

Memorandum In Support Of President Donald J. Trump's Policy against Racist Laws, Land Grabs and Farm Attacks and to Respond to His Invitation to submit Information to Guide His Policy Decisions On South Africa

To the President of the United States of America, his Honourable Mr. Donald J. Trump

Dear Mr. President,

In response to your invitation we as concerned citizens of South Africa, suffering under the misguided policies of the racist ANC regime in South Africa, hereby submit information regarding racist laws in South Africa, land grabs and farm attacks that may be helpful in formulating your policies regarding South Africa's ANC government and its ally, the South African Communist Party. The information in this memorandum provide a glimpse into the volume of discriminatory laws and other legislative and executive measures excluding whites form meaningful participation in South Africa's economy and the incremental descent into the abyss of Marxist Communism permeating South Africa's political environment. The legislative measures selected in this memorandum were passed by the racist regime of the ANC or amendments made to laws enacted prior to taking of power by the current regime. These laws and/or amendments promote the ANC's enterprise through incremental nationalisation measures, the curtailment of civil liberties and promoting the monopoly of a state colonised economy.

1. Background

1.1 The ANC's Communist trajectory

The expropriation law signed by President Cyril Ramaphosa recently, coincides with and celebrates the seventieth anniversary of the Communist inspired Freedom Charter of 1955. In order to understand this milestone in the demise of the ANC

government's commitment to Communism and race-based land policies, the remarks by Moeletsi Mbeki, brother of previous South African President Mbeki, capture an important element of the current rage in the ANC drive to expropriate property without compensation: "This is not about land. It is about the loss of votes by the ANC and its little son the EFF. They think they can bring back the voters who are abandoning the ANC by attacking the white citizens of South Africa. They're using this as a camouflage to attack the white population". The commitment to the Communist based National Democratic Revolution's (NDR) drive towards state ownership and control of property can be traced as far back as 1932. In this year the international Communist movement (Comintern) instructed the South African Communist Party (SACP) that the "struggle for land" must form a key focus of the liberation struggle and must seek to bring about "the confiscation of land" owned by Europeans. By conflating the power struggle against the bourgeoisie with the opposition to white owned land, the policy directions of the ANC on land matters increasingly focused on the limitation of land rights and the expropriation of land owned by whites. Under the ongoing influence of the SACP, the ANC's commitment to socialism gained in momentum in the ANC policy document of 1955, calling for "all land to be re-divided amongst those who work it, to banish famine and land hunger". Similar emphasis on land is also evident from the SACP's 1962 programme, *The Road to South African Freedom*, which urges "drastic agrarian reform to restore the land to the people". At the ANC's national conference in Morogoro (Tanzania), in 1969, the Revolutionary Programme was adopted, stating that the "land of barons, absentee landlords, big companies and state capitalist enterprises" must be confiscated and "divided among small farmers, peasants and the landless of all races who do not exploit the labour of others". Furthermore, farmers are to be "prevented from holding land in excess of a given area", which should be "fixed in accordance with the concrete situation of each locality". Land reform specialist, Ruth Hall, writes

that the underlying objective of the Morogoro programme is to end the “private ownership of land for commercial production ... involving the use of hired labour”. The aim to advance the ANC’s vision of “family-based peasant agriculture” brought the organisation to propagate the prohibition of hired labour and limiting the sizes of farms. In turn, peasant farming was seen as laying the foundation for the future “collectivisation” of land holdings, as part of the “transition to socialism”. The SACP programme of 1989, *The Path to Power*, focused in turn on the more immediate goals of the National Democratic Revolution, calling for state ownership of large scale farms; major redistribution of land among the “land-hungry masses, ... and the setting up of co-operative farms”. The objectives of the National Democratic Revolution were more openly addressed in the ANC’s *Strategy and Tactics* documents, writes Anthea Jeffery.¹ In 1997 the so-called Mahikeng document alluded largely to the need to “intensify land reform programmes” to help rural communities and encourage agricultural production. The core of the NDR objective surfaced more prominently at the ANC’s NASREC conference in 2017, where the organisation resolved that “the expropriation of land without compensation should be among the mechanisms available to give effect to land reform and redistribution”. This aim was also reiterated by the SACP at its 15th national congress in July 2022 and at the ANC’s national conference in December 2022.²

1.2 The ANC’s utilisation of the “transformative property clause” under section 25 of the Constitution.

¹ Anthea Jeffery, *Countdown to Socialism*, p. 156.

