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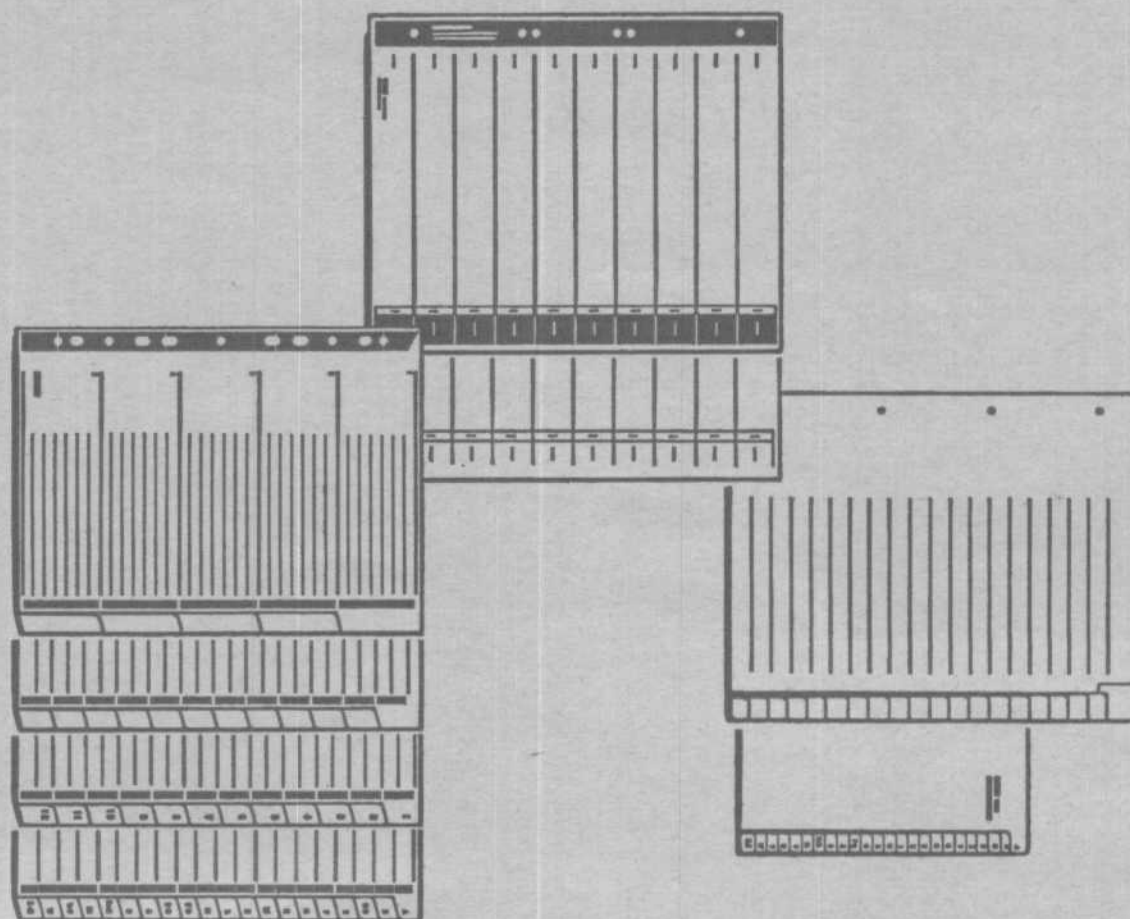
1993 - 1997

Enthält

Informationen zu verschiedenen Projekten in Südafrika; Gun Free South Africa Movement, Beschreibung d. Ziele, Arbeitsrichtlinien usw.; offenes Projekt: Resettlment and Development Programm in Northern Cape/Rücksiedlung von Dorfgemeinschaften, 1995, Proje

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The Gunfree South Africa Movement



LEITZ

Southern Africa Desk

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To the
National Coordinator of
Gun Free South Africa

per Fax 0027 - 11 - 403 4596

17. December 1997

ref.: Your fax letter from 15 December 1997

Dear Ms Kirsten,

I am sorry that your mail to Friederike Schulze has been sent back and do not understand why it so happened. Pastor Schulze is in fact, no more our co-worker, she is back with her Church. Gossner Mission was not able to offer her a new contract or to replace her with a successor. The responsibility for the projects in South Africa, Simbabwe and Sambia is now lying with me. The adress, as you can see, is still the same. So far I have not been able to take up the "old" projects properly and decide which contacts should be upheld. Instead I was busy with the development projects Gossner Mission is running in Sambia.

You could address your mail to the Southern Africa Desk, to me, Pastor Gottfried Kraatz, Director of Gossner Mission to the same time, or to Mrs. Aloisia Strittmatter.

I am intrested to see the work reports of Gun Free South Africa rather than the financial statements. Do you see the possibility of sending me such a report?

I am intrested to meet you and see how we could be helpful or instrumental in your programme in the next future. I am planning to come to South Africa in the 2nd half of the coming year and would love to contact your office then.

Seasonal greetings and good prospects for the coming year!

*Yours sincerely
Gottfried Kraatz*

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**FOR A SAFE &
SECURE NATION**

0027-11-403 45 96

15 December 1997

Friederike Schulze
Solidarity Desk
Gossner Mission
Fennstraße 31 Berlin

FAX: 0949 30 638 11 98

Dear Ms Schulze

I sent you a copy of our latest financial statements in mid September, including some of our latest pamphlets for you to distribute.

The package was returned to our offices in early December, with the note, "address unknown". The address I used is as the one above.

Please let me know whether we have written your address incorrectly or if you have changed your address. I would like to send you the required information.

I hope you have a peaceful and joyous Christmas and best wishes for the new year.

Regards

Adèle Kirsten
National Coordinator

*Friederike hat mal f.d. Projekt globe
gesammelt. Wollen wir weitermachen
bzw. wie soll es weitergehen?*

15. 12.97 A.

PATRONS: Ms SHEENA DUNCAN, CHIEF RABBI CYRIL HARRIS, ARCHBISHOP DENIS HURLEY, PASTOR RAY McCAULEY,
SHEIK NAZEEM MOHAMED, Ms SHEILA SISULU, REV PETER STOREY, ARCHBISHOP DESMOND TUTU



FOR A SAFE &
SECURE NATION

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15 December 1997

Fraderike Schulze
Solidarity Desk
Gossner Miss
Fennstraße 51 Berlin

FAX: 0848 30 628 11 88

Dear Ms Schulze

I sent you a copy of our latest statements in mid September including some of our latest plans for you to distribute. The package was returned to our office in early December with the note "address unknown". The address is as the one above. Please let me know whether we may have written your address incorrectly or if you have changed your address. I would like to send you the required information.

I hope you have a peaceful and joyous Christmas and best wishes for the new year.

Regards
Adèle Kirsten
National Coordinator

Handwritten note: Fraderike hat mich f. d. Kopie
gebeten. Wollen wir
dann mit der Kopie
arbeiten?

12.12.97

HELP GFSA REDUCE THE NUMBER OF GUNS IN SOUTH AFRICA

GFSA relies entirely on donations and sponsorship from the public and business sectors.

You too can become involved by joining GFSA and participating in one of its branches, or by volunteering to initiate a branch in your community.

If you wish to make a donation to GFSA, or to become a member, or both, please fill in the tear-off coupon below and send it to us.

I/We support the aims of
Gun Free South Africa

Name/s _____

Address _____

Code _____

My/Our donation of R. _____
is enclosed

● Gun Free
South Africa
is doing
courageous,
pioneering work
for a peaceful
future... ●

President Nelson
Mandela, Freedom
Day Celebrations, 1995

Patrons:

Chief Rabbi Cyril Harris,
Archbishop Desmond Tutu,
Ms Sheena Duncan, Bishop Stanley
Mogoba, Sheik Nazeem Mohamed,
Pastor Ray McCauley and
Ms Sheila Sisulu.

Chairperson: Bishop Peter Storey

National Office:
195 Smit Street,
Braamfontein, 2001
P O Box 31532,
Braamfontein, 2017
Telephone: (011) 403-4590
Fax: (011) 403-4596
E-Mail: gunfree@wn.apc.org



Every day 19 South Africans are murdered with firearms...



Do we really need more guns?

WHY GET RID OF GUNS?

- Handguns and assault weapons have become the fastest growing cause of violent death in our land. In 1994 in South Africa, 7000 people were murdered with guns and 17,700 attempted murders involved guns.
- The nature and incidence of violent crime has worsened with the glut of illegal firearms in our land.
- Guns have become a symbol of our failure to build a safe and secure society. Law-abiding people are understandably afraid and are increasingly turning to firearms for security.
- We are in the middle of a dangerous domestic arms race: firearms could total more than 7 million - one per every 6 South Africans!
- Guns are a dubious form of defense for law-abiding people - there is a greater likelihood that your firearm could be used against you than protecting you.
- Some 15 000 licensed guns are stolen each year, adding to the criminal arsenal.
- You must decide whether you want your children to grow up in an armed society or not. If you cherish a peaceful future, you will want to reduce the number of guns around.
- Gun Free South Africa is focused on handguns and assault weapons - not hunting or sporting guns.

WHAT WILL GFSA DO?

- Research and disseminate information on gun-control, legislation and statistics related to firearms and their role in society;

- Educate and inform the public on issues related to gun control;
- Work with government, business and other groups in civil society to reduce crime, especially violent crime;
- Campaign for tighter control of South African borders to prevent gun-running;
- Seek legislation providing for more effective gun-control;
- Encourage the unarmed majority in South Africa to express their desire for a reduction of the number of firearms in our society;
- Educate children to embrace a gun free culture;
- Cooperate with international gun-control organisations and other local initiatives;
- Arrange workshops and conferences about the firearm problem.

You can also help to make South Africa a safe, more peaceful and crime-free land by donating money to GFSA and/or joining us.



GUN FREE SOUTH AFRICA

GFSA was launched in 1994 as a national campaign calling for the hand-in of firearms. This had the full support of President Nelson Mandela. It is now an organisation, supported by a number of other organisations in civil society, and its patrons include leaders of major religious bodies.

The highly visible 1994 Campaign made a strong impact on the consciousness of South Africans. It received prominent media coverage, and the issue of guns became a headline subject. Both schoolchildren and major chain stores responded to GFSA's toy-gun hand-in. On December 16, more than 300 firearms were handed in at places of worship and police stations.

GFSA has been urged by both government and organisations in civil society to intensify and expand its work.

OUR MISSION

"Gun Free South Africa is committed to making a material contribution to building a safe and secure nation, free from fear, by reducing the number of firearms in society."



**THIS IS A
GUN-FREE ZONE**

Welcome to the working package for the **GUN FREE ZONE INITIATIVE**



By using the material in this package, you are helping to build justice, peace, and a society free from the fear of gun violence.

This package has been produced by the organisation Gun Free South Africa (GFSA), whose long-term vision is to see a country without handguns and assault weapons in the hands of civilians.

In 1994, Gun Free South Africa ran a campaign, focused on the voluntary handing in of weapons. Not a lot of weapons were given up by their owners, but many, many people across South Africa began to see, that guns and gun-violence are a real problem in our country, and that something needs to be done in the long term to address this problem. People became aware.

Recently, people across the country have made a stand against guns and gun-violence in their communities. They have chosen to declare the zones in which they live and work free from guns. This package is to help those people, and you, to join this initiative and make a stand. It is to assist you in communicating the message that a gun-free society is better than a country filled with guns, violence and fear.

The Gun Free Zone Initiative is a community-based initiative to help individuals and communities to reclaim their public space, free from gun violence. Simply put, a Gun Free Zone is a place where guns are not welcome.

People regularly make use of their rights (to privacy, property, a healthy environment, safety, etc.) to put restrictions on those who enter a place. The same can be done with guns. Restrictions can be put on those who carry guns. This is what this initiative is about. It is about giving power to, and raising the voice of the non-gun owner.

The Gun Free Zone Initiative is not owned by Gun Free South Africa. It is owned by you, if you are concerned about the issue. Similarly, all the work for the initiative will not be done by the offices of Gun Free South Africa, but by any and everyone who is concerned enough to give effort and time to lessening the number of firearms in the country.

You are welcome to photocopy the contents of this package, or you may obtain more material from your nearest regional Gun Free South Africa office, a list of which is found in this package.



VIOLENCE AND GUN RELATED STATISTICS

Handguns and assault weapons have become the fastest growing cause of violence in South Africa.

Probably one in every five people in South Africa owns a gun and many of those illegally. If one is in a lift, bus, taxi, place of worship, school or shopping centre it should be noted that someone is no doubt carrying a gun.

1993/94

16 000 registered firearms were retrieved (According to the Minister of Safety & Security, Sydney Mufamadi, reported in September 1995).

1994

- 7 083 people were murdered with firearms
- 17 744 attempted murders involved guns (These figures only reflect the number reported and not necessarily the actual number of people killed)
- As at the end of this year, there were 3,95 million licensed firearms in South Africa.
- Of the 844 firearms confiscated in Gauteng, 386 were AK-47 rifles and 120 hand made firearms. A total of 1 650 revolvers and pistols were confiscated, 547 explosives and 67 301 rounds of ammunition. 1 214 suspects were arrested.

1995

- Between January and August, 8 738 firearms were either lost or stolen.
- Trade and possession of illegal firearms escalated from January 1994 to July 1995 (SAPS Johannesburg area Commissioner, Gen Frans Malherbe, Business Day).

No one knows exactly how many illegal firearms there are in circulation (this includes hand made firearms), but there has been a significant increase in the number entering the country. This is partly revealed through the increase in the number of illegal weapons and ammunition recovered and confiscated by the South African Police over the past few years:

Year	Weapons Recovered
1988	4,698
1991	7,322
1993	9,556
1994	8,838

The conviction rate of criminals arrested on charges of illegal possession of firearms is relatively poor at 47%.

Sources:

Office of the Commissioner,
South African Police Service

Firearms Register Unit,
South African Police Service

Star Newspaper

Business Day Newspaper

South African Institute of Race Relations





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AROUND GUN FREE ZONES

Question What is a Gun Free Zone?

Answer A gun free zone is a place where guns are not welcome. It is a place that citizens have declared free of guns, to help ensure a safer environment.

The following are some examples of gun free zones:

- Places that have a strict policy of no firearms and therefore provide a safe place to store privately owned guns, for example some government buildings.
- Areas where people discourage the carrying of guns in their space, for example some offices, religious centres and people's homes. Guns cannot be taken away from people, but those people can be told that guns are not welcome.

Q *What are the aims and objectives of the Gun Free Zone Initiative?*

A These are as follows:

- to enable people and communities to reclaim their public space, free from gun violence;
- to encourage the majority of South Africans who do not own guns to be bold enough to make a stand against guns in their community and workplace;
- to establish a safer environment by reducing the number of guns in public places;
- to create awareness of the dangers of carrying firearms;
- to raise public awareness, so as to convince the government that changes to existing laws on gun ownership need urgent attention.

Q *If I am in a Gun Free Zone, how will my safety be ensured?*

A There are no measures guaranteeing anyone's safety in the current crime-ridden climate even in a gun free zone. However, by reducing the presence of firearms in a public place, the occurrence of violent gun-related crime in that area is likely to be reduced.

The people who declare a gun free zone may decide to use security guards or other safety precautions.

Carrying a firearm can make the owner a target. It is interesting to note that in 1992, 11 577 licensed guns were reported stolen.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AROUND GUN FREE ZONES

Q *What must be done with a gun when a gun-carrier enters a Gun Free Zone?*

A It is preferable that a gun-owner leaves their gun at home, in a safe place. The people within a particular zone may provide facilities to store guns, or they may ask owners to leave, or they may allow owners to enter but ask them to leave their gun at home the next time they come to the zone.

Q *If I leave my gun at home, how will I ensure my safety, for example whilst travelling to and from work?*

A Although travelling without a gun does not ensure your safety, you are probably safer without a gun than with one. Alternative ways to help ensure safety need to be explored. For example, make contact with your neighbours and informal taxi groups or lift clubs. It is also worthwhile to develop awareness and vigilance when travelling.

Q *Is it not my right to own and carry a gun?*

A No-one has a right to own a gun. The law says that a person has to apply for a licence ie. permission has to be granted by the police.

In South African law, the right to admission overrides the right to ownership and therefore the right to enter a place carrying a firearm. In other words, if the owner of a building does not want someone to enter that building carrying a gun, the law will support them, rather than the privately armed citizen who wants to enter that building.

Q *By providing facilities for the storage of guns in certain gun free zones, are you not encouraging the carrying of guns?*

A The provision of safe storage facilities and their control is the choice of the people in each particular zone. At present they exist mainly in areas which are completely free from guns, for example some government buildings. People who own guns are rather encouraged to leave them at home.

Q *Will Gun Free Zones not encourage people to carry other kinds of weapons?*

A People may see the need to carry other types of weapons, given that they cannot take their gun into an area. However, the focus of Gun Free South Africa is firearms, as these are one of the main weapons used in violent crime. It is hoped that the effects of the zone initiative will 'spill over' and have an affect on other weapons too. It is also an aim of the organisation to encourage people to find non-violent solutions to the problem of violent crime.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AROUND GUN FREE ZONES

Q *Is the organisation Gun Free South Africa wanting, ultimately, to see all guns banned?*

A Yes, that would be the ideal, but it is many years ahead. At the present time the organisation urges people not to bring their guns into public space.

Gun Free South Africa is focused on handguns and assault weapons, not hunting or sporting guns.

Q *Are your expectations not idealistic and unreal?*

A The same was said about the end of Apartheid. This community initiative is an achievable and practical means of making the vision of a country free from guns a reality. Whilst helping those who choose not to carry firearms, to reclaim their space and thereby increase safety in public places, it is also hoped that this will impact the culture of violence and crime.

Q *How can my group and I help?*

A Reclaim your space from guns. Fully understand the responsibility of this, and be proactive by talking to your neighbours, your company, or by supporting your local community policing forum. Display a Gun Free Zone sign in the places you have declared gun free. For more information, contact a regional Gun Free South Africa office, or the national office at (011) 403-4590.





GROUP WORKSHOP

Please read the note on running a workshop found within the WORKING GUIDELINES of this package and plan carefully in advance of the event. This workshop is designed for groups of about 30 people. If your group is bigger, then you should consider breaking it up into a number of smaller groups, each of them with a group leader who can facilitate the group discussion.

WORKSHOP OUTLINE (2 hours, 30 minutes)

1. Welcome and Introductions (10 minutes)
2. Defining our unsafe environment (20 minutes)
3. Personal sharing (40 minutes)
4. Short break (10 minutes)
5. Helping to ensure safety (30 minutes)
6. Reporting back and action steps (40 minutes)

MATERIALS NEEDED

- Flip chart paper (newsprint or blackboard),
- felt tip pens,
- a note pad,
- a number of pens or pencils,
- tea, coffee and biscuits.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

First start by introducing yourself, and asking each person to say who they are, and where they are from.

Then explain that the purpose of this workshop is to deal with personal feelings about safety. Each person present is encouraged to share from their personal experience and understanding of safety, and each person is entitled to their opinion.

No other person is allowed to contradict another. It is not a debating forum.

GROUP WORKSHOP

DEFINING OUR UNSAFE ENVIRONMENT

Write each of the following questions up on the marker board, one per page:

1. What are the locations of personal attacks?
2. What are the natures of the personal attacks?
3. What are the feelings evoked and emotions experienced as a result of personal attacks?

- Look at each question, one at a time, and ask the group to think up answers to the question.
- Encourage them just to give an answer, and not tell a story.

This is a brainstorm exercise, which means that those present can express the ideas that are uppermost in their mind, in the shortest amount of time, and no debate or discussion is entered into.

Examples of answers could include for:

question one city streets and banks,

question two rape and gangs, and

question three anger and mistrust.

As people call out the answers, write them up on the marker board.

PERSONAL SHARING

Next, divide all participants into groups of four or five. Write the following questions on the marker board, and put it in a place where each group can see the questions clearly. Encourage each person to answer each question in their small group, by means of personal sharing.

1. What makes me feel safe?
Why?
2. What makes children feel safe?
Why?
3. What form of protection, if any, do I make use of?
Why?
4. Has this protection ever been effective in an attack and how?

GROUP WORKSHOP

SHORT BREAK

Take a break for ten minutes. You may wish to serve some refreshments at this point.

HELPING TO ENSURE SAFETY

Resume the small groups. Each group should elect a notetaker, and a spokesperson. Give the notetaker a piece of paper and a pen or pencil. Write the following questions on the marker board, and put it in a place where each group can see the questions clearly:

1. What else can we do personally to help ensure safety?
2. What else can we do in our community to help ensure safety?
3. What else can we do in terms of the government to help ensure safety?

Encourage each group to discuss the questions, and take notes of the answers, their views and inputs. Be sure, that as the workshop leader, you have read the section which appears under 'Working Guidelines' entitled "Tips to make life safer in violent times".

REPORTING BACK AND ACTION STEPS

Return to one large group. Draw the following on the marker board, and request the spokesperson from each group to report back their findings to the larger group:

	Personally	Communally	Government
Group 1			
Group 2			
Group 3			
Group 4			
Group 5			

Write each group's findings in the relevant space.

When each group has reported back, encourage them to develop a plan of action to make their space a safer place, and develop gun free zones. The questions found under the notes on running a workshop in WORKING GUIDELINES may assist in the development of this plan.





WORKING GUIDELINES

Introduction

This package is for any person who is a group leader. You may be a teacher, pastor, director, chairperson or any other person who is involved in coordinating a group of people. This package is also for you if you are a member of any group, and have access to a group leader. Share these notes with him/her, and tell them you would like to pursue the outlined activities. This booklet is a project of the organisation Gun Free South Africa (GFSA), to encourage communities to make a stand against guns. The national office of GFSA can be contacted at (011) 403-4590 if you require any more information.

Work With Others

It is difficult to work alone. Even single organisations need to work together in an initiative like this one. Invite other organisations and groups in your area, or with your interests, to come together and share their ideas and resources.

Know Your Constituency

Think about the people you want to reach. Make sure you know them and questions they are likely to ask about gun ownership, peace and gun free zones. The initiative is for people who are fed up with the misuse of guns and the increase of gun violence through our communities. It is also for people who think that owning a gun is not the only way to survive, and those who are tired of seeing guns being carried in public places.

Committees must be approached with sensitivity. People must be treated with dignity and respect, whatever strategies you are using. You will want people to talk about the issues and discuss how gun violence affects their lives, and not spend their time talking about you and your tactics.

With this in mind, one of the first things that you will be asked is about your own commitment to the initiative. So members of your organisation or group must debate and decide how they are going to respond. It will be difficult to ask others to declare their spaces as gun free zones, unless your group, and especially your leaders are willing to do so.

How to Go About Declaring a Gun Free Zone

Possibly the first and most important question to ask yourself when you are wanting to declare a Gun Free Zone, is:

*"Who is the **owner** of the space I am wanting to declare free from guns?"
The answer to this question will determine what steps you then take.*

If you are wanting to declare your own space free from guns, that is fine, because you can decide what happens to your own property. You may put up a Gun Free Zone sign, and prohibit any one from entering the area with a firearm. Examples of Gun Free Zones which

WORKING GUIDELINES

may be privately owned are: a home, a shop, a car, and even a restaurant, sports venue, club or bar.

The same is true if you rent the space. Because you pay money every month, the space is yours. The only exception to this rule is if in your contract of agreement with your landlord, there is a sentence saying that your landlord can decide what property goes in and out of the rented space. If there is such a sentence, you will need to get the permission of your landlord to declare a gun free zone. This holds true for any rented space eg: house, shop, restaurant, office etc.

If however, you would like your place of employment, or a place that is shared by many people (in other words, a space that you do not own or rent) to become a gun free zone, it may take some time and discussion before this can happen. You will need to get the permission of the rightful owner before you can begin. This may take much longer than you have anticipated but do not give up!

The following steps will help you:

1. Speak to the people you work with, or those who frequent the space about guns, and find out what their general feelings are.
2. Next, approach the management, executive or your boss for their help. Explain to them about your desire to see less guns in public places, and encourage them to agree with and support you. Once they agree with you, they can help you to get the 'go-ahead' to declare a Gun Free Zone from the owner of the space.

The owner may vary greatly, depending on what the space is:

- a The owner may be the Government. This is true for the following examples: national and provincial parliamentary buildings, libraries, government schools, community centres, clinics, hospitals, city squares and parks.
- b Alternatively, if you live in a city, the owner may be the Metropolitan authorities. For both groups (a) and (b), you and your boss may have to approach the person 'next in charge', the decision may have to go to a meeting and take some time before you are given an answer. You may even need to write to your local counsellor to get his/her help.
- c The owner may be a property developer. Property developers own office blocks, parking garages, shopping centres, and sometimes even sporting and entertainment venues. You will need to approach the relevant person or committee from the property developer group.
- d The owner may be a board or a committee. This is true for private schools, some clinics, hospitals and community centres, as well as some places of worship. You would need to approach this board to get their permission to declare a gun free zone.

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- e The owner may be an individual person. You would need to speak to him or her about your desire for a Gun Free Zone.
- 3. While you are waiting for a response from the owner, start informing people about the initiative. Do this by circulating as much publicity material as possible. (More of these packages may be obtained from your regional GFSA office.)
- 4. It is important that all who frequent the space understand the initiative. It is important that they own it. Once they have read the material, they may require further input. This can be done by organising meetings and workshops. Possibly, you could invite a regional GFSA member to assist you with this, or you could use the workshop in this package.
- 5. Once the owner has given their consent, and once people understand the initiative fully, you will need to obtain a consensus from all staff and a commitment to the initiative by the signing of the Gun Free Zone Agreement.
- 6. Next you will need to put up a Gun Free Zone sign at the entrance to the designated zone. You can make your own, or you could contact your regional GFSA office to obtain one. Gather staff together for a ceremony for the installation of the sign/placard. Include in this ceremony the reading of the Gun Free Zone Agreement. Invite friends and maybe even the media to the event.

The following is an example of a Gun Free Zone Agreement:

Gun Free Zone Agreement

We, the staff/members of

.....

- ☐ have considered fully and understand what it means to make our space a Gun Free Zone.
- ☐ have undertaken to communicate clearly what this means to all who frequent this space.
- ☐ are committed to peace and building a country free from violence.

Signed:

On behalf of:

Date:



WORKING GUIDELINES

These are some helpful points:

1. The right of admission is stronger than the right to freedom of movement.
2. If a parking garage is declared a Gun Free Zone, a gun cannot be left in a car, as the entire car is in the parking garage. The car therefore cannot be parked in the garage.
3. If the owner of a Gun Free Zone so wishes, a gun safe may be erected at the entrance to the Zone. A gun owner may then leave their gun, unloaded, in the safe, and take the key with them while entering the Zone.

This however, must happen under the surveillance of a trained security guard. The safe cannot be left unattended while it contains a firearm.

Upon leaving the Zone, the gun owner may then take their gun and ammunition from the safe, and return the key to the security guard.

The safe that the gun is locked in must fulfil the legal requirements. It is important to note, that if the gun owner keeps the key to the safe while entering the Gun Free Zone, then the owner of the Zone is not responsible for the gun and its safekeeping.

Be Well Equipped

Use the material in the package to work out your own ideas about the initiative. Choose arguments that make sense to you and your constituency. Decide how to use the stickers, posters and signs, and find out who there is in your area who can help you and your constituency understand the initiative better. The materials in this package are as follows:

☐ *A4 Poster*

This can be photocopied or taken to a printer and made into many posters to advertise both events and the initiative. It can also be used as a handout.

☐ *A5 Handbill*

These are to be distributed as you see fit. They could also be photocopied if you require additional copies. If expanded, they could also be used as posters.

☐ *Questions and Answers*

Use the questions and answers as the basis for a group discussion, either formal or informal. Understand them well, as people in your community are sure to ask you some of the questions, and you need to be able to answer them.

☐ *Children's Activities*

These are to help teachers and parents to clearly communicate the concept of the Initiative to children under the age of ten years.

WORKING GUIDELINES

☐ *Workshop Outline*

This easy to follow workshop can be used with most groups, and will help participants to discuss the issues and understand the need to support this initiative. This education tool will not take much preparation, and lasts for about three hours.

☐ *Statistics and International Examples*

These can be helpful when preparing a talk. They will give you and your audience a better picture of the seriousness of violence in South Africa today, and the need for gun free zones.

☐ *Zone Sign*

These are not in this package. You will need to contact your nearest regional GFSA office to order these. When you have received them, they are to be given to building owners who are in your community who want to declare their space a zone free from guns. Be sure the person using the sign fully supports and understands the initiative.

Plan a Multi-Pronged Approach

Choose different strategies to reach people. What you do to get people talking and thinking will also help you as a group continue the initiative for peace, security and gun free zones.

Use Networks

Arrange events for people who have lots of contacts of their own. These are people like teachers, ministers, health workers, tavern owners, youth leaders, mothers and so on. Give these people special attention and information, because they will make the initiative reach a lot of people quickly.

Get the support of local peace committees and development forums. These groups know how difficult their jobs are because of crime and violence, and would possibly be quite happy to declare their premises a gun free zone.

Lobby with Your Community and Business Sector

1. Start by making a list of all the potential gun free zones in your area. Make sure your list has the name of the building, the address, the name of the owner/manager, and a contact telephone number.
2. Next, divide the list into five sections:

- a. sympathetic people,
- b. very influential people,
- c. local police stations and community policing forums,
- d. indifferent people,
- e. people in favour of guns, and
- f. people whom you are unsure of their stand on guns.

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3. Thirdly, mark all those on the list who are personal friends, or good contacts of people within your working group.
4. Telephone and request a meeting with all the people in point three, as well as those in the group (a) listed in point two. Deliver some material on the gun free zone initiative to their premises.
5. Meet with these people, explaining to them the gun free zone community initiative. Encourage them to publicly declare their premises a gun free zone. Be sure, however, that they have gone through a process and fully comprehend the initiative.
6. Next, contact those people in group (b) under point 2. Again telephone them, requesting a meeting, and delivering the material to them. When you visit them inform them thoroughly about the initiative, and then request them, as a community leader, to make a public stand against guns and gun violence, by forming a gun free zone. It is possibly worthwhile emphasising that this initiative is less controversial than handing in a gun, as was requested in 1994.
7. Now meet with those in group (c), telling them about what you are doing. This might get some extra volunteers to help with the work, and also builds awareness.
8. If you are feeling confident by now, you may wish to approach groups (d), (e) and (f).
9. Be sure to be respectful, always understanding that if a person owns a space, they may choose what happens with it.
10. If the person you are approaching is a trader, explain to them that it is in the interests of their business that they should want less guns in public spaces.
11. Be sure not to give up too easily! Very often you will need to make many follow up phonecalls and visits before someone becomes convinced enough to become part of the initiative. For some people it is not their priority, but with respectful persistence this may be changed.

Host a Workshop

Because it is difficult for ordinary citizens to come to a workshop, it is best to run these for those who are actively committed to the initiative, so that they can be well prepared. If you need help with planning a workshop, this can often be got from a number of the larger organisations or NGO's in your area.

Start the workshop by giving a short introduction and background to the initiative, using the material in this package. Then do the workshop.

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Now discuss the following in small groups:

1. What is the most important thing about this initiative for us?
2. How can we demonstrate our own support for this initiative?
3. What are the main obstacles to this initiative in our area?
4. What is the best way of covering these obstacles?
5. Who can we get to assist us in this initiative?

When all present have answered these questions, let them begin to develop a plan. Make sure that you answer the questions:

What needs to be done?

Who will do it?

By when will it be done?

How will it be done?

Who will make sure that it is done?

What will we, as the group, do next?

Provide 'Edutainment'

Organise some fun events to reach large audiences, which may get the attention of local radio and newspapers. Also think of other ways of bringing people together to share the initiative with them.

Go Where People Are

Think of ways you can reach people without having to invite them to special workshops. Taxi commuters can be talked to at taxi ranks. Taxi owners and drivers can be asked to display stickers and hand out pamphlets. Mothers can be met at churches and clinics.

Create Public Displays

Find places that people pass and create displays with posters and other ideas. Be encouraged to make sure the message of the initiative gets out widely.

Pass On Your Ideas

If your group has ideas, share them with others. Local cooperation between groups is important, and it must be remembered that this is a community initiative.

Find Local Heroes

Your efforts will be much more powerful if you can get support for it from local popular figures, getting them to declare their spaces free from guns. Some of the people that you should try to get behind your work are sports figures, shop and club owners, business people, political and civic leaders.

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The Role of the Police

Although the SAPS is in the process of transforming it has a long way to go. Many South Africans still do not feel that the police have the capacity to respond to their security needs. That is one of the reasons why people continue to buy guns to protect themselves in their homes.

However, the police are not just there to protect you in your home. They are a public service and thus are also responsible for protection services in public areas such as community centres, shopping areas and schools.

When we expect the government or the police services to do everything for us, we isolate ourselves from each other.

Since the beginning of 1995 many Community Police Forums (CPF's) have been established around the country, particularly in Gauteng.

A CPF develops and maintains a partnership between the community and the South African Police Service (SAPS) with a view to:

- promoting communication between the community and the Service
- promoting cooperation between the Service and the community in addressing the policing needs of the community
- improving the rendering of police services to the community, and
- promoting joint problem identification and the solving of these problems.

In some areas CPF's have worked very well, but this has not been true for all CPF's. Effort from all parties involved is always needed to ensure success. However, where they have worked well, there has been a reduction in crime in the area.

The Gun Free Zone initiative is based on a similar idea to that of a CPF - that is empowering communities to assist in developing their immediate environment and maintaining it as a safe and healthy area to live in.

It is important to work with the police in creating a more safe and healthy environment in your community, so that you and your family can be free from the fear of gun violence.

Remember the police are here to serve you and you should try to work with them as much as possible in combating crime and establishing a more peaceful society.

It is important that you become involved in your local CPF. Encourage it to discuss the idea of your community becoming a gun free area. You can start small by making places which are most often used by children, such as the local public swimming baths, schools, parks and libraries gun free zones. If the members of the CPF agree to this it means that everyone, including the police can help keep these particular areas free from guns.

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As a legitimate state authority, police officers may carry guns into designated gun free zones. However, if a police officer feels that she/he does not want to carry a firearm they can get special permission to carry out their police duties without being armed.

Tips to Make Life Safer in Violent Times

Unfortunately, there is no perfect or guaranteed defence, but the following can be adopted to help towards increasing our safety. The foundation of the following suggestions is one of community, as opposed to isolation.

Personal Safety

- Possibly the most important key, is to be proactive and not 'spoon-fed'. In a society where the services of security provided have failed the people, be willing to be a person who is active, involved and capable. Engage, do not withdraw.
- Be aware of your own fears and vulnerabilities. Be willing to speak about these to friends, and become familiar with them.
- If ongoing fear is the result of a negative experience, do not be afraid to seek out trauma counselling. Counsellors are skilled and able to help you deal more effectively with your traumatic experience. They can encourage you to have a survivor and not a victim mentality.
Some counselling contacts are:

Lifeline (011) 728-1347

Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (011)403-5102

- Be informed. Get to know the possible sources of danger in your area. Some examples of these may be conflict between taxi competitors, or the use of a threatening weapon in a family situation.
- Practise non-aggressive but positive responses to threats or suspicious behaviour. For example say "May I help you?", "Is there a problem here?", "My name is Joe, are you okay?", instead of "What do you want?", or "What the hell do you think you're doing here?". Offer a handshake, as it is the traditional sign of unarmed friendship and is difficult to resist. Stay calm and do not raise your hands or voice. Walk deliberately, not running towards or away from the problem area. Be confident.
- Involve yourself in a social improvement project in your own area or at the source of danger. Get to be known as a helpful person of goodwill. When confronted by a troublemaker, say: "Don't you know me? I'm the person who works at the clinic/advice office/ with street children".
- Make your business or home known as a helpful place. Get onto the street when there is an accident or disturbing incident. Offer the use of your resources eg blankets, phone, refreshment etc. Try to deal with conflict yourself rather than hurriedly calling the police.

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The news will get around that you love people, and (strange but true!) even wrong-doers want to be loved.

- Your premises should have a friendly appearance, but if you feel that it will be of assistance, organise an alarm system, an unarmed response or an intercom. Similarly, if you feel it may help, use 'less-fatal' means of self protection such as martial arts, a mace spray or a police whistle. A phone is also helpful.
- Do not display your wealth. Drive a simple, inexpensive, used car, and do not wear 'flashy' jewellery. Don't make yourself an unnecessary target. Wear sensible clothes that won't make escape difficult in a conflict situation.
- Make sure your car is in good working order at all times, to lessen the chance of breakdowns in remote places.
- Unfortunately, women need to take special care and give attention to safety tips. People Opposing Woman Abuse (POWA) have tips worth practising. They can be contacted at (011) 642-4345.
- Get to know your neighbours, adjacent shops etc. Always greet them and have a little time to talk. Their help, even just their presence, will support you in an emergency, and you can do the same for them. Become familiar with their movements, and be willing to investigate any suspicious activity. For example if you know your neighbour is on holiday, and you see a removal truck at their back door, it is worth investigating. It may also be worthwhile having a neighbourly arrangement, such as an intercom, or a response at a certain noise such as a police whistle.
- Change your thinking. Avoid the generalised distinction between "good citizens" and "criminals" - however much justification people may produce in favour of it. "Good citizens" are often very selfish people who never get involved in helping others, and have found ways to exploit others without it being obvious. "Criminals" still have personal feelings, despairs and hopes, even consciences. You will be able to reach, stand up to, and change criminal behaviour if you see such people as redeemable rather than damnable.

Communal

Send a pamphlet to those who live in your area, inviting them to your home or another venue to discuss the issue of crime in your streets. Be sure that you form a working group of those who are from your neighbourhood. The following are proactive ideas that this group can pursue:

- Become involved in your local ratepayers association. Be active and vocal, contributing positive, helpful suggestions. Get to be known in your area.
- Form an unarmed streetwatch committee. Take turns at keeping watch over the houses at night. Make sure you have quick access to a phone, and a good search light. Do the shifts in pairs.

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- Become, as a group, an unarmed member of the South African Neighbourhood Watch. They can be contacted at (011) 886-4555 or P O Box 4024, Randburg, 2125.

