



Zuid-Afrikaanshe Boer Republics

The Rape and Humiliation of Boer Women and Children under British Authority during the Anglo-Boer War (1899–1902)

Historical Evidence of Systematic Injustice

Purpose

This annex documents testimonies and historical evidence of sexual violence, rape and humiliation against Boer women and children during the Anglo-Boer War, as part of the British Empire's scorched-earth policy and concentration camps. The purpose is to record the *Boervolk's* collective trauma, supporting the submission's claim for recognition under UNDRIP Articles 7 (right to life and security), 8 (protection against forced assimilation and cultural destruction), and 22 (special attention to women and children). These records are presented in a spirit of peace and truth-seeking, trusting that the Almighty Heavenly Father will reveal all hidden things (Luke 8:17).

1. Historical Context

The British scorched-earth policy and concentration camps caused widespread suffering, including documented cases of physical and sexual abuse, INCLUDING rape on innocent Boer woman and children. The Hague Convention (1899, Article XLVI) explicitly prohibited such mistreatment of civilians, yet testimonies indicate violations. Taboo and shame have contributed to the silencing of these accounts, but preserved records reveal the depth of the injustice (genocide) done AND ordered under the rule of the British Crown and flag.

Late Victorian British imperial sexuality, characterized by rigid gender roles and suppressed expression, contributed to sexual violence as a tool of domination during the war. Contemporary analysis links imperial frustration to attacks on Boer women, viewing camps as sites of "de-feminization" through humiliation (see [Sub-Annex M8](#): "Androgeniteit, feminiteit en Britse imperiale seksualiteit in die laat-Victoriaanse era").

2. Key Testimonies and Sources

- **The Havenga Collection (1930's–1940's):** A collection of **handwritten sworn affidavits** from survivors, preserved in South African archives, **containing cases including rape and sexual assault by British forces and alliances** on defenceless Boer woman and children. The collection was specifically commissioned to document rape attacks on Boer women and children, **resulting in over 100 sworn affidavits from victims**. Specific examples include attempted rape and assault, with victims resisting violently despite threats and injuries (see [Sub-Annex M0](#) for extract from collection. Full collection available on special request. Also, [Sub-Annex M7](#) for contemporary confirmation). Note that these are ONLY SOME of the officially recorded cases in a condition that could be copied. The writing of some was in such a poor condition that it fades too much when photocopied. Also, numerous incidents were not recorded due to different reasons. Some of these rape and abuse cases caused the victims to commit suicide ([Sub-Annex M1](#))
- **Prof. A.W.G. Raath's Recognition (2013):** Confirms that these were not only allegations but using **the Havenga collection as only one source** (others include such as in [Sub-Annex M2](#) and war diary of George E.S. Liversage in [Sub-Annex M3](#)) **of proof, describing them as “shocking cruel rape attacks” and criticizing British denial**. Raath referenced the collection's importance in planned publications, further highlighting its historical value despite limited disclosure (see [Sub-Annex M1](#)).

- **Genl. Jan Smuts's Report (1901): *His eyewitness account of rape attacks and scorched-earth brutality*** in the Moot district, highlighting the systematic nature of the humiliation (see [Sub-Annex M2](#)).
- **International Depiction in Propaganda Film (1942):** German film using ABO footage to *illustrate British atrocities, including rape*, reflecting global awareness of the injustices (see [Sub-Annex M3](#)).
- **Testimony of Susan Nel** (Belfast Camp, 1902): Survivor account of rape by two British officers and a camp guard (Afrikaner collaborator), with remarkable escape and rescue (see [Sub-Annex M4](#) for details).
- **Johanna van Warmelo-Brandt's Diary** (Irene Camp, 1901–1902): Eyewitness account as camp nurse of a pregnant mother of three young children raped by black soldiers in British service (see [Sub-Annex M5](#) for details).
- **Documentaries, interviews and research by Rudie Rousseau** (Contemporary Expert Researcher): Documentary on the Havenga collection, Sandrock's diary, and evidence of 37 graves at Springfontein linked to rape victims in the camps (see [Sub-Annex M6](#) for details).
- **Additional Historical Analysis** (2003): Marthinus van Bart's article "Imperialisme, verkragtings lê aan wortel van rassisme, apartheid" links British imperialism to systematic sexual violence, citing the Havenga collection. It discusses the Havenga collection's over 100 sworn affidavits specifically from victims of rape attacks, linking British imperialism to the root of racial tensions, while highlighting taboo as the reason for silencing (see [Sub-Annex M7](#)).

3. How much more proof do one need:

Countless other incidents were published in history on these atrocities committed under British rule.

4. Impact on the *Boervolk*

This violence violated family structures, dignity, and cultural integrity, forming part of the collective trauma that undermined the *Boervolk's* self-determination and nationhood. It highlights the need for acknowledgment and protection of cultural rights.

5. Taboo: Justification or Treason? The profound taboo surrounding sexual violence during the Anglo-Boer War – rooted in cultural shame, family honour, and religious principles – not only silenced victims but inflicted a second injustice. Innocent women

and children, violated against their will, were denied justice as perpetrators were shielded and commanders who failed to prevent or condoned the acts, evaded accountability. Even when survivors bravely came forward, the taboo often led to denial or dismissal under pretexts such as "reconciliation" – a concept incompatible with Biblical justice (Genesis 34, where Jacob's sons acted decisively against the violation of their sister Dinah).

This silence persisted for nearly 80 years, with an embargo on key testimonies (e.g., Havenga collection) until the late 1980's. Even after the embargo was lifted, allegations of rape continue to be denied or minimized in mainstream narratives. This taboo prioritised silence over the victims' right to redress, violating the spirit of the Hague Convention (1899), which Britain championed yet breached. The greater treason lies in allowing imperial ambition to outweigh the dignity of defenceless women and children, many of whom took their own lives due to unbearable humiliation.

Furthermore, historical records indicate significant collaboration by Cape Afrikaners, estimates of ~50 000 joined British forces as "National Scouts" or auxiliaries, with some acting as guards or informants in camps. Letters from camp inmates express irreconcilable division: "*The Boer and the Afrikaner can never be reconciled.*" This internal complicity and treason deepened the trauma yet remains minimised and unrecognized.

The ZAB asks the UNPFII: ***How long will this treason continue and injustice remain taboo?*** Place yourselves, your beloved pregnant wives, daughters, sisters, mothers, or grandmothers in their position – could silence (taboo) ever be justified? The ZAB lays a charge of treason against all who committed, condoned, silenced, or continue to deny these violations. Desecrating a people's mothers is among the gravest wrongs a nation can suffer; allowing treason to persist through taboo is an even greater injustice.

6. Sources and Full Texts

- Genesis 34 (Biblical precedent for justice against violation).
- Hague Convention (1899, Article XLVI).
- Cape collaboration: Pakenham (*The Boer War*, 1979); Van Heyningen (*The Concentration Camps*, 2013) – National Scouts and camp roles.
- Sub-Annex M0: Havenga Collection: National Archives of South Africa and Free State Archives. (Full report available on special request.)
- Camp letters: Archival testimonies (e.g., Havenga collection excerpts).
- Sub-Annex M1: Full text of Prof. A.W.G. Raath's chapter (pp. 42–43, *Vir Vryheid en vir Reg*, 2013).

