

CAPE INDEPENDENCE PARTY - CAPEXIT

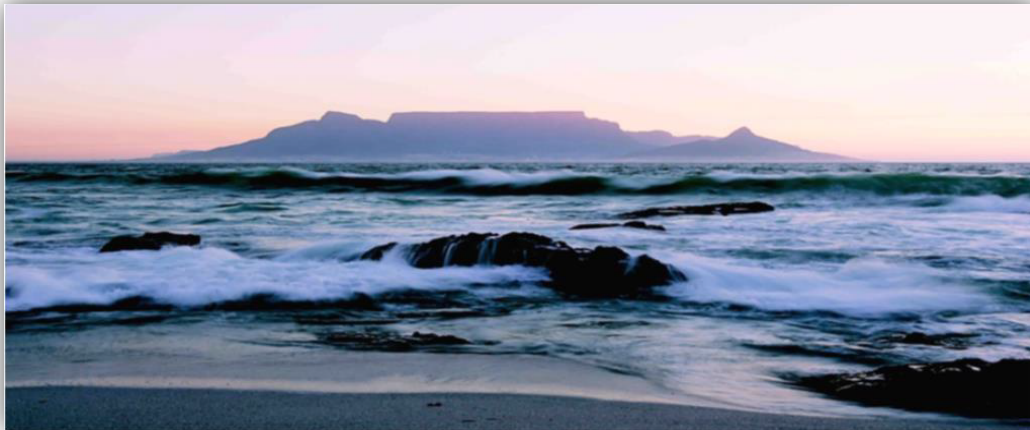


The Cape Partnership

Our manifesto for a strong and prosperous Cape

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The Cape of Good Hope

INTRODUCTION TO THE CAPE INDEPENDENCE PARTY

The **Cape Independence Party - Capexit** (formerly Cape Party) was founded in 2007.

In 2008, the Party was officially registered with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) as a political party in the Republic of South Africa.

Our first hope is that the ANC-controlled South African government will engage in immediate negotiations to bring an end to the long-standing political, social and economic oppression that they have imposed without challenge on the Cape and its people to this day.

By allowing for greater provincial control over our own economic, social and political affairs, we will, at the least, be able to relieve our people of some of the daily persecution we endure.

If the opportunity to negotiate fairly is not possible, then the Party will have no option but to use all legal and peaceful means to bring into effect greater autonomy of the Cape from the Republic of South Africa, or pursue complete independence... *The Cape Republic.*

If the Party were to receive a majority vote in an election within the Cape territory, this would be an official mandate from the people to hold a referendum to declare the Cape an independent country.

As an independent state, with sound political and economic policies, we envision a system of direct democracy enabling the rebirth of a nation based on mutual respect, peace and prosperity...

...The Cape of Good Hope.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Jack Miller

Cape Independence Party - Capexit Leader

(NEC, Presidential Council, Founder)



Jack Miller

Good People of the Cape,

For too long our great land has been held hostage by a political system that has ignored human liberty, pillaged resources to the benefit of the few, and persecuted various groups of people that did not belong to the ruling government of the time.

From the British Empire's formation of the colonial 'Union of South Africa' in 1910, to the Apartheid government, to the ANC regime of today, each one has used the centralised state levers of power to their own benefit through the oppression of others.

It is time to enlighten ourselves. To understand that systems built on coercive structures, regardless of which figureheads or ethnic groups happen to fill those seats, are in themselves designed to fail. Let us thank history for its wise lessons and bid its mistakes farewell.

I hear endless complaints everywhere I go about the state of the country and its future. But if you were really serious, would you continue to follow the same path that led you there?

"The definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different result." – Albert Einstein –

South African politics is a stagnant pit of racial extremists, communist aristocracy and spineless grey suits. The trajectory of the country is clear and the downward hill is getting steeper.

The solutions are simple. With our collective will, it is simply a choice. Let's stand together against this failed system.

Let's vote **Cape Independence Party – Capexit**. Let's free the Cape.

To a future of peace and prosperity...

THE VISION FOR THE CAPE REPUBLIC

The Cape Republic is roughly the size of France, has a GDP of over R400 Billion, and in virtually all measures performs better than any province in South Africa. It is worth mentioning that of the R303.3 Billion the Western Cape sends to the national treasury a mere R76.9 Billion is returned. R226.4 Billion remains in the national sphere of government which is controlled by the ANC. We are being financially bled dry. The fact is that an independent Cape is far more economically viable than the Republic of South Africa.