² For an extensive overview of the impact of the National Democratic Revolution on South Africa’s laws of private property rights and ownership, consult Anthea Jeffery, *Countdown to Socialism. The National Democratic Revolution in South Africa since 1994*. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball (2023). Also cf. A.W.G. Raath, *Die ANC en die Revolusionêre Aanslag op Kerk en Politiek* (The ANC and the Revolutionary Onslaught on Church and Politics). Bloemfontein: VCHO (1988).

The property clause (Section 25) in the 1996 Constitution provides significantly less protection for property rights than the equivalent clause in the 1993 text. It starts by drawing a distinction between “deprivation” and “expropriation” and states that “just and equitable” compensation applies solely to state takings in the event of expropriation. Under Section 25 the compensation payable on expropriation must strike “an equitable balance” between the public interest and the interests of the expropriated owner. Expropriation is permitted not only “for public purposes”, such as the building of roads, but also “in the public interest”, which is defined as including “the nation’s commitment to land reform”. One of the sub-clauses requires the state to take “reasonable” measures, within its available resources, to increase “access to land”. Another entitles those who were “dispossessed of property” under racial laws adopted in 1913 and thereafter to “restitution of that property” or other “equitable redress”. In addition to the ANC’s ongoing quest to dispossess white property owners of their property rights through expropriation without compensation, a host of other laws based on race have been enacted since 1994 seriously impacting upon and limiting the private property rights of owners. In addition several other measures were enacted to limit private property rights by landowners and to bolster the government’s powers to interfere with private property rights:

- *The Restitution of Land Rights Act, 22 of 1994.* It provides for restitution of land rights to people who lost land due to racially based policies.
- *The Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 3 of 1996* protects the rights of certain labour tenants and provides for them to acquire land.
- *Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 62 of 1997 as amended (ESTA).*
- *The Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act, 112 of 1993.*

- *The Provision of Certain Land for Settlement Act, 125 of 1993* providing for government financial assistance to people acquiring land for settlement.

It has to be emphasised that not only land is at stake, but also other property and benefits. For example, more recently the ANC government started initiated an economic policy forcing white owned businesses to pay over 3 percent of the profits to black business ventures.

1.3 The expropriation without compensation of water rights

The nationalisation of water was achieved in 1998 by a stroke of the legislative pen through reallocation of water from its erstwhile common-law owners to new users through a gradual process of 30 years. This protracted time period was particularly helpful in reducing resistance to the ANC's nationalisation policy. It also delayed attempts to institute major compensation claims for water-usage rights, thereby giving the ANC time to adopt new expropriation legislation under which compensation is likely to be inadequate or "nil". The *National Water Act* gives the state the power to decide on "the equitable allocation of water in the public interest", based on a list of 11 criteria. The need "to redress past racial and gender discrimination" is one such factor. Others include the extent of "investments already made", the "socio-economic impact" of allowing or refusing the requested water use, and the importance of ensuring the "efficient and beneficial use of water in the public interest".

1.4 The expropriation without compensation of mineral rights

The ANC government applied its powers of expropriation of property without compensation under the *Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act* (MPRDA) of 2002, which came into effect in 2004. Under this statute the NDR vests all mineral resources – three-quarters of which had previously been privately owned - in

the “custodianship” of the state. The ANC denied that this shift from private ownership to state custodianship amounted to an expropriation requiring the payment of compensation – and the transformed Constitutional Court in the *Agri SA* case found a flawed basis on which to endorse this view and thereby saving the state from having to pay out an estimated R100 billion in compensation to owners whose mineral resources had been transferred to the state’s custodianship. It also gave implicit judicial sanction to the notion of expropriation without compensation, which, according to the ANC, remained its intent in enacting into law.

1.5 Expropriation of property without compensation under the *Expropriation Bill [B 23-2020] Act 13 of 2025* signed by the President February 2025.

