

Dear Dr Stanton and Genocide Watch Interns

I see you are posting regular updates on South Africa again. This is then a good time for me to again give you a broad overview of South Africa's situation. This then will be a fairly long email on various SA-related topics. I'll try to squeeze in as much relevant info without making this an extremely long email. I'll provide references throughout my writing. If you want to publish this email (edited or unedited), feel free to do so.

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## **The driving ideology behind South Africa's genocide risk**

There are several anti-white organizations active in South Africa (I'll list the most significant of them in a moment) and they all adhere to some version of the National Democratic Revolution (NDR). The NDR, in its simplest sense, is a Leninist ideology that views SA-whites as imperialist colonisers and blacks as the exploited local population. In light of SA's Apartheid-history, whites' property is seen as illegitimately acquired (the colonizers vs colonised paradigm) and therefore needs to be redistributed to blacks. To motivate this strive, proponents of the NDR constantly vilifies whites in various ways with regard to Apartheid. Ultimately, whites are seen as trespassers on African soil.

In practice, this ideology has many manifestations. To name a few... Julius Malema and his political party, the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) campaigns for the Zimbabwe-style seizure of white-owned farmland as well as the nationalisation of mines and banks. Tony Ehrenreich, regional secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) accused Western Cape farmers of mistreating their workers and committing "Apartheid-style practices" on their farms. The ruling African National Congress is attempting to pass a host of laws and policies that target whites' property. (References and additional detail for this paragraph later on...)

The following articles describe the NDR in detail...

[http://www.fwdeklerk.org/cause\\_data/images/2137/13\\_05\\_31\\_Hakunamatata\\_Speech.pdf](http://www.fwdeklerk.org/cause_data/images/2137/13_05_31_Hakunamatata_Speech.pdf)

<http://sairr.org.za/sairr-today-1/research-and-policy-brief-revealing-the-master-plan-what-the-anc-has-in-store-for-south-africa-28th-september-2011>

<http://sairr.org.za/sairr-today-1/research-and-policy-brief-the-national-democratic-revolution-ndr-its-origins-and-implications-31st-may-2012>

<http://www.sairr.org.za/sairr-today-1/research-and-policy-brief-ndr-the-cornerstone-of-any-policy-analysis-of-south-africa-17th-august-2010>

### **Organizations to watch out for**

All of the following anti-white organizations adhere to the NDR-ideology.

#### *The Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)*

The EFF needs no introduction to you, so I'll be brief. As you know, the EFF is Julius Malema's political party, they campaign for the seizure of white-owned farmland and the nationalization of mines and banks and their policies appeal to the black youth in South Africa.

Their radicalism finds appeal primarily because of continuing poverty and unemployment among blacks (due the governments' failure to address these problems) alongside whites' relative more economically prosperous position.

#### *COSATU and black trade unions*

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) is a trade union as well as sort of an umbrella-organization for trade unions. COSATU is also one of the governing African National Congress's (ANC) alliance partners. COSATU (and black trade unions in SA in general) do not hesitate to resort to violence when their demands are not met. Also, they are generally anti-white and adhere to NDR-thinking. I'll illustrate with some practical examples and citations...

In 2010, a countrywide strike among SA's public service workers occurred. Quoting the South African Institute of Race Relations provides more than enough detail of the kind of violence trade unions are willing to go to :

*A three-week strike among the country's 1.3m public servants began on 18th August 2010. It was marred by intimidation, the forced closure of schools and hospitals, attacks on non-striking staff, and the deaths of at least six patients deprived of medical care.*

*When the strike began (over differences of often less than R100 a month between pay demands and the Government's offer), more than 50 premature babies were left unattended at Gauteng hospitals when nurses were forced to abandon their posts. Women in labour were barred from a maternity hospital*

*in the province, while thousands of patients were excluded from hospitals and prevented from receiving AIDS and TB medication.*

*In one hospital striking workers stormed an operating theatre, where an 80-year-old man had already been anaesthetised in preparation for surgery, and forced out most staff. In others, nurses, dispensary workers, and kitchen staff were assaulted, while ambulance drivers were turned away and linen was torched.*

*A few days after the strike began, the Labour Court in Johannesburg issued an interdict prohibiting intimidation or assault of non-striking workers, but the order was largely ignored. Many nurses were threatened with death if they came to work, while volunteers who came to help at hospitals were threatened and some were assaulted. Three non-striking nurses were also attacked: one was stabbed and another was beaten very badly, while a third had her home petrol-bombed.*