- Sub-Annex M2: Full text of Genl. Jan Smuts's report on rape attacks in the Moot (from *Vir Vryheid en vir Reg*, pp. 316–317).
- Sub-Annex M3: Full text of article on German propaganda film depicting British atrocities (from *Vir Vryheid en vir Reg*, pp. 214–215).
- Sub-Annex M4: Testimony of Susan Nel (archival reference and oral tradition).
- Sub-Annex M5: Extract from Johanna van Warmelo-Brandt's diary (*Het concentratiekamp van Iréne*), as quoted in *Vir vryheid en vir reg* (pp. 39).
- Sub-Annex M6: Contemporary Research on Anglo-Boer War Concentration Camps and Testimonies by Rudie Rousseau (Expert Researcher on Anglo-Boer War Concentration Camps)
- Sub-Annex M7: Article "Imperialisme, verkragtings lê aan wortel van rassisme, apartheid" (Marthinus van Bart, *Vir vryheid en vir reg*, pp. 39–41).
- Sub-Annex M8: Full article from dekat.co.za (summary and key extracts).

This annex is submitted for historical accuracy and cultural recognition, in a spirit of peace under the guidance of the Almighty Heavenly Father.

Sub-Annex M0:

The Havenga Collection

Klasie Havenga, who as a 17-year-old worked at a law firm in Bloemfontein at the outbreak of the Anglo Boer War, later became Minister of Finance, was commissioned by President MT Steyn, General JBM Hertzog and Rev. JD Kestel to collect and compile the statements of women and children who were raped during the Anglo Boer War, into a report. The report is called the Havenga collection. All the declarations were taken from 1901 to 1902, thus during the Anglo Boer War.



The Hertzog commission's investigation was nipped in the bud after the peace conclusion by generals Louis Botha and Jan Smuts. These Empire-appointed leaders of the new South Africa under the British flag believed that such an investigation would derail nation-building in a united South Africa in the cradle. The documentary collection of the Hertzog commission was not published or otherwise revealed during the National Party's rule either. It was in fact kept as forbidden reading material in the Bloemfontein state archive.

When Nicolaas Christiaan (Klasie) Havenga was appointed in 1948 in the cabinet of Dr. D.F. Malan as minister of finance, a 40-year embargo was placed – again for the sake of nation-building between Boer and English on the publication of the rape documents, the Havenga collection. Havenga was at that time leader of the Afrikaner Party.

The ban on the accessibility of the dossier for researchers was only lifted in the late 1980's. And even then, only academics were allowed to study it.

This report was obtained from the Free State Archives in Bloemfontein on 1 December 2024.

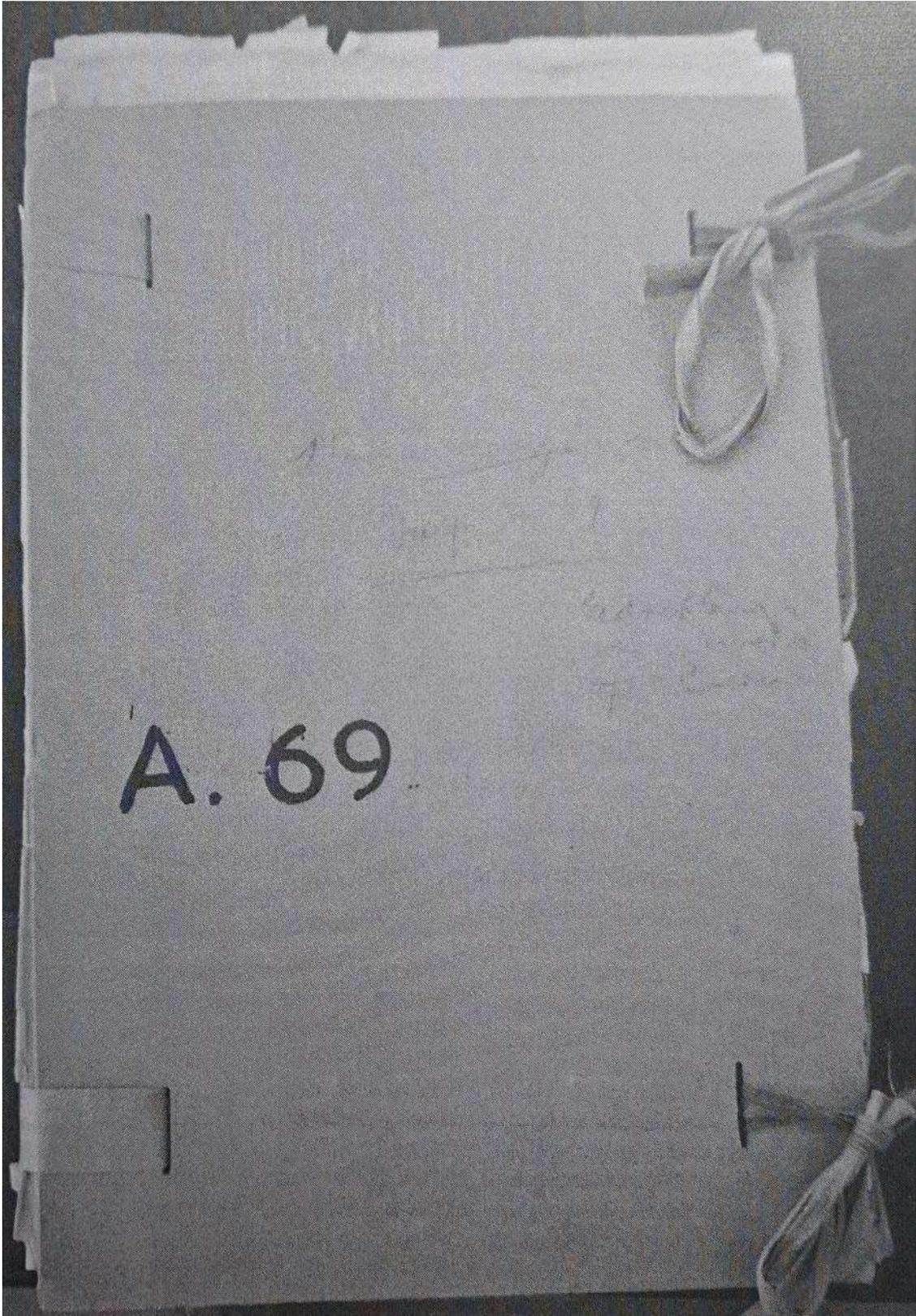
Disclaimer: All comments in the report that could possibly be experienced as hurtful are treated as historical facts by this documentation that will be presented as evidence in 2024 one hundred and twenty-four years after the Anglo Boer War.



At the back of the middle sits Judge-Gen. J.B.M Hertzog and in front sat Herklaas (Klasie) Havenga, who had to collect the affidavits of raped women in the Anglo-Boer War. These documents are known as the Havenga Collection. (Source: pp. 40 “*Vir Vryheid en vir Reg*”)

Contemporary analysis confirms the collection's specific mandate to gather sworn affidavits from victims of rape attacks (see [Sub-Annex M7](#): Marthinus van Bart article, confirming over 100 such affidavits).