The signing of this law coincides with the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Freedom Charter thereby giving effect to the Communist ideals of expropriation without compensation alluded to above. This law provides for the expropriation of property for a public purpose or in the public interest and for certain instances where expropriation with nil compensation may be appropriate in the public interest. “Public interest” includes the nation’s commitment to land reform and to initiatives to bring about equitable access to all South Africa’s natural resources “in order to redress the results of past racial discriminatory laws or practices”. Furthermore, section 3(2) provides that if an organ of state, other than an expropriating authority satisfies the Minister that it requires particular property for a public purpose or in the public interest, then the Minister must expropriate that property on behalf of that organ of state upon its written request, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Act. William Saunderson-Meyer puts the finger on the inescapable truth that the Expropriation Act “is not just a benign bit of legislative housekeeping to virtuously tie together in a neat constitutional bow some previous omissions, duplications and contradictions in the law.” The author continues: “The

Expropriation Act is by far the most dangerous and legislatively cunning piece of legislation passed by the ANC. If fully exploited by a malevolent state it could endanger all private wealth – not only your farm in the countryside but your erf in the city and the savings in your pension fund – and kill foreign investment stone dead.” Saunderson-Meyer captures the *mala fide* intent of the ANC government in its quest to have this piece of Communist legislation passed and implemented: “to understand the intentions behind the Expropriation Act, one only has to look at its genesis. In 2018 the ANC tried to change the Constitution in order to allow expropriation without compensation but was unable to muster the necessary two-thirds majority. The ANC was not deterred. The Expropriation Act is the legislative solution to that defeat and seeks to achieve the exact same aims but without the drama and negative international publicity that will result from a further attempt at whittling away constitutional protections. The fact that the South African media almost universally opposed the constitutional amendment but have universally supported the Expropriation Act is testimony to Ramaphosa’s guile and their gullibility.” Having said that, Saunderson-Meyer points out that in contrast to best international practice, South Africa’s Expropriation Act is monstrous in several aspects. It extends significantly the definition of public interest, to allow the seizure of land and natural resources to redress racial injustices. It allows confiscation with zero compensation, including when the land has not been developed, is an investment vehicle, the owner could not be contacted, “or on any old say-so of any court or arbitrator”, as long as they took into account “all relevant circumstances”. Land deemed “abandoned” – conceivably, for example if a farmer has been unable to remove land invaders – can also be seized without compensation. The Expropriation Act also opens up the immanent possibility of the government placing private property in the “custodianship” of the State – a real threat to privately owned property warned against by the *Institute of Race Relations*: “The government has twice used [this]

legal trick to expropriate property without paying, with water resources in 1998 and with mineral resources in 2002. Former owners lost the powers and benefits of ownership without receiving any compensation.” The envisioned strategy by the ANC, is captured by Saunderson-Meyer: “Anyone who has had experience of the tactics currently being employed by the government for acquiring land for redistribution will recognise how the process will unfold. Target parcels of farms adjacent to tribal and township areas or, on a larger scale, buy alternate farms in a block, move in black tenants and wait. Withhold all police or State support and use stock theft, vandalism, poaching, fence cutting, petty theft and intimidation to make the cost of property protection untenable, thereby forcing the land owner to move off the property. Then take it. Previously, for a song, but subject to long delays if the owner was intractable. Now, immediately and for nothing.”

1.6 The *Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill [B 6-2021]* signed by the President February 2025.

Whilst South Africans were blindsided by the new Expropriation without Compensation debate, sparked off by the signing of the Expropriation Act, the ANC government sneaked in the *Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill*. This law basically gives government control over what can be planted and on what land. This is in line with the global communist attack on food producers: He who controls the food controls the people.

1.7 Land grabs as a consequence of the ANC’s misguided race based policies

The increase in race based laws, verbal abuse of South Africa’s white minority group and irresponsible political utterances over the last two decades to the effect that the land in South Africa must be returned to the forefathers and foremothers of South Africa’s black population, stirred emotions and created expectations of immense

proportions among radical black people in South Africa. Together with poor service delivery many black people took the law into their own hands and invaded private properties or reverted to squatting on privately property under white ownership. In a recent incident community members in Seshego, within two weeks after the signing of the expropriation law permitting expropriation without compensation, illegally took it upon themselves to invade private land, erect shacks and in effect committing land theft. Seshego is in Limpopo province on the outskirts of Polokwane, previous known as Pietersburg, at present dacing this massive land grab. A private land owner along the Matlala Road near Seshego faces a mounting crisis as land grabbers have illegally occupied the property, establishing informal settlements in just two weeks. Sadly virtually no one is reporting on the matter. Save a local media outlet, the *Polokwane Reviewer and Observer*, and now the State owned broadcaster *South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)*. Seshego municipal observers are not sympathetic to squatters and Municipal spokesman Tipa Salala said that illegal occupations whether on private or municipal land will not be tolerated. If such activities extend onto municipal land the municipality will enforce bylaws demolishing illegal structures and take legal action. However, the land currently being invaded is privately owned. So it is unclear if the municipality will follow through or bother to act to remove the thieves. Salala warned that those illegally erecting structures face financial losses and severe legal consequences. True, but that still requires legal action and manpower as well as the use of force when necessary to remove them.