The concept of Neighbourhood Watch was first introduced in South Africa in 1985. The scheme caught on because of proven success as a deterrent to crime in countries such as Canada, the USA, Australia and Chile.

Neighbourhood Watch is a community service for voluntary members. The idea is that neighbours join together to keep watch on each others houses and their immediate surroundings. They report any suspicious behaviour to their nearest local police station or the flying squad. The aim is to encourage public awareness that the prevention and combating of crime is not a matter only for the police, but that the public is responsible for their own safety and protection of property.

It also promotes closer co-operation between community members and the police services. It does not engage in active patrolling and works on non-racial, non-political and non vigilante principles.

You would need to call a meeting inviting your neighbours and the local Police Station Commander to discuss setting up such a system.

- Develop a good relationship with your local police station. Be sure that they know who you are, by name, and you become familiar with them. Work with them on your local community policing forum (CPF). If there is not an active CPF in your area, approach your local police station with a view to starting one.
- Get to know other groups or organisations operating in your area. Link with them and work together. Examples of these may be places of worship, schools, youth groups etc. Start security projects together eg: 'Adopt-a-Cop'. Remember, often teenagers know the streets better than adults; it is worth getting them on your side.
- Utilise local community facilities. Be seen to be in your neighbourhood.
- As a group, do a workshop on conflict resolution or non-violent responses to violence, or alternatively, invite an organisation to come and assist with this.
Some such organisations are:

Alternatives to Violence Programme (AVP)	(011) 880-4265
The Methodist Order of Peacemakers (MOP)	(011) 646-5332
The Quaker Peace Centre	(021) 685-7800
The Community Dispute Resolution Trust	(011) 403-8280

- Have a street party in your area. Include those who live on the streets, or even just 'hang out' there.
- Develop ways of building your community that will encourage a sense of togetherness, belonging and well-being. The more a community trusts each other and stands together, the more crime can be expelled. An example of such an activity is involving

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the unemployed in picking up litter and recycling it where possible.

- Be prepared as a group, to make a firm stand against criminal elements within your area. Be ready to report suspicious activity as well as offenders.
- Recognise, too however, that offenders need help. If it is possible, follow up with such people in your community, and try to link them up with rehabilitation services such as NICRO (011) 336-5236.
- Offer support to victims of violence and crime. If needed contact a local trauma unit on behalf of the individual. Possible places of assistance are the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation Trauma Clinic (011) 403-5102, or your local religious leader.
- Hold your local government representative accountable for any promises they make with regard to your community. Be in constant contact with him/her, giving updates of your group's activities.
- Write to the Ministry of Safety and Security when dissatisfied, or when it has done something really worthwhile. There is strength in standing together as a group. Minister Sydney Mufumadi's office may be contacted at Private Bag X9080, Cape Town.
- Support organisations who are fighting against crime and violence on a regular basis. They know how to lobby with the right people and authorities to make things happen, and would really appreciate your membership and support. They may even call on your group when many people are needed for a task.

In conclusion....

Compared with a gun, these methods may look stupid. But practise them awhile and you will find that your confidence in yourself and in your fellows grows until eventually you find it safer to be without a gun.

Martin Luther King carried a gun until he discovered the power of the nonviolent methods he was using. Then he walked unarmed through many violent situations. A gun killed him in the end, but the whole Civil Rights Movement he led, spanning sixteen years, only cost about 100 lives. Very much safer than our present South Africa with all its weapons.



THE GUN FREE ZONE AND CHILDREN UP TO TEN YEARS OLD

Introduction

Parents and teachers are becoming increasingly concerned about the issues surrounding children and guns. In our gun-filled society, the number of gun crimes perpetrated against children is something which demands attention. Equally, children's desire to mimic adult gun use with toy guns (and the mind-set which this play accepts and perpetuates) is cause for serious concern.

The Gun Free Zone Initiative enables parents, teachers and children to take a stand on these issues and to work towards making their immediate environments both safer and more life-affirming. In schools and homes, the declaration of a Gun Free Zone can focus on both toy and real guns.

Below are some ideas about how schools and homes can be declared Gun Free Zones and about how to discuss at a child's level the issues involved. Some activities for children are also included.

Declaring Your School a Gun Free Zone

Many schools already have a gun-free policy (relating to both real and toy guns). In such cases, the declaring of a Gun Free Zone is an opportunity to cement this policy and to deal more thoroughly with the issues involved.

In cases where no gun-free policy has existed previously, it is vital that staff, children and parents are educated about the reasons for declaring the school a Gun Free Zone, and what this declaration will mean in terms of the future functioning of the school.

How to Mobilise the Staff

- Call a special staff meeting to deal specifically with the issue of declaring a Gun Free Zone.
- Explain concerns about children and real guns. Raise issues such as the number of gun crimes against children, the problem of children getting hold of real weapons and thinking they are toys, and any other specific concerns the staff may have.
- Explain concerns about children and toy guns eg:
 - allowing play with toy guns reinforces the idea that guns are an acceptable way to assert power and solve conflicts;
 - the fact that toy guns do not cause real injury blurs the children's understanding of the deadly potential of real guns;
 - linked to this, children's comfort in handling toy guns can be deadly in a society in which real guns proliferate and sometimes fall into children's hands; and
 - any other concerns the staff may raise.

THE GUN FREE ZONE AND CHILDREN UP TO TEN YEARS OLD

- Explain the declaration of a Gun Free Zone. You can make use of the 'Questions and Answers' and the section entitled 'How to go about declaring a Gun Free Zone' included in this package. Make sure the teachers understand that the school is banning both toy and real guns for the reasons outlined above. It is vital that teachers are committed and fully understand their responsibility to follow through with their decision to declare their school a Gun Free Zone. In other words, they must be prepared to confront any child or adult who enters the premises carrying either a toy or real gun.
- Give the teachers ideas about how to educate the children in their classes using the guidelines below.

How to Educate the Children

- Make time for a specific lesson around the Gun Free Zone idea.

Talk about what makes the children feel safe. Deal briefly with the issues surrounding real guns. Discuss with the children that guns can kill and hurt people badly. Ask the children to talk about their experiences with guns, if any, and let the children talk about their fears associated with living in such a violent society. Explain that carrying a gun is no guarantee of safety and that it can be more dangerous than being unarmed (carrying a gun can make you a target).

Discuss the banning of toy guns. Give the children an opportunity to suggest why the school is banning toy guns. Emphasise that while toy guns do not actually hurt people, they pretend to - people are special, and at school children are not allowed to hurt others or even pretend to. Talk about how real guns make some adults feel safe and powerful, and that toy guns do the same for children, but that there are other ways of feeling safe and strong without hurting or killing others (or pretending to), that there are other ways of solving problems.

Do one of the activities included on the activities page.

- Hold a special Gun Free Zone school or classroom ceremony. Either make or obtain a Gun Free Zone sign, and put this up in the presence of a gathering of pupils, teachers, perhaps parents and even interested community members. This may take some organising, but will help in the public communication of your decision.
- In your classroom promote gun-free role models (Nelson Mandela is a good one!).
- Watch TV and videos critically with the children - talk about violence and the alternatives in that context.
- Teach the children safety measures - not speaking to strangers, knowing the phone numbers of their own home, neighbours and Childline, not walking in the streets by themselves.
- Teach the children conflict resolution skills appropriate to their level - talking things through, listening well to the other person, making compromises, deciding not to play

THE GUN FREE ZONE AND CHILDREN UP TO TEN YEARS OLD

with children who hit them (rather than just hitting back).

- Brainstorm with the children gun-free fantasy play ideas which are both exciting and life-affirming - eg. accident rescue, beach life-savers, fire officers etc.
- Give the children opportunities to appeal to leaders about the levels of crime and gun-violence. Write letters or send drawings to the Premier or President.
- Be ready to discuss again the issues involved in the banning of guns each time the gun-free rule is transgressed and needs to be enforced. The children can be encouraged to take responsibility for this themselves.

How to Educate the Parents

- Send out a letter to the parents communicating the Gun Free Zone decision, and giving them a brief background. (An example of such a letter is included in this section.)
- If necessary, hold a special parents' meeting to deal with this issue, and raise the same concerns as were dealt with at the staff meeting and with the children. Give the parents a chance to air their views and share their own concerns.
- If a meeting is not called for, you may choose to send out a series of parent education leaflets dealing with the issues in more detail. Your nearest GFSA office may be able to help you compile these.
- In the face of opposition, communicate once again to the parents that the school will stand firm. Parents may disagree, but the school will not tolerate guns of any kind. Parents may even withdraw their children if they disagree very strongly.



Declaring your Home a Gun Free Zone

- Discuss with your children the reasons you wish to make your home a Gun Free Zone. If necessary, use ideas from the children's section above. Again, make sure the children have an opportunity to talk about their own fears, views etc.
- Use the other examples from the "How to Educate the Children" section above as you see fit.

THE GUN FREE ZONE AND CHILDREN UP TO TEN YEARS OLD

Sample letter for parents

Dear Parents

We have decided to declare our school a Gun Free Zone.

This means that firearms will not be allowed to be brought onto school property. It also means that the children will not be able to bring their toy guns to school.

We have decided to declare a Gun Free Zone because of our concern about the effects of guns on children's lives. There are far too many violent crimes perpetrated against children which involve guns. We want to send a message to the community that this is unacceptable, and that we will take measures to try and prevent it happening while the children are under our care.

We are also concerned about children playing with toy guns. We feel that by allowing children to play with these toys, we are indicating to them that guns are an acceptable way to resolve conflict.

We understand that this is a controversial issue, and we want to give you the opportunity to learn more about the situation and to air your own concerns. If you think it necessary, we are willing to call a parents' meeting to discuss this issue more fully. Please let us know your feelings on the matter.

Our school sees this as an opportunity to make a stand on the large number of guns in our society, and to begin to encourage our community to look for alternatives. We hope that you will give us your support.

Sincerely

School Principal

THE GUN FREE ZONE AND CHILDREN UP TO TEN YEARS OLD

Children's Activity Pages

MY HANDS ARE FOR MAKING PEACE (4 - 6 years old)

- Ask all the children to hold up their hands and wave them about.
- Ask them to close their eyes for a minute and think about all the things they can do with their hands.
- Write up on a big sheet of paper all the things the children suggest they can do with their hands.
- Highlight the fact that some of the things they can do with their hands are kind, helpful and creative things, while others are things that hurt people and make them sad.
- Get the children to classify the group list under the headings "things that help" and "things that hurt".
- Tell the children it is up to each one of us to decide what we use our hands for - each one of us has the power to use them to help and give pleasure or to inflict pain.
- Help the children see that deciding to use their hands for peace makes their classroom/school/ home a nicer place to be.
- Write a simple song called 'My hands are for making peace', and teach it to the children
- Give each child a copy of the "My hands are for making peace" dove (printed below) to cut out and decorate. The children can either take them home to spread the message, or a group collage can be made with them to be displayed in the classroom as a reminder. It may be worthwhile putting this up next to the Gun Free Zone sign, to emphasise the children's involvement in the Initiative.



THE GUN FREE ZONE AND CHILDREN UP TO TEN YEARS OLD

Children's activity page

DESIGN A POSTER (7 years old and up)

- Once the issues surrounding the Gun Free Zone have been discussed, ask each child to create a poster which advertises the Gun Free Zone Initiative and makes a statement about why it is necessary.
- These can be displayed in the classroom or near the school office for maximum exposure. Perhaps a local shop could be asked to display them to advertise the school's decision and thus raise community awareness.

GROUP COLLAGE (all ages)

- Once the issues surrounding guns have been discussed, hold a toy gun hand-in day during which the children can choose to bring in their own toy guns which they have decided not to play with any more.
- The guns can be broken up and a group collage depicting peace made from the pieces. This can also be displayed in a prominent place.



SOME EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL GUN FREE CAMPAIGNS

One of the purposes of the United Nations (UN) is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature, as well as promoting respect for human rights.

A General Assembly Resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 called for the creation of effective UN crime prevention and criminal justice programmes, part of which includes encouraging stricter firearms regulation for the purposes of Crime Prevention and Public Safety.

A resolution taken at the Ninth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Naples in November 1994, notes that:

Deeply concerned over the grave suffering in the international community caused by the high incidence of violent crimes, accidents and suicides involving the use of firearms,

And that this high incidence is closely related to the abundance of firearms in society without appropriate regulation of their possession and storage or training in their use and,

Affirming that, for the purposes of crime prevention and public safety, the eradication of crimes, accidents and suicides involving the use of firearms is a goal that the international community should pursue.

Noting the above the meeting calls upon member States to promote the adequate regulation of firearms by means of both regulation and law enforcement, with a view to protecting the public health and safety and to diminishing violent criminality.

1. MOZAMBIQUE

The gun free programme in Mozambique is being co-ordinated by the Anglican Church. The Bishop of Lebombo, Dinis Sengulane, reports that their programme involves exchanging guns for "ploughshares" eg: a hoe for a gun or a tractor for lots of guns. The "ploughshares" include seeds, sewing machines, training tools, etc.

The children's programme which has included giving toys for real guns or toy guns has been very successful.

There are talks between GFSA and the Mozambique initiative to see ways in which we can support each other's efforts to rid our region of guns and look at more effective co-operation.

SOME EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL GUN FREE CAMPAIGNS

2. USA

The issue of gun violence is a priority within American society. The USA has a population of 260 million, with a total of 220 million guns in civilian hands. There are several organisations which do work around this issue. GFSA has contact with two of these organisations.

a Handgun Control Inc.

The organisation was founded in 1974 by Dr Mark Borinsky, a victim of gun violence. In 1983 they added the Centre for the Prevention of Handgun Violence, focusing on education, research and legal advocacy.

They have a membership of 375 000 and believe that their membership strength gives them credibility to take up particular issues such as stricter gun control measures. They emphasise the building of their grass roots support.

They are currently involved in a campaign to protect Sane Gun Laws, which is aimed at defending President Clinton's recent banning of certain assault weapons from being repealed by the new regime in Congress.

They also provide a curriculum on gun safety and the danger of handguns for schools.

b Coalition to Stop Gun Violence

The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence (CSGV) was founded in 1974 to fight the epidemic of gun violence in the USA. CSGV believes that the easy access to, and the abundance of, firearms in the country play a major role in the increase in gun violence and tragedies. In order to combat what they see as a public health crisis, they support a ban on most handguns and assault weapons.

They also support intermediate legislative initiatives such as limiting the availability of gun dealers' licenses, increasing the handgun and ammunition taxes to offset health care costs, and a national one-handgun-a-month law. CSGV also engages in public education campaigns as well as maintaining an active legal programme.

As its name indicates it is a coalition of 34 national organisations in the USA, including religious, professional, labour, medical and educational associations as well as citizens groups.

3. NICARAGUA

The Education and Action for Peace Programme of the Centre for International Studies (CEI) in Managua is involved in training in non-violent responses to conflict. They work primarily with former soldiers of the Armed Forces and of the Nicaraguan Resistance as well as disabled veterans and demobilised women groups. This is part of the overall micro-disarmament programme followed by the Sandanista's after the war of liberation in 1980. The CEI is part of an International peace-building network which seeks to promote the

SOME EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL GUN FREE CAMPAIGNS

discussion of reconciliation processes, linking the issue of disarmament as part of this process. They also have a particular relation in linking researchers and social change agents in central America and South Africa.

4. NORTHERN IRELAND

The Campaign for a Gun-Free Northern Ireland seeks to take the gun out of Northern Irish society - the illegal gun and the legal gun alike. It aims to give ordinary people a positive voice in the debate over the disarming of paramilitaries and police in Northern Ireland in the belief that this is what most people want for the future.

The people of Northern Ireland know, more than most, the consequences of having a gun dependent society.

The Campaign was initiated by the Peace People, an independent Northern Irish peace movement and was launched on October 24th 1995, the start of the United Nations Disarmament Week.

The aim of a gun free Northern Ireland will not happen overnight, so the campaign aims to first create gun free zones. This is similar to the Gun Free Zone initiative of GFSA.





REGIONAL CONTACTS

Gun Free South Africa is an organisation committed to making a material contribution to building a safe and secure nation, free from fear, by reducing the number of firearms in society.

The offices of Gun Free South Africa are as follows:

National Office

Johannesburg

5th Floor, Volkskas Building
195 Smit Street,
Braamfontein, Johannesburg

P O Box 31532,
Braamfontein, 2017

Telephone: (011) 403-4590
Fax: (011) 403-4596
E-Mail: gunfree@wn.apc.org
National Coordinator: Adele Kirsten

Western Cape

Cape Town

Quaker Peace Centre
3 Rye Road
Mowbray
Cape Town, 7700

Telephone: (021) 685-7800
Fax: (021) 686-8167
E-Mail: apc@wn.apc.org
Regional Coordinator: Barney Beck
Gun Free Zone Coordinator: John Oliver

Eastern Cape

East London

Greenfields Methodist Church
70 Jan Smuts Ave
Greenfields, East London.

P O Box 5099
Greenfields, 5208

Telephone: (0431) 462-659
Fax: (0431) 462-148
Regional Coordinator: Chris Botha

Free State

Welkom

St Lukes Methodist Church
Cnr Long and Arrarrat Rds
Welkom

P O Box 270
Welkom, 9460

Telephone: (057) 352-7615
Fax: (057) 357-4764
Regional Coordinator: Alan Storey

North West Province

Klerksdorp

Klerksdorp Methodist Church
59 Jan Van Riebeeck Street
Wilkoppies, Klerksdorp

P O Box 6224
Flamwood, 2572

Telephone: (018) 462-2155
Fax: (018) 462-2155
Regional Coordinator: Brian Wilkinson

Kwazulu-Natal

Durban

Diakonia Council of Churches
20 St Andrews St
Durban

P O Box 61341
Bishopsgate, 4005

Telephone: (031) 305-6001
Fax: (031) 305-2486
Regional Contact: Sue Brittain





GUNS AND TRADITIONAL WEAPONS: YES OR NO?

PACSA FACTSHEET NO. 42

MAY 1996

Every day 19 South Africans are murdered with firearms. Do we really need more guns? This factsheet gives reasons why we should get rid of guns. It asks whether we have the right to carry guns and traditional weapons. Better ways of making life safer in these violent times are proposed.

Traditional weapons are prominent in murder cases. The ban on carrying them needs to be enforced. Furthermore, God's concern for the sanctity of life should also urge us as Christians to stand for stronger restrictions on carrying guns and traditional weapons.

1. GUNS



Why get rid of guns?

- Handguns and assault weapons have become the fastest growing cause of violent death in our land. In 1994 in South Africa, 7000 people were murdered with guns and 17 700 attempted murders involved guns.
- Violent crime has increased, partly due to the flood of illegal firearms.
- Guns symbolise our failure to build a safe and secure society. Law-abiding people are understandably afraid and are increasingly turning to firearms for security.
- We are in the midst of a dangerous domestic arms race: firearms could total more than 7 million - one per every six South Africans!
- Guns are not necessarily a reliable means of self-defence for law-abiding people - there is a greater likelihood that your gun could be used against you than to protect you. Many gun-owners are shot with their own guns, by criminals. Thus gun ownership gives a false sense of security.
- Owning a gun may make you a target for criminal attack specifically to steal your gun. About 15 000 licensed guns are stolen each year.
- In many cases you may not even be able to use your gun when you are attacked - e.g. in a carjacking - and the attackers are more likely to fire at you if they see you have a gun.
- You must decide whether you want your children to grow up in an armed society or not. If you cherish a peaceful future, you will want to reduce the number of guns around.

Boy (4) shot dead in freak accident

A four-year old boy died instantly after he was mistakenly shot by his father at Ohrtmann Road (in Pietermaritzburg) on Monday night.

Endurad de Jesus, a businessman, was demonstrating to his family what happened at his shop when he was attacked by robbers.

When he replaced his firearm in the holster, a shot went off, wounding his hand and killing his son David Andrade Goncalves (4). David was shot in the head and died at the scene.

Police have opened a murder docket.

(Natal Witness 7/5/95)



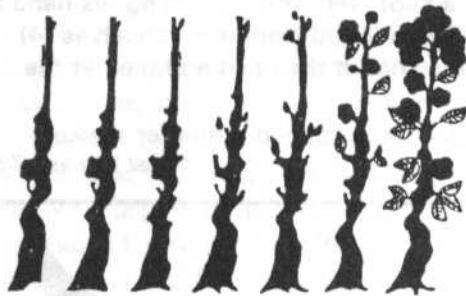
Do you have the right to carry weapons?

Our new constitution does not mention the "right to bear arms". We need security, but a security which comes from care for and trust of one another. Weapons increase fear and mistrust - this is not security. A greater right than the right to carry arms is the **right to peace**, to create an environment where trust and friendliness can be experienced. We need to work for a culture of peace, not for the right to carry arms.

Gun Free South Africa is an organisation committed to building a safe and secure nation, free from fear, by reducing the number of firearms in society.

Gun Free South Africa has opposed the right to bear arms, on these grounds:

1. The right to bear arms has never been recognised as a fundamental right in South Africa. It was always subject to the issuing of a license requiring that the need for that firearm be established.
2. This is the practice in most democracies.
3. Violence will not be reduced without drastically reducing the number of firearms in circulation.
4. If it is the democratic will of the people to reduce or eliminate private firearm ownership, then that will should not be obstructed by the Constitution.



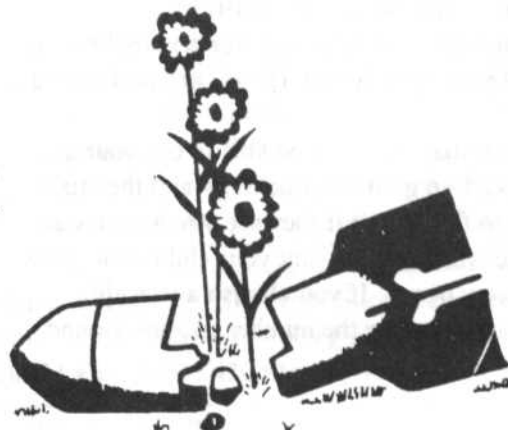
5. The constitutional right to bear arms could legalise all presently illegal firearms and civilians would claim the right to possess a variety of inappropriate weapons.
6. The right to bear arms could encourage informal armies.
7. Nothing must limit the search for peaceful alternatives. The ready availability of firearms and the trust in them for security limits the imaginative search for other, non-violent techniques which can assist in providing safety and security for our citizens.
8. The right to be safe from the threat of death by firearm far outweighs any possible "right" to own one. It is likely that the roughly 80% of South Africans who are unarmed are more concerned about disarming those who terrorise society than with the right to possess a weapon themselves. Our priority should not be to entrench weapons possession for the armed minority, but to secure safety from guns for the majority. ■

Gun Free Zones

A gun free zone is a place where guns are unwelcome. It is a place that citizens have declared free of guns, to help ensure a safe environment. People regularly make use of their rights (e.g. to privacy, property, a healthy environment, safety) to put restrictions on those who enter a place. The same can be done with guns. This will help people to reclaim their public space free from gun violence. It aims at establishing a safer environment by reducing the number of guns in public places. It is hoped that this will impact the culture of violence and crime.

In some gun free zones there are strict rules that guns may not be brought into the building and a gun safe is provided with the necessary security. In others, we can discourage carrying guns in our space - such as an office, home, school, community centre, library or church. We cannot take guns away from people but we can tell them that guns are not welcome. We may ask gun owners to leave or to leave their guns at home the next time they come to the zone. If the owner of a building does not want someone to enter that building carrying a gun, then the law will support the owner, rather than the privately armed citizen who wants to enter the building. This does not apply to the police, who would remain armed. The right to be free from fear is a priority.

We can each make a start with our own homes, cars and churches, and ask for our places of work and public places to be declared gun free. PACSA has Gun Free South Africa resource packs and gun-free signs for those who wish to embark on this process. ■



Breaking Through to
PEACE

Tips to make life safer in violent times

Personal safety

- Be informed about possible sources of danger in your area.
- Respond positively, not aggressively, to threats or suspicious behaviour. Stay calmly confident.
- Get involved in community development programmes. When confronted by a troublemaker say, "Don't you know me. I work at (e.g.) the clinic/advice office."
- Make your business or home known as a helpful place. Get onto the street when there is an accident. Offer the use of your resources - e.g. blankets, phone, refreshments.
- Your premises should have a friendly appearance, but if you feel it will be of assistance, organise an alarm system, unarmed response or intercom. Or use a mace spray or a police whistle.
- Do not display your wealth e.g. by driving an expensive new car or wearing flashy jewellery. Wear sensible clothes that won't make escape difficult in a conflict situation.
- If you have a car, try to keep it in good working order to reduce the chance of breakdowns in remote places.
- Get to know your neighbours. Their presence and help will support you in an emergency. Be willing to investigate any suspicious movements. It may be helpful to have a neighbourly arrangement, such as an intercom or a response to a certain noise e.g. a police whistle. Everybody could be issued with a whistle to raise the alarm when they are attacked to help the neighbourhood and police know who to assist.



Communal safety

- Send a pamphlet to people in your area inviting them to a meeting to discuss crime and security, and form a working group there to work on your ideas and those below.
- Become involved in your ratepayers association.
- Form an unarmed streetwatch committee.
- Join the S.A. Neighbourhood Watch (011 8864555) for wider support.
- The police need to be seen as the protectors and defenders of civil society. We need effective, impartial policing which sees an equal distribution of policing resources in all areas. The visibility, effectiveness and access of the police needs to increase in township areas in particular, otherwise many township residents will feel they need arms to protect themselves. Work with your local community policing forum (or help to set one up if it does not exist) and network with other community organisations.
- Run a workshop on conflict resolution and non-violent responses to violence.



- Help to build a spirit of togetherness, belonging and well-being in your community - e.g. involve the unemployed in picking up & recycling litter.
- Link offenders with rehabilitation services like NICRO.
- Offer support to victims of violence and crime.
- Hold your local government representative accountable and update them on your group's activities.
- Write to the Ministry of Safety and Security (Private Bag X9080, Cape Town, 8000; or Private Bag X463, Pretoria, 0001) when dissatisfied or when something helpful has been done.
- Support organisations who are fighting crime.
- Help to transform our economy from an economy driven by the obsession with war and the concern to protect the economic interests of a minority to a peace and justice oriented economy aimed at satisfying the basic needs of all South Africans. ■



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GUNS AND TRADITIONAL WEAPONS: YES OR NO?

PACSA FACTSHEET NO. 42

MAY 1996

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(Natal Witness 7/5/95)



WHY THE NEW CONSTITUTION SHOULD EXCLUDE ANY REFERENCE TO THE 'RIGHT TO BEAR WEAPONS'

**SUBMISSION TO THEME COMMITTEE 6 (SUB-COMMITTEE ON SECURITY
APPARATUS) OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY**

by

The Gunfree South Africa Movement

Gunfree South Africa notes that at least one submission to the Constitutional Assembly has requested the insertion of a clause in the new Constitution which would guarantee to civilians the 'right to bear weapons'. Such a right would obviously include firearms.

Gunfree South Africa urges the Assembly on no account to accede to this request. Our reasons are as follows:

- 1. Private ownership of a firearm or the 'bearing of arms' or weapons has never been recognised as a fundamental right in South Africa.**

Owning and carrying dangerous weapons has always been a privilege circumscribed by law. In respect of firearms it has been subject to the issuing of a licence requiring that the need for that firearm be established. This implies that such a licence can also be withheld. The fact that the implementation of this principle was distorted by Apartheid and licenses were granted only to white people until five years ago, does not invalidate this principle. Gunfree South Africa favours far more stringent testing of applicants.

- 2. This is the practice in most democracies.**

Western democracies do not recognise this right in their Constitutions. The prominent exception is the United States of America, where the Second Amendment to the Constitution reads: 'A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed'. The interpretation of that clause is the subject of ongoing and heated debate between the gun lobby and the safety from guns movement. While the National Rifle Association contends that it grants rights to every individual to own a firearm, others argue that this clause refers only to the right of states to raise armed militia.

What is not debatable is that this clause in the US Constitution has been used repeatedly by the gun lobby to block many attempts at gun-control legislation in the USA.

3. The inclusion of such a clause in South Africa's Constitution would prejudge an important debate only recently launched in our country.

The question of the link between the proliferation of firearms and the high level of criminal violence is a crucial one. Gunfree South Africa contends that violence will not be reduced without drastically reducing the number of firearms in circulation in our society. Gunfree South Africa wishes to see the elimination of some firearms altogether. The gun lobby take a different view. It would be wrong to enshrine in our Constitution an idea which is now only beginning to be properly discussed in our country.

4. The inclusion of such a clause would reduce the flexibility of Parliament in dealing with the issue of firearms.

Death and wounding by firearms is the fastest-growing form of violence in South Africa, and Parliament must be free to legislate appropriate ways of controlling the proliferation of firearms. Any Constitutional clause guaranteeing the 'right to bear arms' (or 'weapons') could be used to obstruct such legislation, no matter how appropriate and necessary. Even if the vast majority of South Africans desired stricter control, such a clause would shift the onus of proving the necessity for such legislation onto Parliament. Gunfree South Africa believes that if the democratic will of the people is to reduce or eliminate private firearm ownership, that will should prevail without being obstructed by any Constitutional provision.

5. Such a clause could legalise all unlicensed firearms in South Africa and any type of weapon.

Owners of unlicensed firearms who at present at least have to conceal such ownership and hide their weapons, could claim Constitutional protection under such a clause, making any attempt to reduce this vast category of weaponry null and void. In addition, the 'right to bear weapons' could mean that civilians would claim the right to possess a variety of inappropriate weapons. The successful attempt by President Clinton to ban the ownership of certain kinds of automatic assault weapons, is about to be reversed by the new Republican Congress on these very grounds.

6. The 'right to bear weapons' would encourage informal armies.

The Oklahoma City bombing has revealed the existence of significant numbers of civilians, linked to extremist para-military groups in the United States, who not only espouse armed action against the State, but have armed themselves heavily. South Africa experienced a similar phenomenon when armed AWB members invaded Mmabatho and used their licensed guns to try and prop up an undemocratic regime there. Also, the creation of armed SDU and SPU units on the East Rand has left us with serious problems of violent crime and attempts to disarm them have failed. It is our firm view that in a democracy, where the instruments of the State are accountable to the people, informal armies must be disarmed and disbanded. Nothing in the Constitution should give any loop-hole to such groups.

7. **Nothing must limit the search for non-violent alternatives or accelerate our domestic arms race.**

Gunfree South Africa contends that the ready availability of firearms and the trust in them for security, limits the imaginative search for other, non-violent techniques which can assist in providing the safety and security of our citizens. Already this country is far too heavily armed, with thousands of licensed weapons falling into criminal hands each year. Our Constitution-makers are urged to avoid any suggestion that the proliferation of arms in civilian hands is acceptable. To endorse the ownership of a firearm or other dangerous weapon as a 'Constitutional right' would send the wrong message to the people of South Africa.

8. **The right to be *safe from the threat of death by firearm* far outweighs any spurious 'right' to own one.**

At this time, roughly eighty per cent of South Africans are still unarmed - a vast majority. Gunfree South Africa contends that most of these unarmed people are more concerned with the disarming of those who terrorise our society than with the right to possess a weapon themselves. The priority of our new South Africa, rather than entrenching weapons possession for the armed minority, should be that of securing *safety from guns* for that majority..

Submitted on behalf of Gunfree South Africa
by
Bishop Peter Storey (Chairperson)
Ms Adelle Kirsten (National Coordinator)

GUN-FREE SOUTH AFRICA

PROPOSAL 1995/6

A. THE GFSA CAMPAIGN: AN OVERVIEW

"Gun-Free South Africa" was initiated by the Religious Bodies sub committee of the Wits Vaal Peace Secretariat in late 1993. In consultation with various political parties, religious bodies and the business sector it was agreed that the campaign would be most effective after the April 1994 elections. While it began as a regional initiative, the organising committee was encouraged to extend the campaign nationally.

After months of consultation, which included a briefing with President Nelson Mandela, his legal advisor, the Chief of Police and the Ministers of Justice and Safety & Security, the Gun-free South Africa Campaign (GFSA) was launched in September 1994.

The purpose of the campaign was to make a material contribution to peace and stability in South Africa by involving the people of the country in reducing the number of firearms in circulation in our society. The mobilisation of the citizens of this country was done through education packages, posters, advertising, workshops in schools and community centres and broad media coverage. This was all done with the goal of encouraging people to hand in their guns on 16th December 1994. The GFSA Campaign's aims were:

- * to heighten awareness of the role guns play in crime and violence in South Africa.
- * to give voice to the vast majority of unarmed, peace loving South Africans
- * to work with children and young people to help them create alternative images and role models and by so doing reverse the culture of violence in which they have grown up.
- * to call for people to reconsider their need to own a firearm

The GFSA Campaign was conducted over a very short intense period of six weeks, culminating in the Hand-In day on 16th December 1994.

A copy of the National Co-ordinator's report on the first phase of the GFSA campaign is enclosed.

The controversial nature of the campaign ensured high media coverage both in the electronic and print media. This created an awareness among the South African public around the issue of guns and violence.

The impact made on the South African public by the GFSA Campaign resulted in several calls for the Campaign to continue in 1995. We have had approaches from government at both regional and national level to assist in initiatives which include amending gun control legislation (Gauteng province), assisting with the drafting of a code of conduct on Peaceful protest (Gauteng Province) and to assist with the establishment of a Forum, consisting of representatives of civil society and government, to continue and expand the work started by the GFSA.

B. THE CONTEXT

South Africa has been called the "murder capital" of the world. We have become a violence-prone people. Violence has become endemic in our society. It has become an appropriate way of resolving social, political and domestic conflicts. In a society of such fear and violence, people are seeking ways in which to relieve their fear and gain security. More and more we are turning to guns to provide that security.

Our citizens are among the most heavily armed in the world. There are approximately 3,8 million licensed firearms, owned by about 1.4 million licensed gun owners. No one knows how many people have guns illegally, or how many illicit firearms are in circulation.

Gun Free South Africa does not believe that guns are the only cause of the high levels of crime and violence in our society, but firearms now provide the fastest growing means of violence in South Africa. The gun has become the most common symbol of our communal and personal fears. A domestic arms race has been set in motion.

Owning a gun does not provide real security. The evidence from South Africa and around the world suggest that it is more likely a firearm may be used for an illicit purpose than it will be used to protect the gun owner. As we enter the new dispensation, we need to find new and better ways of providing peace and stability than simply arming ourselves. We need to find an alternative to our domestic arms race.

There are many causal factors to violence in South Africa. Social conditions, including poverty and unemployment, create a climate conducive to social, political and criminal violence. Inter-racial hostility and the culture of intolerance engendered by Apartheid are also important factors. Despite the many causes of violence, GFSA believes that reducing the number of firearms in society will be a significant measure in reducing violence. International researchers have demonstrated a clear relationship between the availability of firearms and the number of deaths caused by violence. The more guns are available in society, the more likely a person is to be killed by a gun. This is also true in South Africa where each year we have more firearms and our murder rate increases.

The April 1994 elections ushered in a new era which a few years ago seemed unlikely ever to arrive. South Africa has made the transition to democracy, but this transition will be meaningless if the country cannot take steps to reduce violence. Gun-Free South Africa believes that reducing the number of firearms in society is an important step in building a just and peaceful society.

We believe there is still time to reverse the gun culture in our society: at least 80 percent of our population, like citizens of many other societies, do not own guns and the time to mobilise this unarmed majority is now. Now is the time for ordinary people to help turn the tide away from a domestic arms race and towards a safer and more secure nation.

C. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In recognition of the above context and because of the success of the 1994 Campaign, GFSA embarked on a strategic planning exercise which adopted a mission statement, defined aims and objectives and identified strategies and a programme of action.

MISSION STATEMENT:

To make a material contribution to building a safe and secure nation, free of fear, by reducing the number of firearms in society.

GFSA has the following *aims*:

1. To *influence government* to take appropriate steps in reducing the proliferation of firearms in our society through a number of means which will include stricter gun control legislation.
2. To *raise awareness* among the general public about the link between the use of firearms and increase in violent crime.
3. To *mobilise the unarmed majority* of South African citizens in support of the mission statement through public education and campaign work.
4. To encourage people to *explore alternative ways* of dealing with crime and violence, thereby exposing the myth that guns provide real security.
5. To continue with local, regional and national "*hand-ins*" of guns in terms of local community needs and national strategic objectives. This may be determined to a large extent by legislation regarding amnesty declarations.
6. To *work with children* helping them to develop alternative role models and images, other than the culture of guns, war and violence to which they are exposed.
7. To *build alliances* with like minded groups who have similar aims and objectives.
8. To build the organisation nationally, with a specific emphasis on promoting a regional focus.

D. STRATEGIES

Our mission is focused, realistic and quantifiable and will enable us to measure the success of our work.

In order to achieve the mission statement and the aims of GFSA as stated above, the following strategies have been identified:

1. Research
2. Education
3. Advocacy
4. Campaign work
5. Children's Campaign

In order to achieve the stated aims and objectives of the GFSA it is important to engage with a number of key stakeholders in the arena of crime, safety and security. We need to be informed and aware of joint government and civil society initiatives such as the Community Police Forums (CPF) and other anti-crime ventures which include the business sector, local community organisations and the religious sector. We will be involved with some of these forums and initiatives depending on resources and priorities and we will use such opportunities to provide practical and realistic alternatives and suggestions on ways to reduce violent crime.

GFSA will also engage in dialogue with those organisations who are actively opposed to our work, (such as the South African Gun Owners' Association) in an effort to identify common ground. We will also explore ways in which we can increase the body of people who support the move towards a society free from the fear of violence.

An important aspect of our work, which is crucial in all the above-mentioned aims, is our communication strategy. It is important that we communicate our message through a variety of ways including TV, radio and newspapers. Our experience in the 1994 campaign has shown that although the issue, "gun-free", is controversial, the desire for a more safe and secure environment is expressed by the majority of South Africans. Both these factors contributed to the visibility of the campaign.

In February 1995, President Nelson Mandela made a strong statement in support of efforts to combat crime and violence, identifying it as a priority of his government and urging the people of South Africa to get involved.

