who dares seek justice without their involvement.

19. It was noted by all those who attended the proceedings that the presiding officer refused to address me by the titles set out in the application.

19.1. This hostile demeaning tactic is typical of those who are lackeys of the government. They always arrogantly insist by being addressed by their bestowed titles but take great care in addressing everyone to whom they are opposed in the most demeaning and diminutive terms.

19.2. To highlight that these statements are by no means unfounded and that the problem is in fact receiving widespread worldwide attention, I include a copy of the following precedents quoted in my last affidavit. I do this also because this affidavit will be published and the public need to have a proper perspective of the lengths to which this officer of court (who was raised from the ranks of the advocates) was prepared to go to fulfill what is written here: -

Constitutional provisions

[a108y1996s38]38 Enforcement of rights

Anyone listed in this section has the right to approach a competent court, alleging that a right in the Bill of Rights has been infringed or threatened, and the court may grant appropriate relief, including a declaration of rights. The persons who may approach a court are-

- (a) anyone acting in their own interest;*
- (b) anyone acting on behalf of another person who cannot act in their own name;*
- (c) anyone acting as a member of, or in the interest of, a group or class of persons;*
- (d) anyone acting in the public interest; and*
- (e) an association acting in the interest of its members.*

In this case the matter is firstly URGENT

And secondly it is in the **National Interest**.

This is a constitutional state¹ wherein a fundamental rights constitution based on the principals that under-girding a free democracy is the supreme law even binding the government of the day². Hence the interest of justice is paramount.

¹ [a108y1996s2]2 **Supremacy of Constitution**

This Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic; law or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid, and the obligations imposed by it must be fulfilled.

² [a108y1996s41]41 **Principles of co-operative government and intergovernmental relations**

(1) All spheres of government and all organs of state within each sphere must-
Republic;
(a) preserve the peace, national unity and the indivisibility of the
(b) **secure the well-being of the people of the Republic;**

However, because the government of the day is one of indirect as opposed to direct representation the national interest outranks the public interest and that is why international law must be considered *in limine* in situations where the national interest is effected: -

[a108y1996s39]39 Interpretation of Bill of Rights

(1) *When interpreting the Bill of Rights, a court, tribunal or forum-*

(a) **must promote the values that underlie an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom;**

(b) **must consider international law**³; and

(c) may consider foreign law.

See also section 41(1)(b)– i.e.

(1) *All spheres of government and all organs of state within each sphere must-*

(b) **secure the well-being of the people of the Republic;**

As a result the public interest is outranked by the national interest because the state has a duty to see to the well being of all it's people collectively. It

(c) provide effective, transparent, accountable and coherent government for the Republic as a whole;

(d) **be loyal to the Constitution, the Republic and its people;**

(e) **respect the constitutional status, institutions, powers and functions of government in the other spheres;**

³ See section 14 of Act 108/1996

could not therefore consider the interest of a member of the public or a grouping in the public at the cost of the national well-being.

NOW THIS IS MANIFESTLY JUST SUCH A CASE.

THAT BEING SO TECHNICALITIES RAISED IN PROCEEDINGS WHERE THE MERITS IN A CASE THREATENS THE NATIONAL INTEREST ARE THEREFORE TO BE GIVEN VERY LITTLE WEIGHT INDEED, MORE SO BECAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING CASE LAW AS IT RELATES TO

[a108y1996s231] 231 *International agreements*

(5) The Republic is bound by international agreements which were binding on the Republic when this Constitution took effect.

[a108y1996s232]232 *Customary international law*

Customary international law is law in the Republic unless it is inconsistent with the Constitution or an Act of Parliament.

[a108y1996s233]233 *Application of international law*

When interpreting any legislation, every court must prefer any reasonable interpretation of the legislation that is consistent with international law over any alternative interpretation that is inconsistent with international law.

Interpretation

In so far guidance for the interpretation of the sections quoted above are concerned I respectfully refer this honourable court to the following:-

Generous and purposive interpretation⁴

Having regard to the judgment of judge Mc Laren R in Potgieter v Kilian 1995 (11) BCLR 1498 (1996) (2) SA 276 (N) at 284 C held.... at 313 B, it is submitted that it is intended to provide the greatest degree of protection to subject in his or her relationship with the state:-

“As uitgangspunt aanvaar ek dat die grondwet nie die reg ten aansien van die vertolking van wette radikaal verander het nie. n’ Grondwet word wel op n’ besondered wyse vertolk, maar die grondslag van die begunstigended en doeleinende uitleg is om die grootste mate van beskerming aan die onderdaan te verleen in sy verhouding met die owerheid”.

Technical rigidity to be avoided

It is submitted that in reading and interpreting fundamental rights statute technical rigidity is to be avoided. In Ex Parte Chairperson of the Constitutional Assembly : In re Certification of the Constitution of South Africa 1996 (1) BCLR 1253 (1996) (4) SA 744 (CC) AT 745C and in Re Certification of the Constitution of the Constitution of the RSA, 1996, 1996 (4) SA 744 at 747 A-C:

Held, further, as to the interpretation of the Constitutional Principles, that the Cp’s had to be applied purposefully and teleologically to give expression to the commitment

⁴ See also 1996 (8) BCLR Azzapo v President etc...Fundamental rights generous and purposive greatest degree of protection to subject in his or her relationship with the state 1995 (11) BCLR 1498 (1996) (2) SA 276 (N)

expressed in the *Preamble to the interim Constitution* “to create a new order” based on a “sovereign and democratic constitutional State” in which “all citizens” were “able to enjoy and exercise their fundamental rights and freedoms”. The Cp’s had therefore to be interpreted in a manner which was conducive to that objective and any interpretation of any CP which might impede the realisation of this objective had to be avoided.

(Paragraphs [34]-[35] at 786 E.)

Held, further, that the **CP s should not be interpreted with technical rigidity**: they were broad constitutional strokes on the canvas on constitutional-making in the future.

(Paragraph [36] at 786E/F.)

Held, further, that all 34 CP’s had to be read holistically with an integrated approach and no Principle should be read in isolation from the others which gave it meaning an context:

In Morali v President of the Industrial Court and Others 1987 (1) SA 130 (C) at 133C-D we see that:-

*“The acceptance of inherent **human dignity regardless of individual differences** lay at the heart of the equality*

guarantee. Discrimination resulting in treating persons differently in a way which impair their fundamental dignity as human beings would breach section 8(2)."

And the following **case law and authorities**: -

Many cases are thrown out on procedural points leaving the merits that gave actual rise to the dispute unresolved.

On page 241 of the standard handbook for advocates, Eric Morris's **Technique in Litigation** he quotes the famous **Judge Heimstra** in a reported judgment⁵ on a case between two insurance companies wherein he said: -

I am not prepared to allow the rules of procedure to tyrannize the court where an important issue needs has to be thrashed out fully and all the facts have to be put before the court.

On page 10 Morris unequivocally states: -

Errors of a technical nature, however, are on a substantially different basis, and you should hesitate to gain an unconscionable advantage.

The Journal of Legal Education 1981, page 201

“ Presiding officers must not only assist an underrepresented litigant with the presentation of his

⁵ Registrar of Insurance v Johannesburg Insurance Co LTD 1962 (4) 546 (W) at 547

case, but also strive to make him feel at ease and relaxed in Court so that he can present his case to the best of his ability”

It is not surprising therefore that **Alternative Dispute Resolution** is fast becoming **the global trend** ⁶ and current world wide reformation⁷ in law and legal practice⁸ as such, to the extent that: -

old practises and ancient formulae must be modified in order to keep touch with the expansion of legal ideas, and to keep pace with the requirements of changing conditions⁹.

On page 110 of the **Consultus magazine** of 2 November 1996 Hans Fabricius SC says:

In England the exploitation of rules is endemic in the system; the complexity of civil procedure itself enables the financially stronger or more experienced party to spin out proceedings and escalate costs by litigating on technical procedural points or peripheral issues, instead of focusing on the real substance of the case. All too often such tactics

⁶ See Confidence Magazine November 1999 page 27, Consultus November 1996 page 124 AFSA; November 1997 page 112;

⁷ Wolf Commission (UK) Danish Transitional Council (RSA), Irish department of Justice and legal reform. The Century Foundations International task force “Making Justice Work”; The Law Commission of England and Wales, Australian law reform Commission to name but a few.

⁸ **See also UN - *Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers*** as adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba, 27 August to 7 September 1990.

http://www.unhcr.ch/html/menu3/b/h_comp44.htm

⁹ Per Innes J in *Blower v Van Noorden*, 1909 TS 890 at 9p905

are used to intimidate the weaker party and produce a resolution of a case which is either unfair or achieved at a grossly disproportional cost or after unreasonable delay.

In the same issue Wallis SC says further: -

Around the world, wherever one goes the cost and delays of civil litigation have become a byword. The accusation of indifference extends not only to our view of the real world but more specifically to the question of cost and delay.

Having regard to the **Wolf Report**, the various articles in the advocates fraternity's **Consultus** Magazines, the vast volume of complaints made to the **press**, and **various other commissions** and entities here in South Africa, the prevailing volume of **precedent**, the fact that several foundations are involved in trying to remedy the problems arising out of the use of similar tactics, the time has now fully come to remedy the problem.

The problem is that ***the public has for too long allowed lawyers to unnecessarily complicate and protract proceedings, in so doing running up immense costs. Lawyers have been allowed to engage in a frenzy of technicalities, imputing notions which never were in the contemplation of their clients and which are foreign and unintelligible to them, all at the cost of their clients, in the process producing purely academic judgments***

that serve no purpose whatsoever in resolving the real issues the litigants wanted judicial resolve on¹⁰.

This is supported by binding authority set in 1985¹¹ (in Afrikaans)

The unfair results of relying on technical replication that was raised on behalf of totally non-suspecting parties. (Translated and abbreviated)

Professor Lowrens Du Plessis in his handbook book "An Introduction to Law" on law that forms part of every law student's library repeatedly condemns a technical approach and he also said that ***it serves merely as an obstacle and destroys confidence in the system*** as in page 111 bottom paragraph:

"A jurist should therefore not be out to evade legal procedures or find loopholes in the law or try and outwit his opponents on 'technical points'. Such an attitude implies that the legal system does not really make sense but is simply an obstacle to be overcome. But the system does make sense to the extent that it is mindful of the rights and interests of people. This is why a jurist must strive as much as they can to rectify

¹⁰ Quoted from the submission of the Justice 2000 Project to The Danish Transitional Council, which latter council is finance by the Danish Investment Development Association in order to comply with the South Africa Ministry of Justice's mandate to the council to draft legislation to bring South African legal practice in line with the findings of the Wolf Report of the UK.

¹¹ Steyn v Onderlinge Assuransie Assosiasie 1985 (4) 10 at E - J

the deficiencies and inhumane aspects of the system and insure that the impact of unjust measures(which still exist) be minimized as far as possible."

and on page 112 second paragraph , which says:

"JURISTS IN POSITIONS OF AUTHORITY (SUCH AS JUDICIAL OFFICERS) WHO APPLY THE LAW IN A FORMALISTIC AND LEGALISTIC WAY ARE ALSO UNDERMINING RESPECT FOR THE COURSE OF JUSTICE OF THE LAW AND BRING THE LEGAL SYSTEM INTO DISREPUTE)

The South African Law Journal of May 1994 page 343

" Presiding officers must not only assist an unrepresented litigant with the presentation of his case, but also strive to make him feel relaxed in court so that he can present his case to the best of his ability. The extract from the novel' Anatomy of a Murder', written by judge John D Voelker of the Supreme Court of Michigan, as referred to in 'the South African Legal System and its Background' by Hahlo and Kahn, at 40 seems apposite: (I am sure the word 'appropriate' was intended here)

'Judges, like people may be divided roughly into four classes: Judges with neither head nor heart - they are to be avoided at all costs; judges with head but no heart - they are almost as bad; then judges with heart

but no head - risky but better than the first two; and finally, those rare judges who possess both a head and a heart.'

'Magistrates must also bear in mind that their courts are the showcase of the judicial system as a whole, and that kindness and understanding on their part will go a long way to improving the understanding and appreciation which the average citizen has of the administration of justice' per White J in S v Nhantsi 1994(1) SACR 26 (Tk) at 30"

Lewis in his book ***Legal Ethics*** goes so far as to condemn such technical litigation as it as ***unethical***.¹²

So serious are the findings of the **Wolf Report** and so endemic is the complaint that the **Chairman for the General Counsel of the Bar** in South Africa (Malcolm Wallis SC) found it necessary to quote David Pannick QC in the **Consultus** magazine of 2 November 1996 as follows:-

The professional function of the advocates is essentially one of supreme, even sublime, indifference to much of what happens in real life. He must advance one point of view, irrespective of its inadequacies. He must belittle other interests, whatever their merits. Politely though the task is performed, many barristers spend much of their working day accusing respectable

¹² Page 136-137

members of the community of being liars. It is not for counsel appearing in court to express equivocation, to recognize ambiguity or to doubt instructions. His client is right and his opponent is wrong. The wider consequences can be left to the judge or the jury to consider.

Way back in the 1800's Vergillius,s famous Protocols¹³ (written by the Jesuits to discredit the Jews) stated:-

The practice of advocacy produces men cold, cruel, persistent, unprincipled, who in all cases take up an impersonal, purely legal standpoint. Their inveterate habit is to refer everything to the defensive value of it's properties and not to the public welfare of its results. They do not usually decline to undertake any defense whatsoever, they strive for acquittal at all costs, caviling over every petty crux of jurisprudence and thereby they demoralize justice.

That is of course neither in the interest of justice nor in the national interest, and certainly not in the public interest.

AS ANYONE CAN CLEARLY SEE FROM THE ABOVE, TO ENGAGE THE COURTS IN THIS PARTICULAR MATTER SEEMS TOTALLY FUTILE, AS

¹³ As quoted in the Swiss High Court's Appellate division in January 1945

**THE COURT IN THIS CASE HAS IDENTIFIED ITSELF AS THE MAIN
OPPONENT IN THIS UNOPPOSED MATTER.**

Well done your lordship or should I call you Mr. Judicial officer in line with the precedent you so persistently set for disrespect and affront. You certainly seemed to achieved the aim you gave everyone the impression you have grasped on to and that is to brand yourself with applicants and I as a lackey of the state who is prepared to play the absolute fool to the ends of this state's aim and that is not to transfer land to its political opponents and to starve them off the land if they happen to be there. In the process you have excelled in acting contrary to the entire movement of judicial reform towards a more approachable system of justice and at the same time given incredibly accurate fulfillment to the sometimes highly criticized allegations in the Protocols of Zion. What a magnificent performance!

The upshot of it all is that the first reaction of everyone that has heard of this incredible performance has without hesitation asked one question; - "I wonder how much the judge was paid". Test the reaction of the people you are to serve for yourself and may the intense embarrassment you should suffer if you have any conscience at all cause you to admit the crime committed here, repent, make restitution, undertake never to do that again and reform as you should and ask the public for their forgiveness – that is after all the real basis of the law or have you forgotten that too?

What will you do now sir, will you try the usual threats of contempt, litigation or some other retribution that has manifested as an earmark of other judges that have similarly misbehaved? Or will you simply stonewall this admonishment in line with the by now legendary tactics of so many of the “comrades” and “brethren” in government circles who excel in such tyrannical deafness? Or will you take the guidance from your seniors as set out herein and face it like a man - and fix it like a man.

I implore you sir to face the fact that your actions and that of a few other judges of the same bent are demeaning the efforts of the many good judges in this country to instill confidence in the system and that you will embrace the reforms required of a fundamental rights driven world community and that of common righteousness as believed in, hoped for and indeed, expected, no demanded, by the majority of the Christian populous in this country.

Deponent

I hereby certify that the deponent acknowledged that he knew and understood the contents of the above declaration, and that the deponent, in my presence, signed the declaration at Kimberley on this 21st day of December in the year of our Lord 2004.

Commissioner of Oaths

LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT

Dr. Izak Labuschagne

Strategic Planner
CEO SADC Development Fund Trust
CIO Commission of Inquiry

NSW Dealers Representative No S.I.25015 (ACIP) (IAFP) Dr. Eccl Law

P O Box 412, Mtunzini, 3867KZN
Mobile +27 (0) 73 1 5678 25
Mobile Fax +27 (0) 83 647 2185
Swaziland Cell 09 +26 8 6086575
E-mail izak@izak.co.za Website: <http://www.izak.co.za>

Friday, March 25, 2005

Sybilla Hilzinger-Maas

For the attention of: Mr. Dirk Du Toit
Deputy Minister of Land Affairs
Agriculture Building, Block DA
1st Floor, Room 13
Cnr Beatrix St and Soutpansberg Rd
Arcadia
PRETORIA

TEL: (012) 319 7231

FAX: (012) 321 8558

CELL: 082 378 2573

E-Mail SIHilzinger-Maas@dla.gov.za

CC

The President of South Africa

Private Bag X1000

Pretoria

0001

Tel: (012) 319 1500

Fax: (012) 323 8246

E-mail: President@po.gov.za

Dear Madam,

RE GOODHOUSE NORTHERN CAPE

1. Our telephone conversation late last week refers. Herewith then the written overview of the situation at Goodhouse as you had requested.

Involvement

2. I represent a group of Framers organized in a Trust called the GROUP ONE DEVELOPMENT TRUST chaired by Mr. Hendrik Cloete, a community leader from Goodhouse in the far Northern Cape.

Reason for engagement of Deputy Minister of Land Affairs

- 2.1. Mr. Cloete informed me last week that he attended a meeting held by President Mbeki, which meeting was also attended by the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, Mr. Dirk Du Toit.
- 2.2. *Following a question posed by Mr. Cloete at the meeting the President instructed the Deputy Minister to see to it that: -*
 - 2.2.1. The land at Goodhouse is transferred and that
 - 2.2.2. Appropriate restitution is made with regards to the failed Paprika Project at Goodhouse.
3. Mr. Cloete then made contact with me and asked that I take the matter forward on their behalf, hence this correspondence.

Background Information

4. The current position at Goodhouse is that there are no financiers in the SADC region that are prepared to fund any project in the area due to the fact that neither the government nor the private sector

partners in the now defunct Paprika Project wish to release the land and indeed even the occupants of the land in question from their grip despite the members of Group One having cancelled their agreements with all parties.

4.1. The Land Bank of South Africa, who are the financiers of the previous project have made application to liquidate the private sector company that was to drive the project due to massive defaults on the loan repayments and because of numerous breaches in the founding agreements of what was to be a private sector driven Private Public partnership (PPP) project.

4.1.1. One of the main conditions was that the land be transferred to the private sector Black Empowerment Company (BEC). The condition set by the Land bank for the transfer of land is based on the fact that the land should have been transferred in terms of numerous statutory provisions going as far back as 1987.

4.1.2. The land was never transferred and the company is still controlled by one white director who also still holds all the shares despite the fact that the occupants were to acquire a 74% shareholding in the project.

5. The Local Government in concert with the Northern Cape Government have created a scenario which is so widely identified as public sector interference, manipulation and corruption that has such

amplitude as to be known to all prospective financiers in the region and numerous potential foreign direct investors.

- 5.1. The result is that No amount of Strategic planning, however well founded, can overcome these obstacles.
6. As a result the community of Goodhouse is caught in the grip of a humanitarian disaster.
 - 6.1. They are without water and electricity and most families are completely destitute.
 - 6.2. Children are denied access to any form of higher education because the parents are now indigent.
 - 6.3. Families that previously were self sufficient were told to sell their livestock and replace the irrigation equipment they spent decades installing in favour of the equipment and resources supplied by the new project.
 - 6.4. As it turns out the new irrigation equipment is useless and they have no livestock left to live on as some of them have been without any form of income for 18 months and all of their livestock is now depleted.
 - 6.5. In the mean time the government and its private sector agents have ruthlessly sabotaged every attempt made by these people to start up a project on their own.
 - 6.6. In addition, an approach to the High Court in Kimberley gave rise to such grossly irregular proceedings that the community has lost all trust in the government and the system of justice

(which is supposed to be independent of both the private and public sector).

6.7. The overwhelming impression created is that the government in concert with their private sector partners are trying to starve the occupants off the land in order that the government acquire the land for it's private sector allies.

7. The current *status quo* is that the community of Goodhouse is in the present circumstances justified in seeking finance to protect themselves from hostilities that threaten their livelihoods as a community openly targeted by the state of South Africa.

7.1. Unless the government now transfers the land to the occupants I can foresee nothing but the type of tragedy that typically develops when people are forced to fight for their lives in such situations the world over.

Action needed

8. What is needed here is that the instruction of the President be given immediate effect to without any further delay.

8.1. To that end I am prepared to assist the process to its utmost.

8.1.1. *Once the land is transferred the government needs to take steps to allay the fear by private sector financiers that it will not perpetuate its legacy of interference in the projects of the land owners, as without that the occupants will be no better off.*

- 8.1.2. Once that is in place there are several project strategies that can then be accessed that will ensure sustainability and protection against and further hostile land acquisition strategies by either government or private sector parties.
9. *As a second priority, the government will need to deal with the massive scale of corruption that took place in the previous project as high-ranking members of the Northern Cape Government as well as the private sector partners are known to have been involved.*
- 9.1. *Not dealing with these crimes will simply make the government an accomplice in these evils and loose it further credibility.*
10. The government will also need to serious and urgently look at making restitution for the hardship caused these people as without that the government will unlikely ever regain the trust and confidence of the people at Goodhouse.
11. In this case the government of South Africa have a golden opportunity to act on the instruction of the president and allay the extremely well justified skepticism and lack of faith that has arisen because of the well-publicized disparity between the government's official land reform program and what is in fact happening on the ground.
- 11.1. *To the ends then of getting the people of Goodhouse back on their feet as an example of the governments good faith in actually giving effect to its official policies I am prepared to get involved provided it*

is done in an orderly fashion and on a level playing field which is devoid of political manipulation and intrigue.

12. Should the Deputy Minister wish to engage in discussion around the matter, I shall be available for such discussions at short notice.
 - 12.1. I am also prepared to make available any information contained in the substantive research library containing the research, planning, developments and correspondence built up over the last 7 years regarding Goodhouse and several related projects.
 - 12.2. It must however be borne in mind that neither the members of Group One or I in my personal capacity are any longer in a position to finance such activities, especially since I have had to engage in projects outside the land reform scenario in order to procure an income.
 - 12.3. As a result any further efforts in trying to resolve these issues will need to be externally funded.
13. Should the Deputy Minister feel that he does not wish to engage with me to the ends and on the on the terms set out herein, he need but ignore this correspondence as all his predecessors have done and thereby show that government will stop at nothing, not even the disregard of an instruction by the president to wrest land from its lawful occupiers if those occupiers no longer feel confident to trust the government of the day. Should the latest developments be *bona fide* please excuse my skepticism in this regard as it is justified by

the vast volume of correspondence aimed at getting orderly resolve at Goodhouse thus far ignored by government.

Mandate Confirmation

14. The chairman of Group One has repeatedly advised government that they wish it to communicate with their advisors and not to circumvent the professions they have engaged to protect them from further exploitation.
 - 14.1. To these ends the members of Group One have for the last 7 years used me as their advisor.
 - 14.2. The leaders of Group One are Messrs Piet and Hendrik Cloete as well as Rev Appies.
 - 14.2.1. For confirmation of the stated *status quo* they can be contacted at (027) 721 84 76 and 027 721 8407 respectively.
 - 14.2.2. Might I suggest that the deputy Minister do so as soon as possible and revert to me as any further attempt at circumvention will destroy any level of *bona fides* that may have developed as a result of the president's instruction last.

Yours truly,

Izak Labuschagne

Dr. Izak Labuschagne

Strategic Planner
CEO SADC Development Fund Trust
CIO Commission of Inquiry

NSW Dealers Representative No S.I.25015 (ACIP) (IAFP) Dr. Eccl Law

P O Box 412, Mtunzini, 3867KZN
Mobile +27 (0) 73 1 5678 25
Mobile Fax +27 (0) 83 647 2185
Swaziland Cell 09 +26 8 6086575
E-mail izak@izak.co.za Website: <http://www.izak.co.za>

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Sybilla Hilzinger-Maas

For the attention of: Mr. Dirk Du Toit
Deputy Minister of Land Affairs
Agriculture Building, Block DA
1st Floor, Room 13
Cnr Beatrix St and Soutpansberg Rd
Arcadia
PRETORIA

TEL: (012) 319 7231

FAX: (012) 321 8558

CELL: 082 378 2573

E-Mail SHilzinger-Maas@dla.gov.za

CC

The President of South Africa

Private Bag X1000

Pretoria

0001

Tel: (012) 319 1500

Fax: (012) 323 8246

E-mail: President@po.gov.za

Dear Madam,

RE GOODHOUSE NORTHERN CAPE

15. As stated in my e-mail of 6/4/2005; -

15.1. *I am very heartened by the continuing communication from your offices Sybilla. Please keep this up as communication always forms the best platform to build solutions on.*

And

15.2. *As stated to the Deputy Minister, we should first focus on transferring the land as instructed by the President in order to prevent an immanent total humanitarian disaster at Goodhouse. After that we can deal with making restitution to cover the massive damages that resulted from what constitutes corruption which in my provisional estimation could exceed R 18 mil!*

16. The only communication that ensued since then has been a call to my client Mr. Hendrik Cloete from the MEC for land Affairs in the Northern Cape. In this communication she advised that due to the liquidation proceedings there is nothing the government can do to alleviate their humanitarian plight.

16.1. There could of course be absolutely no reason why the Government cannot deal with such a problem just because an application for liquidation has been launched by a bank against a now defunct private company.

17. The MEC also advised that the IDC will be involved in the next project. This indicates that her department has a new project that it wants funded by the IDC.

17.1. I think the position should be absolutely clearly understood here. The government has completely lost the trust of my clients at Goodhouse and any attempt for the government to try and muscle in on a project already in existence at their own instance (and with the support of the IDC provided the land is transferred) will simply muddy the waters all over again.

17.2. The fact that the minister has again circumvented their advisor has of course simply served to further destroy the Nth Cape Government's credibility.

17.3. You are encouraged to check these impressions with Mr. Cloete as it will serve only to clarify matters even further than they are at present.

18. All that is needed here is for the Minister of Land Affairs to instruct that the farms upon which my clients have statutory rights to title on be now transferred to the Group One Trust, as indeed happened in the adjoining region of Witbank.
19. The longer this is delayed, the more impetus will be lent to the existing impression that the delays are being used to starve the legal land owners off their land in order that the government may allocate the land to persons of their own choice instead.
20. Such a scenario will without any doubt see the community break off all communication with the state and look to forms of financing their defense against the state as opposed to development finance, simply because that kind of finance is always available in such situations the world over. As stated to the deputy minister, I shall not get involved in that kind of funding as I am prohibited by my licenses from dealing with the type of Jesuit based conflict financing driven by political outcomes crises management strategies.
21. I trust that the Deputy Minister is able to fully grasp the extremely serious implications of these developments as they stare us in the face at this time and that he will see to the transfer of the land immediately.

Yours truly,

Izak Labuschagne

Dr. Izak Labuschagne

Strategic Planner
CEO SADC Development Fund Trust
CIO Commission of Inquiry

NSW Dealers Representative No S.I.25015 (ACIP) (IAFP) Dr. Eccl Law

P O Box 412, Mtunzini, 3867KZN
Mobile +27 (0) 73 1 5678 25
Mobile Fax +27 (0) 83 647 2185
Swaziland Cell 09 +26 8 6086575
E-mail izak@izak.co.za Website: <http://www.izak.co.za>

Monday, July 18, 2005

Sybilla Hilzinger-Maas

For the attention of: Mr. Dirk Du Toit
Deputy Minister of Land Affairs
Agriculture Building, Block DA
1st Floor, Room 13
Cnr Beatrix St and Soutpansberg Rd
Arcadia
PRETORIA

TEL: (012) 319 7231

FAX: (012) 321 8558

CELL: 082 378 2573

E-Mail SHilzinger-Maas@dla.gov.za

CC

The President of South Africa

Private Bag X1000

Pretoria

0001

Tel: (012) 319 1500

Fax: (012) 323 8246

E-mail: President@po.gov.za

Dear Madam,

RE GOODHOUSE NORTHERN CAPE

22. I have had no reply from my previous correspondence
23. Instead I have been contacted by a gentleman who claimed to be preparing an opinion for the Nth Cape Government regarding whether the land at Goodhouse vests with the Land Bank, the local

council at Springbok (NamaKhoi Council) or the Minister of Land Affairs.

23.1. I explained to him that the land Bank have no valid lease with respect to the clients I represent because my clients have current leases with the council that pre-existing any lease the Land Bank may subsequently, (and quite obviously, illegally) have obtained.

23.2. I explained that the local council is simply the Minister of Land Affairs' administrative assistant with regards to the day to day administration and management of the land as the land is held by the minister in trust for the community until formal transfer to the community in question ensues.

23.2.1. I also explained that the land was supposed to be transferred in terms of legislation going as far back as 1989 and again in 1991 and 1998.

23.3. I have heard nothing since from anyone.

24. Today my clients informed me that one Mr. Mothibi from the Northern Cape Government wishes to discuss a new project with the farmers at Goodhouse but that he expressly wished to exclude any advisors of the farmers from the meeting.

24.1. My clients wanted to know what could be gained by the meeting as it excluded the person they have appointed to protect them from what has manifested as chronically persistent attempts at further exploitation by government.

