

Client – Kranspoort case

Int This is an interview with Mr Seremula, who represents the Kranspoort community. Mr Seremula, on behalf of SALS Foundation in the United States, we really want to thank you for taking the time and coming in to do this Oral History interview. I wondered whether we could start, if you could talk about the history of Kranspoort as a community and as a place, and why that is so important?

Mr S The history...I'm...I was born in Kranspoort. When we were there, we had a minister and then an evangelist who was assisting him.

Int An evangelist?

Mr S Evangelist, yes. He was assisting the minister there.

Int Right.

Mr S Then I was still doing Standard One, when that minister came there. Then we welcome him, we were at a Sunday school group, then we welcome him 1947, I was still very young. Then since he arrived there, he was so active, he was looking like a farmer, he was not looking as a minister. Then when he go on, he took all the oranges he found there, it was belonging to the church, but he took them, belongs to him. He was buying a new car every year.

Int Really?

Mr S Every year. But when he came there, he came with an old Studebaker, but the end of the year, he bought a new car.

Int So this evangelist, was he a white evangelist?

Mr S Was black.

Int Ok...

Mr S Yes, he was black. Then he stayed there, I still remember, my uncle was building a house next to the gate, because he was working the minister, then he build a house there where...we start to build that house together with my uncle. Then the minister took it and give it to the evangelist, which it was wrong. Then from there, came a time

where the minister start to fight with the congregation. The only problem was one, that was an aunt, the mother of a certain family there, Matseba, they say they want to...she was not staying in Kranspoort; she was staying outside, where they say it's a heathen place. Then when she came, she was ill, she came to her son there, then when she was ill, she passed away. When they started to say no, we want to bury her in Kranspoort, then the minister refused. He said, no, that one's a heathen, we cannot bury her there. Then they went to the police station. It's where now the police station they said, no, at Mara, they said, no, what you can do, take her and put him at his house, then you know, it's difficult. You cannot do that. You take the...your mother's...what you call...to...coffin to the minister's house. And then the congregation decide, they say they are going to bury her forcely, they took her to the graveyard, they bury her. Then that is where they started to fight with the minister. Then the minister, he had about seven families, some were the teachers, including the evangelist, and then some were just working him, then they cannot fight with him because like...teachers, and others. Those who are working him, they cannot fight with him. Then they divide themselves into two groups. The first group was Daza, the second one was Sefasonke. Sefasonke is where I was belonging. Our parents were fighting against him. Even my...my grandfather was blind. He couldn't see when you...But when they were fighting with him, after that he called the police; 1956, I remember. When the police come there, they were arresting these people, all the people. They arrested my grandfather, took her (*sic*) to the police station. And then June, the end of June when we closed the school, the principal give us the remove. Say you don't come back, go to other schools outside. Really, we did that, we went out. But my grandfather was arrested, in jail, at Mara. Then when I was at Bochum I took a cart, I went to the police station for a court of the old man, then they fined him, they say that place doesn't belong to you, we want a special...you are arrested because of special...Then, we took...we paid the money, paid about three pounds, to take him out. Then we took him out, we went to Bochum. Then we left there, June 1956, as scholars, I was with my sisters, but we were not...my family alone. All families, there were many. Some were staying at Muse, some at Pardie then some were in the mission. In the mission were only...but was only one family...two family, who were agree (*sic*) with the minister. The other one was working the minister. In the...what you call...there were about five who agreed with the minister. Then they chased us, 1956, we ran away, went to Bochum, June, then we came so that we must take our...what you call...our furnitures. And then we packed them on a truck, taking them to Bochum then...and oranges also. We see that all oranges we took them. Then...the fruits, not the trees. We left the trees there. But after that, we were out. We started to attend school at Bochum, at a primary called (inaudible), from there I get to the other one, at Machado. I did my Standard Five there, when I did...I do my Standard Six; I went to Bospoort, Piepierust. It's where I passed my Standard Six. After that I went to college, where I started my secondary, at Sifakahlo Secondary, and then after that I went to normal, the same school, it was Mokwapane at the same premises. Then I completed, I went back. I taught where I passed my Standard Six at (inaudible). Then when I was there I was away from our people, I didn't meet my people, those who are in Jo'burg, Pretoria, Messina, Pietersburg. But 1973 I trek from Bospoort, I started to teach at Tembisa, one quarter, but I applied for Mamelodi. Unfortunately when I arrived there...I served the notice there. When I came there the principal of that school said, no, I got another teacher. Then fortunately enough I applied for two places, Mamelodi and Tembisa. Then Tembisa they said, no we are waiting for you. Then I went and taught there at Tembisa.

