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Mier, also known as Rietfontein, is a "coloured reserve" with a population of 5,000 residents in the Northern Cape, on the borders of Botswana and Namibia.

The Mier Rural Areas Bill was passed into law on June 13, 1990. This Act gives the Minister of Housing and Local Government the power to sell land which he was meant to hold in trust for the community. The residents' land now can be privatised, dispossessing the people of the land they have lived on for generations. Communities who have farmed communally for generations could now lose their birthright.

The residents are opposed to individual land tenure because they see this as creating a situation in which rich land barons will be able to take over the land. The community wants to return to communal grazing patterns which gives access to land to the entire community.

The Mier Act is further proof of the shift since 1986 in the South African government's strategy of forced removals. By privatising the land, the government relinquishes their responsibility to private developers and local authorities. Today the state largely confines

its role to providing the policy framework within which removals can occur. This shift in policy threatens 8-9 million people throughout South Africa with forced removal from their land.

This policy of privatising land will also severely handcuff a future democratic government.

The whole issue of land is critical in the upcoming negotiation process. If this problem is left unresolved, a newly elected government would be left with a limited capacity to address the millions of landless people. At a time when a new constitution is being considered, the government is selling off large tracts of land - its intentions should be seen for what they are.

Together with the African National Congress, the Surplus People Project and the National Land Committee, we call for the scrapping of the Mier Act and a moratorium on the sale of all trust land until a just and equitable land policy has been decided and implemented.

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ANC WESTEG CAPE: PRESS RELEASE

agga BILL: 19 JUNE 1990

No amount of justifiacttton by tho Linen: Party cm wish guy this callous Mier Bill. Allan Hendrickae ha: choson co dispossqss tho rural poor to quell the disquiet in his pnrtty. This step is rcttc3r0351Vc. Xi: abusa of tho Freedom Charts: ,in parlitment 'damanttratex both his Lgnorancn and his oppartunism. Thu Frutdcn Charter status "The land shall belong to :ho-e'who work is" - this 1: the sttus quo in thI Hie: Rusazve where th. land belcass to tha people. as a whole.

Th: State Ptasidnn: should now be heli to his comntzaont to address the Land Act. He should no: sign ch. Bill.

The ANC will stand by tho peopl n of H19: in thozr quest to challenge this gnjustice matnd out against than by whatevcr manna. If all elEe fails - this rctragrccssiv: legislation must be randutei unworkublc ! mass action.

No 1 May 1990

A publication of the
NATIONAL LAND COMMITTEE

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This is the first of the series of LAND This meeting also agreed to set up joint
UPDATE which is designed as a briefing and committees to monitor the upgrading process.
information sheet on land. removal, These will be composed of representatives of
incorporation and related issues in both rural the community and the Municipality. Presently
and urban areas. the area is classified as 'Coloured' Group
Area. The residents reject the segregation of
areas on the basis of race. The Civic also
objects to the notion of declaring the area a
LAW A AIKAMP Free Settlement home- and is calling for one
non-racial municipality for all.

SOUTHERN CAPE

For the past six years Lawaai kamp near
George, has fought various attempts by the
authorities to remove it to Sandkraal. three
kilometres down the road. In 1989 the On the Knysna ridge along the Garden Route.
community was reprieved and R2,7m was set there is a cluster of informal settlements which
aside by the government to, - the upgrade of the area threatened with forced removals. The
area. These are long standing demands of the infrastructure for the new township to settle
residents. To ensure that the upgrading process the African residents of these areas has
been
meets the demands of the community, the laid to him them into moving. Only four
George Civic Association is working with the families have since moved into the new
Development Action Group who provides township. Although the people have not
them with expert advice and assistance. moved and refused to participate in the Skakel
(Advisory) Committee. until recently. there
On the 13th March 1990 the Civic together were no strong community organisations.
with DAG met with the George Municipality ' . . .
and the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA) In February a cmc organisation was elected
to discuss the community's upgrade plans. The and members of the Skakel Committee were
plans were accepted by the Municipality called on to resign. The people mandated the
without reservations. Civic to write to the CPA, which administers
the area, about the residents' rejection of the
Skakel Committee. They also request a meeting

KNYSNA INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

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with CPA to discuss the recognition of the Civic as the representative structure of the community. The meeting took place April 3, but no resolutions were taken, because the CPA wanted time to meet with the Skakel Committee. The CPA has subsequently said to the Civic that it wants proof of Civic's support by the residents.