The disastrous consequences of the signing of the expropriation law will of necessity continue and extend to other parts of South Africa. As a consequence a sharp decline in property values of farms, homes, businesses and immovable structures on private property will increase as uncertainty over ownership cripples the market and

a commensurate increase in job losses in the real estate, banking and home building sectors. Internationally Ramaphosa has made South Africa ineligible for duty free access to the United States market since Pretoria has abrogated private property rights. The respect of which is a cornerstone of the *Africa Growth and Opportunity Act* Participants. Land invasions will in all probability pick up pace as squatters and thieves feel emboldened by the new law, falsely proclaiming it authorizes occupation of land. Although illegal occupation of land has for long been an issue in South Africa and municipalities have found it necessary to use police or hired outside firms to remove squatters, for example in Johannesburg, the red ants, a private majority black owned security company, specializing in land evictions are notorious for their violent evictions from state owned land. Ramaphosa's full-hearted decision will now embolden more frequent land grabs which have the potential to overrun State and/or private capacity to stem the invasions.

2. Examples of Race-based laws implemented by the African National Congress-Communist Party Alliance since 1994³

2.1 The Constitution

The South African Constitution contains a clause to guarantee “non-racialism and non-sexism”. However, section 9(2) also stipulates that “equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms”. To promote the achievement of equality, *legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination may be taken.* This clause

³ The examples reflected in this memorandum are only a part of the total corpus of race-based laws and discriminatory measures against the white minority in South Africa. Instances of race-based measures in internal rules, regulations, standing orders and procedural rules of organs of State and other public entities like universities, parastatals, public ventures and similar bodies are not reflected in this memorandum. The race-based quantum of these measures could well be in excess of the examples reflected in this memorandum. It also has to be noted that in many instances laws promulgated prior to 1994 were amended to provide for race-based considerations and criteria in providing services, concluding contracts and exercising discretions. A comprehensive list of race-based-laws by the Free Market Foundation can be consulted at <https://racelaw.co.za/index-of-race-law>

provides the basis for race-related discriminatory legislation aimed at preferential treatment for “previously disadvantaged groups”.

The Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000 permits measures to protect or favour groups affected by discrimination. Furthermore the Constitution also provides for demographic representation, and for the judiciary and public institutions to meet these requirements.

Subtotal: at least 1 law

2.2 The most far reaching race laws: affirmative action and Black Economic Empowerment (affirmative action and Black Economic Empowerment legislation)

Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 (EEA) (and legal measures for implementation and Codes of Good Practice). This is the only law containing the wording “affirmative action”. The purpose of the law is to ensure that the employment environment reflects the *geographical* demography. Employers with more than fifty employees or generating a particular level of cash flow, and also organs of state are compelled to employ measures for “designated groups”. Businesses with more than fifty employees or having a designated level of income are compelled to be “demographically representative” regarding employees and management.

Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000

This law compels organs of state to base their procurement policy on a points system – more “historically marginalised” means more points. It explicitly deals with contracts with people from previously marginalised people based on race.

Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003 (together with at least 20 measures for implementation and Codes of Good Practices)

The aims of this law are, *inter alia*, to facilitate black economic empowerment and promoting economic transformation. The aim is to promote involvement of the black population; to bring about substantial changes in the racial composition of ownership and management structures; and to promote access to finances for black entrepreneurs. Fronting is punishable with severe measures. On the basis of the *Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Codes of Good Practice of 2013* businesses are allowed to gain points: more blacks, more points. In the field of property (25), management (15), training (20), procurement policy and business development (40) and socio-economic development (5). Total 105 points. Businesses with a turnover in excess of 10 million rand are compelled to submit to the “scorecard” of the Code of Good Practice. This entails that a business has to meet specific targets regarding black management and ownership

Subtotal: at least 3 laws

2.3 Other legislation benefitting “historically marginalised persons” (historically marginalised persons are blacks, Indians and Brown People, women and handicapped persons). Whites (particularly men) are therefore explicitly excluded)

- *Competition Act 89 of 1998*. More financial benefits for people who were discriminated against and other benefits for businesses in the hands of historically marginalised persons.
- *Correctional Services Act 111 of 1998*. Appointment of correctional services staff on the basis of race to eradicate the imbalances of the past and to serve the goal of reflecting the demographics of the South African population.
- *Cross Border Road Transport Act 4 of 1998*. Licenses for cross border traffic are awarded on the basis of specific considerations, amongst others the empowerment of historically marginalised persons.