Int So this was high school?

Mr S Primary school.

Int Primary school, right. Okay.

Mr S Yes. Then I was at Tembisa, there is a certain man, he was the chairperson of Lebowa government. He found me there, I was with a certain teacher so...then he said, look here, you are travelling every morning; you've got families at Mamelodi. Then we said, yes. He said, no, I will get you the post. The second quarter, they gave us the post in Mamelodi, where...when I was there...but I filled the forms for the school, the new school, but I was assisting the Standard Six in the other primary Mogale. It's where I taught for one year, the following year I get to my school, Morakoma, where I taught there. Then...

Int What did you teach?

Mr S I was teaching Mathematics.

Int Oh right, ok.

Mr S But at Mogale, I was teaching all subjects, then when I was at Morakoma I was specialising, teaching Mathematics only. Right. When I was there, I started to think: how can I bring all the people together? That I think it was my vision, you know. I say, no man, when...then we started...we open a society. The whole Reef, Jo'burg, Pretoria, we come together. Then we started to go and then hold some meetings, discussing our thing, we had a song there, always when we're together, they were singing it. The song says, inaudible When they were singing that song, I didn't sing. I was looking at them. Because I know Kranspoort, it was a good place, a fertile place, a rich place. Then when we were together there, we started to organise. I was with Tsiko, he was the chairperson, I was the treasurer. Then we organise...we say, no, Good Friday we must get to Kranspoort. Really, Good Friday...every Good Friday we started to get to Kranspoort. When the Zionists get to Zion, we get to Kranspoort. It's where Good Friday we were going there, we hold meetings, three days we're there, then on Sunday when we come back, we just have...this communal what-what...what is that in English? Then, after we have finished, we leave now to our places, different places. People from Messina, Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg, Pretoria, Jo'burg, we're coming together on Good Friday, then when we were there, I wasn't the committee one. I was just an additional committee. I asked them where...how can we come here. Then the old man was Mr. Muhlukwa, he was the elder of the church there. Then he say, no man that is really difficult, you cannot come here anymore, because this they say is a white area. Then I said, no man, they cannot talk like that. I think we must do something. Then we go there now and then, going Good Friday now and then. One day when we went there, I find a certain white, the name...by the name of Goosen. Then when I arrive there I find that people that people are not there, then I

ask somebody, those who are working there. I say where are the people? They said, no, they've chased them away.

Int Gosh.

Mr S They said this land now belong to Dutch Reformed. But we are attending Dutch Reformed Church. I surprised now, what is going on here? No, I returned. When I returned, I came here. Before that, we had the meetings with the Dutch Reformed, at Mamelodi Diens Sentraal. We had meeting there, we were together with the people of the congregation of Bethesda. Then we were trying to organise so that how can we go back with these Dutch Reformed people? Then they said, no, there you cannot go but you know, that place was divided. There was a place for what you call...a place for Dutch Reformed and a place for N.G...

Int Kerk.

Mr S Kerk...in Afrika. Then portion...I think it's portion three, it was for N.G. in Afrika. But the whole portion it was for Kranspoort. Then these Dutch Reformed divide it, they have a vision. Their vision is to...so that if we can control this side, then we'll include the other side. They bought the other side, then they want to chase those in Africa, in that place, portion three. Fortunately enough, we had a meeting here. Before this new government, then we were in the meeting. We were people from Pretoria, Jo'burg, they were there, some from Bethesda, those belonged to Bethesda congregation.

Int Sure.

Mr S Those who are from here, from Jo'burg, they were belonging to Kranspoort congregation. Then we were together, trying to plan together. But those ministers, they said...the Dutch Reformed, they said no, you can no longer stay there, it's a white area. Then I said to them, ok, if it's difficult, I think we'll approach ANC. During that time, ANC was not yet started to take over. Ai, then they were so angry when they came out, you know. They were asking, who is that man...saying he will consult the ANC, to take that place. Then some of them they say, no, that one is Seremula. Where he's attending church? He say, at Wonderboom, Mamelodi (inaudible) then they said, ai, that man, no man, cannot talk about ANC. Really, but we waited, because they refuse. When ANC took over, then they end up...

Int This was what. 199...?

Mr S '94.

Int '94.

Mr S Yes. Then '95 the Act now was allowing us...

Int Land Claims?

Mr S Land Claims. Then it's where I met Anita...

Int Anita?