24.2. Mr. Mothibi was unable to provide any coherent answer.

25. As stated in my letter of Wednesday, April 20, 2005

25.1.1. *I think the position should be absolutely clearly understood here. The government has completely lost the trust of my clients at Goodhouse and any attempt for the government to try and muscle in on a project already in existence at their own instance (and with the support of the IDC provided the land is transferred) will simply muddy the waters all over again.*

25.1.2. *The fact that the minister has again circumvented their advisor has of course simply served to further destroy the Nth Cape Government's credibility.*

25.1.3. *Your are encouraged to check these impressions with Mr. Cloete as it will serve only to clarify matters even further than they are at present.*

25.2. *All that is needed here is for the Minister of Land Affairs to instruct that the farms upon which my clients have statutory rights to title on be now transferred to the Group One Trust, as indeed happened in the adjoining region of Witbank.*

25.3. *The longer this is delayed, the more impetus will be lent to the existing impression that the delays are being used to starve the legal land owners off their land in order that the government may allocate the land to persons of their own choice instead.*

25.4. *Such a scenario will without any doubt see the community break off all communication with the state and look to forms of financing their defense against the state as opposed to development finance, simply because that kind of finance is always available in such situations the world over. As stated to the deputy minister, I shall not get involved in that kind of funding as I am prohibited by my licenses from dealing with the type of Jesuit based*

conflict financing driven by political outcomes crises management strategies.

25.5. *I trust that the Deputy Minister is able to fully grasp the extremely serious implications of these developments as they stare us in the face at this time and that he will see to the transfer of the land immediately.*

26. In addition to the above developments: -

26.1. The local banks and other financing institutions have started suing my clients for non-payments. The results are poignant: -

26.1.1. People who were making it in a dessert region before the state got involved and ruined them financially have now lost their forms of transport.

26.1.2. Prominent Community leaders are facing the prospect of losing their homes and become part of the homeless. These people are too old to start over in life.

26.1.3. Children with vast potential have to forego the chance of getting properly educated because there is no money not only in their immediate family but also of the other families hit by this politically fermented disaster.

26.1.4. People are starting to starve because the last of the livestock they spent 30 – 40 years building up is being used as emergency food.

27. How long, Mr. President and Deputy Minister will you let this utterly despicable situation persist?

27.1. You are well aware of the situation and well aware indeed that people are suffering grossly.

27.2. Is it your strategy to obtain control of land at the cost of so many lives?

27.2.1. If that is your strategy you need but confirm it by ignoring this correspondence and then sirs, it shall be added to the heady heap

of similar indictments that will be published in the first world as an exposure of the wicked tyranny at foot at your command.

28. Please note that I state for the record here and now that I deeply abhor having to take this tone with you both in this letter. However, I am also at pains to point out that I am simply compelled to address you in these terms because I know of no one that will not abhor even more, my negligence to do, so in the stark light of the gross human suffering that lays squarely at your feet in this instance.

28.1. Gentleman, you need to do something about this now or I doubt you will be able to deal with the inevitable damage control (on all fronts, political, legal, commercial and social) that will without a doubt need to be engaged in should you fail again.

Yours truly,

Izak Labuschagne

COPIED TEXT OF E-MAIL SENT TO ARGUS GROUP AND FREEK ROBINSON OF THE SABC'S PROGRAM CALLED FOKUS

Notwithstanding the e-mail sent below, both groups failed to report the true facts. Moreover, the interview that the SABC program called FOKUS had with Mr. Hendrik Cloete totally censored the pertinent facts as he related it to them on the video footage that they shot. Instead the governments stance was propagated which was: -

It's all the apartheid era's fault because the mentor is a typical white (tyrannical) father figure. In this case it was a Jew and a Kibbutz fan at that (yes that old communist system).

The e-mail that was sent: -

Hi Sandi,

My clients at Goodhouse and I cannot sufficiently express our deeply felt gratefulness to you for the time you spent with me on the phone today. The Goodhouse story comprises of a humanitarian disaster of very disturbing proportions. It needs to be exposed. For some details of the problem see the tab marked LAND REFORM on my web page www.izak.co.za or the following for a direct link

<http://www.izak.co.za/Full%20and%20Frank%20Disclosure%20of%20Investment%20Risk.htm>. Please scroll down for the investment risk trigger on the issue and then back up and follow the links on first part of that page (Lecture to major role players outlining problems in Land reform sector and proposed solutions <http://www.izak.co.za/Land%20Reform%20-%20Obstruction3a.pdf>)

(Letters to Parliamentary sub committees ignored

<http://www.izak.co.za/Parliament.htm> (Corruption in the courts

<http://www.izak.co.za/supplaffid3.pdf>).

See also the tab marked GROUP ONE for details of a private sector driven project that has been stymied by the state (direct link

<http://www.izak.co.za/GDP%20Web%20Page/index.html>).

These problems have been identified and exposed at various high level meetings. I refer to the following for some leads: -

Paul Runge of AFRICA PROJECT ACCESS (see

<http://www.mbendi.co.za/afprojac/profile.htm>) (Cell No. 082 651 0707).

Paul Rogers of the SOUTH AFRICA FEDERATION OF CIVIL

ENGINEERING COMPANIES (see <http://www.safcec.org.za>) (Cell No. 073 256 3488)

Most major financiers like the IDC, Decillion Finance and all the local commercial banks are fully aware of these problems and will only finance any development in the area if the government completely butts out of the situation at Goodhouse.

There is hard evidence of large scale corruption with regards to Goodhouse (some 18 Mil just in the Paprika project alone).

The latest correspondence to the President and the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Prof. Dirk du Toit is attached.

The latest development is that the Land Bank are now trying to obtain control of the land based on an illegal lease that was installed. The local council also want the

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CONTINUED HARASSMENT

This is a copy of an e-mail to one Gretha, who did not supply full details but said that she was from the Department of Agriculture in Pretoria.

Monday, June 27, 2005

-----Original Message-----

From: Dr. Izak Labuschagne [<mailto:izak@izak.co.za>]

Sent: 27 June 2005 04:52

To: grethas@nda.agric.za

Cc: Johnmoses; Jack Stagman; Heinrich Appies; Christo Nel; Bernivee@Mweb. Co. Za; Bartho van Rensburg

Subject: WH CCloete / Goodhouse

Attention Gretha,

Every single time, as regular as clockwork, that my clients or I put pressure on the government to transfer the land at Goodhouse to the legal Tenure Right holders of that land, your department is used to intimidate my clients with an attempt at recovering claims instigated by the discredited and now defunct Agricultural Credit Board. The claims have long since prescribed and were in any event installed illegally.

It is well known that the agreement upon which your claim was based was illegal for numerous reasons such as the illegality of the entity to contract, the subsequent engagement of an illegal entity interposed in the collusive installation of the contract and the grossly illegal terms of the contract itself.

Moreover, the claim arose out of the clandestine activities of the state to try and wrest the land from the legal occupants. This issue is ongoing and appears on the internet under the link

<http://www.izak.co.za/Full%20and%20Frank%20Disclosure%20of%20Investment%20Risk.htm> and <http://www.izak.co.za/Publications1.htm/MI3AMSWa.htm> and has now escalated to

Presidential level. The matter has already had several media exposures with far more serious exposure to follow. The scorpions are currently investigating the matter. In addition, the matter is on open forum on the internet and (apart from the exposures already made by other prominent individuals and organizations), a fully fledged book is being written about the issue in which all the sordid evidence which will *inter alia* include copies of state generated documentation detailing such evidence as the dates times, meetings, outcomes and the names of the psychiatrists used to try and brainwash the people of Goodhouse as well as evidence of corruption, secret communiqués to your department and the now legendary defamation and discreditation campaigns against several prominent people, including judges and myself. So serious is it that the evidence has been taken under the protective custody of a foreign first world nation state.

The fact is that the persons you keep harassing are now indigent. The state has dispossessed them of all they built up in 30 years. The irrigation systems they built up were replaced by a private sector project and then the state destroyed that project and the replaced infrastructure. Now there is nothing. They have no assets, they have lost their transport and are stuck in the dessert. They are losing their houses to the banks. Their children cannot complete their education. They are malnourished. The last judge they approached was clearly corrupt (see

<http://www.izak.co.za/Full%20and%20Frank%20Disclosure%20of%20Investment%20Risk.htm/supplaid3.pdf>). There is nothing you can legally do. If you get judgment you will get nothing because there is nothing. They cannot even afford to go to Springbok or section 65

interrogations. All you can do is to perpetuate a senseless campaign of harassment with orders or contempt of court as a result. You cannot sequester because there will be no advantage to creditors. You will have to be mentally sick to form part of such a disgusting campaign against these people. And all that just because they did not vote for the ANC!

ACCORDINGLY: -

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that all correspondence between your department and I will henceforth be placed on the internet for the record. To see this correspondence on the net check the following link one hour from now <http://www.izak.co.za/Full%20and%20Frank%20Disclosure%20of%20Investment%20Risk.htm>. A notification of the update to that URL will automatically be sent to all the local and international media, interest and pressure groups monitoring the

Please supply me with the names, ID numbers and physical addresses of all the persons dealing with this issue so that the necessary correspondence can be generated.

If you will value some good advise, I suggest that you write of these clandestine claims, close your files and stay as far away from what is becoming a very hot political fire in which many prominent politicians are going to be burnt to political cinders. There is also going to have to be restitution and the monetary cost to those forming part of this whole sordid plot will be significant.

I await your full and frank disclosure of those involved with anticipation.

Alternatively send me whatever correspondence you require to put this issue to bed or good.

Yours truly,

Izak Labuschagne

Dr. Izak Labuschagne

Strategic Planner

(ACIP) (IAFP) Dealers Rep. No S.I.25015 Dr. Eccl. Law

CEO SADC DFT, CIO Sect. 38 Commission of Inquiry

Address

P O Box 412, Mtunzini, 3867 KZN, South Africa

Cell (073) 1 5678 25

Tel +27 (0)35 340 1127

Fax +27 (0) 83 647 2185

E-mail izak@izak.co.za;

Website: <http://www.izak.co.za>

LAND REFORM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA ON THE WEB

The latest information on this site appears directly below this message. If you do not have the full story scroll to the bottom and start reading there. Also click on the following link [MI3AMSWa.htm](#) to get some perspective of the extent of the brainwashing employed by government. If that sounds too shocking or far fetched to be true please note that the document containing the names of the psychiatrists used, the dates, times and places of the meetings held as well as the outcomes and mind maps produced was intercepted and will be appearing in the Book detailed below. See also [Letter to King2.htm](#) for details of the situation in Swaziland. Bear in mind that Swaziland has no land shortage whatsoever. Keep watching and send your comments to izak@izak.co.za . **IMPORTANT- SCROLL DOWN ON THIS PAGE**

Postings

- Ø Ø Latest Thursday, 30 June 2005. I was sent a fax requesting information of the *status quo* in Goodhouse deposed to before a commissioner of oaths by each farmer. I am told, in order to write the loans off. Someone has seen the light. So did the First National Bank of South Africa after I politely set out the situation to them. There are still some responsible people in this world. We need to nurture them. Would they also put pressure on the government? Or would they be wasting their time and tact on a lost cause. Please send your demands for an answer on this issue to the president at President@po.gov.za and his ministers at SIHilzinger-Maas@dla.gov.za
- Ø Ø After I posted the last message, the government immediately resorted to their old trick - harassment. This happens as regular as clock-work. See the following link for the sordid nature of the latest - [harrassment.pdf](#) .
- Ø Ø I really thought we would get somewhere this time. See copies of letters written to the President [letter to Minister.pdf](#) / [letter to Minister2.pdf](#), / [letter to Minister 3.pdf](#).
 1. 1. The Result – usual stonewalling followed by a propaganda war (heavily laced with the usual secretly conducted defamation campaign) all topped by grossly selective, bias and government backing reporting in the media see [Copied text of e-mail to media.pdf](#).
- Ø Ø At least I am not alone. Dr. Phillip Du Toit is also taking his fair share of persecution. See the following link: - [Free Book: The Great South African Land Scandal - The book they tried to suppress!!](#) . Wonder when South Africans will ever stand together though. IN THE MEAN TIME THE GOOD COLOURED COMMUNITY IN GOODHOUSE IS STILL HUNGRY

WHILE THERE IS A PROJECT READY TO DEPLOY see [GDP Web Pageindex.html](#) - but it cannot if the government will no

transfer the land. Communist governments never transfer land because they loose their power of political manipulation that way!

Ø Ø I am writing a précis to a book on the topic called “**LAND REFORM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, The Hidden Agendas, The Scams, The Moles, The Corruption, The Victims, The Future**. A shocking exposure containing intercepted documents, photographs, names, places dates, outcomes etc. by Dr. Izak Labuschagne”. Keep watching this space for details.

Ø Ø To see a copy of the latest in the legal PROCEEDINGS REGARDING GOODHOUSE THAT HAVE BEEN INTERFERED WITH

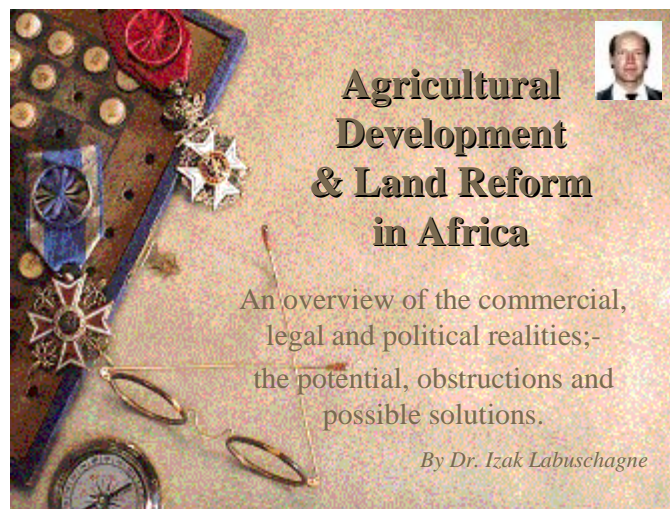
BY THE STATE see  [supplaffid3.pdf](#) . Anyone needing details of the founding documents can send a e-mail to www.izak.co.za

Ø Ø To see a copy of the presentation made to the PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON LAND REFORM Click here

 [Parliament.htm](#)

Ø Ø To see the Acrobat File of the presentation to be presented to AFRICA PROJECT ACCESS, NATGROWTH and FOUNDATION

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA conferences click here  [Land Reform - Obstruction3a.pdf](#)



The following comprises an Investment risk trigger regarding the Goodhouse Paprika project that was toppled by the South African Government: -

What follows there is the detail contained under the heading Full and Frank Disclosure of Investment Risk above

RECENT EXCHANGE OF COMMENTS ON THE WEB ON **THE ISSUE**

From: WWW.AfricanCrisis.Org

[I received the following email from Dr Labuschagne, with some comments.
He has a website of his own at: www.izak.co.za. Jan]

A few reasons why the world does nothing re Mugabe and RSA situations.

1. The Humanitarian aid and aid agency fund managers are poised to use the funds collected for Africa in another orgy of projects designed only to enrich the fund managers, selected politicians and beneficiaries. Then they will again help the project fail so that they can scoop some more next time round. This is a business.
2. There is still a lot more black Chinese money that needs to get laundered through Africa. Oh and don't forget the currency hedging that goes with that.
3. It is far easier stealing from the easily bribed black government officials perpetuating the old "feed us because you stole from us, not because we are trying to make an effort" attitude, than to try and get by a properly run (usually white governed) regime.
4. The potential competition to the UK, EU and USA in just agricultural markets from anywhere south of the equator has to be stifled.
5. Most Australians I know believe that any whites still in Africa should not complain as they should know full well what the situation is by now.

Why am I still here? Good question.

Regards
Dr. Izak Labuschagne
Strategic Planner

And another...

From: WWW.AfricanCrisis.Org

Dr Labuschagne made a most interesting comment which I quoted in my previous post.

But it is worth elaborating on. In point 3, he said this:

3. It is far easier stealing from the easily bribed black government officials perpetuating the old "feed us because you stole from us, not because we are trying to make an effort" attitude, than to try and get by a properly run (usually white governed) regime.

I tend to see things in a similar light. It appears to me that the Western world's "love" of Black African States, is not so much due to actually giving a damn about them or their future, but it has more to do with access to their raw materials. The Western world isn't really too bothered about whether Black people (or anyone else who lives among them) actually go forward. The Western world is only interested in friendly relations so that they can buy up the raw materials they want. They aren't too concerned whether Blacks in Africa (or those who live among them), actually have a future or move forward.

Since the Black Governments here want to punt the line of "you stole from us, therefore you must help us now"... The Western world only does it, because in the end, that is easier to go along with, than to actually get some form of decent government here. Its a trade off - and the Western world chooses the easiest way out - because in reality they only care about their own self interests. They are as little worried about the fate of Blacks as they are about Whites.

Look at the British. They couldn't wait to dump all their colonies, to then form the Commonwealth so that they could be buddies with the new Black rulers. In reality, enforcing good government, or holding up White minority rule was far too difficult, and they saw it as more expedient to just hand things over to the Blacks.

Now when the Black Socialists stuff up the economies, and their currency goes to hell in a handbasket - that does not bother the West because they actually score on the deal.

The British, especially, always defer to the "majority". Whether the majority are right or not, is irrelevant. The British were only too happy to wash their hands of Rhodesia and their other colonies.

So we whites are on our own. As we know, the Blacks live for today, and don't think of tomorrow. So ironic as this may seem, we White Africans are probably the only people on this entire Earth who actually do some long term thinking about really fixing up Africa and who actually want to see that it happens.

But it is also up to us, to win popular support outside the continent for our views. We can't just let things fall apart. We must continue to agitate as we do so that we can build up grass roots support and friends elsewhere in the world. This is our only hope.

I watch the Blacks with their insane requirements for Debt Relief, doubling world AID, etc. They are completely made - they are digging their own grave by going for this Socialist/Communist approach of totally defaulting on all their financial commitments - AND being cheeky about it. This is the height of irresponsibility. These crazy Blacks, who are acting like children, thanks to the "guidance" of Nelson Mandela and others, are doing tremendous damage to their future. One day, nobody in the world will want to do business with them - and the way they are carrying on - it won't be too long.

But, going back to what Dr Labuschagne said: The core issue is really expedience. The West does not do what is truly in the best interests of Africa. It does what is in its own best interests. But then again - can one honestly expect them to be different? The Asians do exactly the same. Jan]

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No virus found in this incoming message.
Checked by AVG Anti-Virus.
Version: 7.0.322 / Virus Database: 267.8.7/34 - Release Date:
2005/06/29

-----Original Message-----

From: pbs@iafrica.com [<mailto:pbs@iafrica.com>]
Sent: 06 July 2005 11:39
To: IZAK@IZAK.CO.ZA
Subject: Shocker: UN: Drug Crime web running wild in S.Africa

From: WWW.AfricanCrisis.Org

[The normally asleep UN states that Africa has the highest crime rate in the world. Ever since the ANC took over, South Africa is resembling Columbia more and more. In Columbia, one had Marxist terrorists closely intertwined with the drug trade. The Marxist terrorists were taking a cut in the drug trade and helping to facilitate it. I have often wondered if the ANC is somehow involved in South Africa.

Dr Labuschagne sent me an email recently saying that Communist China uses Africa for money laundering purposes. If anyone comes across information relating to any of these topics I would be most interested.

I have said for a long time that the strangely strong Rand smells like a rat, and I wondered if it was related to drugs/organised crime or some other kind of terrorist or Marxist activities which we don't know about. Jan]

Here is the reply

-----Original Message-----

From: Dr. Izak Labuschagne [<mailto:izak@izak.co.za>]

Sent: 07 July 2005 05:26

To: Bartho van Rensburg

Cc: Christo Nel; thewhytehouse@sympatico.ca; Jack and Sylvia Stagman; thewhytehouse@sympatico.ca; pbs@iafrica.com

Subject:

RE: Shocker: UN: Drug Crime web running wild in S.Africa

Hi Jan,

As we all know, Japan is actually run by the Yakuza behind the political scenes and the Triads run China. This legacy was fuel by the British who used the so-called tea clipper to feed Opium into China through their drug shop called Hong Kong. Remember the Opium wars etc. Now, we know that the unofficial South Africa Communist Party pervades the ANC government and that most of the cabinet are SACP members. Make no mistake about Zuma's powerful Communist SACP / COSATU alliances (Earlier in the year I was told I was crazy when I said this. A deathly silence has descended on those (comatose) critics. It is easy to see that the start of the "necessary" red revolution planned for South Africa is already afoot. Now note. For the SACP/COSATU alliance, the Chinese brand of Communism is the preferred doctrine to the "compromised" Perestroika type now touted by the USSR. The China model of course suits the need for perpetuating the culture of dictatorial rule in Africa. This is an important and undeniable part of the political culture that is after all consistently underwritten by the political practices and conduct of African leaders.

The massive inroads of China into Africa does not just comprise of the phenomenon of coincidence. They were invited! Its been going on for quite some time and is becoming problematic for a lot of operators in Africa. SAFCEC, the South African Federation of Civil Engineering Companies has for some time being dealing with a rather serious problem. The big businesses in most countries are engineering businesses. The guys that do the biggest projects. Roads, Harbours, Dams etc. The likes of Grinnaker, Group 5, Basil Reed and the Anglo American related groups have lost enormous amounts of business to undercutting Chinese. China vested with more than half of the earth's population produces some 70,000 engineers a year, whilst Africa is lucky of the produce 700. The Chinese are entering the agricultural and mineral sectors en force. They have after all had their Agricultural College in Swaziland for well over 20 years now.

Anyone with a modicum of knowledge about the drug trade will know that the trade between China and Africa is at such volumes that if the facts were broadcast there would be panic. The Intelligence agencies of most African countries have the full facts. The policing strategic con is as we know, "We are infiltrating the networks so as to get the top guys". But.. the top guys are in government and the infiltrated cops work for them. Money talks. So does the boss. No one wants to be without work or become a statistic in a drug war.

Now, you will have noticed the (world wide) proliferation of legislation to control another massive problem i.e. GREY MONEY (No doubt made massive by a the most massive country's drug trade). The money needs to be laundered. Well where better to do it than through projects that will AID AFRICA. In South Africa TRENCOR, the massive ship Container Company closed its doors without a ripple of trouble. The Chinese were there to buy the assets for a song. Remember, buying ships containers was a great way of moving money out of the heavily controlled exchange control environment of South Africa.

While the west is engaged in trying to regain control of the Petro-Dollar regime through the war in Iraq, the South African government can without much interference continue laundering money for the Chinese. If you have ever traded in currencies you need not be a genius to know how Grey dollars buy Rands and Rands buy US Dollars, Euro's and Pounds and then trade back. The results? The currency doing the laundering is richly rewarded indeed. The West need money or their war and this helps you see. Neat. Thing is Jan the money game is

a terrible con, always has been and always will be. The more you dig the more flabbergasted you become by seeing how audacious it really is. I was in the midst of the 1987 crash in Sydney when some of my colleagues took their lives because of what fell out of some badly shaken old cupboards. It's a very nasty business indeed. Remember that the war bonds are usually underwritten by subsidiaries of the Ambrosas or Medici wings of the banks servicing the Club or Rome (COR), the richest organisation in the world. It is the COR, as you may know that divided the world into 10 regions in the 60's with their famous club of Rome map. Hence the emergence of the SADC region as region no 4. See <http://www.izak.co.za/ubuntu.pdf>. It is them that financed the Provision World Government declared in 1989 are revealed by one of America's Who's Who, Gary Kah. There is a lot to this. The above is just a précis.

The time will come of course when the China infringement will need to be curtailed and then the games will wind down. There will be wailing and grinding of teeth to be sure. The West will again be blamed for Africa's woes and they will again be the recipients of the African money scam con. You've, wrecked us - Pay up. Wrecked. The West initially built the place. They extracted payment for their work of course (in some cases a bit too greedily but not in all). They paid. Now they must pay again because the Aid they gave ended up in the pockets of the politicians. The official World Bank report of the mid 90's stated that only 2% of foreign aid to Africa reached the intended beneficiaries. That was convenient actually, because it achieved 2 things.

1. It did the politically correct thing and silenced the bleeding hearts.
2. It kept Africa stifled so that the West can grow with competition from an area with the richest resources in the world.

As China was drugged by Opium, so Africa is drugged with money from the west and oh so conveniently, also from China.

It is all about international strategy. Keep the potential giants under a tight bit but don't let them know why or how. Let them wail, we will sing with them.

Chinese money. Africa. It's all under control. Believe me. Want to know more. Really? Are you sure? The richest man in ancient times, Solomon, said in his Ecclesiastes: - The more knowledge the more sorrow (Eccl 1:18). The theme of the Ecclesiastes is "Its all vanity". The older I get, the more I learn, the wiser I hope I become and the more I incline to the Ecclesiastes of Solomon. Solomon was a gold man though. A recent survey in Australia showed that Gold has kept its value since 1902. Problem is South Africa's Gold is now overseas following the illegal action of the VERLIGTE AKSIE GROEP when God spiralled to \$ 800.00 an ounce. No amount of CHINESE GREY is going to solve that little debacle. There will be gnashing of teeth. It is just a matter of time. The longer it tallies, the greater will be the gnashing

Best regards,

Izak

P S

You will note that this e-mail has been copied to various other interested parties in the land reform process for no other reason than to ensure the safety of the writer, who has, suffered threats and attacks (some under investigation by various national and international law enforcement agencies) due to the disclosures made in the national, public and judicial interest by the writer. Please note that the writer accordingly found it necessary that the vast volume of persons copied were copied BCC (and will remain undisclosed) in order to protect them from potential harassment.

-----Original Message-----

From: Dr. Izak Labuschagne [<mailto:izak@izak.co.za>]

Sent: 01 July 2005 02:39

To: pbs@iafrica.com

Subject: RE: S.Africa: Black Empowerment wants 25% of Property Industry in 5 years
Hi Jan,

In the light of the phoney accolades floating around I updated my profile with specific details (see <http://www.izak.co.za/Profile.htm>) so that there can be no question about my credentials, not even from the moles who would like to silence people like us because we are not part of the MASTER GAME PLAN as they call it.

This is not a game. This is very serious.

Black Empowerment wants 25% of Property Industry in 5 years That is nothing!

The plan afoot now (supported by even some of the so called moderates in the ANC statutory planning committees) is to force an equity bill of sorts onto the agricultural sector. Farm workers need to make up over 80 % of management just like in the industrial sector. Oh and then the farms employing over a certain amount of workers (not many because they are becoming too mechanised) need to incorporate if they have not already done so and then reflect a BEE shareholding (stake as they put it) by workers and that 80% management of at least 50%!!.

When the time for "AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, BEE, RESTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION AND EQUITY ENGINEERING" is over will the whites then be given their percentage share in all the black businesses and farms and properties in the country? If you know the real agenda the way I do, then I think you will know that that would be unthinkable for the racist regime now in control. One of the directors of one of the few agricultural CO-Op's that has still not been taken over by the ANC funded and aligned AGRICULTURAL CORPORATE CABAL'S told me that he was given a quaint answer when he asked if farmers will have to share their homesteads, vehicles and other personal assets in the same ratio. He was told "If you do not integrate we will force you". I suppose we will have to ensure that 25% (or is it 50% or even 80%) of our daughters marry blacks too then. Oh, please, I am not being facetious am I? When they take your personal property and talk of forced racial integration in the same breath, are we to remain unconscious to what is a rather obvious objective? But that is the problem you see. Most South Africans love being unconscious. That way they can pretend the rape never happened or find ways to get used to it and who knows even enjoy it in time. Like frogs in a bucket of water on a Bunsen burner. Slowly heated to sleep and boiled to soup in the long run. Unconsciously of course so they feel nothing you see.

The problem with fighting battles on your own is that one becomes guilty of many of the things that those who sit on the fence slinging tid bits of criticism accuse you of. Like the soldier accused of being too hyped-up and aggressive after returning from a particularly horrendous operation.

I am an Australian citizen. Do I leave (the writing - sorry the video - is after all on the wall) or do I stay because people that will put up some sort of fight are needed here? But are they? Everyone (the unconscious / unconscionable call them what you like - the majority) would rather that we leave because we are disturbing their sleep, oh and being rather reactionary what. Most invidious dear.

I might regret sending something like this tomorrow but what the hell, I am half dead with flu and I needed to get it off my chest. Fortunately I know of quite a few other people that feel the same way. None of them are insane. In fact they comprise of some prominent individuals, prominent businessmen, advocates, pastors ministers and even a retired judge. Maybe staying here and seeing what really goes on makes you mad. Perhaps it should. Solomon was right though. The more knowledge the more sorrow, Eccl 1:18. Too much sorrow? Well...

Incidentally, There are new developments re Goodhouse. See

<http://www.izak.co.za/Full%20and%20Frank%20Disclosure%20of%20Investment%20Risk.htm> . Still no answer from the president or his minister for that matter.

Best regards, Izak

-----Original Message-----

From: pbs@iafrica.com [<mailto:pbs@iafrica.com>]

Sent: 29 June 2005 10:49

To: IZAK@IZAK.CO.ZA

Subject: S.Africa: Black Empowerment wants 25% of Property Industry in 5 years

From: WWW.AfricanCrisis.Org

[Here we see the super rich Blacks want to get richer still. It appears that making Rich Blacks richer is quite a moral endeavour. It may have nothing to do with helping the Black masses - but morally it is acceptable to make a super-rich Black man even richer still - as long as it is at the expense of Whites. It appears they are in quite a hurry to steal their 25%. They want to get there in only 5 years.

Isn't this a little bit "Zimbabwe-like?" Getting control of "The Land?"

Note too, in this news article all the racial and sexual quotas which have to be reached. Jan]

AS part of its transformation drive, the South African property industry yesterday said it would aim to encourage a peer review mechanism to ensure that 25% of the traditionally white-dominated sector is in black hands within five years.