We firmly believe that policies are neither left nor right, but rather right or wrong. As such we use the world as our laboratory to see which models succeed and which fail. We look to imitate the economic freedom of Singapore and the grassroots democracy of Switzerland. Our policy of immigration by invitation is practiced by all major countries and we wish to replicate this in an independent Cape Republic.

We believe that Representative Democracy (i.e., the system that elects representatives to parliament through political parties) has failed. It is an outdated and ineffective means of governing a country and lends itself to secrecy and corruption. The public interest is sold out by political parties in favour of personal gain or for the benefit of special interest groups.

We thus favour Direct Democracy and a system of referendum, initiative, recall and nullification based on the Swiss model of government. Political power is decentralised and returned to its root: *the voter, the tax-payer, the citizen*.

The 20th century taught the world that smaller is better. Smaller states are better governed, better run, more cohesive and more accountable than larger super states which invariably fail due to their size.

Our challenge now is to share the message with our fellow citizens that the country we always longed for is possible.

ECONOMICS

The Cape is being economically violated.

Meet DORA.

The Division of Revenue Act/Bill is an account of all of the revenue collected in South Africa through direct and indirect taxes. It is broken into National, Provincial and Local spheres of government.

In decentralised countries/federations your local allocations of revenue are higher than your national allocations. Therefore, local communities have more money and more control over how it is spent.

In centralised systems of government your national allocations are higher than your local allocations. Therefore, local communities have less money and less control over how it is spent.

Here is South Africa's division of revenue through the three spheres of government:

Total revenue collected: R 2.135 Trillion

National Allocation: R 1.434 Trillion (67 %)

Provincial Allocation: R 600.5 Billion (28 %)

Local Allocation: R 101.2 Billion (5 %)

This is an extremely centralised system, and it does not work. So, how much are we losing?

The Western Cape pays: R 303.3 Billion

The Western Cape gets: R 76.9 Billion

We are allocated a mere 25 % of what we pay in!

The other 75 % is controlled by the National sphere of government, in other words, the ANC! We "survive" on R 76.9 Billion!

If we were independent, we would have an additional R 226.4 Billion at our direct disposal!

In an independent Cape we could cut taxes in half...

...and still double services!

Source: Division of Revenue Act No. 24 of 2024

LAW

The right to self-determination is a universal and inalienable human right. Governments are appointed by the consent of those that elect them. If a people choose to change the state underwhich they live, then it is their decision and their decision alone to change it according to their will.

Self-determination covers a range of different degrees of autonomy, and as such can include a number of different meanings and words within its scope. Examples of this are: freedom, secession, independence, decolonisation, sovereignty, self-ownership, self-governance, autonomy, semi-autonomy, federation, confederation, canton, micro-state... etc.

Legal charters across the world recognise and guarantee the right to self-determination.

Definition

Self-determination

Noun | *self-de·ter·mi·na·tion* | \-di-,tər-mə'nā-shən\

(Encyclopaedia Britannica)

1. The process by which a group of people, usually possessing a certain degree of national consciousness, form their own state and choose their own government.

(Merriam-Webster - Dictionary)

1. Free choice of one's own acts or states without external compulsion.
2. Determination by the people of a territorial unit of their own future political status.

(Encyclopaedia Princetoniensis, Princeton University)

1. At its most basic, the principle of self-determination can be defined as a community's right to choose its political destiny. This can include choices regarding the exercise of sovereignty and independent external relations (external self-determination) or it can refer to the selection of forms of government (internal self-determination).

Most importantly, it is the “self” that has the right to “determine” its own future and destiny.

So, come on! Let's decide what type of future we want!

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

Chapter 6 Section 127

Powers and functions of Premiers

- 1) The Premier of a province has the powers and functions entrusted to that office by the Constitution and any legislation.
- (2) The Premier of a province is responsible for—...
 - (f) calling a referendum in the province in accordance with national legislation.

Chapter 14. Section 235.

Recognises and Guarantees

“... the right of self-determination of any community sharing a common cultural and language heritage, within a territorial entity in the Republic ...”

The Cape fulfils all of the criteria required to qualify for self-determination.

- 1) The Cape is a territorial entity.
- 2) Afrikaans is the majority/common language heritage in the Cape.
- 3) In 1652 the blend of Khoisan and Dutch began a culture that today forms the majority of the Cape.