Here follow some extracts from the Havenga Collection. A copy of the full collection is available on request.



Examples of Sworn Affidavits from the Havenga Collection

The following extracts from the *Konsentrasiekamp-Gedenkreeks* illustrate the nature of the affidavits as documented in the Havenga Collection, translated from Dutch to Afrikaans:

3.2 Poging tot verkragting deur troepe

Beëdigde verklaring van J.C.P. Nel, distrik Winburg.

Verklaar voor my C.C. Froneman, assistent-hoofkommandant te Kwaggaafontein, distrik Winburg O.V.S. op 26 Februarie 1902.

Johanna Christina Petronella Nel, sweer en sê: Op die 9de Februarie 1902 in die nabyheid van my huis is geveg, en toe dit stil was, het ek na die tuin gegaan waar ek 'n Engelse troep ontmoet het. Hy het my dadelik gevra toe hy by my gekom het om met my 'n onsedelikheid te pleeg, maar ek het direk geweier, en hy het aangehou en wou my tussen die bome inbring, maar ek het my verdedig en gesê dat ek hom liever 'n brood sou gee. Toe het hy gesê: "Nee, dit wil ek nie hê nie, maar <om> slegs 'n rukkie by u te slaap". Ek het toe steeds nader na die huis gegaan, terwyl hy by my aangehou het om 'n onsedelikheid met my te pleeg. Toe ek in die huis kom, het ek hom weer 'n brood aangebied as hy my ongehinderd sou laat, maar hy het weer die brood geweier. Hy het my geneem en my in die kamer teen die

Handtekening van J.C.P. Nel

Aldus gedoen en beëdig voor my op hede die 26ste Februarie 1902, C.C. Froneman, assistent-hoofkommandant.

Compareerde voor mij C. C. Linneman
Asst. Lfd Komant te Quaggafontein
Dist. Nienburg O.V.S op 26^{de} Feb 1902

Johanna, Christina, Petronella, Nel.

Zwerft en zeft.

Op den 9^{den} Feb. 1902. in de nabijheid
gevochten werd van mijn huis, en
toen het stil was, ging ik naar
den tuin, waar ik een Engelsche troep
antwoorde, en hij vroeg mij, dadelyk,
toen hij mij kwam om met mijn
zedelykheid te plegen, doch ik weigerde
de direct, en hij hield aan en wilde
mij tusschen de boomen in brengen
doch ik, verdedigde mij en zei dat
ik hem liever een brood zou geven
toen zeide hij, neen, dat wil ik niet
hebben maar slechts hij w een rukje
slapen, ik ging toen altyd nader naar
huis terwijl hij aan hield bij mij om
onzedelykheid met mij te plegen toen
ik te huis kwam, offerde ik hem we-
der een brood als hij mij ongehinderd
wilt laten, doch hij weigerde het brood
weder, en, nam mij en drukte mij naar
de Kamer tegen den muur vast
om mij met geweld te dwingen onze-
delykheid met hem te plegen, doch -
toen hij mij vast drukte schreeuwde
en hielde mijne kindertjes zoo, dat hij
mij los liet en mij vroeg, om hem
dan slechts maar te kussen, toen ik

weigerde ging hij de Kamer in
waer mijn "balkje" lag te slapen.
Ruste mijn balje en ging uit.

Aandtekening van
J. C. P. Nel.

Aldus gedaan en beëdigd voor
mij op heden den 26^{sten} Februarj 1902.

~~Assispa Komant~~
Assispa Komant

3.4 Aanranding deur Britse troepe en poging tot verkragting

Beëdigde verklaring van mev. A.G. van Loggerenberg, 9 Februarie 1902.

Verklaar voor my C.C. Froneman, assistent-hoofkommandant te Smaldeel, distrik Winburg, O.V.S., die 25ste Februarie 1902.

Anna Gesina van Loggerenberg sweer en sê: Op die 19de Februarie 1902 het twee (2) Engelse troepe by my huis gekom (wie se name aan my onbekend is). Elkeen het 'n swaar belaaie de muil by hom gehad, en wel nadat die hele Engelse laer, sover my bekend, van generaal Pilcher of Knox verbygetrek het. Dit is ook die laaste twee troepe wat die dag by my was.

Hulle het van hulle perde afgeklim en my huis binnegekom; die een gewapen en die ander ongewapen. Ek was in my huis en sonder om iets te sê het een van hierdie troepe my beetgeneem en my in die kamer in gedruk en my op die bed vasgedruk terwyl hy reeds sy gulp oopgemaak het en [homself aan my ontbloot het]. Toe skreeu ek so hard as ek kon, en toe kom die ander Engelsman ook die kamer binne en druk my mond so geweldig toe dat hy my mond en wange beseer, sodat my gesig rooi van die bloed was, en in die tussentyd was die ander Engelsman besig, nadat hy my bene ontbloot het, om my bene oop te breek en aldus geprobeer het om my te verkrag. Hulle het my met die worsteling so beseer dat, nieteenstaande <die feit> dat dit al veertien dae gelede is, vandag nog groen en blou kneus- en krappekke duidelik sigbaar is, sodat ek nog bloed spuug en bedlêend is, maar ek het my so verdedig dat hulle nie hul doel

Handtekening van A.G. van Loggerenberg

Aldus gedoen en beëdig voor my op hede die 25ste Februarie 1902, C.C. Froneman, assistent-hoofkommandant.

VAN

Compareerde voor mij: E. C. Lonneman
Assesfde Komant. Vt Smaldeel Dist.
Wimburg v.v.s op den 25^{en} Feb 1952.

Anna Cesena van Jaggerwberf zwoert
en zeyt op den 19^{en} Feb 1952 kwamen
by mijn huis 2 Engelsche Troepen wiens
kamben mij aubekend een elck had
een zwaar beladen muil by zich, en
dat wel nadat de heele Engelsche
Lager, zoo ver mij bekend, van Cecil
Pelcher of Knoll, vonden getrokken
is, het is ook de laatste Twee Troepen
die dieu dag by mij waren.

Zij stegen van hunne paarden en traden
mijn huis binnen de een, gewapend en
de ander ongewapend. Ik was in mijn
huis en gawker iets te zeggen, want een
dier troepen mij beet, en drukte mij
de kamer in, en drukte mij op het
(Bed) neder terwyl hij alreeds zijn guls
open had en de heele "affaire" voor mij
zichtbaar, toen schreeuw ik zoo luid
ik kon, en toen kwam de ander Engelsche
man ook de kamer in en, drukte mijn
mond zoo geweldig toe dat hij mijn
mond en wang en bezeerde, zodat,
mijn aangezicht rood van bloed was
en in den tusschentyd was, de ander
Engelschman bezig nadat hij mijn
benen ontbloot had, om mijnre benen
open te breken, en aldus traachte mij te
verkrachten. Zij hebben mij zoo bezerd
met het geschied dat heden van daags,
niet te genstaen de dult al veertien (14)
dagen geleden is, nog groene en blauwe

Kneus en krap plekken duidelijk zichtbaar zijn, zoo dat ik, nog bloed spuilde en bed liggend was, doch ik heb mij zoo verdedigd dat zij hun doel niet konden bereiken.

