Dissident has stood firm against inequality

- Terreblanche has insisted on role played by slavery, land theft, neoliberalism and transnational corporations

Terreblanche was born into an Afrikaner nationalistic family during the economic depression, drought and Calvinism of the 1930s, which sparked his interest in the economy, and how it should be organised.

The bushveld is now 91 years old. He describes his life in the bushveld as a life of extraordinary transformation as "very interesting and very challenging." He has always communicated as much with his heart as he does with his words. They have taken on a callous accent thrown out in broad daylight, just as in the past.

Terreblanche maintains that secret meetings between the ANC and big business have led to the successful outcome of the National Party. He has called for a return to the golden era before 1994. He also emphasized that the ANC has failed to address the poverty of the majority. The difference now is that they are no longer seen as a compact group of individuals, but as the most powerful in the world. This is the reason for the restructuring of the political scene.

Terreblanche was always involved in politics from a young age. He was arrested in 1984 for affiliation with the ANC and was released in 1985. In 1990, he was released as part of the negotiations leading to the first democratic elections.

During the democratic transition, Terreblanche was a vocal critic of the new government. He was one of the few politicians who opposed the land reform policies and called for the return of land to the Afrikaner community.

Unwillingly: Sampoe Terreblanche shows that state capture, which is associated with the Gupta family in SA, haunted the country before democracy. His support for democracy earned him the wrath of the National Party, and his support of the wealth redistribution has estranged him from democratic SA.

DA MP JAMES SELFE DISMISSED BUSINESS APARTHEID LIABILITIES AS A "VAGUELY CONCEIVED COLLECTIVE GuILT"

DA MP James Selfe dismissed business apartheid liabilities as a "vaguely conceived collective guilt," and called a wealth tax "absurd." Angola suggested that corporations had no "moral purposes" after James Mbeki's government rejected the call for a wealth tax when it considered the TBV's final report in 2003.

Buckling under hard lobbying by business, which promised billions of rand to the government for their initiatives, the government opted instead for voluntary contributions from business. When Mbeki's term ended, business had contributed barely more than a fraction of its gains during apartheid. The government has been constrained since.

It is rare for a crime to be known while its punishment remains undetermined. The fear to heed calls made by Terreblanche and others to hold the criminal apartheid to account means that the atmosphere continues with reckless abandon.

In short, the question is whether the setting of the National Party's govt. still has any meaning. It has been a radical turning point in the sentence as it has no custom, hence it should be explained.