- ***Gas Act 48 of 2001.*** Determines who may actively engage in harvesting and exploiting gas. Preferentially “previously” marginalised persons.
- ***Housing Act 107 of 1997.*** Provides for registration of race for people utilising residential benefits under particular circumstances and government to promote the housing needs of historically marginalised persons.
- ***Land and Agricultural Development Bank Act 15 of 2002.*** This state owned bank for agriculture preferentially support historically marginalised groups.
- ***Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998.*** Special fishing rights for previously deprived persons.
- ***Media Development and Diversity Agency Act 14 of 2002.*** The Commissariat for Media is obligated to serve “diversity” in the media plus ownership of historically deprived groups.
- ***Merchandise Marks Act 17 of 1941.*** In the field of marks legislation businesses and must promote previously deprived groups’ participation.
- ***Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002.*** In the total mining industry historically deprived persons to receive preferential treatment regarding ownership and employees.
- ***National Credit Act 34 of 2005.*** Development of the credit market to be accessible to historically deprived persons.
- ***National Empowerment Fund Act 105 of 1998.*** Funding for buying of shares in businesses only for historically deprived persons.
- ***National Gambling Act 7 of 2004.*** This law also provides for promoting and protecting the interests of previously deprived persons.
- ***National Sport and Recreation Act 110 of 1998.*** Sports teams obligated to practice “positive” discrimination. National sports federations receive no financing in the event of the exclusion of previously deprived persons.

- ***Petroleum Pipelines Act 60 of 2003.*** Businesses in the domain of pipeline manufacturing and being the property of historically deprived South Africans, receives preferential treatment through empowerment conditions putting them in the position to be more competitive. In order to receive a permission the applicant is required to provide information regarding participation/involvement of historically deprived persons to his/her business.
- ***Petroleum Products Act 120 Of 1977 (as amended).*** Licenses in the oil sector awarded with the aim of promoting previously deprived people.

Subtotal: at least 16 laws

2.4 Laws providing managements, agencies and councils to follow and apply the demographical composition of South African society: 79 percent must be black (based on official census statistics).

- ***Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act 19 of 2006.***
- ***Advisory Board on Social Development Act 3 of 2001.***
- ***Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000.***
- ***Auditing Profession Act 26 of 2005.***
- ***Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities Act 19 of 2002.***
- ***Community Schemes Ombud Service Act 9 of 2011.***
- ***Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000.***
- ***Continuing Education and Training Act 16 of 2006.***
- ***Council for the Built Environment Act 43 of 2000.***
- ***Cultural Institutions Act 119 of 1998.***
- ***Electronic Communications and Transactions Act 25 of 2002.***

- ***Employment Services Act 4 of 2014.***
- ***Engineering Profession Act 46 of 2000.***
- ***Financial Services Ombud Schemes Act 37 of 2004.***
- ***Firearms Control Act 60 of 2000.***
- ***General and Further Education and Training Quality Assurance Act 58 of 2001.***
- ***Higher Education Act 101 of 1997.***
- ***Housing Consumers Protection Measures Act 95 of 1998.***
- ***Housing Development Agency Act 23 of 2008.***
- ***International Trade Administration Act 71 of 2002.***
- ***Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995.***
- ***Landscape Architectural Profession Act 45 of 2000.***
- ***Local Government Municipal Demarcation Act 27 of 1998.***
- ***Local Government Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004.***
- ***Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act 18 of 2006.***
- ***National Council for Library and Information Services Act 6 of 2001.***
- ***National Development Agency Act 76 of 1998.***
- ***National Employment of Educators Act 76 of 1998.***
- ***National Energy Regulator Act 40 of 2004.***
- ***National Film and Video Foundation Act 73 of 1997.***
- ***National Health Laboratory Service Act 37 of 2000.***
- ***National Heritage Council Act 11 of 1999.***
- ***National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.***
- ***National Qualifications Framework Act 67 of 2008.***
- ***National Small Enterprise Act 102 of 1996.***
- ***National Student Financial Aid Scheme Act 27 of 2003.***
- ***National Youth Development Agency 54 of 2008.***