Handtekening van
A. J. van Logerenburg.

Aldus gedaan en bevestigd voor mij
op het uur den 25^{sten} Februarij 1952.

~~W. J. van Logerenburg~~
Asser Ha Kommand

4.2 Poging tot verkragting en aanranding

Beëdigde verklaring van mev. J.H. van der Merwe¹¹

Mev. J.H. van der Merwe¹¹ verklaar onder eed dat op of omtrent die 26ste November, toe generaal Rimmington deur Villiers na Greylingstasie getrek het, 'n <Swarte> met twee perde by haar huis in die Transvaal gekom het waar sy en mev. Maartens was. Hy het gevra waar die Boere was en het bo-op 'n randjie gegaan. Sy was toe bang, neem 'n byl in die hand en spring in die kamer van mev. Maartens wat swanger was. Die [Swarte] het toe teruggekom en het die vroue beveel om hulle gereed te maak aangesien hy by hulle wou slaap. Mev. van der Merwe het hom hard aangespreek en mev. Maartens het gesê dat sy siek was. Hy het toe gesê dat hy mev. Maartens nie wou hê nie, maar wel mev. van der Merwe, want sy is nog 'n meisie. Mev. van der Merwe gaan toe in die deur staan met die byl in die hand. Hy gooi haar toe met 'n klip op die arm sodat sy die byl laat val en die kamer inspring waar mev. Maartens was. Hy het ook die kamer ingespring en hy gryp haar, maar sy het mev. Maartens vasgeklem sodat hy haar nie kon loskry nie. Later het mev. Maartens flou geword vanweë haar toestand, waarop hy haar losgekry het. Sy het haar onder hom uitgeworstel en het na buite gehardloop. Hy gryp haar weer en werp haar op die grond en hou haar keel toe sodat die bloed by haar mond uitkom. Hy het haar telkens met die vuus en ook met sy gordel geslaan (blou-bont). Terwyl hy met haar besig was het haar tante daarop afgekom, <waarop> hy na sy perde gegaan het. Hy het waarskynlik sy <doel nie> met haar bereik nie, want toe hy weggehardloop het hy gesê dat sy 'n vrou was en sy is 'n meisie [?], want hy kon met haar niks uitrig nie. Hy het aan haar gesê dat die bevele van sy offisier was dat hulle met die vrouens kon doen wat hulle wou. Hy het ongeveer een en 'n half uur met haar geworstel. Dit is onmoontlik om alles te verklaar wat in die tyd van die worsteling plaasgevind het. Sy was vir agt dae bedlêend.

Geteken: C.J.S. van der Merwe, vrou van J.H. van der Merwe.

4.5 Poging tot verkragting

Beëdigde verklaring van Marie Elizabeth, huisvrou van A. du Toit, van die plaas Bezuidenhoutskraal – man nog in die veld.

Ek verklaar onder eed dat daar op die 15de Januarie 1902 twaalf (12) troepe by my huis te Bezuidenhoutskraal, distrik Bethlehem, gekom het. Hulle het buite die huis gebly, maar later het elf (11) weggegaan en een (1) het agtergebly en het in my kamer gekom en gepoog om my te verkrag. Ek het gesê dat ek dit sou rapporteer en toe het hy my huis verlaat. Dieselfde nag het ek van my woning weggevlug.

Geteken: M.E. du Toit

Beëdig voor my hierdie 27ste Februarie 1902, te Bankspruit, distrik Senekal, O.V.S., P.J. Fourie, waarnemende landdrosklerk, Ficksburg.

4.6 Poging tot verkragting

Verklaar voor my P.J. Fourie, waarnemende landdrosklerk, distrik Ficksburg in die Oranje-Vrystaat.

Anna Johanna, huisvrou van Jan de Klerk, woonagtig op die plaas Belvedere, distrik Ficksburg. My man is krygsgevangene geneem in Augustus 1900 - tans te Ceylon.

Ek verklaar onder eed dat daar op die 9de Februarie 1902 twee van sy majesteit se troepe by my gekom het op die plaas Kalkoenkrans, distrik Ficksburg, en gepoog het om my te verkrag. Destyds het ek te Kalkoenkrans gewoon. Toe die twee troepe in die huis was het een met 'n gelaaide geweer in die deur gestaan. Ek het baie moeite gehad om hulle uit die huis te kry en later het ek uit die huis gevlug.

Geteken: A.J. de Klerk

Beëdig voor my hierdie 27ste Februarie 1902 op die plaas Bankspruit, distrik Senekal. P.J. Fourie, Waarnemende landdrosklerk.

Sub-Annex M1:

English Translation of Prof. A.W.G. Raath's Chapter (pp. 42–43), from *Vir Vryheid en vir Reg*, 2013 edited by Marthinus van Bart and Dr. Leopold Scholtz published in 2003 by Table Mountain Publishers.

International Proceedings Could Reveal Calculated Rapes (Prof. Andries Raath)

The shocking nature of brutal rape attacks on Boer women and children in the Anglo-Boer War made Gen. C.R. de Wet, Commander-in-Chief of the Free State, was so moved that he wanted to make it an international affair. He intended to file a lawsuit with the World Court in The Hague, but due to the peace talks at the end of the war, it was abandoned.

In his work *Met de Boeren commando's*, Rev. J.D. Kestell writes in his chapter "The Women's Sacrifice" that during the short rest they enjoyed in the vicinity of Reitz, Pres. M.T. Steyn and Hertzog were busy writing to the princes of Europe and the President of the United States of America, explaining the sad conditions in which the Boer women found themselves because of the inhumanity that British columns in committed the Eastern Free State.

Kestell adds that the objections to British action were mainly about violating the rules regarding civilized warfare in international law. Kestell makes the remark in light of the fact that in November 1899 Great Britain gave official approval to the Hague Convention, which came into being in 1899 precisely to place warfare on a more civilized basis.

With regard to cases not covered by regulations in the Convention, it was stipulated that peoples and belligerent parties would be under the protection of the principles of international law, as they flow from the "customs established between the civilized peoples from the laws of mankind and the requirement of the public conscience." The purpose of this provision was to prevent military commanders from using their own arbitrary judgment in cases not specifically covered by the Convention.

Several provisions of the Convention specifically concerned the inhumane treatment of the population and pursued the protection of personal property and property. Article XLVII expressly provided that family honour and rights, individual lives and private property, as well as religious beliefs and liberty were to be respected and that private property was not to be seized in any way.

In defiance of these rules of the Convention for the Protection of Property and Physical Integrity of Civilians, the advancing British forces violated virtually every rule at will, exposing the population to scandalous abuses. The property of the civilian population was looted, destroyed and carried away on a large scale, houses were burned down,

blown up with dynamite, deliberately dismantled or exposed to bombing and small-gun fire.