Ocean View and Fish Hock are negotiating with the CPA for land to be set aside for them in the South Peninsula. A second meeting between the CPA and the joint committee of the four communities

SMUTSVILLE

A small 'squatter' community near Smutsville in coloured township in Sedgfield has been resisting threatened removal since 1988. In November 1989 the Sedgfield Town Clerk together with the Management Committee held a referendum for the confirmed that land would be made available to coloured, middle class to the community. The CPA undertook to communicate with them on the basis of the joint committee on an ongoing basis. The majority of the joint committee voted against the presence of 'squatters'.

Map of the South Peninsula and Northern Suburbs

It was agreed that no final decisions would be taken without proper consultation with community representatives, that water and services would be provided in the interim, and that all criminal charges would be withdrawn. The land which the CPA is considering providing, is within a kilometre radius of these areas, except for Red Hill which is about 5km away.

The squatter community was dissatisfied about the referendum and held a prayer service in protest. It was attended by many coloured residents. This was the beginning of a co-operative working relationship between the two communities who are seeking jointly a solution to the housing crisis.

Early this year the coloured community resolved to call for the resignation of the Management Committee and elected a new committee in a general meeting.

NORTHERN SUBURBS

Towards the end of 1989 the Kraaifontein municipality gave a reprieve to communities in its area. These are Otto se Bos, Uitkyk and Bloekombos. It conceded

, A _ that the only solution to the squatter problem memorandum to the Sedgfield Municipality. was to make land available in the area for the marchers demanded, among other things. A meeting to discuss this was set up for things, land and housing for the squatters, this year. After De Klerk's speech on 2 dissolution of the Management Committee and one municipality for all.

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WESTERN CAPE

SOUTH PENINSULA

On the 1st April a march of about 400 people from both the "coloured" and squatter communities handed a February, the CP controlled municipality cancelled all meetings with the community and their representatives.

In yet another incident indicating the backpeddling of the municipality, the

The communities of Noordhoek, Red Hill. community of Otto se Bos lost their

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temporary shelters and possession when municipal officials started fires, ostensibly to Malmesbury ubum out snakes". The 200 people left Since the end of last year inconsistent homeless by the fires then joined the negotiations between the local municipality Bloekombos community. However, the. and the community have been taking place. municipality refuses to accept the existence The people of this community are living in of this community. In the old heavy handed the workers compound and have been removals style the municipality has threatened with evictions. The authorities demolished their shelters in dawn raids, four have conceded that land should be set aside times in the last few weeks. for blacks in the area, but seem too be dragging their heels about the process. In the meantime they want to declaxe the compound a transit camp. This would make it easier to remove the community should the municipality so wish.

After these people successfully obtained an interdict restraining the Municipality from removing them, they heard that the CPA h decided to give them land for settlement. It i yet not clear when the people will be able to move onto this land, nor whether the demolitions will stop in the interim. The people demand a formal reprieve from the authorities.

KOEKENAAP

There is no resolution in sight for the Koekenaap residents who have constantly had their shacks demolished by the authorities. The community tried to deal with this by rebuilding over the weekends. However, there were demolitions again in April.

THE MARCH FOR LAND AND HOUSING

A demonstration for land and housing was held held on the 5 and 6 April in Cape Town. About 500 people, mostly from the rural areas, marched from Dism'ct Six to the City Hall to hand over a memorandum and community demands to representatives of the City Council, RSC, CPA and De Klerke office.

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WEST COAST

In this area no land is set aside for the provision of housing for Africans. From Ca Town right up the west coast to the Orange River in Namaqualand, the presence of

PORT NOLLOTH

On the 23rd April two CPA officials visited the area and informed the community that land will be set aside where they will be able to settle permanently. Despite this announcement which would signal a massive victory for Port Nollothls African population, there is no clarity about the implications of this for a pending court case by the Port Nolloth Municipality to evict the community. African communities is not officially X recognised. The only housing available for NORTHERNCAPE African people is single-menls hostels.

MIER

However, over the years, the many African workers living in hostels along the west coast have been joined by their families who live with them in the hostels, or who have built shacks near the hostels.