- *Natural Scientific Professions Act 27 of 2003.*
- *Planning Professions Act 36 of 2002.*
- *Project and Construction Management Professions Act 48 of 2000.*
- *Property Valuers Profession Act 47 of 2000.*
- *Quantity Surveying Profession Act 49 of 2000.*
- *South African Council for Educators Act 31 of 2000.*
- *South African Geographical Names Council Act 118 of 1998.*
- *South African National Space Agency Act 36 of 2008.*
- *South African Postbank Limited Act 9 of 2010.*
- *South African Weather Service Act 8 of 2001.*
- *Special Economic Zones Act 16 of 2014.*
- *State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998.*
- *Tourism Act 3 of 2014.*

Subtotal: at least 50 laws

2.5 Laws providing for preferential treatment of historically underprivileged persons or groups

- *Broadcasting Act 4 of 1999.*
- *Close Corporations Act 69 of 1984.*
- *Construction Industry Amendment Board Act 38 of 2000.*
- *Division of Revenue Amendment Act 10 of 2017.*
- *Electronic Communications Act 36 of 2005.*
- *Industrial Development Amendment Act 49 of 2001.*
- *Industrial Development Corporation Act 22 of 1940.*
- *Infrastructure Development Act 23 of 2014.*
- *Land Reform Provision of Land and Assistance Act 126 of 1993.*

- ***Legal Practice Act 28 of 2014 (partially implemented).***
- ***Local Government Transition Act Second Amendment Act 97 of 1996.***
- ***National Arts Council Act 56 of 1997.***
- ***National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998.***
- ***National Forests Act 84 of 1998.***
- ***National Ports Act 12 of 2005.***
- ***Older Persons Act 13 of 2006.***
- ***Postal Services Act 124 of 1998.***
- ***Private Security Industry Regulation Act 56 of 2001.***
- ***Protection of Investment Act 22 of 2015.***
- ***Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013 (partially implemented).***
- ***Rental Housing Act 50 of 1999.***
- ***Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994.***
- ***Skills Development Act 97 of 1998.***
- ***South African Post Office Soc Ltd Act 22 of 2011.***
- ***Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013.***
- ***Telecommunications Act 103 of 1996.***
- ***World Heritage Convention Act 49 of 1999.***

Subtotal: at least 27 laws.

2.6 Diverse measures with the aim of implementing of race-based laws

- ***2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa Liquor Regulations – GN R425/2010 (Liquor Act 59 of 2003).***
- ***Amendment of the Broad-Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for the South African Mining and Minerals Industry – GN R838/2010 (Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002).***

- ***Appointment of Members of Council – GN R955/1999 (South African Geographical Names Council Act 118 of 1998).***
- ***Codes of Good Practice for the Minerals Industry – GN R446/2009 (Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002).***
- ***Establishment of Statutory Measure and Determination of Levies on Dried Fruit – GN R893/2012 (Marketing of Agricultural Products Act 47 of 1996).***
- ***Intelligence Services Regulations – GN R63/2014 (Intelligence Services Act 65 of 2002).***
- ***Policy Directions Issued by Minister of Communications – GN R1756/2001 (Telecommunications Act 103 of 1996).***
- ***Public Service Regulation GN R877/2016 (Public Service Act, 1994).***
- ***Regulations for the Establishment of the National Education and Training Council – GN R974/2009 (National Education Policy Act 27 of 1996).***
- ***Regulations for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse – GN R283/2013 (Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008).***
- ***Regulations in terms of the Petroleum Pipelines Act 60 of 2003 – GN R342/2008.***
- ***Regulations Regarding Petroleum Products Wholesale Licences – GN R287/2006 (Petroleum Products Act 120 of 1977).***
- ***Regulations Relating to Sheriffs – GN R411/1990 (Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986).***
- ***Regulations Relating to the Constitution of the Professional Board for Optometry and Dispensing Opticians – GN R1245/2008 (Health Professions Act 56 of 1974). In addition similar regulatory measures for other health services.***
- ***Regulations Relating to the Nominations and Appointments of Members of a Professional Board – GN R1257/2008 (Health Professions Act 56 of 1974).***