E. PROGRAMMES

1. RESEARCH

In preparation for the 1994 Campaign, GFSA did research into gun ownership, gun control legislation and international trends, and the relationship between violent crime and the use of firearms. The field of research is extensive and we need to develop our understanding of the issues in this area as well as learn from other countries who have embarked on similar campaigns. The current international trend emphasises strategies to deal with and combat the unprecedented proliferation of small weapons, rather than weapons of mass destruction. It is important that GFSA understands and has access to the debates and issues being raised within the international arena. We do not have the capacity to develop our own independent, empirical research, and therefore would need access to both local and international data.

In order to achieve the above the following activities have been identified:

- 1.1 Do an *audit of existing research* in South Africa and internationally in the area of gun control (including legislation); small weapons proliferation; and the relationship between violent crime and firearms.
- 1.2 Do an *audit of existing organisations* in South Africa and internationally who are involved in similar issues to GFSA.
- 1.3 Conduct a *national survey* to assess the views of the unarmed majority on issues such as gun ownership; safety measures; right to private gun ownership, etc. The Survey would be conceptualised in conjunction with a reputable research organisation.
- 1.4 *Expose and define the role of the media* in reporting on the existing gun culture in South Africa by monitoring the extent to which the gun culture is reinforced by the images and messages on screen and print. This could extend to other ways in which the gun culture is reinforced and promoted in our country.

This research will form the basis from which we are able to build on our public education and awareness campaigns. It will underpin all the work we do. GFSA needs to be seen as a credible organisation which is able to offer real and practical solutions to the problems of crime and violence at the same time as espousing the philosophy of nonviolent alternatives.

2. EDUCATION

Education includes both internal education strategies as well as the broad public education which will happen primarily through the use of the media.

The key messages which GFSA wants to get across are as follows:

- * The proliferation of guns is a symbol of South Africa's failure to deal effectively with communal conflict and crime
- * As citizens of a democracy, we have the right to be safe from firearms
- * The right to be safe from firearms is a more necessary right than that of owning one
- * Exploring alternatives to using a gun and encouraging people to do the same

GFSA will use both national and regional media depending on the nature of the campaign work at any particular time. The regions are encouraged to develop regional contacts and relationships with the local press and other channels of communication.

More in depth education which includes workshops packages will be used primarily within the children's focus.

3. ADVOCACY

Advocacy will form an important part of our work. In the words of President Nelson Mandela, our work is "pioneering", and we will need to advocate the reduction of firearms in our society as one of the means by which we can create a more safe and secure environment for the majority of our people.

Our advocacy work will focus on two specific areas:

3.1 *GFSA submission to the Constitutional Assembly* on the right to a safe and secure environment, including our opposition to the "right to bear arms" in the constitution.

3.2 *Gun control legislation* - amendments which enable stricter gun control and more effective application of the law.

4. CAMPAIGNING

The nature of the issue lends itself to campaign work. We will build on our experience with the successful hand-in campaign of 1994, continuing to mobilise the unarmed majority. It is important that the voice of this unarmed majority is heard and GFSA sees itself as one of the vehicles through which the aspirations and suggestions of this section of our country's population can be articulated. To continue with successful and effective campaign work we need to identify what other like minded organisations are doing, which of their campaigns support and/or dovetail with ours and how best we can use our limited resources in order to have maximum impact. Networking with organisations such as NGO's, community based organisations (ie: local forums, civics, religious bodies) and joint government/civil society initiatives, will be important in establishing which campaigns we need to support and which organisations we can encourage to support and be involved in our programmes and activities.

The following areas of campaign work have been identified:

- 4.1 Work towards *further hand-ins* on a regional or national basis.
- 4.2 Create *Gun free zones* such as in religious places (ie: church, mosque, synagogue), shopping centres, private homes, businesses, parks and cars, etc.
- 4.3 Work with *religious bodies* and facilitate the development of an education programme within the existing activities of those particular communities.
- 4.4 Seek *public support of personalities* in the field of sport, the arts and culture, the media, etc to endorse the mission of GFSA.
- 4.5 Start a small *newsletter* to include research, news of activities and supporters ideas and suggestions. As a result of the 1994 campaign we have approximately 2000 names on a data base. These are people who responded to the Star cut-out coupon requesting a bumper sticker: "No to Guns. Yes to Peace". This data base will form the basis of a membership drive.
- 4.6 Organise a *seminar* with the major *private security firms* such as Sentry Security, Chubb and BBR on their experience and views on the use of firearms as effective means of protection in situations of violent crime.

5. FOCUS ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

One of the most powerful and important messages of the 1994 was the way in which children came forward in response to the call for the hand in of firearms. Their keen response and interest in the campaign forced us to deal with the issue of children sooner than we had anticipated. As a result, the children focus became one of the central themes in the 1994 campaign and generated some of the creative ideas and activities of the campaign. The OK Bazaars showed a keen interest in the issue and offered concrete support such as food vouchers and removed toy guns from their shelves.

GFSA is committed to developing our focus on children. We need to develop a relationship with children through the structures and institutions of which they are a part. This includes the family, school, youth organisations and interest groups and religious groups. The messages which emerge from the children focus must be the voice of the children - their ideas, aspirations and suggestions. We must guard against "using" children to further the ends of the campaign, no matter how laudable those aims are. Those working on the children's focus will ensure that the children own the campaign and help shape it according to their understanding and needs.

The following steps will be taken to strengthen and develop the children' focus:

- 5.1 Get a list of organisations involved with the children.
- 5.2 Develop a logo and slogan for GFSA which is more child focused and include that as part of our overall image.
- 5.3 Once links have been established with particular youth or children groups in local communities or regions, to encourage them to *adopt the mission statement* adding their own particular additions which include a child focus.
- 5.4 Approach *sympathetic retailers* with the view to limiting / reducing / eliminating the sale of toy guns.
- 5.5 Continue working with organisations such as the Little Library in support of their campaign, "*Books, not Bullets*".
- 5.6 Develop ideas for *school curriculum* which includes peace studies courses rather than subjects which promote or endorse militarism, such as cadets.

F. ACTIVITIES FOR 1995/96

GFSA has identified four key areas on which we want to focus over the next twelve months.

1. SUBMISSION TO CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY

Some parties have requested the insertion of a clause in the Constitution guaranteeing the "right to bear arms". The Constitutional Assembly has itself raised this as an issue for public debate and have requested responses. GFSA will make a submission opposing the insertion of the "right to bear arms", submitting that the right to safety and security should be paramount. Theme committee 6.4 dealing with Security Apparatus is discussing this issue. We will make submissions on this issue to the committee dealing with fundamental human rights.

It is critical that we use the period, May-October 1995 to mobilise as much support as possible for our position. The draft Constitution is due in October 1995 after which there will be time for debate until the first session of Parliament in 1996.

In order to achieve the above the following steps have been identified:

- 1.1 To identify and *lobby influential individuals* in the above mentioned theme committees to support and endorse our position. We will submit credible research which indicates that most civilised societies do not have the right to bear arms entrenched in their Constitution. This process is already underway.
- 1.2 To identify and *lobby woman members of Parliament* who we believe feel particularly strongly about this issue. Most victims of violent crime are women and children.

- 1.3 To *lobby Cabinet* and engage in debate on this issue. There are some members in Cabinet, such as Minister Jay Naidoo, who has expressed his keen interest and support of our work. We need to build our support base within the Cabinet, once again providing Ministers with concrete information by which to support our submission.
- 1.4 To *mobilise the religious community* at both the leadership level and community level. To encourage major religious leaders to make submissions to the Constitutional Assembly in support of our submission and/or adding to our submission.
- 1.5 To *mobilise the NGO sector* (ie: Black Sash, Idasa, CDRT, etc) and other sectors of civil society who would be sympathetic to our position. To encourage them to support our position or develop their own position which would be in broad support of opposing the "right to bear arms". It is important for GFSA to build an alliance around this issue.

Throughout the period May - October 1995 we will seek ways in which to create debate around this issue aiming for maximum exposure regarding our opposition and positive contributions. This will include coverage on talk radio (Metro, 702), Television (Constitutional Talk), articles in local and national newspapers, posters, etc.

2. GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION

GFSA is not only committed to helping create a new mind set among South Africans which includes a new way of looking at issues of safety and security but believe it is important to engage with current issues at a practical level. We need to explore a variety of ways in which we can contribute to the reduction of small arms proliferation in South Africa. Assisting in the amendment of current gun legislation under the Arms and Ammunition Act (1969) is one contribution.

Currently, we sit on a committee in the Gauteng legislature, established in late 1994 to investigate the possibility of revising gun control legislation in this province.

It seems that any major changes to the Arms and Ammunition Act (1969) will happen at national level. One of our tasks is to liaise with the Minister of Safety & Security, Mr Sydney Mufamadi, and his advisors. We will either request representation on any existing committee reviewing the current legislation or if none exists, suggest that such a committee should be formed.

3. GUN HAND-INS

Mobilising the public towards a specific event such as a gun hand-in is an effective way of getting our message across as well as materially contributing to the reduction of firearms in our society. At this stage, it is important to focus on local communities, working with particular interest groups, local organisations, the community police forums, etc, so that we can engage in the issues in more depth. The Western Cape branch has embarked on a process of working within a particular community, which has indicated an interest in this issue.

4. CHILDREN CAMPAIGN

The focus on children will incorporate the ideas and suggestions discussed under strategies. The Western Cape branch developed several education packages in conjunction with Quaker Peace Centre for the 1994 campaign and will continue to expand these packages.

G. STRUCTURES

During the 1994 GFSA campaign a national committee was established to help co-ordinate the campaign. The structures, operations and membership of the regional committees differ in each region. No formal structures other than the national committee existed.

It was agreed at the strategic planning meeting that GFSA should become a membership based organisation. Although much of our work is campaign based, we are a social movement.

1. Membership:

Membership is open to any individual and /or organisation who supports and subscribes to the GFSA mission statement. A nominal, voluntary membership fee will be asked. Associate membership for organisations will be explored. Each region will be responsible for regional membership drives.

2. Leadership:

The existing National Committee will be reconstituted. The NC will be the highest decision making body of the organisation. The NC will consist of representatives from each region in which we are active. The Chairperson of the Regional committee will automatically be elected onto the NC. The NC will elect its own Chairperson and office bearers ie: Deputy Chairperson, Treasurer, and Secretary. The current Chairperson is Bishop Peter Storey.

A steering committee will be established to assist with the implementation of the day-to-day functions of GFSA and provide a reference group for the National Co-ordinator.

3. Patrons:

There are currently seven patrons of the campaign.

These are :- Chief Rabbi Cyril Harris, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop Stanley Mogoba, Ms Sheena Duncan, Sheik Nazeem Mohammed, Pastor Ray McCauley and Ms Sheila Sisulu. We hope to extend the number of patrons in 1995.

4. Staffing:

The national office in Johannesburg is staffed by a fulltime national co-ordinator and a part-time administrator. The Cape Town branch are in the process of employing a part-time co-ordinator.

5. Organisation:

We will be constituted as a voluntary association not for gain. At this stage we will not register for a fundraising number. A finance committee will be appointed to assist with financial management and control and will appoint auditors.

GFSA BUDGET: 1995/6

(12 month period)

EXPENDITURE

1. ADMINISTRATION (per month)

Staff salaries

1 national co-ordinator	R 7000,00
1 administrator	R 4500,00

Office rent	R 1500,00
Telephone & telefax	R 1400,00
Photocopying	R 1000,00
Printing & Stationary	R 800,00
Postage	R 500,00
Local travel allowance	R 250,00

cost per month	R 16 950,00
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Total cost (12 months)	R 203 400,00
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Audit	R 5000,00
Legal Fees	R 3500,00
Bank charges	R 1000,00

Total cost	R 9500,00
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2. OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Filing cabinet (x2)	R 1200,00
Guillotine	R 300,00
Answering machine	R 450,00
Computer & Printer	R 13000,00
Computer software (Internet; modem)	R 3050,00

Total cost	R 18 000,00
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: 10/10/2000

TO: THE SECRETARY

FROM: [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

8. [illegible]

9. [illegible]

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13. [illegible]

14. [illegible]

15. [illegible]

16. [illegible]

17. [illegible]

18. [illegible]

19. [illegible]

20. [illegible]

3. MEDIA

Newsletter (4 issues)	R 2500,00	
Posters		R 4500,00
Pamphlets	R 5000,00	
Banners	R 3500,00	
Advertising	R 15000,00	
Total cost		R 30500,00

4. NATIONAL CO-ORDINATION

National travel	R 12000,00
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5. REGIONAL OFFICE (W.Cape)

Administration

1 co-ordinator	R 4500,00	
office rent	R 700,00	
telephone & telefax	R 700,00	
stationary & printing	R 400,00	
postage	R 200,00	
photocopying	R 500,00	
total cost / month		R 7000,00
Total cost (12 months)		R 84000,00

Office equipment

1 filing cabinet	R 600,00	
1 computer & printer	R 10000,00	
1 fax machine	R 3500,00	
furniture	R 3200,00	
Total cost		R 17300,00

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6. NATIONAL CONFERENCE

20 delegates nationally, 20 locally (3 days)

Travel	R 14000,00
Venue	R 2500,00
Catering	R 3500,00
Administration	R 1500,00
External facilitator	R 3000,00

Total cost

R 24500,00

7. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

1 International Conference (India - October 1999) **R 8000,00**

TOTAL COST

R 406 900,00

BUDGET

GUN CONTROL RESEARCH PROJECT (PROJECT FOR 7 MONTHS)

1. ADMINISTRATION

Researcher @ R4000 per month (for 7 months)	R 28 000.00
Computer programme	R 3 200.00
Photocopying	R 2 500.00
Telephone & fax	R 2 800.00
Briefings for MP's	R 2 300.00
Travel to Cape Town(Parliament)	R 3 400.00
Seminars	R 1 100.00

TOTAL

R 43 300.00

The British have given a donation of R25 000.00



Republiek van Suid-Afrika · Republic of South Africa

U verw.
Your ref.
Verw.
Ref.

3/A10/19

Tel: (012) 323 8880/1/3/4
323 3106
Fax: (012) 320 5065

Ministerie vir Veiligheid en Sekuriteit
Ministry for Safety and Security

PRIVAATSAK x463
PRIVATE BAG
PRETORIA
0001

1995-10-23

Bishop Peter Storey
Gun-Free South Africa Campaign
195 Smit Street
BRAAMFONTEIN
2001

Dear Bishop Storey

REQUEST FOR RESEARCH CO-OPERATION

In 1994, you and your organisation took the initiative, with the blessing of President Mandela, to lobby for a gun-free South Africa. We value the role that GFSA has played in bringing the very important issue into the public eye and creating debate around the issue. The ongoing violence in our country, and particularly the use of firearms in violent crime, is one of the most critical issues facing the Government of National Unity.

As you know, we are in the process of setting up a civilian Secretariat for Safety and Security, which will be responsible for developing policy in the field of Safety and Security, including policing. As the Secretariat will be relatively small, we intend that many of our policy research and consultation processes will be run in conjunction with groups from civil society.

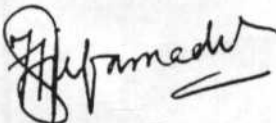
Obviously an important area for policy development is that of gun control, and we would be very grateful if your organisation could assist with research in this regard. GFSA is one of the few organisations in civil society which has an interest and experience in this area.

While the details of the research programme need to be worked out in conjunction with members of the Secretariat staff, I would suggest at the outset that the following areas should be covered:

- * *licensing of firearms, and community involvement in licensing procedures;*
- * *international examples and experiences of gun control;*
- * *proposals for dealing with illegal firearms in Southern Africa;*
- * *policies regarding the firearms to be carried and used by members of the security forces, including bodyguards.*

I would be grateful if your organisation could assist in this crucial area of policy development. I look forward to your response at your earliest convenience.

With kind regards



F S MUFAMADI
MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

CC: Commissioner Fivaz
Mr Louis Eloff SAPS (Change Management Team)
Lt-Col Lambrecht (SAPS Firearms Register)

5-7-0

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

Telefon
030/631 7809
Telefax
030/636 1198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

Gun Free South Africa
Mrs. Adele Kirsten
P.O. Box 31 532
Braamfontein 2017
Republic South Africa

Berlin, 17 Dezember 1996

Dear Mrs. Kirsten,

months have gone since we communicated last. We got your information material that helped us in formulating the leaflet enclosed in order to make GUN FREE South Africa known.

Unfortunately, the money does not come in as expected, and we are still collecting money. But I still think that we can send 10.000,-DM, (about 30.000 R) in the beginning of the next year. Please, let us know your bank account, so that we can advise our bank to transfer the money.

Please, find enclosed the leaflet for your information. I published a little report about the present situation in S.A. and your campaign in the regional church press which is unfortunately in German only.

We would be grateful for updated informations on your activities.

I wish you a merry Christmas and all the best for the coming year.

With best regards.
Sincerely yours



Friederike Schulze
Solidarity Desk

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

Telefon
030/6317809
Telefax
030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

GUN-FREE South Africa
Mrs. Adele Kirsten

Fax 0027-11-403-4596

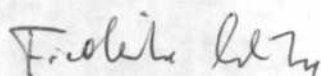
21. Juni 1996

Dear Mrs. Kirsten,

thank you for your fax of 12 April and the information material.
Please, excuse my silence. I was i.a. busy with visitors.
Since we are no donor agency that has finances in stock to distribute, I
released an appeal for your campaign. The appeal was send to our friends, and
will be published in our magazin and - hopefully - in some of our church
newspapers, too.

Money comes in only slowly, but I think about 10.000,-- DM will be collected.

With best regards.
Yours sincerely,


Friederike Schulze



195 SMIT STREET
BRAAMFONTEIN JOHANNESBURG R.S.A.
P O BOX 31532
BRAAMFONTEIN 2017
TEL: 27 (11) 403-4590
FAX: 27 (11) 403-4596
EMAIL: gunfree@wn.apc.org



**FOR A SAFE &
SECURE NATION**

18 June 1996

Friederike Schulze
Gossner Mission
Fennstraße 31
Berlin

FAX: 0949 30 636 11 98

Dear Ms Schulze

I hope you received my fax of 12 April. This fax is by way of communicating that I have sent you a package of materials explaining the work of Gun Free South Africa as well as information on our most recent project, the Gun Free Zone Initiative.

I hope the information will assist you in explaining to others what we do and what we hope to achieve. If you require anything else from us to assist you in your support of our work, please let me know.

Thank you again for your interest.

Yours sincerely

Adèle Kirsten
National Co-ordinator



FOR A SAFE &
SECURE NATION

100 RMIT STREET
BRAAMFONTEIN JOHANNESBURG R.S.A.
P O BOX 31832
BRAAMFONTEIN 2017
TEL: 27 (11) 403 4890
FAX: 27 (11) 403 4898
EMAIL: gossner@wms.org

18 June 1998

Friederike Schutze
Gossner Mission
Fennelstr. 31
Berlin

FAX: 030 636 11 98

Dear Ms Schutze

I hope you received my fax of 12 April. I have sent you a package of material explaining the work of GUN-FREE Africa as well as information on the initiative.

I hope the information will assist us in our efforts to achieve support of our work.

Thank you again for your interest.

Yours sincerely,

Adele Kirsten
National Co-ordinator

SAMPLE

195 SMIT STREET
BRAAMFONTEIN JOHANNESBURG R.S.A.
2001
TEL. 27 (11) 403-4590
FAX. 27 (11) 403-4596

20 July 1995

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX,
XXXXXX,
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX,
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX,
XXXXXXXXXXXXX



**FOR A SAFE &
SECURE NATION**

Dear Sir/Madam,

In 1994 Gun Free South Africa (GFSA) launched a national campaign to reduce the massive number of handguns and assault weapons in our land. The campaign was enthusiastically endorsed by President Mandela and, on Freedom Day this year, we were able to present him with some of the metal from the melted-down guns collected in December. The President commended GFSA's work as 'pioneering and courageous.'

So far, the following important objectives have been achieved:

- * For the first time, South Africans are debating stricter gun control seriously. The role of handguns and assault weapons in South African violence is now being discussed both in Parliament and in some Provincial legislatures.
- * New steps are being taken to stem the flood of illegal weapons coming across our borders into South Africa.
- * Thousands of school children - especially in the townships - responded to our 'books for guns' campaign. Given the fact that 45 percent of our population is under 15 years of age, this is a most important dimension of GFSA.

The hand-in of guns on December 16 was less successful, demonstrating that unless current levels of violent crime are brought down, South Africa will become an even more heavily armed society. GFSA is therefore determined to use our energies also in assisting in a massive grassroots campaign to confront, contain and crush crime.

We will continue to bring to public attention the role that handguns and assault weapons play in crime and violence. We will do this through public education, research and ongoing campaign work. Advocacy is another important aspect of our work and we are at present lobbying and making representations to ensure that the new Constitution does not provide loop-holes for even more prolific gun ownership.

The 1994 campaign was largely financed by the South African business sector, including one international donor agency, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, (UK). In order to continue the important work begun in 1994, GFSA needs ongoing support.

We have enclosed a copy of a proposal outlining our aims and objectives including our key activities for the next twelve months, together with some other relevant articles.

We appeal to you to help sponsor our efforts to ensure that the frightening domestic arms race in our land is reversed. Unless this happens, all the long term plans for a new and prosperous South Africa are at risk.

We hope that our application for financial assistance will be successful and we look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

BISHOP PETER STOREY
CHAIRMAN

ADELE KIRSTEN
NATIONAL
COORDINATOR

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GUN FREE SOUTH AFRICA

195 SMIT STREET
BRAAMFONTEIN
JOHANNESBURG 2001
TEL : 403-4590 / 403-4596 Fax



12 April 1996

Friederike Schulze
Gossner Mission
Fennstraße 31
Berlin

EINGEGANGEN

30. April 1996

Erl.....

FAX: 0949 30 636 11 98

Dear Ms Schulze

Thank you for your fax of 19 March. Apologies for taking some time to get back to you but I have been away in Cape Town on business as well as on a 10 day holiday over the Easter period.

I believe Gun Free South Africa (GFSa) has changed the discourse on gun control in South Africa. We will continue to work for a reduction in the proliferation of firearms, specifically through our work on the current gun laws. As you may be aware, the Ministry of Safety & Security have asked GFSa to assist them in developing policy on more effective gun control. I have enclosed a copy of the letter from Minister Sydney Mufamadi to this effect.

We have made significant progress on the gun control legislation project. We have done comparative research, collating data from other countries, to identify both the weaknesses in our own legislation (Arms & Ammunition Act) as well as what has been effective elsewhere. At this stage we have done a preliminary submission on the Act, had discussions with members of the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee as well as other interested parties. We need to do more research into specific areas of the law such as competency tests for potential firearm licence applicants and limiting the carrying of firearms in public. The latter will form the cornerstone of our submission.

We are confident that the law will come under review this year. This means that the amended legislation will be published in the government gazette by August this year. Then political parties and other stakeholders will have time to scrutinise the Bill and make comment. The Bill will then be heard hopefully in the second session of Parliament towards the end of the year (early November). In order to influence the passage of progressive legislation, GFSa will need to influence the key political players. This means doing advocacy work, presenting arguments as to the merits of our submission and the rationale for tightening up on gun control. We also want to include an educational component in the Bill which would require that government allocate funds for public education on the dangers of firearms.

GUN FREE SOUTH AFRICA
195 SMIT STREET
BRAAMFONTEIN
JOHANNESBURG 2001
TEL : 403 4500 / 403 4501

EINGEGANGEN

30. April 1985

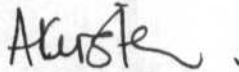
El.....

I have attached a copy of our entire budget for this project - please review it and see what aspect most interests you and what you would be able to contribute. The British government have also given us some money towards the research project.

Your interest and concern is greatly appreciated. I hope this information is useful and that it helps you to gather support in your community for our work. I will keep you in touch regarding progress.

Once again many thanks for your support.

Yours sincerely



Adèle Kirsten
National Coordinator

P.S. I will send the original by post.

Fennstraße 31
D - 12439 Berlin

Telefon
030/6317809
Telefax
030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

**Gun Free South Africa
Mrs. Adele Kirsten
Fax 0027-11-403-4596**

19 March 1996

Dear Mrs. Kirsten,

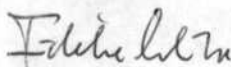
we got your name and a set of information documents on GFSA from Dr. Wolfram Kistner who asked us to support GFSA financially.

As Dr. Kistner might have told you, Gossner Mission is no donor agency. We are a little church organisation that motivates and mobilizes people - Christians mainly but others, too, for justice and solidarity inside our country and globally as well.

In this respect we can call friends and congregations to organise a collection of money for GSFA.

To formulate a leaflet it would be helpful to get detailed informations on a specific activity you need the money for. Background material I got. According to Dr. Kistner are you planning a research on ways of the dealing and proliferation of weapons. It is understandable that you can't reveal details. But: How much will that research cost? Can you specify a bit the budget?

With best regards.
Sincerely yours,



Friederike Schulze

Our fax no.: 0049-30-636 11 98

Cameroon South Africa
Mrs. Abela Kirsten
Box 0027-11-403-4556

10 March 1996

Dear Mrs. Kirsten,

We got your name and a set of information documents on GSA from Mr. Weir
Kirsten who asked us to support GSA financially.

As Mr. Kirsten might have told you, Gossner Mission is no donor agency. We
are a little church organisation that ministers and evangelizes people -
Christians mainly but others too, for justice and solidarity inside our
country and globally as well.

In this respect we can only friends and congregations to organise a
collection of money for GSA.

To formulate a letter it would be helpful to get detailed information on
a specific activity you need the money for. Background material I got
according to Mr. Kirsten are you planning a research on ways of the dealing
and production of weapons. It is understandable that you can't reveal
details. But how much will that research cost? Can you specify a list of
budget?

With best regards,
Sincerely yours,

Friedrich Schuler

0027-11-403-4556

Offenes Projekt : Rück siedlung von Dorfge-
meinschaften

Ecumenical Land Restoration & Development Project,
P.O.Box 1533, Kimberley 8300 , RSA
Tel. 0531/33946 ?
Fax: 0531/22497 (vollständig: 0027 531 22497)

Rev. Jacob Phenyeke

The General Secretary
Northern Cape Regional Council of Churches
P.O.Box 1553 , Kimberley 8300
Rep. of South Africa

The Ecumenical Land Restoration and Development Project
Old St. Pauls Anglican Church
Vergenoeg 8345
Tel. 0531/711094
Fax: 0531/711148

National Land Committee
Dir. Brendan Pearce
P.O.Box 30944
Braamfontain 2017 Johannesburg
South Africa
Tel. 011/403-3803
Fax: 011/ [REDACTED] 339-8315

Kimberley Civic Association
Board of Executors Building
Third Floor, 20 Stockdale Street - P.O.Box 3063
Kimberley 8301
Tel. 0531-33813
Fax: 0531-33812

Jacobs Keuris & Partners, Consulting Engineers
Civil Structural Geotechnical Agricultural Electrical
Mechanical Project Management Environmental Security
Pretmax Building
4 Sidney Street , P.O.Box 182
Kimberley 8300
Tel. 0531/33946/7
Fax: 0531/22497

Northern Cape Advice Centre
R.K. Henderson
Office: 75 Barkly Road - Kimberley 8301
P.O.Box 2180
Kimberley 8300
Tel. 0531/811746/814441
Fax: 0531/25409

Foundational Land Restoration & Development Project
P.O. Box 1122, Kimberley 8300
Tel: 0831 123456
Fax: 0831 123456 (0831 123456)

Rev. Jacobus Erasmus

The General Secretary
Northern Cape Regional Council of Churches
P.O. Box 1122, Kimberley 8300
Rep. of South Africa

The Foundational Land Restoration and Development Project
014 St. Paul's Anglican Church
Verwoerd Street
Tel: 0831 123456
Fax: 0831 123456

National Land Committee
P.O. Box 1122
P.O. Box 1122
Rep. of South Africa
Tel: 0831 123456
Fax: 0831 123456

Kimberley Civic Association
Board of Executors Building
Third Floor, 98 Stockdale Street - P.O. Box 1122
Kimberley 8300
Tel: 0831 123456
Fax: 0831 123456

James Morris & Partners, Consulting Engineers
Civil Structural, Geotechnical, Agricultural Electrical
Technical Project Management Environmental Security
Contract Building
1, Sydney Street, P.O. Box 1122
Kimberley 8300
Tel: 0831 123456
Fax: 0831 123456

Kimberley Civic Centre
1, Sydney Street - Kimberley 8300

Kimberley 8300
Tel: 0831 123456
Fax: 0831 123456

Ecumenical Advice Bureau
Offices of Dr. Beyers Naudé and Dr. Wolfram Kistner
7th Floor West Wing Auckland House, 185 Smit Street
2017 Braamfontein
Tel. Dr. Naudé: 011/403-4318/9
Dr. Kistner: 011/403-2083
Fax: 011/ 403-1485

Botshabelo Trust
"From Egypt To The Wilderness,
The Ecstisy and The Agony"
Challenge To The Churches In A Time Of Transition
Office 7th Floor, Auckland House, 185 Smit Street
Braamfontein 2001
Home P.O.Box 2932 - Middelburg 1050
Tel. 0132/26435

Tel. Auckland House: 011/403-4319
Fax: " " 011/403-1485

SACC - Kimberley
Fax: 0027-531-711148

Ecumenical Advice Bureau
Office of Dr. Lorenz W. and Dr. William Fisher
711 Elmer West, Auckland House, 412 Smith Street
2017 Bismarck
Tel. Dr. Wanda: 211403-2114
Dr. Fisher: 211403-2114
Fax: 211403-2114

Metabolic Trust
Trust Fund To The Metabolic
The Trust and The Agency
Chaired by The Churches in A Time of Transition
Office: 711 Elmer West, Auckland House, 412 Smith Street
Bismarck 2017
Home: P.O. Box 2022 - Bismarck 2022
Tel: 211403-2114

Tel. Auckland House: 211403-2114
Fax: 211403-2114

SAC: Kimberley
Fax: 211403-2114

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ELEMENTARY POINTS ON THE UNFOLDING SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Elections

In April 1994 South Africa will have its first democratic election. This will be for a constitution making body which will draw up a new constitution for South Africa. There are about 21 million voters in South Africa, many of whom live in the rural areas. For too long rural people have been marginalised and have not had their needs around land met. One way for them to be heard is to draw up a list of demands which they are able to put into the public arena on the eve of elections.

The convention for a democratic South Africa (CODESA) agrees to a system of proportional representation. In this system a vote will be cast for a party (of choice). The party will mandate a candidate to parliament. The party that gained the majority national vote will hold most seats and be the governing group in the parliament.

The two ballot paper system came after a meeting between PAC and IFP. This process of voting is difficult because the majority of people were taught one ballot paper system. It means one person votes twice: regional vote and national vote.

Land

The land acts and group areas act were scrapped in 1991 but inequalities in land ownership and land rights remain almost unchanged. The legacy of apartheid will continue unless there is meaningful land reform. For this to happen, rural people with land problems must make their voices heard.

Some Facts and Figures

- More than 22 % of the total South African population live on farms.
- Illiteracy rates are at least 55 % according to conservative government estimates.
- 70 % of African women live in rural areas or bantustans.
- Some 59 % of rural households are headed by women.
- 386 000 km² of South Africa is arid or semi-arid with limited agricultural capacity.

The Homelands

- The homelands occupy 70 000 km² of these arid and semi-arid lands.
- 15 million black people live in the homelands.
- More than 55 % of households in the homelands are on an average one hectare of land. Production is below subsistence level.
- 30 % of families in the homelands are homeless.

...

White Commercial Rural Areas

- There are about 60 000 family units in the white commercial rural area of South Africa.
- The average farm size in white commercial rural South Africa is about 2 500 hectares.
- More than 1 million labour tenants work and live in white rural areas.
- At least 1,4 million farm workers are employed on farms.

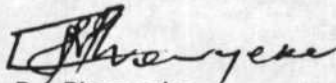
Forced Removals

- The land acts of 1913, 1927 and 1936 were the main instruments of dispossession.
- About 475 000 people were removed from black treehold areas (black spots) between 1960 and 1983.

In the Northern Cape only 10 communities were forcibly removed from their land during 1963 - 1983. These are the communities which suffered forced removals: Khosis, Majeng, Kono, Schmidtdrift, Dithakwaneng, Bojelakgomo, Leopeng, Bendell, Metsi Montsi and Metsimatale. All communities forcibly removed in South Africa have partners in Germany and other countries but communities mentioned above have no partners. We have seen communities with partners in South Africa going back to their land, namely: Bakwena and Barohong Ba Ga Modibuwa.

I, therefore, appeal to our Brothers and Sisters to help communities in the Northern Cape because sooner or later they will restore their land. Projects of bricklaying can be established, soup kitchens to relieve hunger, pre-schools and schools will be their priority number one. Also medical facilities will be needed.

Yours in His Service,



Rev. J. R. Phenyeka

SUNDAY TIMES, July 3 1994

FAX to: REV FRIEDERIKE SCHULZE
Of: ELROP
Date: 4.07.1994
Your fax no.: 0531-71148
Pages including this: TWO
From: REV. JACOB PHENYENI
Department: S.A.C.C. JUSTICE SOCIA

0531 711094
JUL 04 '94 14:08 N.C.C.C KIMBERLEY

ANCESTRAL LAND ... George Mokgoro shows where the Batlhaping clan once lived in Schmidtsdrift, outside Kimberley, before being removed by the SADF 26 years ago to make way for an army

Hallelujah! We ARE going home!

Words: JACOB DLAMINI

Picture: JOHN CHRISTOPHER

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In 1968, he was among an estimated 1 000 families forcibly moved by the army from Schmidtsdrift, 70km outside Kimberley, to a barren patch of land near Kuruman. Gesturing rapidly, Mr Mok-

goro, 60, said: "This is our ancestral land and we always believed that we would return triumphantly some day."

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The meeting agreed also to establish a committee, chaired by the Northern Cape premier Manne Diplo, to look at the relocation of the base and the practical problems associated with it. It was hailed by Mrs Kate

Owen, lawyer for the Batlhaping, as a "major breakthrough. There is more hope than ever before that the land will eventually be returned to its original owners."

Mr Mokgoro, chairman of the Board of Trustees for the clan, said: "This has been a long and bitter struggle which saw some members of the community serving lengthy prison terms but this agreement has instilled a new, positive hope for the Batlhaping

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Mr Mokgoro said: "We regard the San people as nothing but invaders. They must return to Namibia, the country of their birth, because their presence here is causing a lot of resentment. This is causing a lot of resentment."

Diamond Fields Advertiser Extra

Monday June 27 1994

Diamond Fields Advertiser

By Melanie-Ann Feris

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'The Schmidtsdrift community has been engaged in a struggle with the National Party government for a long time. It was a long and bitter struggle which saw some members of the community, including myself, being thrown into prison,' Mr Mokgoro said.

No date has yet been set for the actual return of the land. This will depend on the outcome of a meeting between the Premier of the Northern Cape and all the relevant parties involved.

It is believed that all the land being claimed by

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The area that they are claiming back originally consisted of the following reserves — Bavianskrantz (Nos 1 and 2), Boomplaatz (No 3), Schmidtsdrift proper (No 4), Plaatsdrift (No 5), and Sehunelo (No 6).

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Here the people were forced to 'suffer under the tyrannical rule of Bophuthatswana'.

According to Mr Mokgoro the appalling conditions the people were forced to live under has worsened.

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SANDF to give back Schmidtsdrift

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25 June 1993

Memorandum to the multi-party negotiators

From rural communities seeking restoration of their land

We, the representatives of rural communities, who have borne the brunt of the apartheid land policies, demand our right to the land.

Back to our land! Land for the landless!

We demand that the land of those who were forcibly removed by the apartheid government be returned immediately. This is not a demand for land reform it is simply a demand for restoration of the undoing of one of the worst wrongs of apartheid, for a levelling of the playing field. We demand that we are allowed to return to the graves of our ancestors, as our traditions call us to do. No other land can be compensation for what we lost.

We demand that the millions of our people who were left landless through the Land Acts and the economic ravages of apartheid be real across the land. Apartheid has left most of our people without land - in the homelands, on the white farms, as tenants and labour tenants. It is not enough to say that they can buy land - apartheid has impoverished people, and we need to be given assistance as the white farmers have been assisted for so many decades.

We need additional land. Our communities are growing. Even the few who were lucky enough to hang onto a piece of land, find that they cannot survive any more and that plots are growing smaller. A new South Africa will not be truly free, unless people are able to purchase additional land. We demand that the services of the Land Bank, the marketing boards, the co-operatives and all the institutions are reshaped to meet the needs of all South Africa's people, not only a small minority.

Farm workers and labour tenants must have their rights

Farm workers have a right to security of tenure, whether through ownership or legislative recognition of their rights on the land which they now occupy, and on which they work. Provision must be made for farm workers to have access to the farming land on the farms on which they now work.

In the case of abandoned farms or absentee farmers, farm workers have the right to remain and work these farms, and receive support to do this. One farm, one farmer! No farmer should be allowed to have more than one farm.

Farm workers demand a right to be recognised as farmers themselves and to have the opportunity to own and work land in a land reform process. We are the ones who actually till the land, we tend the crops and herd the cattle. We are farmers!

Farm workers that have been evicted from farms they have been living on and working for generations should be given the opportunity to farm land of their own.

Many farm workers were members of communities that were forcibly removed in the past. Our right to reclaim land as part of those communities must be recognised. Women living on farms must have a right to all of the above.

Restoration of land a priority

We demand that the issues of restoration and land reform be addressed urgently. There can be no freedom without land. The multi-party forum needs to commit itself to restoration before a new constitution is drawn up. A land reform policy must be drawn up in consultation and involvement of effected communities and organisations. We call for a formation of a land forum in which these issues can be negotiated by the major role players.

We call for a moratorium on the sale of state land and unilateral restructuring

The De Klerk government must immediately stop all unilateral restructuring of land matters. We demand a moratorium on the sale of state land. We demand that the government stop setting up unrepresentative advisory structures to deal with land matters. We demand the immediate repeal of legislation allowing for the transfer of state land to the homelands. This legislation is being bulldozed through the tricameral parliament despite massive opposition from those effected.

We need a Land Claims Court! Away with ACLA!

The Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (ACLA) is slow, unrepresentative and toothless. In more than a year of operating, it has given back land to only four rural communities. We need a Land Claims Court which is representative of the people who live off the land. We need a court which can take decisions.

We need a speedy process. When we were removed no one came to us to negotiate the terms in lengthy legal processes, why can't the process be reversed just as speedily?

The government claims it has no money for land distribution, where did it get the money for forced removals?

Reoccupation is the alternative

The rural people of our land are known for their patience. However, our patience is not endless, if the negotiators do not address at least the minimum demand of restoration urgently, the only course of action left to our communities is to return to our land. Let them remove us again: we would rather die on our land, than to live away from it! The graves of our ancestors are our title deeds, and we will return.

MAYIBUYE!

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Tel: (01) 403 4319
Fax: (011) 403-1485

*"From Egypt To The Wilderness,
The Ecstasy and The Agony"
Challenge To The Churches In A Time Of
Transition*

Home
P O Box 2932
MIDDELBURG 1050
Tel: (0132) 26435

17.4.1993

TVL REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Chairman	Rev. D. Phasha
Deputy	Mr. A. Monna-kgotla
Secretary	Mr. M. Matlala
Deputy	Mr. P. Mokwala
Treasurer	Mrs. F. Diale
Additional Members	Mr. K. Ramakoka
	Mr. G. Ntshoe
	Mr. B. Mashigo

AIMS OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

- To struggle for land to be restored by co-ordinating nationally.
1. Build solidarity among communities.
 2. To share experiences.
 3. To develop common strategies.
 4. To pressurise the Government to change policies.
 5. To build support for land struggle.

FUNCTION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

1. To promote co-ordination.
2. To speed up the process of reporting back.
3. To assist communities to return to original land.
4. Planning workshops.
5. To be accountable to the communities represented.
6. To visit communities having problems.
7. To ensure that decisions taken regionally and nationally be implemented.
8. To release press statements after consultation with the forum.
9. Making recommendations for decisions.
10. People must dig into their pockets for things to run efficiently.

TRAVEL COSTS

1. Communities must contribute to make the region function efficiently.
2. TRAC will contribute undisclosed amount.
3. Problems within certain communities must not affect the duties of the regional committee.
4. All 20 Transvaal communities will be represented by the committee.

BOTSHABELO TRUST

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7th Floor
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Fax: (011) 403-1485

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TRANSVAAL COMMUNITIES

1. Mogopa
2. Barolong
3. Gnedgevonder
4. Doornkop (Ventersdorp)
5. Doornkop (Middelburg)
6. Magokgoane
7. Mampuru
8. Werverdiend
9. Driefontein
10. Elandskraal (Marble Hall)
11. Daggaskraal
12. Drankensberg Farmers
13. Bakubung
14. Botshabelo (Middelburg)
15. Botshabelo (Batlough)
16. Kwa-Ngema (Piet Retief)
17. Masha
18. Mashabela
19. Baphiring
20. Ba-phalane
21. Badinkwanyane (Lydenburg)
22. Ga-Moletele
23. Ramokoka
24. Matlwang
25. Farm Labour Tenants

OTHNIEL O. PHASHA (REV)
CHAIRMAN

The Transvaal Land Restoration Committee (TLRC)

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Where is the new South Africa?

Rural communities are making their voices heard, for the first time. Their need to regain their land from which they were forcibly removed is what prompted them to present their demands to the political parties who are deciding the future of our country.

The right to demonstrate

The majority of South Africans have been denied the right to demonstrate for a very long time. Multi-party negotiations have begun and we have been promised that a new South Africa is on its way.

Despite all these promises, the right to demonstrate is still being denied to black people in this country. This is shown by the decision of the Kempton Park City Council and the South African Police to ban the demonstration of the landless people today. The reason they gave is that the right wing is also holding a demonstration and that they would be a threat. Instead of stopping the right wing who have a history of armed mobilisation and violent activity, they choose to prevent peaceful and unarmed people from expressing themselves.

We are all for the prevention of violence and death, but surely the people who are armed and causing the violence should be the ones who are refused permission to demonstrate.

The role of the police should not be to stop us from demonstrating, but to protect our right and to ensure that the demonstration is peaceful. Surely the police should have known that by allowing the right wing to demonstrate at the World Trade Centre, they would endangering the lives not only of other demonstrators but also of the negotiators.

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL LAND COMMITTEE

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Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

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030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

Mrs. Mittah Seperepere, MP
P.O.Box 15
Cape Town 8000
Republic of South Africa

10 September 1996

Dear Mrs. Seperere,

greetings from Berlin and many thanks for your letter dated 18 July.
I beg your pardon for the delayed response. Last month, I was often out of the office, and after coming back files had piled up.

We don't cooperate with Rev. Phenyeke, anymore.
Three years ago he submitted a project proposal for his organisation ELRDP that included plans for Majeng. He added also various letters of recommendation.

We donated some money for which we got a letter of thanks by some members of the Majeng community, and in the end an unproved financial statement by Rev. Phenyeke. But since the project proposal was huge, and we were not in the position to provide the money needed, Rev. Phenyeke stopped his links to us.

I do not know what you have heard about Gossner Mission. We are no donor agency but a little church organisation that tries to arise political awareness and social commitment among Christians and human beings at all. We have been part of the broad Anti-Apartheid and Solidarity Movement in the former German Democratic Republic, and now in the united Germany.

At present we are reconstructing our work due to financial constraints. What we always do is to interlink socially committed people from Southern and Northern countries. In this regard we cooperate with Church Councils, Churches and NGO's in Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. One way to interlink people is to collect money for certain activities of the partner. Presently we collect i.a. money for GFSA, the Gun free South Africa campaign. It takes however some time before we get a certain amount to provide for them.

I went through the Majeng Resettlement and Development Program that is very interesting and comprehensive, and supposed to be implemented and financed by the government, maybe in cooperation either with the government of Germany or with the EU. I propose therefore to contact the German Embassy in Pretoria, as well.

To discuss any contribution from our side we would like to have a more specific plan what you expect from us, a little church organisation that works in the above described manner.

I will be in Zimbabwe and Zambia until the end of November.

I wonder whether there would be the chance to meet there or in South Africa.
You can contact me in Zimbabwe under: ERTC, Development Education Program,
P.O. Box H 133, Hatfield, Harare, Fax: 00263-4-573073 (until 5 October)
or in Zambia under: Gossner Mission Liaison Office, P.O.Box 50162 Lusaka,
Fax/ph.: 0026-01-261580.

With best regards,
Sincerely yours,

Friederike Schulze

PARLEMENT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

TEL: (021) 403-2911

FAX 021 403 2073

Verw. Nr.



NASIONALE VERGADERING

POSBUS 15

KAAPSTAD

8000

Tele: 0531-8614920 (H Hely)

Fax 053 530582 (O)

5 Butler Road.

Kimberley 8301

18 July, 1996

Mrs Friederike Schulze,
Gossner Mission
Fennstraße 31
D. 12439 Berlin

Re Ecumenical Land Restoration
and Development Project.

Dear Mrs Schulze,

I would like to start by introducing myself. My name is Lutthal Joseph. I'm a member of Parliament but essentially a member of the Moring Community, a Community which is at the present time fighting to get its land back as we are victims of forced removal.

At the moment I'm visiting your Country. I'm in Hamburg for 2 days with other five (5) members of Parliament. I find it difficult to phone you. It is also a problem to write you because two months (2) ago we wrote you a letter using the same

abovementioned address but the letter was refused, — undelivered

We wanted to inform you that we are having very serious problems with Rev Jacob Phenyake, who volunteered to assist our community and other Communities in the same situation. Instead of helping us he has caused disunity and conflict in our community. He has never cooperated with the colleague he identified as our representative in ~~our~~ his Committee, we therefore suggest that you deal directly with the Maging Community.

I'm the chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Community. Our relocation case is at an advanced stage. We are likely to get our land back before the end of the year, so we really need assistance from friends like you.

Kindly find herein enclosed or under separate cover a document on the resettlement and development of Maging. If you could respond I'll give you more information about Rev Phenyake and the progress on relocation of the Maging Community.

For the hour I'm at home in Kimberley until 12th August, 96 when I'll be in Cape Town. I hope this letter will reach you as I'm very keen to establish direct contact with you. I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

I remain
Yours sincerely Mitali Seperepere

MAJENG

RESETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

DATE: 01 JUNE 1995

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1. Historical Perspective

Few parts of rural South Africa have been more dramatically changed by agricultural development over the past half a century than the Harts Valley in the Northern Cape. The region has witnessed the growth of the largest single irrigation scheme in Southern Africa. Since the development of large scale irrigation generally requires the coordination of huge capital investment, a large labour force, and the reorganisation of land allocation and usage, the only way to bring about the necessary degree of rural transformation has been through the successful combination of heavy capital investment and direct state intervention. Unfortunately the benefit of all this was earmarked strictly for the White colonialist settlers at the time to the exclusion of the rightful African owners.

Majeng is a pedicle of land sandwiched between the Harts and the Vaal rivers and lies between the two towns of Warrenton in the East and Barkly West in the West. In diameter the area measures just over 100 kilometres in length and 56 kilometres in breadth.

Written accounts about this area date back to 1850 indicating clearly that Majeng (proper) is far greater than as stated above. Unfortunately under the Restitution of Land Act of 1994 our law will only entertain claims pertaining to land forcibly taken away from its rightful owners from 1913 onwards.

Rainfall is seasonal ranging from between 300 and 500 millimetres per annum and falls mainly in the summer months of November and March. The limestone structure of the Ghaap escarpment retains a reasonably high water table through the prolonged dry seasons which releases water from springs in the sides of the escarpment.

Thus, the digging of wells has always been the most effective way of obtaining a constant water supply for both man and animal in the area. Economic activity in the past revolved around pastoral farming (sheep and cattle herding) as well as agriculture. The former white South African government had also by the late 1950's introduced a modern and comprehensive irrigation scheme in this part of the Harts Valley so that by 1968 the area's ^{black} farming community was already successfully competing on the local co-operative markets with its white counterparts. By that same year they produced the best crop in pea-nuts and wheat. This did not go down very well with both their rivals and the government of the day. The fat was now on the fire.

The ecology and geography of the region have thus provided the context for a long-drawn out conflict between settler and African agriculturists over

access to land, labour and water. Once plans for large scale irrigation were reintroduced to the region and these were linked to the fortunes of colonial settler agriculture, the struggle for access to land and water intensified, especially since the irrigation schemes put forward were inextricably bound up with settler accumulation and African dispossession.

The year 1968 saw the start of the woes of the Majeng community. The government of the day gave a directive to stop all farming activities as the community was going to be removed from the land and relocated elsewhere in the former Bophutatswana.

Thus started the spate of forced removals to a desolate and uninhabitable place. A great number of people and animals died due to starvation and inclement weather conditions. Matters worsened to such an extent that in 1982 the people were once more relocated to another location

within the Bophutatswana area. The community is presently settled at Kgomotso (Comfort Hill) . Here again there was not enough grazing and more stock losses have been suffered by the community. Water supply is a problem, the adjacent towns are quite far as are places of employment. Communication lines like telephones are not easily accessible. These unending hardships have intensified the community's desire and determination to reclaim their land and resettle there. This desire they never relinquished after having been forced out of Majeng. The numerous representations they made to the former government despite their futility bear witness to this.

A new ray of hope was brought by the 1994 first democratic elections held in South Africa. The new government has pledged and committed itself to ensuring that the land that was forcibly taken from its rightful owners is returned. Legislation to that effect is already in place and all affected parties have been invited to lodge their claims.

2. Process of Relocation

At a meeting held by the community at Kgomotso on 27 May 1995 a careful and thorough need analysis was done and the following decisions made:

- 2.1 The services of a geologist or soil engineer will be sought to ensure that the right type of land is used for the right purpose, e.g., land suitable for agriculture should not be used for sports fields.**

Prospecting for minerals will also be done.

- 2.2 Ensuring that before resettling at Majeng the government has put in place the basic infrastructure (sewerage pipes, electricity, tarred roads , etc.).**
- 2.3 The services of a town planner will be sought for the layout of the township.**
- 2.4 The erection of all dwellings will have to conform to the regulations of town dwellings as will be stipulated by the bye-laws of the local government that will be in force then.**
- 2.5 Several sub-committees have been instituted to plan for the various needs of the community such as housing, health and education, roads and traffic, etc.**
- 2.6 Aspiring entrepreneurs (agriculturists included) will have to be sent on tours in order for them to learn and assimilate new knowledge regarding commerce and industry in general.**
- 2.7 One member from the community would be identified to go for training in order to come back and train local business people.**

3. The Community's Needs

In order to enhance the quality of life of the community after resettlement the following needs would be regarded as basic and of primary importance:

- 3.1 Housing and shelter**
- 3.2 Water**
- 3.3 Sewerage and storm water drainage**
- 3.4 Electricity**

3.5 Communication

3.6 Health and Education

3.7 Commerce and Industry (including farming and agriculture)

Coupled with these basic needs are those needs that emanate from the development process itself. The basic objective of the re-development in the area should be to:

- (a) increase the availability and distribution of necessities
- (b) raise the living standards of the individual
- (c) expand the range of economic and social choice

The discussion below briefly looks at these extra requirements.

3.1.1 Administrative

One of the very important points to come out of the needs analysis above is that of an office facility situated in one of the adjacent towns like Warrenton for instance. This establishment would assist greatly in that no suitable place for meetings and workshops is available in Kgomotso. Communication lines are virtually non-existent. It is envisaged that the office will be manned by the person who will be liaising with the government and other parties on behalf of the community. The same person will be co-ordinating the activities of the sub-committees. As already stated that towns lie far from Kgomotso transport will also be problem.

For the office to run efficiently and effectively basic necessities such as a telephone, facsimile machine, medium size personal computer and printer, flip chart stand, photocopier, television set and video and furniture, would be a prerequisite.

3.1.2 Services

3.1.2.1 Water:

Majeng is situated about 7 kilometres from the Harts River now dammed at Spitzkop. Borehole water also abounds. The water from the dam will need purification works in order to make it available for human consumption; the borehole water can then be used for

animals and other needs such as gardening, etc. This would help keep costs as low as possible.

3.1.2.2 Sewerage:

Raw sewerage treatment plants will have to be installed as a prerequisite to resettlement not overlooking the fact that no harm should be caused to the environment.

3.1.3 Electricity

The main supplier of this commodity in South Africa is the Electricity Supply Commission(ESCOM). This supplier will be commissioned by the government to install electricity in the area. According to the RDP this is one of the basic necessities to ensure a better life for all in the new South Africa. To realise this consumers will be encouraged to opt for the prepaid metre (coupons) system as this measure would entail a lesser workload of collecting the monthly charges and redepositing these with the supplier.

3.1.4 Communication

In order to connect the area with the outside world telephones would become a necessity. While affordability will be the deciding factor public phones utilizing the solar system will have to be considered seriously, especially from the initial stages. Radio and television installations will be dependent upon the installation of electricity.

3.1.5 Transportation

Road transport is the most important and the most dominant. The old dirt roads leading from Majeng to adjacent towns and villages have recently been tarred, with the only exception being that to Barkly West.

This will definitely be a boon as it would mean easy and speedy access to adjacent towns and markets in the future.

Therefore only the roads inside the township will need tarring.

The tarring of roads will bring with it great savings in relation to the wear and tear on the motor vehicles.

3.1.6 Education

Both pre-school and primary school facilities will be of the highest priority; the high school facility will probably be considered in the next phase of development.

Qualified teachers have already been identified.

Great emphasis will have to be placed on adult basic development. It is really disconcerting to learn from surveys that 80 % of the black population in the country cannot read beyond Standard Five. This program will start off together with that of formal schooling and will address such matters as basic literacy, numearcy, computer literacy (Dos, Word Perfect and Lotus,etc.), as well as personal development for those already economically active.

The television and video sets mentioned above would thus come in handy here.

3.1.7 Health

As a first phase priority a day service clinic for out-patients manned by a qualified nursing sister will have to be in place together with the other basic needs; while larger hospital facilities will, in the meantime, be accessed through an ambulance service.

A medical practitioner from a neighbouring town could be contracted to provide services at the clinic on, say, one a week basis.

In the next phase depending on the self-sufficiency of the community other items such as civil defence (fire brigade, etc.) would be introduced.

3.1.8 Job Creation

Great emphasis and focus will be given to labour intensive projects and consideration will also be given to long-term self-sustainable industries that will facilitata economic empowerment of the community.

It is envisaged that a modestly large shopping complex will be built to house, i.a., an anchor tenant and other small businesses such as

bookshops, bank, cafe, post office, locksmith, furniture store, electrical appliances, record bar, etc.

On the industrial side all heavy industries such as building materials sales, wire and steel products manufacturing, brickmaking, etc. will be handled at a site set aside specifically for this purpose.

Another aspect of labour intensive projects comprise cultivation of crops.

Every aspiring agriculturist would be allocated a certain acreage of land from which he/she will be expected to undertake intensive crop cultivation. As far as the irrigation scheme is concerned the government will be asked to put in the necessary infrastructure and larger pieces of land will be allocated to those capable of engaging in commercial agriculture on a larger scale.

3.1.9 Social Security

The set-up structure should ensure that provision is made of adequate medical care, unemployment financial aid, pension for the aged and the infirm. While the funds come from the central government the local body should ensure that such benefits do reach those for whom they were intended.

to enjoy support and confidence Another essential service is that of policing. Essential as it may be this service must enjoy the support and confidence of the community as the officers must be seen to be custodians of peace, must be up-right and fair in their dealings with the community at large.

3.1.10 Economic Potential

Prospecting for minerals in the area has been done in the past by the De Beers Consolidated Mines although the outcome thereof is not known to the community.

The Minister of Land affairs has promised to repeat this exercise and give feedback to the community. Should there be minerals present in the area this would be another source of labour for the residents of Majeng; more so as secondary industries and the attendant service requirements would necessarily follow.

4 The Need For Establishment Of Office Facility

In addition to 3.1.1. above it must be mentioned that the members of the Majeng community, through sheer destitution and suffering, are scattered all over the province of the Northern Cape. This factor makes it practically impossible to communicate with all the people on a regular basis. Some work as far afield as Johannesburg and come home only in December. They always complain that they need a central place where they can always get information from.

Frequent meetings with the various government departments on land restitution and other matters as well as regular feedback meetings with the community is envisaged in the near future. Such a facility would facilitate co-ordination as well.

5. Conclusion

relocatioThe writer concedes that the development activity at Majeng must not be seen as meer relocation but as urbanisation.

Once this dream of regaining the land becomes a reality the hardships of the past could be forgotten. Poverty and despair could also become past tense and having instilled confidence and trust in the community about the government they could only help the government make the RDP a success. Majeng would then take its rightful place in the economic hub of the greater Harts Valley given all the necessary boost in the form of technical, adminisrative and financial assistance accorded their counterparts in the past in this region by the white governments.

aa

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Office Furninture	R17300-00	Reception; L-Shape desk computer; switchboard; filing cabinet; Typist chair; disc-bank; Printer; computersoftware & notice-board
	R7900-00	Coordinators; Executive Desk table, office chair, two (2) visitors chairs; double door filing cabinet.
	R13250-00	Project Officers; 2 x2 office desk; 2 x 2 Chairs; 8 x2 visitors chairs; four filing cabinets.
	R6500-00	Waiting area; 8 visitors chairs and display shelves.
	R11150-00	Conference Room; Big Table, 10 chairs; Flip Chart and and Notice board; Overhead projector.
4. Telephone and Fax Installations fees	R3000-00	Two separate lines with four telephone extensions
6. Photo-copier	R7500-00	

RUNNING COSTS

1. Office space and Rental	R2500x18	
2. Stationery	R1000	Stationery for office, spending fluctuate
3. Tele-Communi-cations rentals	R1400x18	Phone & Fax monthly rentals.
4. Office Space and Rental		

Publications	R8000-00	Quarterly publications of the Ecumenical and Restoration project to all communities;
. Petty Cash	R500x18	Emergency spending and catering
7. A.G.M.	R20 000-00	Travel for community reps. and other participants. Food and accomodation, Venue for meeting a other overheads
8. Education/Training	R7500	Skills-training workshops to empower communities in human resources; e.g. literacy, health, agricultural and other development programmes.
9. Evaluation	R8130	Internal & external evaluation of the process and summative/impact./ Indepandet consultation to evaluate. This encourages transparancy & accountability.
10. Travel & Subsistence	R10 000x18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Project officers to communities * Meetings to national events for Project officers * Meeting for community reps. * Meetings for coordinators * Subsistence for overnight accomodation & food. Travel could either be by public or private vehicles.

EMPLOMENT COST

SALARIES	R5700 x 18	Coordinator
	R4500 x 2 x 18	Project Coordinators
	R3500 x 18	Admin-Secretary
	R2200 x 18	Cleaner

GRAND TOTAL = R767330

EMPLOYMENT POLICY OF THE ELRDP

Office hours

Normal working hours are from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm Monday to Friday, with an hour break for lunch. Certain assignments may involve time outside working hours without additional remuneration.

Salary

Employees of the Association will be remunerated in accordance with the functions they perform, responsibilities, skills, accountability and ability to perform the function for which she/he is employed. Such remuneration will be determined by the Management Committee depending on the budgetary needs of the Association.

Notice

One calendar month's notice is required from any employee wishing to resign from his/her post. In the case of senior employees or heads of various units, three month's notice intention to resign is required taking into account the employment contract entered into between the parties.

Leave

All employees are entitled to a total of 15 working days per year. All applications for annual leave must be made on approved forms and submitted to the Management Committee /Co-ordinator within the following time constraints:

Less than ten day leave: 7 days in advance
10 days or more: 14 days in advance.

Sick Leave

Except with the consent of the Management Committee/Co-ordinator, sick leave will not be granted for a period of longer than 30 days on full pay during any 12 months period of service. If sick leave beyond the said period of 30 working days during any period of 12 months is granted then the Management Committee shall have the entire discretion to:

- a) the rate of pay, if any, the employee shall receive during the excess period;
- b) the extent to which such leave shall serve towards qualifying for annual leave.

Medical Aid

Membership of the ??? is compulsory for all employees unless:

- a) otherwise covered by another fund as a dependant.
- b) A special agreement is reached between the parties.

Redundancy

Should any member of the staff become redundant, she/he will be given two month's notice or pay in lieu of notice.

Martenity/Partenity Leave

- a) Martenity policy

The total time allowed for martenity leave will be two months leave, to be taken at the discretion of the employee either before or after the date of confinement.

- b) Partenity policy

Fathers of new born babies are entitled to two weeks leave, to be taken at the discretion of the employee.

Study leave

Study leave will be granted on the basis of two days for preparation plus the day of writing of the examination. The maximum amount of leave that will be granted for study leave in one year is ten working days. Applicants for study leave must organise their study in such a way as is acceptable to the Management/Co-ordinator.

Long-term study leave (more than one month) is only available if the Association has identified skills/knowledge to be acquired as necessary to the functioning the Association.

Staff loans

Advance of salary can be made in certain circumstances on the agreement of the Management Committee/Co-ordinator and the Management Committee. Such advances of salary may not exceed two months salary at any one time. The loans will be interest free if repaid within 12 months. It will be subject to commercial rates if it remains unpaid after twelve (12) months.

Discretion and confidentiality

The Association shall be entitled to expect from its employees that they do not spread information about its internal working and finances. Any conduct of any employee seen to breach its code of confidentiality shall be a serious offence and the Management Committee shall be entitled to take corrective measures it deems necessary and appropriate to protect the image of the Association.

Time and Material

The Association shall be entitled to expect from all employees that the time and attention for the work hours specified in the contract will be devoted to the concern of the Association in the ways specified in the job description. All materials produced by employees of the Association files, papers, research documents, publications, audio-visual material shall belong to the Association unless consent otherwise.

All employees shall conform to the principle of punctuality and uphold expected standards of performance, evaluation procedures and function in a manner that promote the best interest of the organisation. Non adherence shall involve the disciplinary procedures of the Association.

ECUMENICAL LAND AND RESTORATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. ELRDP

C O N T E N T S

1. Mission Statement
2. Background
3. Common Charecteristics
4. Specific Problems
5. Project location
6. socio-economic Prospects
7. Aims and Objectives
8. Stages of the Process
9. Staff Recruitment
10. Major Expenses
11. Funding History
12. Contacts: Funding Recommendation
13. Internal Fund Raising and Viability

PROJECT MOTIVATION FOR ELRDP

1. MISSION STATEMENT

The Association for Northern Cape Rural Advancement (ELRDP) is committed to a goal of social justice through a conscious program of relief, intervention, solidarity and development for rural and farm communities in the Northern Cape. The program has as its basic tenets community involvement, broad consultation with relevant/sympathetic institutions and democratic decision-making.

2. BACKGROUND

The idea to set up a service organisation around land and land development issues for rural communities in the Northern Cape has been a subject of very intensive discussion especially for the past twelve months. Long before these discussions however, different communities in the Northern Cape, like many other communities in the country, were engaged in struggles around a number of issues, e.g. lack of water for both human and animal consumption, grazing for livestock, crop-farming even on a small scale, drought related problems, land restoration, extension of land rights, demand for more land and many such problems.

Besides rural communities, there are farm communities who have, until recently, experienced an extremely harsh life outside the ambit of legal protection.

Comparatively, the rural communities have been slightly better than farm communities. Most of these rural communities were able to establish contact with service organisations such as the Black Sash and later the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Johannesburg) Surplus People's Project (Cape Town) the National Land committee. The South African Council of Churches' relief agencies, to name but a few. They have also been exposed to a lot of thinking as conducted by different political organisations, most notably the United Democratic Front (UDF) and later the African National Congress.

Through the active support of the above service and political organisations, some organisations were able to resist forced removals way back in the 1980's, e.g. Huhudi (Vryburg), Valspan (Jan Kempdorp) etc.

For those whom assistance/intervention could not come their way in time a program of forced removal, dispossession and displacement by apartheid government was carried out with vigor.

On record eight communities are currently reeling from the effects of forced removals carried out between the late 1950's and end 1970's.

The harshness of displacement and dispossession of communities from their ancestral places in the Northern Cape took the format described below:

(i) Gatlhose/Khosi

The Batswana community's stay there dates back to the 1800's until 1976/7 when they were forcibly removed and dispersed into four different villages about 200kms from their place into Bophuthatswana. The four villages are: Bendell, deerham, Loopeng and pepsi. These are known for their uninhabitable conditions for both man and animal.

The Coloured community joined Botswana during the last century also. During 1978 the SADF occupied an area which included the coloured community of Khosis (Khosis is a corruption of Gatlhose). Later, i.e. around 1990 the SADF started threatening removal of coloured community. In 1992 some of the families were actually removed. Others are still engaged in resistance against removal.

(ii) Bojelakgomo

The community stayed cheek by jowl with the above two communities until late 1950/ early 1960's when they were also removed. They were removed to an area called Laxey + 200kms in Bophuthatswana.

(iii) Schmidtsdrift

This community stayed in what was called a Native reserve for years and were removed during late 1960's to make way for an SADF camp. They were dispersed into Wyks in Bophutatswana, + 350 kms away from their original place. A significant portion of this community moved to Kimberley in preference to Bophuthatswana.

(iv) Dithakwaneng

In 1973, after much wrangling between the SA government and this community, the government unilaterally moved them to an area called Deerwaard, which later came to fall within Bophuthatswana. Some of the families chose to stay in Vryburg to avoid being classified as Bophuthatswana residents.

(v) Majeng

The first removal happened around mid-1970's when this community was moved to Vaalboshhoek and later again moved to Thomson's farm. This area later came to be known as Kgomotso (meaning consolation) within Bophuthatswana bantustan. To this community, this place is far from being of any consolation. At the moment the community is spread far and wide into different areas in the Taung district.

(vi) Skeifontein/Metsi-matale

These two lived as neighbouring communities for years until round about 1964 when they were also moved to Bophuthatswana. Some members are coloured whilst others are Setswanaspeaking.

(vii) Kono

The Kono community stayed at their ancestral place until 1959 when the SA government decided to dispossess and displace them.

They were then resettled at Metsimantsi (meaning abundant water). One outstanding characteristic of this place is its lack of water within Bophuthatswana.

3. COMMON CHARACTERISTICS

A set of commonalities about these removed communities are very clear, namely:

All these communities were original inhabitants of areas they were removed from.

It is very clear that when they were removed, the intention was to increase population in Bophuthatswana in order to justify the bantustan concept.

Places from which communities were removed are known for their resourcefulness in water, grazing land, soil fertility with agricultural practices such as crop-farming and animal husbandry quite feasible.

When communities were removed, their erstwhile areas were apportioned into farms for white occupation, which proved lucrative for these farmers throughout the years.

The process of displacement had little sensitivity to kinship and communal practices of communities. Chieftainship was undermined, stability was disrupted and the general prosperity of communities was destroyed.

Areas to which they were taken are notorious for their limitations in terms of water, crop and grazing land and general soil workability.

Resources such as health clinics, schools, transport were given very little consideration thus impressing it that the program had the intention to dehumanise and arrest both physical and psychological growth.

Development in any conceivable way, was never taken up and this is evidenced by the level of poverty and unemployment.

They were pushed to remote areas and any proximity to urban/developed areas was discouraged.

4. SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

Based on the background above and operating within the broad principles of the mission statement, the project seeks to address the following problems.

(i) Land Restoration

All the nine communities referred to above wish to have their pieces of land restored to them. They have all made written submissions to the governments Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (ACLA) claiming back their land. Coupled with this is a need for communities to collect evidence necessary to strengthen their claim. They have engaged in activities such as;

- * meetings to explore ways of returning to their land.
- * meetings with present occupants (white farmers) to discuss options for both parties.
- * attend workshops/seminars with other victimised communities to share experiences and build solidarity amongst themselves.

(ii) Restoration of Land Rights.

(iii) Additional Land.

(iv) Development

- Agricultural Practices

Central to this training will be:

- * Improving agricultural production to ensure better use of land resources.
- * Providing technical support skills to vegetable ploughing and other agricultural practices.
- * Investigate the feasibility of the usage of small machine and other applied technology to ensure productivity.

Environmental Issues

All methods/practices of land use will be eco-sensitive to ensure environment friendly activities. Possibilities, with the assistance of research experts will endeavour to create a social forestry and promote eco-tourism. Acknowledgement that this will be a long - term process, experts who are committed to assist in the restoration process on a voluntary basis, could be commissioned to advice the communities.

Housing

While not urbanising the rural areas, a process of restoring previously displaced communities, will have to take into account, the provision of housing to the communities. Such project, will on a small scale contribute to the creation of jobs in their rural areas.

Education

A comprehensive strategy will be aimed at contributing to the overall development of these communities. A priority will have to be given to the provision of formal and informal education to the various sectors of the communities.

This will contribute to the comprehension of advanced agricultural practices which will enhance the potential of the physical and socio - economic conditions of the rural areas. Given the demographic realities in the rural areas the provision of skill - related education will be critical to women in particular and the elderly in general.

Health

Due to the lack of / access to health facilities in the rural/farming communities, a training programme for rural community workers need to be designed in conjunction with other established health organisation. Rural communities are susceptible to poverty - related diseases due to lack of trained health advisers.

← (v). Farm communities.

← (vi). Labour tenants.

5. PROJECT LOCATION

Flowing from broad consultation with affected communities a decision was taken to have the project located in KIMBERLEY. The reason for choosing KIMBERLEY was because of great concentration of these communities in and around this area. At the moment, office space is available, but the acquisition thereof hinges on availability of funds.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Given the socio - economic constraints of the Northern Cape especially as demarcated under the new constitution itself i.e. its rural nature and gross under - development, communities are at this stage not able to initiate support and sustain the intended project on their own. It thus becomes necessary for outside funding and other material assistance to be channeled into the project.

Since the project is intended for development of the said communities, programmes will be designed to impart skills and improve the quality of life of communities, the ultimate objective of which will be empowerment resulting in peace and prosperity.

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 To assist communities which were forcibly removed from their lands in regaining same and where possible and acceptable advise on alternatives. Local community structures.
- 7.2 To engage these communities and other rural communities in a process of identification of development needs.

9. STAFF RECRUITMENT

This phase will focus on the recruitment of individuals drawn from the affected communities. A strong criterion will be used during the selection process, however there will be no prejudice against anyone. As stated above, preference will be given to those drawn from these communities, or with reliable track record of involvement in land struggle. Those selected will be sent to relevant institutions related to the type of work they will be involved in. Such training will centre around productive land use activities.

10 MAJOR EXPENSES (Refer to Section on Budget)

11. FUNDING HISTORY: None

12. CONTACT: FUNDING RECOMMENDATION

1. RYDF
2. SACC - Northern Cape
3. KIMBERLEY ADVICE CENTRE.

13. INTERNAL FUNDRAISING VIABILITY

- Proposal around same will be taken further as soon as project is set up.
- Payment by beneficiaries - it is contemplated that communities be encouraged to make some material contribution to the project.
- Financial contribution is not out of the question though ways to absorb the impact this will have on communities shall have to be seriously considered.
- Voluntary work by members from these communities during campaigns.

- 7.3 To build an institution with resources and capacity sufficient for the advancement of rural communities in the Northern Cape.
- 7.4 To support and where necessary initiate development projects to improve the quality of life of rural communities.
- 7.5 To nurture and encourage participation of rural women and other disadvantaged groups.
- 7.6 To network with individuals and other formations which espouse similar/related aspirations.
- 7.7 To initiate in consultation with communities campaigns around human rights for all and monitor, with a view to intervene, human rights abuses.

8. STAGES FOR ACHIEVING ABOVE

- 8.1 A need was identified through a survey (finalised) and findings concluded that a critical need for establishment of the project exist. Because of the nature of problems faced by these communities, the latter had formed committees to co-ordinate efforts to fight this problem. Naturally the level of understanding in the different communities is uneven. Should the project be set up successfully, attempts will be made to:
- assist in the initiation/formation of relevant community based committees to deal with the problem where no committee exist.
 - strengthen committees where these are already in place.
 - conduct workshops to assist communities in the identification of priority needs.
 - convene broad inter - community meetings/seminars/workshops to encourage solidarity amongst these communities.
 - assist in the launching of campaigns to take further other issues of importance.
 - build a strong network between regional communities and between these and other regions communities.
 - lobby and publicise struggles of these communities locally, regionally, nationally and internationally.
 - emphasise the importance of the communities' voice in the reformulation of land policy especially in view of the current political debates in the country.

8.2 Securing Funding:

Related and flowing from the survey process a critical stage will be to ensure that funding is extensively canvassed. Strong supporting motivation from various structures with a regional impact will have to be solicited to ensure that resources are procured and the objectives and vision of the project are attained. Further to this process a consolidated effort, jointly with organisations referred to above will be initiated urgently to mobilise resources in order to effect the land restoration program.

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Rücksiedlung von Dorfgemeinschaften in Northern Cape/Südafrika

Unter dem Apartheidssystem in Südafrika wurden etwa 3,5 Mio Menschen zwangsweise umgesiedelt, die Mehrzahl von ihnen in den Jahren 1960 bis 1983. Stadtteile wurde als weißes Gebiet erklärt, und die schwarze Bevölkerung mußte ihre Häuser verlassen. Dorfgemeinschaften mußten ihre Gebiete räumen, weil ihr Land weißen Farmen zugeschlagen oder von der Armee okkupiert wurde und die Bevölkerungszahl in den "Homelands" steigen sollte.

Zu diesen zwangsumgesiedelten Gemeinschaften gehören Dörfer in der nördlichen Kap-Region: Gathlose, Khosi, Bojelakgomo, Schmidtsdrift, Dithakwaneng, Majeng, Skeifontein, MetsiMatale, Kono. Ca. 20.000 Menschen, Kinder, Frauen, Männer, wurden gezwungen, sich in Bophutatswana anzusiedeln, in Gebieten ohne Wasser- und Gesundheitsversorgung, in einem "Homeland", in dem unter dem schwarzen Ministerpräsidenten Mangope jegliche politische Betätigung verboten war.

Erst nach dem Sturz von Mangope im März 1994 und der Auflösung der Homelands war für die Bevölkerung Bophutatswanas der Weg zur Teilnahme an der ersten demokratischen Wahlen vom 26.-29. April 1994 in Südafrika frei. Nach dem Wahlsieg des ANC (in der Provinz Nord-Kap hat der ANC knapp 50% der Stimmen bekommen) und der Bildung einer neuen Regierung unter Präsident Mandela wollen die Dorfgemeinschaften in ihre angestammten Gebiete zurückkehren.

Das Parlament hat per Gesetz die Einsetzung einer "Landrechtskommission" und eines "Landrechtsgerichts" beschlossen, bei denen zwangsumgesiedelte Gemeinschaften ihren Anspruch auf Rückkehr geltend machen können.

Gemeinschaften wie die aus Schmidtsdrift bei Kimberley, deren Land z.Z. noch von der Armee besetzt ist, werden schon bald zurückkehren können, andere müssen sich über die Landkommission bzw. das Landgericht mit den jetzigen Nutzern einigen. Alle neun erwähnten Gemeinschaften wollen zurückkehren.

Noch ist nicht geklärt, welche Rücksiedlungsprogramme die neue Regierung plant und finanzieren wird. Ohne Selbsthilfe und Eigeninitiative der Menschen geht freilich nichts, denn die neue Regierung steht vor so vielen und so schwierigen Problemen, daß sie auf Unterstützung von allen Seiten angewiesen ist.

In dieser Situation haben Kirchenvertreter und Vertreter der Dorfgemeinschaften in der Provinz Nord-Kap ein Ecumenical Land Restoration and Development Project (ELRDP - Ökumenisches Land-Wiedereinrichtungs- und Entwicklungsprojekt) gegründet. Diese Selbsthilfeorganisation unterstützt die Dorfgemeinschaften in rechtlichen und praktischen Fragen der Rückkehr, sie sucht gemeinsam mit den Betroffenen nach Lösungen, wenn die Rückkehr nicht möglich und den neuen Nutzern nicht zumutbar ist, sie berät die Gemeinschaften beim Wiederaufbau der Dörfer, bei der Durchführung landwirtschaftlicher Projekte, sie fördert die Beteiligung von Frauen an der dörflichen Entwicklung.