Mier also known as Rietfontein, is a icoloured reserve' in the district of Gordonia in the Northern Cape. It is just below the

Kalahari Gemsbok Park which borders on Botswana and Namibia. It is the second

biggest of' the 23 "coloured reserves" with a population of about 5000 people on 398 789 hectares of land. The land is presently held in trust for the residents of Mier by the Minister Committee gave up its attempts to of Local Government and Agriculture of the House of Representatives, Rev Julies.

In 1981 Mier was divided into 125 economic units which were leased out to individual farmers for a period of five years. In 1989 seven of these units were sold to individuals, this being the first time that trust land has been sold. The residents are opposed to the individual land tenure because they see this as creating a situation in which n'ch land barons would be able to take over the land of their forebears. The community want to return to communal grazing patterns which give access to land to the whole community. In February the Mier Rural Areas Bill was tabled in the House of Representatives. The administrator of the new township has over the administrator of the old township and thus the attempts to remove it. This is a breakthrough for the residents of Daliwe who want the Cathcart municipality to take the responsibility for the area.

The municipality is refusing to consider this because it does not have a mandate to take political decisions. Daliwe people have decided to continue the consumer boycott of Cathcart, now in its second month, until the white council reconsiders its decision.

BORDERCORRIDOR

Since their reprieve from removal threat in 1986, the black spot communities in the border corridor have been involved in a Bill gives the Minister power to SC" land held in trust for the community. It also seeks to facilitate the establishment of democratic structures, with retrospective effect, the actions of local government in rural areas. Of the Management Board the Minister has consistently rejected both the in dividing the area into economic units and tribal and community authorities which the selling it. The community made representations and mobilised strong support against the Bill. Although the Bill has been government tries to impose on them.

On April let a meeting which brought suspended, the Minister has visited the area together the communities of Phumlani and people were told to sign a petition saying (Needs Camp), Silverdale, Euson, Good they are in favour of the Bill. A counter petition by the residents have now been circulated and about 1000 signatures have already been collected.

EASTERNSCAPE

DALIWE

Daliwe is the old Cathcart township which has been threatened with removal to a new township further away from the white town. The Katikati Town Committee which Hope, Mooiplaas, Kwelerha, Newlands, Equoneni, Mgwali, Goshen and Jessyton, issued a press statement about the Department of Development Aid (DDA): We, representatives of the communities participating in this workshop, have been forced to deal for the past four years with DDA. Our experience has been bitter. DDA promised development but brought nothing. DDA said that it was not concerned with political matters but it sought to control

LAND UPDATE

and to create division. It refused to deal with our democratically elected Residents Associations, but has been trying all along to impose unwanted tribal authorities. DDA promised resources but instead it built police stations in our peaceful communities. DDA told the people that there was not any land for residential sites but it gave land for a police station.

uSince DDA came to us we have heard many promises but have seen less development than when we were under the old divisional councils. When we challenged DDA on their promises all they said was the money had been transferred to Natal

uDDA has failed to even begin to address the basic need of our communities - more land, Instead it has tried to imprison the people of Eluxolweni on plots of 96 square metres. The residents of Phumlani have been demanding agricultural land. DDA refused to even discuss the matter.

uDDA does not provide any services itself. It only refers our demands to other state departments. Why is there this special department for us? We see no reason to have anything to do with DDA. We can and will deal directly with the other departments,
NO 1 MAY 1990

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whether it be CPA for pensions, Home Affairs for ID documents, or DET for education problems.

iiFor all these reasons we reject DDA. At a time when De Klerk is promising reform how can a department like DDA continue as if Verwoerd were still the prime minister?"

ANTI-INCORPORATION

The Border communities of Thornhill, Zwelidinga, Peelton, Balasi and Tyolomnqa held a workshop to assess their struggles against incorporation into the Ciskei. It was the militant struggles of these communities which gave rise to the popular resistance which resulted in the military coup that overthrew Sebe's regime. The new military government under Brigadier ngzo is sympathetic to popular organisations, as well as to the call for reincorporation into South Africa.

The workshop concluded that as long as there are bantustans, the poor material conditions of life will remain. It resolved that only through participation of ordinary people in decision making and the implementation of these in their daily lives, would solutions to their problems be found. They also resolved to be vigilant against the authorities only

paying lip service to the democratic participation of the people in community issues.

THE BANTUSTAN REVOLT

On the 5th April all the leaders of the non-independent homelands except Qwa'Qwa leader Kenneth Mopeli, and Kwazulu Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, boycotted a meeting with President FW De Klerk. This happened at a time when most of the bantustans were destabilised by popular mass actions.