The charter will encourage companies in the sector selling properties to do so to buyers with a significant black economic empowerment component.

While the charter would not be enforceable by law, all the major players in the industry had agreed to be bound by it, said Andy Tondi, chairman of the steering committee drafting the charter.

He said that once gazetted by government, the charter would also be binding on those who wanted to do business with government. Those property industry players who chose not to be bound by the charter would not be able to do business with government -- the biggest property owner in SA.

The industry steering committee, which released the final draft of the charter yesterday, said the 25% ownership target was in line with the trade and industry department's codes of good practice, which aims to place 25% of the South African economy in black hands in five years.

The draft's five-year targets stipulate that companies that dispose of 35% of all property assets to black economic empowerment companies can score nine points out of a possible 100.

This is one of the highest point weightings given by the industry in the various categories covered by the charter.

The charter also intends to give points to property developers who invest in neglected and high-risk areas.

Tondi said there would be exemptions from property charter targets and scorecards, mostly for small, medium and microenterprises.

Another important feature of the charter was the requirement that all signatories put 10% of their annual development investments in

underdeveloped areas.

Tondi said this gave companies, even those which were not black owned, an opportunity to contribute to black economic empowerment and obtain points on the scorecard system.

He said the requirement arose from a desire to encourage the development of shopping centres, industrial parks and office parks in these areas.

A total of eight points out of a possible 100 would be awarded to companies who fulfilled this target.

Tondi said 25% plus an extra 1% of equity in these companies was required to be held by blacks.

Tondi said the extra 1% equated to one vote to ensure protection of minority shareholders rights.

He said that in terms of company law, 75% approval of shareholders was required for the majority to pass a resolution against any objections by the minorities.

As far as control of companies was concerned, 40% of the membership of company boards were required to be black, with 20% of board members being black women.

He said 40% of executive managers were required to be black, while 13% of executive managemers were required to be black women.

About 70% of discretionary procurement, had to be spent with empowerment companies.

Source: AllAfrica.Com

URL: <http://allafrica.com/stories/200506290068.html>

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-----Original Message-----

From: pbs@iafrica.com [<mailto:pbs@iafrica.com>]

Sent: 29 June 2005 10:49

To: IZAK@IZAK.CO.ZA

Subject: S.Africa: Black Empowerment wants 25% of Property Industry in 5 years

From: WWW.AfricanCrisis.Org

[Here we see the super rich Blacks want to get richer still. It appears that making Rich Blacks richer is quite a moral endeavour. It may have nothing to do with helping the Black masses - but morally it is acceptable to make a super-rich Black man even richer still - as long as it is at the expense of Whites. It appears they are in quite a hurry to steal their 25%. They want to get there in only 5 years.

Isn't this a little bit "Zimbabwe-like?" Getting control of "The Land?"

Note too, in this news article all the racial and sexual quotas which have to be reached. Jan]

AS part of its transformation drive, the South African property industry yesterday said it would aim to encourage a peer review mechanism to ensure that 25% of the traditionally white-dominated sector is in black hands within five years.

The charter will encourage companies in the sector selling properties to do so to buyers with a significant black economic empowerment component.

While the charter would not be enforceable by law, all the major players in the industry had agreed to be bound by it, said Andy Tondi, chairman of the steering committee drafting the charter.

He said that once gazetted by government, the charter would also be binding on those who wanted to do business with government. Those property industry players who chose not to be bound by the charter would not be able to do business with government -- the biggest property owner in SA.

The industry steering committee, which released the final draft of the charter yesterday, said the 25% ownership target was in line with the trade and industry department's codes of good practice, which aims to place 25% of the South African economy in black hands in five years.

The draft's five-year targets stipulate that companies that dispose of 35% of all property assets to black economic empowerment companies can score nine points out of a possible 100.

This is one of the highest point weightings given by the industry in the various categories covered by the charter.

The charter also intends to give points to property developers who invest in neglected and high-risk areas.

Tondi said there would be exemptions from property charter targets and scorecards, mostly for small, medium and microenterprises.

Another important feature of the charter was the requirement that all signatories put 10% of their annual development investments in underdeveloped areas.

Tondi said this gave companies, even those which were not black owned, an

opportunity to contribute to black economic empowerment and obtain points on the scorecard system.

He said the requirement arose from a desire to encourage the development of shopping centres, industrial parks and office parks in these areas.

A total of eight points out of a possible 100 would be awarded to companies who fulfilled this target.

Tondi said 25% plus an extra 1% of equity in these companies was required to be held by blacks.

Tondi said the extra 1% equated to one vote to ensure protection of minority shareholders rights.

He said that in terms of company law, 75% approval of shareholders was required for the majority to pass a resolution against any objections by the minorities.

As far as control of companies was concerned, 40% of the membership of company boards were required to be black, with 20% of board members being black women.

He said 40% of executive managers were required to be black, while 13% of executive managers were required to be black women.

About 70% of discretionary procurement, had to be spent with empowerment companies.

Source: AllAfrica.Com

URL: <http://allafrica.com/stories/200506290068.html>

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Version: 7.0.322 / Virus Database: 267.8.7/34 - Release Date: 2005/06/29

BACKGROUND

How did the author get involved with land reform in South Africa? Apart from tenuous links to it though his family life and the subsequent debacle in Swaziland (see <http://www.izak.co.za/Letter%20to%20King2.htm>), it was for all intents and purposes accidental.

In 1998 a Bulgarian Countess who had to flee the communist regime in Bulgaria approached the author. A friend of hers, who had also fled the country, had set up a business in South Africa. He prospered and was in his turn able to give sanctuary to some of his fellow countrymen. One of them appeared to be involved in some criminal activity and the police came knocking at the door. Instead of just arresting the culprit they also arrested his landlord. Said landlord then languished in jail for 14 months without there being a trial. A gross infringement of fundamental rights. In the mean time the police had taken possession of his trucks, had handed his business to a friend of theirs to run and generally denuded him of everything he had worked for.

The author was asked to look into the matter. When he did, he discovered corruption on a massive scale. A police department was feeding a rogue wing of National Intelligence certain types of vehicle recovered by the vehicle theft unit. A syndicate was formed to remove all vehicle identification marks and effectively produce *invisible* vehicles. When the syndicate's job was done, they were arrested by the same police who had employed them. One of them lived with the author's client who was then in jail.

When visited in jail he handed the author a mini tape containing irrefutable evidence implicating high-ranking police officers. When the author tried to enter the evidence into court however, the Magistrate mysteriously refused. The magistrate was taken on review to the High Court. The High Court judge refused. Circumstances were now so irregular that the judge was taken on review. On his way back from having served the papers the occupants of the unmarked police and NI cars that had been following him for days, got nasty. The bullet holes were even nastier, not to mention the bullets themselves.

The author ended up in Goodhouse in the Far Northern Cape, living for eight months with a coloured community who were irrigating Lucerne along the banks of the Orange River. Here he untangled the web of mystery he became involved in and eventually the Brigstone Car Robbery unit was closed. It was on CNN.

In the process however, he stumbled upon something else. The activities of Military Intelligence in the community that were sheltering him. What were they doing in such a remote place? Why were they building an irrigation pipeline for R 15 Million that was clearly designed to fail? For those of you that are a bit impatient, the link containing the provisional findings of the author's investigation is <http://www.izak.co.za/MI3AMSWa.htm> . For those that are not. Please be impatient and read it now.

A Bulgarian perspective of land restitution

Back to the Bulgarians.

The reason these Bulgarians had fled their country was because the communist regime in Bulgaria had started a witch-hunt for the remains of any of the main aristocratic family's that used to be land lords before the communists took over. The writing was on the wall for communism and it was thought to eliminate as many potential heirs of the confiscated lands as possible. You see a formidable body of writings making up the legal doctrine of restitution had developed over time. In short it held that: -

When any regime forcibly denudes people of their property, especially land, then legislation for the restitution of such land needs to be made.

Now, there are a few things one must understand from that scenario: -

- ü One must understand where these notions come from.
- ü One must understand why they are there.
- ü And most of all one must understand how they can be twisted until they end up committing the same crime all over again.
- ü Lastly, one must understand why it is permitted to happen in Africa.

You shall hopefully come to understand these things with some degree of clarity by the time the book has been read through.

Perspective

My grandfather was one of the Superfine Wool, Wool Barons of this country and known as *the brain of the Transvaal* in his time. He used to say: -

Don't get stuck in the grass, fleeing insects and veldt fires. Climb a tree, a mountain or take a balloon. Just get some perspective. That way you will also get some direction.

Many South Africans do not realize that Land Reform, Land Restitution and Land Tenure reform are not new ideas. They have been tried elsewhere in our world. In many cases it failed and for reasons we should have been considering far more deeply long before it got this far. Now, consideration of those issues are irrelevant, because the problems that developed from the inconsideration of the issues have reached a point that they are so immense that they have overwhelmed everything else.

Most people today are green with the chlorophyll juices of the grass they persist in swallowing and wallowing in. They are expert at every little insect, whether it be real, imagined, social, legal or political. They should be into the meat of the issues. But a good steak needs good perspective and that, sir, seems to be in very short supply.

But we need perspective, as he said.

- ü We also need to know why **African countries are left alone** to take these carefully researched fields of law, grossly distort the interpretation of them, torturously apply what they have concocted and then end up doing exactly what the field was trying to prevent
- ü We need to have an understanding of latent potentials in areas posing threats to established economies.
- ü We need to understand the clique of international politics and the “consensus” that exists to “maintain a balance of power that would maintain world peace” .
- ü One needs to be able to separate the political propoganda from the reality and expose the real aims behind it all.

When one begins to understand these things, one will have a greater appreciation of why there is a need on the part of those who wish that you remain ignorant, to try and discredit anyone who looks like coming too close to exposing the real meat of the matter

The calumniated

There is a growing list of such people. People who are labeled as *right wing leftovers from the apartheid era*. People who have endured secret scurrilous bits of defamation spread against them by the government and its formidable team of agencies. All the newspapers are fed this tripe. All the parliamentary Committees. The ministries. *These are the people to be avoided* they are told. *Nutters all.*

Here are some of them. Prominent people that I guess, like Churchill, can *afford the culminations of fools*. Excepting that these fools are in fact running a show that is fast busy taking our property.

These persons are listed in a book that should be on everybody’s shelf. It is called ***Property Rights in South Africa***. It should be on the web too! It deals with the real history of property rights in South Africa. It deals with property rights in perspective.

1. Prof. R.D Coertze - head of the department of Anthropology and Archeology at the University of Pretoria.
2. Prof Frik C de Beer - Prof. of Anthropology at the University of South Africa UNISA.
3. Prof L.P Vorster - head of the department of indigenous law UNISA

4. Dr Phillip Du Toit. - Director of Legal Services Agricultural Employers Organisation of South Africa
5. Jose' Fransico Hernandez Medina - a prominent authority on the subject from Spain.
6. Steven Smeider - a prominent authority on the subject from the USA
7. Carlos Augusto G Picanco - a prominent authority on the subject from the Brazil
8. Primitivo Bong Eublera - a prominent authority on the subject from the Phillipines.
9. Andreas louzao - a prominent authority on the subject from Colombo
10. Mr David Huslac from Zimbabwe - the Zimbabweans are all real hard fact, learn the hard way type authorities on the topic now.
11. Mr. Gert Ehlers - President of the trasnvaal Agricultural union.
12. Mr. Werner Weber - Chairman of the Agricultural Employers Union.
13. Dr. P.J. Gous - president of the free State Agricultural union.
14. Dr. Chris L Jordaan
15. Gen. George meiring
16. Lt. Gen Koos Bishoff
17. Dr. Jaap Meier

All prominent people. Do we see them on the news, at the Parliamentary Committees? If so, are their view-points considered? No they are not, because if they were, we would not be as far down this alley as we are. We would have been on another road altogether. A road to real agricultural freedom. We are presently on a road leading inexorably to agricultural demise, disaster, starvation and bondage to aid relief.

The author is pleased to be amongst them in the sense that he is attracting the same stonewalling they have been treated to. The same discreditation campaigns. The same freezing out campaigns. The same deathly deafness to his questions. In the author's case, one of the reasons given for not engaging with him is that he is too aggressive in his approach. Everyone that knows the author knows that he if anything leaves on the tap of tact and diplomacy too long. When he needs to get stern he does so always, with please and suggestions for disusing conflict. There comes a time when if one does not draw a line, then you have consented to the rape. When he draws a line, there is no missing it. The author has little tolerance for political rhetoric when

peoples lives are affected and all the nice efforts have been crudely defecated upon. I suppose, when a good dog has been kicked till he growls one can label him a bad dog. I suppose that a display of aggression when a thief tries to steal your watch is uncalled for. Be that as it may, here is the proof, that the approach was indeed done with an excellent disposition.

A sensitive approach



The author has addressed many prominent conferences in the international aid and finance agency arenas, the organizations related to strategic planning and the like. He has been invited to speak at prominent overseas visiting trade delegations and the like. Prominent people like Mr. Paul Rungu will tell you that *Izak Labuschagne tells it the way it is*. An example of his intelligent and tactful approach on what is after all a n extremely sensitive subject can be see on the web at <http://www.izak.co.za/Land%20Reform%20-%20Obstruction3a.pdf> The link details a presentation that looks at the issues in perspective and offers real sound common sense and working solutions to the many problems being faced by all role players involved in the processes. At the risk of doing it an injustice one could some part of it up as follows: -

1. Projects in Africa need to benefit from a legal regime that clearly confines the various realities to their rightful places.
2. The Legal, Commercial and political realities of any project need to be in balance otherwise it will topple.

An example of a well planned project for the pueposes of land reform wharethe stae holds the land is summarized at <http://www.izak.co.za/GDP%20Web%20Page/index.html>

The full business plan is at <http://www.izak.co.za/GDP%20Web%20Page/STRATEGIC%20PLAn%20ab.pdf> ,

The financials at <http://www.izak.co.za/GDP%20Web%20Page/Management%20Cash%20Flow1a.xls> (the password is gdpo3).

The legal regime is also there but for that you will need to pay unfortunately. Go and ask your lawyer what 500 - 700 pages of legal regime for a project would cost you.

Well thought out and amended Company, Corporate and Trust formations.

1. Shareholders agreements,
2. Leases,

3. Management agreements,
4. Supply agreements,
5. Performance bonds (with built in triggers),
6. Finance agreements,
7. Securities,
8. Indemnities and so on..

He probably won't have clue how to get the commercial legal and political realities together, never mind balance them into something that will dance and not stumble and fall.

Agricultural projects in Africa need to compete with the 1st world. They therefore need to be as good if not better in order to take an enduring place in the overall global commercial order of things.

Projects need to be vested with certain specific attributes: -

1. They must be intensive.
2. They must have a large critical mass.
3. They must add value to produce.
4. They must have established markets with take off agreements,
5. preferably to offshore jurisdictions and with foreign partners.

Omit just two of those points and the ship is already taking far too much water. Aspects such as local price fluctuations can see them wiped away before the financiers even see a cent of their interest never mind the capital. The only people that would have gained are the ones who were made the big margins on installation and those paid big management fees for as long as it lasted. It normally lasts until the business plan budget is exhausted. By then there is usually no money with which to establish another crop. The scenario plays itself out over and over and over again with the most shocking and wondrous regularity. Wondrous because the same financiers are in it every time. Wondrous because they will smile at you at the cocktail parties as if everything is under control. It took a while for the author to realize that that was it. It is just as they planned it! It is all perfectly under control. But more of that later.

The African Agricultural Project that really wants to make it has to contend with other disadvantages.

1. Third world countries tend not to subsidize the sector.
2. The financing institutions are antiquated.
3. There is no insurance for crop establishment, so land collateral still forms the mainstay of securities offered.

In addition, there are land restitution issues, inequities that need redressing and with that there is a whole new bundle of other problems.

Training, work ethics, cultural divides, perceptions, fears.

Lands held by the state seem to create a problem all of their own as we shall see in this book.

Solutions to diffuse difficult situations

The author designed a Management Buy out System to; -

1. Rescue farmers who are in trouble with the banks,
2. Diffuse land claim scenarios in a positive manner and
3. To diffuse the erroneous reasons of left wing fundamentalists calling for draconian land reform action.

One of these presentations is also on the web and can be viewed at <http://www.izak.co.za/MBO.pdf> . Believe it or not, the author even had opposition from the ranks of those he thought he was assisting. Perhaps they were right because the problem is now at the stage where he is suggesting the same structure for the purposes of escaping what looks like a no win situation.

The hard facts on the awful status quo

At the moment the author has reached the point where not even the President of the country is able to answer him.

In fact based on the correspondence the president actually agrees with him.

† See <http://www.izak.co.za/letter%20to%20Minister%203.pdf>

† See also the preceding two letters
<http://www.izak.co.za/letter%20to%20Minister.pdf> and

† <http://www.izak.co.za/letter%20to%20Minister2.pdf>

Now see the following: -

† <http://www.izak.co.za/harrassment.pdf>. - See how the government uses its agencies to harass their victims.

In fact, at this point the reader is asked to acquaint himself with what is on the web, otherwise he is going to be a little at sea when reading the rest of this book. Please therefore see the following links.

† <http://www.izak.co.za/Full%20and%20Frank%20Disclosure%20of%20Investment%20Risk.htm> Scroll down to the heading FULL AND FRANK DISCLOSURE OF INVESTMENT RISK.

The salient point in that disclosure is state there and reads thus: -

The international community are fast realising that apart from the fact that the government of South Africa wants to expropriate most of the white owned land as opposed to developing the land under the government's control, they have no intention of ever letting the beneficiaries of land reform ever control the land as private sector entities, because the government is intent on developing a centralistic and communist style management of the land.

† Then see <http://www.izak.co.za/Parliament.htm>. Parliamentary sub committee's will freeze out anyone who dares to try and derail them from their draconian agenda's.

† <http://www.izak.co.za/supplaffid3.pdf> . Whilst this link makes for entertaining reading, it is also in fact deadly serious. The coloured people of Goodhouse, like all of their kind, are marginalized by the highly racists ANC government. Efforts were even made to install 40,000 Xhosa's in the area! Anything but letting another race (or tribe rather) own a part of Africa. The main thing is this: -

1. The highest courts in this country are no longer independent.
2. As in Swaziland, the entire fabric of separation of powers is crumbling. Dictatorial rule is creeping back into the African political scenario.

† <http://www.izak.co.za/Copied%20text%20of%20e-mail%20to%20media.pdf> The media is also not independent so to think that one can generate pressure through them is pure folly.

What does all that tell us?

The problem was academic, was left to become insidious and then to fester into a rogue elephant thundering through Africa, destroying all in its path

The options for seeking redress

You cannot seek redress anywhere locally.

1. Government will freeze you out and mount a whisper campaign of defamation against you.
2. The media will not give you the time of day.

3. The law courts will be bought off

So you will turn to the first world

Bad luck sonny, they have been afraid that you will compete with them, for so long that they are expert at giving aid and then making sure it gets us all nowhere. You will be talking to the real enemy there, the engineers who make the puppets dance.

Your fellow South Africans

Your fellow South Africans are useless to you because they consist of several kinds: -

1. Those who refuse to believe that the situation is bad.
 - a. They have their heads in the ground and are hoping for the best.
 - b. When raped, they try to find excuses with which to justify the rape
 - i. and ways in which to actually enjoy it.
2. Those who believe there are ways out of it.
 - a. That intelligent planning can alleviate situations and are busy chasing various projects, funds and strategies. The author has been there and he knows the ground well.
3. Those that are the paid agents of the state.
 - a. These are the ones that get their projects funded, that help them fail and end up in the next one, and the next one and so on. The author has seen this for himself. He knows the people, the type, their shoe sizes.
 - b. These are the most subtle and insidious confidence trickster of out time.
 - c. Double agents with forked tongues dressed up like angels.
4. Those who are so angry that they have resorted to *cliques* for warmongers.
5. And that leads us to those that are there only to infiltrate the discontented so as to ingratiate themselves with the government and its agencies, mostly in the hope of promotion.
 - a. Walking over the bones of their kin to the pots of gold held by those who stole it from the bones they just helped to crush.
6. Those that are worn out trying to rally support, are without means and strength to do anything any more. I suppose the author, being confined to bed with a disease almost certainly planted on him by the people he is exposing, is fast becoming one of these.
7. Those who are paralyzed by fear.

8. Those killed in the genocide of farm murders in South Africa.

Where does that leave you?

YOU ARE ALL ALONE!

What does that mean?

THERE IS ONLY ONE STRATEGY LEFT TO YOU

You are going to have to look after yourself.

You will have to find unique, subtle and inventive ways of turning the situation to suite your purposes. For that you will need all the knowledge you can get.

1. You need to know your enemy.
2. You need to know his weaknesses and exploit them to the fullest.
3. You need to know his game, play it and beat him at it.
4. You need to have contingency plans.
5. You will need external back-up and a flow of income that the enemy cannot get at.
6. You will need to be insulated against his present, planned, proposed and ANTICIPATED attacks (and you need to know what these are).
7. You need a strategic plan that will win this war with as little loss as possible.

Most of all, YOU NEED TO WAKE UP and STOP DREAMING! I mean you may think you are awake, but the room you are standing in is so thickly curtained that the sun can hardly illuminate it.

Perhaps a few quotes from the enemy overleaf might do the trick;-

THE VOICE OF THE RABID LEFT

THE AFRICAN ANARCHISM MOVEMENT

DON'T WAIT FOR THE GOVERNMENT! THE POOR MUST TAKE BACK THE LAND

The land question will be the site of massive struggle in the future. Since 1652, the colonial and apartheid governments have dispossessed the indigenous people of the land in favour of rich White farmers.

WAR AGAINST THE POOR

Today 60 000 mainly white farmers own about 87% of all land. But 68% of the rural population (mainly African and Coloured working- class people) live in extreme poverty. Labour control is extremely violent and unions rare. Unemployment is very high, as machines are used to replace workers.

In the bantustans, the chiefs control access to land and use this power to extract labour and taxes from working and poor people. They use their connections with the government to enrich themselves and enforce their rule. Women are denied access to land on the grounds of so-called tradition.

Whatever the role of the chiefs may have been in pre- colonial times, it is clear that they spent the twentieth century as allies of the racist capitalist state. The actions of these so- called "Bantu Authorities" are well known in the reserves.

Heavy use of chemicals on the "White" farms, and land shortages in the reserves, have led to massive environmental degradation. This worsens the conditions of the workers and the poor.

CAN THE RDP DELIVER?

The ANC- led government's land reform policy is totally inadequate for the task at hand.

LAND CLAIMS COURT

The land reform policy has three main elements. The first is the establishment of the land claims court to allow people dispossessed of their land by racist laws or "corrupt policies" AFTER 1913 to try claim back their land.

The problem with this plan is that about 90% of the land had already been stolen by this point. Also, many people dispossessed by 1913 are scattered across the country and lack documents to prove their claims.

And the government has promised to buy- out the farmers who lose out in the Land Claims Court. Workers' Solidarity says: the farmers do not deserve one cent payment- they stole the land. In any case, the government , which refuses to increase taxes on the rich, lacks the money to carry out this scheme on a large-scale.

LAND THROUGH THE MARKET

The second element of the land reform program is misleadingly named "land redistribution". It is based on the so- called "willing-buyer-willing-seller" approach. This means that land must be bought through the market when it is available. The state will provide households with a R15,000 subsidy to help buy land.

R 15 000! What farm costs less than a million rand! What this means is that only the small Black capitalist elite will get land because only they have the money. The working-class masses will not get land. But the racist farmers will get paid handsomely for their ill- gotten gains.

In any case, given limited government funds, it is certain that the only Black people who will get the R 15,000 subsidy will be

the elite. This is because the elite is always thought to be better at farming.

TENANTS RIGHTS

The third, and last, aspect of the land reform program is "tenure reform". Basically, what this means is that labour tenants and traditional communities will have more secure rights to stay on the land.

More protection for tenants against the constant threat of evictions is a good thing. But this kind of reform does nothing to deal with basic problems of land redistribution, poverty and women's oppression.

FIGHT BACK! NO TO FAKE REFORMS!

Clearly, the land reform program of the ANC- led government will do little to redistribute land or change rural life. While white capitalist farmers, chiefs and the emerging Black capitalists elite all stand to benefit. The workers and the poor do not.

We should not be suprised. While it was a massive advance to replace the racist dictatorship with a parliament, the state is always a tool of the ruling class: the capitalists, generals, top politicians and bureaucrats. It will never act in the fundamental interests of the poor.

Therefore we need to rely on our own strength, our own fighting spirit, to win. We must come together in our millions and force the bosses and the rulers to return the land directly to the workers and the poor- without compensation!

REVOLUTIONARY UNIONISM

An immediate step must be to develop and strengthen the tiny farmworkers unions. These unions should include all categories

of the exploited: waged workers, labour tenants and even the unemployed.

In the short run, the unions should fight for better conditions and wages, and against dismissals, evictions and violence against the poor. This fight should be extended throughout the countryside, on the farms and in the bantustans.

In the long term, these unions can sweep aside the capitalist farmers and the chiefs and seize back the land. In this way, we can establish free agricultural collectives or communes made up of working-class and poor people.

No new boss class, Black or White, would be permitted to emerge. Everyone would do their fair share of work, and everyone would receive what they need to lead a decent life. The collectives would be mainly made up of African and Coloured workers, but obviously Indian and anti-racist White workers could join.

The agricultural collectives would be federated with each other, and with the city workers' organisations and unions. This will allow us to plan the economy from below in the interests of the masses and to organise the military defence of the revolution. In this way we can establish Stateless Socialism (Anarchism).

Don't wait for the government! The poor must seize the land!!!!

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Think that is just a splinter group. Remember that close to 60% of the ANC members of parliament are all ticket holders in the South African Communist Party.

How can they be? Simple. The SACP did not participate in the elections. Are you beginning to see the machiavellian methods being used in this scenario? But look, the same voice is in Parliament. Look there is proof of this overleaf.

South African minister hails Mugabe land grab

(Mungo Soggot in Johannesburg, Andrew Meldrum in Harare, and agencies)

The South Africa labour minister, Membathisi Mdladlana, said in Zimbabwe yesterday that his country had a lot to learn from President Robert Mugabe's programme of land reform.

The political opposition in South Africa denounced his remarks as "chilling".

Mr Mdladlana said during a tour of farms that it was "important that black people should also own land that they till, and know how to produce food and be self-sufficient and sustainable".

The South African Press Association also quoted him as saying that South Africa had a lot to learn about land reform from its neighbour.

His comments were trumpeted by Zimbabwe's state press as strongly supportive of Mr Mugabe's land seizures, which are widely seen as the primary cause of the country's current famine.

An estimated 8 million of Zimbabwe's 13 million people are threatened with starvation, according to the UN and other international bodies.

The black farmers being resettled by Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF party have not been given title to the land, which remains in the hands of the state.

The South African Democratic Alliance opposition said Mr Mdladlana's "support for Zanu-PF's land redistribution programme is chilling".

Its land affairs spokesman, Andries Botha, said: "President Mugabe and Zanu-PF's violent and unconstitutional 'redistribution at all costs' programme has resulted in the complete collapse of Zimbabwe's agrarian-dominated economy.

"This hardly sounds like the example South Africa should be following."

The editor of the newspaper Zimbabwe Independent, Iden Wetherell, said: "The South African labour minister allowed himself to be led around by Zimbabwean officials."

"They took him to a few showcase schemes purporting to prove that the land redistribution programme has been a success... when it is patently

clear that the systematic destruction of Zimbabwe's agricultural sector has been catastrophic."

Since South Africa's transition to democracy in 1994, the ANC government has pursued a cautious land reform programme.

President Thabo Mbeki has said that land invasions will never take place.

Even so, Mr Mdladlana's words will exacerbate the fear that some in the South African government sympathise with Zanu-PF.

South Africa is tackling land reform in two ways: it is assessing claims from people who say they were unfairly forced off their land under apartheid and it is distributing state and other land to formerly disadvantaged communities.

The government's land programme got off to a slow start, and only 7% of land earmarked for redistribution has been transferred. The process has accelerated in the past three years, however.

Last year the director general of the government's department of land affairs, Gilingwe Mayende, told a newspaper that white farmers supported land reform and were voluntarily offering land for redistribution to landless black people.

South Africa would not follow Zimbabwe's example, he added. The support of landowners would help the government to redistribute 30% of agricultural land to landless communities by 2015.

Carl Opperman of Agri Wes-Cape, a farmers' organisation, said he was surprised by Mr Mdladlana's remarks.

Farmers in the Cape had drawn up extensive plans for reform, given them to the government, and were now waiting for a response.

"We are waiting for government to put money into land reform," he said.

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[Commercial Farmers' Union](#)
[Daily News](#)
[Zimbabwe Independent](#)
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[Zimbabwe Herald](#)
[Africa News: Zimbabwe](#)
[Amnesty report on Zimbabwe](#)

Land Reforms Dream Shatter As Coffers Run Dry

African Eye News Service (Nelspruit)

April 15, 2003

Posted to the web April 15, 2003

By Sizwe Samayende
Witbank, South Africa

Land and agriculture minister Thoko Didiza's dream to create a multitude of competitive black commercial farmers has turned into a nightmare after land reform coffers ran dry last year.

Disillusioned blacks seeking land, and white farmers hoping to sell it to them, have lost confidence in Didiza's Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) programme.

In Mpumalanga they complain that they've waited for more than two years for money from land affairs so that they can enter land transactions.

There are rising fears among the landless that impatient white farmers may instead resort to selling their farms to individuals for quick cash, a move that would plunge land redistribution into further crisis.

"I've been watching my farm deteriorating for two years now," said Boetie du Toit, a tobacco and crop farmer who decided to sell his 1 720 ha Blaauwpoort property in Witbank to 27 families.