United Nations Charter 1945

Chapter I: Purposes and Principles Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:...

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and **self-determination of peoples**, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;...

United Nations

Self Determination: Principle & The Law

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Adopted by the UN General Assembly
Resolution 1514 (XV), 14 December 1960

Declaration

...

2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

...

5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

G.A. res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999

U.N.T.S.

171, *entered into force* Mar. 23, 1976.

PART I

Article I

1. **All peoples have the right of self-determination.** By virtue of that right **they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.**

2. **All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources** without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of **Non-Self-Governing** and Trust Territories, **shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination**, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations African Union (AU)

African Charter on Human and Peoples
RightsSelf Determination

Article 20

1. All peoples shall have the right to existence. **They shall have the unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination. They shall freely determine their political status and shall pursue their economic and social development according to the policy they have freely chosen.**
2. Colonized or oppressed peoples shall have the right to free themselves from the bonds of domination by resorting to any means recognized by the international community.
3. All peoples shall have the right to the assistance of the States parties to the present Charter in their liberation struggle against foreign domination, be it political, economic or cultural.

Conclusion

A great number of charters supporting the right to self-determination can be found through a vast number of sources. But for the purpose of brevity the range of examples given are more than sufficient in that they cover many different bodies of legal framework to which the Republic of South Africa is a bound signatory.

Therefore, not only is Cape independence legally secured by the South African Constitution, but also the African Union, The United Nations and International Law.

OUR CONTRACT WITH THE CAPE

Preamble

At the **Cape Independence Party - Capexit**, we believe that government is a service rendered to the people and paid for by them too. To serve as a public representative is the highest honour society can bestow on an individual, whether that be in government or opposition. We thus commit to carrying out our duties as elected representatives in a manner that remains always true to our cause and ensures that the people of the Cape are put first before all else.

We offer a partnership that together we may build towards a better Cape for us and our children. We endeavour to improve the Cape and the lives of its citizens in as many areas of need as is possible through the immediate and medium term. However, we remain focused on our vision for the future. Following Cape independence, we will

unshackle the overbearing centralised regulation of the South African state and enact policies that allow for the large-scale upliftment and widespread prosperity of all of the Cape and its people.

The Cape Republic will be a land where efficient and accountable governance ensures that services are delivered at levels of the highest standard, and where our diverse people are valued not on their skin colour but for their effort and their ethics.



Cape Independence Party in Blikkiesdorp: A Cape community displaced by the government and forgotten in the unacceptable conditions of the all too familiar informal settlements.

POLICIES

Direct Democracy – Referendum, Initiative, Nullification and Recall.

Direct Democracy is a system whereby the government is given its decision-making abilities directly from the citizens they serve. Government is transparent and accountable. In essence, political power is localised in the hands of individuals who control the policies that govern their country, their province and their local community. Not once every five years, but every moment of every day. Direct Democracy has a number of checks and balances that ensure the system maintains its integrity. The most common and notable of these are referendums, initiatives, nullification and recall.

Referendum: This is when a law/policy is accepted or rejected by a vote of the people. This is the very foundation of direct democracy.

Initiative: This is when the people come together to introduce a new law/policy. After a certain number of signatures has been received in petition, the proposal or initiative is then put to a referendum.

Nullification: This is when the people are not in favour of an existing law and so they petition to have the law/policy removed. This is similar to an initiative but in reverse, instead of introducing a new good law the people vote to remove an old, bad law. This keeps the political system flexible and responsive to the current will of the people.

Recall: This is when the people vote to remove a politician. If evidence emerges that a politician is no longer serving the interest of the people then a petition can be called to have the politician immediately removed. In the case of proven corruption or illegal activity then they will be removed from political office and will face the judicial system.

Shorter pathways between citizen and state ensure that each tax-payer cent is spent as it should, government is transparent, and politicians are accountable.

To improve on an already proven system: with the internet and today's technology there is no reason why we could not incorporate the above capabilities into a simple mobile/desktop application.

Crime

The basic function of a government is to secure the safety of its citizens. It is clear that the South African government, the police system and the criminal justice system has failed the people they serve.