In the wake of these actions the repressive regime of Sebe was toppled in a bloodless military coup, Venda's civilian government gave way to military ruler, Colonel Ramushwana and security in Bophuthatswana has been intensified in anticipation of another coup. After weeks of stay aways in Gazankulu's schools and civil service, Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisisi has obtained a breathing space after the South African security forces moved into the area to crush popular pressure for his resignation. Over a period of time, pressure from the grassroots organisations has pushed Lebowa's Ramodikwe to be more receptive to popular organisation.

On the 7th May all the leaders of the non-independent homelands, except Kwazulu met with and expressed support to the ANC at a report back meeting after the Groote Schuur talks.

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TRANSVAAL

DRIEFONTEIN

In Driefontein in the eastern Transvaal, tensions are higher than they have been since Saul Mkhize's death at the height of the attempted forced removal.

This follows the abduction and murder of the chairperson of the Youth Congress, Themba Dlamini on the 10 March. A former chief, Mr Yende, who has been charged with committing the murder, is being unprotected by a band of armed impi which was bussed into area.

The local police refused to take statements from two people who came forward as witnesses. One of these people was the deceased's father. After intervention from the Legal Resources Centre, Yende was finally arrested by the Standerton police, but immediately released on R50 bail. The funeral was held on the 24 March without any incident. Feelings are still running high.

In the meantime the Driefontein community and that of nearby Daggakraal have submitted a memorandum to the government protesting against the Tribal and Community Authorities Bill which is presently under consideration in this parliamentary session.

HARTEBEEFSFONTEIN

This western Transvaal community is resisting government attempts to incorporate it into Bophuthatswana. In March a community meeting was held in which a civic

LAND UPDATE

association was constituted. The Civic is organising to have services improved and the area to be given township status. This is part of the attempt to prevent Bophuthatswana taking over the administration. The Civic is helping residents to obtain their SA citizenship by applying for South African ID books.

On Sharpeville Day, the Civic Association's chairperson, Nathaniel Musa and nine others were detained under the state of emergency. This intensified suspicions that the incorporation was imminent. The community then planned a march to protest the detentions and demand the dismantling of Bophuthatswana. However, this was cancelled when the permission for the march was suddenly withdrawn. Musa and eight other detainees were released after two weeks and one is still in detention. There are reports of detention of about 167 residents, mainly youth, from the nearby community of Bapong which has a history of resisting the imposition of Bophuthatswana rule over it.

LEEUFONTEIN AND BRAKLAAGTE

The situation in both villages is stable but still tense. The numbers of Bophuthatswana security forces appear to have lessened (because of crises in other areas). The Bophuthatswana police have applied to the South African authorities to extradite a number of people they wish to charge with the murder of the nine policemen at Leeuwnfontein last July. These people have been arrested and some let out on bail pending the outcome of the extradition hearing. This is to take place in Johannesburg on May 9 1990 and is being contested by lawyers for the affected people.

N01 MAY 1990

The Leeuwnfontein murder trial is to begin in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court in Mmabatho on May 23rd. Recently 18 out of the 57 people still awaiting trial at Rooigrond prison were released on bail. The court case challenging the validity of the incorporation of Leeuwnfontein into Bophuthatswana will be heard at the Pretoria Supreme Court on the 5th June. The Braklaagte community is still waiting for an appeal court date to be set to hear their appeal against the decision that their incorporation was valid.

NATAL

FARMWORKERS FROM TRANSKEI

During the third week of January, a group of farmworkers from the Transkei approached AFRA for legal assistance. They had been recruited by a farmer in the New Hanover district who they allege had failed to perform his obligations with regard to wages, rations and accommodation. The workers finally left the farm completely destitute. The recruitment of farmworkers from the bantustans and subsequent cruel exploitation is a recurrent issue in the work with farmworkers.

THE "uAMASWAZI" EVICTION

In the first week of February, AFRA was

approached by representatives of 89 families of the iiAmaswaziT clan who had recently been evicted from a farm called Coniston in the Winterton area. The families had occupied the farm since 1989 as refugees following factional violence in the Winterton area.