The disregard for personal freedom, life, and physical integrity has plummeted to unprecedented lows. Women were threatened, cursed, assaulted and raped, while children were often abused (including sexually) and even raped in an unsympathetic manner.

But especially about the brutal assault and rape of Boer women, a veil was dropped.

Nicholaas Christiaan (Klasie) Havenga, later well-known politician, was Hertzog's adjutant who had to collect the statements of rape victims. He obtained numerous affidavits which were taken before commissars of oaths shortly after the misdeeds were committed, but the Boer Regents were prevented for various reasons from bringing the matter to international attention before the end of the war.

The statements, Kestell writes, reflect the shocking "barbaric sheaths of the English soldiers and the blacks in the service of the enemy". According to Kestell, he has never faced sadder reading than this. Not only were women physically assaulted and their property looted, but they were also raped and subjected to serious physical harm. Children, too, were subjected to rape and aggravated assault. Cases are even known where women have struggled to keep their infants from being thrown into the flames of burning farmhouses. In other cases, young girls in their pyjamas were chased at night by armed black men between fruit trees and in the fields.

Most shockingly, however, black people in British service testified several times that the British soldiers watched the attacks from nearby ridges and incited their henchmen to deal with the Boer women at will.

Incidents of suicide among raped women have been recorded.

The direct result of the rape was the deterioration of race relations in South Africa and embitterment over the abuse of black people in British military service.

The misdeeds committed in the Eastern Free State can be attributed mainly to the same columns: that of Col. Pilcher and gens. Knox and Rundle. Clearly, none of those commanders had the moral will or understanding to prohibit the atrocities. The reason for this was partly that none of them were able to stand up to the Free State commandos, and after the Sannaspos debacle, retaliated against the civilian population as a retaliatory measure for De Wet's actions. In this the black rearguard of their columns had a free hand, for that part of the Free State fell chiefly outside the territory of the war correspondents and was therefore largely out of the public eye.

Vroueleed, die lotgevalle van die vroue en kinders buite die konsentrasiekampe 1899-1902 recounts this sad history and also focuses on Great Britain's violation of the most important provisions of the Hague Convention. It is today silent testimony to the silence

of the international community, who could have been expected to put into practice what he had committed himself to. Therein lie important moral lessons for peoples today.

The ban on the disclosure of the Havenga documents was not lifted until the late 1980s. In my latest book, *Die vrouegedenkalbum van die Anglo-Boereoorlog*, it is now being revealed.

Note: This is an accurate record of the original Afrikaans text. Prof. A.W.G. Raath referenced the Havenga collection's importance and noted that the embargo was lifted in the late 1980's. He intended to reveal details in a planned publication (*Die vrouegedenkalbum van die Anglo-Boereoorlog*) in 2003, but it was never released. Recent access (2023/2024) to parts of the collection by other researchers indicates the existence of multiple files, with selective disclosure possibly influenced by historical taboo. The full collection, consisting of handwritten sworn affidavits of abuse and rape, is the key in understanding the extent of the injustices.

Sub-Annex M2:

English Translation of Genl. Jan Smuts's Report on Rape Attacks in the Moot (pp. 316–317), from *Vir Vryheid en vir Reg*, 2013 edited by Marthinus van Bart and Dr. Leopold Scholtz published in 2003 by Table Mountain Publishers

Smuts Report on Scorched Earth, Rape Attacks on Women in the Moot (Marthinus van Bart)

After a visit to the Moot in the Krugersdorp district in 1901, Gen. Jan Smuts sent a report on the British destruction of Boer farms in this area to President M.T. Steyn of the Orange Free State. In it he described the shocking actions of the British forces in carrying out Gen. H.H. Kitchener's scorched earth policy:

When I arrived in July 1900 in the district of Krugersdorp in the valley between the Magaliesberg and the Witwatersberg – the so-called Moot – this fertile region was still a feast for the eyes with its fields, gardens and neat farmyards. But now, now it is a wasteland, for the British have destroyed the fields, cut down the gardens, and burned down the houses. In many cases, they did not suffice with burning down, but blew up the houses with dynamite, so that not one stone was left on top of the other. Where there was still love and joy, death now reigns.

I do not believe that there has ever been an abomination of devastation comparable to the actions of the British here. I often strolled in the grounds of the Magaliesberg, watching the uninterrupted blaze of burning fields, warehouses, barns, and dwelling houses. We can do little about it, because if we want to fight with the British, they hide behind the houses where our women and children are in coffins. And if we bomb their camps, those camps are filled with our women and children. The troops even chase elderly men who stand with one foot in the grave in front of them. In one case, they had a 75-year-old old man taken away as a prisoner of war and in other cases, 12-year-old boys were taken prisoner of war because, according to the funny von the British officers, they looked too much like fighting civilians.

What particularly disturbs one is the mentality of the British officers. In the pocket of an officer who was killed, we found a letter in which he wrote how he enjoyed doing his work of destruction. In one house, he forced the wife and children to listen to "God save the Queen" being played on their piano as the troops sang along, before burning down the house and everything in it. On another farm, he ordered the women and children to carry out whatever they wanted to take with them within an hour, for after that he would burn down the house. They packed everything together nicely, whereupon he set it all on fire. To him, it was a big joke. This contempt, insult, and barbaric rudeness with which the British treat our women and children. Beyond all understanding.

The common khakis and the blacks and the coloureds in their service act even more brutally against our women and children. Sometimes they physically assault the defenceless, as happened to the elderly widow Coetzee of Elands River, Rustenburg. After the British left, I found her in a state of pitiful abuse. The same night after I left the widow Coetzee again, I undertook a reconnaissance expedition along the Elands River. In the moonlight, I've passed 12 or 14 farmhouses. All of them had been burned down or looted and there was nowhere to be found. What had been a prosperous region a month earlier had been transformed into a devastating ghost world by the British, I wondered what had become of all the families who lived in the region. Early the next morning I saw them to my surprise I saw them crawling out of the ridges in the neighbourhood like badgers. The women and children prefer to live like wild animals in the field rather than under the protection of Her Majesty's (Queen Victoria) flag.

From Elands River I drove East to the Koster River, where I found the same devastation and misery. Seven families, made up of women and small children, live there under the trees in the field. Gen. Plumer and Paget destroyed their farms. On the farm Cyferfontein, which belongs to Paul Grobber, everything was burned. His mother-in-law, a widow of 70 years, had beforehand, for the sake of prudence, tied all their money and some valuables under her dress. The soldiers found out, threw her to the ground and half undressed to rob everything, and then left her lying there for dead.

I see in a foreign newspaper that the mistreatment of women and children of the fighting civilians is causing quite a stir. However, the foreigners hardly know what is going on. If the people of the outside world knew one hundredth of all that the British were doing in the Republics, all Christians would tear the cloths and raise a great appeal to Heaven against this indescribable barbarity.

What amazes me most is the unwavering tenacity of the abused women. This endurance stems from a firm trust in God. The martyrs of the Middle Ages did not display a stronger faith and tougher tenacity than the Boer women of today. The British believe they can subdue us to famine. It will do them no good, because our women and fighting citizens would rather live on rice ants than give up the fight for their sacred rights due to hunger.

