

## 2. Scope of the project

- i. Key question to focus the research.
  - How has the struggle against apartheid helped to shape the Richtersveld as a community?
  - How did the community come together to demonstrate their opposition against the action of forced removals?
- ii. Background research to set the interviews in context
  - 1842- British Government plans to make Richtersveld part of the Cape Colony.
  - Kaptein Paul Links (chief) is approached by the government. He refuses to hand the land over, but after many negotiations comes to a decision on a condition that the land will be protected. A condition made on the interests of the people.
  - 1847 December the Richtersveld and Namaqualand are finally part of the Cape Colony
  - Cultural leaders are dethroned from their positions and promises of protecting the culture of the people are ignored and disrespected
  - 1900 Original people of the Richtersveld are forced to pay tax (*grasgelde*) in order for their livestock to be allowed to graze in the area.
  - 1925 Diamonds are discovered in Port Nolloth and Alexander Bay. Prospectors move in by the dozen
  - 1927 The first fences are set up and residents from *Parrafienstraat* and *Bloukamp* are forced to move.
  - 1928 Police remove residents of *Dunvlei* from their homes
  - The promise to Kaptein Paul Links is broken
  - 1930 February 5<sup>th</sup> Government establishes reserve for the "*hottentotte en basters*"
  - 1957 More fences come up and the reserve is made smaller and smaller
  - 2007 After 14 years into the court case the land is given back to its rightful owners.