The clan maintains that it has "landlessn status since it was displaced from its ancestral home in 1895 by white farmers. Since then

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they have been seeking a permanent place of natural resources of the region for centuries

, settlement. and have successfully adapted their techniques to the subtropical environment. Various temporary arrangements have been made by the government, but they have all resulted in tension between Amaswazi and other neighboun'ng clans. The most recent clash, which resulted in them occupying the white farm was with the Amangwane clan. The proclamation of the Kosi Bay Nature Reserve in August 1988, following the concerns from some conservationists over environmental degradation, and the practice of the Kwazulu Bereau of Natural Resources have generated considerable antagonism from the local people. They claim that they have yet to see any material advantages. and that the Bureau is threatening to remove those people whose homesteads lie inside the reserve.

At the end of February a Commission of Inquiry was held by the government into the Amaswazi land claim. The government is insisting that people resettle temporarily at a place called Droogspmit, until land is identified for their resettlement. The Commission indicated that it would take more than three years to identify land for their resettlement.

In November the local people formed an organisation called Isididi to protest about their dispossession from the land as a result of the creation of the reserve. The people are extremely dependent on the land and access to the resources inside the reserve for their living. Conservation in the area depends on the consultation and the involvement of the people in planning, to avoid practices which are destructive to the environment.

It seems that the government is playing 'for time on this issue as the only land available is in iwhite' areas.

KOSI BAY CONSERVATION

REMOVALS

The Kosi Bay Nature Reserve lies on the coastal plain of Ingwavuma, in northern Kwazulu. It is a tegion of natural beauty, which includes most of the chain lakes, swamps,pans and mamhes of the Kosi lakes system, whose fauna and floura are varied and unique. The people of Kosi Bay have been fishing, farming and harvesting the rich

In January a meeting was arranged in the Kwamazambane area by the Bureau on the question of compensation. When people were informed that the intention was to pay compensation on that day and that that cash had already been drawn for these purposes, they decided to boycott the meeeting. The reasons for the boycott were that there had been absolutely no consultation nor agreement regarding the compensation. A petition to be submitted to the Kwazulu Chief Minister is circulating in the area.

CONGRESS

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PREBE SThTEMINT

SY 1 QFHICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ON I MIER BILL

DATE : JUNE L2 1990

TIME I 4.009m

having thu'r land. which they havu occupied for generations, gold to private aun-rs. This 1.5 after Allan Hendriksais Labour Party has bun forced talc. to withdraw tho hier 3111 because of popular resistance. including the intervention of the ANC and our Dowty-President. Conrado Handala.

After tho Bier dallgation appealed to the NE, Comrade Handeli contacted Hendrlksa and asked him to withdraw the Bill and consult the connunlty thorquhly on this matter. rbndriku hu nat consult" the counnity or the Hior Residents Association who have a patition qunud by the majority o'f residents against the Bill. Hendrikso obviously dons not understand what it means to :cmuult because h. purports t have :onuultod the community after a muting with a dclegation of residmts where he refused to annuar any questions or all any discussion.

The rnidants of hier and the ANC totally rojact this Bill in an privatisation of trust land. Nior in not the ml cmunity waging a courageous battle against the 331- of thn'. land. u- call for a moratoriu- on th- uh of .11 trust Ian until a procous of negotiations b.tueon the government. th- communities and tho ANC, can work out a way in which t historical injultlcus can bu redressad and landless peep! supported in th-ir attempts to coin land.

The land is a burning issue for the majority of South African and the ANC is committed to a procuss of dov-lopinq .- ju- and Iquitgble land policy. what th- Labour Party aims to d by this Bill is to pre-enpt this procus. u. condemn thoi - actions in the strangest possihln terms. If this Bill shoal qu ahcad and began. law we will b. forced to do all in nu power to make it unworkable.

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NATIONAL LAND COMMISSION

IDOLcx NOS! Dounlcmain 2325 Jehannnhug Sleuth nine:

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Th- Hauso cf Representative kill consider the Miar Rural
Arias Bill for the third time tomorrow. If the Bill is passed
it will mean that the community land on which about 5 000
people have lived for generations will be privatised and sold
off to individual owners. That will mean that large numbers
of people will lose access to land and hence their livelihood.
The National Land Committee adds its voice to that of the
communities representatives and other organisations who have
called for the Bill to be dropped. and for the system of
communal tenure to be retained for the present.

Our country is at a juncture in its history. The process of
national negotiations which began with the Groote Schuur
meeting has opened the way for South Africa's problems to be
resolved peacefully and by all of it. people.