Mr S Anita Vorster.

Int Anita Vorster, ok.

Mr S Anita Vorster, the Commissioner was doing claims then I met them. Then when I met them, they say no, you can get Kranspoort; you can claim it and get it. It's where they invite Louise du Plessis, as our lawyer. Then we start to claim Kranspoort.

Int So you started working with the LRC Pretoria office?

Mr S Yes, we was working with...yes. Then when we went there, we found that white man, Goosen. Goosen...they...the Dutch Reformed had the economist...I forgot his name but I think Louisa (Louise du Plessis) can tell you the name of that...he was here in Pretoria and then that day he was there. He was there...the economist and Goosen, those who are against us.

Int Sure.

Mr S Then I still remember the Chief also...Kutama arrived there. I don't know...

Int Of Kranspoort?

Mr S Nee, no, he's not for Kranspoort. He's for Kutama that side. At Kranspoort we didn't have chiefs, we had...every year...every after two years, they were electing an executive.

Int Right, ok.

Mr S We was working with the Minister. The Minister was acting like a chief there.

Int Oh right. The Land Minister?

Mr S Ja, he got the right to chase people, to do what...

Int Who was the Minister?

Mr S Van Der Merwe, ja. He had the chance...he got all the powers but when we were there, Goosen is the one who bought that farm, they said he...they were thinking, their vision was to change Kranspoort as Badplaas. I don't know whether, do you know Warmbad?

Int Yes, Warmbaths. Bela Bela.

Mr S Bela Bela. Ja, they want to do it as Bela Bela, because they started to...they say they are going to break the church and the school. Fortunately enough that day is where they stop Goosen for any development. They say, from today, you don't develop Kranspoort. You just leave it as it is, because it's under claim. Then from there worked with Louise...since we get to court, when we were at court with...Goosen was there, even the Minister during that time he was there, then the one when we were at court, they invited Professor Malan. Professor Malan was the one who is going to show the advocate of Dutch Reformed the boundaries there. Then when we were going to do...what you call...inspection in loco, we went there with Professor Malan and **(inaudible)** and Goosen and some of the white people and the lawyer, the advocate, the lawyer of Dutch Reformed, also the advocate and the lawyer of the government, also our lawyer...

Int Louise du Plessis?

Mr S Louisa (sic) (Louise du Plessis) and the advocate...our advocate...

Int Who was your advocate?

Mr S ...I forget that. (Laughs.)

Int Ok.

Mr S Then we went there.

Int It wasn't Geoff Budlender?

Mr S Excuse?

Int It wasn't Geoff Budlender? The advocate?

Mr S But it's something like...Gibson.

Int Ok.

Mr S Then we went there. When we arrived there, Professor Malan...the Dutch Reform thought Professor Malan will tell him about all the boundaries there, but Professor Malan arrived there 1970 and '72. Remember? We left there 19...

Int ...fifty...

Mr S '56. The end of '56 no person was there at Sefasonke in Kranspoort. The people who remained there were those who belonged to Daza. We called them Daza. Then they left 1965, because of Group Areas Act. We left '56, then we went to court. To court, Goosen was there, I was there, when we went for inspection in loco, Professor (Malan) was the one who they were trusting he will get...tell on all the boundaries. Then I said, no man, Professor (Malan) cannot know Kranspoort. He arrive here 1970 to '72, how can he know the boundaries of 1956?

Int Sure.

Mr S Then Judge Moloto said, no, Seremula, take over. Then I took over, show them the boundaries. Then we show all the boundaries then where Hofmeyr was...they gave him to plough there. It was belonging to Kranspoort, up to the mountain. Then from there we went to the west...to the east, I showed them the boundary in the east. We came back, we went to the west. Before we went to the west, the advocate of Dutch Reformed he was interested about the Haydens, where they were staying. Then we opened the gate, we get to their places where they're staying. Then when I was sitting on a stone, he say no, Hofmeyr's farm was...this is the boundary. I say no, man. You don't know. Here it was a family staying here. Those were Haydens. The other one was staying there on top. Then he want to question me. He said, Mr Seremula, do you know a fountain here on the mountain? I said, yes there is a fountain here. Where is it? I said, do you see those green trees on the mountain, then he said yes. There is where the fountain is situated. If you want, we can go there. Then he refuse because he was afraid of snakes, I think, and even tigers there. Then from there he said no, I'm satisfied. He went away. We remain with our advocate and for the government. We went to the west boundary and then I showed them. From there we left. The following day...it was on Monday, Tuesday now we were at court. Then it's where I started to explain...they...they had the cards from A up to H. I was explaining every part they took it there, they say, what is this? What is the name of this place? Then I told them every place. Then they discovered that I know that place thoroughly, because I left there when I was fourteen years old. Then you see, I can know the history of Kranspoort very well.