ELRDP hat uns um Mithilfe beim Aufbau ihrer Organisation und bei der Rück-siedlung der Dorfgemeinschaften gebeten. Die Gemeinschaften müssen nach ihrer Rückkehr praktisch neu anfangen: Der Transport muß organisiert, Häuser müssen gebaut, Schulen, Gemeindehäuser, Kirchen errichtet, die Wasser-versorgung garantiert, die Felder bestellt, die Produkte vermarktet werden. Die Menschen müssen ihre Verwaltung aufbauen und ihre eigenen Projekte realisieren.

Wir möchten die Dorfgemeinschaften und das ELRDP unterstützen, damit altes Unrecht beseitigt und neues Leben in Gemeinschaft gestaltet werden kann.

Gebraucht wird jeder Betrag. Wir wollen versuchen, mindestens 50.000,-- DM zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Friederike Schulze
Gossner Mission
Fennstr. 31
12 439 Berlin
Tel. 030-6317809, Fax: 030-6361198

Bankverbindung:
Postbank Berlin
BLZ 100 100 00
Konto-Nr. 520 50-100

EDG Kiel (Fil. Berlin)
BLZ 100 602 37
Konto 139 300

Kennwort: Südafrika

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Fennstraße 31
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030/6317809
Telefax

030/6361198

030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin
The General Secretary
Northern Cape Regional Council of Churches
P.O.Box 1553
Kimberley
8300
Rep. of South Africa

1st of Dezember 1994

Dear Sir,

RE Ecumenical Land Restoration and Development Project
Rev. Jacob Phenyeke

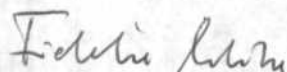
Gossner Mission has been asked by Rev. Jacob Phenyeke to provide funds for the above mentioned ELRDP. We are willing to assist ELRDP and those forcibly removed communities which are going to come back to their traditional land, and which ELRDP wants to serve.

We need however the recommendation of somebody knowing the work and performance of both Rev. Phenyeke and the ELRDP. We would be very grateful, if you could send us a short letter of recommendation.

We learned that there is another organisation working with those communities to be resettling, the Association for Northern Cape Rural Advancement (ANCRA) which is connected to the National Land Committee. How would you assess the both organisations and their relationship?

Gossner Mission is a church organisation which was involved in the Anti Apartheid struggle in Germany and is in solidarity with the free and new democratic South Africa. We are prepared to raise some funds among our fellow Christians and friends. In order to start the fundraising process we need that letter of recommendation as soon as possible. Our Fax Number is: (030) 636 1198.

With thanks and best regards



Friederike Schulze, Rev.
Solidarity Desk

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Fennstraße 31
D-12439 BerlinTelefon
030/631 7809
Telefax
030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

F A X - M E S S A G E

To: SACC - Kimberley

Attention: to whom it may concern

Fax Number: 0027-531-7111 48

From: Rev. Friederike Schmitz (Mrs.)

Date: 1st of Dec.

Number of Pages: 2
incl. this one

Message:

Please, further that message to whom
who can respond.

Thank you,

Friederike Schmitz

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1995/20/12

JACOBS KEURIS & PARTNERS* CC

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REG. NO. CK 90/18628/23

CIVIL STRUCTURAL GEOTECHNICAL AGRICULTURAL ELECTRICAL
MECHANICAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

TELEPHONE (0531) 33946/7

FACSIMILE (0531) 22497

PRETMAX BUILDING
4 SIDNEY STREET
PO BOX 182
KIMBERLEY 8300

FAX NO.: 0531-22497

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO : Rev. F. Schulze

FROM : JACOBS, KEURIS & PARTNERS

YOUR REF.: _____

OUR REF.: _____

FAX NO.: 0949 306 361198DATE : 1994.12.05NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW THIS PAGE : 2

SHOULD THERE BE PAGES MISSING PLEASE PHONE US AT (0531) 33946/7

MESSAGE / CONTENTS

Letter of comment

by the members of SACC, Kimberley

back acc.





PROTAX BUILDING
4 BLOOM STREET
PO BOX 182
KIMBERLEY 8300

JACOBS KEURIS & PARTNERS* CC

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

CIVIL STRUCTURAL GEOTECHNICAL AGRICULTURAL ELECTRICAL
MECHANICAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY
TELEPHONE (0531) 339481 FACSIMILE (0531) 339471

FAX NO. 0531-339471

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

JACOBS KEURIS & PARTNERS

OUR REF:

YOUR REF:

DATE: 15-11-99

FAX NO: 0531-339471

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Noordkaper

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Friday January 20 1995

Diamond Fields Advertiser

NOTICE

NOTICE in terms of Section 4(1)(b) of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act No 107 of 1978).

Notice is hereby given that Ecumenical Land Restoration and Development Project, address: P O Box 1533, Kimberley 8300 intends making application to the Director for an authority, under Section 4(1)(a) of the Act to collect contributions from the public for the following objects for the resettlement and restoration and consequently development of community who were forcibly removed from their ancestral places in the area of Northern Cape.

Any person or group of persons may within the period of 21 days immediately following the publication of this notice lodge with the Director, Private Bag X63, Pretoria, 0001, in writing, any objection which he or they may wish to make against the granting of such authority.

City of Kimberley
No 11/1995
TENDERS

South African Council of Churches

Northern Cape Branch

Tel.: (0531) 711094
Fax: (0531) 711148

P.O. Box 1533
KIMBERLEY
8300



1994.12.08

Dear Rev. Schulze

We refer to your fax dated 1st December 1994.

The SACC - Northern Cape Regional Council - is aware of the ELRDP and the honourable job it is doing for the removed communities. The church definitely recommends the ELRDP as an honest organisation that is definitely serving the dispossessed communities in an honest and dedicated spirit.

Thanks and God Bless.

VICE CHAIRPERSON : Rev. M. H. MAJOLA.

EXECUTIVE MEMBER : Rev. Sam Colane.

"Come Holy Spirit, Renew the Whole Creation"

South African Council of Churches

Executive Office

P.O. Box 1337
KIMBERLEY
8300

Tel: (0531) 711001
Fax: (0531) 711148



1994.12.08

Dear Rev. ...

We refer to your letter dated 12 December 1994.

The SACO - Northern Cape - is aware of the ELRD and the honourable ... The ELRD is an honest organization that is dedicated to serving the disadvantaged communities in an honest and dedicated spirit.

Thanks and God Bless.

M. J. ...

VICE CHAIRPERSON

Rev. ...

EXECUTIVE MEMBER

NORTHERN CAPE ADVICE CENTRE

OFFICE:

75 Barkly Road
KIMBERLEY 8301
Tel. (0531) 811746/814441
Fax. (0531) 25409

POSTAL:

P.O. Box 2180
KIMBERLEY
8300

OUR REF:

YOUR REF:

5 DECEMBER 1994

Dear Rev. Schultze

I as Executive Director of the Northern Cape Advice Centre have first hand information about Rev. Phenyke and the work he is doing in ELRDP.

They have a good reputation and standing in the communities they are serving. We definitely recommend Rev Phenyke and the ELRDP to your mission.

Yours sincerely

P.P. 
R.K. HENDERSON

Board of Trustees:

Adv. Mathlbedi B. Juris L.L.B. M.A. Fletcher B.A., L.L.B. R.K. Henderson B.Comm, L.L.B.
L. van Uingen B.sc. Eng (Mech) Elec Phillip Mmutle B.Comm (Unisa) D. Lekoma Rev. J. Standaar

NORTHERN CAPE ADVICE CENTRE

POSTAL

P.O. Box 2180
KIMBERLEY
8300

OFFICE

75 Barry Road
KIMBERLEY 8301
Tel. (0537) 812461/441
Fax. (0537) 25409

OUR REF
YOUR REF

1 DECEMBER 1994

Dear Rev. Schultze

I am Executive Director of the Northern Cape Advice Centre
have this hand information about the Phenyls and the work
he is doing in ELDP.

They have a good relation and working in the communities
They are serving. Sincerely
the ELDP to your mission.

Yours sincerely


R.K. HENDERSON

Kimberley Civic Association K.C.A.

Board of Executors Building
Third Floor
20 Stockdale Street
Kimberley
8301



P.O. Box 3063
Tel: 0531 - 33813
Fax: 0531 - 33812

06 November 1994

TO: The Rev. F. Schultze

FROM: Kimberley Civic Association

The Kimberley Civic Association (KCA) is an organisation based in Kimberley and serves the Kimberley society on civic matters. We hereby recommend the Rev. J.R. Phenyeka who has the full support of the forcibly removed communities.

The KCA is well informed about ELRDP and the honourable work this organisation does. the KCA is also aware about ANCRA which also addresses the plight of the dispossessed communities. However it has become known that ELRDP focuses especially on fund raising and the establishment of life supporting projects.

B. Marthas
Yours Sincerely

Kimberley Civic Association K.C.A.

P.O. Box 3069
Tel: 0531 - 33813
Fax: 0531 - 33812



Board of Executors Building
Third Floor
20 Stockdale Street
Kimberley
8301

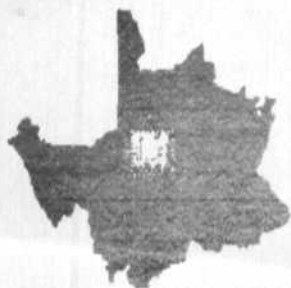
02 November 1994

TO: The Rev. V. Schmitz

FROM: Kimberley Civic Association

The Kimberley Civic Association (KCA) and serves the Kimberley community and serves the Kimberley community. We hereby recommend the Rev. V. Schmitz of the forcibly removed community. The KCA is well informed about the work this organization does. The KCA is also aware about ANGRA which also addresses the plight of the displaced communities. However it has become known that BIRP focuses especially on fund raising and the establishment of life supporting projects.

[Signature]
Yours sincerely



PROVINCE OF THE NORTHERN CAPE
PROVINSIE NOORD-KAAP

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND LAND REFORM
DEPARTEMENT VAN PLAASLIKE REGERING, BEHUISING EN LANDHERVORMING

Enquiries: B S MOFOKENG
Navrae:

Privaatsak X5005
Kimberley 8300

Private Bag X5005
Kimberley 8300

Reference:
Verwysing:

Tel (0531) 32711
Faks (0531) 814832

Tel (0531) 32711
Fax (0531) 814832

Date:
Datum: 23 JANUARY 1995

Mr Friederike Schulze
Gossner Mission
Fennstrabe 31
D-12439 Berlin
GERMANY

Dear Mr Schulze

ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

This letter serves to testify that the above-mentioned Project is known to the Government of the Province of Northern Cape.

Its stated objective in the process of the resettlement of Forcefully Removed Communities will assist the beneficiaries immensely. This government welcomes the benevolent efforts of such a project and will seek to enter into partnership with the ELRDP.

We recommend and greatly appreciate whatever assistance to victims of apartheid through the ELRDP.

Yours faithfully

O P DIKGETSI

MEC: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

PROVINCE OF THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINSIE NOORD-KAAP

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND LAND REFORM
DEPARTMENT VAN PLANSKEKE REGERING, BEHUISING EN LANDEERVOORMING



Engelstal: B 5 MOFOKENG
Nawse:
Reference:
Verwysing:
Date:
Datum: 23 JANUARY 1992

Private Bag X500
Kimberley 8300
Tel (0531) 32711
Fax (0531) 81483
Private Bag X500
Kimberley 8300
Tel (0531) 32711
Fax (0531) 81483

Mr Friederike Schulte
Gossner Mission
Pannstade 31
D-12439 Berlin
GERMANY
Dear Mr Schulte

ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION DEV TENT PROJECT

This letter serves to inform that the above project is known to the Government of the Province of Northern

the state of the project is of
Continued support is required
the Government of the Province of Northern
the ECUR

We recommend and greatly appreciate
through the ECUR

Yours faithfully

G. P. DIKGETSI
MEC: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

ECUMENICAL ADVICE BUREAU

OFFICES OF DR BEYERS NAUDÉ AND DR WOLFRAM KISTNER

7th Floor West Wing
Auckland House
185 Smit Street
2017 Braamfontein

Dr B Naudé: Tel (011) 403-4318/9
Dr W Kistner: Tel (011) 403-2083
Facsimile: (011) 403-1485

Frau
Friederike Schulze
Gossner Mission
Fennstr. 31
D-14239 BERLIN

*Per Fax am
17.8. nach Berlin
weitergefaxt.
H.*

Liebe Schwester Schulze,

12. August 1994

Herzlich danke ich Ihnen fuer Ihren Brief vom 4. August 1994 mit Ihrer Anfrage betr. die neugegruendete NGO 'The Ecumenical Land Restoration and Development Project'. Pastor Phenyeka war meines Wissens fruher Mitarbeiter des Suedafrikanischen Kirchenrates. Ob er jetzt noch vom Suedafrikanischen Kirchenrat angestellt ist, weiss ich nicht. Letzterer hat die Zahl seiner Mitarbeiter stark reduziert. Auch hat er die Zahl der Regionalkirchenraete von 22 auf 9 verringert. Mir ist nicht bekannt, ob auch Pastor Phenyeka von diesen Spar- und Umstrukturierungsmassnahmen betroffen ist.

Bei dem National Land Committee habe ich mich nach dem E.L.R.D.P. erkundigt. In diesem Komitee sind die verschiedenen regionalen Organisationen zusammengefasst, die sich um Rueckerstattung von Land bemuehen, das schwarzafrikanischen Gemeinschaften von der suedafrikanischen Regierung im Rahmen der Apartheidpolitik weggenommen wurde. Der fuer das Gebiet des fruheren Bophuthatswana und fuer die noerdliche Kapregion zustaeendige Mitarbeiter heisst Brendan Pearce. Er kennt das neu gegrueendete Komitee nicht. Herr Pearce sagte, dass das Land Committee sich um die Einrichtung einer Dienststelle in diesem Gebiet bemueht und auch Gelder dafuer sammelt. Er kennt Pastor Phenyeka. Am 26. August will Herr Pearce sich mit Vertretern der Gemeinschaften in Bophuthatswana treffen, die sich um Rueckgewinnung enteigneten Landes bemuehen. Ich nehme an, dass er danach genauere Auskunft ueber das ELRDP wird geben koennen. So moechte ich vorschlagen, dass Sie einen Brief an ihn richten und um naehere Auskunft bitten. Seine Anschrift lautet: Mr. Brendan Pearce, Land Rights and Advocacy Officer, National Land Committee, P.O. Box 16858, Tel. 011-403 3803, Fax: 011-339-6315.

Neue Gesetzgebung und die Bildung eines neuen Land Claims Court sind von den Behoerden in Aussicht gestellt worden. Das National Land Committee steht mit den Behoerden in Verbindung. Meines Wissen, sind die Einzelheiten der neuen Massnahmen noch nicht bekannt.

Der Suedafrikanische Kirchenrat befindet sich in einem schwierigen Umstrukturierungsprozess. Ich wuesste nicht, wer sich

ECUMENICAL ADVICE BUREAU

OFFICES OF DR BEYERS NAUDE AND DR WOLFRAM KISTNER

Dr B Naude: Tel (011) 403-43-83
 Dr W Kistner: Tel (011) 403-5083
 Facsimile (011) 403-1483

1st Floor West Wing
 Auckland House
 188 Smit Street
 2013 Broomfield

*For fax only
 19.8. nach Berlin
 bestmöglichst
 8.*

Frau
 Friederike Schulte
 Gossner Mission
 Kennzahl 21
 0-1433 Berlin

12. August 1994

Liebe Schwester Schulte,

Im Brief vom 4. August 1994 mit
 dem Sie die EMB (Ecumenical
 Mission) in der Schweiz war meine
 erste Begegnung. Ich habe mich
 sehr freuen dürfen, Sie zu
 kennen zu lernen. Ich hoffe,
 dass Sie sich in der Schweiz
 wohlfühlen und dass Sie
 viele gute Erfahrungen machen
 können.

Herzlich danke ich Ihnen für
 Ihre Anfrage nach der neuen
 Organisation und Entwicklung
 der EMB. Ich habe mich sehr
 freuen dürfen, Sie zu kennen
 zu lernen. Ich hoffe, dass Sie
 sich in der Schweiz wohlfühlen
 und dass Sie viele gute
 Erfahrungen machen können.

Bei der National Land Committee
 wurde ich als Mitglied
 ernannt. In diesem Komitee
 arbeite ich an der
 Entwicklung der EMB in der
 Schweiz. Ich hoffe, dass Sie
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August will Herr Pearce sich mit
 der EMB in der Schweiz
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Neue Gesetzgebung und die Bildung
 von den Behörden in Aussicht
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 und dass Sie viele gute
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Neue Gesetzgebung und die Bildung
 von den Behörden in Aussicht
 genommen. Ich hoffe, dass Sie
 sich in der Schweiz wohlfühlen
 und dass Sie viele gute
 Erfahrungen machen können.

Indes
 ...

im Suedafrikanischen Kirchenrat insbesondere mit der Landfrage befasst.

Der Botshabelo Trust arbeitet landesweit. Er hat den Auftrag, Gemeinschaften, die ihr Land besetzen, um ihren Rechtsanspruch geltend zu machen, in der schwierigen Anfangsphase zu helfen, soweit das ihm die zur Verfuegung stehenden Mittel erlauben. Fuer Rechtsbeistand ist er nicht zustaendig, da es dafuer andere Organisationen gibt. Abgesehen von Hilfestellung in der schwierigen Anfangsphase nach der Ruecksiedlung ist er nicht fuer Entwicklungsprojekte zustaendig. Die Hilfe, die er bisher Gmeinschaften hat geben koennen, geht auf eine einmalige Zuwendung verschiedener NGOs zurueck, die gebeten worden waren, der Mogopa-Gemeinschaft zu helfen. Diese Zuwendung war fuer den Kauf einer Farm fuer die Mogopa-Gmeinschaft und fuer zwei andere Gemeinschaften bestimmt. Die urspruengliche Zweckbestimmung wurde jedoch von den Geberorganisationen veraendert, nachdem die Regierung das Land, das gekauft werden sollte, enteignet hatte und die Mogopa Gemeinschaft ihr enteignetes Land wieder besetzt hatte. Die Mittel des Botshabelo Trust werden in absehbarer Zeit erschoeppt sein.

Nach meinem Eindruck ist fuer Sie das National Land Committee der Partner, den Sie am besten in diesen Fragen um Auskunft und um Rat bitten koennen.

Gruessen Sie bitte Ihre Mitarbeiter und Mitarbeiterinnen in der Gossner Mission.

Mit herzlichem Gruss
Ihr

Wolfgram Kistner

im Subsidiarischen Kirchenrat insbesondere mit der Landfrage
behaftet.

Der Botenbote Trut arbeitete landesweit. Er hat den Auftrag,
Gemeinschaften, die ihr Land besitzen, um ihren Rechtsanspruch
geltend zu machen, in der schwierigen Anfangsphase zu helfen,
soweit das ihm die zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel erlauben.
Für Rechtsbeistand ist er nicht verantwortlich, da es daher andere
Organisationen gibt. Abgesehen von Hilfestellung in der
schwierigen Anfangsphase nach der Konzeption ist er nicht
für Entwicklungsprojekte verantwortlich. Die in diesem
Gemeinschaften hat einen gewissen, geht nur eine einmalige
Zuwendung verschiedener NGOs aus, die gegeben worden waren,
der Mogopa-Gemeinschaft zu helfen. Diese Zuwendung war für den
Kauf einer Farm für die Mogopa-Gemeinschaft und für zwei andere
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und die Mogopa Gemeinschaft ihr enteignetes Land wieder besetzt
hatte. Die Mittel des Botenbotes Trut werden in erheblicher Zeit
erschöpft sein.

Nach meinem Eindruck ist für Sie das Land Committee der
Partner, den Sie am besten in diesen Fällen um Auskunft und Rat
bitten können.

Gemeinsam Sie bitte Ihre Mitarbeiter
Gossner Mission.

Mit herzlichem Gruß
Ihr

William Kien

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 Made in Germany



Gossner
 Mission

ELRDP
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Holele, Moshe

5021 Boikanyo street
Galeshewe

Kimberley 8300

South Africa

EVP 1000 Stück 10,00 M

Of:
Date: 20 SEPTEMBER 1995
Your fax no.: 0027 - 531 22497
Pages including this: 1
From: ZAKES HLATSHWAYO
Department:

ANCRA

ASSOCIATION FOR NORTHERN
CAPE RURAL ADVANCEMENT

Tel: 05373-22007

Fax: 05373-22007

P O Box 34, Kuruman, 8460



TO: GOSSNER MISSION

ATTENTION: FREDERIKE SCHULZE

FAX: 0027 - 531 22497

FROM: ZAKES HLATSHWAYO

DATE: 19-09-1995

NO. PAGES: 1

Dear Mr Schulze

We, Acknowledge Receipt of your Fax dated 28. 08. 1995, wherein you request recommendation for Rev. Phenyeka and the ELRDP.

Our delay was due to several unsuccessful attempts of getting a Meeting with Rev. Phenyeka. We would than have been clear about the ELRDP.

A meeting with Rev. Phenyeka would have cleared to us the Questions you have raised with him in your Fax dated 25-08-95.

There is no relation between ELRDP and the N.L.C. ANCRA is An affiliate of the N.L.C.

We suggest that you persue the matter with Rev. Phenyeka, so that the Assistance due to the Communities in the Northern Cape is not missed.

We hope to be of assistance to you in future

Yours faithfully

Zakes Hlatshwayo
ZAKES HLATSHWAYO

Date: 26 SEPTEMBER 1992
 Your fax to: 0087 - 231 22497
 Pages including this: 1
 From: TAKES HILATSWAYO
 Department:



ANORA
 ASSOCIATION FOR NORTHERN
 CAPE BUREAU ADVANCEMENT
 Tel: 0037-23007
 Fax: 0037-23007
 P.O. Box 34, Kunene, 8400

TO: GOSSNER MISSION

ATTENTION: KENNETH

BOX: 0037 - 231 22497

FROM: TAKES HILATSWAYO

DATE: 19-09-1992

NO. PAGES: 1

Dear Mr. Schultz

We acknowledge receipt of your
 request recommendation for Rev.

Our delay was due to several and
 with Rev. Phanyaka. We would

A meeting with Rev. Phanyaka
 related with the for your fax to

There is no relation between ELA and the
 of the A.L.C.

We suggest that you pursue the matter with
 Assistance due to the Committee in the main case in

We hope to be of assistance to

Yours faithfully


 TAKES HILATSWAYO

Evangelies-Lutherse Kerk,
Kaap/Oranje Biskop



Evangelical Lutheran Church,
Cape/Orange Diocese

Posbus 703
Kimberley
8300

Foon/Phone (0531) 711032, 713354
Fax. (0531) 711162

P.O. Box 703
Kimberley
8300

**Kantoor van die Uitvoerende Sekretaris
Office of the Executive Secretary**

13 February 1995

Ms Friederike Schulze
Gossner Mission
Fennstrasse 31
D-12439 BERLIN
GERMANY

FAX LETTER

Dear Ms Schulze

I am the Executive Secretary of the ELCSA, Cape Orange Diocese with our offices situated in Kimberley. Ms Babette Bocksch is presently doing voluntary work in our office attached to the archives department.

She has shared the contents of your letter (dated 6 January 1995) with me regarding the Ecumenical Land Restoration and Development Project (ELRDP) of Rev. Jacob Phenyeka.

In the meantime I have visited the office of the above project and had several discussions with Rev. Phenyeka. I have also discussed the matter with our Bishop A.J. Fortuin who is the new presiding Bishop of ELCSA.

It is now our request that you do not proceed with the funding of this project as yet, until you have received some more background information from our office - this will be done during these coming days. In the meantime please regard our intervention as confidential.

You are no doubt aware of the fact that funding of these kinds of projects by overseas donors, is presently a sensitive issue in our country, and should therefore be treated with circumspect.

Kind regards and greetings.

Yours sincerely

BRIAN E. JANSEN
Executive Secretary
E.L.C: Cape Orange Diocese
P.O. Box 703 Kimberley 8300

BEJ/aa

FAX	TO: <u>GOSSNER MISSION</u>
FAX NO: <u>0949-306361/98</u>	PAGE: <u>1</u> OF: <u>1</u>
ATTENTION OF: <u>MS FRIEDERIKE SCHULZE</u>	
FROM: <u>BRIAN E. JANSEN</u>	DATE: <u>13.02.95</u>
COMPANY: <u>ELCSA - CAPE ORANGE DIOCESE</u>	
FAX NO: <u>(0531) 711162</u>	Post-It Notes from 2M

Evangelical Lutheran Church

Department of Missions



Evangelical Lutheran Church

Department of Missions

P.O. Box 100
Minneapolis
55401

Evangelical Lutheran Church
Department of Missions

P.O. Box 100
Minneapolis
55401

Kenneth and the University of California
Office of the President

15 February 1996

Mr. Frederick Schmitz
Department of Missions
Evangelical Lutheran Church
P.O. Box 100
Minneapolis
55401

Dear Mr. Schmitz:

I am the Executive Secretary of the
Office of the President of the University of California.
I am writing to you on behalf of the University of California
regarding the University of California's
policy on the use of religious symbols on campus.

In the summer of 1995, I visited the
University of California at Berkeley and met with
several members of the campus community.
I was very impressed by the campus community's
commitment to the principles of the University of California
regarding the use of religious symbols on campus.
I am now requesting that you advise me of the
University of California's policy on the use of religious
symbols on campus. I will be happy to provide
you with a copy of the University of California's
policy on the use of religious symbols on campus.

I look forward to your response.

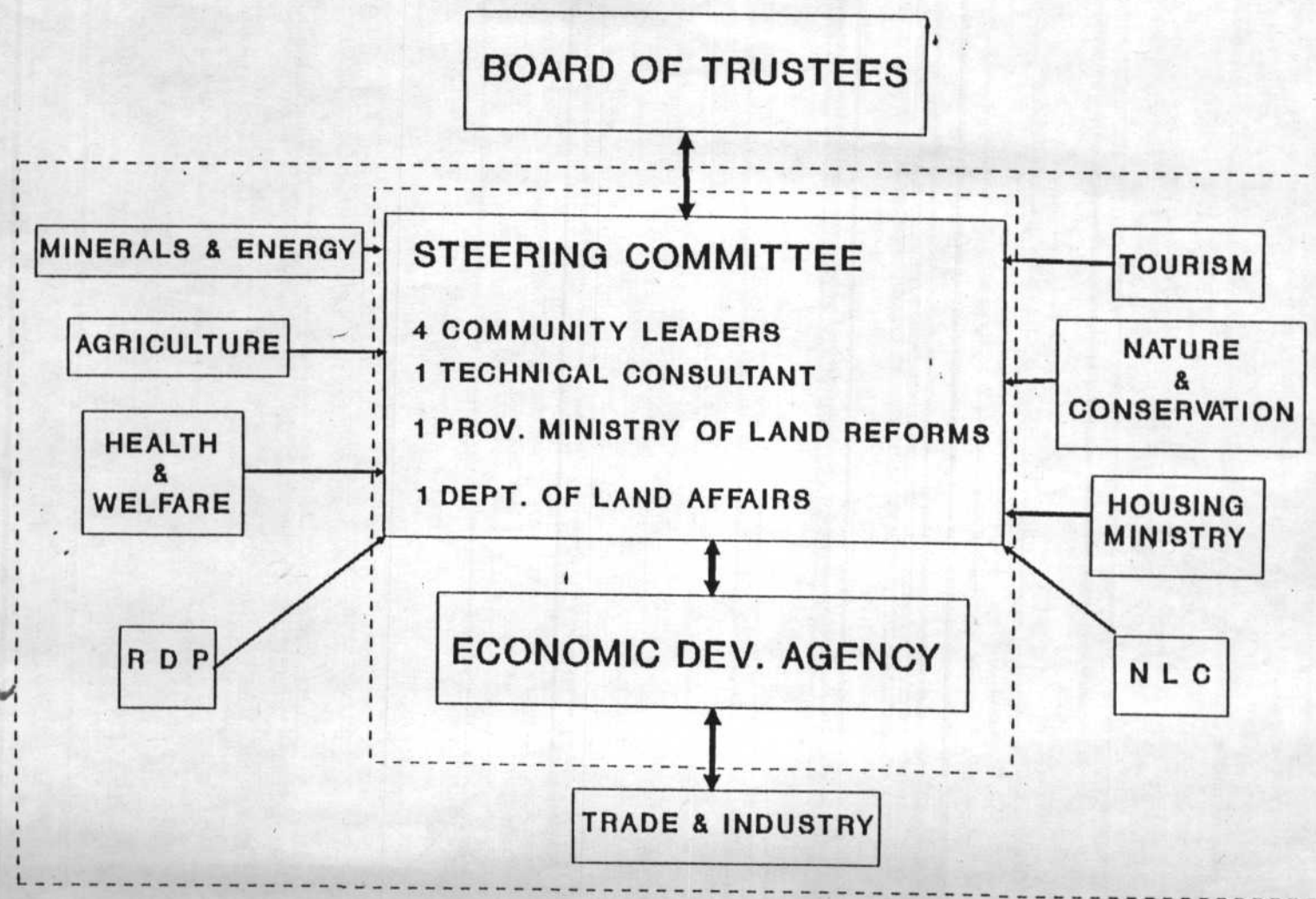
Sincerely,
Kenneth

John J. Gossner
Executive Secretary
Evangelical Lutheran Church
Department of Missions

15 February 1996

DRAWN UP BY ...

SCHMIDTSDRIFT DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURE ORGANOGRAM



31 JANUARY 1995

Scraping a Living off the land ...

It is very difficult to imagine any other function for the two bits of Bophuthatswana in the Northern Cape other than potential source of labour for the mines and farms.

Climatically the area is hostile with very hot summers (drought one year, flood the next) and very cold dry winters. The people are isolated, very poor, and have very little prospect of changing that with limited access to low paid employment opportunities."

This extract from the SPP Reports describes the area to which an estimated 130 000 people in the Northern Cape region were forcibly removed.

This edition of the *Land UPDATE* focuses on the communities struggling to regain their land in this region.

The magnitude of the problem created by forced removals and the complication of the solution, by the massive presence of the SADF, demands urgent and serious attention.

Four communities

The four communities whose stories are covered in this edition, Schmidtsdrift, Dithakwaneng, the Batlharose and Majeng, were all removals for 'consolidation' purposes. The government attempted through this process to reduce the number of separate, isolated pieces making up the bantustan of Bophuthatswana, and in this way, cleared the way for its independence later in 1977.

'Black' spots

This was not the only type of forced removal that took place in the region.

The SPP Reports identify nine categories of removals in the area. These included 'black spot' removals, that is moving of people off mainly freehold land, clearance of informal settlements, urban relocations, removals off farms and out of group areas.

Besides the ideologically motivated removals, there were other removals which were for so-called 'infrastructural and strategic' reasons.

As far as infrastructural reasons are concerned, these appear to be related to the mineral wealth of the region. Most of the land in this area is rich in mineral deposits. And so access to and control of this land was seen to be of critical importance. In fact the history of land struggles in the area is moulded by struggles over its natural resources. Of particular importance, was the land disputes that broke out with the scramble for diamond fields after their discovery in 1867.

Military

The main strategic reason for relocation in the Northern Cape appears to have been for military purposes. Many areas out of which people were removed, for instance Schmidtsdrift and Gatlhose-Maremane reserves, have been converted into military camps. Although it is difficult to state whether this was the primary rationale behind the removals, it is clear that the proximity of the area to the borders and the similarity of the terrain to Northern Namibia provided the SADF with training grounds and bases for the bush war conducted against SWAPO in Namibia and their destabilisation programme in Angola.

End of the war

The negotiated settlement between Namibia, Angola and South Africa, and the independence of Namibia in 1990 have meant a scaling down of the SADF's operations in Southern Africa. These factors coupled with the liberalisation of South African politics, in particular the unbanning of the ANC and its suspension of armed struggle have necessitated the curtailment and normalisation of the activities of the security forces. For the communities whose land the SADF is occupying, these developments have convinced them that there is no reason why they should not be allowed to return to their land now that

"things are changing".

As the End Conscription Campaign states in a statement on the developments in this region, "that the time has come for the SADF to relinquish the vast tracts of land which it holds for battle exercises and weapons testing, not only in the Northern Cape, but throughout the country. Further we would suggest that the re-allocation of this land be made part of the negotiations agenda."

Guns before people

The absurdity of the situation is made worse by the fact that the SADF is occupying prime agricultural land while communities were removed to overpopulated reserves that cannot sustain them. As the ECC says this status quo "emphasises the priorities of this government - guns before people."

This situation cannot be allowed to continue, particularly at a time when everyone, including the SADF, should be contributing towards the building of a new society founded on equality, justice and prosperity for all its people.

No infrastructure

At the time of the removals most of the communities were taken from places where they had for generations. They were dumped in resettlement camps where neither the Bophuthatswana nor South African governments put much effort and money into replacing the infrastructure destroyed by their removal. Schools, clinics, roads and shops needed to be rebuilt. However, none of this has ever been done to sufficiently meet the needs of the communities. Even a clean and adequate water supply remains a dream.

No jobs

It is a well known fact that the bantustans have not been able to provide employment opportunities for its 'citizens'. Thus

SCHMIDTSDRIFT RELOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Schmidtsdrift's history is traceable as far back as 1651. According to unwritten historical records we find that the community was originally comprised of the Batswanas, stemming directly from the Bathloping tribe. This community established itself in the area as a splinter group of the same tribe situated in a nearby region known as Taung. The community in Schmidtsdrift set up six villages led by democratically elected head-men. The population at this time cannot be accurately established but it is believed that the region could have been populated by as many as two thousand inhabitants scattered liberally over the area of approximately 36 000 hectares (see appendix A).

The core economic activity at this time revolved mainly around pastoral farming and agricultural crops. Each of the families were given an area to cultivate for self-subsistence. Livestock such as cattle, goats and sheep were kept to complement the community dietary needs. Horses and donkeys, to a lesser degree, were also kept and used to assist in the fields.

Although the community was divided into six villages the people lived in complete harmony sharing resources. Primary educational facilities were established by the community leaders for the benefit of all.

During this period many successive white controlled governments started interfering with the normal existence of the community. This caused confrontation between the community and the government. At the time of the discovery of diamonds conditions were imposed which forced people to work in the mines as a cheap labour source.

After the second world war rumours surfaced that the government was planning to relocate the community at Schmidtsdrift. During the post-war period the community was stopped from farming as returning white male soldiers were given farming land. Poverty set in amongst most black communities in South Africa as land was redistributed. Two years after the National Party came into power in 1950 the government introduced what was called a "betterment scheme". Strong resistance within the community ensued which resulted in elected headmen being deposed and replaced by headmen of the government's choice. This system only survived because of the community's fears of reprisals from the government. In 1963 the community was finally and forcefully removed at gunpoint.

The community was relocated to a semi-desert, extremely desolate and inhospitable area known as Kuruman, without the provision of any services. The insensitivity of the relocation was highlighted when the South African

Defence Force (SADF) established a training facility in the area with the objective of restricting the military wing of the banned African National Congress (ANC), Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), from establishing dominance in the area and assisting the government in its social engineering schemes.

2.0 PROCESS OF RELOCATION

After the electoral victory of the ANC in April 1994 land claims became more pronounced as the climate for restitution manifested itself.

Schmidtsdrift was one of the first land claims to be instituted. The main obstacle to the return of the land was the occupation of the area by the SADF. After a process of negotiation and consultation it was agreed in principle, as early as August 1994, that the land be returned to the Batswanas.

A technical committee was set up to investigate and identify an area suitable for relocating the SADF. At the time of writing, the decision of the technical committee has been submitted to the National Cabinet for final ratification.

The official handing over has not yet occurred but planning of basic infrastructure has been discussed at all levels (Community, Provincial and National). It is envisaged that the primary infrastructure such as housing and services be in place prior to the physical relocation of the people from Kuruman. Thereafter elementary cattle farming, agricultural activities and mining can commence with workshops being organised in state of the art processes and procedures pertinent to these economic activities.

Project management procedures and on site facilities will be necessary to monitor progress and the well-being of the development of the area both in the interest of the community and the donor body.

3.0 COMMUNITY BASIC NEEDS AND THE RE-DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

To enhance the quality of life of the community primal needs have been identified which will result in adequate initial provisions for the community. These needs being the following:-

1. Dietary
2. Educational
3. Work Creation
4. Health and Welfare
5. Shelter
6. Self sustaining industrial activity

Coupled with these basic needs are those needs emanating from the re-development process itself. The basic objective of the re-development in the area should be to :-

1. Increase the availability and distribution of necessities
2. Raise the standard of living of individuals
3. Expand the range of economic and social choice.

The subject matter below briefly looks at these additional requirements.

3.1 ADMINISTRATIVE

An immediate need is for the establishment of a liaison facility. It is envisaged that this facility will initially be staffed by a single office administrator whose prime function will be to co-ordinate the communication links between the scattered community and government prior and subsequent to relocation. Transport for this purpose will be desired as well as a mobile telephonic link (cellular phone). This constitutes top priority now, as difficulty is being experienced in co-ordinating the activities necessary for the relocation.

3.2 SERVICES

3.2.1 WATER

Schmidtsdrift is situated next to the Vaal River which is one of the major water courses in the country. A consistent high waterlevel all year round is conducive to abundant allocations to the communities in the vicinity. Existing infrastructure left by the SADF permits purified water systems to be relayed quite easily and at very little cost. Demand may require additional purification works and feeding systems with increased needs being supplemented by the use of the river water.

Dam construction is another major possibility in the catchment areas of this region.

3.2.2 WATER-BORNE SEWERAGE

This is an essential basic need in the area. Raw Sewerage treatment plants may have to be established to accommodate the additional volumes generated by the re-establishment of the community. Suitable locations with minimal environmental disturbance needs to be found in the vicinity.

3.2.3

ELECTRICITY

Cheap electricity is available from existing networks of the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) and can contribute in endless measure to the enhancement of the quality of life of the community. A system of pre-paid metres is possible which will assist suppliers in the recoupment of payments for services rendered.

3.2.4

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone systems are accessible and will be provided to members of the community who require such services. Commercial radio and television links are in place and allows the timeous dissemination of information to these communities. Press satellite stations can be provided to supply both community based newspapers and serve as a link with the world at large.