We believe that serious offenders should face the harshest of penalties. Referenda should be held to bring the punitive criminal system in line with the will of the people. The prison system acts as a mere welfare house and breeding ground for gangsterism, with murderers and rapists released after serving a fraction of the sentences for which their crimes should be punished. Minor offenders are incarcerated amongst the worst criminals with no consideration given to the damage they may suffer.

Our plan:

- Cut expenses on wasteful bureaucracy and focus resources on the forensic department and the training of professional investigative units.
- Promote the development and growth of grass-roots community-based policing.
- Prioritise the police's focus on serious offences and real crimes, not petty misdemeanours that harass the citizenry.
- It is our belief that the death penalty should be imposed on the most ruthless criminals guilty of the worst crimes. However, we will hold referenda to ensure that the punitive system reflects the will of the people.

Housing

National and Provincial housing policy has racially discriminated against the indigenous people of the Cape for too long.

We believe that housing should be given to citizens on a "first-come-first-served" basis and according to need. Racial politics should not form any part of the housing process. Under a **Cape Independence Party - Capexit** government, title deeds will be given to those tenants who have lived in state housing for more than 20 years. Privately owned properties are well looked after as owners take personal care to preserve their property. That should be the ideal, and we will strive to ensure that economic conditions are present so that more people can enter the workforce, access credit and own and develop their own property.

Many of our poorer neighbourhoods are in fact broken societies in which a cycle of unemployment, drugs, lack of education and abuse exists. To break that cycle, proper housing and clean neighbourhoods are fundamental in the plan to deal with the pressing issues that confront our broken societies in the Cape.

Our plan:

- Title Deeds for existing council tenants of more than 20 years
- No racial quotas in housing
- Houses will be allocated on a first-come-first-served basis
- Promote private ownership of housing

Education

Education is the bedrock of society and is finely woven into the fabric of family and community. Our children need to grow up in dignified housing with strong families who can build upon a platform to further their children's potential.

Government cannot do this alone. Parents are the pillar of an education partnership, and community-based efforts will be fundamental to the building of a strong education system.

We need to prioritize skills that have economic value and nurture a work ethic that will make our economy an attractive option for local and foreign investment. Ensuring that students acquire appropriate and reliable skill sets results in job security, an income that affords the opportunity to purchase property, the means to provide for family and in turn a progressive upward path out of poverty.

Our Plan:

- Less bureaucratic paperwork for teachers and more time spent teaching.
- Decreased class sizes.
- Promotion of private schools in low-income areas in line with current trends.
- Prioritizing of skills towards meaningful education of economic value.
- Reintroduction of the apprentice system

- Sponsored education for students in low-income areas.
- Raise the accepted standard of education. Anything less than basic proficiency in reading and writing is not an education at all.
- Tuition programs to emphasise Pure Maths, Science and IT.
- Economic incentives for skilled labour to remain in the country and promote the education of future generations.

BEE, EEA and AA (institutionalised racism)

We believe in equal opportunity for all citizens, and would bring about an end to all racial legislation, quotas, and policies that the South African government is enforcing on the Cape. Racial profiling and discrimination has no place in the 21st Century.

Over one million (1 000 000) people of the Cape are facing job losses as a result of the ANC's Employment Equity Act which directly discriminates against the coloured, white and Indian racial groups in South Africa. The Party vehemently oppose this blatantly racist policy. On the immediate term we will simply refuse to implement it in the Cape, and it will have no place in an independent Cape Republic.

Employment

People create employment, not government. Laws which prevent people from becoming entrepreneurs or employers and drive the most skilled of the country's workforce abroad, result in the shrinking economy and the widespread loss of jobs we are currently facing. Government's duty is to nurture job-creation, not deter it through policies that discriminate, bureaucratic red-tape that stifles productivity, and taxes that prevent reinvestment. Studies have showed that one skilled labourer on average provides employment for 10 unskilled labourers*.

With over one million skilled labourers having left South Africa over the past 20 years, the accumulative loss of employment to the country is staggering. South Africa has one of the highest burdening tax systems in the world, with comparatively abysmal returns in services and this through some of the worst global economic conditions. These policies will have to end in order to reverse the trend of skilled emigration and spiralling unemployment.

