

THE DRAFT KHOISAN SOLDIERS INTEGRATION BILL OF 2018, WHICH RECOGNISE KNSDU

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AS THE 8TH NON STATUTORY FORCE

Base on the integration of the 7 different former forces, each with their own culture, traditions and military history into the SANDF, admitting to a common culture and identity was the Khoisan soldiers of South Africa excluded from SANDF integration process since 21 April 1994 and the struggle to be recognize as a cultural group. The Khoisan Nation Self Defence Unit of South Africa are the 8th non statutory force according history base on culture, traditions as stated in the ILO 169 United Nations Declaration who were excluded and not presented by their own culture, reference to paragraph 25 of the convention for a democratic South Africa – CODESA 1 and CODESA 2 (1991 – 1992).

 In order to assist the committee to meet its responsibilities in accordance with the Constitution, as well as with the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act of 1995,

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• The view of the Khoisan Nation Self Defence Unit of South Africa is that in order for all 8 forces to enjoy equal opportunities and benefits the best way is to provide for a proper legal basis by enabling legislation or to create a law or to discuss and amend the draft khoisan soldiers integration bill of 2018 to bring it in total in line with the constitution.



• The Khoisan soldier's integration bill of 2018 is a 'single comprehensive Bill' consolidating two statutes the traditional khoisan Leadership bill of 2015 and the termination of integration act 44 of 2001, the court case lost by khoisan soldiers to integrate into the SANDF AND the repealed of all integration bills signed the former President JG Zuma on 15 December 2015. The khoisan soldiers integration bill of 2018 is of particular historic value since it is the first time that legislation includes provisions relating to the statutory recognition of the Khoi and San communities and leaders. The draft Bill is a clear indication of how khoisan soldiers / SACC soldiers will be taken seriously by the new dawn of President CM Ramaphosa. The traditional khoisan leadership bill of 2015 was signed on 20 November 2019 into law by President CM Ramaphosa and published on 28 November 2019, which constitutes statutory recognition of khoisan communities, leaders and structures.

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We should not allow time to become an excuse for continued animosity. With honest
intention and effort, and the grace of Almighty God please adhere to the submission of the
appeal of the khoisan soldiers who became prisoners of hope to integrate as the 8th non
statutory force for more that 26 years since the South African Democracy.

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 We say this with the conviction of our experience as members of Khoisan Nation Self Defence Unit of South Africa and SACC over the period since 1993, when the top echelons of the SADF and 7 different former forces came face to face in the search for a new dispensation which brought hope, peace and prosperity to our beloved country. Their combined vision of a new unified National Defence Force was instrumental in creating such a force for the Republic of South Africa with the acception of the exclusion of khoisan soldiers under the Khoisan Nation Self Defence unit of South Africa as the 8th non statutory force. • It is true that, as an organization, the SANDF still faces many challenges in many respects, but it is also a fact that the new National Defence Force as a proven and trustworthy instrument of state power has become a reality.

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 All this did not come about by chance. It emerged from a vision and a sense of mission which motivated former adversaries to commit themselves in a joint planning process which would shape a unified force for the new dispensation. This process required fighters who were previously adversaries to deny all other feelings but unflinching loyalty towards the future of South Africa.



 Although there were earlier and lesser known but nevertheless also important contacts, the historical initial formal meeting between MK and the SADF took place in March 1993. By the end of April 1993, sufficient consensus was reached for a working group at staff level to commence with detailed work. On 11 January 1994, six of the forces that existed at the time were unified in the first meeting of the JMCC.

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 The JMCC supervised a strategic planning process which scrutinized issues such as an environmental analysis, the future mission of a unified Defence Force, criteria for and finally a force design, which would dictate the size and shape of the new Defence Force, standards to be adhered to and international advice and arbitration. Professionalism, diligent planning and goodwill enabled the relatively painless process with which the six forces, joined shortly after the elections by APLA as the seventh, unified in the National Defence Force on the eve of the national democratic elections in April 1994. The new military dispensation thus created, despite a lack of homogeneity at the time, undeniably played a crucial role in creating a stable environment before, during and after the elections and in safeguarding the democratic process which most of the citizens of South Africa support.

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• The current and future role of the SANDF, not only with regard to its primary role - the protection of our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity against external aggression but also relating to its secondary role - the protection of life, health and property - is clearly reflected in the latest White Paper on Defence, as well as the current Defence Review.



• Chairperson and members of the Portfolio Committee on Defence and Military Veterans, today our humble submission is to allow the integration of khoisan soldiers into the new South African National Defence Force, in the way that it was established, and is now developing, perhaps sets an example for reconciliation on the basis of the draft khoisan soldiers integration bill of 2018 that is before you.

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• The SANDF was not paralyzed by the prospect of change. Its members, many of them long-time adversaries, rose above the past to shape the future in the interest of our country and our nation. In order to do so they made peace and became friends.



• We want to conclude with an appeal to you that, in judging the past, we should be wary not to be so harsh as to make reconciliation difficult. The classic Prussian strategist Carl von Clausewitz pointed out that it is difficult, even impossible, to judge the actions of a person without being influenced by the knowledge of subsequent events which were not known to the person who so acted. What is sometimes subjectively perceived to be the truth, may, when seen in perspective, not be the true picture at all.

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South Africans need never, and should never, forget the past, as the past serves as a compass for the future. However, in the greater interest of national security, which is the basis of our future prosperity, we must learn to forgive. We must make peace and become friends again. Colonialism took away our identity, our language and our land and named us coloureds and yes we were a forgiven nation until the traditional khoisan leadership bill of 2015 was signed into law on 20 November 2019.

 Therefore we in the Khoisan Nation Self Defence Unit of South Africa, registered as an NPO and the 8th non statutory force for the khoisan people fully associate ourselves with what is set out in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No 200 of 1993) and which is also reflected in the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act (Act No 34 of 1995).

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- The traditional khoisan leadership bill of 2015 was signed on 20 November 2019 and published on 28 November 2019 into law by President CM Ramaphosa, which constitutes statutory recognition of khoisan communities, leaders and structures.
- Please take note: the draft Khoisan soldiers integration bill of 2018 allow Khoisan soldiers to become part of the new SANDF. It will also allow members of the 7 former non statutory forces, who did not integrate to integrate with Khoisan soldiers.