3.2.5

ROAD, RAIL and AIR

The development criteria of the community with respect to the township layout will be formulated jointly to maximise access both within the community and with the established main arterial road networks. Rail networks are already in place and local upgrading of facilities may be necessary. An aircraft landing strip for small planes exists in the area as a remnant of the infrastructure left by the SADF.

3.2.6

EDUCATION

Educational facilities have to be provided prior to the community being re-settled. Qualified teaching staff have to be identified and the Provincial Education Ministry's prescribed curricula introduced. In all, a need will exist at the outset for pre-school and primary school facilities. High school and university education facilities can be sourced from surrounding larger centres.

3.2.7

HEALTH

Clinic facilities can be provided that will service day visitor needs. Larger hospital facilities in the surrounding major centres can be accessed through the provision of a local ambulance and firefighting service.

Staff may be sourced from within the community with medical practitioners from surrounding major centres servicing the area on a daily basis. Staff technical training could be supplied by external institutions on a contractual basis.

3.2.8

WORK CREATION

The essence of the re-development of the area should be focused around the need to embark on projects which will facilitate the provision of labour intensive jobs and provide long term self-sustainable industries which will in effect contribute to the much sort after goal of economic empowerment of the masses. To this end projects should be evaluated to maximise labour input but not at the expense of superior product delivery or for that matter to act in apparent ignorance of state of the art techniques.

3.2.9

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security systems should provide medical care as well as unemployment financial assistance and pensions to the infirm, disabled and aged. It is envisaged that such a facility's costs be borne by national government but that the infrastructural needs for such a facility forms part of the re-development project.

Policing services will have to be introduced which enjoy the support of the community and is seen as acting as true custodians of the peace.

4.0 ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF AREA

4.1 MINING

The area is immensely rich in diamond deposits. Mining operations on small scale have the potential of creating approximately 6 jobs per operation. The methods used are usually for open pit mining and are both labour and capital intensive. Small miners capital needs can be accessed through financial institutions with preferential interest rates secured by the Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP) on their behalf.

Government environmental rehabilitation requirements are in place and provide for the re-instatement of the mined areas to its natural state. Technology and skills transfer to assist in efficient

mining procedures need to be identified and harnessed from external sources.

Access to land and mineral rights will culminate in the rebuilding of the local economy. A growth industry like this can result in the area generating many more jobs by instigating propulsive secondary industries through raw material beneficiation and service requirements.

4.2 FARMING

Very little of the area is being optimally utilised for agricultural farming. Adequate water supplies obtained through good seasonal rainfalls, (see appendix B), and the nearby river makes this area prime agricultural land with adequate irrigation resources. Land allocation by community leaders to families can assist, in the first instance, with the establishment of small scale farming operations which can later develop into a commercial cooperative farming venture.

The long term vision should be to move from the subsistence level to the commercial level once adequate skills transfer has occurred.

4.3 WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

The area possesses a natural potential for development as an international tourist centre within the Northern Cape Province. Numerous species exist in the area within a balanced ecosystem. Springbok, Kudus, Wildebeest, Zebras and indigenous birds comprise the wildlife population of this area. This natural resource can contribute substantially, with effective marketing, to the tourist potential in the area and is capable of sustaining numerous employment opportunities.

The river course-way provides abundant opportunities for establishing hiking trails and nature conservation expeditions by local and surrounding educational institutions. In addition seasonal culling could provide the nutritional sources of venison which is considered a delicacy in these parts of the Northern Cape Province.

4.4 INFORMAL TRADING SECTOR

The limited access to finance and land has spawned an informal trading sector which was made attractive to disenfranchised entrepreneurs by the low entry barriers it offered. This sector is an important aspect of business activity within the region and should be supported by local government.

Typically the services provided encompasses the selling of textiles, fast foods, unprocessed foods, gifts and memorabilia. These activities have gone a long way in alleviating the problems of unemployment and has engendered a culture of self-subsistence.

5.0 - MOTIVATION FOR IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY LIAISON FACILITY -

As mentioned earlier the immediate need for the liaison facility cannot be overstressed as community expectations of returning home have been revived. There exists a growing need for constant communication between government and the community. Some sections of the community are separated by as much as 300 kilometres.

Co-ordination and report back meetings constitute the necessary means for maintaining a level of reality with respect to how soon the community wants to get back on the land and how soon the government will be able to provide the necessary basic infrastuctural needs.

6.0 CLOSING COMMENTS

Whilst the writers recognise the historical shortcomings of international experiences in regional development, it is believed that the lessons learnt can be applied to an adaptive model for development in the area. The development activity it is believed should be viewed as urbanisation rather than decentralisation. With this as a core it is believed that maladies such as sustaining of too many growth points, failure of self-sustaining industrial activities and the misdirection of large amounts of national resources, can be rectified and a regional development model can be evolved and refined on a continuous basis.

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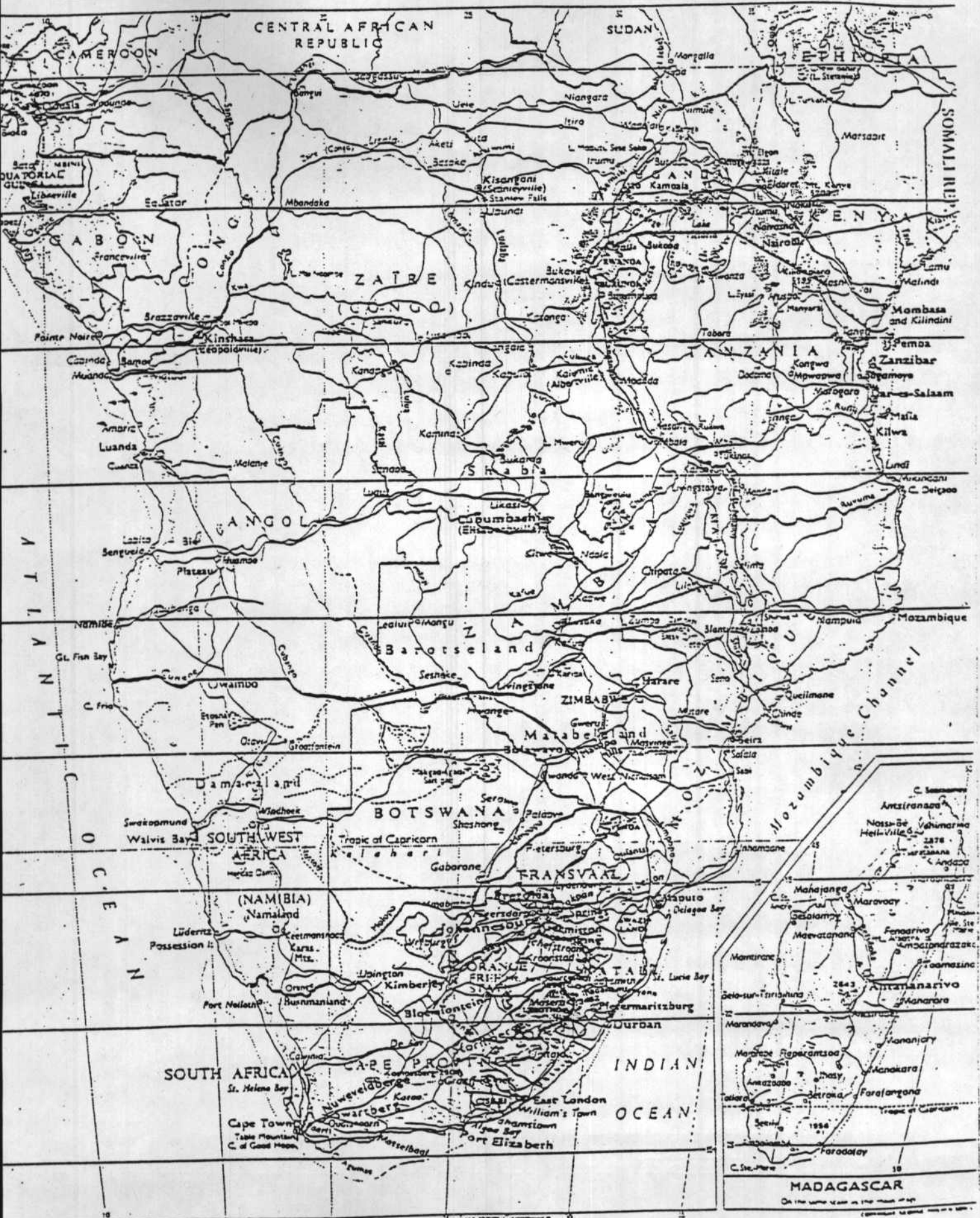
GAVIN COOPER
GEORGE MOKGORO

Technical Consultant
Chairman Board of Trustees
Schmidtsdrift Community

APPENDIX A**TERRITORIAL MAP**--
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SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

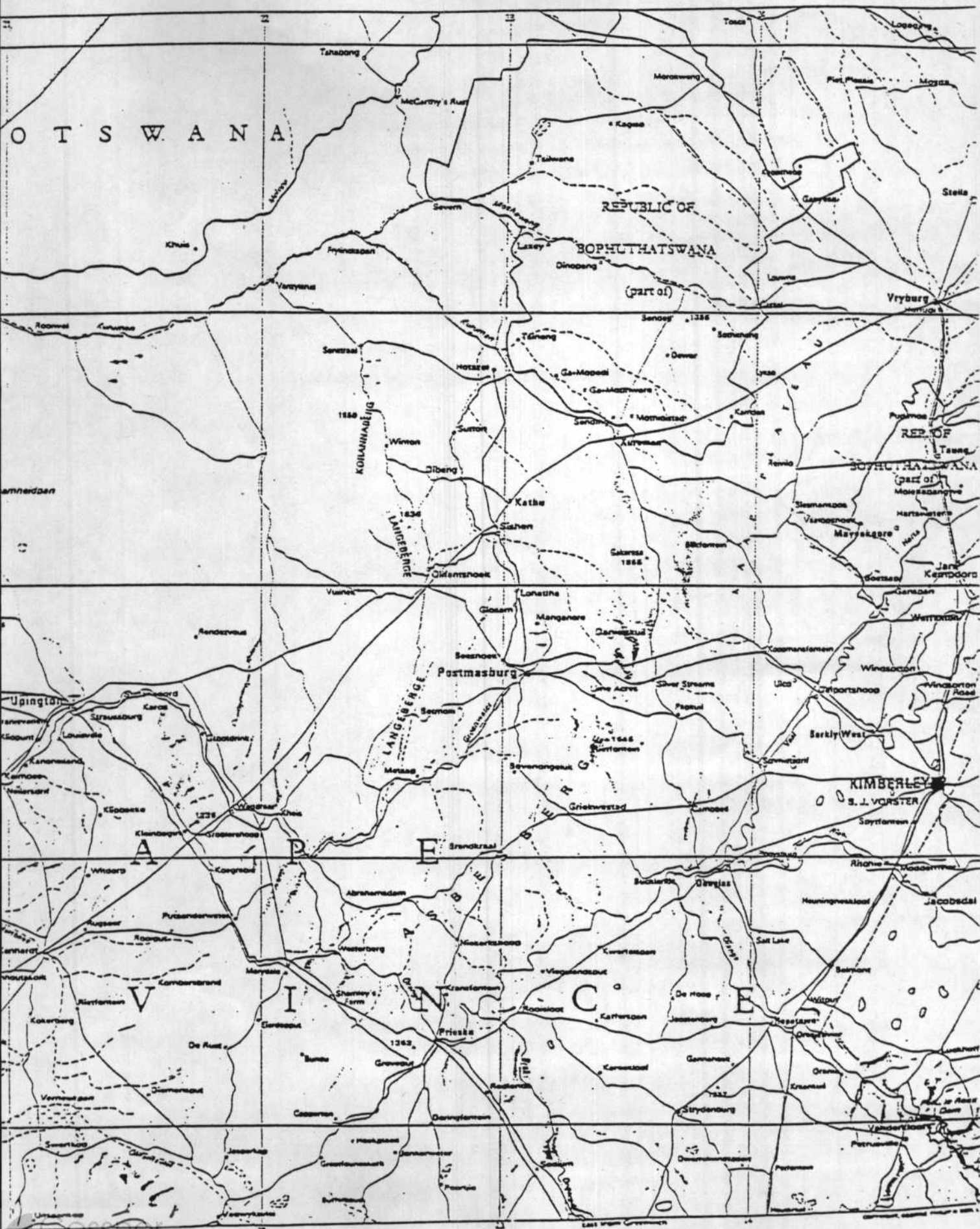


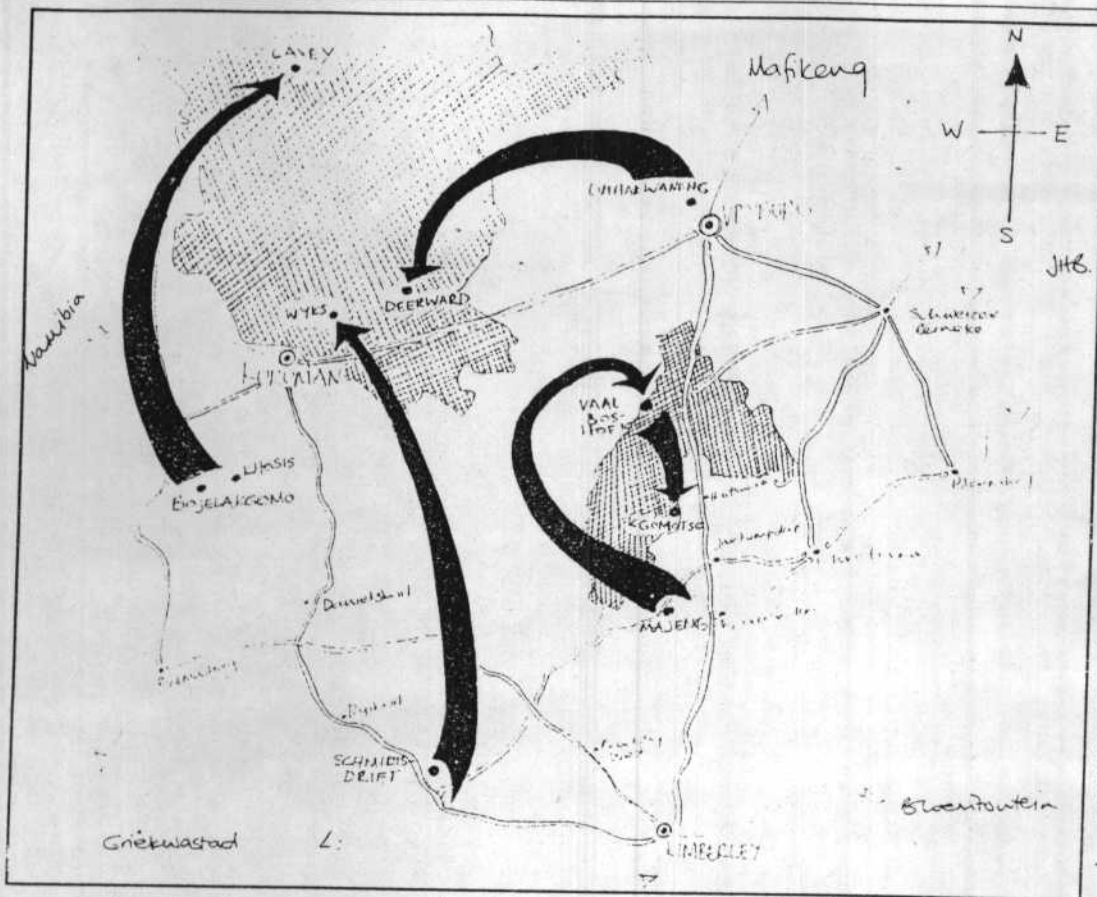
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Left: Map showing the removals of the four communities whose stories are covered in this edition of the Land UPDATE.

communities have been decimated of the young, healthy and strong who had to leave to find work in the cities far away.

No farming potential

While removed communities were compensated with tracts of land of more or less the same size as their original land, the quality of the land and climatic conditions of the area is far from suitable for farming. What little farming potential there was has inevitably been destroyed by overcrowding and overgrazing.

It is no wonder therefore that the communities faced a rapid decline of their living standards. From self-sufficient farming communities they have been reduced to dependent, poverty stricken villages.

Want to return

It is not difficult to understand why the idea of returning to the land has caught the imagination of a growing number of communities in this region. People in these communities speak with emotion about their present living conditions, their continual struggle to survive, their removal, repression under the

Bophuthatswana administration and the demand to return to their land. The eloquence with which the misery and suffering in the resettlement areas are recited is only matched by the communities' determination and passion for returning to their original land.

However this widespread feeling does not necessarily translate into strong organisation capable of articulating and winning these demands, as well as fully preparing the communities to face the challenges which lie ahead. It remains difficult to ascertain the exact numbers of people in individual communities who are prepared to return to their land. This is partly due to the ruthless efficiency with which the Bophuthatswana security forces have made it impossible for the communities to meet, discuss and organise themselves to deal with the issue openly and constructively.

Lack of resources

This is compounded by the fact that the region is very low in financial, material and human resources.

In 1981 the SPP Reports comment on the scarcity of resources and

organisations in the area, their research had to be conducted 1 300 kms away in Cape Town. In 1992 the region is still starved of resources. Service organisations, legal assistance and support networks which have helped the landless and removed communities in other parts of the country simply do not exist here.

Daunting

The result of this is that the immense risk of uprooting their present homes and re-establishing themselves on their original land is daunting for some in these impoverished communities.

Many of the original farmers are now old and haven't farmed for many years. Most of the young have had to leave the land to seek employment and have little or no interest in going back. Thus the expertise and resources needed to set up viable farming units are not in abundance.

Nevertheless these problems should not prevent the issue of restoration from being dealt with urgently and effectively. The demands of the communities need to be heard and acted upon so that they can contribute productively to the farming sector in South Africa.

'Slow Joe' just won't let go of army land

Reluctant to release any of its vast tracts of land, the Defence Force is being threatened with land invasions by displaced communities, writes **Eddie Koch**

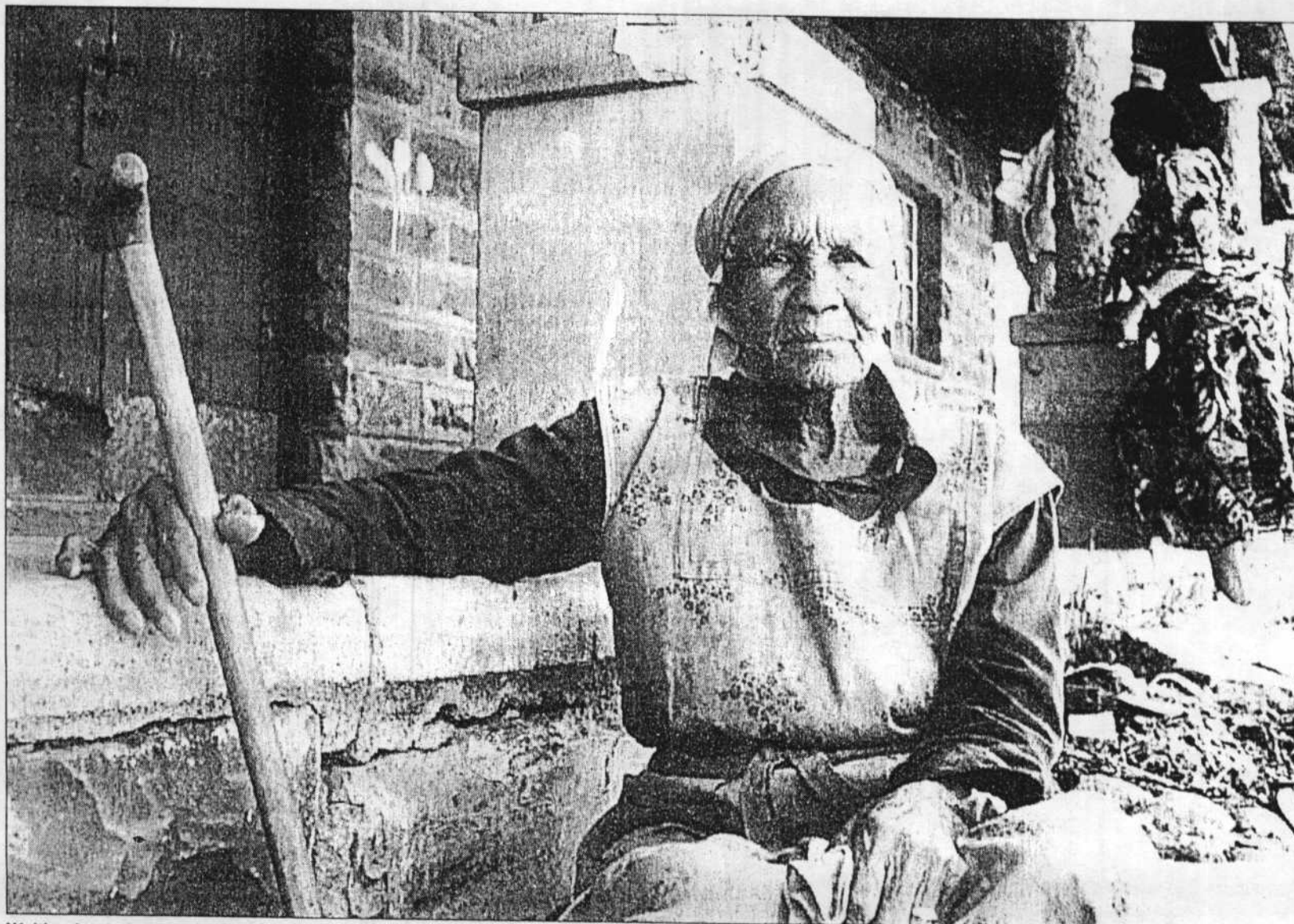
THE South African National Defence Force has come under fire for scuttling land reform in parts of the country where the army controls large tracts of unused territory — much of it taken forcibly from black communities during the apartheid era.

Land organisations this week fired a broadside at Minister of Defence Joe Modise over his handling of land claims by three black communities — the Khosis, Maremane and Gathlose — who were forcibly removed in 1977 so that the South African Defence Force could build the world's second biggest battle school at Lohatla in the Northern Cape.

The displaced groups have claimed back parts of the battle school, which covers 135 000 hectares of arid land near Posmasburg, and have started negotiations with the defence and land ministries to resolve the dispute.

But the National Land Committee (NLC), which represents the removed communities, says a massive invasion by the Maremane community is looming — possibly as early as this weekend — because Modise and also the Ministry of Land Affairs have been slow in dealing with the demands for land restoration at Lohatla.

The Ministry of Defence denies it is



Waiting for their land: A former resident of Schmidtsdrift pondering the army's departure

PHOTOGRAPH BY NICHOLAS HARRISON

not sympathetic to claims upon land that has been allocated to it for use," said Modise's spokesman. "However it should be borne in mind that (it) has a responsibility to train its army as well as ... to ensure a professional and proficient defence force as called for in the Constitution."

The Lohatla dispute is the latest in a series of complaints that the SANDF, the single largest owner of state land outside of national game parks, is refusing to play its part in a government land reform programme that aims to redistribute 30 percent of all arable land to landless communities within five years.

An official statement from the SANDF says the military has the use of 600 000 hectares in various parts of the country. "Of this, 500 000 hectares are undeveloped and are used for training areas, bombing ranges and buffer zones around airstrips and ammunition depots."

Lohatla is the second biggest battle school in the world. The largest is owned by the United States Army in Nevada. The NLC and officials in the Department of Land Affairs believe that this land could be used to meet the government's land redistribution targets.

There are also new disputes looming in the Northern Transvaal where the SANDF controls large tracts of land along the Limpopo River which are being claimed by the original Venda inhabitants and also in the Maputaland area of KwaZulu/Natal where the army is holding onto land that is no longer required for security purposes.

"Modise and the military have not been playing their role in promoting the land reform programmes," says NLC director Brendan Pearce. "We've been saying to the communities that they should wait and go through the formal land claims process. But their patience is running out because the government departments are dragging their feet on the issue."

A "joint working group" made up of

Some of the larger SANDF properties

TERRAIN	Size ha
PW Botha Training Area (Lohatla)	135 854
Vastrap Weapons Range (Upington)	49 994
Schmidtsdrift Training Area (Kimberley)	34 986
Madimbo Training Area	27 899
General De La Rey Training Area (Potchefstroom)	23 599
General De Wet Training Area (Bloemfontein)	16 974
Touwsrivier Training Area (Cape)	14 857
Oudtshoorn Training Area	13 393

officials from the defence and land ministries has been set up to settle the land claim. It also has representatives from the displaced groups at Lohatla to settle the land claim at Lohatla by negotiation rather than in the newly established Land Claims Court. The latest in a series of complaints is that delegations from both government departments failed to attend a meeting of this group that was held in Kimberley this week.

Modise's spokesman told the *Mail & Guardian* this interdepartmental group was "working full time" to resolve the Lohatla issue and that the military had not ruled out giving back parts of the battle school. He stressed, however, this would take time as "alternative land has to be identified, purchased and an infrastructure be established".

But Pearce says popular anger around Lohatla increased after the military last month allowed 15 white farmers to graze cattle inside the battle school grounds while access to the

area by community members is heavily restricted.

"In terms of the Restitution Act it is illegal to lease or allocate land that has a claim pending. And while white farmers are allowed to use the land, community members are not even allowed in to clean their ancestors' graves — a highly emotional issue that causes lots of conflict."

Although the NLC blames inertia from both the military and the Ministry of Land Affairs for the escalating conflict at Lohatla, government sources say the burgeoning controversy over the battle school is opening cracks in relations between the defence and land ministries.

The two ministers have had a series of face-to-face meetings relating to land controlled by the military. The sources say Minister of Land Affairs Derek Hanekom complained that the military's decision to lease Lohatla land to white farmers was undermining his ministry's land reform programme and commitment

to resolve claims through "transparent negotiations".

"Modise appears to have the attitude of an *apparatchik* from the apartheid era on the Lohatla issue," said one non-governmental organisation source. "He is using old-style government arguments that the people from Lohatla received compensation and that alternative land should be found for them instead of breaking up the battle school."

Jabu Dada, the NLC's official in charge of land redistribution, says the three communities from Lohatla are incensed because they have just heard the SANDF will be staging massive war games at Lohatla later in the year.

"It appears that while the defence ministry has been in negotiation with us, behind our backs they have been planning to use the battle school for an operation that precludes its being given back to the people. The irony is that while war games are going on, there are likely to be real invasions of the land."



Joe Modise: 'He appears to have the attitude of an apparatchik from the apartheid era on the Lohatla issue'

The SANDF has confirmed that it will stage a training exercise called Operation Southern Cross at Lohatla in October and November but denies media reports that foreign military personnel will take part in the games.

Hanekom is also said to be disgruntled because the military has been slow to release land at Schmidtsdrift, another large battle training ground in the Northern Cape, despite an official agreement that this area will be given back to a group of BaTswana who were removed by the army in 1968.

In February this year, Hanekom promised the people from Schmidtsdrift that they would be back on their land "within months". Although his ministry has obtained formal agreement from the military for title to be restored to the BaTswana, progress has been complicated by the fact that some 4 500 Khwe and !Xu people are still living at the army base.

The "bushman" community is made up of families of Khwe and !Xu soldiers who joined the then SADF during South Africa's bush war in Namibia and fled south with the army fearing persecution after that country became independent in 1990.

Hanekom obtained permission at a Cabinet meeting two weeks ago to take over responsibility from Modise for resettling the Khwe and !Xu, who form the biggest surviving "bushman" community in Africa, so that the land claim at Schmidtsdrift can be settled.

Modise's spokesman said a committee to devise ways of relocating the Khwe and !Xu would take place at the end of the month and that a solution could be in place by July this year.

"The minister has instructed the Defence Force that there must be no discrimination with regards to making available emergency grazing. It should be available to organised agriculture and individuals in a declared drought stricken area who may request it."

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

Telefon
030/6317809
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030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

ELRDP

Rev. Jacob Phenyeke

FAX: 0027-531-814888

pages (incl this one): 2

FAX MESSAGE

20th of September 1995

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

thank you for your fax dated 09/13/95. Last Thursday, the 14th of September, I had a long discussion with the possible funding agency: North-South-Bridges-Foundation.

The result was in short: Gossner Mission must submit a new application for ELRDP, since the old one is outdated. The deciding commission is going to meet in October and the next time in February 1996. That means that we have to submit the application either before the end of September or in January 1996.

In any case, there are open questions left which must be settled:

1. The main questions were: Is ELRDP legitimized and accepted by the target communities beyond the promise that ELRDP can organize funds? Since time has gone, is the constitution still valid or just a paper of intention? Is ELRDP a serious organisation for the benefit of the communities?

I had no clear answers to give since I depend on your informations alone and all my attempts to get letters of recommendation by a well established and reputable institution which is known in Germany (Lutheran Church resp. Land Committee) failed. Please, understand, that nobody in Europe will assist financially any new NGO in South Africa or elsewhere without a positive recommendation by a well known institution. Since you referred in your last letter to the SACC in Northern Cape as your mother body (which was not the case in your former letters) we ask you kindly to send us a letter of recommendation by the SACC.

Besides the constitution and the more general statement, you gave in your fax, we need a specific report on ELRDP's current activities: p.e. number and main topics of the workshops, attendance, output of the workshops, visits in the communities, meetings etc. What did you achieve so far? What has failed? Little steps are of interest since they indicate, that ELRDP, though lacking funds, does its very best to fulfill its mission.

Until now we don't have a clear picture of the role and the profile of ELRDP within the spectrum of organisations dealing with the resettlement of communities. Don't ELRDP and ANCRA work along the same lines? If the both organisations do the same job, why to support ELRDP and not ANCRA which is supposed to be backed by the government? Finances are limited, therefore no funding organisation is willing and prepared to finance a little organisation that may not be viable.

Who are ELRDP's cooperating partners? What is the relationship between ELRDP and that Agricultural and Land Development Centre to be founded? Is ELRDP

ELRDP
Box 1000, Harare
Fax: 002-54-811188
Pages (incl. this one): 2

FAX MESSAGE

20th of September 1995

Dear Mr. James:

Thank you for your fax dated 13/9/95. Last Thursday, the 14th of September, I had a long discussion with the Hon. Minister of Lands and Agriculture regarding the ELRDP.

The result was in short form: ELRDP was not a new application for ELRDP, since it had already been submitted. The decision was made on the 14th of September, and the result was that ELRDP was not a new application, but a continuation of the existing one. The decision was made on the 14th of September, and the result was that ELRDP was not a new application, but a continuation of the existing one.

In any case, there are other questions left which must be clarified. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions.

I had no clear answer to give since I depend on your information. I had no clear answer to give since I depend on your information. I had no clear answer to give since I depend on your information. I had no clear answer to give since I depend on your information. I had no clear answer to give since I depend on your information.

But the question and the more serious question, you raise in your letter, is a question about the ELRDP's current activities. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions.

I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions.

I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions. I am sure that you will be able to clarify these questions.

going to shift into that new organisation? If ELRDP is going to dissolve itself into the new body, we can't apply for funds for ELRDP. Or is the Centre a more formal institution run by various bodies? By whom?

To summarize that discussion: ELRDP will have a chance to get money only if it has its own profile and can prove its reputation in terms of being accepted by its target communities and recommended by a known and respected organisation.

2. For the new finance application to be submitted to the North-South-Bridges-Foundation we have to present a detailed working plan for the period to be financed as well as the budget and the finance plan for the same period: Please, specify the intended activities for 1996: Do you want to implement mainly workshops? How many? On which topics? How many visits in the communities do you plan?

Which components of your programme do you want to be financed by the North South Bridges Foundation? Which parts do you think, can be financed by others (ministries, companies)? What is ELRDP's own contribution (in cash or kind)? What is the contribution of the communities (in cash or kind)?

The North-South-Bridges-Foundation will certainly approve not more than 20.000,--DM for one year of which at least 10% must be covered by Gossner Mission and another 10% must be the own contribution of ELRDP.

3. Please, send us a copy of the financial statement authorized by the Management Committee or the SACC. Presently, we don't need the original receipts. In case that the Foundation provides finances the original receipts must be sent to them.

Dear Jacob, the regulations of funding agencies not only in Germany are very strict. The procedure is always the same. There are many applicants who all have to follow the same rules. I cannot say anything else or make false promises.

Recently, during the workshop on: Confronting the past in justice, with people from South Africa, I met Eddie Makue from the SACC, who has been the organiser for that programme on the part of the SACC. He told me that you know each other. I gave him some of the documents concerning ELRDP. I think you agree that we don't want to cooperate with any partner in SA without or even against the SACC. Therefore I like to keep him informed about our possible cooperation. The SACC and its Justice and Reconciliation Department will certainly support all organisations working for the benefit of the communities.

If I get the required plan of activities, the budget and the finance plan for 1996 plus the approved financial statement and a short description of your activities since January 1995 before 09-26-95, I can submit the new application to the Foundation now. Otherwise I must wait until the beginning of January.

With best regards

Yours, Friederike Schulze

Friederike Schulze

...the new organization... the new body... the new body...

...the new organization... the new body... the new body...

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0077-531-7747
871148
272

THE ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(E.L.R.D.P.)

PO BOX 1533
KIMBERLEY
8300

TEL : (0531) 814888
FAX : (0531) 812663

FAX COVERING SHEET

OUR FAX NO : (0531) 81 4888
OUR TELEPHONE : (0531) 812 663
YOUR FAX NO : 094 934 636 1188
ATTENTION : FRIEDERIKE SCHULZE
FROM : Rev. J.R. PHENYERE
DATE : 13 SEP 1995
NO OF PAGES : (6)
(INCLUDING THIS NOTE)

MESSAGE:

PLEASE FIND THE INFORMATION
AS REQUESTED AND WE APOLOGISE
FOR ANY INCONVENIENCE.

REGARDS.

J.R. PHENYERE

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

are the countries looking ELROP? about gaps?
how many workshops? where?
how many participants?
with whom?

relation to SAEC:

highest middle value.
Kiln February.
ET = bis 50.000 - in Venedig,
not in Augsburg

Forderung ein Träger in Siedler:

gutes Arbeitsprogramm ist nötig: Funktion des „Coordinators“
wie wird es die gewünschte Ziele erreichen?

„Erdbebung, was die Leute anstellen wollen?
wie viele wollen mitmachen?
was ist es die Folgen?“

ist ELROP legitimiert? wo ist Partner in Land?

Eigenschaft von Text beschreiben werden!

was in Konzepten angegeben wird, ist es ein Beispiel (Original)
nachgewiesen werden!

(Karte etwa ausgearbeitet werden);

alles ist abgeklärt worden: wo finanziert was?

erstes Projekt nicht länger als 12 Monate (ca. 35.000 - DM /
(nach „Projekt“-Ende 3 Monate Zeit für Evaluation);
wenn das Geld nicht in einem Jahr ausgegeben wird,
dann nicht mehr!

THE ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(E.L.R.D.P.)

PO BOX 1533
KIMBERLEY
8300

TEL : (0531) 814888
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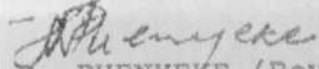
Date: 12 September 1995

Dear Rev. Friederike Schulze

We thank you for your previous letters and faxes, but due to work pressure and some other community commitments, we could not come back to you soon as you wished and we would like to apologise for any inconvenience that we have caused. In terms of answering to some of your questions and concerns, we have attempted to give straight and short answers, if not you are welcome to come back to us, since answering a question cannot always be definite.

According to your fax that you sent to us, again there were some interesting points that you raised, fortunately under point 4 pg 3, we have outlined our programme, since the RDP minister have already committed himself in funding NGOs in our country so as to assist in the implementation of the RDP. Other sources of revenue will include a fundraising number that we are going to apply for, from the Department of Finance and Fundraising. We are just still awaiting for the new fundraising Act and the NGO registration Act to be passed by parliament, and we will definitely take the opportunity of applying. This certificate and the registration of the project will allow us to collect funds from the South African public through lotteries and other means.

We thank you for your cooperation in this regard and hope to hear from you in the near future. Best regards from us in South Africa.


J.R. PHENYEKE (Rev)
PROJECT CO ORDINATOR

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A MMETSENG (MAJENG), G M MOKGORO (SCHMIDTSDRIFT), H MATIHARE (BOJELA-KGOMO), N.W MQUNDE (DITHAKWANENG);
G LEKWENE (MEYER MATALE); T.V MOTLATSHABA (KLUIFONTEIN), J GASEHETE (GATLHOSE),
J FREE (KHOSISI); J MALEKA (KONO)

1. BACKGROUND

Ecumenical Land Restoration Development Project easily known as (ELRDP) is a non profit, non-governmental, democratic and non-sexist organisation established in June, 1994, after long consultation with all concerned role players in the province. Basically, the project can be described as the sub project of the South African Council of Churches (Northern Cape) because of their major role in the formation of the project.

2. INTRODUCTION

There are very interesting developments that are taking place in our country today coupled with frustrations from the vast majority that was denied certain basic human rights. Whilst the new government under the banner of the Government of National Unity attempts to redress some of the past imbalances, both rural and urban communities are becoming impatient to the whole transformation process. On the other hand, past organisations that were highly involved in development within these communities are finding it hard to face the new challenges that been brought about the new dispensation and here we refer to non governmental organisations better known as NGOs.

3. CHALLENGES FACING ELRDP TODAY

Whilst structures such as ELRDP have been the victims of the past and the struggle amongst NGOs today is the struggle for survival. As an ecumenical project, highly concerned about the plight of the rural, marginalised majority, being unbiased in our activities, this struggle for space and resource has become a very COMMON and destructive one amongst NGOs.

This is not new to us in South Africa, the whole world has experienced the same moreover in a country where people still feel that others have no right to exist whatsoever. In the past it was about constituencies and clear lines of demarcation, and all of us blamed apartheid. Whilst we have the opportunity to combine our limited resources today, we argue about the right to existence. Here we do not imply that there is a physical clash between NGOs in our country, but there is that moving feeling amongst community workers and here we answer your question about ANCRA and the National Land Committee in your letter dated 8th August 1995 and your previous fax.