* (Human Capital Flight: Stratification, Globalization, and the Challenges to Tertiary Education in Africa; Benno J. Ndulu; JHEA/RESA Vol. 2, No. 1, 2004, pp. 57–91)

Health and Medical Care

As with housing and medical care, the Cape is victim to a concentrated migrant influx from other parts of the country. Medical resources are limited and cannot even marginally support the demands of the local population. The Cape remains home to one of the highest rates of tuberculosis (TB) in the world. Medication for the treatment of HIV and TB should be prioritised to suffering patients from local communities. Census 2011 showed a population increase of 29% in the Western Cape over a decade; this was double the South African average.

The South African government will not increase the revenue allocated to the Cape, yet we are burdened with providing housing, electricity, water, employment and medical care for a migrant influx, while the needs of our own communities cannot be met.

Not only are our hospitals short on resources but also on the skilled expertise required to meet the demand. South Africa's racist quota policies have driven desperately needed doctors, medical professionals and specialists out of the country to places in which they are valued according to their merit and not their skin colour. Racism should have no place in the human dignity of saving lives. These policies must end.

Illegal Immigration and Strong Borders

Charity starts at home. A government that cannot secure its own borders or preserve the right of a citizen to the resources of his/her own country is failing its fundamental function and is no longer a legitimate government. The country is crippled with well over 30% unemployment*, yet is flooded with unskilled illegal immigrants entering the country who consume limited resources. We will enforce a strong border as this is fundamental to the preservation of citizen's rights to the resources of their home country.

*(expanded definition, Statistics South Africa)

Corruption

The South African state is a rampant kleptocracy. Those in power actively use their position to promote the financial interests of themselves, their families and political allies. Nepotism is so common that dinner table discussion and daily newsroom publications refer to this trend as a simple matter of fact. The South African government's R1.3 trillion budget is a feeding trough for the political elite.

The tax payer and the poor both suffer. Resources once used to maintain the infrastructure and functioning of the country are now known to have been embezzled, or

simply 'disappear'. Government performs self-audits and find themselves not guilty. There is no accountability.

We will introduce the same checks and balances that have ensured that Switzerland's political system is one of the least corrupt in the world. Referendums, initiatives, recall and nullification are all systems that give voting power to communities to ensure that the government spends their money the way they are supposed to. If they do not, we the people put them in jail.

Media Freedom

Freedom of speech is a fundamental pillar of any true democracy and free society. It is a citizen's right to express him/herself freely without censorship or limitation, not just in physical speech but any act of seeking, receiving and imparting information or ideas regardless of the medium. Citizens should have full and free access to information. It is the duty of the media to ensure that the unbiased and impartial reporting of information is made available to the public in a timeous manner and without any fear of censorship.

Internet Freedom

The Internet is perhaps the most powerful medium of human expression that has ever existed. Freely driven by people and ideas, the ability to exchange knowledge and communicate has never been more alive with possibility.

Internet freedom is inherently interwoven into basic human rights. It is indistinguishable from the right to freedom of speech, and freedom of association. In an independent Cape, internet freedom will be allowed to thrive protected from any constraint or censorship. Upon this bedrock we envision the Cape as being a sought-after destination throughout the world for innovation and technology.

Traffic Congestion and Efficient Roads

Driver education, licence competency and training, traffic police training, road signage and traffic laws need to be overhauled to manage the significant volume of commuters on the road.

Too often the tendering process involved in the costly installation of traffic lights and various roadworks are approved not for any specific public need but rather for the benefit of those groups in the issuing and receiving of tenders.

- Unnecessary congestion points need to be streamlined.

- Driving licences should not be issued until a standard of driving education has been passed in which the applicant exhibits an understanding of safe and efficient driving protocols.

Energy and Water

Energy is the basis for any functioning modern society. It should be produced efficiently, through systems of competence, and distributed at the most affordable cost. In conjunction, energy must be produced through means that are fully understood and can be managed without posing any short-term or long-term risk to citizens or the environment. Safety and productivity should be equally balanced.

Incompetent government-controlled monopolies result in inefficient, expensive and unreliable energy. In South Africa, we are forced to pay excessive costs for a service that will sometimes cease to exist. During times of blackout, we lose our ability to communicate; in just hours food stores begin to decompose, and basic goods are driven into scarcity. The result of expensive, unreliable and/or absent energy can cause unrecoverable economic contractions through business closures, job losses, forfeited international investment, price increases and in the worst case potentially, life-threatening scenarios across a wide spectrum (hospitals, road accidents, acts of crime, rioting etc). The cost of unstable electricity is a staggering R89 Billion per month in lost production, revenue and wastage. *

There is a wealth of world class and innovative means to produce energy. The Cape is uniquely positioned to benefit from all such developments with our vast oceans, open plains and in the Northern Cape, some of the highest concentrations of solar energy in the world waiting to be accessed. We have significant rainfall in certain areas which – if designed correctly – could produce catchments that would provide the Cape with water surpluses as well as additional turbine energy. Furthermore, the construction of desalination plants would ensure that any additional requirements not met by rainwater through times of drought would still maintain a constant water supply in emergency.

