

*after services to the colony under R. D. ...*

The Fingos (have been described as the first Xhosa "settlers" in the Eastern-Cape. Extract from Martine Barker's article:

Then:

*into H-T area*

The tribe was permitted to occupy the land under Deeds of Reservation dated 15th November 1851 and 30th October 1858. All the land comprising the areas of Wittekleibos, Snykclip, Doriskraal, Palmiet and Fingo Reserve appears ~~as~~ <sup>it was incorporated into</sup> scheduled land in the Schedule to the Black Land Act, No. 27 of 1913. One portion of released land known as "The Gap" is ~~referred to as~~ <sup>described as</sup> Area No. 12 in the First Schedule to the Development Trust and Land Act, No. 18 of 1936. These Acts are ~~referred to as~~ <sup>known as</sup> the 1913 Act and 1936 Act respectively. (See pages 37 and 321 of the <sup>current</sup> (1981) edition of Butterworth's Statutes, Volume ~~x~~ entitled "Blacks")

*in the  
late 1913*

Although in terms of these Acts, the land was held in trust by the State for the Fingo people. They did not ~~have~~ <sup>hold</sup> title to the land but ~~they~~ had the right to pass it on to their children. Most people families had allotments of about 4 1/2 morgen, and it was there they cultivated their fruit trees, and livestock. Many of the men were in employment in the area, in the provincial council roadworks, forestry department, on farms, <sup>at</sup> coastal resorts in businesses and on farms. They lived with their families. In 1977 they were told On 5th October 1977 a meeting, ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> convened by the Magistrate for the District of Humansdorp, ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> was held at Snykclip and (was attended by Mr Kotze, a representative of the Bantu Administration & Development). ~~the magistrate~~ The magistrate read to those assembled the contents of an order issued by the State President dated September 12th 1977. Mr Kotze <sup>a rep. of the BAD</sup> also addressed the meeting (according to an affidavit laid before the court he stated that in the ~~he stated~~ event of the people not agreeing to the move, they would nevertheless be moved by force to Kieskammahoek and he would call in the police to ~~assist in having~~ <sup>arrest</sup> the persons who were not willing to be moved, ~~arrested~~ and their goods would be transported to Keiskammahoek. He said the due date of departure would be shifted from one month to six weeks, to take place on November 15.

The magistrate, Mr Goosen, (in an extract from a tape recording of the meeting) <sup>in objection</sup> replied to a teacher who said Mrs Ballinger, ~~had~~ <sup>had</sup> written stressed that there could not ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> discussion of the legitimacy of the move, only of the practical details. (A teacher objected that he had received a letter from Mrs Ballinger which said. Mr Goosen said he had nothing to do with letters. <sup>Herman Meyer</sup> One man said that Mr Kotze on previous occasions had said he wanted people who were willing to go. "Ons het direk vir hom gesê ons is nie bereid om to gaan, ons sal nêrens heen gaan nie want ons is meer as 250 jaar hier." (We told him directly we

were not prepared to go; we shall never go away from here because we have been here for more than 250 years." Mr Goosen said he would not permit ~~discuss~~ such discussion, only questions about the removal. - "want ons mors tyd, ons kan niks daaroor doen nie."

~~When his interlocutor replied~~ <sup>personally</sup> that the people <sup>were</sup> not prepared to ~~move~~ do what the authorities might ~~do~~ <sup>do</sup>, jyj kan maak wat jy wil maar op die 15de is ons nie bereid om te gaan nie.

Hierdie grond is ons bloedgrond. Want ons gaan veg met daardie mense."

Disregarding the magistrate's interjection - "Is hy klaar, is hy klaar/ nou?", <sup>Mr</sup>

"Vrede, vrede, ons kan nie hier verskuif nie na Transkei, eh, eh, daar is mense van die plek, ons gaan niks koop ~~daar~~, due pure kokery, ons het die bloed klaa~~g~~gamaak, ons ggan nie laat dat~~e~~ die bloed hier moet kom."

Mr Gooden ~~said he would not~~ <sup>dis</sup> allow <sup>ed</sup> further discussion, ~~that he had~~ and asked for ~~their~~ co-operation.

In his affidavit before the Court, Mr Sihewula said that on On 15th November 1977 at about 4 p.m. a Sgt. van der Sandt of the S.A.P. and another <sup>in plain clothes</sup> ~~person~~ arrived <sup>at his</sup> ~~at the home of Mr Sihewula~~ at Snyklip. The latter told Sihewula that he must advise people to make arrangements so that they could be moved within fourteen days. He indicated that all people could not be moved at once and that in due course steps would be taken to move the people of Doriskraal, Wittekleibosch and Snyklip.

Sihewula stated: " Page 5. para 12.

Then Mbete's affidavit.

On the 16th day of May 1975 the House of Assembly passed a resolution ~~in the following terms~~ that the recommendation contained in the report of the Select Committee of Bantu Affairs be adopted as a Resolution of ~~this~~ House. The ~~terms~~ Selecte Committee under the chairmanship of F Hartzenberg ~~recommended~~ begged to recommend that the House approved, inter alia, ~~the~~ "Withdrawal" of the Bantu tribes, Bantu communities and Bantu persons residing in ~~the areas set out in~~ a number of areas in terms of the provisions of Section 5 of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act. 38 of 1927), as amended by Section 1 of the Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1973 (Act. No 7 of 1973). <sup>Besides the Fingo reserves in Humansdorp,</sup> A number of farms and reserves in the (districts of Ditsobotla, Taung, Ganyesa, Kuruman, Mafeking, Matatielle in the) Cape Province and Natal were affected.

The terms of the said Resolution appear in Hansard Volume 14 of 1975 at page 5926 when the Resolution of the Select Committee was adopted. The Senate approved the resolution in identical terms on 27th May 1975