

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

OCTOBER 2018

BACKGROUND TO DOCUMENT

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

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

Why Independence?

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

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

In the early years since the arrival of the Dutch settlers, the populations of the whites, coloured, Khoi and San all developed the Western Cape and can truly lay claim to this area as their land of

birth and origin. The Khoi- and San presence is also found throughout RSA and even further North, however any claim for a geographical area outside the Western and Northern Cape will have to contest claims from other ethnic groups, based on early presence and occupation of the territory.

OUR RIGHT TO CLAIM INDEPENDENCE

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

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

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

Population group	People	Percentage
Coloured	2840404	48.78%
Black African	1912547	32.85%
White	915053	15.72%
Other	93969	1.61%
Indian or Asian	60761	1.04%

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

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

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

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

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

From the IEC database, the number of registered voters in the Western Cape, as on 16 October 2018, are:

Registered females and males per age group in **Western Cape**

Female	Age Group	Male
9,125	18 - 19	6,815
266,653	20 - 29	204,858
394,611	30 - 39	335,719
366,943	40 - 49	331,640
296,201	50 - 59	251,258
188,114	60 - 69	146,129
98,040	70 - 79	67,898
46,553	80 +	23,730
	Totals	
1,666,240		1,368,047
	3,034,287	

As a majority indicates 50% + 1, it may be accepted that 1 517 144 + 1 people must support independence to be able to force a referendum. We previously indicated that Whites and Coloureds together totals 3 755 457 in number, thus we require only 41% of our people, who must be registered as voters, to already make 50% + 1 for a referendum for independence.

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

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

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

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

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

The **Who** is explained above - 1 517 145 of the registered voters in the Western Cape.

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

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

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

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

- Must be an established cultural group in the region (Majority of Kaaplanders speak Afrikaans and share a similar culture. The Cape has a different culture to the rest of RSA.)
- History of marginalisation. (BBBEE, deletion of cultural history, burning of statues and buildings. With the current situation in South Africa, proof is pouring in daily.)
- Have an Independent system of government. (This is in the process of being put together. There are various committees active and involved in putting the shadow government together. The process is in an advanced stage.)

- Prove economic stability, without bankrupting the part of the country they are leaving. (Already proven. The Cape can function quite nicely on its own and the rest could as well.)
- Prove there is no other alternative. (With the growing evidence (see 2 above), this is getting easier to prove daily).
- Group, nation and international support. (The international condemnation and support are growing, so is the group and nation support.)

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

That leaves us with the **How**:

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

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION

Article 235 of the RSA constitution states:

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

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS & LAWS

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

There are two institutions in support of this namely:

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

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article 1

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

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

African Charter on Human and People's Rights

Article 20

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

Article 21

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

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

STRUCTURE OF THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Each District will decide on the following:

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

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

STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED FOR INDEPENDENCE

As mentioned in the opening paragraphs, of utmost important is the will of the people. The first step is to gain the support of the majority of the people (as described elsewhere). There are organisations wanting to close borders, raise new flags and sending demands to the president of

RSA to have a referendum. Unfortunately, they are all lacking the documented proof that the majority of the people support independence.

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

1. Gain the support of the majority of the eligible voters in the new state.
2. Notify the government of RSA of such support and demand a referendum to be held within 3 months.
3. Notify the United Nations of the action taken in 2) above.
4. Should the RSA government fail or delay the request for a referendum, send same request to the United Nations.
5. In the time leading to the referendum mobilize and gain further support from the citizens.
6. After a successful referendum, the current provincial government will stay in power for a further period of 90 days under supervision of a panel of selected supervisors of the shadow government.
7. The interim government will have no powers to pass any legislation or effect changes to current legislation within this transition period.
8. The interim government will call an election within the new state to take place not later than 90 days after the referendum.
9. The election will elect office bearers to both the central government of the new state and to the District governments.
10. The interim government will, under advisement of suitable experts, effect the closing of the borders of the new state immediately after the referendum until such time that the defence capabilities of the new central state can take over this function.
11. On appointment of the new central and District governments, the interim government will disband.
12. The interim government will function in the capacity of its individuals and not under the name of any political party.
13. The new governments of the central state body and the Districts will adopt both the RSA and Western Cape constitutions until such time a revised constitution comes into effect.

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

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