"The people have done all the paperwork but there's no money. I've become bankrupt myself because the farm which brought me R1, 3-million turnover a year is unused," Du Toit explained. "I was told to stop farming after the people

showed interest to buy my farm and the department promised to sort out payments within a few weeks, Instead, it's been two years now."

LRAD is Didiza's brainchild, which, she said, would transfer 30% of South Africa's arable land to blacks in 15 years after its launch in 2001.

She said at the time that the project would create a class of black agricultural entrepreneurs while at the same time boosting the economy and food security in impoverished rural areas.

She did not, it seems, expect that under-budgeting would shatter her dream.

Only R50-million was allocated for LRAD for the country's nine provinces in the financial year 2002/2003, while a single project in Mpumalanga's Lydenburg region, for example, cost about R20-million.

The Land Bank's regional head office in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga, had 28 outstanding projects worth R42-million by June last year and more applications continue to stream in.

Land Affairs spokesman Abbey Makoe has declined for two weeks to answer questions about the lack of funds, which threaten to cripple land reform efforts.

Didiza's office sent a memorandum to the Land Bank, a funding agency for LRAD, about three weeks ago instructing them to continue accepting LRAD applications but not to process them until further notice.

Land Bank spokesman Herman Moeketsi also declined for two weeks to answer questions that would shed light on how many applications have been lodged nationally.

"We're hopeless and tired of empty promises," said Frans Hlapi, a spokesman for New Life Church Couples, which wants to buy Du Toit's Blaauwpoort farm.

"We might lose that farm and worst of all it's unused. This is not good for both us and the landowner," Hlapi said.

Consultants have also entered the fray claiming that they have not been paid for business planning and other facilitation work.

Michelle Burnes, the owner of Season 25 in Witbank, said her company was spending money helping 465 land applicants with no guarantee of getting it back.

"We've worked on 10 projects for which we've not been paid. Officials (in land affairs and at the Land Bank] have had no decency whatsoever of telling us what's going on," Burnes said. "We're left high and dry and might as well close down." Policy think tank organisations such as the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa) say financial constraints in land reform will persist unless land affairs' budget is increased.

Idasa notes in a critical report that there was very little scope for land reform to alleviate poverty because the national budget allocation for land affairs has been decreasing.

The national budget allocation for land affairs has, for example, decreased from 0,37 % in 2001/2002 financial year to 0,33% in 2002/2003.

Matthews Dladla, the chairman of Emnotfweni Community Property Association in Witbank, said LRAD's problems made the government's black economic empowerment policy unachievable.

"It seems economic empowerment works for the wealthy. Next year is election time and how are we going to vote for this government again?" Dladla said. - ECN-African Eye News Service

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Perhaps some of the recent commentary on the web may get some of the sleepers out of the coma. Here goes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

**INTO ADMINISTRATIVE IRREGULARITIES IN THE JUDICIAL
SYSTEM AND ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS OF SECRET
SOCIETIES**

P O Box 137, Steinkopf, 8844, Tel/Fax (0251) 5846

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

A PILOT INVESTIGATION

INTO

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
IN RURAL COMMUNITIES**

IN EXECUTING THE MANDATE OF:-

**“SOCIAL CONDITIONING (I.E. BRAINWASHING)
COMMUNITY LEADERS**

UNDER THE GUISE OF

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS

IN ORDER TO

***BRING ABOUT CULTURAL MIND SHIFTS
THAT WILL ACCOMMODATE
INTER ALIA
A NEW POLITICAL ORDER.”***

**By Izak Labuschagne
(Investigative field officer)**

NOTICES

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO ADMINISTRATIVE IRREGULARITIES IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND ACTIVITIES BY MEMBERS OF SECRET SOCIETIES

- a. This Commission was condoned by **His Lordship Justice Mall** of the **Durban and Coast Local Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa (Now on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission)** on the **24th day of May 1995** as per *pages 11 at 20-30, 12 at 5 and 14 of the transcript of case No A 175/93*.
- b. The Commission manifests as an *Actio Popularis* Commission.
- c. It operates under *Sections 8(1) 9, 15, 18, 32, 33, 34, 38, 198, 231 (5), 232, 233, and Schedule 6 (22) of Constitution of the Republic of South Africa* and as such is independent of any organ of state.
- d. It's Terms of Reference covers *inter alia* **any other related matters** into the topic of it's description.
- e. This Commission does not fall under the Commission's Statute, and is therefore appropriately able to **independently** and without encumbrances to **investigate organs of state** in line with the official state doctrine of **Openness and Transparency**.
- f. None of it's investigating officers are Officers of Court in order that it may similarly appropriately **investigate the activities of Officers of Court** (i.e. attorneys, Advocates , Public Prosecutors, Magistrates and Judges).
- g. This Commission has, at this stage, no *quasi judicial* powers of itself, but **it may provide evidence** to any other personam, instance or agency, in any litigation before the Courts or any other recognised forum, or to bodies fulfilling similar roles such as the **Truth and Reconciliation Commission**.
- h. This Commission or any of it's members, agents and employees **may litigate** in personam, or under **section 38** of the Constitution, or on any other legal grounds as are disposable to any person at law **in any tribunal or forum** as provided for under **Section 34** of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, having regard to such international instruments as the **Helsinki Accord** in line with the provisions encapsulated in **sections 321, 232 and 39 of the Constitution** .
- i. This Commission has found it necessary (due to a host of death threats against it's investigating officers) that the findings of this Commission be published on the **Internet** from time to time in order to secure the safety of the investigating officers. Access to the web sight concerned is secured under the auspices of **International Agencies** engaged in similar investigations and are therefore not as yet accessible to the public at large.
- j. Members of the public are invited to supply any information that may assist this Commission in it's investigations.
- k. This commission is **assisted by local and International Agencies** involved in similar work.
- l. This Commission is **not state funded** but **independently funded from the populous at large**.

BRAINWASHING

Brainwashing is not a new concept. It was used **during both World Wars, Korea, Vietnam, The Gulf War**, extensively in the **USSR**, and in the context set out in the heading to this report in the **South West Africa (SWA) Boarder War** conducted by South Africa in the 70's and 80'. It is used extensively today by various agencies such as the **Tri Lateral Commission (TLC)**, **The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)** and various UN agencies such as the **United Nations Peace Corps (UN PC)** in order to assist with *brokering peace amongst conflicting nations and communities, fostering democratisation in authoritarian regimes, and in counteracting religious extremism*. It is conducted through various mediums such as **direct contact, training camps, media exposure, radio broadcasts, religious services, primary, secondary and tertiary education** and even *Biological Aids* (mostly added to drinking water, foodstuffs and medication). The Science of *Social Automation Technology* is highly developed today and makes use of extensive computer hardware and software that was developed both in the **Nato and the Warsaw Countries**. In fact the **USSR** are leaders in fields such as *Computer Generated Emotional Mind Mapping*.

Just prior to the 1994 elections the national media¹⁴ disclosed how **Dr. Johan Van Der Westhuizen** was running an MI front organisation called **Adult Education Consultants (AEC)** in Soweto under the orders of **Joffel Van der Westhuizen (MI chief at that stage)** and **Tertius Delport Minister of Agriculture in the Western Cape**. This group was to install (through *Adult Education*) a *cultural shift in the community that would bring about a drop in township unrest in order to ensure a smooth transition of power to the ANC*. Van Der Westhuizen had also infiltrated the **African Christian Democratic Party**¹⁵ which was to serve as the future home of the **NP** under a moderate black leadership, that would be coaxed into the **Masonic Fraternity** in order to ensure *cohesion and security of the central mandate* (especially once the massive overseas funding planned for the project got underway).

During the **South African Boarder War**, **National Servicemen** that were selected for duty in **Military Intelligence** were screened at **Voortrekker Hoogte** (where they did their security Clearances) and were then sent to **Grootfontein** in **SWA** where further screening took place. They then underwent a training course in **Windhoek** and later a more intense course at **Hartswater** in southern **SWA**. Once it was determined that they were able to successfully conduct training (brainwashing) they were sent to operational area headquarters (such as at **Katimo Mulilo in the Caprivi Strip** in northern **SWA** where it borders on **Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia then)**). Here they ran *Agricultural Training Seminars* which were designed as *workshops*. Community leaders were first studied and then hand picked for the training workshops / seminars (in reality highly researched and successful brainwashing sessions). At the seminars they were taught, *life skills, skills in conflict management, stereotype reduction, social management skills* in a very subtle yet highly manipulative interactive, *perform and be rewarded type of workshop environment seminars*.

1 ¹⁴Weekly Mail and Guardian February 1994

2 ¹⁵BAM v ACDP Supreme Court Johannesburg Case No 94/25886

In 1983 for example, the officer in charge of the ***Katimo Mulilo Group*** was **Mc Sweeny**, assisted by psychiatrist **Costallo**.

Training Manual No. TM-SW7905.1

Typical of the manuals developed for this type of operation was **Training Manual No. TM-SW7905.1**¹⁶ This manual is *entitled Silent Weapons for Quite Wars*, Therein the science of **Social Automation Technology** is succinctly set out complete with **Tables of Strategies** and a **list of Inputs and Outputs**:-

Under the ***Historical Introduction*** we read that ***Silent Weapon Technology*** evolved from **Operations Research (O.R)**, a strategic and tactical methodology developed under **Military Management** in England during WW II...It was soon recognised by the **Council on Foreign Relations** as *an effective means of controlling society*.

In the ***Formal Introduction*** we read the following:-

The solution to today's problems requires an approach that is ruthlessly candid, with no agonising over religious moral or cultural values”, and as such must be ‘secured from public scrutiny”.

Under the heading, **Descriptive Introduction of the Silent Weapon** we read:-

Everything that is expected from an ordinary weapon is expected from a silent weapon by it’s creators, but only in it’s own manner of junctioning

It shoots situations instead of bullets, propelled by data processing, instead of a chemical reaction, (explosion); originating from bits of data instead of grains of gunpowder, from a computer instead of a gun; operated by a computer programmer instead of a marksman, under the orders of a banking magnate instead of a general.

It makes no obvious explosive noises, causes no obvious physical or mental injuries, and does not obviously interfere with anyone's daily social life.

Yet it makes an unmistakable “noise”, causes unmistakable physical and mental damage, and unmistakably interferes with daily social life, i.e., unmistakable to the trained observer, one who knows what to look for.

The public cannot comprehend that they are being attacked by a weapon, and therefore cannot believe that they are being subdued by a weapon.

The public might instinctively feel that something is wrong, but because of the technical nature of the silent weapon they cannot express their feeling in a rational way, or handle the problem with intelligence. Therefore they do not know

3 ¹⁶ Intercepted in 1979 by **The Agency For Joint Intelligence Newsletters**. William Cooper (Ex USA Navy Intelligence), Camp Verde, Arizona, 86322, USA, Tel (602) 567-636,00 / 00 / 00, Daily Update (602) 1-900-535-9800 ext 240, Computer BBS (602) 567-6725, Hotline (213) 281-8222,000000, Orders (602) 567 6109 Research Center (602) 567 6536.

how to cry for help, and do not know how to associate with others to defend themselves against it.

When a silent weapon is applied gradually, the public adjusts / adapts to it's presence and learns to tolerate it's encroachment on their lives..

Therefore the silent weapon is a type of biological warfare. It attacks the vitality, options, and mobility of the individuals of society by knowing, understanding, manipulating, and attacking their resources of natural and social energy, and their physical and mental, and emotional strengths and weaknesses.

In preparation of the area targeted for the application of the Silent Weapon a programs of studying the **communities habit patterns** is undertaken under a list of **Inputs** (surveillance) and **Outputs** (tailored on the findings of the surveillance) which covers *inter alia* the following headings:-

Inputs

General Sources of information

1. *telephone taps*
2. *surveillance*
3. *analysis of garbage*
4. *behaviour of children*

Standard of living by:

1. *Food*
2. *Clothing*
3. *Shelter*
4. *Transportation*

Social Contacts

1. *Telephone - itemised record of calls*
2. *family - marriage certificates, birth certificates etc..*
3. *friends, associates, etc.*
4. *membership in organisations*
5. *political affiliation*

THE PERSONAL PAPER TRAIL

Personal buying habits, i.e., personal consumer preferences

1. *Checking accounts*
2. *Credit Credit-card purchases*
3. *“tagged” credit card purchases - the credit purchase of products bearing the UPC (universal product Code)*

Assets:

1. *Checking accounts*
2. *savings accounts*
3. *real estate*

4. *business*
5. *automobile etc..*
6. *safety deposit at bank*
7. *stock market*

Liabilities

1. *creditors*
2. *enemies (see-legal)*
3. *loans*
4. *consumer credit*

*Government sources (ploys)**

1. *welfare*
2. *social security*
3. *surplus food*
4. *doles*
5. *grants*
6. *subsidies*

** Principal of this ploy - the citizen will almost always make the collection of information easy if he can operate on the principal of the "free sandwich principal" of "eat now, and pay later"*

Government sources (via intimidation)

1. *Internal revenue service*
2. *OSHA*
3. *Census*
4. *etc..*

Other government sources - surveillance of US mail.

Habit Patterns - Programming

Strengths and weaknesses,

1. *activities (sports, hobbies etc..)*
2. *see "legal" (fear anger, etc.. - crime record)*
3. *hospital records (drug sensitivities, reaction to pain, etc..)*
4. *psychiatric records (fears, angers, disgusts, adaptability, reactions to stimuli, violence, suggestibility or hypnosis, pain, pleasure, love and sex)*

Methods of Coping - of adaptability - behaviour

1. *consumption of alcohol*
2. *consumption of drugs*
3. *entertainment religious factors influencing behaviour*
4. *other methods of escaping from reality*

Payment modus operandi,

1. *payment of telephone bills*
2. *energy purchases (electricity, gas etc..)*
3. *water purchases*
4. *repayment of loans*
5. *house payments*

6. *automobile payments*
7. *payments on credit cards*

Political sensitivity

1. *beliefs*
2. *contacts*
3. *position*
4. *strengths/weaknesses*
5. *projects/activities*

Legal inputs - behavioural control (excuses for investigation, search, arrest, or employment of force to modify behaviour)

1. *court records*
2. *police records - NCIC*
3. *driving record*
4. *reports made to police*
5. *insurance information*
6. *antiestablishment acquaintances*

NATIONAL INPUT INFORMATION

Business sources (via I.R.S., etc..)

1. *prices of commodities*
2. *sales*
3. *investments in*
 - a. *stocks / inventory*
 - b. *production tools and machinery*
 - c. *buildings and improvements*
 - d. *the stock market*

Banks and credit bureaus

1. *credit information*
2. *payment information*

Miscellaneous sources:

3. *polls and surveys*
4. *publications*
5. *telephone records*
6. *energy and utility purchases*

SHORT LIST OF OUTPUTS

Outputs - create controlled situations - manipulation of economy, hence society - control by control of compensation and income

Sequence:

7. *allocates opportunities*
8. *destroys opportunities*
9. *controls the economic environment*
10. *controls the availability of raw materials*
11. *controls capital*

12. controls bank rates
13. controls the inflation rate
14. controls the possession of property
15. controls industrial capacity
16. controls manufacturing
17. controls the availability of goods
18. controls the prices of commodities
19. controls services, the labour force, etc..
20. controls payments to government officials
21. controls the legal functions
22. controls the personal data files - uncorrectable by the party slandered.
23. controls advertising
24. controls media contact
25. controls material available for TV viewing
26. disengages attention from real issues
27. engages emotions
28. creates disorder, chaos, and insanity
29. controls design of more probing tax forms
30. controls surveillance
31. controls the storage of information
32. develops psychological analysis and profiles of individuals
33. controls legal functions (repeat of 15)
34. controls sociological factors
35. controls health options
36. preys on weaknesses
37. cripples strengths
38. **leaches wealth and substance**

TABLE OF STRATEGIES

Do this

Keep the public ignorant
 Maintain access control to point of feedback
 Create preoccupation
 Attach the family unit
 Give less cash and more credit and doles
 Attack the privacy of the church
 Social conformity
 Minimise the tax protest enforcement
 stabilise the consent
 Tighten control of variables

 Establish boundary conditions differential and
 Proper timing
 Maximise control
 Collapse of currency

To get this

Less public organisation
 Require reaction to outputs (prices sales)

 Lower defences
 Control of the education of the young
 More self indulgence and more data
 Destroy faith in this sort of government
 Computer programming simplicity
 Maximum economic data, minimum problems
 Minimum coefficients
 Simpler computer input data - greater predictability
 Problem simplicity / solutions of different equations
 less data shift and blurring
 minimum resistance to control
 destroy the faith of people in each other

The techniques employed vary from case to case but follow a basic sociological / psychological approach, perhaps best described by the following:-

DIVERSION THE PRIMARY STRATEGY

Experience has proven that the SIMPLEST METHOD of securing a silent weapon and gaining control of the public is to KEEP THE PUBLIC UNDISCIPLINED AND IGNORANT of the basic systems principals on the one hand, WHILE KEEPING THEM CONFUSED, DISORGANISED, AND DISTRACTED, with matters of no real importance on the other hand.

This is achieved by

39. disengaging their minds; sabotaging their mental activities; providing a low-quality program of public education in mathematics, logic, systems design and economics ; and discouraging technical creativity.

40. Engaging their emotions , increasing their self indulgence and their indulgence in emotional and physical activities , by:

a. unrelenting emotional affrontations and attacks (mental and emotional rape) by way of a constant barrage of sex, violence, and wars in the media - especially the TV and newspapers.

b. giving them what they desire - in excess - “junk food for though” - and depriving them of what they really need

c. REWRITING HISTORY and LAW and SUBJECTING THE PUBLIC TO THE DEVIANT CREATION, thus being able to SHIFT THEIR THINKING from personal needs to highly fabricated outside priorities

*These preclude their interest in and discovery of the **SILENT WEAPONS OF SOCIAL AUTOMATION.***

The general rule is that there is profit in confusion, the more confusion the more profit. Therefore, the best approach is to create problems and then offer the solutions.

The Harvard Economic Research Project of 1948 forms the basis of the Economic Model employed in the manual, which divides people into three Industrial Classes i.e.:

1. Capital (resources)

2. Goods (commodities or use - dissipate)

3. Services (action of population)

a.nature sources of energy and raw materials

b.Government - printing of currency equal to gross national product

Extensive Industrial Diagrams accompany the manual, all of which cannot be included in this report.

As to the detailed approach used in training (brainwashing) seminars, the following should suffice to describe the basic approach model employed. One again this varies from case to case:-

Mind Control Apotheosis

The USA expository newsletter Mainstream¹⁷ provided extracts from a 200 page document entitled *Apotheosis Top Secret* which exposed how government officials were able to set about shifts in belief patterns in society. Here is a brief outline of the approach to be used:-

- A. Work slowly and gently. Establish common ground between subject and brain washer affirming present beliefs to generate a an atmosphere of trust and fellowship*
- B. Isolate the subject from anything that reinforces his present beliefs, while at the same time immersing the subject in the new belief environment. Allow no time for thought or reflection - this can be done by constant companionship between subject and brain washer*
- C. Generate a deeper emotional alliance between subject and brain washers. Develop belonging and companionship.*
- D. Increase emotional alliance while presenting new beliefs in ways that do not directly trigger contrast or argument.*
- E. Begin to dismantle the old beliefs by playful mockery and introduce camouflaged version of new beliefs.*
- F. Suggest the old belief is no longer valid or useful, and is subservient to the new belief which has now superseded it, while immersing subject in a sense of just cause.*
- G. Remove subjects last connections and habits relating to the old belief using sleep deprivation, changes in diet, new life patterns and emotional dependency.*
- H. When subject repeatedly shows allegiance to new belief, begin direct teaching - do not mention the old belief or refer to it.*
- I. When subject shows understanding and acceptance of the naked, undisguised new belief, challenge the old belief and overthrow it.*
- J. The brainwashing process is now complete, and the subject will now filter experiences in an manner that reinforces the new belief. Thus it becomes a self perpetuating process.*

What is of course not mentioned in the above is that those who refuse to fall for this then become isolated in the community that has been successfully brainwashed and their children who are forced to interact with the community through schooling are then brainwashed through relentless school activities and turned against the parents. Then next generation is then secured even if all of the present cannot.

4 ¹⁷Mainstream Newsletter Address P O Box 1850, Kempton Park, 1620 (South African office) published by P Tillen o Banner ministries UK

Very Low Infra Sound Frequency (VLISF)

Modern techniques such as the use of **VLISF (Very Low Infra Sound Frequency)** transmitted through TV and Radio networks and the **Emotional Mind Mapping Intro-control Techniques (EMMIT)** developed by the **KGB** are also frequently used. Nowadays, of course the New Age type self enhancement techniques at taught by the groups concerned herein are in vogue. Especially with traditional African communities as spirit guides are often used and this fits in neatly with ancestor worship etc..

Bear in mind also that the MI and NI brainwashing techniques currently being used are an offshoot of the USA Mind Control Ultra (**MK ULTRA**) which heavily leans on New Age / Esoteric / Satanic / and in Africa, witch doctor type activity, **in training it's training officers.**¹⁸

Ubuntu

Few people know what Ubuntu really Is. It is in fact a description for the common cohesiveness experienced by Africans due to the common phonetically roots in all African Languages. Kaunda redefined Ubuntu along the socialist Workers Revolution lines and promoted it through Zambia as *a Black Power enhancement tool*. There was quite a bit of heated debating in African Educational circles as to how Ubuntu should be presented and it was decided to stay away from the ultra Communistic interpretation and stick with something more cultural. Today Ubuntu workshops are run for Large Business Corporations in South Africa in order *to facilitate the political doctrine of Affirmative Action*¹⁹.

What one must bear in mind of course is that South Africa is a secular state but with a specific philosophy built into the Constitution of the country - that of **UBUNTU**²⁰. The **Integrated Community Development Association (ICDA)** a part of The Independent Democratic Association of South Africa (**IDASA**) (which benefits from massive overseas funding (such as from the World Wildlife Fund and Coca Cola) defines Ubuntu as *"I am because we are and we are because I am"*. This is off course a classic Secular Humanist technique to overthrow belief in God and absolutes. The Manual employs **advanced Social Automation (Engineering) Technology (SAT)** techniques and is acutely relativistic.

The CDA has a subsidiary called the **Interfaith Community Development Association (ICDA)**²¹ which aggressively promotes interfaith in order to limit the development of stereotypes and to promote tolerance in communities. The IDA

5 ¹⁸See the video tape on MK Ultra distributed through Preach the Word Ministries at P O Box 115 Underberg, 3257, Natal Tel 033 7011 539

6 ¹⁹See SAA in-flight magazine "The Flying Springbok" April 1997 wherein Prof Lovemore Mbigi promotes Ubuntu as "the spirit of African management" - He admits that it is a philosophy and he explains the "process" of this philosophy in South African Multinational Companies.

7 ²⁰see post amble of interim Constitution Act 200 of 1993 . This post amble entitled "National Unity and Reconciliation" is included under Schedule 6 (22) of the final legislation.

8 ²¹4th Floor Titaco House 63 Juta Street, Cnr Bertha and Joubert Street, Braamfontein, 2001, P O Box 31389 Braamfontein, 2017 Tel (011) 339 3474/5

constitutes a direct attack on the Christian belief that *one must always guard against false teaching and manipulation (the manifestation of witch craft)*.

National Intelligence and Political Parties

In the **ACDP case** referred to in footnote no 2 on page 3, a fax from **National Intelligence**²² was intercepted. It stated the following:-

Directive 1994 Election

Strategic Agents in place - refer previous communication

Target No 1 - standard orders

Target No 2 - African Christian Democratic Party

Brief - new party, formed recently to attract Christian votes

Danger - 1990 statistics

*23,603,000 Christians in large SA total 77%
319,000 Islam in larger SA only 1%*

*ACDP could attract large % of Christian votes
To enforce religious equality Islam must be stimulated refer
Kronberger 1935/234 parties already established
formed through multi-lines*

*Order - No direct contact! Phase in over five years refer
Five year plan. ACDP disinformation to be strategic leader to targeted - surveillance.
Infiltration authorised - Pro-parties to run media advertisement stimulation of
religious conscience.*

In 1995 already a reporter²³ exposed a plan (bankrolled by Muammar Gaddafi and other Arab leaders) to “Islamise South Africa” in order to achieve “economic cultural and finally, political unity”.

International Agreements

On the 25th of January 1995 President Mandella of South Africa signed an agreement²⁴ with Prime Minister Narasimha Rao of India. wherein the following was agreed:-

9 ²²Dated 22 March 1994, sent by fax No. 949 7304 at 9:54 a.m. from a Company called PRINTRIGHT by one, A Viljoen as a ‘Directive’ from National Intelligence Private Bag X87, Pretoria Tel 323 4133, Telegraphic Address NASVEIL

10 ²³ Cyril Madlala 21/10/1995,

11 ²⁴Treaty on the Principals of Interstate Relations and Co-operation Between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of India 25/1/1995.

RECOGNISING that they share the ideals of peace, democracy and secular governance;

The High Contracting Parties condemn all forms of hatred, violence, fundamentalism and religious extremism²⁵.

Bear in mind that these agreements form part of the law of South Africa²⁶.

Right Wing Religious Movements

In *the Journal of Theology For South Africa*²⁷, the Government's main reference periodical, Right Wing religious Movements were identified. These included

1. *Campus Crusade for Christ*
2. *Jimmy Swaggert Mission United Christian Action*
3. *Signposts*
4. *Bet-El group of Ministries*
5. *Christian Mission International*

All of them benign Evangelical movements that have absolutely no political agenda. What is characteristic of these organisations however, is that they preach a very Bible based message and are critical of Liberation Theology (a Theological standpoint that promotes Christ as the "first Communist Revolutionary and Freedom Fighter").²⁸

Ubuntu Is a very important state doctrine in South Africa. The Centre For Constitutional Analysis²⁹ said that :-

The promotion of Ubuntu will be a fundamental contribution towards building democracy. It also lies at the heart of the Reconstruction and Development Program. Giving people back their self-respect and dignity is to begin to reconstruct and develop society. Not to do so is to be destructive.

Constitutional Court Judgments

The Constitutional Court upheld a ruling that meant that the Bible does not form part of a church's laws in considering internal disputes in the church.³⁰ The High Court judge³¹ misrepresented what was argued and then refused to release the record. There was no hearing at the Constitutional Court despite the fact that 4 million people petitioned the Court.

Secular Humanism

12 ²⁵Ibid. Clause 6

13 ²⁶Section 231 (4)&(5) of the new Constitution of South Africa

14 ²⁷Vol 69, December 1989 - article written by Charles Villa Vicencio.

15 ²⁸See "The Struggle for the Church in South Africa" by Rachel Tingle ISBN 0 9513721 1 4

16 ²⁹Year 6 No 3 1995

17 ³⁰CT 42/96

18 ³¹Puckrin AJ

This is pertinently in line with the doctrines set out by the famous secular humanist John Dewey³² the father of modern progressive education and his accomplices who stated openly:-

There is no god and no soul. Hence, there are no needs for the props of traditional religion. With dogma and creed excluded, then immutable (unchangeable) truth is also dead and buried. There is no room for fixed natural law or permanent moral absolutes.

On this humanistic view Professor Harold J Berry³³ stated:-

The Humanist Manifesto states:

“Humanism.... does insist that the way to determine the existence of any and all realities is by means of intelligent inquiry and by the assessment of their relation to human needs”

This is situation ethics - that right and wrong depend on the situation. Everything is relative.

Under Relativist the concepts of truth and non-truth become blurred. As a consequence, people, once they accept relativism, by definition cannot know what the truth is. Instead, they can only guess as to the best course to follow. Thus it becomes easier to sell non-truth to such a society.

Secular Humanism is a closed system. As such it will eventually seek to eliminate alternative viewpoints. The secular state wants no competition in the arena of ideas. Furthermore, let there be no misunderstanding. Secular Humanists in key positions of leadership in government will do all they can to stamp out Biblical Christianity

Council of Foreign Relations

Samual Huntington (president of the **Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)**, **Trilateral Commission (TLC)** member - served as top dialogue to David Rockefeller) with fellow professor **Zbigniew Brzezinski** (KGB under cover agent) visit South Africa on a regular basis. In his lecture *“The Third Wave; Democratisation in the Late Twentieth Century”*³⁴ comprises a detailed dirty tricks manual for overthrowing governments and ushering in *a secular order which will fit in with the New World Order*. This is the order that Pik Both, George Bush and Nelson Mandella have already so well defined for us.

And the media plays along as **David Rockefeller** so succinctly admitted at the **Bilderbergers** 25th Meeting when he thanked the **New York Times, Washington Post, Time Magazine, Associated Press, Reuters, News Week, NBC/RCA, ABC**

19 ³²En Route to Global Occupation by Garry Allen page 60

20 ³³Secular Humanism by John Whitehead ISBN 0-8474-0843-4 page 15

21 ³⁴Rand Afrikaans University 17/09/81

and many more for keeping mum over the last 40 years of their clandestine planning for secular world governance:-

It would have been impossible for us to develop our plans for the world if we had been subject to the bright lights of publishing during these years.