Another disturbing issue in this case is the way in which the British make use of blacks to make life impossible for the Boers. The British invited numerous black chieftains to cross the western border and occupy the western districts of the Republic. These blacks commit murders and perform horrific acts that even the British soldiers shy away from. The result is that we have evacuated large areas and established women camps in the central areas. We provided them with weapons, tents, food, and clothing, and assigned elderly men who could no longer do military service to care for them.

One would think the British would leave these women camps in peace, but no, they rush upon the camps, burn all the wagons, food, and tents, take the elderly guards prisoners

of war, and inflict indescribable misery. And where the British can't get out on their own, they send in the blacks to complete work of destruction. The women are left in appalling misery, without a doctor, without medicine, and almost without clothes.

SOURCE: Vir Vryheid en vir Reg deur

Genl. JCG Kemp, National Press,

Cape Town, 1941

KultuurKronieke, 4 August 2001

Note: This is an accurate English translation of the original Afrikaans text. The full original Afrikaans text is available upon request.

Sub-Annex M3:

English Translation of Article on German Propaganda Film Depicting British Atrocities (pp. 214–215), from *Vir Vryheid en vir Reg*, 2013 edited by Marthinus van Bart and Dr. Leopold Scholtz published in 2003 by *Table Mountain Publishers*

Germans Used ABO in Film to Lash the British (Marthinus van Bart)

During World War II, the latest technology was used for warfare. This was also the case with propaganda as a psychological weapon in the struggle between Germany and its allies against the British Empire and the Allied forces.

One of the propaganda media was the film industry, which was in its infancy.

Britain and America tried with less success to portray the Germans as a nation of Nazi sadists. Because of the gross generalization and exaggeration of this depiction, it failed.

But then Germany struck back, with great success. The reason: he had seized on the British vilification of the Boer republics as a subject 40 years earlier and thus had no need to generalize or exaggerate at all.

A gripping film, *Ohm Krüger*, which has since been kept under lock and key from the public, was produced with leading German actors in the cast at the time. The German Minister of Propaganda, Josef Goebbels, was personally involved in the compilation of the script and the filming.

The lead role was played by Emil Jannings as President Paul Kruger of the Transvaal Republic.

In the film, the craving of the arch-capitalists Cecil John Rhodes, Alfred Milner and Joseph Chamberlain for the gold of the Transvaal was thoroughly pointed out **as the main cause of the war**. The concentration camps in which the Boer women and children are caged play a central role in the story.

The crimes of the British soldiers and the role of the British missionaries in whipping up black people against the Boers and bribing them to fight as gunmen on the side of Britain are also woven into the story.

Victoria is portrayed as a hard-hearted and money-hungry whisky drinker – a rather truthful portrayal indeed.

However, a dramatic side story is a bit far-fetched: Paul Kruger's son is initially opposed to the Boer war effort. However, when a British soldier tries to rape his wife, he becomes a convincing convert for the Boer cause. His wife is thrown into a concentration camp, and when he tries to visit her, he is caught and hanged on a hill in the camp from a tree. He died crying, "I die for the Fatherland!"

Kruger is portrayed as a biblical prophet who fights for the freedom of his people. He even becomes reconciled with his former enemy, Lobengula, who has been expelled from Zimbabwe by Rhodes, in the face of the common enemy, the British Empire.

In stark contrast to the prophet-like Kruger, the British are portrayed as backward villains without an ounce of integrity. The film ends when Kruger dramatically announces: "*We are a small nation, but great nations will rise up against Britain and crush it. Then the world will be clean, and everyone can live a better life.*"

A Viennese poster dated January 1942 announcing the show of *Ohm Krüger* was recently put up for sale on the Internet.

On it, it is indicated in German that the masterpiece of actor Emil Jannings is "the film for the nation", "**The story of the British rape of the brave little Boer people**" is unrolled as a "historical authenticity before the eyes of the German people". Children aged 14 and under are not allowed at the screening of the film.

Next to Jannings, the other film actors were Lucie Höflich, Werner Hinz, Gisela Uhlen, Ernst Schröder, Friedrich Ulmer, Eduard von Winterstein, Hans A. von Schlettow. Eugen Klöpfer and Elokina von Platen.

The film's suggestion, that the British soldiers raped Boer women, is by no means an exaggeration. On the contrary, the true state of affairs was far worse than was claimed in the film.

An extract from the **war diary of George E.S. Liversage** from 29 September 1901 to 4 January 1902 was published under the editorship of Dr. A.E. Faul Bosman in the Christiaan de Wet annals No. 10.

On Sunday, November 26, 1899, Liversage recorded as follows:

On the day before we arrived at Zandspruit, the lancers (17th Lancers) went to the De Waal's farm and forced Boer women and children to go with them, claiming to be Boer spies.

They mercilessly humiliated the two girls (one was not yet 15 years old) when they reached Ladysmith. They imprisoned De Waal and took the women and the girls away from their mother.

The girls later managed to escape. They were in a state of despair, practically naked, completely heartbroken, and suffering from serious injuries.

The mother died at Ladysmith and the father is treated worse as a criminal.

What the girls had to endure is so horrible that I can't write it down, but the Good God never sleeps and will repay the robbers of the honour of these women according to their merits.

*They say we are making war on a Christian and civilized nation, but . . . **the youngest girls were raped** (among other things) **in one night by ten British officers.***

WoonBurger, 23 June 2001

Note: This is an accurate English translation of the original Afrikaans text (including continuation from page 215). The full original Afrikaans text is available upon request.

Sub-Annex M4:

Testimony of Susan Nel (Belfast Concentration Camp, 1902)

Susan Nel, a young woman from the Pretoria area, was registered in the Belfast concentration camp in 1902 (British Concentration Camps Database, family record). According to survivor testimony and oral tradition preserved in Boer historical accounts:

Susan Nel was raped by two British officers and a camp guard (an Afrikaner collaborator). In resistance, she severely bit one officer's ear, prompting him to strike her head with a rum bottle, leaving her apparently lifeless. Believing her dead, the perpetrators loaded her body onto a corpse wagon for burial. En route, in the guard's drunken state, she fell from the wagon unnoticed.

A Basotho man and his wife discovered her, found she was still alive, and secretly nursed her back to health. Once recovered, the Basotho man assisted her escape by train to Cape Town, where Maria Koopmans-de Wet (a prominent philanthropist) took her in and cared for her. Maria Koopmans-de Wet later converted her home in Strand Street, Cape Town, into a museum (now the Koopmans-de Wet House, part of Iziko Museums).

This account highlights the brutality faced by Boer women, the role of collaborators, and acts of humanity amid horror. It underscores the taboo that silenced many similar stories.

Sources

- British Concentration Camps Database (lib.byu.edu/~rdh/wwi/camps or similar archival projects) – entry for Miss Susan Nel, Belfast Camp, 1902.
- Oral tradition and historical accounts in Boer heritage sources (e.g., preserved testimonies and museum records related to Maria Koopmans-de Wet).