As such, the Cape has an abundance of natural resources, and therefore any shortages in energy or water is a direct and inexcusable result of government oversight, failed policies, and the misallocation of citizen's taxes.

The skilled technicians required to build and develop the above-mentioned programs are often stolen from South Africa by countries and international companies that appreciate the value of our people – regardless of their race.

Therefore, in addition to rejuvenating the growth of the energy industry through competent and efficient management of our current systems, we will facilitate an environment where renewable and innovative industries can be explored, and at the same time ensure that our skilled technicians are not unnecessarily driven away.

*(Public Finance International: The Economic Impact of South Africa's Energy Crisis 29/05/15)

Trade/Ports (air, rail, sea)

A country's ports are the open hands with which we greet our partners, be they in the form of tourism or commerce. A country's ports should not be places of heavy taxes and restriction but rather friendly reception rooms for the ebb and flow of opportunity. The Cape's citizens will be free to sell their goods on the international market without stifling restrictions. Similarly, our local markets should bristle with all the goods the world has to offer at the most affordable prices, free of cumbersome bureaucratic red tape and preventative duties.

Trade should be fair and open to all parties, be they individuals, companies, importers or exporters. This allows for the natural growth of a country's economy through a market place in which citizens have access to the widest range of goods at the lowest possible prices. The result is more trade and therefore employment opportunities, higher standards of living and a general growth of the economy through all sectors.

Culture

The Party recognise the unique culture stemming from the far-reaching history of the Cape and its people. Systematic attacks from all levels of government, both National and Provincial, have marginalised the values and traditions which give colour and life to the Cape.

We will ensure that the culture of the Cape is central to the political, economic and social forces that regulate our land.

Our Plan:

- Protect and promote the Afrikaans language. The South African government policy to destroy Afrikaans culture by imposing laws that criminalise schools and universities from teaching in Afrikaans will never see the light of day under a **Cape Independence Party - Capexit** government. The Afrikaans language is unique in the world and celebrates the various communities that over centuries have called the Cape their home. Similarly, to protect and promote the foundational culture,

language and traditions of the Khoisan and to honour its royal heritage throughout the greater Cape.

- 'Die Tweede Nuwe Jaar' shall be a recognised day of celebration. Held on January 2nd and reinstated as an official public holiday. In keeping with historical tradition, the 'Minstrel Parades' will have the freedom to perform through the heart of the City of Cape Town. Not only is this tradition a vibrant expression of Cape identity but it also adds value to the economy. The 'Mardi Gras' parade in Brazil can be seen as a similar example of a festival of global allure which brings exposure and finance from tourists and sponsors the world over.
- The education system should give appropriate attention to the long history of the Cape, our varied people and as a result our colourful culture. This should balance the currently one-sided approach to history that focuses solely on a story that begins and ends with the ANC



Early drawing of a Cape Town 'Minstrel Troop' – Much training and planning is involved in creating a minstrel parade.



TAKE A STAND: CAPE INDEPENDENCE

The crime wave, and racially offensive legislation have forced many to accept the idea of planning a future in foreign lands. An alienation of culture and an offensive against language and cultural institutions have loosened the bonds of minority South Africans to the land of their birth. Increasingly people are deciding to pack up and seek lives abroad. Some grow homesick and return only to be hit again by the tide of crime and more alienation.

The Cape Independence Party family

It is clear that in time to come we will no longer have a place to call home, a place we identify with. The vast and unique history of the Cape will be lost forever unless we take a stand to preserve our values and identity instead of succumbing to the imposition of foreign values and identity. To wait would be folly, inaction we can least afford if we are ever to prevail against those who would destroy our way of life.

Take a stand.

Vote **Cape Independence Party - Capexit.**

*First they ignore you. Then they laugh at you. Then
they fight you. Then you win.”*

Mahatma Ghandi



Cape Independence Party – Kaapse Onafhanklikheids Party

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