In our initial stages we decided not to affiliate to the NLC, because we are a small provincial organisation, therefore belonging to this national structure, that plays big and want to dictate for its affiliates on who needs to exist and who must fade out is out of question for us. Also we believe that the right to exist for us lies entirely with our target group and not with national affiliates. For us, attending national seminars and conferences on land means that we are definately sharing a common vision with all those involved in land issues. Also, we do not believe that the service delivery mechanism lies with national and affiliation structures such as ANCRA and others. We strongly believe that the only structure that can question our legitimacy, work and financial accountability is the S.A. Council of Churches (Northern Cape) as our mother body. huw!

4. OUR CURRENT ACTIVITIES

ELRDP, has a mission to fulfill, that of assisting displaced families, those who have been robbed off their land by the past regime and now lately with dispossessed farmworkers. Clearly, we operate within the national political spectrum and our gains / victories and constraints are highly shared by politicians both on regional and national level. lx ? Therefore for the past 18 months we have achieved a number of victories, where families have been ordered to go back on their land by the Land Commissioners and the latest major victory that we shared with other institutions is that one of Riemvasmaak, where the Premier of the Northern Cape recently visited.

We are presently working out a physibile plan for all ereas such as Riemvasmaak, Schimtdrift and others in terms of starting an institution called Agricultural and Land Development Centre that will address the following basic needs: we ?

- * To enable members of that particular community to have access to new agricultural technology and equipment;
- * To train them in different kinds / methods of agricultural crops, in order to be self-sufficient and not to depend on hands-out;
- * To create family-job opportunies, make information available free of charge to them and that land is a natural resource.

In our initial stages we decided not to affiliate to the W.C. because we are a small provincial organization, therefore belonging to this national structure, that plays a big and want to dictate for its affiliates on who needs to exist and who must fade out is out of question for us. Also we believe that the right to exist for us lies entirely with our target group and not with national affiliates. For us, attending national seminars and conferences on land means that we are definitely sharing a common vision with all those involved in land issues. Also, we do not believe that the service delivery mechanism lies with national and affiliation structures such as ANSA and others. We strongly believe that the only structure that can question our legitimacy, work and financial accountability is the S.A. Council of Churches (Nort-Cap) as our mother body.

OUR CURRENT ACTIVITIES

ELRDP has a mission to fulfill, that of assisting displaced families, those who have been ripped off their land by the past regime and now faced with diagnosed farmworkers. Clearly, we operate within the national political spectrum and our gains / victories and constraints are highly shared by politicians both on regional and national level. Therefore for the past 18 months we have achieved a number of victories, where families have been ordered to go back on their land by the Land Commission and the latest major victory that we shared with other institutions is that one of Riemvasmaak, where the leader of the Northern Cape recently visited.

We are presently working on a payable plan for all areas such as Riemvasmaak, Rosh-Arri and others in terms of starting an institution called Agricultural and Land Development Centre that will address the following basic needs:

- * To enable members of the pastoral community to have access to new agricultural technology and equipment;
- * To train them in different kinds / methods of agricultural crops, in order to be self-sufficient and not to depend on hand-outs;

- * To create family-job opportunities
- * To make information available to the community

5. THE ENVISAGED PROJECT(s)

On short and mid term plans, we hope to start with the Farmworkers Education Programme (FEP), with the objective of educating farmworkers about their rights and about the newly introduced Farmworkers Labour Bill that allows for farmworkers to own a piece of land after few years of staying on the farm. Therefore it is very vital that we took up this project now so as to prepare them for future development. This will also be part of the Land Development Centre.

Coupled with that we hope to kick-start as soon as we have received your assistance and also of the following ministers - minister of Land Affairs; of Labour; of education and the RDP minister. Our belief is that these are all stakeholders in terms of this project and we are planning to have a meeting with them very soon, but before we will need to undergo a strategic planning session that will help us to compile a list of needs. You can also make a contribution or suggest other means and strategies on how to go about this project.

We are also planning to have a meeting with the business sector nationally to put forward our proposals, we hope for the best. We fully understand that this is a vast project, and that all of us will need to be patient, as it will take time and phases to be implemented. Full details of this project will be furnished later in our next coming report.

6. STAFF EMPLOYMENT

Unfortunately, during the past 18 months, ELRDP could not secure permanent staff until today. We have managed to draw committed and experienced people to come and do voluntary work for us on their spare time. One of them have been a long service (eleven years) as a project director for a leading organisation in the Eastern Cape, and now also doing contract work for the historical body that is mandated to write the new South Africa's constitution namely the Constitutional Assembly.

The other prominent role player, who have committed his time since the starting of the programme is Rev. Solomon Mokotso who is also project co-ordinator of the South African Council of Churches.

THE AGRICULTURE PROJECT

On short and mid term plans, we hope to start with the
Farmworkers Education
of educating
newly trained
farmworkers
already
up this
development
Center.

Coupled with
received your assistance and kind of the following assistance
- minister of land affairs; of labor; of education and the
Minister. Our belief is that we can all contribute
in terms of this project and
meeting with them very soon, before we will
undertake a strategic planning session that will
compile a list of needs. You can also make a contribution
on suggest other means and strategies on how
this project.

We are also planning to have a meeting with
sector nationally to forward our
the best. We fully understand that we have
and that all of us will need to be patient.
time and please to be implemented. We
project will be

STAFF EMPLOYMENT

Unfortunately, during the past 5 months, ELI
secure permanent staff with Mr. Y. We have
committed and experienced people to do the work
work for the on their spare time. Some of them have been
long service (seven years) as
leading organization in the Eastern
contract work for the project.
will the new staff. The one position namely the
Constitutional Assembly.

The project is a wide player
time of the
Minister
At

Myself, brother Phenyeké, have been involved in many aspects of this project. I have been doing administration, fieldwork attending to meetings and to different community needs and I must qualify by mentioning that it has been a very frustrating but challenging opportunity for me until late this year. On the other hand, I have been struggling to get permanent accommodation for our office. All available office spaces are very expensive.

7. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

The following is a short financial statement that has been approved by the members of the Management Committee, hopefully it will give you the background on all our financial expenditures and if necessary original receipts will be faxed through to you for your own accounting.

(1) Office rental	=	R3 226. 79
(2) Fuel/Vehicle/ Transport expenses	=	R6 484. 85
(3) Furniture	=	R1 790. 00
(4) Grocery	=	R 271. 96
(5) Postage	=	R 130. 48
(6) Subsistence Allow.	=	R 137. 30
(7) Telephone	=	R 368. 96
(8) Workshop Expenses	=	R2 343. 26
(9) Stationery	=	R 112. 20
GRAND TOTAL:	=	R14 865 .77

Myself, brother Ikenyale, have been involved in many aspects of this project. I have been doing administrative, fieldwork, and attending to needs and I have been a very busy person. I have been very busy for me with the project. On the other hand, I have been attending to the project. All these things are very expensive.

FINANCIAL

The following is a short summary of the financial statement that has been approved by the members of the Management Committee. It will give you the background on all the financial expenditures and is necessary original receipts will be taken through for your own accounting.

(1) Office rental	R2 436.72
(2) Fuel/Vehicle	R4 414.42
Transport expenses	R1 301.80
(3) Furniture	R 0.00
(4) Grocery	R 0.00
(5) Postage	R 130.00
(6) Subsistence Allow.	R 100.00
(7) Telephone	R 200.00
(8) Workshop expenses	R2 443.28
(9) Stationery	R 0.00
GRAND TOTAL:	R11 595.22



MAJENG LAND COMMUNITY
P.O. Box 80
POKWANI
8565

03 FEBRUARY 1995

Thank you for the letter which we receive last time. The Majeng Community, we are glad to have this opportunity to write this letter to you.

We have receive 7.500 DM (about R7000) from you, which is the questioning of establishing the ELRSP office. Our land struggle was not in a plain sailing, and you also pluck up courage with your Contribution. We now become more stronger than ever before now and we are very happy for that. May God bless you.

Your Sincerely

Geering ALBERT MMEISENG
Chair Person. Simon Maruping
Secretary. Alphina Oosi
Additional members.

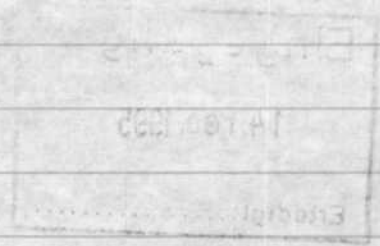
I.O. Maitotleng
& W&SL

Emelda Stock

B. Molatshwa

D. Baicomedie

J. Dotshele



okay

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030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

F A X - M E S S A G E

To: National Land Committee
The Affiliate in Northern Cape

Attention: Mr. Zakes Hlatshwayo

Fax Number: FAX: 0027-531-7111 48

From: Friederike Schulze

Date: 28-08-1995

Number of Pages 2
incl. this one:

Message:

Dear Mr. Hlatshwayo,

We spoke on the phone, some weeks ago, concerning ELRDP and Rev. Phenyeke. I am trying to raise some funds for ELRDP and the forcibly removed resp. resettling communities. To do so, I need a letter of recommendation from the National Land Committee, that the NLC is are backing ELRDP. Please, brief us about the status of ELRDP in relationship to the NLC and ANCRA.

I attach a copy of my letter to Rev. Phenyeke.

With best regards,
Sincerley yours,



Friederike Schulze

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin
Ecumenical Land Restoration
and Development Project
Rev. Jacob Phenyeke
Kimberley
Fax: 0027-531-22497

Telefon
030/631 7809
Telefax
030/635 1198
030/636 1198

F A X M E S S A G E

25-08-1995

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

on September the 14th, I will have a meeting with the North-South-Bridge-Foundation which is the intentional partner for us in organizing finances for ELRDP.

To be prepared for that meeting I must be updated about the current work of ELRDP:

1. What are ELRDP's main activities by now? Do you focus your work on one of the communities, in particular? Has the legal position of one of the communities changed, since March?

2. What is the relationship between ELRDP and ANCRA? What are the differences and the specific objectives of each of them, ANCRA and ELRDP? Are both instruments of the National Land Committee and backed by the N.L.C.? Please, send us a letter of recommendation by the National Land Committee.

3. What for did ELRDP spend the money we sent to you in the end of last year? Please, can you send us a financial statement? Did you find any other sponsor in the meantime?

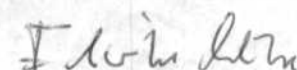
4. Please, send us a specified financial plan: We may get 50 000 R. for 1995 and 1996. What are the activities to be financed?

Please, help me, so that I will be able to answer the questions of our partners here in Germany, otherwise we will have no chance to raise funds.

I hope you don't mind that I send a copy of this letter to Mr. Hlatshwayo who is the Affiliate of the National Land Committee in Northern Cape, in order to keep him informed and to ask him for a letter of recommendation.

I am waiting for your response.

Many regards,


Friederike Schulze

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7M48

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The Ecumenical Land Restoration
and Development Project
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Kimberley
8300
South Africa
Fax: 0027 - 531- 22497

F A X

Dear Brother Phenyeke,

thank you for your faxletter dated 16th of May 1995.

Please, forgive me if I appear stubborn to you. Obviously, I didn't make my point clear. Sorry! Our problem here is not impoliteness or politeness but the question whether ELRDP can work with the little money we can provide. According to your constitution and the planning document ELRDP wants to cover the whole field of resettlement and development. I doubt however, to be honest, that nowadays agencies from inside or outside the country are able to finance such a comprehensive programme. What are realistic plans for this and the next year? How do you want to operationalize your plans? With or without additional funds from the RDP?

To refer to ELRDP's constitution is not sufficient since paper is patient.

The other problem we have with ELRDP and ANCRA: Don't the both do the same job? Don't you with ELRDP install a double structure? How are the both related to the National Land Committee? I learned that Mr. Zakes Hlatshwayo is the regional Affiliate to the NLC for Northern Cape. How do you cooperate? Does he support ELRDP? Do you mind if I ask him directly?

Recently I had a long discussion with Claus Poggensee of the Covenant Programme who is back in Germany. Best regards from him who praised you as an excellent social worker. He told us that Schmidtsdrift is looking for a partner under the Covenant Programme. I try to do my very best to find a congregation, but didn't succeed until now. Please, let them know that they are in our minds when you will be there.

Our finance application to the North-South-Bridge-Foundation is not approved yet. To improve our chances it would be helpful to have a letter of recommendation by Mr. Hlatshwayo, confirming that ELRDP is backed by the National Land Committee and is either the or one of the (apart from ANCRA?) accepted operational instruments for the resettlement.

As far as accounting is concerned, we would like to have a short but approved financial statement what the 15.000,--Rd we sent to you in the end of last year, were used for.

All the best to you and your work. With kind regards

Friederike Schulze

Friederike Schulze

It is best to you and your work. With kind regards

As far as accounts is concerned, we would like to have a report but should financial statements for the 12.000-- we sent to you in the end of last year, were used in.

accepted as national institutions for the resettlement. National Land Commission and is either the or one of the (ANCRA) recommendation by Mr. Hlatshwayo, confirming that ELRDP is backed by the self. To improve our chances, it would be helpful to have a letter of application to the North-South Bridge-foundation is not approved.

are in our minds when you will be there. constitution, but didn't succeed until now. Please, let them know that they gather under the government programme, I try to do my very best to find a excellent social worker. He told us that Schmidtshausen is looking for a programme who is back in Germany. Best regards from him who praised you as an recently I had a long discussion with Elias Rosenberg of the government.

Does he support ELRDP, do you mind if I ask him directly? as the regional affiliate to the ANC for Northern Cape, how do you cooperate? related to the National Land Commission? I learned that Mr. Elias Hlatshwayo told you with ELRDP install a double structure, now are the both jobs? Don't you with ELRDP install a double structure, now are the both jobs? Don't you with ELRDP install a double structure, now are the both jobs?

to refer to ELRDP's constitution is not sufficient since paper is official. additional funds from the RDP? how do you want to operationalize your plans, with or without such a comprehensive programme, what are realistic plans for this and the that necessary resources for inside or outside the country are able to finance the whole field of resettlement and development. I doubt however, to be honest, according to your constitution and the planning document ELRDP wants to cover the question whether ELRDP can work with the little money we can provide. being clearly, sorry, our problem here is not impartiality or politeness but please, forgive me if I appear stubborn to you. Obviously, I didn't mean my thank you for your letter dated 10th of May 1993.

Dear Brother Phebeke,

F A X -

Post 0037 - 831 - 72497

South Africa

ELRDP

Address:

P.O. Box 1833

and Development Project

The Ecumenical Land Restoration

CONSTITUTION OF THE ECUMENIAL LAND AND RESTORATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ELROP)

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1. PREAMBLE
2. NAME
3. LOCATION AND AREA OF OPERATION
4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
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9. ASSETS/LIABILITIES AND INDEMNITIES
10. DISSOLUTION
11. AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION OF THE ECONOMIC LAND AND RESTORATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ELROP)

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10. DISSOLUTION
11. AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

1. PREAMBLE:-

Whereas land possession, access, control and development is central to the sustenance of both human and animal life, especially in the rural areas,

Whereas such possession was systematically reversed, access and control denied and development stifled for the majority of the people of South Africa by laws designed to create privilege for the few, and

Whereas these laws have been repealed and thus imbalances resulting therefrom need correcting through a just and affirmative approach based on the right to ownership, hence;

Therefore we members of rural communities in the Northern Cape, conscious of the historical land denial commit ourselves, through the formation of a land service organisation, to work towards a programme to reconstruct and influence policy on land.

2. NAME:-

The name of the organisation shall be the Association for Ecumenical Land Res. Dev. Project hereinafter referred to as ELRDP, etc.

3. LOCATION AND AREA OF OPERATION:-

ELRDP shall have KIMBERLEY as its administrative headquarters and shall extend its services to all rural communities within the Northern Cape geographic borders.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:-

- 4.1 To assist communities which were forcibly removed from their lands in regaining same and where possible and acceptable advise on alternatives.
- 4.2 To engage these communities and other rural communities in a process of identification of development needs.
- 4.3 To build an institution with resources and capacity sufficient for the advancement of rural communities in the Northern Cape.
- 4.4 To support and where necessary initiate development projects to improve the quality of life of rural communities.
- 4.5 To nurture and encourage participation of women and other disadvantaged groups.

SECRET

Whereas land possession, access, control and development is central to the maintenance of both human and animal life, especially in the rural areas,

Whereas such possession was systematically reversed, access and control denied and development stifled for the majority of the people of South Africa by laws designed to create privileges for the few, and

Whereas these laws have led to a situation of gross imbalance resulting therefrom need correcting through a new and alternative approach based on the right to ownership, hence;

Therefore we propose that a new community land commission be established through the formation of a land service organization, to work towards a program of reconstruction and influence policy on land.

NAME:-

The name of the organization shall be the Association for Reconstruction of Rural Areas, Dev. Project hereinafter referred to as ARRA, etc.

2. LOCATION AND AREA OF OPERATION:-

ARRA shall have KIMBERLEY as its administrative services to all rural communities within the Northern Cape geographic borders.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:-

- 3.1 To assist communities which were formerly regarded as unproductive and where possible to make them acceptable to the authorities.
- 3.2 To engage these communities and other communities in the identification of development needs.
- 3.3 To build an infrastructure of resources and capacity within the communities in the Northern Cape for the advancement of their development.
- 3.4 To support and where necessary initiate the activities of rural communities.
- 3.5 To secure the active participation of all groups.

- 4.6 To network with individuals and other formations which espouse similar/related aspirations.

5. LEGAL PERSONA AND CAPACITY:-

ELRDP shall be a juristic person entitled to sue or be sued in its own name and capable of acquiring rights, movable and immovable property, incurring obligations and entering into legal transactions.

6. POWERS OF ELRDP:-

ELRDP shall be a non-profit making body and shall have the following powers.

- 6.1 To borrow or raise money;
- 6.2 To control funds and property in a manner not inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution and for the purposes of achieving the organisations aims and objectives;
- 6.3 To open and operate banking accounts in the name of ELRDP
- 6.4 To acquire, whether by purchase or lease, movable and immovable property;
- 6.5 To employ and discharge employees;
- 6.6 To institute and defend legal proceedings;
- 6.7 To enter into contracts and other transactions;
- 6.8 Provided that any property or income of ELRDP may be utilised solely in the furtherance of its aims and objectives and no portion thereof may be transferred in any manner whatsoever so as to profit any person other than by way of payment in good services actually rendered.

7. AFFILIATION:-

For the purpose of increasing its capacity ELRDP shall link with other similar service organisations through affiliation to the RDP.

8. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF ELRDP:-

8.1 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

8.1.1 The AGM shall be held annually.

8.1.2 The AGM shall be the highest decision-making body of ELRDP

8.1.3 It shall be attended by the management committee or delegate/s thereof, the steering committee, community representatives and any other person or organisation as agreed on by the management committee.

4.0 To network with individuals and other organizations which espouse similar related aspirations.

5. LOCAL PERSONA AND CAPACITY:-

ELRDP shall be a juristic person entitled to sue or be sued in its own name and capable of acquiring rights, movable and immovable property, incurring obligations and entering into legal transactions.

6. POWERS OF ELRDP:-

ELRDP shall be a non-profit body and shall have the following powers.

- 6.1 To borrow or raise money.
- 6.2 To control and manage the affairs of the organization in a manner not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and for the purpose of achieving the objects of the organization.
- 6.3 To open and operate bank accounts in the name of ELRDP.
- 6.4 To acquire, whether by purchase or otherwise, movable and immovable property.
- 6.5 To employ and dismiss employees.
- 6.6 To institute and defend legal proceedings.
- 6.7 To enter into contracts and other transactions.
- 6.8 Provided that any property or income of ELRDP may be utilized solely in the furtherance of its aims and objects and no portion thereof may be transferred in any manner whatsoever to or for the benefit of any person other than by way of payment in good services rendered.

7. AFFILIATION:-

For the purpose of this Act, an organization shall be deemed to be affiliated to the RDP, if it is a service organization that has affiliation to the RDP.

8. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF ELRDP:-

- 8.1 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
- 8.1.1 The AGM shall be held annually.
- 8.1.2 The AGM shall be the highest decision making body of ELRDP.
- 8.1.3 It shall be attended by the members of the steering committee, community leaders and any other person or organization as agreed on by the steering committee.

8.2 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

8.2.1 ELRDP shall be overseen by a management committee whose members shall be drawn from noted personalities/experts with a sense of the kind of work ELRDP is involved in from across the Northern Cape and even beyond the region should such need arise.

8.2.2 At least six and not more than twelve members shall serve for a period not exceeding twenty four months.

8.3 FUNCTIONS

8.3.1 To oversee the general running of the organisation.

8.3.2 Shall be responsible for establishing links with funders and entering into necessary contracts with same.

8.3.3 Shall give advice on budget and forward planning i.r.o. financial 7.4

8.4 OFFICE BEARERS AND DUTIES

8.4.1 CHAIRPERSON:- Shall be elected from amongst members of the management committee and shall be responsible to convene and chair meetings of the committee.

8.4.2 TREASURER:- Shall be elected from amongst members and shall be responsible for the keeping of books and submission of report to meetings convened for such purpose or on reasonable request from the management committee. S/he shall also be responsible for budgeting and other financial transactions.

8.4.3 SECRETARY:- Shall be elected from amongst members and shall be responsible to keep minutes/reports and correspondence relating to the area of work of the management committee.

8.4.4 All members (including the three officials) shall hold office for a period not exceeding twenty four months and shall be eligible for re-election on expiry of their term of office.

8.4.5 MEETINGS:- The management committee shall meet quarterly and approve and approve budget for the next three months until the next meeting.

8.5 POWERS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- Borrow or raise money for the association.
- Control funds and property.
- Open bank accounts.
- Buy or lease property.
- Employ and discharge staff.
- Institute/defend legal actions.
- Enter into contracts.
- Prevent abuses.

8.2 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

8.2.1 The committee shall be composed of a minimum of five members who shall be elected from the members of the association. The committee shall be responsible for the management of the association and shall have the authority to bind the association in all matters relating to its business.

8.2.2 At least six and not more than twelve members shall constitute a quorum for the committee. The committee shall meet at least once in every month.

8.3 FUNCTIONS

8.3.1 To oversee the general management of the association.

8.3.2 To ensure that the association complies with the provisions of the Act and the regulations made thereunder.

8.3.3 To give advice on budget and financial matters.

8.4 OFFICE BEARER AND DUTIES

8.4.1 CHAIRMAN - Shall be elected from among the members of the committee and shall be responsible for convening and presiding over the meetings of the committee.

8.4.2 TREASURER - Shall be elected from among the members of the committee and shall be responsible for the keeping of books and accounts and for the receipt and payment of money on behalf of the association. The treasurer shall also be responsible for budgeting and financial management.

8.4.3 SECRETARY - Shall be elected from among the members of the committee and shall be responsible for keeping minutes and correspondence relating to the affairs of the association.

8.4.4 All members (including the office bearers) shall be eligible for election on expiry of their term of office.

8.4.5 MEETINGS - The management committee shall meet at least once in every month for the next three months until the next general meeting.

8.5 POWERS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- Borrow or raise money for the association.
- Control funds and property.
- Open bank accounts.
- Buy or lease property.
- Employ and discharge staff.
- Institute legal actions.
- Enter into contracts.
- Prevent disputes.

8.6 FINANCES

- 8.6.1 At least three signatories shall be appointed by the management committee to operate the bank account, and withdrawal from such account shall require two of the authorised signatories.
- 8.6.2 Financial control measurers shall from time to time be determined by the Treasurer in consultation with the management committee and the co-ordinator of the organisation.

8.7 STAFF COMMITTEE

- 8.7.1 This shall be all employees of ELRDP under the supervision of an overall coordinator.
- 8.7.2 Latter shall be ex-officio member of the management committee, and shall report to the committee the functioning of the office.
- 8.7.3 The staff committee shall meet once every month to review work of the past week and plan for the next month.
- 8.7.4 Every employee shall inform the meeting of their program for the ensuing week and make requisition for resources necessary for the carrying out of such work.
- 8.7.5 Such meetings shall also be an opportunity to raise both problems around work and industrial-relations issues.

8.8 TASK GROUPS/DEPARTMENTS AND FIELDWORKERS

- 8.8.1 ELRDP shall from time to time set up appropriate task groups and/or departments for the carrying out of specific work.
- 8.8.2 Fieldworkers shall be the link between the office and the communities and vice versa.

8.9 VOLUNTEERS

- 8.9.1 ELRDP may also enlist volunteers where necessary to carry out work of the organisation.
- 8.9.2 During such occasions ELRDP shall place at the disposal of these volunteers, resources necessary for the work assigned to them.

8.0 FINANCIAL

8.0.1 At least three signatories shall be appointed by the management committee to operate the bank account, and withdrawal from such account shall require two of the authorized signatories.

8.0.2 Financial control measures shall be established by the Treasurer in consultation with the management committee and shall be approved by the management committee.

8.1 STAFF

8.1.1 This section shall be under the supervision of an overall coordinator.

8.1.2 Staff shall be ex-officio members of the management committee, and shall report to the committee and the office.

8.1.3 The staff committee shall meet on a monthly basis to review work of the past week and plan for the next month.

8.1.4 Every employee shall inform the management committee of the progress of their program for the annual week and make a presentation for the carrying out of such work.

8.1.5 Staff meetings shall also be held to raise both problems and work and industrial relations.

8.2 TASK GROUPS/DEPARTMENTS AND FIELD

8.2.1 ERMOP shall from time to time establish appropriate task groups and/or departments for the carrying out of such work.

8.2.2 Fieldworkers shall be the link between the office and the field.

8.3 VOLUNTEERS

8.3.1 ERMOP may also enlist volunteers to carry out work of the organization.

8.3.2 During such occasions ERMOP shall place at the disposal of the volunteers resources necessary for the carrying out of such work.

9. ASSETS/LIABILITIES AND INDEMNITY:-

- 9.1 The income and property of the organisation shall be used solely in the furtherance of aims and objects of ERDP and no portion whatsoever shall rest in members of either the management committee, staff or volunteers.
- 9.2 At least three signatories shall be appointed by the management committee to operate the bank account, and withdrawal from such account shall require at least two of the authorised signatories.
- 9.3 No person, including volunteers, in performance of bona-fide acts of ELRDP shall be liable in his/her personal capacity for liabilities of the organisation.
- 9.4 Members/persons/employees/volunteers shall be indemnified out of ELRDP funds against costs, charges, expenses, losses and liabilities incurred whilst performing legitimate tasks of the organisation.

10. DISSOLUTION:-

- 10.1 At least one month notice to members of the management committee, steering committee and staff shall be given for a meeting to decide on dissolution.
- 10.2 ELRDP shall be dissolved by two thirds($\frac{2}{3}$) majority of those attending of those attending such meeting.
- 10.3 Should ELRDP decide to dissolve funds and assets thereof remaining after settling of all liabilities shall be given to other organisations pursuing interests more or less similar to those around which ELRDP was established.

11. AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION:-

- 11.1 Amendments to the constitution shall be proposed at a special meeting convened for such a purpose and members attending such meeting shall receive sufficient notice and opportunity to attend meeting and brainstorm the proposed amendments
- 11.2 Decision to amend shall be endorsed by the simple majority of those attending the meeting.

V. ASSETS/LIABILITIES AND INDEMNITY:-

- 9.1 The income and property of the organization shall be used solely in the furtherance of its and its objects and no portion thereof shall be paid in any form to any member of either the management committee, staff or volunteers.
- 9.2 At least three signatories shall be appointed by the management committee to operate the bank account, and withdrawal from such account shall require at least two of the authorized signatories.
- 9.3 No person, including a member, shall be liable for any personal liability incurred by the organization in the course of its activities.
- 9.4 Members/persons shall be indemnified out of the ELRDP funds against all charges, expenses, losses and liabilities incurred by the organization.

VI. AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION:-

- 10.1 The constitution and these regulations shall be amended and shall be subject to the decision of the management committee, steering committee and staff shall be subject to the decision of the management committee, steering committee and staff.
- 10.2 The constitution shall be amended by a majority of those attending a meeting of the management committee, steering committee and staff.
- 10.3 Should ELRDP decide to dissolve, the assets and liabilities of the organization shall be given to the ELRDP and the ELRDP shall be responsible for the assets and liabilities of the organization.
11. AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION:-
- 11.1 Amendments to the constitution shall be proposed at a meeting of the management committee, steering committee and staff and shall be subject to the decision of the management committee, steering committee and staff.
- 11.2 Decision to amend shall be undertaken by a simple majority of those attending the meeting.

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Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

Mr. Brian E. Jansen
Evangelical Lutheran Church
Cape Orange Diocese
P.O. Box 703
Kimberley 8300
FAX: 0027-531-711162

FAX LETTER

28th of February 1995

Dear Mr. Jansen,

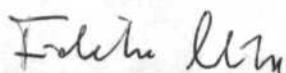
thank you for your fax letter dated 13-02-1995. I am very grateful for your advice although I do still hope that you can give us green light to proceed in applying for funds for the respective project.

I am in particular grateful since we have to go to donor agencies as well in order to organize finances for our partners in overseas, and can easily lose our reputation if our partners are not reliable.

I wait for more background information from your side.

With kind regards

sincerely yours,



Friederike Schulze, Mrs. Rev.

He

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The Ecumenical Land Restoration
and Development Project
Rev. Jacob Phenyeke
P.O.Box 1533
Kimberley
8300
South Africa

8th of August 1995

Dear brother Phenyeke,

greetings to you from Berlin. A long time has passed since we last communicate. I hope that you and the ELRDP are fine. What is the situation like in South Africa and in Northern Cape, in particular?

We are expecting a group of South Africans to come in September for a trilateral conference on: The handling of the past - justice and reconciliation in South Africa, Poland and Germany. That conference is not organized by Gossner Mission but by a Berlin institution called Ecumenical Bureau, in cooperation with the SACC. I am going to participate, and I hope to get meaningful results.

Did you get my fax letter from May, which I enclose.

Just recently I got the message of the North-South Bridge Foundation that Gossner Mission has got the right to apply for funds assigned for projects in Southern countries, and that they are willing to present our application for ELRDP at their November Meeting. I regret that the whole procedure lasts long. This is, however, the normal way if applicants are not known, and if one handles public money.

In order to reply to questions that certainly will be raised, I like to know whether ELRDP still exists and operates. What have been your specific fields of operation in the last few months? What did you do with the little money you had and the little you got from us?

Please, send us also a letter of recommendation by the Regional Affiliate to the NLC, and specify a bit the different aims and tasks of both, ANCRA and ELRDP.

We may get 50.000,--DM for two years, which is not enough to finance all your plans and to cover all the costs needed for an office including equipment and staff. Please, specify also a bit what ELRDP is going to do with that amount of money.

Did you find any sponsor or donor agency in the meantime? Did you get any funds through RDP? Did the communities concerned get any funds from the RDP?

It would be helpful to know what you could do so far, so that we can answer if asked.

I am waiting for your reply and look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Friederike Schulze

Friederike Schulze

**THE ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(E.L.R.D.P.)**

P.O. BOX 1533
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8300

TEL: (0531) 27342
FAX: (0531) 22497

16 May 1995

GOSSNER MISSION
FENNSTRABE 31
D - 12439
BERLIN

Dear Rev Friederike Schulze,

Thank you for your letter dated 10 April 1995.

Greetings in the reconciling and liberating name of our Lord Jesus Christ who sanctifies and set us free with his precious blood on the cross.

We apologize for our letter that seemed to be impolite to you. The motive of the letter was to indicate that some of the questions you asked were already answered by our constitution. Nevertheless we have understood why question after question.

We appreciate your patience and sacrifices. It has opened our minds that you are really called for God's mission and God bless you.

With regard to the question of accounting for the funds, we will not be able to account at present as our year ending is December 1995.

If you will not be able to send the R50 000-00 pledge because of our delay in accounting, please indicate to us in order that we should try and make other arrangements with our Bookkeepers.

We hope and trust that our plea will be considered, failing which we will have to send past and current vouchers of funds already spent.

Yours in His Service


REV JR PHENYEKE

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A MMETSENG (MAJENG), G M MOKGORO (SCHMIDTSDRIFT), H MATIHARE (BOJELA-KGOMO),
N W MOUNDE (DITHAKWANENG), G L EKWENF (METSJ-MATALEY), T V MOTLAFTSHARA (SKLIJFONTEIN),
I GASEHETE (GATI LORRY), I LEBE MOKGOSI, I MATEKA (KONIN)

(E.L.R.D.P.)

TEL: (0531) 22342
FAX: (0531) 22197

P.O. BOX 1213
KIMBERLEY
8300

18 May 1995

GOSSNER MISSION
FENNSTRASSE 31
D - 12439
BERLIN

Dear Rev Phenyek

Thank you for your letter dated 10 April 1995.

Greetings in the reconciling and liberating name of our Lord Jesus Christ who sanctifies and set us free with his precious blood on the cross.

We apologize for our letter that seemed to be impolite to you. The motive of the letter was to indicate that some of the questions you asked were already answered by our constitution. Nevertheless we have understood why question after question.

We appreciate your patience and sacrifices. It has opened our eyes that you are really called for God's mission and God bless you.

With regard to the question of accounting for the funds, account at present as our ending is December 1992.

If you will not be able to send the R50 000-00 pledge, accounting, please indicate to us in order that we should make arrangements with our Bookkeepers.

We hope and trust that our plea will be considered, failing which we will have to send past and current vouchers of funds already spent.

Yours in His Service

REV JR PHENYEKE

THE ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (E.L.R.D.P.)

P.O. BOX 1533
KIMBERLEY
8300

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FAX: (0531) 22497

6 March 1995

GOSSNER MISSION
FENNSTRASSE 31
D-12439 BERLIN

Dear Rev. Friederike Schultze

Thank you for your fax dated 23.02.95.
We will try our best to answer questions posed to us by you,
one by one.

Who will finance the bigger part?

At this stage we are not sure who will finance bigger part of
our proposal, nevertheless we have made contact with different
donors namely US AID, ABBA Bank, British Consulate, Japanese
Consulate and many, many others.

Is the Project Liabe?

Check item 9.1 of our Constitution you will find this, the
income and property of the organisation shall be used solely
in the furtherance of aims and objects of E.L.R.D.P. and no
portion whatsoever shall rest in members of either the
Management Committee, Staff or Volunteer.

What is feasible if you don't get full amount?

As we have mentioned in question (1) we don't depend absolutely
on Gossner Mission there are other donors that will cover the
other costs. Even though we are not sure with how much will
they cover the costs.

What are the priorities?

1. The priority number for E.L.R.D.P. is to resettle the
Communities.
2. To engage these communities and other rural communities
in a process of identification of development needs.
3. To build an institution with resources and capacity
sufficient for the advancement of rural communities in
the Northern Cape.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A MMETSENG (MAJENG), G M MOKGORO (SCHMIDTSDRIFT), H MATIHARE (BOJELA-KGOMO),
N W MQUNDE (DITHAKWANENG); G LEKWENE (METSJ-MATALE); T V MOTLAETSHABA (SKUIFONTEIN),
I GAGCHETE (MATHABE), I ESEE (KHOSIS), I MBEKA (KONKO)

INFORMATION AND PROJECT

BRUNNEN MISSION
PENNYFARTE 21
D-15453 BERLIN

Dear Rev. Friedrichs:
Thank you for your letter dated 20.02.78.
We will try our best to answer your letter
one by one.

Who will finance the future part?

At this time we are not sure who will finance
the future part. We have not yet decided
on it. We are still in the process of
discussing it with many other people.

Is the project realistic?

Yes, it is realistic. We have a clear
idea of the project and its goals. We
have a lot of experience in this field
and we are confident that we can achieve
our goals. We will be working hard to
make sure that the project is successful.

What are the next steps?

The next steps are to get the project
approved by the relevant authorities. We
will be working on this as soon as possible.
We will also be looking for more people
to join the project. We are very excited
about the future of the project and we
are confident that it will be a great
success.

What are the risks?

The risks are that the project may not
be approved by the authorities. We may
also face financial difficulties. However,
we are confident that we can overcome
these challenges. We are working hard to
make sure that the project is successful.
We are also looking for more people to
join the project. We are very excited
about the future of the project and we
are confident that it will be a great
success.

Questions that you have asked us in the first paragraph of your letter dated 23.02.95 you will find most of the answer are in our constitution. If our government will take up our programme it will be through the RDP and that we have mention in our Constitution.

Second Paragraph Work done last year

We have mentioned this several times to you, that it was difficult for us to operate because of financial restraints but nevertheless, Visitation was made to all communities concern.

Workshops

A workshop was held on 8th-10th July 1994. The aims of the workshop was to make communities aware of the existence of the E.L.R.D.P. and its mission. To obtain letters of authorisation from the communities, to high light the plight of the communities in regaining their land. this workshop was held at the North Hotel Kuruman. At this workshop 5 Reps attended from each community out of 9 communities all people attended were 45.

A broader workshop on the 29th-31 JULY 1994

This workshop was attended by ten reps from each community. It was held at Moffat house Kuruman. The aim of the workshop was to identify self help projects like Bricklaying, Sowing Projects, Soup Kitchens. Communities were also taught how to apply for funding of this projects how to account for money donated to them, how to make contact with funders.

The third workshop held on 28-30 October 1994 in Vryburg Holiday Resort

At this workshop 2 reps from each community were invited. The workshop was organised by E.L.R.D.P. and land commission committee. The aim of the workshop was to inculcate the idea of land claims court. Participants could not accept land claims court. Because when they were moved from their different lands no court orders were used only guns and teargas were used. After a very long debate the claim court was accepted as the only procedure to help them regain their land

The following day participants were shown how to file submissions to court. Management of the land that their going back to, they were also taught how to plant trees and vegetables. Sunday was used as a day of recap and the way forward.

What is the present situation of the communities?

The situation remain unchanged. People are exposed to nature problems like water sanitation, Transport and medical problems shortage of schools. Small children walk long distances for schooling. Some of the schools have no telephone communication no typing facilities. Children use bricks as their desks. Some use buses for morning transport to school, the same transport will transport them home late in the evening. The following day they will have to wake up very early. Breadwinner are migrant labourers who work in the mines they go home after a very very long time, unemployment is a major problem. Grazing for their livestock is a serious problem. They loose their livestock everyday because of the draught. Those who are next to the camps of the soldier their cattles are shot at every time.