The negotiations DPOCOII will centrally consider how
apartheid's legacy can be eradicated and society normalised-
This will mean a great deal in the discussion
with all South Africans so that the political dispensation
that is finally decided is one that can satisfy all on
people. The land question is critical to this negotiation
process.

It is crucial that the government and the House of
Representatives do not take any steps that will compromise
this process. Privatising Mier land will intensify the
protests that apartheid has caused.

The unequal distribution of land in our country and
the more equal distribution takes place is a burning and
emotional issue. It needs to be handled with the greatest
sensitivity.

A short while ago the government decided to auction land in
the western Transvaal that had been expropriated from
farmhold communities who were forcibly removed. This land now
remains vacant for many years. The decision to sell it now
soon as an attempt to transfer DNPship into private hands
so that any racial restrictions were abolished, the original
occupant would be unable to reclaim their land.

After protest from the Transvaal community concerned, the
government decided not to go ahead with the land sale. This
sensitivity is welcome. "a call on the House of
Representatives to show similar sensitivity and act in a
responsible manner.

In the case of here there is at present no such sensitivity.
The House of Representatives is pushing ahead with the Bill in
the face of opposition from the community concerned and as
a broader political community. All attempts to privatise
either communal or nationally held land (trust land) just
before the land Question becomes part of the national
negotiation process will be seen as a betrayal of the
country's people.

We call for a moratorium on all attempts to 9.11 or privatis-

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SURPLUS PEOPLE PROJEC

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51 Y 14 June 1990

In parliament last night the Labour Party spent hours trying to justify why they passed the hler Rurel Areas Bill. They also want to considerabl. lengths to enswer newspaper reparte making all kinds of unfounded allegetions in the process. what they failed to do we: answer the cry of the majority of residents that tn: Bill be scrapped.

They failed tn explain why they are pushing ahead with loqlSJAtiDn in tn! light of widespread opposition and the call for a moratarlum on the sale of all trust land while a just and-equitable land policy is being worked nut.

They failed to explain why it is necessary to make the Bill retrospective. They :annat explain this without admitting that they want to stop the leu from running its :nursa and finding that their action in dividing the land into ecchomic units in the early l?BOI and selling it, in illegal and invalid.

It was clear from the denate in parllament last nlight that the Labour Party intends pushing ahead with the privatisation of land. not only in Hier, but in all the reserves. This will mean that thousands cf poaple will become landless while I small minority will baghme land barons. This has serious implications for areas like Leliefontein. Steinkopf and the Richterlveld where the system of economic units was declared invalid by the ccurts.

These communitie; have farmed the land communally for generatianl. Conservationists and bntanists heve shown that the economic unlt syqrm was not in fact acanumically viable and the reasons for overgfeszinq are many and complex. Communal farming is suited to these areee'ee farmers must move to preatck the land, while the economic unit system made this impossible. '

Rev Hendrikle asserted in parliament thlt the Mier Act is consistent with the Freedom Charter because it give: individual: the right to buy land. what he does not underst-nd is that the land at Hier is owned by the people as a whole. This Act dispossesse: them of their land end causes more 15nd hunqor.

Rev Julie: said that a Trust Fund will be set up for those people who will not be able to get land because of this Act. why i- the astablishment of this Trust Fund and a mechanism far ensuring that it is used far the benefit of the whole community not included ;n the lngielation? How :an th-community he expected to believe that they will see tho benavitl of this trust which is let up by the very Hiniitar who l: meant ta hold the lend in trust tor the whole :ammunstv?

rum aq 'qn 11:5? PFnPIFR RIPPIHR 61Hi161 P S

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Rev Juliea also stntad that ha 15 nusy buying land that borders Hier for th. community. It appears As if ho 1III1I th-noud to clear his conscionc- Iftlr ha pasgas legislatiun that uSspossesses tn. majority of peaple of their land. th aoos h-not campaign for the scrapping of the Land Acts. which is already in the pipelino, ID that rasidants of Mlar who want to individually nun land can buy land and compitl an tho upon market?

u. add our voica In that. of the majority of Hiar rlsidants. who althOUGH they voicad their oppositian ta this Bill war-not :onlulted. in condemning tho Labour Party who has once again shown itself to be unrepresentative and undemocratic.

w. call for the scrapping of tho Mior Act and a moratorium an the sale of All trust land until a just and equitable land policy has been warknd out.