- *Regulations under the Non-Profit Organisations Act 71 of 1997 – GN R1104/1998.*
- *South African Police Service Employment Regulations – GN R1138/2017 (South African Police Service Act 68 of 1995).*

Subtotal: at least 18 Laws

2.7 Laws requiring registration of race, for example in:

- *Home Loan and Mortgage Disclosure Regulations, 2007 – GN R842/2007 (Home Loan and Mortgage Disclosure Act 63 of 2000).*
- *Military Ombud Complaints Regulations – GN R611/2015 (Military Ombud Act 4 of 2012).*
- *Regulations Relating to Records to be kept by Television Broadcasting Licensees – GN R1226/1998 (Independent Broadcasting Authority Act 153 of 1993).*

Subtotal: A minimum of 3 laws.

Total: A minimum of at least 118 race-based laws.

3. The ongoing assault on the white farming community

3.1 Farm murders are unique to South Africa. It is the only crime that is sung about by a majority of people to kill off the farmers of a minority group; it is the only crime supported and promoted by radicals on social media; it is the only crime about which jests are made on social media and by politicians and light-hearted comments published in leftist media and it is also the only crime which targets a specific profession namely white South African agriculturists. In spite of more than two thousand murders, the ANC government still treats this evil crime as just another of the multitude offences plaguing our country. The death of each farmer contributes

towards loss of jobs, traumatises both victims and witnesses of such attacks and murders and it takes five to eight years for such a farming venture to regain productivity. It creates an atmosphere of death, violence and anarchy and serves as motivation for potential attackers to perform these evil deeds. The ongoing efforts of the ANC government to disarm owners of firearms for their own protection, contributes substantially to the increase of these heinous crimes.

3.2 Statistics of farm attacks and farm murders 1990 to 2024

Official statistics of farm attacks and murders are kept and published by TLU SA, an agricultural organisation representing a vast number of farmers in South Africa. These statistics reflect a national tragedy unfolding before the eyes of the international community, and yet no pressure of meaningful proportions has hitherto been placed on the ANC government to bring it to effectively eradicate this evil and its disastrous consequences. The brutal attacks and violent attacks on farmers contribute largely to the hostile environment under which they are expected to produce sufficiently to feed the South African population. A host of other serious crimes also emanate from the attacks on farmers: burglary, theft of stock and firearms, destruction of farming equipment and arson. These attacks are also furthered by radical black political parties' Marxist agendas like the EFF, MK Party and others. The statistics below reflects the serious proportions of farm attacks and farm murders on white South African farmers, their families and employees. Below is the number of farm attacks and farm murders in rural South Africa from 1990 to 7th February 2025 and were compiled in accordance with numbers received from TLU SA. TLU SA supports and speaks on behalf of farmers in South Africa – mostly white people living in fear for their lives day and night.

1990: Murders 16 Attacks 27

1991: Murders 55 Attacks 80

1992: Murders 60 Attacks 110

1993: Murders 77 Attacks 161

1994: Murders 59 Attacks 108

1995: Murders 61 Attacks 102

1996: Murders 59 Attacks 70

1997: Murders 74 Attacks 133

1998: Murders 104 Attacks 201

1999: Murders 72 Attacks 133

2000: Murders 85 Attacks 181

2001: Murders 80 Attacks 142

2002: Murders 119 Attacks 229

2003: Murders 89 Attacks 145

2004: Murders 115 Attacks 116

2005: Murders 65 Attacks 82

2006: Murders 46 Attacks 82

2007: Murders 60 Attacks 94

2008: Murders 79 Attacks 184

2009: Murders 71 Attacks 152

2010: Murders 64 Attacks 115

2011: Murders 48 Attacks 96

2012: Murders 53 Attacks 174

2013: Murders 59 Attacks 231

2014: Murders 61 Attacks 279

2015: Murders 64 Attacks 315

2016: Murders 71 Attacks 369

2017: Murders 82 Attacks 423

2018: Murders 54 Attacks 394

2019: Murders 56 Attacks 419

2020: Murders 71 Attacks 397

2021: Murders 51 Attacks 262

2022: Murders 43 Attacks 166

2023: Murders 50 Attacks 193

2024: Murders 32 Attacks 136

2025 inclusive of 7th February murders 2 attacks 27.