In the last seven years of researching secret societies and the inevitable conspiracies such societies keep themselves busy with (otherwise why should they be secret), and especially in my research with Agricultural Unions and overseas advisors, researchers and authorities on the subject, all of it would be far too voluminous (even in condensed form) to include in anything under 300 pages) it has become crystal clear to me that the **onslaught against the rural community** is as simply as this:-

Overview of Onslaught on Rural Community

1. **Brainwash the community (under the cover of “Agricultural training”) into a new mind set - away from absolutes the belief in God and especially the adherence to the doctrine of “take heed that ye be not deceived’ into the secular humanist belief system called UBUNTU in the Southern African context. Hence the emergence of the Bible Case Precedent.³⁵**
2. **Should this fail, manoeuvre the farmer into a situation where he requires financing.**
3. **Present cheap financing through government agencies and entangle him in a lending instrument that is designed to force him to attend further brainwashing and thereby to ultimately control him entirely - always keeping him in debt and tied to the financiers who are forever *helping him to make a success through further ‘training.* (see extracts of Landbou Krediet Raad document below)**
4. **if the above does not succeed to then destroy his gearing ratios which will result in sequestration of his estate. (At this point they normally say to the rest - “see, he would not stick to the training’). He has then been displaced so that a successfully brainwashed subject can occupy the land - ready and willing to be used by the government in control. (see extracts of Land bank document below)**
5. **Should this fail - use paramilitary force (financed from abroad) that will launch terrorist strikes against such farmers under the cover of ‘robbery as the primary motive’ disarming them in the process and providing reasons for disarmament of the masses by legislation because it lends credence to the spurious notion thus created that *‘privately owned weapons cannot be successfully secured and are therefor ending up in the wrong hands - removed these licences and crime will decrease’***
6. **Expropriate land through legislation after disarmament thus minimising the chances of civil war (expropriation has always been the most classic catalyst for civil war).**

22 ³⁵ Case No CT 42/96 in the Constitutional Court of South Africa. In this case a ruling was upheld on appeal (no hearing was had) that amounted to the fact that churches can no longer use the Bible as authority in order to settle disciplinary matters. The Bible was effectively thrown out of church and the Courts were now able to dictate religious practice in churches without having to consider Biblical principals.

Sound far fetched? Let's look at the evidence accumulated (quite accidentally) in just a few months in a remote rural area in the North West of South Africa.

Transitional Local Council

First the **Transitional Local Council** (TLC) was softened up. This was done by involving them in training:-

Gouws Woods and Partners³⁶

Locally, the **Steinkopf Transitional Council** have already been the 'beneficiaries' of some training. This body, as anyone can identify, plays an important role in the set-up of things, so they too needed to be conditioned as soon as possible. The very first workshop is entitled "***Stereotype Reduction module***". The Course was presented by **Gouws Woods and Partners** '*Specialists in conflict intervention, human resource development and organisational transformation*'.

Here follows the course modules:-

6. *Stereotype reduction workshop*
7. *Affirmative action*
8. *Empowerment through communication*
9. *Conflict management*

Then the farming Community had to be subdued. In the area in question, this was important because the area has **enormous agricultural potential**³⁷ and extraordinary mineral wealth. What is more, it was formally under the **Tribal Areas Act** and therefore **was traditional under the control of Government structures**. Indeed, **it still is**, believe it or not - private ownership of even land that has been developed by the tenants as Irrigation Land³⁸ has still not been facilitated: -

Rural Development Corporation (Lanok)³⁹

Bear in mind also that I had an altercation with MI agents the day after our meeting with Tom De Wet in which I advised him of similar MI activity through Lanok as a front organisation (see inter alia the article 29th June on Lanok Rapport) wherein Lanok are engaged with exactly the same type of training under their "***Free to Grow***" course at Elim. The article describes how Lanok (Landelike Ontwikkelings Korporasie) which is largely funded by the Department of Housing, sets about

23 ³⁶operating out of 155 Loop Street, Cape Town, P O Box 16526 Vlaeberg 8010, Tel (021) 22 2970 Fax (021) 22 2934, They presented the following workshops :-

24 ³⁷See proposal accepted in principal by The African Project Development Facility - as subsidiary of the World Bank (International Bank For reconstruction and Development)

25 ³⁸The **Irrigation Act** precludes the existence of *Public Domain* (in the interest of Capitalism) in such instances

26 ³⁹Lanok operates out of their head office in Southern Paarl and is active by way of project offices in **Franshoek, Haarlem, Genadendal, Dysselsdorp, Zoar, Macassar and Henkries**. Directors include Dr. Low Alberts, Tom De Wet, P. D. Mc Ennery, G. S. Bosch, D. P Daniels and Dr. R. E. Van Der Ross

assisting small farmers to become agriculturally more successful by introducing them to a 4 week agricultural training course.

The course which was designed by **Alinda Nortje** over a 4 year period (i.e.. from 1994 to now), is presented by **Jonathan Martinus** and concentrates on the following:-

1. *Self image enhancement*
2. *Responsibility and initiative building*
3. *Change acceptance conditioning*
4. *Emotional training*
5. *Helping people to crawl out of their shells*
6. *Positive thinking and living*

-All classic Mind Control approach modules.

In **Lanok's** case the Executive Director **Tom De Wet's** response was to try and dismiss the notion as untrue instead of being concerned and wanting more information as would be expected from someone who is not involved in such activities themselves.

By way of subtly introducing itself to farmers normally by making representation to the **Local Transitional Council** in the area Lanok do this under the widely advertised Lanok Mission Statement which reads as follows:-

*"Service to and with communities through
integrated people orientated agricultural and rural
development
IN ORDER TO
improve the quality and standard of life of
especially the low income part of
the population
TO ACHIEVE
happy, self sustained communities*

*I COMMIT MYSELF TO:
fulfil our mission.
respect for the individual.
Strive after success.
Acceptance of CO-responsibility.
Integrity and ethical conduct as a way of life.
Open and honest communication.
Professional action orientated conduct.
positive thought.
Co-operation and humanity.
Pursue creativity and innovation."*

When arrived here I was asked by one of the farmers to represent him in the light of problems that had developed with **Lanok**. In short:-

1. Lanok **failed completely in their mission** to uplift the farming community,
2. In stead they drew up a series of **highly aggressive instruments of debt** (that is, after the debts were already accrued on the basis of the mission statements)
 - 2.1.I must point out here that the subsequent agreements were not at all in line with the basis upon which the loans were presented. The farmers owed money, they had to sign - besides the **Department of Agriculture** told them the agreements were ‘standard’ and they had nothing to worry about.
3. They proceeded to take **sessions on all the assets** of the farmers⁴⁰
4. They manoeuvred themselves into the position where **they became the only service provider in the whole area**⁴¹, as opposed to a farmer who was in the process of doing so and was ruthlessly squashed by Lanok.
5. An agreement was thrust upon the farmers that they **were not allowed to acquire any shares, assets or machinery without Lanok’s approval**⁴²
6. they took **sessions on all future crops and total control as to when the crops were established, harvested and marketed.**⁴³
 - 6.1.(including the **rental agreements** operative on the properties with the **Transitional Council**),⁴⁴
7. The interest **rates increased** until they eventually stand at **the top interest permissible under the Usury Act.**⁴⁵
8. Lanok **took over complete control of their farming operations** describing this as *“a prescribed works methodology for the successful management of Lucerne / vegetables”*.⁴⁶
 - 8.1.under this prescription the following was covered:-
 - 8.1.1. *Crop Establishment needs for the Successful Management of Lucerne / vegetables*
 - 8.1.2. *Maintenance actions*
 - 8.1.3. *Sprinkler Irrigation*

27 ⁴⁰(clause (a) Agreement signed 25/1/93)

28 ⁴¹(clause 6.1 agreement signed 11/1/93)

29 ⁴²(clause 4 (i) & (iii)).

30 ⁴³Clause 5 agreement signed 11/1/93

31 ⁴⁴Clause (b) 25/1/93

32 ⁴⁵Clause 3.3 Agreement signed 11 Feb 1998

33 ⁴⁶Clause 3 of the initial agreement signed at inception.

8.1.4. *Flood irrigation*

8.1.5. *Cutting actions*

8.1.6. *Fertilising*

8.1.7. *Sale of Lucerne and vegetables*

9. The model used was apparently **developed in Grootfontein**, which is hundreds of kilometres from the area and does not have the same conditions.
10. The **losses** were to say the least, nothing but **utterly ruthless in their persistence:-**
11. A farmer that used to live on the **R 3,500.00** per month that he made of his own accord (before the experts came to show him how to farm really successfully) was **granted R 527 per month by Lanok** to live which meant that **he had to take his children out of school!**
 - 11.1. Lanok made **several serious blunders** with crop establishment (in one case costing a farmer who was entirely debt free **R 64,000.00**) and then **refused to take responsibility** for this (contrary to the mission statement).
12. Eventually they were forced to leave the area by the **Provincial Government** leaving behind about **R 1,5 million rands of debt farmed up by them** - but on the names of the farmers they came to show how to farm successfully (not forgetting that they said they take full responsibility).
13. One farmer was left with absolutely nothing on his lands - the one that was wanting to develop a communally run service centre for his fellows.
14. **The Provincial Government** has now taken over the debts.
15. I briefed counsel and appointed an attorney to act under **Legal Aid** for two of the farmers in order to obtain title to the land under the Irrigation Act (something that the Transitional Council has been withholding from them through endless political manoeuvring, and to sue for damages.
16. In the mean time a highly aggressive and reasonably discreditation campaign has been waged against me with the other farmers through clandestine meetings wherein my investigations are attacked as spurious and the farmers I represent as stupid because they are closing doors for themselves on future assistance by asking me to represent them and supporting the investigations of the Commission I head up.

Shortly after this the **Department of Agriculture** produced a proposal for a **Service Centre** which **would be controlled by a hierarchy which left the farmers right at the bottom** after the **Department of Agriculture, the Transitional Council, the**

funders and the local community (who were benefiting from agricultural training).
The proposal suggests that:-

1. the farmers are *not ready to own and run such a center* (most had already bought their own implements before Lanok arrived and run them very successfully).
2. It was suggested that they **needed more finance from the Land Bank**,
3. that Lucerne must be planted,
4. that they were now destitute and in need of immediate help and training and
5. that *it was a severe blow to their chances at survival now that Lanok had left the area.*

At a meeting in Cape town I put pressure on Lanok about their activities. They said that they had **ceded the loans to the government**. They said that the government was not going to write the loans off. This proved to be a **blatant and highly manipulative lie** when I checked with **Members of the Provincial Government** about this

When I questioned them about **MI activity**, Mr. De Wet, instead of being concerned, dismissing the idea out of hand (that is, without having so much as seen the evidence), and denied it vehemently.

The very next day after the meeting however, I was followed into the staff toilets of a gas station in Swellendam by an **MI agent armed with a 9 mm Glock pistol equipped with a 6 inch silencer**. He was intent on shooting me so I was forced to knock him out and disarm him (I suppose 4 Dan's serve their purpose, even to sick beneficiaries of the training). Lanok have for some time now engaged in very cagey back room tactics and have resorted to the classic stone walling tactic used by persons under investigation who are trying to buy time to delay exposure.

A large brief to council exists on their activities and the matter has been handed to a well known firm of Human Rights attorneys in the Cape who will be litigating with Legal Aid from the state. The case is simplicity itself. Lanok failed to deliver according to it's mandate (which was heavily subsidised (well over 80%) by the **Department of Housing**) and are therefore not entitled to payment. The instrument of debt is therefore irrelevant to the litigation. What is relevant however, is the damages caused by Lanok. **In the case of one farmer alone the amount claimed for damages due to Lanok's activities is R 700,000.00.**

It was not long after this that **Skills for Africa** appeared on the scene.

Skills For Africa⁴⁷

34 ⁴⁷ *Skills for Africa operates out of Upington Tel. (054) 3312 370, Pretoria (012) 809 0337, Graskop (013) 767 1223 and Klerksdorp (018) 468 8195 - **all near MI field research units.** Enderstein operates from Laboria House on the Corner of Pniel and Compound streets in Kimberly Tel (0531) 881 523 P O Box X5012, E-mail Hjalmar @labournc.ncape.gov.ZA.*

On my return to Goodhouse in the Northern Cape recently, a group calling themselves **Skills for Africa**, funded by **the Department of Labour** gave a talk here as to how they are going to ‘help the local farming community to develop the necessary agricultural skills needed to fully utilise the new project by the Dept. of Agriculture’.

Typical of the type of front organisations that **Military Intelligence (MI)** use to brainwash people, they start off, not with agricultural training, but with a classic program of **Gradualist Sociological Conditioning**. I took some notes - this is the opening first few days of sessions:-

Life Skills

10. responsibility
11. self respect
12. stress management
13. leadership qualities
14. conflict management
15. communication
16. interactive workshop

The above has obviously got absolutely nothing to do with planting and harvesting crops but with Social Engineering instead.

Prior to the meeting, I asked the persons directly if they were not just an MI front organisation such as **Adult Education Consultants**⁴⁸ that were set up under **Dr. Johan Van Der Westhuizen** by **Tertius Delport** the MEC for Agriculture in the Cape, or the group under **Mc Sweeny** (using **Costallo** as the psychiatrist) that operated from Voortrekker Hoogte and used Warmbad just North of Goodhouse as a stage two training camp. I noted that their attitude was extremely negative, suspicious and almost aggressive toward me and that **Jan Zandberg from the Department of Agriculture** who arranged for their visit here found it difficult to hide how displeased he was that I was attending the meeting.

Present were Johan Potgieter (**Skills For Africa**) Jan Zanberg (Dept. of Agriculture) and Hjalmar Enderstein (**Training Advisor for the Department of Labour**).

The **Department of Labour** is also Closely linked to **Surplus Peoples Projects**, an International funded organisation which has cause tremendous strife in local communities, so much so that senior members of other Agricultural Unions are experiencing major problems with their activities⁴⁹.

First we must take a closer look at the **Department of Agriculture and it's aids**, You see it is here where the problem lies. I was told by a senior official of one of the leading Agricultural Unions in South Africa that those members of the Department that did not fall in with the minister of Agriculture's **Process** were simply replaced

35 ⁴⁸See Organisational diagram under Annexure "A" hereto

36 ⁴⁹See Organisational diagram under Annexure "A" hereto

under the **Affirmative Action Program** - or they could fall into line (promptly of course):- Let's look at what the **Minister's Process** is all about:-

Minister of Agriculture

When one considers what The **Minister of Agriculture**, Mr. Derek Hanekom (also referred to as the **Land Affairs Minister**) recently stated in a briefing to the media and the **Diplomatic Corps**⁵⁰, (shortly before the Rands crashed again) it is easy to identify where things are headed. This genius who insisted on the "*equitable access to land*" clause (an aggressively centralist anti- private ownership political doctrine) and caused the rand to fall 20% in one day (the day the Constitution with the clause intact passed through Parliament, has now caused another land slide in the rand - this '*man of vision*' said *inter alia*:-

1. *The government may soon be forced to **expropriate land**..... the recent attempt in Zimbabwe to forcibly expropriate **white owned land** had shown local landowners the there were much harsher programmes right on our doorstep.*
2. *Potentially **explosive legislation** will be table later this year aimed at resolving the issue of land ownership.*

Authors note:- Interesting wording considering the civil war type wave of farm murders afoot in South Africa since the elections in 1994

1. *Thirteen percent of South Africa's land fell into the category of **Tribal Land** that was administered and distributed by 'Traditional Authorities' and **the Government would not be awarding title deeds.***

In other words, farmers must be kept from acquiring title so that centralist government control can be maintained. The government will decide who gets access. Who better that someone who has a sword of Damocles in the form of huge loans (preferably to the government) hanging over his head. If most of your income goes to paying off loans - who do you work for - who tells you what to do - who owns you - who owns your land - who decides your future - who better you ingratiate yourself with - who will you then vote for?..

Let us take a look at who entered the scene next....

Agricultural Credit Board⁵¹

On the 8th and 9th of this month the local Department of Agriculture brought a team from the defunct **Agricultural Credit Board** to Henkries (about 20 km from Goodhouse) in order to finalise loan applications that a group of Goodhouse farmers had made during the time that they were operating.

37 ⁵⁰ as reported in the *Sunday Independent* of 15 February 1998

38 ⁵¹ Operating out of Opera Plaza Building, private Bag X 118, Pretoria 0001 Tel (012) 310 4911 fax 325 7099

It was in the light of the Lanok debacle that Mr. **Charles Cloete** asked me to **represent him** when talking to this organisation. He did not want to be caught again, and so he asked them to deal with me on his behalf rather. The **Agricultural Credit Board and the Department of Agriculture stubbornly refused to do so**, in stead they:-

1. **repeatedly approaching Mr Cloete directly** (completely ignoring his pleas for them to talk to me instead) and
2. **repeatedly attempted to get him to sign the loan application.**
3. In the mean time I was subjected to the most aggressive behaviour and ruthlessly provoked. The **Department of Agriculture played a leading role** in all of this.

It all started when I introduced myself as their legal adviser and told them that I am investigation MI style brainwashing techniques conducted under the cover of Agricultural Training through government affiliated organisation.

Instead of the concern one would expect from anyone who was not involved, I was again presented with:-

- a. **flat denial**, and
- b. a judgement that it was utter nonsense (without even so much as having heard of any of the evidence, never mind sight any).

These of course are the classic earmarks of those who are caught red handed:-

1. *Pretend your crimes do not exist,*
2. *Ignore the investigating officer,*
3. *Try to discredit him,*
4. *Proceed regardless.*
5. *Stonewall everything from then on*
6. *Buy as much time as you can.*

Now this is not at all surprising when one considers what they were trying to hide:-

A Completely unreasonable Instrument of Debt

I viewed the **Loan Application** and discovered that it constituted an **instrument of debt**. It irrevocably binds the applicant (borrower) *inter alia* to the following :-

1. That borrower, in the execution of his farming activities, **has to procure the advice** of the Advisory Service of the Agricultural Credit Board (lender).
2. That **he is bound to participate** in any 'nasorgaksie' (directly translated as 'after care action') of the lender.
3. That the farming operation **must be conducted** to the 'satisfaction of the Minister of Agriculture'.
4. That **he indemnifies** the lender, any of its employees or agents, the Minister of Agriculture, **the state** or any of its agents against any damage or loss of whatever nature whether directly or indirectly, that may have any relationship of whatever nature with the application or the lender.
5. Moreover, the borrower is expected to grant the lender the right to nevertheless **withdraw the assistance at any time** for any reason that the director of the Board may deem fit.

Whilst I was acting as the an independent **Cashlink Advisor for the Bank of New Zealand** in my capacity as the **CEO of a Corporate and Financial Planning Company in Sydney**, registered as a **Dealers Representative** on the **Sydney Stock Exchange** and a member of the **International Financial Planners Association**, I had never witnessed such outrageous chancery ever, not even from countries which have questionable financial status. Agreements such as these would be subject to heavy penalties in developed countries and in some cases be open to suits of *crimen injuria*.

When I pressed ahead with the process, save for signing the application, they wanted a loan repayment schedule from my client on a loan which had long since prescribed and should have been covered by the state in the first place.

All from an organisation which is regarded with disdain internationally for their highly questionable tactics and which was finally deregistered by an Act of Parliament.

The other farmer I represent, Mr B J Cloete, the one on who's farm I reside, was told that his loan was ***inexplicably turned down***. All the farmers had their loans managed *en masse* by the **Department of Agriculture**.

This was also the farmer that received a bill from the **Agricultural Credit Board** for money which was actually due and owing to **Lanok**. This meant that **there was a link between the two** and when I asked for further details **I received no reply**. The farmer however, continues to get the same bill.

Clark Cotton⁵²

Present at the meeting were members of the local **Department of Agriculture**⁵³ (who were drawing up the **Business Plans** for this highly questionable arrangement).

39 ⁵²Operating out of P O Box 524, Douglas, 8730 Tel (053) 581 0050, (053) 298 1832 Rep Pieter Dreyer.

Clark Cotton were also present as they agreed to handle the **Crop Sessions** required for the servicing of the loans. **Lonrho** who had visited the area an **Oranje Corporation** that were asked to get involved but were discouraged by the local **Department of Agriculture** were not present as alternative service providers and as far as I know were not notified by the local **Department of Agriculture** of the meeting.

During the drawing up of the Business Plan the **Land Bank of South Africa** was repeatedly suggested as the only viable alternative for **Crop Establishment finance**.

Land Bank⁵⁴

I viewed a recent **Land Bank** application which is also drafted as an instrument of debt, in letter form.:-

1. The document contains some 3 pages of terms and conditions such as would be contained in a **loan agreement**, and in fact constitutes an instrument of debt on the face of it.
2. It however, makes reference in bold letters to a **Promissory Note** that needs to signed prior to the loan being granted
3. The **Promissory Note** (which has the effect because of it's ranking as a **Note** and not 'Paper', of **Novating everything stated in the letter**) states the following:-
 - a. *I, the undersigned _____ ID No _____ promise to pay to the Land - and Agricultural Bank of South Africa at Visagie street 192, Pretoria, the sum of R_____ (_____) at an interest rate that the bank may from time to time establish and on such dates and terms as the bank may determine.*

Needless to say, this is the penultimate of thuggery. There can be nothing worse than this save for open robbery.

Well that just about puts the final nail in the coffin, doesn't it?

Surplus Peoples Projects (SPP).

This is the organisation that tried to displace 40,000 people from their traditional homeland in the Transkey to the banks of the Orange River in order to provide *a larger voters base for the ANC in the area*. One day I had an interesting contact with their agent for the area, one Sue Powell. I was discussing a proposed tourism development (with the aid of the African Project Development Facility - an organ of the World Bank) with a proposed beneficiary of the aid when the party of SPP was mistaken for some tourists which we approached for their comments (just as an impromptu field study of tourist preferences). Once I introduced myself to this party

40 ⁵³Operating out of the Old Mutual Building, P O Box 18 Springbok, Northern Cape, Tel (0251) 2135 Fx 22270

41 ⁵⁴Operating out of _____, Tel _____
rep _____

(consisting of SPP, the Transitional Regional Council, an employee of the Springbok tourist office and an independent consulting firm), and especially after they were told that I was not only heading up the development proposal but also investigating the manipulation thrust upon the local community I was treated to some rather frosty and extremely authoritarian and arrogant challenges like:-

Who said these people can develop here without the governments permission - this area falls under Act 9 1987 (previous dispensation's heavily centralist apartheid legislation)

This region controls tourism. Only 10 4X4 vehicles at time may pass through here (perpetuation of authoritarian control)

No Private ownership of property can ensue - Act 9 1987. And not even the opinions of Drs. of law would sway her stance

Irrigation Act

The fact is that the Irrigation Act gives effect to the limits imposed on the doctrine of public domain in Capitalist states in that it provides for title to ensue to whoever developed the land for irrigation. When I informed her of this she said "but the Department of Agriculture developed this land - they therefor have control. This is true with regards to all the new farmers under the new development but not the previous farmers. However, she let the cat out the bag on that strategy. That explains why the Dept of Agriculture want to prevent a private service center and wish to have control of such a center themselves. The plot is clear - keep farmers broke and indebted, subservient and the beneficiaries of their help with no prospect of ownership only an endless perpetuation of manipulation - create a group of Robots - this has so far been quite successful under the previous regime - why not now.

Just across the boarder lies a private farm. There is absolutely no comparison. There is vast agricultural progress afoot there whereas here there is nothing save for the scant little plots built up by the previously (and still) disadvantaged.

SPP went so far to tell a lady renting a property near the punt not to sell wood to passing tourists. In other words - you may only exploit opportunities if we say so.

SPP were there to have a meeting for Tourist Development. However, the farmers on who's land this was to take place were excluded from the meeting. The meeting was held with members of the community who had established a reputation as trouble causer's and comprised the town drunks.

Political parties and various Agricultural Unions and organisations all have major complaints about SPP deliberately causing conflict in communities.

When one researches where some of SPP's funding comes from, do not be surprised if you come across **Ambrossas Bank** in the South of France (a Jesuit front Organisation).

Jesuit Oath

The Jesuit Oath as published by Jack T Chick⁵⁵ in the revelation of ex Jesuit priest Alberto Riviera⁵⁶, makes no bones about their aims. In summary they are as follows:-

1. *Select a peaceful and self sustaining community*
2. *Cause divisions, conflict and war in the area*
3. *Finance both sides of the conflict if possible*
4. *See the economy, society and infrastructure destroyed*
5. *Enter the scene openly now offering solutions for peace and finance for reconstruction and development*
6. *Brainwash the community into a new mind set*
7. *Now you control them socially, economically and strategically.*
8. *Enjoy the profits*

This is the age old Machiavellian doctrine of *Ordo Ab Chao* (also the motto of 33rd degree Free Masons) - Order out of Chaos.

Brainwashing through the local church

This process is discussed in depth over 1, 642 pages of court record in the Bible case⁵⁷ quoted earlier. I shall just attach here an organisational diagram that should cast some condensed light on the topic.

In this case, the local minister was replaced through a slandering campaign and replaced with what a well brainwashed model who preaches 'text book' sermons designed to condition his congregation into 'a new enlightenment'. The teaching has strong Liberal Theology (Higher Criticism, Geo Social Biblical Hermeneutics etc.) leanings, which are of course aimed at secular encapsulement.

There is so much more that can be included here, but time is not available.

Instead, I shall add hereto, some extracts of documents that may shed further light on the topic. I think however, what is contained herein so far should clearly establish the allegation beyond reasonable doubt to anyone with a modicum of common sense and even slight powers of deduction. A Bibliography covering the topic which was built up over the last seven years comprises some 30 pages of books on it's own. It would be a massive task to quote exhaustively on the issue and that is why this report is by way of a summary only.

Current plans to Stifle this report

However, what might very well prove to be the best indicator that I had hit the nail on the head right into a can of worms whilst investigating this latest issue is the reaction I got:-

42 ⁵⁵The Engineer Corps from Hell by Edwin A Sherman page 118 - JTC Publications P O Box 662 Chino Calif. 91708-0662 USA

43 ⁵⁶ex Bishop San Lorenzo Spain ID 107048 1967. Contact A I C Box 31340 LA Calif. USA

44 ⁵⁷CT 42/96 Constitutional Court of South Africa

A sniper from a South African Infantry Battalion who is from time to time used by both Military Intelligence (MI) and National Intelligence in operations to 'neutralise' persons who pose a threat to National Security. Said sniper is one of three snipers still using 7,62 mm (308 calibre) rifles. He is also adept at using long range tranquilliser dart equipment. Said sniper lives near Poffadder in the Northern Cape and from time to time works for the organisation which is installing the Dept. of Agriculture funded Irrigation Pipeline in Goodhouse. Said sniper was asked to *obtain the whereabouts of Izak Labuschagne and neutralise him*. The NI fax he was shown reflected a 'sper datum' of 25 - 30th October 1998. Sniper said he would let them know. Sniper also indicated that some judge who was operating for (NI) was exposed due to my activities and that this was the reason I had become a problem for NI.. It also appears that my wife's continued persistence with the problem is further aggravating the situation. Said sniper and I had met before I left for Cape Town and had good in depth conversation. He immediately sought me out on my return and gave me the information related above.

Satanic Church in South Africa

Konnie Brand who is a lady operating a centre just outside Pretoria to assist victims of the **Satanic Church in South Africa** (SCRSA) told me that certain high ranking politicians and NI members were very prominent in the SCRSA.

I also have details of high ranking politicians in a part of the MK Ultra program which relies heavily on persons recruited through the SCRSA.

The continuation of the Bulgarian case⁵⁸ is set down for 28 - 30th October 1998. Bear in mind that the tape I gave Adv. Nel is to be revealed at this time. Also bear in mind that one of the Bulgarians were framed, the one who was financing Countess Violetta De Freys's project to create a Bulgarian Christian centre in order to counteract the strong SCRSA influence under Bulgarians here. Remember also that it was Bulgaria that trained up many of the political leaders of today during their "struggle" and that the training was communist based and highly anti-Christian. Most important of all, the training was designed by the KGB and presented under extremely high levels of SAT (Social Automation Technology).

In order to flush me out an audacious Taxation hearing⁵⁹ has been set down for the second week in October wherein a claim is made against the yacht my wife and I use as our home.

From the Satanic Calendar⁶⁰ the time frame 22 - 30th October reads as follows:-

October

22nd - 29th - Sacrifice preparation. Kidnapping, holding and ceremonial preparation of person for human sacrifice.

45 ⁵⁸Recently investigated by this commission involving police corruption and the stifling of evidence about that by a Magistrate and a Judge

46 ⁵⁹Case 195/93 Durban High Court.

47 ⁶⁰as set out by Writeway Literary Associates

28th - Satanist **High Unholy Day**. Related to Halloween. Human sacrifices.

29th Da Muer ritual. Female human sacrifice.

30th - Satanist High Unholy Day. Human Sacrifice

31st - **All Hallow's Eve**. One of the most important events of the year. Attempts are made to break the bonds holding closed the doors of the underworld. Blood and sexual rituals. Animal and/or human sacrifice, male or female.

I doubt that I need to elaborate, what with the Hallows v Sweet Waters case, and the other host of 'coincidences' in the picture, such as, for example, that **the Bulgarian Syndicate Case** is set down for hearing on the 28th, 29th and 30th of October. With regards to the Sweet waters Case, an audacious Taxation hearing (of some R 144,000. (very significant Masonic figure)) aimed at denuding me of the yacht, has been set down for the 21st of October, the day after the "Deadline (pardon the pun)" in order to flush me out

No doubt, the fact that the activities of National Intelligence and Military Intelligence as they dovetail with inter alia the farm murders and Rural Brainwashing as they are being identified here poses a big enough threat to go to great lengths in order to stifle exposure.