*At public schools, the number of teachers out on strike rose to about 120 000 out of 360 000, affecting thousands of schools around the country. 'Any school that remains open is declaring war on 1.3m people', said Mr Ronald Nyathi, Gauteng spokesman for the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu). 'We will crush you because we are many,' he added. In Scottburgh (KwaZulu-Natal) a mob wearing Cosatu T-shirts used knobkerries to beat up matric pupils, while in Boksburg (Ekurhuleni) striking teachers severely beat a pupil outside her school. Many schools were forced to close in the face of threats to burn them down or set teachers' cars alight.*

Quoted from here...(search the document for the heading "Violence during strikes")

[http://sairr.org.za/services/publications/the-rainbow-index/Rainbow%20index%202010-2011%20single%20document%20single%20cover.pdf/at\\_download/file](http://sairr.org.za/services/publications/the-rainbow-index/Rainbow%20index%202010-2011%20single%20document%20single%20cover.pdf/at_download/file)

The trade unions National Union of Mineworkers (Num) and National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) have voiced anti-white NDR-ideology in 2011 and 2012 respectively when they both called for the nationalisation of mines and banks.

<http://www.fin24.com/Economy/Numsa-Nationalise-mines-banks-20120522>

<http://www.fin24.com/Companies/Mining/Num-People-must-benefit-from-minerals-20111114>

Late in 2012, COSATU sanctioned and incited the farmworker-riots in the Western Cape. Tony Ehrenreich also accused farmers (who are mostly white) of "Apartheid practices" on their farms. (More on the farmworker-riots later)

<http://www.politicsweb.co.za/politicsweb/view/politicsweb/en/page71619?oid=356069&sn=Detail&pid=71619>

The violence black trade unions are prepared to go to and their support for the NDR is a dangerous combination. I have to urge you to keep watch on them as closely as you watch Julius Malema, because they are no less dangerous.

### *The African National Congress (ANC)*

The ANC is SA's ruling party and one of the foremost proponents of the NDR. The main threat they pose, is not violence, but implementing the NDR via ever-tightening racially discriminative draconian laws and bureaucracy. The articles I linked to under the section about the National Democratic Revolution describes the nature of this ever-increasing stranglehold in detail.

Also betraying the ANC's sentiments is the facts (known to you) that they sang "Kill the Boer" themselves until agreeing (under pressure following the long saga surrounding the song) to not sing it anymore.

### **Increasing violent social unrest**

Violent protest action in SA have skyrocketed in recent years. The so-called "service-delivery protests" have increased from 10 major incidents in 2004 to 173 in 2012. These protests are often against local councillors, rather than against inefficient service delivery. These protests are indicative of the increasing discontent against the ANC government.

<http://www.municipaliq.co.za/publications/press/201301170823583255.doc>

These protests are characteristic in their violence. A prime example of the violent nature of these protests can be seen in a protest that took place during January 2013 in Sasolburg. Here are a few news-reports describing the riots...

<http://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/Sasolburg-protesters-run-amok-loot-shops-20130120>

<http://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/Sasolburg-protest-deaths-rise-to-4-20130124>

<http://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2013-01-23-blood-smoke-and-tears-zamdelas-burning#.UhzE9LItWA>

Additionally, strike action in SA is also remarkably violent (as noted above) and this violence seems to be increasing. A significant indicator of this is the fact that the SA Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria) reported their worst loss in history due to violence during strikes and service delivery protests. (Sasria was established during the increasingly violent days of Apartheid to cover damage caused by public disorder and riots.)

<http://mg.co.za/article/2013-04-12-sasria-unsettled-as-strikes-lead-to-worst-loss-in-history>

This so called “culture of violence” has its roots in the violent last years of Apartheid, when the ANC used anarchy and violence to instigate a revolution against the Apartheid-government. This culture of anarchy in response to unmet demands persists to this day.

<http://www.sairr.org.za/media/articles-authored-by-the-institute/violence-a-relic-from-peoples-war-to-make-sa-ungovernable-business-day-20th-august-2012>

This climate of increasing violence is concerning as it provides a fertile ground for racial polarization to ignite into violence. Such a situation also provides extremists with an opportunity to successfully incite and mobilize people into violence. In fact, this is EXACTLY what happened during Western Cape farmworker riots late in 2012. Because of this, I'll provide more details on these events than the in rest of this email.

### **The significance of the 2012 Western Cape farmworker riots**

In November 2012, a series of violent strikes among farmworkers erupted on farms in South Africa's Western Cape Province. It began as an unorganized strike by farmworkers for higher wages at De Doorns. COSATU (Congress Of South African Trade Unions) stepped in and provided an organizational facet to the events. In the volatile context following the Marikana massacre earlier in 2012, these strikes by farmworkers quickly spread to towns all over the Western Cape Province.

These strikes were characterized by mobs burning down vineyards and warehouses on farms. The towns in the vicinity of the strikes saw shops being ransacked. Non-striking farmworkers were also threatened and intimidated.