This annex is submitted for historical accuracy and cultural recognition, in a spirit of peace under the guidance of the Almighty Heavenly Father.

Sub-Annex M5:

Extract from Johanna van Warmelo-Brandt's Diary (Irene Concentration Camp, 1901–1902)

Johanna van Warmelo-Brandt, a Boer nurse and member of the Boer intelligence service in the Irene concentration camp, recorded incidents of sexual violence in her diary *Het concentratiekamp van Iréne*. One such case was of a pregnant woman with 3 siblings who was raped by black British soldiers in the veld. The following direct quotation (as preserved in historical accounts) describes this case:

Original Dutch quotation:

"Vrouw T (om blijkbare redenen geef ik den naam mijner vriendin niet) het voor de zwarten gevlucht met drie kleine kinderen, nog geen zeven weken geleden, en onbeschrijfelijke smarten geleden. Met een jong kind op haar arm en twee andere aan hare rokken geklemd, was de arme vrouw in haar zwakken gezondheidstoestand gevlucht voor die zwarte monsters – te vergeefs, want zij werd door twee van hen ingehaald; en wat er toen gebeurde kan ik hier niet verder verhalen. Vanmiddag laat beviel zij van een meisje (het kindje is naderhand gestorven). Ik ben de laatste maand dikwijls bij haar geweest, en ik heb wel altijd gemerkt dat er iets was wat haar drukte, maar zij vertelde mij nooit iets van wat zij doorgemaakt had. Er zijn vele dergelijke gevallen, die nooit bekend zullen worden . . ."

English Translation:

"Woman T (for obvious reasons I do not give the name of my friend) fled from the blacks with three small children less than seven weeks ago and endured indescribable suffering. With a young child on her arm and two others clinging to her skirts, the poor woman, in her weakened state of health, fled from those black monsters — in vain, for she was overtaken by two of them; and what then occurred I cannot relate further here. Late this afternoon she gave birth to a girl (the child later died). I have often been with her during the past month, and I always noticed that there was something weighing heavily upon her, but she never told me anything of what she had gone through. There are many such cases which will never become known . . ."

This eyewitness account from a camp nurse illustrates the brutality faced by Boer women, including pregnant mothers, and the role of auxiliaries in British service. It contributes to understanding the taboo that silenced many similar testimonies.

Sources

- Johanna van Warmelo-Brandt, *Het concentratiekamp van Iréne* (original diary, published in Dutch).

- Quoted in *Vir vryheid en vir reg* (Marthinus van Bart & Leopold Scholtz).

Sub-Annex M6:

Contemporary Research on Anglo-Boer War Concentration Camps and Testimonies by Rudie Rousseau

Purpose

This sub-annex references the work of researcher Rudie Rousseau, an expert on Anglo-Boer War concentration camps, the Havenga collection, and survivor testimonies, through his YouTube channel and documentaries.

Short Biography

Rudie Rousseau is a South African heritage researcher, activist, and specialist in Anglo-Boer War history, with a particular focus on British concentration camps. Over many years, he has documented and maintained camp sites, conducted battlefield tours, and shared his findings through platforms such as YouTube and public presentations. In recognition of his contributions to preserving this history, Rousseau received an award for his work on camp documentation and maintenance.

Summary

Rudie Rousseau has documented over 55 former camp sites, producing videos and DVD's with photographs, historical context, and interviews with descendants of survivors. His content addresses British war crimes in camps, including suffering of women and children, and supports the authenticity of collections like Havenga.

Rudie Rousseau, as an expert researcher, provides video documentaries containing interview with key experts affirming the existence and content of the Havenga collection (sworn testimonies alleging sexual violence), references related accounts in Sandrock's diary, and

Key Content (in Afrikaans, with English summaries)

- Channel: <https://www.youtube.com/@rudierousseau> (primarily Afrikaans; some videos have limited subtitles).

- Relevant video: "Rudie Rousseau exposes the war crimes of the British during Boer War - including rape of women" – discusses war crimes, including sexual violence.
- Live interview with Me. Elrea Wessels, writer, researcher and 30 year employee at the Oorlogmuseum, presents evidence linking 37 graves at Springfontein to victims of rape in the camps.
- Other videos: Site visits (e.g., Belfast camp as forgotten history) and testimonies on camp conditions.

Relevance

Rousseau's research provides modern perspectives on historical testimonies, supporting the Havenga collection and the systematic nature of abuses in camps. These documentaries and testimony highlights the systematic nature of the atrocities and the ongoing suppression of these records.

Sources

- Rousseau's research and presentations on ABO concentration camps (2010–2025).
- Award for heritage preservation and camp documentation (recent recognition for contributions).

Sub-Annex M7:

Article "Imperialisme, verkrachtings lê aan wortel van rassisme, apartheid"

(Marthinus van Bart, *Vir vryheid en vir reg*, pp. 39–41 Original Afrikaans article translated to English with own bell toning).

Rape in times of conflict was only declared a war crime worldwide in 2000, while raped women under normal peace conditions are nowadays for the first time in history willing to speak openly in the media about their traumatic experiences. "In the Victorian era, the subject of crimes of an immoral nature was taboo in good company," said Bloemfontein lawyer and historian Prof. Andries Raath on July 31, 2001, in the TV documentary *Scorched Earth* ("Verskroeiende Aarde").

Emily Hobhouse, the English welfare worker who heroically took pity on the victims of the British concentration camps, was so shocked by the sad stories of raped Boer women and children that she asked victims to make affidavits about them before commissioners of oaths. Because of the shame surrounding rape in those days, most victims preferred to keep their humiliation quiet. According to Prof. Raath, several incidents of suicide occurred among raped Boer women.

Johanna Van Warmelo-Brandt, camp nurse and member of the Farmers' Intelligence Service, recounts in her published camp diary, "*Het concentratiekamp van Irène*", that a pregnant mother of three toddlers was raped by black soldiers in the field:

"Vrou T (om blykbare redenen geef ik den naam mijner vriendin niet) het voor de swarten gevlucht met drie kleine kinderen, nog geen zeven weken geleden, en onbeschrijfelijke smarten geleden. Met een jong kind op haar arm en twee andere aan hare rokken geklemd, was de arme vrouw in haar swakken gezondheidstoestand gevlucht voor die zwarte monsters – te vergeefs, want zij werd door twee van hen ingehaald; en wat er toen gebeurde kan ik hier niet verder verhalen. Vanmiddag laat beviel zij van een meisje (het kindje is naderhand gestorven). Ik ben de laaste maand dikwijls bij haar geweest, en ik heb wel altijd gemerkt dat er iets was wat haar drukte, maar zij vertelde mij nooit iets van wat zij doorgemaakt had. Er zijn vele dergelijke gevallen, die nooit bekend zullen worden ..."

The Hertzog commission's investigation was nipped in the bud after the peace conclusion by generals Louis Botha and Jan Smuts. The Empire-designated leaders of the new South Africa under the British flag believed that such an investigation would thwart nation-building in a united South Africa. The Hertzog Commission's documentary collection was also not recorded or otherwise unveiled during the reign of the National

Party. In fact, it has been preserved as prohibited reading material in the Bloemfontein State Archives.