Int Sure, sure.

Mr S Then from there, then the case was finished for the information. We went to Randburg, where the advocate were given information. Then the Dutch Reformed

started to give information. When he complete to give this information, he said, Mr Seremula was still fourteen years, I think what he was telling us is not a true statement.

Int Gosh.

Mr S Then after that, our advocate also give the information. He said, yes, we heard that Seremula was fourteen years, but while Seremula was fourteen years he knew Magotla then that (inaudible) he left Magotla then to Muse. And then he knew all the people who were staying in the mission. He named them all and he knew those who were staying at (inaudible), he named them all. Why do you say he was fourteen years? To show that Seremula knew that place very well, that what he was saying that is a...is true. Then I think it was on a weekday, I think the 21st. Then on the tenth, we go back Randburg. It's where they...they give the judgment. But we just went there inside; we didn't take even ten minutes. They give...they gave the judgment. They say Kranspoort belong to the Kranspoortians. Then we came out there, we had a braai at Soweto, from there we came back home.

Int So you celebrated?

Mr S We celebrated in Soweto.

Int What date was that in terms of year?

Mr S It was the tenth of December 1999.

Int So you've been fighting this from 1995?

Mr S Ja.

Int '94, '95?

Mr S Yes.

Int And then what happened?

Mr S No, we won that place.

Int And now what's happened with the place?

Mr S From there, the place was under us now.

Int Right.

Mr S Now they said we must follow some steps for the government to develop that place. Then we started with the initiative part. The initiative...we got a project manager. A certain white man said, I will help you. John (inaudible), he's an Englishman. He said, I will help you to develop. But he has also his own vision. He want turn that place for not settlement. But at court we had won it, settlement is included in the development plan.

Int Right, right.

Mr S Then he...we were trusting him. He invited me to the mountain there, on top. He's a millionaire that man. Ja...he's a millionaire. He invited me there, I went there. When we arrive there, we find that he invited the chief, many people there. Then I surprised, now what is going on? He said, no it's a workshop, Seremula. Now we attended the workshop. When he was busy at the workshop, he give an example of Kranspoort. He said, if people, these people who have claimed Kranspoort, they could not stay there, we can develop that place. We'll have...guesthouses...what, guest house, everything. I kept quiet. I didn't argue with him because he was...he invited some consultant from...from Cape Town, to come and do that workshop. And then he had an aeroplane. After the workshop, he took the consultant, they go right round the Kranspoort, you see, just to view that place, how is it. Then after that, he came back. Is where we left now, we were busy eating there. When he...some refreshment there, he took the aeroplane again to Kranspoort, showing that consultant and come back. Then after that we left...coming. Then when we launched Kranspoort he was there. He was trying to help us.

Int Right. So in the Kranspoort community, now that you've won the case, what's happening in terms of development?

Mr S Ok. Then we launched Kranspoort. After launching I was with Louisa (Louise du Plessis), Anita (Vorster), (Durkje) Gilfillan, and then (Mashile) Mokono was still new there, he was the new as a Commissioner of Limpopo. Then he was there. Then when we finish to launch it, then we were celebrating. Then after that we started to decide to develop Kranspoort. Then they said we must do the initiative part first, before we can control that place. Then we did that. We have a project manager.

Int Right.

Mr S The community said, we want black person, not white person, as a project manager. We elected some (inaudible) project. When they came there, we give them fourteen days. Then they discard them, no they are doing nothing. When I came back, I came to Louisa (Louise du Plessis), I say, no man, those people it seems they don't know where they are going. They don't have a way forward.

Int Sure.

Mr S Where they can show we are going to do this. We gave them fourteen days. After fourteen days they didn't do their job, to come and explain us how we are going to work. Fortunately enough, Vuka was there. Unfortunately enough, I arrive late because I attended the funeral at Kutama. When I arrive there, I found that the Chairman was conducting the meeting. Then Vuka was there but to my surprise I see those people are interviewing...Vuka. They are not giving us...where, preparation of how are we going to work. Then when they were interviewing Vuka, when they finished, I was not the Chairperson, I was the Vice...that day, the vice chairperson was conducting the meeting. Then after that, there was a certain man from Jo'burg, during eclipse of the moon. He came there he want to prepare for eclipse of the moon.

