

Zuid-Afrikaansche Boer Republics

PUBLIC DECLARATION OF HISTORICAL RECORD AND VIEWPOINT

Broken peace agreements (1881–1902)

20 November 2026 Reference: ZABR_Pub_Dec_011

From:
ZABR Temporary Advisory Council
Kroonkop Estate, Schuilklip
Utrecht District
Natal, Port Natal

Email: zab@zaboervolk.com
Website: www.zaboervolk.com

Issued by:
The Temporary Advisory Council, on behalf of the living Boervolk collective, collectively united under the Zuid-Afrikaansche Boervolk (ZAB), administered by the Zuid-Afrikaansche Boer Republics (ZABR).

To:
All relevant parties, the Boervolk, Movements, Organisations, Political parties, Groupings and residents of South Africa

What this document is, and what it is not

This document is a **statement of historical record and of point of view**. It puts on record the ZABR's own position, with the sources on which it is based.

This is **not** a finding of law, **not** a judgment of any court or tribunal, **not** a claim for land, property, or compensation, and **not** a call for any action that is not lawful and peaceful.

Where this document draws a conclusion, it is explicitly stated as the **ZABR's position**, and not as a fact that is already legally established.

This document is a unilateral act of record placement. It does not confer any consent to any jurisdiction, and no response, acknowledgement, or action is expected or required from either party.

1. The Breaking of the Peace after Majuba (1881)

The First War of Independence ended at Majuba on 27 February 1881. The Boervolk did not seek war; she resisted an unlawful annexation.

The war was concluded with the **Convention of Pretoria of 3 August 1881**. In that convention, the British Crown restored self-government to the South African Republic.

The ZABR's position is that the Crown did not comply with that arrangement. Within eighteen years, Britain had returned to the same Republic with a superior force. The war of 1899–1902 was, in our view, the direct result of a broken peace.

2. The London Convention (1884)

The **London Convention of 27 February 1884** strengthened the 1881 arrangement: the word "*suzerainty*" was removed, and the Republic's internal self-government was more clearly affirmed.

The ZABR's position is that the Republic was thereby recognized as a state with full internal competence, and that the War of 1899 thwarted the substance of that arrangement. The convention was never formally denounced by the parties.

3. The Treaty of Vereeniging (1902)

The war ended with the **Treaty of Vereeniging** on May 31, 1902.

The ZABR's position is that this was not an agreement between equal parties, but a surrender that took place under extreme pressure, after the countryside was devastated by the scorched-earth policy and a large part of the civilian population was in detention.

Article 7 of the treaty states:

> "*MILITARY ADMINISTRATION in the TRANSVAAL and ORANGE RIVER COLONY will at the earliest possible date be succeeded by CIVIL GOVERNMENT, and, as soon as circumstances permit, Representative Institutions, leading up to self-Government, will be introduced*."

It is a historical fact that the delegates met at Vereeniging from May 29 to 31, 1902, and decided to sign by 54 votes to 6.

The ZABR's position:

> A delegation meeting under military pressure, while the civilian population was dying in custody and the country was being devastated, was not in a position to make a free disposition of a people's future. It is our position that the transfer of sovereignty in 1902 was not free transfer. We state it as a position and not as a legal finding.

4. The Hague Convention (1899)

The **Hague Convention (II) of 29 July 1899** came into force on 4 September 1900 and was thus in force for most of the war.

The ZABR explicitly records that the two republics were not signatories to this convention. However, we invoke its **principles** as an expression of the international standard of time, among others:

1. Section 23(g) – destruction of enemy property only when indispensable by the necessity of war;
2. Section 46 – the honor and rights of the family, the lives of persons and private property must be respected;
3. Article 25 – prohibition of the bombing of undefended villages and houses.

The ZABR's position is that the scorched-earth policy and the detention of civilians violated that standard. We put this as a historical and moral assessment.

5. The period 1902–1910

After the peace, the Republics became British colonies. The South Africa Act of 1909 established the Union of South Africa.