Total murders at least 2297

Total attacks at least 6531

3.3 “Kill the Boer, kill the farmer” and violence on farmers and their employees

The inevitable impact of singing the murderous song “Kill the Boer, Kill the farmer”, Mr. President, was stated by Willaim Saunderson-Meyer as follows: “The first inescapable truth is that farmers ARE disproportionately the targets of murderous criminality. Also the gruesome nature of the violence is likely, albeit empirically impossible to prove, tied to hateful incitement spewed by black radicals who have the tacit approval of the African National Congress (ANC). The now routine spectacle of a massed stadium singing ‘Kill the Boer, kill the farmer’ – a merry ditty led on stage by MP’s, Cabinet ministers, and the occasional president – is far more than just a pardonable and somewhat amusing relic from the Struggle era. In a volatile country where black racism is condoned but the careless use by minority groups of a word offensive to Africans can unleash the full fury of the State – fired, fined, jailed and professional life destroyed – this is not a joke but a calculated act of aggression and intimidation.”

4. Appreciation for the initiatives of President Donald J. Trump to address serious human rights violations and minority oppression occurring in South Africa, to steer South Africa towards a productive free market system of economical viability and to salvage South Africa before finally being a failed Communist State

Mr. President, we, the undersigned citizens of South Africa, responds to your Executive Order Addressing Human Rights Violations in South Africa, reading as follows:

- *As encapsulated in its recent act to seize disfavoured citizens’ property without compensation, the government of South Africa blatantly discriminates against ethnic minority descendents of settler groups.*

- *As long as South Africa continues to support bad actors on the world stage and allows violent attacks on innocent disfavoured minority farmers, the United States will stop aid and assistance to the country.*
- *The United States will establish a plan to resettle disfavoured minorities in South Africa discriminated against because of their race as refugees.*

Standing Up Against Injustice and Oppression: President Donald J. Trump is committed to holding South Africa accountable for its actions.

- *South Africa has taken position against the United States and its allies.*

i Merely two months after the October 7th terrorist attacks on Israel, not Hamas, of genocide in the International Court of Justice.

ii South Africa also strengthened ties with Iran, which supports terrorism globally.

- *While championing terrorism and autocratic regimes abroad, South Africa has committed similar human rights violations at home. The recent Expropriation Act enables the government of South Africa to seize ethnic minority descendents of settler groups' agricultural property without compensation.*

i The Expropriation Act follows countless government policies designed to dismantle equal opportunity in employment, education, and business, and hateful rhetoric and government actions fuelling disproportionate violence against racially disfavoured landowners.

li Years ago, the South African government disbanded volunteer forces defending rural farmers, turning a blind eye to the ensuing farm attacks.

Reaffirming our Commitment to Human Rights: A commitment to human rights is central to President Trump's America First agenda.

- *President Trump: “South Africa is confiscating land, and treating certain classes of people very badly [...] I will be cutting off all future funding to South Africa until a full investigation has been completed!”*
- *President Trump believes in sending a clear message to the world’s bad actors – and to their victims – by condemning human rights abuses in no uncertain terms.*

It is with appreciation that we take note of your sincere efforts, Mr. President, to steer our beloved country from the abyss of authoritarianism, human rights abuses, laws supportive of racism and oppression of the white minority in South Africa, to a future of liberty for all, respect for fundamental human rights and a flourishing economy. We look up to you for support to redeem our country from the perils of Communism and Marxist socialism – both rampant state policies since 1994. We ensure you of our appreciation for your efforts and leadership to save South Africa from oppression and bring our country back into a free geopolitical order and an environment without all the evils we are subjected to under the ANC’s misguided rule. We welcome all efforts by international powers to work towards making our beloved South Africa great again. We as the white minority find ourselves in a most precarious position and steps taken by the international community to end ANC discrimination and oppression will of necessity also affect the needy, destitute and oppressed farming communities in particular. We also commit ourselves to work towards saving our country from the Communist authoritarianism and Marxist economical destruction that has been rampant in our country since 1994. Also please accept our commitment to bolster your efforts not only to make America great again, but also to work towards the protection of life, limb and property in a free international community. Finally we pray that under your guidance South Africa may once again take its rightful place on the stage of free and prosperous countries under responsible and

competent governance to the benefit of the whole of South Africa and its entire people.

Willem Petzer

(On Behalf of the Willem Petzer Civil Rights Movement)

(Compiled by Prof. A.W.G. Raath, B.Juris LL.B M.A. D.Phil ,for the Willem Petzer Civil Rights Group)

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10th February 2025