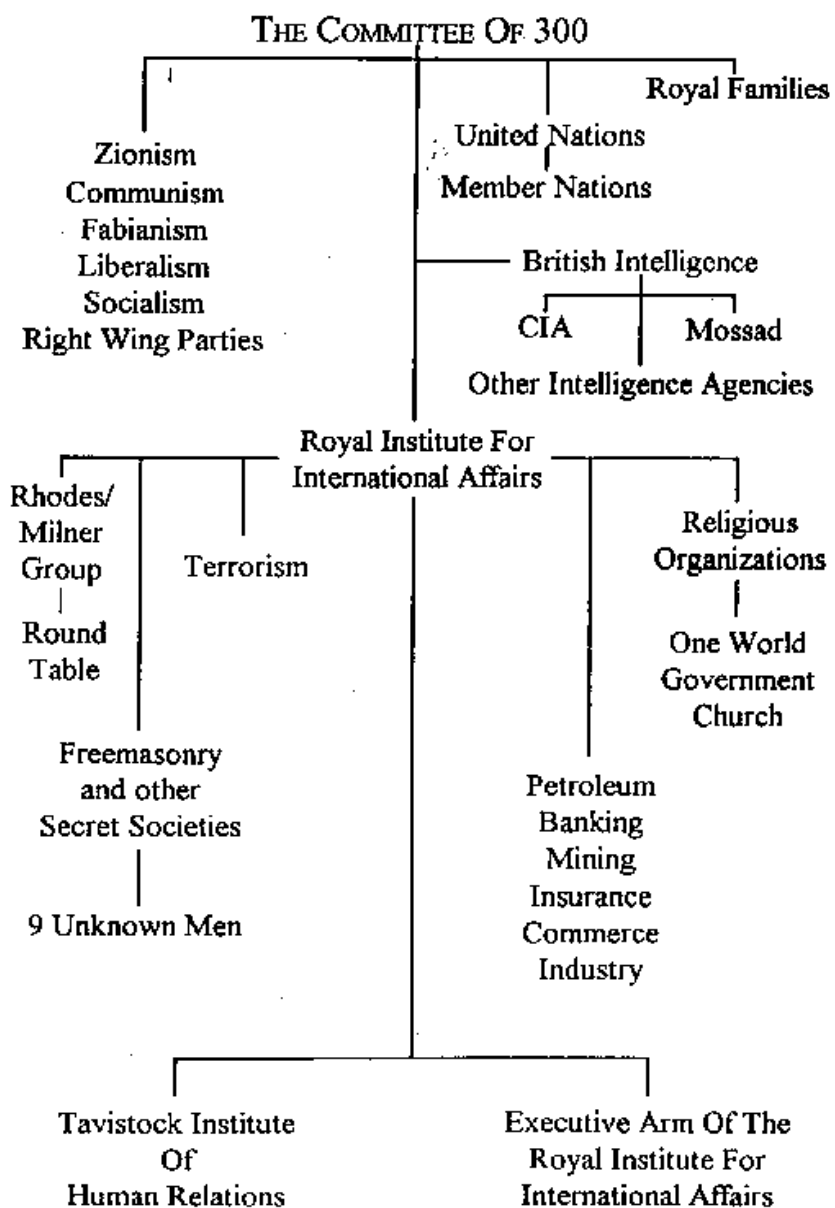
SUMMARY

One would have to be part of the lunatic fringe to believe that all this is coincidence, or have immense faith in improbabilities - all of which could impossibly escape the impression that extraordinary lengths are being gone to cover up the plot.

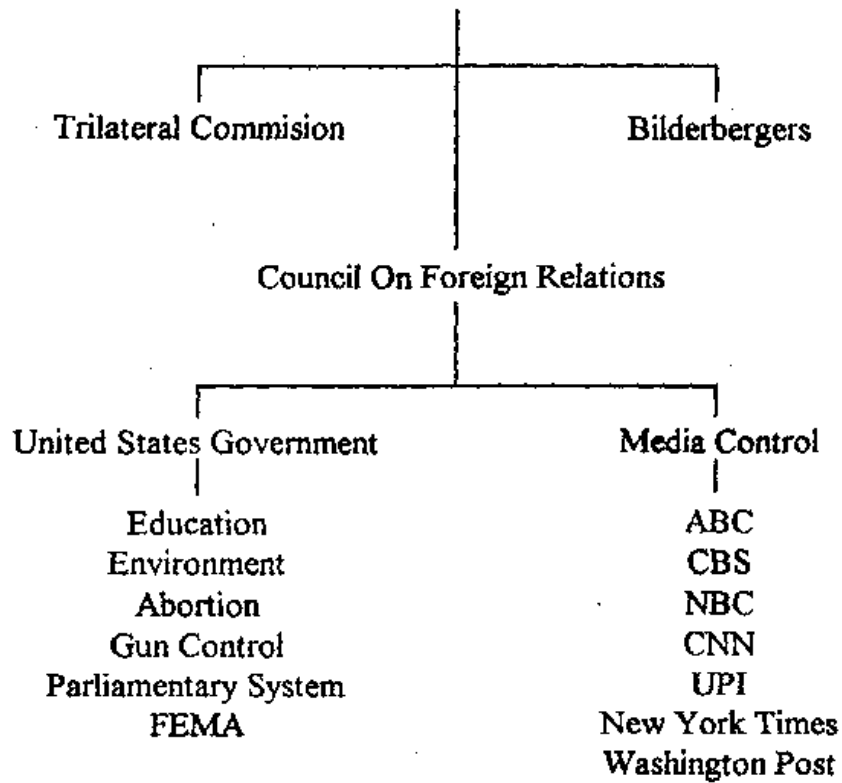
These farmers have been had in a way that I have never witnessed before, or ever thought I would. It is a nightmare of absolutely frightening proportions. Enough to make anyone acutely outraged.

The question is - what should be done about this, and is there anyone not too numbed by **The Process** out there that WILL do something about this.

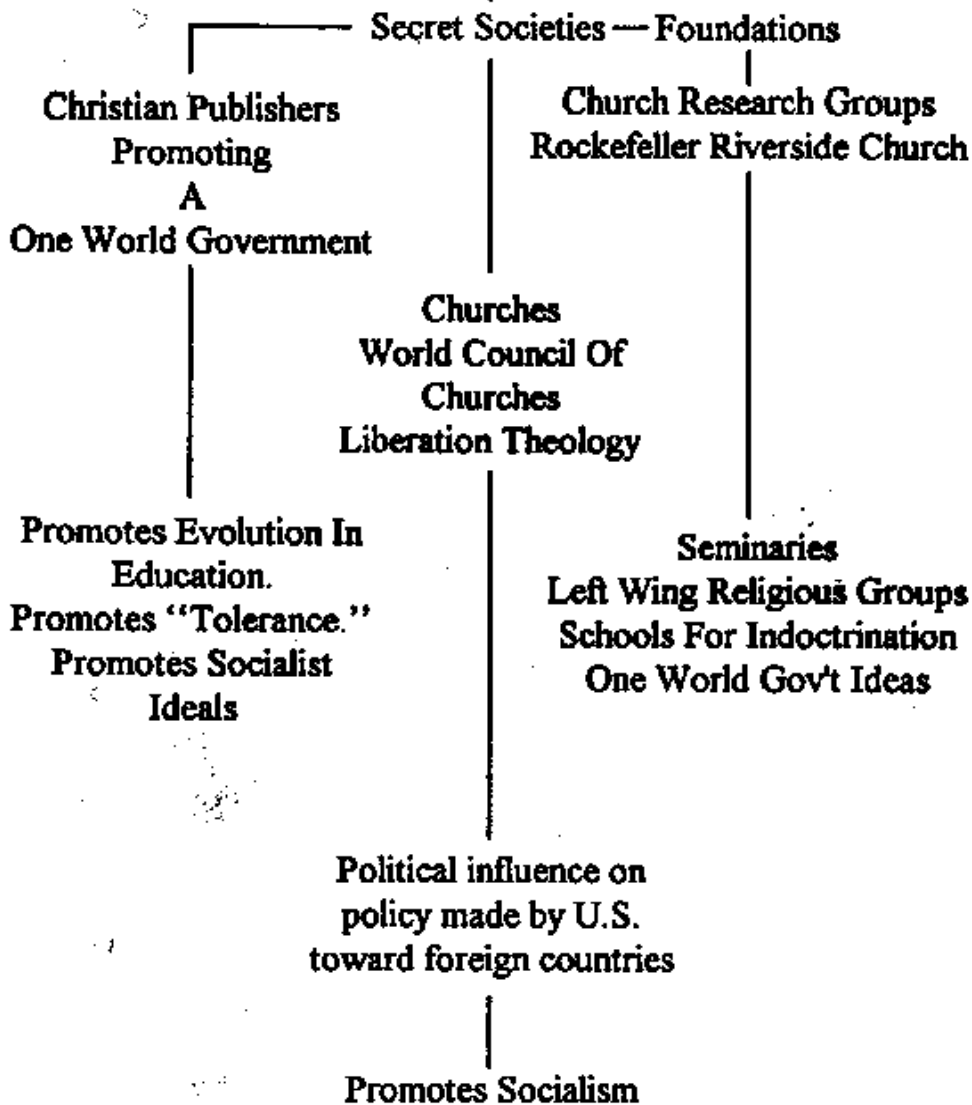
As for me, the best weapon is the pen - in today's terms - the Internet. **This Commission will be instrumental in designing ways to counteract this onslaught.**



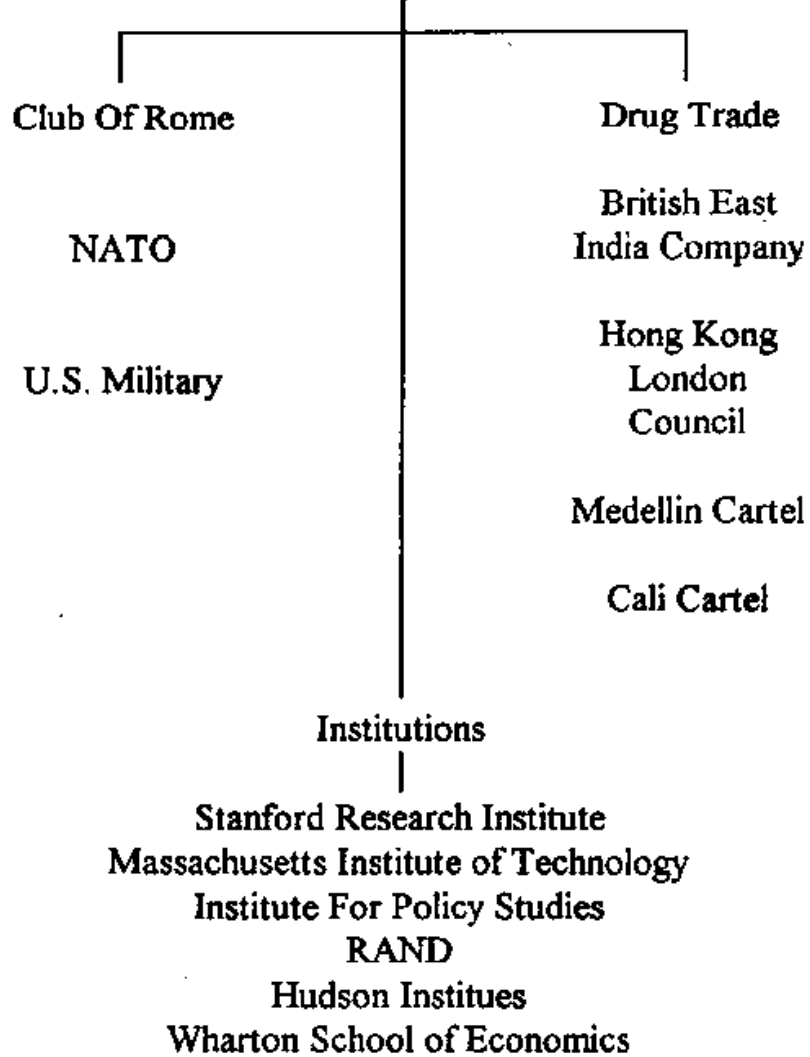
EXECUTIVE ARM OF THE
ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



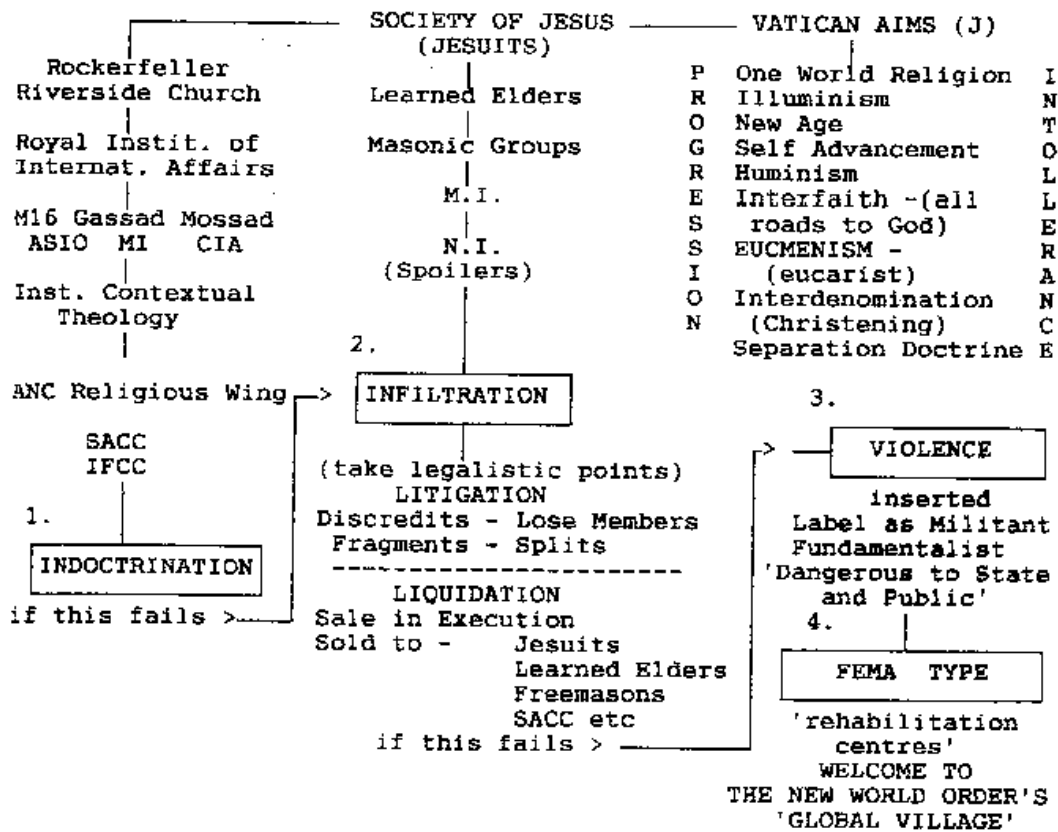
**ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WITH
MI6 AND CIA**



TAVISTOCK INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RELATIONS

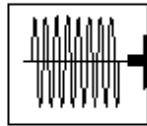


**INFILTRATION TECHNIQUES
INTO SOUTH AFRICAN CHURCHES**

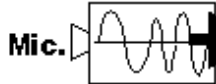


*** REMEMBER: THIS WAS DO-ABLE IN 1974 !**

Steady tone, near the high end of the hearing range, say, 15,000 Hz

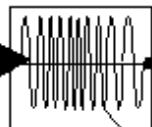


Hypnotist's Voice, varying from, say, 300 Hz to 4,000 Hz



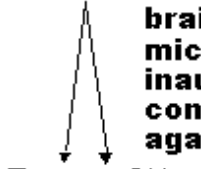
FREQUENCY MODULATOR, VOICE CONTROLS FREQ.

Output is now more or less a steady tone, like tinnitus, but with hypnosis embedded.



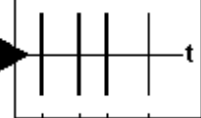
Curve below is magnified to show how the FM-voice controls the timing of the transmitter's pulses.

Each vertical line is one short pulse of microwave signal at a frequency to which the human brain is sensitive . . . then



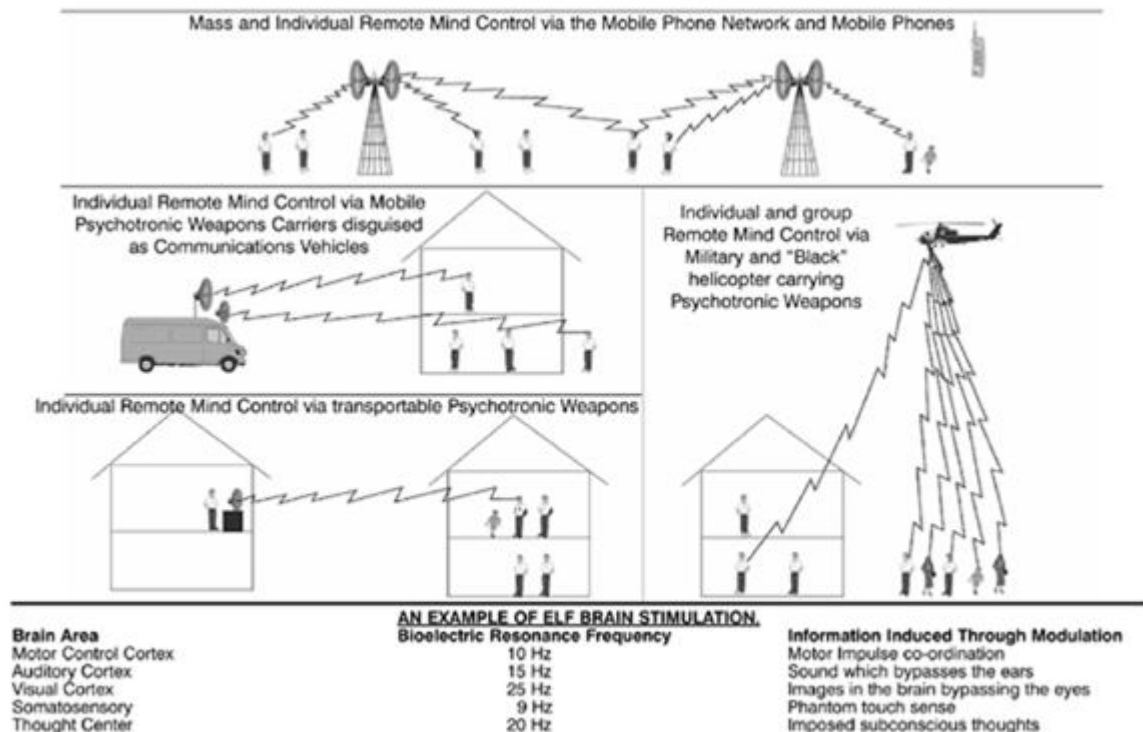
brain converts the train of microwave pulses back to inaudible voice; there is no conscious defense possible against the hypnosis.

Transmitter

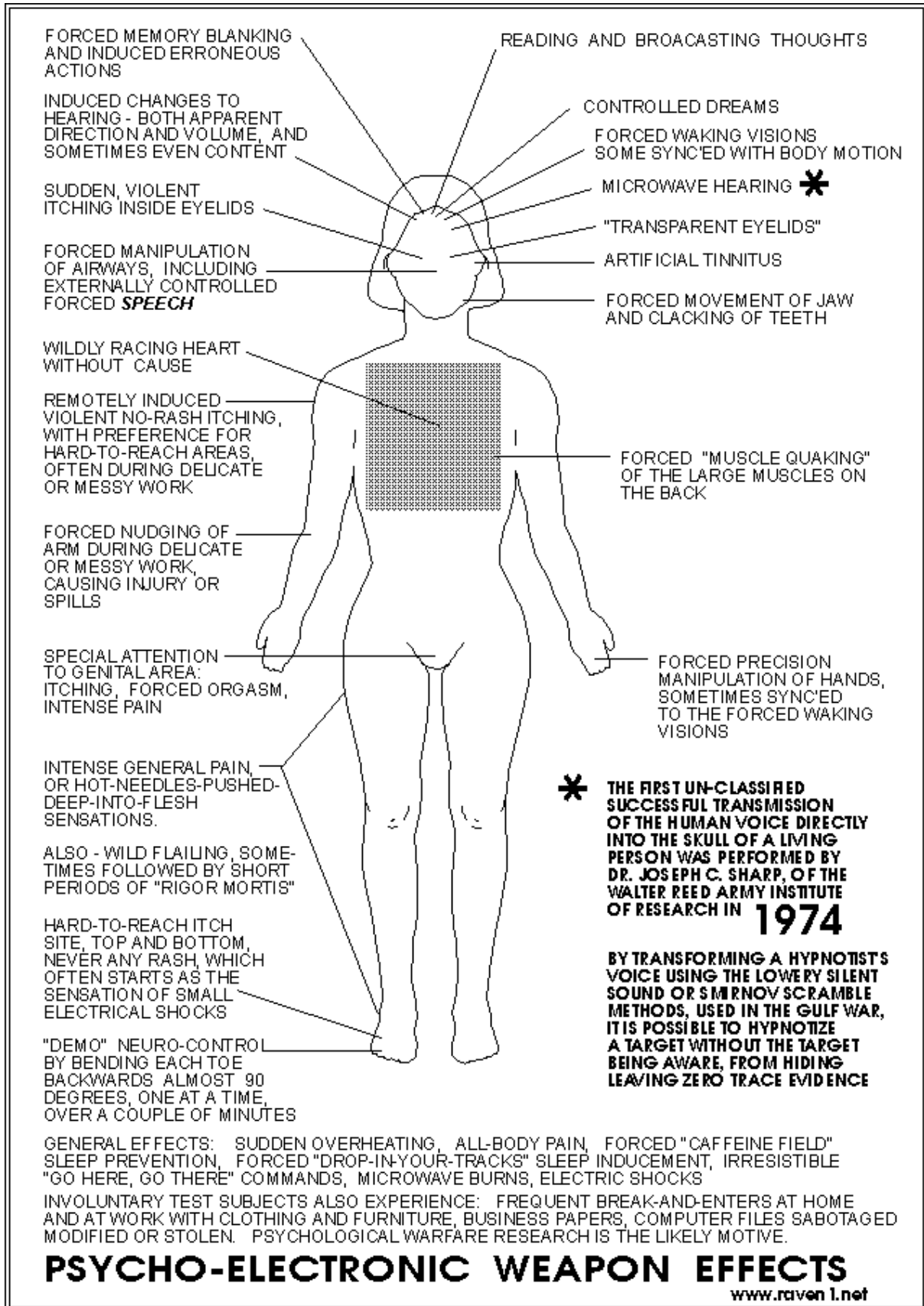


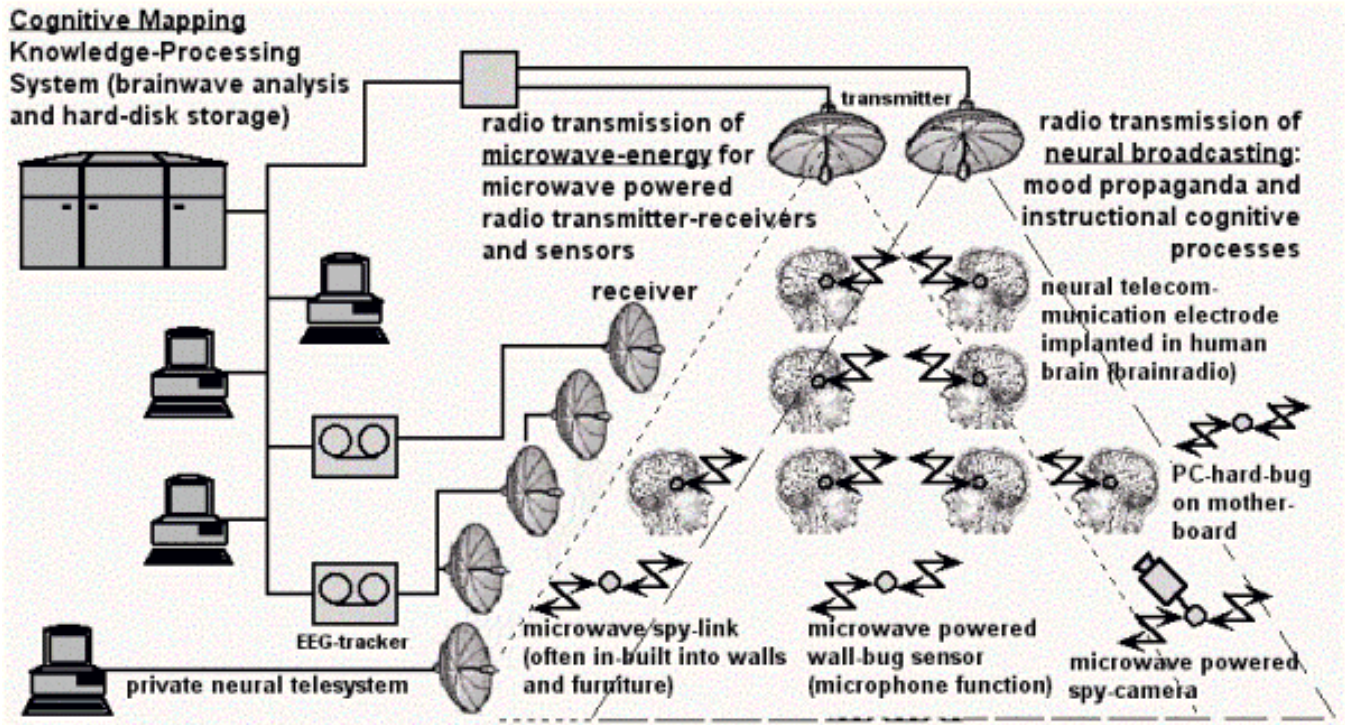
Timing of each microwave pulse is controlled by each down-slope crossing of the voice wave (Sharp's original 1974 method).

HOW SILENT (CONVERTED-TO-VOICE-FM) HYPNOSIS CAN BE TRANSMITTED USING A VOICE FREQUENCY MODULATOR TO GENERATE THE "VOICE", THEN PULSED-MICROWAVE VOICE-TO-SKULL FOR DISTANCE AND COVER
<http://www.raven1.net/hypno2s.gif> Mar 21/00

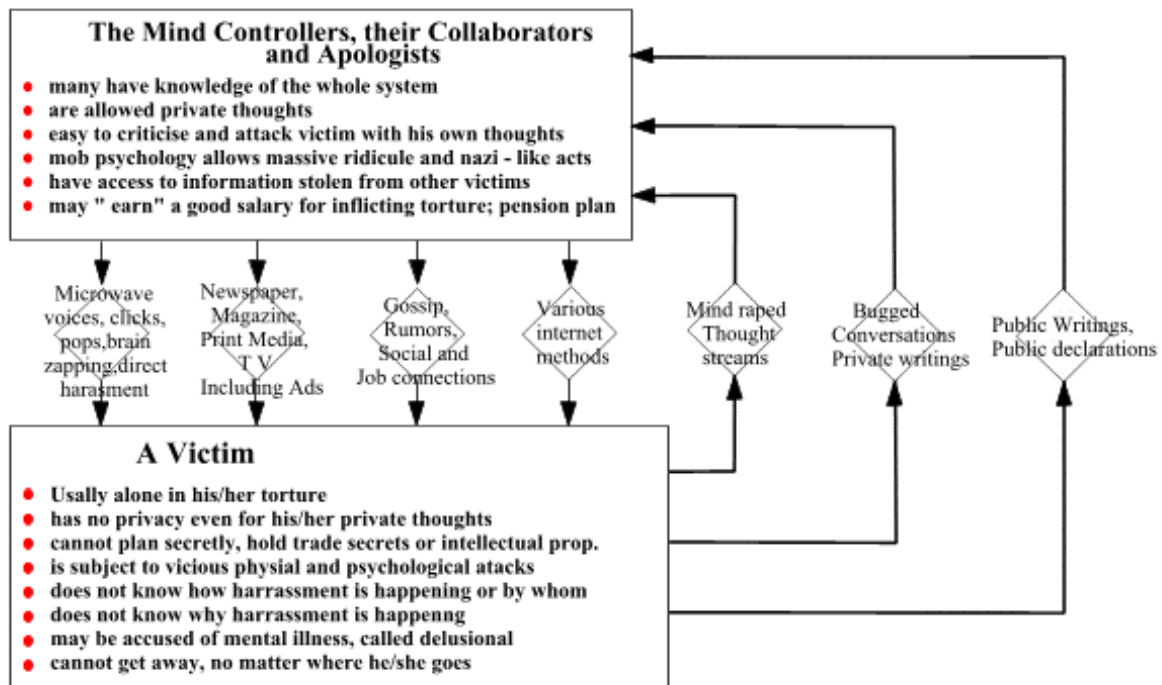


ORWELL'S 1984 IS HERE..... NOW!





Mind Control Information Feedback Paths: Disparity and Repression



Attacks are pervasive but subtle

The attacks against churches and individuals is pervasive and so subtle that it hardly attracts any attention.

- ü The St. John's Apostolic Faith Mission is under similar attack.
- ü On Sunday Night I will be ministering in a church in Chatsworth under similar attack.
- ü In the Cape a Congregationalist groups is under the same treatment.