Int Right.

Mr S Unfortunately, they go out with him...then when they left I say to the vice chair, hey man, just tell those people to come and give us feedback. Then they say no, we'll give you feedback in Pietersburg. While we are in Pretoria, we are coming to Pretoria. Then we keep quiet. Then when we finish the meeting, we come home, I was with (inaudible) and my younger sister, (inaudible). On the way, they did say, oh Chairman, where are we going? It seems now we got lost. We don't know where we are going. Then they said, no man, that is your duty as a Chairman, you must solve this problem. Fortunately enough, I went to Louise (du Plessis), give her feedback, then Louise (du Plessis) say, we can arrange for a telephone conference. So that we must see something can happen positive. We had a telephone conference. Then we informed the Chairman also the date, he refused to attend to the telephone conference. Some agreed. Then all of us we attend to the conference. I was the Chairperson, Louise (du Plessis) was just listening. Then they give their complaint. They say, no man, we don't know where we are going. Then I said, now what must we do? They said, no, we must have Vuka to take over, because those people we give them deadline of fourteen years...days, and then they didn't fulfil the promise. Then it's where now we approve Vuka. When we approve Vuka, John (inaudible) already wrote a...we were supposed to get money from USAID.

Int Right.

Mr S He wrote a letter to USAID interview his... to provide favours, those who are going to lead those three...what you call...steps, for settlement planning and then environmental survey and then social study. He got his people. Then he's surprised when Vuka write to USAID, they say we are the new manager. Then John **Rosemary** 'phone me, he say, no man, I was doing this thing all the time. I said, you were doing it alone, you didn't consult the Chairman. Then he say, no I was working with those project manager. I said, those project manager, anything what they were doing, they must consult me. When they finalise, conclude anything, they must inform me. If they don't inform me, it will never go anywhere. Then John **Rosmarie** did everything and sent the letter, but surprised when Vuka sent their letter to USAID so that we are the

new managers, then it's where they wrote him a letter. They say, John, look here, you are no more assisting those people.

Int Sure.

Mr S Vuka...I mean, Vuka in Africa will take over. Really they took over. Then I told him, you were supposed to inform me so that those people must be interviewed by me, not by you, by the Executive. No, he was so disappointed, but really, he asked for apology. I said, no problem, then we'll go on with Vuka. Vuka did everything. Then we get to the second stage: implementation of settlement. It's where there...Vuka did it...I mean they were chosen at Limpopo, because when we arrived there, we find that there are many consultant inside. But when I came back, they just introduced the Executive to them, then we left. When I was here, they 'phone me, they say, no we have taken Vuka as our project manager. We will deal with a settlement. They took over, they did it. But Vuka...they were supposed to do also the project. They ignored the project, they did...did settlement only. Till we arrived to a tribunal hearing, then there they approve what they were doing. Really, it was confirmed. We have a tribunal hearing at Kranspoort, they confirm, they question us in the meeting, after that they say, go out. We'll call you again. They call us then when we arrived there they say no, now you can start to build here. You are allowed to settle. Unfortunately, up to now, we are trying to fight for settling at Kranspoort so that they must do the infrastructure, everything. We go...we consulted the municipality of Makgato. Those at the municipality of Makgato they said, look here, we are not going to do you infrastructure that is not our job.

Int Gosh.

Mr S Our job is to come and service you when you have completed everything.

Int Unfortunately...

Mr S Then from there we tried to have many meetings with the DLA, we found that new people there, they don't know where they are going. Well, even now, we are frustrated now. We don't know where to go, but we try to organise. On the fourteenth we've got a meeting.

Int With whom?

Mr S At Kranspoort.

Int Ok.

Mr S Where we are going to talk about how can we start the infrastructure and everything, and agriculture. Because one year, 2005, we plough butternuts, about seven hectares.

Then when we reap them, unfortunately we didn't have a market. When we get into (inaudible) just trying to sell, at Spar and the others, you see, they say they will give us seven rand per bag, but the whites are getting sixteen rand per bag, then it means our people of agriculture, they didn't arrange for a market.

Int Sure.

Mr S And then they didn't do...assist us during that day. Then that project also, we got baboon which was coming to the mountain, disturbing our butternuts, and the baboon of two legs also, they steal our butternuts (Laughter). That is where we struggle and we are waiting, we don't know what to do. We were looking for the assistance from the Department of Agriculture. But now when we get to the meeting, we just talk to them, from there, they are doing nothing. Even now, we have arranged for the meeting on the fourteenth. Unfortunately I don't have the agenda, it's somewhere at (inaudible), I will get it tomorrow. Then we are going to have a meeting at Kranspoort.