The ZABR's position is that the Union was not the restoration of the republics, but a new central state in which the Boer people as a sovereign people were not restored.

Key Distinction:

The ZABR distinguishes between the Boervolk identity and the broader Afrikaner grouping as it was formed after 1902. This distinction is made about **identity and authority**, not about people. The Boervolk were never credited for her heritage or included in the correction after the talks. On the contrary, the Boervolk were suffocated in the process of merging as driven by Afrikaner nationalism since 1910, as is still happening today by political categories and cultural movements that do not recognize the unique identity of the Boervolk.

6. Our assessment of the British Crown's allegiance

The ZABR's position is that four agreements over a period of twenty-one years show the same pattern: signing, followed by a return on the company.

We base this assessment on three observations:

1. The agreements were concluded and subsequently not fulfilled (1881 and 1884 versus 1899).
2. The pattern is repetitive.
3. The moral authority of the 1902 documents vis-à-vis the Boer people was thereby affected.

We do not formulate it as a legal technical statement that the agreements are legally null and void. What we put on record is that the agreements have lost their moral authority vis-à-vis the Boervolk, and that the record of those breaches remains.

7. Declaration

The Zuid-Afrikaansche Boervolk, represented by the ZABR Temporary Advisory Council, hereby declares:

1. That the British Crown has not complied with the provisions of 1881, 1884 and 1902, as well as the international standard of 1899 as set out in this document;
2. That it is the ZAB's position that the transfer of sovereignty in 1902 was not a free transfer, and that the Boer people do not accept it as such;
3. That this position is pursued exclusively by peaceful and legal means, as part of the White Flag process;
4. That this declaration makes no claim to land, property, or compensation, and does not charge any person or institution.

This declaration is issued with acknowledgment of the Almighty Heavenly Father and His full Word as the supreme authority, and with a plea to Him for His right and justice towards the Boervolk. This document forms part of the Correction of Status and Popular Affiliation process of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Boervolk, and is issued in peace, in good faith and without hostility as part of the White Flag process.

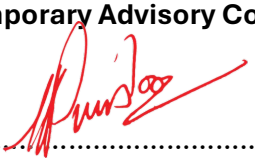
Reservation of Rights

This document represents a peaceful, good-faith expression of the historical Boer people, collectively and transparently pursued by concerned people, and not on behalf of any organisation, political body, commercial entity or external interest. All statements herein are made solely in the legitimate interest, dignity and protection of the Boer people themselves.

In accordance with established Common Law maxims and internationally accepted legal principles, where no lawful damage, injury, or proven victim exists, no lawful cause of action arises. Accordingly, no jurisdiction or adverse legal inference may be lawfully attached without a properly established and lawful cause of action.

Nothing in this document shall be construed as a waiver of rights, submission to unlawful jurisdiction, or consent to unreasonable or unfair processes. All rights, remedies, and legal protections are expressly reserved without prejudice. This document affirms respect for lawful authority, due process, human dignity, and peaceful resolution under recognized legal standards.

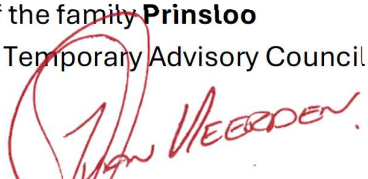
Signed in good faith for and on behalf of the Boervolk collective by the ZABR Temporary Advisory Council:



.....

/s/ **Klaas** of the family **Prinsloo**

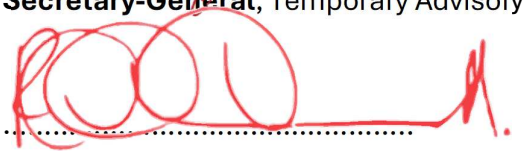
Chairman, Temporary Advisory Council



.....

/s/ **Isaac** of the family **van Heerden**

Secretary-General, Temporary Advisory Council



.....

/s/ **Rudolph** of the family **van Jaarsveld**

Chief Legal Mediator, ZABR Peoples Court