Inflammatory rhetoric was also prevalent during the whole debacle. Some of the most noteworthy rhetoric came from Tony Ehrenreich, COSATU's regional secretary in the Western Cape.

The strikes were halted in December 2012, but soon a second series of strikes erupted.

The following is a selection of news-reports on youtube about the riots...

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VcbYA3v8hro>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GLq8twm0164>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tlpwbtTWeZE&feature=endscreen&NR=1>

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yP8R\\_Tb1WoY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yP8R_Tb1WoY)

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_cGzoXU8U-s](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_cGzoXU8U-s)

Following the first wave of strikes, Afriforum investigated the situation and published the following report :

<http://www.afriforum.co.za/english/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/AfriForum-taakspan-se-verslag-oor-onluste-in-die-Wes-Kaap-ENG1.pdf>

I must draw your attention to the conclusions-section of the report. I quote the conclusions-section of the report (emphasis my own) :

## **10. CONCLUSIONS**

*10.1 The local SAPS tried to maintain law and order as far as they could, but they were overwhelmed by events. The farmers and the police co-operated well throughout events.*

**10.2 It was consistently confirmed that a minority of those involved in the riots were permanent farm workers.**

**10.3 Those who took part in the riots were foreign nationals, mainly from Lesotho. The majority was highly likely seasonal or non-permanent employees.**

**10.4 Leaders responsible for organising riots in the towns have strong ANC connections. 10.5 Members of BAWUSA and BAWSI could be linked to visits to the beleaguered towns at strategic times.**

**10.6 ANC and trade union leaders are guilty of inciting the protesters.**

*10.7 Organisers of the riots are guilty of criminal offences by encouraging public violence and by organising protests and riotous gatherings without complying with the Public Assemblies Act.*

*10.8 Organisers allowed the presence of dangerous weapons at meetings, demonstrations and picketing and exploited children to incite violence.*

*10.9 Farmers who already pay the minimum wages and who go out of their way to treat their employees in a fair manner have also been targeted.*

*10.10 The fact that farmers who are already paying more than the minimum wage have been targeted cast doubt on the reason being offered for the rioting. On 14 and 15 November Minister Tina Joemat-Petterssen pointed out that the demonstrations also had to do with poor service delivery.*

*10.11 Businesses paying their workers an hourly tariff were targeted.*

*10.12 At the farms AfriForum visited it was clear that the farmers in the areas go to a great deal of trouble to improve conditions for permanent workers.*

*10.13 Clearly, national government provided no support to the provincial government.*

Dr Stanton and Genocide Watch, these events in 2012 were the first occurrence of the kind of mass-violence you have been warning about for years now. You have noted that farm-attacks and –murders are hate-crimes, indicating a state of polarization at ground level against whites, especially white farmers. The fact that most of the Western Cape rioters weren't permanent employees, correlates well with the fact that farmmurders are mostly committed by young unemployed black men – the very same sector of society from which Julius Malema draws his support.

Do you see why these events are significant in assessing SA's genocide risk? Polarization at ground level, amidst SA's climate of increasing violent social unrest, boiled over into violence and allowed extremists (like COSATU) to incite and mobilize people into further violence. In my opinion, these events would fit into the Persecution-stage of your expanded 10-stage warning model.

### **My personal assessment of SA's present-day situation**

At ground level, South Africa remains deeply polarized along racial lines due to popular black support for the mindset of the NDR-ideology in a context of continuing black poverty and unemployment alongside the relatively more economically prosperous white South Africans.

In addition, the ANC government (along with a host of other organizations) uses this situation to polarize blacks against whites to generate justification and popular support for their strive of implementing the NDR by means of ever-tightening racially discriminative laws and policies.

However, the ANC's policies have failed to address poverty and unemployment among blacks. This has given rise to increasing violent social unrest due to mounting dissatisfaction in the ANC-government. This climate of violent unrest is further aggravated by trade unions who don't hesitate to resolve to violence and anarchy when their demands are not met.

This situation of polarization and social unrest and dissatisfaction provides extremists like Julius Malema's Economic Freedom Fighters and militant organizations like COSATU a favorable climate to successfully incite violence (like was the case with the 2012 Western Cape riots).

Due to active pursuit of the NDR-ideology, the climate of violent social unrest and the degree of violence COSATU and their affiliates have displayed, it is my view that South Africa ranks at stage 6 (preparation) on your 8-stage model.

Dr Stanton and Genocide Watch, I hope I have been able to provide you with helpful information and insights on South Africa. As with my previous correspondence to you, I prefer to remain anonymous due to the controversial nature of this email in a country full of extremists in an age of email account-hacking.

Thank you again for being one of the very few organizations prepared to call attention to the threats facing white South Africans, while many others blatantly refuse to acknowledge the threats.

Best wishes to all of you!

"Boertjie"