Methodology

A very clear message is out my brothers and sisters:- You either join Ubuntu , fall in line with state policy or we will get you and this is how:-

- 1. First we try to indoctrinate you through various techniques including VLISF (Very Low Infra Sound Frequency)*
- 2. If that fails, we will place you under surveillance, infiltrate you and then destroy you through litigation which you will loose because you are outside state policy.*
- 3. If that fails, we will incarcerate you under the Hate Crimes statistic clauses, FEMA regulations or some other International Instrument.*

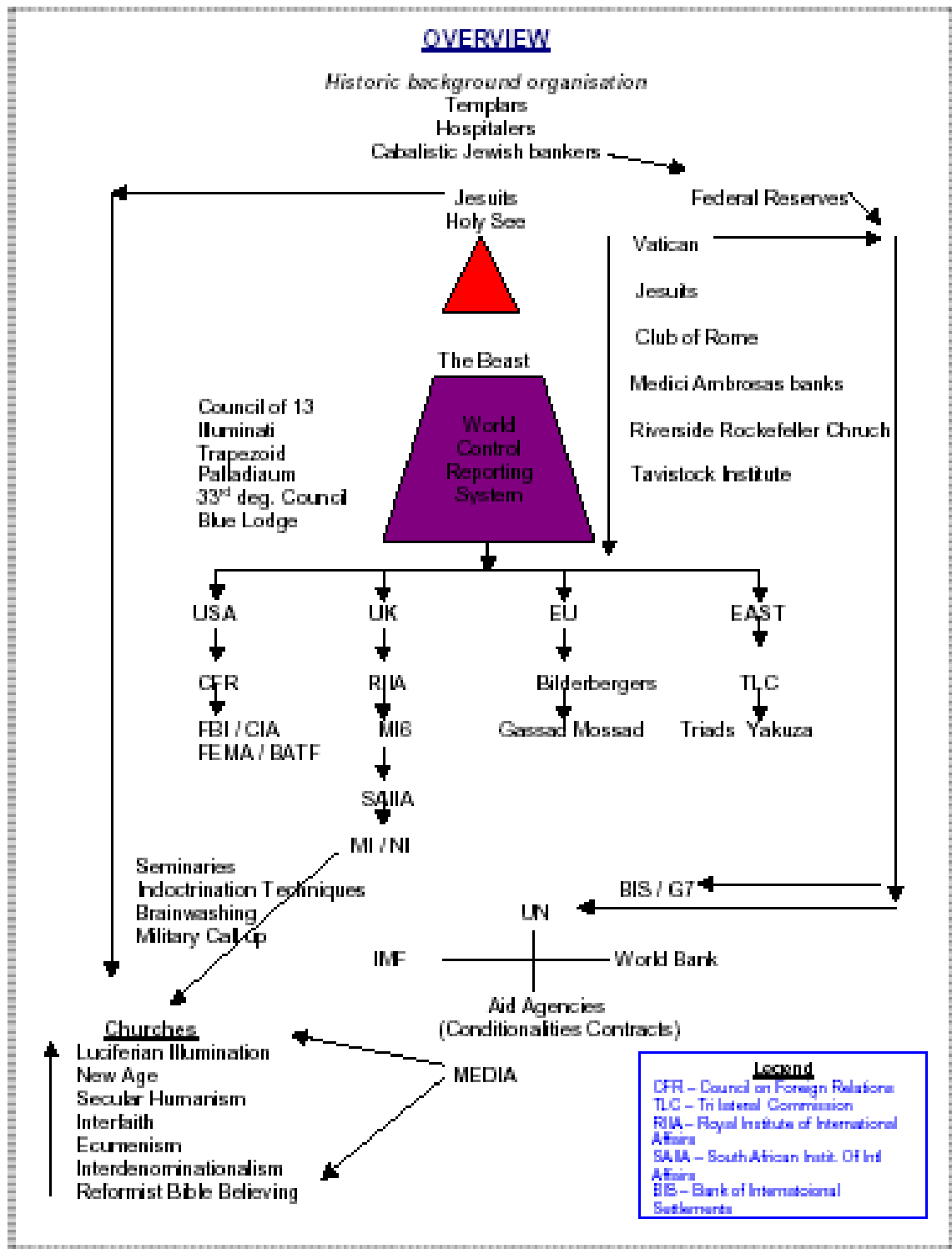
Organiational structures

The organizational structures are immense. Overleaf is a one page summary of the main organizations employed in this and various other campaigns.

A map setting out the targets and strategic methodology used to change the spiritual mindset of believers follows.

Dr. John Coleman has gone into more detail with individual organizations.

OVERVIEW



CHAPTERS STIL TO BE COMPIETEDS

Details of the Application for land that was stifled in the last litigation are available for those who would like to read through hundreds of pages of litigation, legal opinions, evidence affidavits and the like. For details of this the author needs to be contacted personally on +27 31 731 5678 25

There are various chapters not yet covered in this book. I insert them here because it will give an overview of the situation and what is yet to come.

WARNING RE DISCREDITATION CAMPAGN – REFER HEADING

LAND REFORM IN THE PREVIOUS DISPENSATION

**REASONS –AFRICAN HERITAGE OF TRIBAL TENSIONS DIVISIONS
COMMUTED TO NEW DISPENSATION**

CURRENT STATUS QUO

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR IT TO WORK

CURRENT ANTI GOVERNMENT CLIMATE

REASONS

POLITICAL MANIPULATION OF VOTE

INCAPACITY WITHOUT MENTORING AND REFORM

AGENTS

AID AGENCY SCAMS

The need to suppress agri south of the equator

Inter-dependence Africa not ready to wield force – too aggressive

The reason why the PWG leaders are in power and being kept there

Building the tower of Babel

Zim had to be stifled let the old dog do it for us

CORRUPTION

RESULTS - POVERTY

VICTIMS

RESISTANCE TO PROPER MANAGEMENT BUY OUTS

REACTION AGAINST EXISTING FARMERS

DESTRUCTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMERS

ATTACK AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS

TAU book on property rights

LAND TENURE REFORM

WHAT THE DEAL REALLY WAS

LAND CLAIMS AND FIRES IN DEEDS OFFICES

FARM MURDERS

MANIPULATION OF LAND PRICES

MANIPULATION OF PRODUCE PRICES

Gun laws

Attack against white culture through media schools and laws

Attack against beliefs

EMERGENCE OF GOVERNMENT AGENTS AND FINANCING CABALS

THE GOVERNMENT BOARDS

AFRGRI VERUS AFRIBEE ETC

DIVIDED COMMERCIAL FARMERS EVEN AFRIKANERS

The far left and the far right

Zimbabwe scenario

Swaziland Scenario

South Africa Case studies

Makhatini Flats

Giyani

Rus de Winter

Dr. Phillip Du Toits Book

The African renaissance attitude

Racism

Exploitation of west

Where does it work and why

Zim farmers in other countries

CASE STUDY - GOODHOUSE

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Persecution of author

SOME BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The following are a selection of papers that should add some perspective. By now you should be able to identify how the issues are masked, distorted and twisted in some of these masterpieces of propaganda. You realize by now I hope, that the strategies exposed by such an open minded and perspective laden approach, could impossibly have been concocted by the current government. If you had the time to look at the documents disseminated by the South African Institute of International Affairs, you will find the unmistakable stamp of the Jesuit run Tavistock Institute everywhere. One must know one's enemy in more ways than one.

Know who your enemies are

SA land redistribution too slow

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN, 13 September 2002

Opposition leader tells government to speed up land reform in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN: South African main opposition leader Tony Leon has made an urgent call for the process of land reform to be speeded up.

The Democratic Alliance leader says land redistribution is proceeding far too slowly.

Leon says 1,5 million hectares of state-owned land is immediately available for redistribution and only 50 000 hectares has been handed over so far this year.

Another opposition leader Marthinus van Schalkwyk last week appealed to farmers to co-operate with South African authorities to ensure the success of land reform policies.

Van Schalkwyk said a project would be started in the Western Cape province to help speed up the process.

LAND REFORMS DREAM SHATTER AS COFFERS RUN DRY

African Eye News Service (Nelspruit)

April 15, 2003

Posted to the web April 15, 2003

By Sizwe Samayende
Witbank, South Africa

Land and agriculture minister Thoko Didiza's dream to create a multitude of competitive black commercial farmers has turned into a nightmare after land reform coffers ran dry last year.

Disillusioned blacks seeking land, and white farmers hoping to sell it to them, have lost confidence in Didiza's Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) programme.

In Mpumalanga they complain that they've waited for more than two years for money from land affairs so that they can enter land transactions.

There are rising fears among the landless that impatient white farmers may instead resort to selling their farms to individuals for quick cash, a move that would plunge land redistribution into further crisis.

"I've been watching my farm deteriorating for two years now," said Boetie du Toit, a tobacco and crop farmer who decided to sell his 1 720 ha Blaauwpoort property in Witbank to 27 families.

"The people have done all the paperwork but there's no money. I've become bankrupt myself because the farm which brought me R1, 3-million turnover a year is unused," Du Toit explained. "I was told to stop farming after the people showed interest to buy my farm and the department promised to sort out payments within a few weeks, Instead, it's been two years now." LRAD is Didiza's brainchild, which, she said, would transfer 30% of South Africa's arable land to blacks in 15 years after its launch in 2001.

She said at the time that the project would create a class of black agricultural entrepreneurs while at the same time boosting the economy and food security in impoverished rural areas.

She did not, it seems, expect that under-budgeting would shatter her dream.

Only R50-million was allocated for LRAD for the country's nine provinces in the financial year 2002/2003, while a single project in Mpumalanga's Lydenburg region, for example, cost about R20-million.

The Land Bank's regional head office in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga, had 28 outstanding projects worth R42-million by June last year and more applications continue to stream in.

Land Affairs spokesman Abbey Makoe has declined for two weeks to answer questions about the lack of funds, which threaten to cripple land reform efforts.

Didiza's office sent a memorandum to the Land Bank, a funding agency for LRAD, about three weeks ago instructing them to continue accepting LRAD applications but not to process them until further notice.

Land Bank spokesman Herman Moeketsi also declined for two weeks to answer questions that would shed light on how many applications have been lodged nationally.

"We're hopeless and tired of empty promises," said Frans Hlapi, a spokesman for New Life Church Couples, which wants to buy Du Toit's Blaauwpoort farm.

"We might lose that farm and worst of all it's unused. This is not good for both us and the landowner," Hlapi said.

Consultants have also entered the fray claiming that they have not been paid for business planning and other facilitation work.

Michelle Burnes, the owner of Season 25 in Witbank, said her company was spending money helping 465 land applicants with no guarantee of getting it back.

"We've worked on 10 projects for which we've not been paid. Officials (in land affairs and at the Land Bank] have had no decency whatsoever of telling us what's going on," Burnes said. "We're left high and dry and might as well close down." Policy think tank organisations such as the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa) say financial constraints in land reform will persist unless land affairs' budget is increased.

Idasa notes in a critical report that there was very little scope for land reform to alleviate poverty because the national budget allocation for land affairs has been decreasing.

The national budget allocation for land affairs has, for example, decreased from 0,37 % in 2001/2002 financial year to 0,33% in 2002/2003.

Matthews Dladla, the chairman of Emnotfweni Community Property Association in Witbank, said LRAD's problems made the government's black economic empowerment policy unachievable.

"It seems economic empowerment works for the wealthy. Next year is election time and how are we going to vote for this government again?" Dladla said. - ECN-African Eye News Service

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DEMOCRACY AND PROPERTY RIGHTS IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE LAND ISSUE

Economic Reform Today Democracy and Property Rights in South Africa: The Land Issue

by Louise Tager

Louise Tager is executive director of the Law Review Project.

For the past three centuries, black South Africans have been excluded from political participation and systematically dispossessed of their land, through legal prohibitions, expropriation and forced removals. In just a few short months, however, blacks will be permitted to vote in parliamentary elections being conducted as part of South Africa's historic transition to democracy. Based on an interim constitution adopted by the governing National Party and the African National Congress (ANC), the elections mark a major step in giving blacks full political and economic rights.

The Bill of Rights contained in the new constitution grants every South African the right to own and sell land, a measure that will go even further in the economic empowerment of South Africa's black entrepreneurs and in their integration into the formal economy. Apart from the right to vote, land is the single most important issue in South Africa today. The ANC's Secretary General, Cyril Ramaphosa, said recently that "without land the people of South Africa will have no country." The terms "landlessness" and "land hunger" may sound very emotive, but they give expression to the innermost feelings of South Africa's black majority.

Land, Reform and Democracy

As South Africa moves toward democracy, land reform has to be part of any serious effort to reform the economy and move it toward a market system. It is a crucial factor in establishing stability in the country's political process.

The right to own land is a fundamental right in a market-driven economy. When people own a piece of land, they have

security, not only security of tenure but also security in the form of collateral that can be relied on to raise loans. Land is an asset that usually appreciates in value, providing capital growth for the owner. In other words, land ownership serves as the capital base from which people can uplift themselves economically.

In South Africa, land ownership reflects the country's closed economic system and has been inextricably linked with apartheid. Many people, both in and outside of South Africa, have long believed that the South African economy is free and open. The truth is, however, that the apartheid system, with its excessive restrictions and controls, has totally contradicted an open economic system.

South Africa's system can best be described as monopoly capitalism, because it enabled a privileged class, namely whites, to operate in a legally protected environment. They enjoyed all the benefits of capitalism without competition from the majority of South Africans, who were excluded by law from participating in the economy. In many other respects, South Africa has had a system of national socialism, where the state controlled all public transport, telephones, air waves, electricity and so on.

The Landless Majority

South African land laws were examples of social engineering of the very worst kind. The statutory prohibitions imposed on black South Africans' right to own land had far-reaching consequences, which were ignored by those intent on pursuing the ideology of white domination. Instead of reflecting society's needs and responding to those needs, these laws imposed an ideology supported by only a fraction of the people. For the vast majority of South Africans, these laws oppressed, discriminated, restricted and controlled their access to economic opportunity. South Africa's land ownership system centered on the 1913 Native Land Act, which later became known as simply the Land Act. The Act, the first law in the twentieth century to create group areas, declared that the whole of South Africa would be exclusively for white South Africans, with the proviso that certain "scheduled areas" would be kept in trust solely for the welfare and benefit of black South Africans. The scheduled areas comprised approximately

13% of total land area and were mainly occupied by tribal communities. In later years, "homelands" were created out of these areas, which were expected to become the permanent abode for all black South Africans.

One of the Land Act's key effects was that, although millions of blacks lived in urban areas, they could not own land in them. In later years, other urban area laws curtailed the right of blacks to occupy property without permits. The notorious influx control law, for example, limited freedom of movement through a system of passes. This system became ever harsher under apartheid. Blacks were treated as temporary sojourners, forced to live in residential areas called locations (later called townships, such as Soweto, Mamelodi, Katlehong and hundreds of others throughout South Africa), which were adjacent to, but always at a distance from, white towns or cities.

Since the government planned to return all blacks to the homelands, it was not considered necessary to allow any form of permanent occupation, even in the townships. Blacks were thus allowed three types of temporary occupancy permits in the townships, all of which were strictly controlled. Most received residential permits, a type of statutory lease with stringent provisions as to who was permitted to occupy the property. Another option permitted blacks to purchase a council house from the state, but, under this permit, blacks did not by law own the houses they purchased; these always belonged to the state. A third permit allowed blacks to build on a vacant site, but, again, did not permit actual ownership.

Indian and Colored South Africans were governed by the Group Areas Act of 1950, which declared all of "white" South Africa a controlled area. From this controlled area, certain parts were carved out for separate White, Indian and Colored group areas. Any person not belonging to a racial group for which a group area had been created was termed a disqualified person. The penalty for living--that is, using, occupying or owning property as a disqualified person--was criminal prosecution and confiscation of the land.

Over the last few decades, there has been growing disrespect for this harsh legal system and an increasing unwillingness among the majority of South Africans to obey these laws. For

example, ways to circumvent the Group Areas Act emerged very quickly. Companies were formed and trusts were established to hold the property on behalf of individuals who could not own land themselves. Indian and Colored South Africans who relied on this "nominee" system had to place their trust and faith in the white individual who held legal title to the land. Since the arrangement was illegal, there could be no action against a nominee who abused the trust of the investor, and, sadly, much exploitation occurred.

Limits on Black Businesses

The Land Acts, the Group Areas Act and the Urban Areas Act collectively barred black businesspersons and farmers from becoming economically active in South Africa. This was accomplished by denying them not only ownership of land for trading and farming purposes, but permission to lease the land as well. In the trust areas and homelands, no private ownership was allowed and the deed of grant that could be acquired for trading sites permitted very few types of businesses; deeds of grant for residential sites placed stringent controls over the occupant.

In the townships, a permit system similar to the residential permit system applied to trading sites. All townships were zoned as residential, and there was an absolute prohibition against trading of any nature on any residential site. Township managers could, at their discretion, identify sites for trading purposes and then allocate those sites to fortunate applicants, but trading permits did not establish ownership of the site.

Initially, the law empowered township managers to identify a site and specify the particular trade that could be conducted on it. Later, the law was partially liberalized and the nature of the trade was specified in the license issued to the applicant. There were a limited number of retail trades in which black persons could engage, but manufacturing was absolutely prohibited until 1979, and people were criminally prosecuted for attempting to do so.

Moreover, the majority of applications for trading sites were not successful. Few trading sites were allocated; each one became an isolated store in the middle of a residential area. No business areas were developed, and most of the isolated

stores failed to develop into viable, competitive businesses. Out of sheer frustration and desperation, people who had waited years even for this limited privilege, eventually set up informal businesses at home, in their back yards and in the streets.

All of this business activity was illegal, and thus unlicensed and unrecorded. The term spaza, which means camouflage, was used to describe "house shops." House shops were hidden away from the officials who shut them down, criminally charged the "offenders" and confiscated their stocks. But for black South Africans, there was simply no other way other to set up a business. It is indeed a miracle that a black business sector was able to develop at all. The existence of the black business chamber, the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industries (NAFCOC), now 29 years old, is testimony to the fact that no laws, however harsh, can obliterate the strong and dynamic entrepreneurial spirit of black South Africans.

The Beginning of Change

Beginning in the late 1970s, increasing political pressure to end apartheid from both inside South Africa and abroad started a process of change in land laws, but these changes have hardly begun to affect the overall dynamics of land ownership in the country. The permanence of blacks in so-called white South Africa was recognized by law when the government began granting 99-year leaseholds to blacks in black urban areas. These leaseholds later became titles in perpetuity, so that when transferred to another lessee the 99 years began over again. This concession at least provided a form of tenure over which a mortgage could be raised, enabling blacks to begin to build a capital base. It also introduced security of tenure for many thousands who acquired leasehold titles.

In 1986, the legal restrictions on a black person's right to own property in black urban areas were repealed. In the same year, the restrictions on freedom of movement and the pass laws were repealed by the Abolition of Influx Control Act. Although the restoration of one of the most fundamental human rights denied to black persons--the freedom of movement--represented a significant change, the removal of

the restriction on the right to own property was really just a symbolic gesture.

In theory, both the holders of 99-year leases and first-time purchasers could now acquire full ownership, albeit only in black urban areas. In reality, it has taken more than six years for this process to unfold. One reason for the delay has involved the time necessary to complete certain technical steps before full ownership could be granted. The larger impediment, however, has been a clear lack of commitment among government officials to accelerate the process.

The Conversion of Certain Rights to Leasehold Act of 1989 entitled all permit holders who had bought or built their houses (but not residential permit holders) to acquire the land on which their houses were built. The process of implementing this measure, which has affected an estimated 200,000 permit holders, has been somewhat slow, but is now well under way.

This law will have an important economic impact over time. Property owners can now acquire title without any further payment. They then have the right to dispose of the property as they see fit. They can sell it, or raise a mortgage over it to improve the premises, start a new business or expand an existing one.

This Act also repealed the racist regulations governing urban areas, including the prohibition against trading on residential property. Overnight, one of the most serious legal barriers to black entrepreneurship, the zoning restrictions affecting spazas, was removed.

Combined with the elimination of the licensing requirement under the Businesses Act of 1991, this legislation has produced a dramatic, almost immediate result: spaza shops have emerged from hiding and expanded, and new businesses of all kinds are mushrooming daily in black areas throughout South Africa.

The rights of council house occupants (lessees) were not addressed in the Conversion of Certain Rights to Leasehold Act, but the transfer of title to them free of charge has been under discussion for some time. The number of persons who could benefit might exceed 500,000, but the process of

ensuring that title is bestowed on the rightful occupant, the costs of this process and other complex issues are delaying the implementation of this measure. This process is complicated by the serious overcrowding problem created by the pass law system; even though only one house was built on each site, in most cases more than one family now lives in each house. Often, four to six shacks have been built on a site as well.

Finally, in 1991, the Land Act and the Group Areas Act were abolished. The repeal of the Land Act has really only had symbolic value. The ten homelands--four of which are considered independent and six of which are self-governing--have not been affected by the repeal. Long before its repeal, the Group Areas Act was already being eroded throughout South Africa. There were virtually no pure white group areas, because almost every white household employed live-in black domestic workers. Certain urban areas, known as gray areas, such as Hillbrow in Johannesburg with its dozens upon dozens of high-rise buildings, were occupied by South Africans of all races who deliberately flouted the law. Of course, it will take many years before the racially separated areas are normalized and truly reflect South Africa, but evidence of change due to the repeal of this law is gradually becoming visible.

Taking the Next Bold Steps

During the 1980s, the government embarked on a large-scale sale of council houses. Occupants were offered property worth R10,000 to R15,000 for as little as R1,200. Several thousand houses were sold, but on the whole this initiative was not successful, because people who had occupied the houses for 20 or 30 years were under the impression that they already owned the property.

This misunderstanding underscores some of the serious legal and social issues that will have to be addressed in any comprehensive South African land reform program. In fact, in the case of the council houses, there are compelling reasons simply to hand title over to the people who live in them; the productive benefits would be felt throughout the economy.

For example, the Allocation of Land Commission was established by legislation in 1991 to deal with the claims of those of who were forced from their land. It is under the

chairmanship of a supreme court judge empowered to hear claims and restore land to those who were forcibly removed. This procedure has not proven satisfactory; few claims have been processed and very few claimants have been successful. A speedier and more effective process is necessary. The establishment of a land claims court has been discussed, but in order for such a court to meet the expectations of the South African people, its powers and function would have to be embodied in legislation.

It is patently clear that the restoration of land to persons who were dispossessed of their legal rights to it can in no way address the grievances of the majority of black South Africans, very few of whom ever had legal title to land. At best, they were occupants when they were removed. The farm laborers, who are almost all black and who live and work on white farms, are truly the landless people of South Africa. They and their families can be evicted from the farms on which they have worked, in many cases for decades, by order of the farmer. The plight of these workers and their families, particularly the need to give them some form of security, has to be addressed.

A process of redistribution of land will have to be formulated. How far back should claims be entertained? Some say the date should be 1948, when the National Party came into power. Others say 1652 is the appropriate date, when Jan van Riebeeck landed at the Cape and the process of pushing blacks off of the land began. Once this thorny issue has been resolved, other equally sensitive and difficult ones will arise. For example, what type of compensation should be paid for lost property? How should land and improvements be valued to arrive at that compensation? If the black farm laborers mentioned above are to acquire security, some sort of financial assistance will have to be offered, and this too will have to be part of any redistribution plan.

The New Constitution

The new constitution heralds a fundamental change in South African constitutional law. For the first time in its history, South Africa will have a justiciable bill of rights in which property rights will be entrenched. Parliament will no longer be sovereign and the courts will now be able to strike down

legislation that conflicts with the constitution and the bill of rights.

Under the old constitution, courts were not permitted to test the validity of acts of Parliament, except those dealing with the dual language clause. That is why South African courts could never pronounce on the validity of apartheid legislation and could not prevent forced removals or the prohibition on the right to own land.

South Africa's new constitution also carries with it the promise of greater democracy and economic opportunity for all South Africans. By granting the vote to the vast numbers of previously disenfranchised citizens, it gives them the right to have a voice in the policies that will affect their ability to develop their entrepreneurial talents. Institutions like the NAFCOC will now be able to have input as policies are developed.

In another fundamentally important change, Clause 28 of the Bill of Rights establishes property rights, under which every person is entitled to acquire and dispose of rights in property. No one may be deprived of their property rights other than in accordance with a law. Expropriation is permissible for public purposes only and is subject to payment of agreed compensation. Failing agreement, payment of compensation will be determined by a court of law.

The new constitution, however, while protecting existing property rights and advancing the cause of equality of economic opportunity, will not by itself guarantee a peaceful transition to democracy. Minority political parties, such as the Inkatha Freedom Party and right-wing white separatist parties, have yet to agree to support the new constitution and threaten to boycott the elections.

Also, the new constitution does not address the vexed questions of landlessness and land hunger, on which much work has yet to be done. There are several different institutions working on land issues, such as the National Land Commission and the ANC's land committee. Suitable available land will have to be identified. Several hundred thousand hectares of state-owned land, including valuable farmland, were expropriated by the South African Development Trust

many years ago for the purpose of consolidating homeland territories. This land could be made available immediately. Access to the loan financing necessary for developing the land for landless people will have to be created, although the Land Bank, which previously made loans available for privileged whites only, may play a role in this regard.

Long after the constitutional issues have been settled, the resolution of land and property rights will continue to challenge South Africans. South Africa cannot become a truly democratic country until the enormous disparities that are the direct result of apartheid, especially in relation to land ownership, have been addressed adequately.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING PROPERTY RIGHTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Native Land Act (1913)--First law to create group areas. Law declared the whole of South Africa to be exclusively for whites, with certain "scheduled areas" to be kept in trust for the welfare and benefit of blacks. Blacks not permitted to own land in urban areas.

* Group Areas Act (1950)--Declared all of "white" South Africa a controlled area. Certain parts of controlled area carved out for separate White, Indian and Colored group areas. Persons who did not belong to the racial group for which a group area was created were disqualified and could not use, occupy or own property.

* 1986--Legal restrictions on blacks' right to own property in black urban areas repealed.

* Conversion of Certain Rights to Leasehold Act (1989)--Granted right to purchase land to certain types of permit holders and repealed prohibitions against trading on residential property, removing some major legal barriers to black entrepreneurship.

* Businesses Act (1991)--Eliminated requirement for trading licenses for all businesses except those preparing meals and places of entertainment.

* 1991--Land Act and Group Areas Act abolished.

* 1993--National Party and African National Congress reach agreement on interim Constitution that grants blacks right to vote in forthcoming Parliamentary elections.

BLACK-OWNED LAND: THE LAUNCH PAD FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY?

South Africa's new constitutional guarantees granting blacks the right of land ownership represent not only a dramatic reversal of apartheid and consolidation of multiracial democracy, but a significant step in economic reform as well. In fact, this measure may contribute to the country's economic recovery by providing a springboard for the growth of black businesses.

Under apartheid, the informal sector (consisting primarily of spazas, or house-based shops, and hawkers) represented the only outlet for South Africa's black majority to display their entrepreneurial talents. Indeed, given the high levels of unemployment and limited educational opportunities in the townships, informal activities represent practically the only means of survival. They also reflect the lack of formal retailing operations in urban black townships, a gap filled by hawkers and spaza shops.

Because of the nature of informal operations, estimates of the size and output of the informal sector vary considerably. Some observers calculate that about 30 to 40 thousand spaza shops operate nationally, while other estimates range as high as 900,000. Informal businesses are estimated to generate between 7 and 15 percent of South Africa's GDP.

Notwithstanding statistical uncertainties, two trends are clear: (1) in response to less harassment and constrictive regulation, the number of spaza shops has increased significantly in recent years, and (2) small black entrepreneurs represent considerable economic potential. Indeed, according to a World Bank report, black businesses "have the potential to be dynamic, productive players in South Africa's economy."

Moreover, South African black entrepreneurs have persevered under daunting circumstances. Because of having to operate in the informal sector, they have had insufficient access to the credit and investment funds vital for sustaining and expanding their business activities. Until now, blacks have been trapped in a vicious circle: they cannot invest in the land they occupy without credit, but they cannot obtain credit without collateral such as land.

The community stokvels, or informal revolving savings groups, have not provided capital sufficient to meet most entrepreneurs' needs. Support agencies such as the Small Business Development Corporation have sought to address this problem with training, support services and loans that facilitate startups and subcontracting. Despite these efforts, however, the informal sector still lacks a great deal of capital, as commercial lenders and other potential supporters have shied away from black small businesses.

In addition to a lack of access to capital, informal black entrepreneurs have had to confront other major obstacles. Many of them started their businesses in response to being unemployed, usually with no experience or training in business operations. Most of them have had little formal educational training beyond the primary school level.

The market for informal businesses makes matters even worse. Most of these businesses offer a single good or service, and new competitors appear constantly to absorb any increase in the number of customers, thus keeping prices for that good or service low.

Constitutionally guaranteed property rights will give these entrepreneurs the opportunity to invest in land legally and thus expand their operations through greater access to credit. They will also accelerate the integration of informal black entrepreneurs into the formal economy, which should give South Africa a much-needed economic boost.

However, the benefits of property rights for blacks, although quite significant, will not materialize quickly or easily. For starters, there will be limited amounts of land available for purchase, especially in the overcrowded black townships that are home to spaza shops. Even if land is available, financing land purchases will be difficult.

Reluctance among formal sector lenders to support the informal sector, which comes mainly from uncertainty about South Africa's immediate future, will have to be addressed. Commercial lenders, in particular, balk at targeting black small business owners for standard interest rates of 30 percent, when support agencies offer loans at 10 to 15 percent. Also, it is hard for commercial lenders to lend the small amounts needed by informal entrepreneurs (say, R5,000) at a profit. At the same time, investors as well as lenders avoid spaza shops due to the violence prevalent in black townships.

All parties involved, including the informal business proprietors themselves, are waiting to see the outcome of South Africa's political transition. According to many observers, small business development will not be a top priority for the new government, which will face a host of tremendous demands, such as social welfare, black empowerment in the civil service,

and macroeconomic stability. Nonetheless, the outlook for South Africa's black entrepreneurs has brightened considerably.

In recognition of the vital role that these entrepreneurs will play in sustaining South Africa's historic experiment with multiracial democracy, the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) is actively supporting efforts to train and educate black businesspersons. CIPE is supporting a pilot program conducted by the African Council of Hawkers and Informal Business to provide training in basic business skills to 2,000 of its members from nine townships around Johannesburg. The course is presented through audio cassettes and a simple booklet and covers business plans, marketing, cash flow and other concepts. Seminars are also being conducted in the townships.