Int Right, on the fourteenth. Now, working with Louise (du Plessis), how has that been for you?

Mr S It was very good, she assisted us.

Int Right.

Mr S But Louise (du Plessis) is very intelligent. I saw him (*sic*) during the court time, even during...you know, it was difficult to bring two people together, the Sefasonke and Daza. Louise (du Plessis) was afraid; he said how are we going to bring these people together? I said, no don't worry, those people already we are together. When we call them they will come.

Int Right.

Mr S Then we have a...what you call...a meeting here in town with Louise (du Plessis) and the Commissioner (Mashile Mokono). No, they find that we are together now. From there it's where we start to plan, we didn't have any problem. Up to now, we are still together.

Int Mr Seremula, if I had to ask you why...what does Kranspoort mean to you, what would you say to me?

Mr S Kranspoort? You know, Kranspoort I think it's where I thought if I was still there today, I will never struggle like this, I will never be poor like this. Because we didn't know any problem about being poor there. We were...we planted oranges, everything,

and we plough. We don't buy; we were buying tea and sugar only. Mielie meal, we didn't buy mielie meal, fruits we didn't buy fruits. That's why...

Int You lived off the land.

Mr S Hey?

Int You lived off the land.

Mr S Yes! We were living off the land. Even now if we can go back, I think we'll never have any problem. Unfortunately that (inaudible), we cannot go back.

Int Well, Mr Seremula, I hope for you and your community that you get some development going and that you can actually go back.

Mr S Ja, we are busy this side and that side, trying to find the funders. Maybe...well, on the fourteenth we'll come with something, because we see the government they don't help us. But they are busy doing (inaudible), spending four millions, five millions, what-what millions, doing nothing with it, you know. Even at Makgato they said they will assist, they said they cannot help us because that place is a private farm.

Int Right.

Mr S Then we are still waiting for the response from the district. They don't answer...reply us.

Int Gosh.

Mr S DLA also, they don't know where they will get the funds. The funds is there but it seems they don't want to use them to us. We have got a problem. Mmm.

Int Well...I was wondering, in terms of working with Alan Dodson...I think you worked with Alan Dodson, the advocate, and in court, they said that you gave this very moving speech. Do you remember what you said?

Mr S In court?

Int Mmm. Yes...

Mr S Yes. They were ask me about Kranspoort, first they ask me about the boundaries, and then they ask me about the two places where we were staying, the Haydens, they were both the Christian wedding between them. It's what they asked me about. And then

after that they ask me about the place, how they differ, the whole...the whole farm. And the mountain, and everywhere, how they differ. Then they find that I know those places, the names like: (inaudible) and then (inaudible), I knew those places...(inaudible)...I was mentioning them when they ask me about it. And then they ask me how did we deflect away from Kranspoort? How the government of that side...I think it was the police and the Minister, how they were punishing us so that we must run away from the farm. But I know, it seems the Minister was representing that development trust, 1936, do you know about it?

Int No. Do tell me about it...

Mr S Ja, it was...they start with Trust. Now they change many place to Trust that is why this removal was taking the whole South Africa.

Int Oh right, ok.

Mr S They divided the country, they said, this is a fertile place, that place must belong to the whites where they can do their farming, cattle, everything. And then they will sell them to the blacks, those who are crowded to a dry place, where it's not fertile.

Int Mr Seremula, you know, just to end the interview, I was going to ask you, working with Louise, do you know much about what the Legal Resources Centre does?

Mr S Yes. The only thing they were helping poor people.

Int Right.

Mr S Because when we were at the Legal Resources, they are assisting, we don't pay any cent. And then they were organising us, legally, we were consulting them to assist us. And they did a lot to help us, with...until we achieved our goal of finding the farm.

Int Right. Mr Seremula, I've heard a lot about you, and I wanted to really thank you for this interview, because it's been really interesting talking about Kranspoort, and I'm going to go and read about it now.

Mr S Ok. Thank you.

Int All right. Thank you.

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Legal Resources Centre Oral History Project

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers, William Cullen Library, University of the Witwatersrand

Location:- Johannesburg

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DOCUMENT DETAILS:

Document ID:- AG3298-1-172

Document Title:- Mr. Seremula (client) Interview

Author:- Legal Resources Centre South Africa (LRC)

Document Date:- 2008