The Secretary to Fields of Right Gen. Hertzog who compiled the docket was Nicolaas Christiaan (Klasie) Havenga. When he was appointed Minister of Finance in 1948 in the cabinet of Dr D.F. Malan, a 40-year embargo – again for the sake of nation-building between Afrikaners and English – was placed on the disclosure of the rape documents, now known as the Havenga Collection. Havenga was leader of the Afrikaner Party at the time.

The ban on the accessibility of the dossier to researchers was not lifted until the late 1980s. And even then, only academics were allowed to study it.

In 1993, Prof. Raath published some of the affidavits in *Vroueleed, die lotgevalle van die vroue en kinders buite die konsentrasiekampe 1899-1902*. The entire Havenga collection had not yet been unveiled at the time. His latest book, *Die Boervrou 1899-1902*, a voluminous work in two parts with about 1,000 photographs, now brings it to the fore.

In the TV documentary *Verskroeiende aarde* It was revealed how racial hatred in the ranks of some ex-combatants and their first and second descendants is one of the reasons why the case has been hidden and not yet settled. Although many black and coloured people remained loyal to Boer families throughout the war, assisted them in times of need, fought alongside the Boers against the British and also paid the highest sacrifice for their loyalty in the concentration camps, after the peace treaty they were treated with the same brush as the more than 30,000 black and coloured people who served in the British Army and fought the Boers.

Under the 80-year rule of the Afrikaner, the story of loyal black and brown war allies was rarely told, their cemeteries were hardly maintained anywhere, and only a few concentration camp cemeteries (such as at Bethulie) were recognized.

It was not until around the centenary of the Anglo-Boer War that researchers, in search of new insights into the fighting events, discovered that there were at least 64 black concentration camps across the country where nearly 80,000 coloured and black people were crammed together under miserable conditions and at least 22,000 perished from starvation, exposure and disease.

None of the camps were set up for humanitarian reasons. Because these black and brown communities were either loyal to the Boers or did not want to actively support the Empire's cause and their livestock and crops could also serve as a source of nutrition for the Boer commandos, Gen. Lord Horatio Herbert Kitchener, British Commander-in-Chief (who succeeded Field M. F.S. Roberts), included them in his scorched-earth campaign. The British soldiers burned down thousands of huts and fields of black people – as did the more than 30,000 Boer homesteads in the two Republics – and shot livestock in front

of them, stabbed them to death with bayonets, or sprinkled them in beads with paraffin and burned them alive.

Like the Boer women, black and brown women were also the target of soldier rapists. Scores of black and brown women marched through the country as prostitutes with the British Army. Even in the port cities of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban, where British troops were brought ashore from all over the Empire, women of all races were caught in a web of prostitution with the British soldiers. Some of these "companions" even came to South Africa by ship from Britain to "entertain" officers in places such as the Mount Nelson Hotel in Cape Town.

Contrary to the reputation of a large majority of the Tommies, mostly the street fighters who joined the British Army for the money and adventure, the error-seeking British historians could find no examples of sexual misconduct and crimes among the Boer fighters. The worst recorded by Boer ministers were a few incidents of adultery or fornication – which were punished after the war by means of the customary church censorship.

The strongly reformed slant of the Afrikaner of the nineteenth century meant that immoral assault was never talked about in good company. It was silenced in shame by the victims and their families. Debauchery, a serious sin in Afrikaner society, has rarely occurred and is still considered a disgrace even now.

According to Prof. Raath, the increase of the British army at the hands of Christiaan de Wet, including in the Battle of Sannaspos on 31 March 1900, led to cowardly retaliation by the British, including **planned rape attacks on Boer women and children.**

*The frequency of these abuses makes them an aspect of the war that should not be disregarded... **Klasie Havenga collected more than 100 affidavits from the victims of rape attacks that were laid before magistrates and other commissioners under oath shortly after it happened. Emily Hobhouse photographed statements in the concentration camps. The incidents were legion and ranged in gruesomeness.***

According to Kestell's war memories: *Met de Boeren-commando's*, col. Pilcher of the 13th Brigade on 27 January 1902 threatened the wife of kmdt. J.J. Koen of the Lady Brands Command that he would "give the thousand black men under his command the freedom to do with her as they pleased" if her husband did any harm to the 18 black soldiers he had just captured. **"I have had access to the statements (collected by Judge Hertzog and Klasie Havenga) and must admit that I have never before seen more sad reading,"** writes Rev. Scott Scott. Kestell.

Prof Raath says there is evidence that such threats were carried out in the Eastern Free State, where no journalists were present with the British Army. Black commandos under black commanders were given free rein to further harass the women and children on the

already stripped farms as rearguards of the British columns and to clear them up for the concentration camps.

Remarkably, most of the women who were so violently assaulted resisted vigorously throughout. Some have managed to effectively repel the attackers in hours-long struggles. Their clothes were torn from the body again and again and they suffered serious injuries. Others were not physically able to stop the rapists. In one case where a woman resisted, the attackers grabbed her newborn baby and threatened to throw the child into the fire.

*Before the war, the world looked to Britain to make warfare more civilized. In his attempt to subdue the Boer republics by force, he failed not only in that ideal, but also in his methods of war, which were quite correctly called "**methods of barbarism**" by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the Liberal Party in Britain. Imperialism made racial hatred a permanent part of African history.*

Sub-Annex M8:

"Androgeniteit, feminiteit en Britse imperiale seksualiteit in die laat-Victoriaanse era" (Dekat.co.za)

Purpose

This sub-annex provides a summary and key extracts from a contemporary analysis of late-Victorian British imperial sexuality, illustrating how rigid gender norms and imperial frustration contributed to sexual violence as a tool of domination during the Anglo-Boer War.

Summary

The article explores how Victorian Britain's suppressed sexuality and hyper-masculine imperial culture led to sexual violence in colonial conflicts. In the ABO, British soldiers' frustration with Boer guerrilla tactics and women's resistance challenged their "manliness", resulting in attacks on Boer women as revenge or domination. Concentration camps are described as sites of "de-feminization" through humiliation and disease. **This contextualizes the systematic nature of the abuses documented in the Havenga collection.**

Key Extracts (Translated to English for accessibility)

- "Die Britse imperialisme het 'n hiper-mannelike kultuur bevorder wat in die ABO tot seksuele geweld gelei het as manier om dominasie te herstel." (British imperialism promoted a hyper-masculine culture that in the ABO led to sexual violence as a way to restore domination.)
- "Boer vroue se weerstand het Britse manlikheid uitgedaag, wat gelei het tot wraak in die vorm van vernedering en geweld, insluitend in konsentrasiekampe." (Boer women's resistance challenged British masculinity, leading to revenge in the form of humiliation and violence, including in concentration camps.)
- References to Hobhouse and Raath's work as evidence of abuse.

Full Article

Available at: <https://dekat.co.za/androgeniteit-feminiteit-en-britse-imperiale-seksualiteit-in-die-laat-victoriaanse-era/>

This analysis supports the systematic and imperial-motivated nature of the violations recorded in the Havenga collection and other testimonies.