Another CIPE-supported outreach effort is being conducted by the Foundation for African Business and Consumer Services. This project established an Entrepreneurial Education and Advice Service, a walk-in facility that provides general business information (e.g., market information, strategic planning, promotion, research and development); assistance in identifying potential sources of capital; linkages between technical assistance experts and small and medium-sized enterprises; and information to larger corporations about small enterprises that could be available as potential subcontractors. Phone-line help is also available, and media outreach activities, primarily newsletters and/or radio announcements, are also planned.

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Center for International Private Enterprise 1155 15th Street NW - Suite 700 - Washington, DC 20005 Telephone: (202) 721-9200 - Fax: (202) 721-9250

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LAND REFORM

Land Reform In South Africa

During centuries of colonialism and apartheid black South Africans were systematically dispossessed of their land. This was a theft of their homes, the destruction of economic activities, the tearing apart of communities and often the denial of peoples right to exercise their cultural and religious practices. This land dispossession was a central part of the economic and political subjugation of Black South Africans.

There was much resistance to this taking of the land and the liberation movements in South Africa all had demands relating to the question of land.

The Freedom Charter, adopted at the congress of the people held in Kliptown on the 26th June 1955, states AThe land shall be shared among those who work it! Restrictions on land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land re-divided amongst those who work it to banish famine and hunger.

It is worth noting that this classic call for land to the tiller was made before much land dispossession took place. In 1955 there where hundreds of thousands of labour tenants who had to provide labour to white farmers in payment for their homes and the use of agricultural land from which they supported themselves. In the 1960s laws were passed to end labour tenancy and widespread forced removals were also implemented. Thus the problem today is not only to give land to those who work it, but to address the massive dispossession of people from the land and the resulting gross inequalities in land access and ownership.

There were expectations that with the coming to power of the first democratically elected government in 1994 there would be a wide spread redistribution of land. This was reinforced by a commitment in the 1994 Reconstruction and Development Programme to redistribute 30% of agricultural land within five years.

The interim constitution of 1993 and the final constitution of 1996 recognised and protected existing land ownership, but also created an obligation to ensure land reform. The land reform identified in the constitution and then legislated and made part of the government land reform programme is divided into three key areas: restitution of land rights taken away due to racist laws or practices after 19 June 1913; tenure reform to give tenure security for people living on land without

secure tenure; and redistribution to address the legacy of racial inequalities in access to land and to create opportunities for development.

Through all these programmes less than two percent of land has been redistributed over the last seven years. The government continues to make available only 0.3% of its national budget for land reform while insisting on paying market prices for land acquired for land reform purposes.

A Commission for the Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) and a Land Claims Court were set up in terms of the 1994 Restitution of Land Rights Act. Over 67,000 land claims were lodged before the December 1998 cut off for lodgement of claims. There has been a marked increase in the number of claims being settled since 1999, but by October 2001 only just over 12,000 of these claims have been settled by the CRLR. Over ninety percent of the claims settled are urban claims that have been settled through financial compensation. Thus while settling these claims is important it is doing little to address the massive inequalities in land access and ownership in South Africa. Many land claiming communities are frustrated with the slow progress on their claims and a number of land re-occupations have taken place as a result of this. This has so far been sporadic and largely on state owned land.

The redistribution programme relies on the willing seller and willing buyer principle. Until 1999 the government assisted poor (income less than R1,500 per month) landless families with Settlement and Land Acquisition Grants of R16,000 to purchase land. The system was said to be demand led relying on people to come forward and apply. Due to the limitations of the grant most projects involved groups putting their money together to buy and own land collectively. A very limited number of people gained land through this system and in many cases the resulting projects have not lived up to the hopes for improved livelihoods and effective land use. This has largely been due to the imposition by Department of Land Affairs and consultants of inappropriate projects plans which were developed with little genuine involvement of those who are meant to benefit from and control the project. In 1999 a moratorium was placed on the previous redistribution programme and work was continued to develop a new approach. This resulted in the launch in 2001 of the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development programme. This programme shows a clear shift of focus from land for the poor to land for aspirant commercial farmers. The income ceiling of R1,500 per month has been replaced with a minimum requirement of R5,000 own contribution to be made by grant applicants to qualify for the minimum grant of R20,000. It is said that this could be in cash or kind, but the method of working out the contribution in kind

has not been clarified. Those with R400,000 of their own can now get grants of up to R100,000 for land purchase. This is said to be a sub-programme of the land redistribution programme, but there is currently no other part to the land redistribution programme. Many of the problems of the previous programme, such as the reliance on the willing seller and willing buyer system and the demand led nature of the programme remain, giving little hope that this will bring the fundamental transformation of land holding that is needed in South Africa.

Tenure reform has two main components to it. One is the reform of tenure arrangements in the communal areas largely of the former homelands. To date no legislation has been passed to deal effectively with this contentious issue. The other tenure issue is the security of tenure of farm residents largely on white owned commercial farms. Some families have been living on farms for generations yet they continue to face arbitrary evictions and threats to their tenure security. Several laws have been passed to address this. These have given a range of rights to farm residents and labour tenants and have allowed many people to defend their rights to land. However difficulties remain with the implementation and enforcement of these laws and there are weakness in the legislation that still leave many farm residents vulnerable. Of particular concern is the difficulty in getting people their own land so that they are no longer tenants with limited rights.

The agricultural sector as a whole continues to face enormous pressures in South Africa. With the continued liberalisation of the economy and the signing of World Trade Organisation agreements the agricultural sector is now faced with pressures that are threatening the viability of many farms. The large commercial farmers are seeing falling profits and survival for small and new farmers is becoming even harder. A serious re-look at the economics of the agricultural sector is required.

The government land reform programme has brought some improvements and opportunities, but has failed to meet the scale of the problem and peoples legitimate expectations. Work needs to continue to improve the government programmes and legislation. Creative new approaches to land reform need to be explored. Landless and poor communities need to mobilise to take more responsibility for making land reform work and to keep the issue of fundamental agrarian reform on the agenda.

LAND REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA

This short paper on land reform in the new democratic South Africa draws upon a number of sources:

Issue 5 of GAP Matters (1st Quarter, 1999),
the OneWorld web site:

www.oneworld.org/guides/land_rights/front/html and
the South African *White Paper on Land Reform*.

EVEN NEWER - [Farm Equity Schemes in South Africa](#)

NEWER - [The Pan-African Programme on Land and Resource Rights](#)

NEW - [The Communal Property Association Act of the Republic of South Africa](#)

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The Strategic Goals and Vision of the Land Policy

Land, its ownership and uses, has always played an important role in shaping the political, economic and social processes at work in South Africa. Past land policies were a major cause of *insecurity, landless citizens and poverty* in the country. They also resulted in inefficient urban and rural land use patterns and a fragmented system of land administration. This has severely restricted effective resource utilisation and development.

Land is an important and sensitive issue to all South Africans. It is a finite resource that binds all together in a common destiny. As a corner stone for reconstruction

and development, a land policy for the country needs to deal effectively with:

The injustices of racially-based land dispossession of the past

The need for a more equitable distribution of land ownership

The need for land reform to reduce poverty and contribute to economic growth

Security of tenure for all; and

A system of land management that will support sustainable land use patterns and the rapid release of land for development.

The South African land policy has set out a number of key policy objectives. These are: *the accessible means of recording land and registering rights in the property; establish the broad norms and guidelines for land use planning; effectively manage public land; and develop a responsive client friendly land administration service.*

The Land Reform Programme

The central thrust of land policy is the land reform programme. This has three aspects: ***redistribution; land restitution; and land tenure reform.***

Redistribution aims to provide the disadvantaged and the poor with access to land for residential and productive purposes. Its scope includes the urban and rural poor, labour tenants, farm workers and new entrants to agriculture.

Land restitution covers cases of forced removals that took place after 1913. This is being dealt with by a *Land Claims Court and Commission* established under the *Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994*.

Land tenure reform is being addressed through a review of present land policy; administration and legislation to improve the tenure security of all South Africans and to

accommodate diverse forms of land tenure, including types of communal tenure.

The government has adopted a two-pronged approach. On the one-hand, it is striving to create an enabling policy environment and on the other, it is providing direct financial and other support services.

The government's vision of a land policy and reform programme is one that contributes to reconciliation, stability, growth and development in an equitable and sustainable way. It presumes an active land market supported by an effective and accessible institutional framework. In an urban context, the vision is one where the poor have secure access to well located land for the provision of shelter. The poverty focus of the land reform programme is aimed at achieving a better quality of life for the most disadvantaged.

Land reform is as a way of contributing to economic development by both giving households the opportunity to engage in productive land use and by increasing employment opportunities through encouraging greater investment. The government envisages land reform that results in a diverse rural landscape consisting of small, medium and large farms: one that promotes both equity and efficiency through a combined agrarian and industrial strategy in which land reform is the spark to the engine of growth.

Land Redistribution

The Land Reform Pilot Programme was launched in 1994 to develop equitable and sustainable mechanisms of land distribution in rural areas, as a kick-start to a wide reaching national programme. By April 1997 some 372

projects within and outside the pilot districts had been approved.

These involve 136,467 beneficiary households and 2.17 million hectares of land. Land has been transferred in 29 projects in terms of the *Provision of Certain Land for Settlement Act 126 of 1993*. Apart from the former, good progress has been made on the other initiatives in support of the land distribution programme.

Land Restitution

The *Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994* was approved by Parliament in 1994 and the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights was established in 1995. Members of the Land Claims Court have been appointed and the court has made its first award. By April 1997 some 14,898 claims had been lodged, of which 12,130 were for urban land. Measures have been taken to speed up the processing of claims. These include the drafting of the *Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Bill, 1997*.

Land Tenure Reform

A legislative reform programme has been initiated. It includes the following:

The *Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act 3 of 1996* which provides security of tenure to labour tenants.

The *Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act 31 of 1996*. This is a holding measure that protects the interests of people who have informal rights to land while an investigation is in progress.

The *Communal Property Association Act 28 of 1996*. This provides a legal mechanism to accommodate the needs of those who wish to hold land collectively.

Amendments to the *Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Acts 112 of 1991*, to bring it into line with the government's policy on the conversion of rights.

Land and Culture

It is very hard for people to maintain a collective sense of belonging if they do not have a sense of belonging to a place. One of the greatest social malaise's that afflicts all corners of world in the late 20th century is that of anomie: of not having a place, of not feeling that we belong.

Land For Food

In all areas of the world that have periodic starvation, the main component of famine is not an absolute shortage of food. There is always food for the people who are already well fed! But people who need the food can't get it - even if they are the very people who work on the land. If they are working on someone else's land, because they have no land rights, the food they produce may never go near their hungry family.

The new democratic South Africa seeks to address both this senses of ill-being and not belonging through ensuring land is for people's well-being and nature.

Further Information

Those interested in obtaining further information should refer to Oxfam's excellent African land rights web site:

www.oxfam.org.uk/landrights/

or the OneWorld web site:

www.oneworld.org/guides/land_rights/front/html

IMPLEMENTING 'MARKET-FRIENDLY' LAND REDISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA: LESSONS FROM THE FIRST FIVE YEARS

Deininger, K; Naidoo, I.; May, J.; Roberts, B.; van Zyl, J. / Global Development Network (GDN) , 1999

Documents the challenges faced in implementing land reform, and the learning process that the government (specifically the implementing Department of Land Affairs, DLA) has gone through in trying to implement it. Uses recent survey evidence to examine key characteristics (targeting and impact) of the land reform program and elaborate a number of policy conclusions.

The main conclusion is that, even though it has proven to be much harder than anticipated to implement the land reform program the way it was originally envisaged, land reform has considerable potential to improve the productive capacity and welfare of South Africa's rural poor. Policy-related constraints and DLA's attempt to address too many objectives with one single instrument have, up to now, negatively affected the productivity of projects and the speed of implementation. To the degree that the goals (and the land reform program's relation to other RDP elements) can be clarified, the excessively centralized mode of implementation be replaced with a truly demand driven and community-based mechanism that replaces the narrow focus on projects with a broader vision of a community's development needs, land reform still offers a unique opportunity to make a contribution to the productive and peaceful development of South Africa's rural sector. [author]

WHAT LIES BENEATH

Unearthing South Africa's land policy raises the question of whether the government's approach is realistic. In fact,

Does the country even have a land problem?

Land reform is complicated. The article on pages 4 to 8 tries to present an overall picture which is as comprehensive as possible. Generally speaking, the three-pronged policy of land restitution, land redistribution, and land tenure reform aims to redress unequal patterns of land ownership in South Africa arising mainly from apartheid.

Land restitution, focusing on land claims, is working towards the settlement of

67 300 claims made by December 1998. To date, 19% of these have been settled. President Thabo Mbeki's target of processing all these claims by 2005 puts much pressure on the Department of Land Affairs. It would appear, however, that the low number of claims does not tally with the number of people affected by forced removals before 1994.

Land redistribution, spearheaded by the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Programme, seeks to hand over 30% of predominantly white commercial farmland to emerging black farmers by 2020. The government will release a little of the substantial amount of land it owns to achieve this. But some 95% is to come from white commercial farms.

Land tenure reform, particularly the Communal Land Rights Bill, seeks to address the situation of individuals living in old homeland areas under the authority of chiefs. The government has said that it will transfer all this land (43% of the land it owns) into the legal ownership of 'African traditional communities' subject to certain democratic practices which are probably going to be difficult to monitor.

It seems that it is the chiefs who stand to gain most as the legal owners of the land, rather than individuals living under their jurisdiction.

In contrast to the minister of agriculture and land affairs, Ms Thoko Didiza, President Mbeki has suggested that homelessness, rather than land, is the problem in South Africa. The increasing number of informal settlements around the cities would seem to confirm this.

So, do we have a land problem in South Africa? Not if we compare ourselves to Zimbabwe. Moreover, there has been surprisingly little demand for restitution. But policy seems to contain several anomalies. The 30% target for redistribution has been put in place with no evidence of actual demand for rural land and could have major implications for commercial agriculture. Land tenure reform offers very little to those without land in the former homelands.

— *Nick Ericsson, Researcher*

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FARMERS COMPLAIN OF BIAS IN FAVOUR OF PEASANTS

MAWANDE JUBASI

WHITE commercial farmers have accused South Africa's Department of Land Affairs of discriminating against them.

They accused it of bias in favour of landless peasants and farm labourers.

Speaking after a land tenure conference in Durban this week, delegates from Agri SA said the conference had been biased against landowners.

Deputy president of Agri SA, Lourens Bosman, said it was unfair that farmers made up just five of the 800 delegates at the conference.

Bosman said the government paid the expenses of almost all the delegates except the commercial farmers' delegation. As a result they could only afford to send five delegates.

"The question of the security of tenure was only looked at from the position of the landless. We support and participate in the redistribution and restitution processes, but we have problems with the process of legislation on tenure rights," he said.

Bosman said the mining industry also provided housing for its employees but once they stopped working for the mines they were evicted.

"We support the land redistribution and restitution processes. But we have a major disagreement over the land tenure process as it discriminates against us.

"All the resolutions taken here were looked at only from the side of landless people," he said.

Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs, Thoko Didiza, said housing on the mines and the tenure rights of farm dwellers were different.

She said mine workers were mostly migrants with homes elsewhere, while on farms, people had no other home.

The department's Director General, Dr Gilingwe Mayende, said the department had developed policy and legislation on land redistribution and land restitution, but none existed that protected tenure rights.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS

PROVINCIAL LAND REFORM OFFICE

NORTHERN CAPE

DATE : 12/10/2001

CURRENT PROJECT : LAND REDISTRIBUTION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Recently the Minister of Land and Agriculture, Thoko Didiza, launched Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) sub-programme at a function in Nkomazi in Mpumalanga. The ground-breaking new programme is designed to reduce rural poverty substantially. Partners in this project include Land Bank, Agricultural Research Council, Agri South Africa, national African Farmers Union and National Land Committee.

LRAD is the government programme designed to help previously disadvantaged people, including Black, Coloured and Indian people, to become effective farmers on their own land. - LRAD seeks to help previously disadvantaged people in rural areas to improve their living standard, by enabling them to run their own large or small farms effectively. Besides the money earned from the sale of their products, they will also produce more and better food for their own consumption. It has the following objectives

- * LRAD seeks to overcome gender discrimination. This means that women have the right to become landowners and farmers in their own right
- * LRAD seeks to broaden the opportunities available to young people who live in rural areas.
- * LRAD seeks to stimulate agricultural production which will be to the benefit of the entire country.
- * LRAD seeks to promote the environmental sustainability of farming land. This means that the soil and such things as grazing, woodlots and water sources must be protected in order to keep on producing. They must be passed on to the next generation in good condition.

HOW DOES LRAD WORK ?

- * The applicant identifies the land he/she wishes to buy
- * The applicant then approaches the Department of Land Affairs for a grant - a sum of money that does not have to be repaid like a loan. To qualify for a grant of R20,000, the applicant has to make an input of R5,000.

- * Successful farmers who wish to expand their operations may apply for further grants, but the total of LRAD grants to the applicant may not exceed R100,000.
- * Departments of Land Affairs and Agriculture will assist the applicant with the purchase of his/her land and various legal requirements that go with it.
- * Once the farm is in operation, the Department of Agriculture's extension officers will be available to advise the farmer on his/her operations.

WHO QUALIFIES FOR HELP ?

- * Previously disadvantaged citizens of South Africa, including African, Coloured and Indian persons.
- * Applicants must be serious about their intention to be agricultural producers.
- * LRAD is looking for 'self-starters' who have the ambition and enterprise to make a success of their farming operations.

THE APPROACH OF NORTHERN CAPE PLRO TOWARDS LRAD

Although LRAD has not being launched officially in Northern Cape, PLRO is busy taking LRAD to different communities. The planners are meeting with different communities, NGO's, business organisations, and other interested parties to explain this ground-breaking new programme. However, LRAD is not yet in full swing due to some other programmes which the planners are busy with.

The department invites leaders of different communities and interested people in general to approach them if the need more information on LRAD. We will conduct workshops and hold meetings with people who need to know more about LRAD.

For more information contact Lerato Lekoto:

Telephone: (053) 8314090/ 082 712 9370

Fax: (053) 8314095

e-mail: LTLekoto@sghq.pwv.gov.za

Physical address: New Public Building

c/o Knight & Stead Street, 6th Floor

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REDIVIDING LAND CAN BOOST OUTPUT

UN Report By [Henk-Jan Brinkman*](#)

Success depends on reversing policy bias against African smallholders

Some of those who argue against the redistribution of land from large commercial farmers to smallholders in both Namibia and Zimbabwe maintain that agricultural production would be adversely affected and the environment degraded. But experience in other parts of Africa and elsewhere shows that distribution could in fact increase productivity and ease environmental pressures. Redistribution also would be socially and politically beneficial.

Increased productivity, however, is not straightforward. Average costs per unit of output generally are not very different on small and large farms, since economies of scale are generally insignificant at the farm level. This is because land can be tilled by hand and hoe or with a tractor and plow, while most inputs, such as land, livestock, fertilizers, seeds and pesticides, can be easily divided up. Very few inputs cannot be divided, or have large fixed costs which reduce the average cost per unit of output when overall output is larger.

Meanwhile, the costs of supervising labourers increases with the size of the farm. Such costs are particularly important in agriculture because tasks on farms are spaced out over area and time. So family farms, where the operator is also the owner, are often the most productive.

Inputs of labour are often high on family farms, since family members have high incentives to work hard. They are not paid by the hour and have few alternative opportunities, given the frequent lack of off-farm wage employment. They are, therefore, likely to work long hours. In many parts of the world, the combination of the lack of economies of scale, low supervision costs and high labour input on family farms means that productivity actually may be higher on smaller farms.

This relation, however, can be disturbed by imperfect markets, policies that favour large farms, or by economies of scale in processing or agricultural support services, such as distribution, extension, and storage. For example, it is often easier for owners of large farms to get credit because they have more land to use as collateral. Moreover, governments all over the world have favoured larger farms through subsidies, taxes and interventions in land, output, and labour markets, or in the provision of transportation, extension, research and other services. Such policy measures have greatly increased the profitability of large farms. In South Africa, the profitability of large farms was aided by the elimination of African tenancy through the Land Act of 1913, restrictions on African labour movements through the pass laws and subsidies for mechanization.

Partly as a result of such imperfect markets and policy distortions, in some countries in Africa the evidence of an inverse relationship between farm size and land productivity is more mixed than elsewhere in the world. Large farms often have been more profitable, particularly in eastern and southern Africa. Large farms frequently occupy land of higher quality, have better access to credit and extension services and use more non-labour inputs, such as fertilizer, pesticides, high-yield seed varieties, and irrigation, thanks to subsidies and institutions favouring large farms.

Indeed, some argue that discrimination against smallholders in Africa has been the most severe in the world. Output by smallholders therefore should increase when the policy bias against them declines, as has happened in Kenya, for example.

Equity and environmental concerns

Another argument in favour of land redistribution is based on equity considerations. Economists often maintain there is a trade-off between efficiency and equity. But as the evidence on the productivity of small farms shows, this tradeoff usually does not exist in the case of land redistribution. There is little dispute about the fairness of land redistribution, since the existing distribution of land is usually the result of violence, coercive actions, and/or discriminatory policies. As the unequal

distribution of land in many countries was often secured by force, it also has frequently led to long and violent strife. Land redistribution therefore can contribute to social and political stability, as it has in some Asian countries. This is important in African countries such as South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. In addition, land redistribution in some countries is also important for environmental reasons, since the overuse of land, as in the crowded communal areas of Zimbabwe and Namibia, needs to be reduced. Environmental degradation is a particular problem in areas where poverty is combined with high population growth and land scarcity. In high-risk situations, where short-term subsistence is at stake and the ecological balance is fragile, individual producers may choose — or feel obliged to choose — cultivation or grazing practices that are environmentally damaging, regardless of tenure arrangements and population pressure. Yet, high population growth rates exacerbate the process, since they bring larger livestock herds and higher demands for land and fuelwood. If, on top of that, land is scarce, farms will become smaller, fallow periods will become shorter, use of marginal land will increase, and improper irrigation methods will become more widespread. Countries such as Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, and Senegal have seen an increasing fragmentation of land holdings, with the average smallholder farm size declining as a result of higher population density. Land redistribution and measures to raise productivity on small farms can break this severe problem.

Redistribution alone is not enough

Policies biased against smallholders have been widespread in Africa. Research, extension services, seed and fertilizer delivery systems, marketing and transportation often are focused disproportionately on large farms. This bias may have economic reasons. Financial institutions are less likely to provide credit to smallholders because of the inadequate collateral and high administrative and transaction costs compared to loan size. Moreover, poor farmers are reluctant to take risks because they are preoccupied with short-term subsistence, partly explaining why they often adopt new technologies, such as hybrid seeds,

only slowly. This preoccupation with survival is heightened if farmers have difficulty obtaining credit that could help them bridge a period with a poor harvest. Poor farmers will adopt new technologies if they are clearly superior to the traditional ones, that is, cheaper, with less variance in yields and with a lower risk of failure. But so far national and international research institutes have focused too much on export crops and too little on the development of drought-resistant, low-risk and low-cost innovations for rainfed food agriculture that do not need many external inputs.

The success of land redistribution depends critically on the availability of credit, marketing, roads, water, extension services and improved technologies such as hybrid seeds. Governments are likely to be involved in creating the institutions that deliver these services to smallholders yet the farmers themselves can also be involved, for example, in the construction of infrastructure. Without credit, farmers might not be able to buy inputs such as seeds and fertilizer and might be forced to sell the land at times of poor weather. Extension services are crucial to teach farmers about farming techniques and new technologies they might not be familiar with. This played an important role in the success of the land reforms that Kenya started in the 1950s. However, there have been cases in which public marketing institutions have been dismantled, while a private-sector marketing capacity has been lagging or while private traders have used their power to profit unfairly from smallholders, particularly in remote areas.

Taxes, subsidies and other biases in favour of large farms need to be dismantled before land redistribution begins, as South Africa has done by reducing capital subsidies for large farmers. If this is not done, land prices are likely to be higher than the profits smallholders can expect, despite the higher productivity on smaller farms. With such distortions still in place, resettled farmers are likely to go bankrupt, possibly leading to a reconcentration of land holdings.

Resettlement

Land redistribution is much more difficult when it also involves resettlement. Land reforms in Asia often involved the transfer of ownership to tenants who were already farming on their land and had the necessary skills and knowledge. In Africa, however, resettlement is more common and the selection of farmers therefore becomes a crucial issue.

Evidence shows that farmers who are married and under 45 years of age, have larger families, are better educated, and who have farming experience and skills are more likely to be successful as settlers. Surprisingly, the amount of capital does not appear to be an important factor in predicting success. The involvement of local communities and local governments also contributes to the success of land redistribution. Another indicator of success is the willingness of farmers to pay for the land. However, poor farmers without equity are unlikely to be able to pay market value, even if they have access to credit, since they have to pay a risk premium if they have no collateral. Grants therefore are needed to cover at least the risk premium to allow farmers to purchase land. Yet the larger the grant, the fewer the number of farmers who can be assisted. Overall, land redistribution can yield positive results because of the higher productivity on smaller farms and the benefits to equity and the environment. But it needs to be combined with additional institutions and policies that ensure the availability of credit, marketing, extension services and new technology for the newly settled smallholders.

* Henk-Jan Brinkman is Economic Affairs Officer in the Development Policy Analysis Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The views expressed are the author's and do not necessarily reflect those of the UN.

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THE ZIMBABWEAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF LAND REDISTRIBUTION MIGHT ALSO BECOME THE FATE OF ZIMBABWE'S SOUTHERN NEIGHBOUR, SOUTH AFRICA.



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Following the farm invasions and indiscriminate killing of white farmers in Zimbabwe, there are fears neighbouring South Africa could go the same route unless they succeed in land redistribution and land reform. To prevent the problem the South African government is making money available for farm-workers to buy a share in the commercial farms where they work. A recent land deal is considered a model of private initiative with government support: farm workers in the Western Cape clinched the majority share in a huge and highly successful trio of export grape farms.

SHOWS: various views of workers picking grapes in Paarl vineyard in Western Cape Province of South Africa; Koos Watts, foreman, sot in Afrikaans with English translation; farmhouse, farmer passing; Eddie Redelinghuys, farmer, sot; various views of table-grape sorting and packing plant on farm, women working; Rose Cupibo, farm administration, sot; various views of logging operation on government forestry land near Grabouw, Western Cape Province; various views of project manager Thandi project visiting forestry housing estate; Jan Jansen, Thandi project manager, sot; various views of Johan Haman, Land Reform facilitator arriving at Thandi, meeting Jan Jansen; Johan Haman, Land Reform facilitator, sot; various views of women harvesting pears in Thandi project fields, tractor passing; various interior and exterior views of Paul Cluver winery, tourists entering, tasting Thandi wine; Patrick Kraukamp, winemaker Thandi Project sot; various general views Thandi and Paul Cluver vineyards stretching to mountains. (APTN)

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LAND REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Land redistribution will be a crucial question for the incoming majority government in South Africa after the April 27 elections. The secretary general of the African National Congress, Cyril Ramaphosa, gave the opening address to the Conference on Land Redistribution Options held in Johannesburg from October 12 to 15. We publish his remarks below, slightly abridged.

The oldest continuing call of the ANC is *Mayibuye iAfrika!* -- Come back, Africa. The dispossession of the majority must come to an end. **South Africa must belong not just to one group or another, but to all of us.**

Unless we settle the land question, we do not have a country. If we handle it badly, we tear South Africa to pieces. If we manage it well, we create the foundations for a truly united nation.

The massively unequal distribution of land is not just the unfortunate legacy of apartheid; it is the totally unacceptable continuation of apartheid. Whoever owns the land is in effect the master or mistress of the people on the land. Unless we solve the land question, we cannot solve the human question, we cannot de-racialise the economy and we cannot achieve a secure legal regime for property rights respected by all.

Just as the inequality did not come about by itself, so it will not go away of its own accord. We need an active policy to deal with it, one that is as fair as the previous one was unfair, as participatory as the earlier one was dictatorial, as balanced as the former one was partial. The goal must not be to divide South Africans, but to unite us and to introduce new standards of fairness into public life.

Ever since it was founded, the ANC has put three central items on the agenda: the vote, land and education. These three demands are to be found in the country's first Bill of Rights, put forward by the ANC in 1923, they are repeated in the ANC's Bill of Rights in 1943, in the Freedom Charter of 1955, in the

Constitutional Principles of 1987 and in our current Bill of Rights proposals as well as the document “Ready to Govern” adopted at our policy conference last year.

By 1993, we have all but won the right to vote. Now we must direct all our attentions to ensuring that the vote is meaningful. The first elections are in sight. The fact that they are about to be held is the greatest triumph yet for democracy in our land.

Yet the elections will not be held simply for the sake of proving to the world that we are democratic. Nor is their main function merely to change the colour of skin of those in office. Our objective is not and can never be just to de-racialise oppression and make injustice more acceptable.

Mandates

We go into the elections seeking two clear mandates from the people of our country. In the first place, we wish for a mandate as to the kind of constitution the people want. Secondly, we look for a mandate in respect of the program of reconstruction that we will embark upon as the leading participant in a government of national unity and reconstruction.

One of the key elements in this program will be land reform. It is vital that land reform be undertaken in a meaningful way, that it be principled and effective.

While everybody has a contribution to make in resolving the land question, we in the ANC have a special responsibility. The claim to restore land rights is part of our history. If we turn our backs on the land question, we are no longer the ANC.

Mayibuye iAfrika!

Now that Sir, is really ominous!