Khosis and Schmidrift

Khosis and Schmidrift were occupied by the defence force of the apartheid regime. Negotiations are still on. The battle school that is in Khosis is the second largest in the world it is not easy for the defence force to vacate the place. It was agreed in the last meeting for the dual occupation of the land. That the soldiers should change their direction of practising.

Khosi:
25 km van
Kunene
effort
(4 Rd-A20
2071)

Schmidtdrift

It was occupied 1991 by the soldiers that were used by the South African Defence Force to fight against swapo in Namibia. The process is already of transferring soldiers to Namibia and this will make easier for the people to go back to their land. At present moment the Government has agreed that 100 people should reoccupy their land.

What about others?

To mention few of the communities.

Konopi This community is still fighting for its land that is presently occupied by farmers who are resisting to leave this area.

Dithakwaneng This area it is also occupied by farmers who are ready to leave the area after being paid by the Government.

Rajengi This area it is also occupied by farmers who have already had serious negotiations with the Government. The Government has already sent assessors to evaluate the price of the land to pay the farmers.

Rieevassark

This community reoccupied their land three weeks back and majority of people came back despite of the fact that they stayed to long in a strange land. Development is needed in this area. Their schools were destroyed when they were moved, their churches, houses livestock all this were destroyed by apartheid regime.

↓
Wen 3
WGT

How many will go back

At this stage we cannot confirm the number of people going back to their land but what we can say is that people are excited about going back home.

Arguments

There are arguments between the communities but not so much because there is no life where they are now.

Soup Kitchens

We did not say we are operating soup kitchens in this areas. We said soup kitchens are a priority number one for the suffering people. There is hunger now where people are. When they go back to their land of origin there will be a need also for soup kitchens.

?

Priorities for 1995

Resettlement of the communities is a priority for 1995. The Government should speedily pay the white farmers to give way for the communities. Developmental needs be established to help communities to self reliant. To create employment for the suffering masses. To workshop resettling communities on projects. To change the R.D.P. from frame work to reality.

general

A.G.M.

It is necessary for us to have A.G.M. that will consist of management committee the E.L.R.D.P. workers and the communities to evaluate work done for the year. Also to check on finances and plan for the following year. The programmes will be evaluated by the A.G.M. as you can also check on our constitution.

Our Relationship with National Land Committee

The National Land Committee is based in Johannesburg in the PWV Region and we are based in Kimberley in the Northern Cape Region. We are having working relationship with the National Land Committee.

THE GOSNER MISSION

This community group of people have been back and forth in a long time. The fact that they have been in a long time is a fact that they have been in a long time. The fact that they have been in a long time is a fact that they have been in a long time.

THE GOSNER MISSION

The Gosner Mission is a mission of the Christian Church. It is a mission of the Christian Church. It is a mission of the Christian Church. It is a mission of the Christian Church. It is a mission of the Christian Church.

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The Gosner Mission is a mission of the Christian Church. It is a mission of the Christian Church. It is a mission of the Christian Church. It is a mission of the Christian Church. It is a mission of the Christian Church.

For example we are having National different organisations doing the same but the approach being not same, because of our working relationship we have no problems in affiliate with the National Land Committee or our finances to be channelled through them we have no problems in that.

Yours in his service


Rev. J.R. PHENYEKE

For example, we have had a...
...the national...
...through them...

[Signature]
J. R. BERRY

News

Department of Land Affairs prepares land as . . .

First Riemvasmakers return to land of origin

THE FIRST group of Riemvasmakers have already moved from King William's Town to Riemvasmaak near Upington and the remainder of the community are expected to arrive from Namibia next month.

A spokesman for the Department of Land Affairs said yesterday that work had already started on the cleaning up of the

area, which was used for infantry training purposes by the Defence Force.

Other preparation work undertaken by the Department of Land Affairs in co-operation with the Benelux-Oranje Regional Services Council include:

- the upgrading of water sources, installment of defluoridisers and chlorinisers, cleaning of wells, building of water holes for livestock and the installation of a tap for every four

households;

- the erection of toilets,
- the erection of tents as temporary housing,
- the upgrading of livestock kraals,
- transport arrangements, and
- proper assistance to those returning to Riemvasmaak.

Around 90 people from King William's Town have already re-settled at Riemvasmaak and a further 250 people are expected from

Damaraland in Namibia.

The community was removed in 1974 under the Black Spot Removal Programme to the Transkei in the Eastern Cape and to Namibia.

Since 1974 the area has been used by 8 SAI as a training camp.

In January 1982 a portion of Riemvasmaak (about 4 270 hectares) was proclaimed as part of the Augrabies National Park.

The area proclaimed

involves Melkbosstrand, Bloubaai and Wabrand which, before 1973, also formed part of the area inhabited by the Riemvasmakers.

In December 1993 the Commission for Land Allocation recommended that Riemvasmaak be returned to its previous owners, who will also remain the owners of the portion of Riemvasmaak which now falls in the Augrabies National Park.

**THE ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(E.L.R.D.P.)**

P.O. BOX 1533
KIMBERLEY
8300

TEL: (0531) 27342
FAX: (0531) 22497

A number of meetings were held with other stakeholders, on various issues pertaining to the restitution matter. Different levels of success were achieved on different communities.

Schmidsdrift

Negotiations are well ahead and a number of obstacles have been cleared. A meeting of all relevant shareholders was convened by Dries Potgieter. The meeting sought to identify steps that will facilitate the return of the people and work out a comprehensive time frame that will be submitted to the Technical Committee. Steps in this regard were identified and will be submitted to the Technical Committee. See minutes of 27.01.95. Suffice to say that negotiations are on track.

Majeng

A community meeting was held in warrenton with the aim of solving the problems concerning the Committee that has to act on behalf of the community. The community expressed their support for the present Committee under the Chairpersonship of Mr. Marlping. They further expressed their support for the N.L.C and mandated it to act on their behalf. Their complaint about their cattle being impounded was referred to the Provincial Legislature. We have the assurance that the matter has been conveyed to the farmers concerned. A workshop is on the cards for the weekend of 4 March 1995.

Who is A. Mmetseeng

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A MMETSENG (MAJENG), G M MOKGORO (SCHMIDTSDRIFT), H MATIHARE (BOJELA-KGOMO),
N W MQUNDE (DITHAKWANENG); G LEKWENE (METSU-MATALE); T V MOTLAETSHABA (SKUIFONTEIN),
I GABELEKE (GATLHOSI), K ESE (KHOSI), I MALEKA (KONO)

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Khosis

Negotiations are still going on with the army. A meeting had to be postponed because of the absence of the Khosis people. A brainstorming session resolved:

- * The Gathlose and Maremane people should return.
- * The army should expand towards the East.
- * Army should investigate abote option.

The army has since returned and reports that the expansion towards the East is unavailable in terms of landscape and cost effectiveness. They proposed to submit to us an alternative option which will be discussed in our next meeting. ?

District pilot Programme

Previous meetings decided on Postmasburg as an area for this Project. However, developments in this area are slow and protracted. The R.D.P. is still to sit and consider our proposal. Mr. Peter Hewit, from the Provincial Legislature is liaising with land affairs in this regard.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A MMETSENG (MAJENG), G M MOKGORO (SCHMIDTSDRIFT), H MATIHARE (BOJELA-KGOMO),
N W MQUNDE (DITHAKWANENG), G LEKWENE (METSIMATALE), T V MOTLAETSHABA (SKUIFONTEIN),
L CASQUETE (GATHLOSE), J EBER (KHOSIS), J MALEKA (KONO)

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Minutes of Task Force on Khosis held at Lohatla Military Base 1 February 1995.

Presents: Colonel T. Van Niekerk, Land Affairs; Dries
Potgieter
Mr. Sol Hunter; Dean Snyder and Zakes Hlatshwayo;
Rev J.R Phenyake

The meeting did not sit as scheduled due to the absences of the Khosis People, who went to a wrong venue in Kuruman. Those present decided to brainstorm issues that were agreed upon with the communities.

- > It was emphasised that the communities of Gatlhose and Maremane should return.
- > The army should look at the possibilities of expanding towards the East (see Khosis map).
- > Army should engage their personnel in assessing the military viability of above option.

The meeting to reconvene on the 17 February 1995 with the communities.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A MMETSENG (MAJENG), G M MOHAMED (SCHMIDTSDRIFT), H MATIHARE (BOJELA-KGOMO),
N W MQUNDE (DITHAKWANENG), G LE ROUX (METSJ-MATALE), T V MOTLAETSHABA (SKUIFONTEIN),
I GAGHEETE (GATLHASE), I EDEE (KHOSI), J MATEKA (KOMO)

THE ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (E.L.R.D.P.)

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Minutes of Task Force on the
1 February 1985

President: Colonel T. Van Wier
Vice President: Mr. J. H. H. H.
Rev. J. H. H. H.

101 10311 2242

The meeting did not start
the Khosi people, who were
101 10311 2242

101 10311 2242

It was suggested that
101 10311 2242

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The army should be
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Army should engage in
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The meeting to convene on the 10th
101 10311 2242

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THE ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (E.L.R.D.P.)

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S.A.N.D.F Priorities

- 1) Cabinet decision
- 2) Obtaining authority of acquiring alternative land
- 3) Funding - to purchase land
- 4) Negotiate with other parties
- 5) Development of infrastructure
- 6) Cleaning up of area and securing it. Undetonated bombs.

Nature Reserve Association

- 1) Compile an environmental inventory
- 2) Assess impact on environment.

SAN Community

- 1) Will move over 24 months
- 2) Need permanent resettlement
- 3) A development plan to be available.

Tswana Community

Ready to move in as soon as these steps are completed.
Expressed unhappiness about prolonged negotiations.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A MMETSENG (MAJENG), G M MOKGORO (SCHMIDTSDRIFT), H MATIHARE (BOJELA-KGOMO),
N W MQUNDE (DITHAKWANENG); G LEKWENE (METSIMATALE); T V MOTLAETSHABA (SKUIFONTEIN),
L CASHEETE (KATIBOSE), J EDEE-KWOSIRI, J M MLEKA (KONKO)

(L.R.B.)

P.O. BOX 111
KIMBERLEY
2100

S.A.W.D.F. Priorities

1. Capital development
2. Building authority
3. Funding - to build
4. Negotiate with other
5. Development of the
6. Cleaning up of area

Nature Reserve Association

1. Compile an inventory
2. Assess impact of road

BAN Community

1. Will move over 24 months
2. Need permanent housing
3. A development plan for

Tswana Community

1. Ready to move into
2. Expressed unhappiness

**THE ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND
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WORKING GROUP ON SCHMIDSDRIFT MINUTES

27/01/95

The meeting was convened by Dries Potgieter. The aim being to identify obstacles and set time frames.

PRESENT: S.A.N.D.F; Land Affairs; Nature Reserve Association; San xul trust; National Land Committee; Landbou Unie; Public Works; Local Housing; Development & ELRDP

Identified Steps

- 1) Identification of the land in question
- 2) Submissions to the land claims commission
- 3) Rectification by the court
- 4) Cabinet decision
- 5) Moving of S.A.N.D.F
- 6) Resettlement

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A MMETSENG (MAJENG), G M MOKGORO (SCHMIDTSDRIFT), H MATIHARE (BOJELA-KGOMO),
N W MQUNDE (DITHAKWANENG), G LEKWENE (METSI-MATALE), T V MOTLAETSHABA (SKUIFONTEIN),
L. CASSENETE (GATIKORRE), J. EDEE (KHOSI), M. MALEKA (KONKO)

THE ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (E.L.R.D.P.)

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COMMUNITY MEETING - WARRENTON CITY HALL

Present: Majeng Community; Dean Snyder; JabuDada; Gavin
Cooper. ELRDP

The Majeng exposed their dissatisfaction with:

- > The processed process of negotiation.
- > Lack of transparency on the Government side. Their exclusion on the evaluation of the farms.
- > Agreed to write a memorandum to the Ministry of Land Affair.
- > Introduced the committee and expressed their unqualified support for the National Land Committee.
- > To engage in activities that will facilitate their resettlement

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A MMETSENG (MAJENG), G M MOKGORO (SCHMIDTSDRIFT), H MATIHARE (BOJELA-KGOMO),
N W MQUNDE (DITHAKWANENG), G LEKWENE (METSU-MATALE), T V MOTLAETSHABA (SKUIFONTEIN),
L. CASQUETE (GATLHOSE), L. DEER (KLOC), L. MBEKA (KONO)

COMMUNITY MEETING - WARRINGTON
PROJECT (E.L.R.D.P.)

THE WARRINGTON
PROJECT (E.L.R.D.P.)

P.O. BOX 1013
KIMBERLEY
2300

COMMUNITY MEETING - WARRINGTON

Present: Majing Community
Cooper, E.L.R.D.P.

The Majing exposed their distress

> The process of negotiation

> Lack of transparency on the
exclusion on the exclusion of the

> Agreed to write a memorandum to the Minister
Affairs

> Introduced the committee to express the
support for the National and Local

> To engage in activities
resistance

ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

P.O. BOX 1533

KIMBERLEY

8300

TEL : (0531) 33946 / 7

FAX : (0531) 22497

The ELRDP is a non-profit making organisation.

The ELRDP has the authorization of the forcibly removed communities as can be confirmed by the letters from the various communities.

The ELRDP not only works with communities in the Northern Cape as now determined under the new dispensation. We also work with communities in the North-West. In fact, in the past week, we were approach by the leader of a community from the North for assistance.

We have a positive relationship with the National Land Committee. As a matter of fact, in a meeting convened by the Land Committee, the ELRDP was endorsed and authorized by all the Communities to the authentic fund raising organisation alongside ANCRA.

ANCRA was the first organisation to address the problem of forcibly removed communities. Rev. Phenyeké was instrumental in the formation of ANCRA during the apartheid era. When South-Africa became a democratic, a need arose for an organisation that would loo into the problem of forcibly removed communities anew. Thus, ELRDP. The people who served in the committee of ANCRA are no longer available since some of them are now serving in government position.

We have approached several bodies for funds like USAID, the South African breweries and the Nation Sorghum Breweries. We have also had meeting with Pakistani business person. Locally we have approached prominent business people for funds.

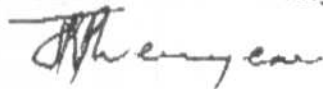
Thus far, the communities have raised some money among them. But each community that has raised funds keep such funds in their respective bank accounts. The funds which ELRDP has raised are used for administration and projects purposes.

ANCRA has an office in Kuruman some 300 km from Kimberley - the capital city of the Northern Cape. The ELRDP is much more accessible as based in Kimberley because we are in contact with the Local Government and it's entire legislative structure. For instance, we have contact with the Ministry of Local Government which addresses the forcibly removed community problem. Very soon, the Land Claims Court will come into operation in 1995 and will be based in Kimberley.

Lastly..../

Lastly but very importantly we have be authorised by a community in a city called Upington to be the sole agents in processing their resettlement. It is the Riemvasmaak Community. In consultation with engineers, we will be putting up infrastructure toward the end of January 1995. National government is processing our application and has promised to reply by January 1995.

The Reverend J.R. Phenyeka



Lastly but very importantly, the sole agency in processing in a city called [unclear] the Alaskan Community. In their resettlement, it is the putting up infrastructure consultation with engineers, toward the end of January, processing our application, promised to reply by January 1995.

The Reverend J. R. [unclear]

[Handwritten signature]



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**Kantoor van die Uitvoerende Sekretaris
Office of the Executive Secretary**

Eingegangen

10. März 1995

Erledigt:

2 March 1995

Rev. Mrs. Friederike Schulze
Gossner Mission
Fennstrasse 31
D - 12439 BERLIN
GERMANY

BY FAX

Dear Rev Schulze

I refer to my fax letter dated 13 February 1995 as well as your response dated 28 February 1995. Regarding the ELRDP of Rev. Phenyeke, briefly the following:

1. You will realize that since the Government of National Unity (GNU) came into being almost a year ago, quite a number of injustices which were caused by the former regime had to be addressed. Amongst others, the question of land - restitution, people who were forcibly removed, equal distribution of land - is one of the burning issues right now in our country. The problem is being approached from various avenues, eg. non-governmental bodies, civic associations, Churches, pressure groups, individuals and, of course, by the GNU itself - most of which have existing infra - structure in place already.
2. Our Church (ELCSA) have had several discussions on the land question with Government officials and - bodies as well as other Organizations both on national and local levels. From the side of the Government it was made very clear that should the Church endeavour to embark on any project which falls within the jurisdiction of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) of the GNU, the Government will be all too willing to assist such efforts to make the project a success. Just recently our Diocese (the Bishop, Treasurer and myself) had a meeting with the Premier of the Northern Cape Province where this point was once again emphasized. During a Church Council Meeting of the ELCSA held in Johannesburg from 21-24 March 1994 I was appointed as convenor of a Committee to look into matters pertaining to Church land with Title Deeds registered in the name(s) of foreign Mission Societies. The other members are the Presiding Bishop, the General Treasurer, the General Secretary, the General Manager of Property Management Company (PMC) of ELCSA, and the Dean of the relevant Circuit.
3. It must also be stated that gone are the days where organizations outside the ambit of the previous apartheid dispensation were hesitant or even afraid to tackle projects on their own. Since it has always been the objective of the Church to strive for the



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Handwritten text at the top right, possibly a date or reference number.

10 May 1995
11:00 AM

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MATTIPOST
ZETA

upliftment of oppressed communities, and this is now also true with the RDP of the GNU, we see a better way of combining our efforts to make such endeavours a meaningful reality.

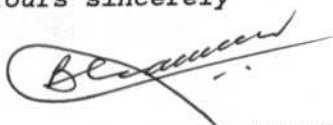
4. The South African Council of Churches (SACC)- of which Rev. Phenyke was an employee until recently - also has the "covenant" programme which they hope to implement through their regional offices in the country. I do believe that they are experiencing difficulties in doing so, but that is not the reason for communicating with you.
5. Coming back to the ELRDP. We are of the opinion that to implement this project to its fullest, and have the grassroots really benefit from it, a far more rigid and organized infra-structure is needed to secure the smooth running of the programme. In addition - to guarantee the expected impact this type of programme should have, a substantial amount of capital will have to be injected to make the whole exercise a worthwhile cause. If the ELRDP has this on paper, we doubt whether this can be done in practice, especially with the lack of infra-structure.
6. Needless to mention that of all the communities mentioned in the ELRDP project, most - if not all - are congregants of the one or other Church. The Church, therefore, can play a tremendous role in addressing the needs of these communities.
7. We have studied all relevant documents of the ELRDP submitted to us. (eg. Constitution, policies, aims and objectives, etc), and were quite impressed by the broader outline of the project in its totality. However, when we had a look at the budget, we found that the budget is rather contradictory towards the overall aim of the project, viz: more than 80% of the budget is spent on salaries, equipment and administration, whilst a very small percentage will be spent on the project itself (education and evaluation).

Last but not least - the above are candid but straightforward ideas and opinions from the side of the Church. It should in no way be seen as prescriptive, but should rather be regarded as informative during your continued process of decision-making, and at the same time attempt to assist the marginalized in our beloved country. At the end of the day it will be your decision, and we fully agree with your statement "we can easily lose our reputation if our partners are not reliable."

Thank you for allowing us to give our input.

Kind regards and greetings

Yours sincerely



BRIAN E. JANSEN
Executive Secretary
E:L:C: Cape Orange Diocese
P.O: Box 703 Kimberley 8300

BEJ/so

c: Presiding Bishop A.J. Fortuin

Address: Northern Cape:
0531 - 711094

7 111 48
Fax: ~~7235 448~~

ZAKES, HLATSHWA VO

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P O Box 30944 Braamfontein 2017 Johannesburg South Africa
9th Flr, West Wing, Auckland House, Cnr Biccard & Smit Str, Braamfontein

National Land Committee

Elphelpe

Friederike Schulze
Gossner Mission
Fax: 030\6361198

1\12\94

Dear mr Schulze

Re: Ecumenical Land Restoration and Development Project
Your faxes dated 18\8\94 and 30\11\94

Please accept my apologies for not reverting to you sooner. We have been involved in discussions with Rev Phenyeke and things have just been hectic in our offices.

The NLC has been working with communities in the Northern Cape for about three years with the view to setting up an organisation to service the area. We have been hampered in this process by a number of factors including the lack of resources. Communities themselves have been involved in conceptualising the idea of an office in the region and are waiting for us to raise funds etc. We have now secured office space from the Moffat mission in Kuruman and have started fundraising for the project. The NLC is going to employ someone on a part time basis to start setting up the office. The communities preference for the name is the Association for Northern Cape Rural Advancement (ANCRA)

When we became aware of the ELRP initiative, I met with Rev Phenyeke to discuss the possibilities of co-operating and merging the two initiatives. We did not agree on the approach that they were taking and thought it best for us to pursue our work around ANCRA. We have discussed these issues with the communities and they felt we should stick to the original plan and set up an office in Kuruman and not in Kimberly as intended by Rev Phenyeke. The ANCRA office will be set up by January with the NLC providing initial financing.

I hope this gives you a clearer picture of what transpired. I have not advised on whether you should fund the ELRDP or not because I do not want to be seen to be blocking initiatives in the Northern Cape. Our decision to proceed with our initiative is based on our assessment of what would best meet the needs of the communities involved.

My apologies again for the delay.

Yours sincerely

Brendan Pearce
Brendan Pearce
Director

The National Land Committee comprises:

Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA, Natal), Border Rural Committee (BRC), Eastern Cape Land Committee (ECLC), Farmworkers' Resource and Research Project (FRRP), Orange Free State Rural Committee (OFSRUC), Southern Cape Land Committee (SCLC), Surplus People Project (SPP, Western Cape), Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), Transkei Land Service Organisation (TRALSO).

National Land Committee

Telephone (011) 401-2803
Telex (011) 225-2312
P O Box 10444 Johannesburg 2017 Johannesburg South Africa
4th Flr West Wing Auckland House, City Square & 5th Flr, Johannesburg

Friederike Schuler
Gossner Mission
Fax: 011/401-2803

Re: Your letter dated 11/11/92 and 10/11/92
Your letter dated 11/11/92 and 10/11/92

Please accept my apologies for the delay in replying to you. We have been involved in a number of projects and have been unable to find time to reply to your letter. We have been involved in a number of projects and have been unable to find time to reply to your letter.

The NLC has been working for about three years with a number of factors involved. We have been involved in a number of projects and have been unable to find time to reply to your letter. We have been involved in a number of projects and have been unable to find time to reply to your letter.

When we became aware of the ELR initiative, we were very interested in it. We have been involved in a number of projects and have been unable to find time to reply to your letter. We have been involved in a number of projects and have been unable to find time to reply to your letter.

I hope this gives you a clearer picture of what is going on. We have been involved in a number of projects and have been unable to find time to reply to your letter. We have been involved in a number of projects and have been unable to find time to reply to your letter.

My apologies again for the delay.

Yours sincerely
Gossner Mission
Director

ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

FAX TO: _____
FAX NO: 0949 306361198 PAGE: 1 OF: 5
ATTENTION OF: REV. F. SCHULSE
FROM: ELLSA - COD DATE: 15/2/95
COMPANY: _____
FAX NO: 0531-711032 **Post-It** Notes from 3M

P O BOX 1533
KIMBERLEY
8300

09 FEBRUARY 1995

GOSSNER MISSION
FENNSTRABE 31
D-12439

Dear Rev. Friederike Schulse

RE: A NARRATIVE REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE ELDRDP

The Ecumenical Land Restoration Development Project started last year June 1994. It was difficult for the organisation to carry out its mission because of financial restraints. After realising a need for this organisation we visited all the communities affected by forced removals.

Our aim was to obtain an authority to represent these communities. The communities responded well in authorising the ELRDP. Series of workshops were held to concientize the communities on legal aspects to reclaim their lands. To provide for the restitution of rights in land of which persons or communities were dispossessed under or for the purpose of furthering the objects of any discriminatory law.

We have also identified a need to help communities with temporary soup kitchen were they are temporally living. School children have to walk long distances for schooling. Medical facilities were also identified as a serious problem, water and sanitation.

Meetings were also held between the ELRDP the National Land Committee and white farmers who bought the land where the people were removed. Some of the farmers were cooperative as far as negotiations were concern, some did not cooperate. Those who cooperated agreed that the government should reimburse them their money spent when buying the land. What is difficult is that even though the government is prepared to pay the farmers back their money, some of their claims are very high and unreasonable.

ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

P O BOX 1833

WISLEY

8100

28 FEB 9 JARY 1995

FAX

8100 8100

ATTENTION OF

COMM

8100

GOSSNER MISSION

FERNSTRASSE 31

D-12439

Dear Rev. Frederick Schüss

RE A NARRATIVE REPORT ON ACTI

The Ecumenical Land Restoration Develop
for the organization to carry out the mission
for this a mission we intend to be con
Our aim was to obtain an authority to rep
well as authorizing the GDR. Series of a
legal aspects to reclaim their lands. To grow
of communities were discussed with
sector, namely law.

We have also identified a need to
temporary living. Confrontation with the
also identified as a serious problem.

Meetings were also held between G
ought the land where the people were
negotiations were conducted. Some of
government would be involved in the
even though the government is prepared to
the very high and irreconcilable.

The land claims court will only be the answer to resolve the disputes between the farmers and the communities. The ELRDP will have to play a major role in helping the communities with submissions to court.

Meetings were also held between the South African Defence Force, the ELRDP, National Land Committee. Some parts of the land where people were removed were occupied by the Defence Force./

Lohatla Military Base was build at Khosis. Bushmen soldiers were taken from Namibia to Schimidrift. All these places that we have mentioned Khosis and Schimidrift people were forcibly removed to make way for the Defence Force. Some members of the Bushmen Defence Force has already moved to Namibia, in the beginning they were afraid to go back to Namibia their land. They were afraid because they were used by the South African Defence Force to fight against Swapo in Namibia.

Four thousand five hundred was spend by the ELRDP for transport to workshops and meetings. Part of this money was spend for workshops arrangements. This money was donated by Sympathetic individuals to ELRDP.

A SHORT PLAN FOR ACTIVITIES FOR 1995

The ELRDP will like to be as close as possible to communities than last year. The only mode of transport that was used belongs to an individual. We also like to have more workshops than last year, to visit communities atleast twice a month per community. Why we want to visit them seperatly, is because they are far from each other.

We want to empower communities on skills - training workshops, human resources e.g. literacy, health, agriculture and other development programmes

3

Budget for coming activities

1.	A.G.M.	R20 000-00	Travel for community reps. food and accomodation, venue for meeting.	2
2.	EDUCATION/TRAINING	R 7 500-00	Skill - training workshops to empower communities in human resources.	
3.	EVALUATION	R 8 130-00	Internal & external evaluation of the process and summative impact, independent evaluation, encourages accountability transparency.	
4.	TRAVEL & SUBSISTENCE	R10 000 x 18	*Project officer to communities *Meeting to National events for project Officers, Meeting for communities reps. *Meetings for over night accomodation and food. Travel could either be by public or private vehicles.	

GRAND TOTAL**R215 630-00****THE OBSTACLES**

The ELRDP has no means of transport to reach out the communities, except the Rev. Phenyake's car. high amount of money claimed by white farmers for refund. The delay of the government to set up land claims court for Northern Cape region. Finances to operate, like travelling to communities.

*Wie es nunmehr klar sein wird werden ELRDP - MLC
dann eine Community! Schicksal!
Licht*

*Projekt
Projektbudget
/ wie sieht es da?*

Mokgoro (Schicksal) in Personalgesprächen!

Khoris - 7 Gewürze (Skware)
Coloured Gewürze → ~~test~~

Mr. Noble ist ein hundertads-
gehrtschauer,
Helfer des hundertads-
Rat

bei Glasbühne, Wege zu

Mayer - Schiedsamt unter Partner!

- Vel Bohne ?
Herrn Heigl ?
Christine Holman ?
Fritz

STAFF MEMBERS

We are having Rev. Phenyeké as a Co-ordinator, a volunteer as Administration Secretary by the name of Sylvia Nomalanga Mhongo. It is our intention to employ her full time as soon as we receive more funds. A fieldworker who is a volunteer by the name of Mr Moses Holele and it is also our intention to employ him as soon as we receive enough funds for this purpose.

See the attached copy of Riemvasmark Community.

Yours in His Mission.



REV. J R PHENYEKE
CO ORDINATOR

STAFF MEMBERS

We are having Rev. Phyllis at a 10:00 am
service of Holy Communion with the
celebration of the Eucharist. We are
also having a more formal service with
the singing of hymns and the reading
of the Word. We are also having
the attached copy of the service.

Yours in the Mission

Rev. J. R. FRENCH
CO-ORDINATOR

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Office Furniture	R17300-00	Reception; L-Shape desk computer; switchboard; filing cabinet; Typist chair; disc-bank; Printer; computersoftware & notice-board
	R7900-00	Coordinators; Executive Desk table, office chair, two (2) visitors chairs; double door filing cabinet.
	R13250-00	Project Officers; 2 x2 office desk; 2 x 2 Chairs; 8 x2 visitors chairs; four filing cabinets.
	R6500-00	Waiting area; 8 visitors chairs and display shelves.
	R11150-00	Conference Room; Big Table, 10 chairs; Flip Chart and and Notice board; Overhead projector.
4. Telephone and Fax Installations fees	R3000-00	Two separate lines with four telephone extensions
6. Photo-copier	R7500-00	

RUNNING COSTS

1. Office space and Rental	R2500x18	
2. Stationery	R1000	Stationery for office, spending fluctuate
3. Tele-Communications rentals	R1400x18	Phone & Fax monthly rentals.
4. Office Space and Rental		

Publications	R8000-00	Quarterly publications of the Ecumenical and Restoration project to all communities;
. Petty Cash	R500x18	Emergency spending and catering
7. A.G.M.	R20 000-00	Travel for community reps. and other participants. Food and accomodation, Venue for meeting a other overheads
8. Education/Training	R7500	Skills-training workshops to empower communities in human resources; e.g. literacy, health, agricultural and other development programmes.
9. Evaluation	R8130	Internal & external evaluation of the process and summative/impact./ Indepandet consultation to evaluate. This encourages transporancy & accountability.
10. Travel & Subsistence	R10 000x18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Project officers to communities * Meetings to national events for Project officers * Meeting for community reps. * Meetings for coordinators * Subsistence for overnight accomodation & food. Travel could either be by public or private vehicles.

EMPLOMENT COST

SALARIES	R5700 x 18 R4500 x 2 x 18 R3500 x 18 R2200 x 18	Coordinator Project Coordinators Admin-Secretary Clerger
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GRAND TOTAL

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R767330

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D-12439 Berlin

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030/6317809
Telefax
030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

**The Ecumenical Land Restoration
and Development Project**
Rev. Jacob Phenyeke
P.O.Box 1533
Kimberley
8300
South Africa

8th of August 1995

Dear brother Phenyeke,

greetings to you from Berlin. A long time has passed since we last communicate. I hope that you and the ELRDP are fine. What is the situation like in South Africa and in Northern Cape, in particular?

We are expecting a group of South Africans to come in September for a trilateral conference on: The handling of the past - justice and reconciliation in South Africa, Poland and Germany. That conference is not organized by Gossner Mission but by a Berlin institution called Ecumenical Bureau, in cooperation with the SACC. I am going to participate, and I hope to get meaningful results.

Did you get my fax letter from May, which I enclose.

Just recently I got the message of the North-South Bridge Foundation that Gossner Mission has got the right to apply for funds assigned for projects in Southern countries, and that they are willing to present our application for ELRDP at their November Meeting. I regret that the whole procedure lasts long. This is, however, the normal way if applicants are not known, and if one handles public money.

In order to reply to questions that certainly will be raised, I like to know whether ELRDP still exists and operates. What have been your specific fields of operation in the last few months? What did you do with the little money you had and the little you got from us? Please, send us also a letter of recommendation by the Regional Affiliate to the NLC, and specify a bit the different aims and tasks of both, ANCRA and ELRDP.

We may get 50.000,--DM for two years, which is not enough to finance all your plans and to cover all the costs needed for an office including equipment and staff. Please, specify also a bit what ELRDP is going to do with that amount of money.

Did you find any sponsor or donor agency in the meantime? Did you get any funds through RDP? Did the communities concerned get any funds from the RDP?

It would be helpful to know what you could do so far, so that we can answer if asked.

I am waiting for your reply and look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Friederike Schulze

21st of August 1975

Four time has passed since we last

to come in September for a

Just recently I got the message

I'll be raised, I like to know

the Regional Affiliates to

not enough to finance all your

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

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030/6317809
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030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

Ecumenical Land Restoration and
Development Project
Rev. Phenyeke
P.O. Box 1533
Kimberley
8300
South Africa

10th of April 1995

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

thank you for your faxletters dated 09/02, 24/02/95 and 06/03/1995.

I beg your pardon for not reacting earlier. I couldn't do anything in the past weeks for E.L.R.D.P. due to the fact that Gossner Mission's status had to be cleared up, namely whether we have got the right to apply for funds to the foundation North - South Bridges. The issue is not yet 100% settled, I have nevertheless submitted a new application with informations I got from your side and a reduced budget where I gave priorities which could be financed from this side.

I realized some anger in your letter which I do fully understand. You may have got the impression that I am oversuspicious and not prepare to trust you. Obviously I did not manage to figure out my problem concerning your documents and your project. Therefore I must try it again:

1. For those who shall give the money in Germany it does not make sense to refer to your constitution alone, they say: We don't know the persons behind the paper, and on paper one can say a lot. We need references of institutions or persons who know the applicant.

Those we asked for references on E.L.R.D.P. replied in saying: Yes indeed, the land issue and the resettling of the forcibly removed communities is a burning one which can be settled only if the various groups and institutions cooperate. There are already several organisations and structures working in this regard. How does E.L.R.D.P. relate to the already existing organisations?

Presently many NGO's in South Africa ask for finances, new ones are to be founded. Times have gone where South Africa was in an extraordinary position because of the racist Apartheid Regime. S.A. is now one of the countries in the world, and E.L.R.D.P. is one of the hundred thousands of NGO's all over the world which need financial support. Therefore we need good arguments to prove that E.L.R.D.P. is relevant and its work will not be done by others.

2. Concerning the budget for coming activities: Gossner Mission can't grant you 215 630 R. We hope to get granted by the foundation 50.000 R for this year, maybe another 50.000 R for the next year. That amount would cover expenses for workshops and travelcosts to the communities. I hope you find sponsors for all the other parts of your programme including salaries and office facilities.

3. Please, send us a financial statement for the 15.000 R which we transferred in the end of last year, after spending them.

4. The German Branch of the World Day of Prayer in Stein of which I had send you the application forms asked me to inform you that according to their mandats they can't finance projects like E.L.R.D.P. which are no specific woman's projects. They are really strict in that regard.

What can be done only, is to tell women's groups within the communities, of Riemvasmakers e.g. which seems to be back, to apply for support for their women's groups' activities.

I promised the people in Stein to notify you of their policy. Therefore you don't get a response from them directly.

I have been recently in Zimbabwe. There was unfortunately no time to cross the border for a visit to South Africa.

Today we will get visitors from Zimbabwe which will keep me busy during the next weeks.

As soon as I get any information from the foundation I will inform you.

With best regards


Friederike Schulze

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 BerlinTelefon
030/6317809
Telefax
030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

Ecumenical Land Restoration Development Project
Rev. Phenyeke
FAX NO 0027 531 - 711162*3 pages incl. this one*

F A X M E S S A G E

23rd of February 1995

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

thank you for your Fax message from February the 9th.
As I told you yesterday morning on the phone, there have occurred some problems concerning funds for the ELRDP.

The main problem is that the project as such is very big and it must be asked who is going to finance the whole programme in a long run. The documents you have sent us speak about plans and intentions. The papers design a comprehensive and ambitious project that seems to be feasible for a financially strong organisation or a governmental body only. I can easily imagine the tremendous difficulty to get finances for such a programme.

We can contribute only a little, therefore we and everybody else is asking: Who will finance the bigger part? Is the project liable? What is feasible if you don't get the full amount of money? What are the priorities? And what is the perspective of ELRDP? Will the government take over or finance it one day? Or do you think to become financially selfreliant?

The second problem is: Please, be a bit more specific as far as the work of the last year is concerned: How many workshops were held, how many persons did attend? What is the situation of the concerned communities? I understood that Khosi and Schmidrift have the best chances to go back soon since their land is under the government. Am I right? What about the others? How many persons in each community will really go back? Are there no arguments or tensions between the older generation and the younger ones who grew up in the new surrounding? Why and where did you open soup kitchens? I can imagine the tremendous poverty of people living in rural areas in the former Bophutatswana, where they still supposed to live. But are soup kitchens the way to assist them? Did ELRDP sponsored that feeding programme?

Thirdly: What are the priorities for 1995 for ELRDP and in each community? For whom is the A.G.M.? For all those who want to go back? Or those belonging to your board? Why do you think, an A.G.M. is necessary? Who is going to evaluate the programme? To which national events do you think to go?

Forthly: What is your relationship to the National Land Committee? According to them ELRDP is not an affiliate. Why not? We are aware of the fact that the resettlement of forcibly removed communities is a big task, which can be tackled only if the communities concerned and their organisations cooperate. And the resettlement must be coordinated and go along political guidelines. Therefore there are more chances to get funds if you are backed by the Land Committee.


Last but not least: I ask all these questions also on behalf of the foundation where I submitted the funding application. If we want to have a chance to get funds from them I need the answers. As I wrote you before Gossner Mission is committed in solidarity but weak in finances. We have to ask others to finance ELRDP. It would be very helpful if you could specify also a bit what for the 4.500,--Rd were spend, what you, the Rev. Phenyeka and your friends and the communities themselves did contribute (also in time or labour) to ELRDP.

Please, understood that donors and governmental and nongovernmental bodies in Europe want to be sure that public money which comes from taxpayers will not be wasted or even misused but used as efficient as possible. At present funding of projects is a problem as such due to finance restraints in Germany, funding projects in SA is even more difficult since Germany and the EU are channeling public money for the RDP. To find funds for projects like ELRDP which are new and no part of a known structure is one of the most difficult tasks.

I am nevertheless working on it but I need your cooperation.

If my application will be approved the foundation demands the original receipts of what the money was send for resp. an audited finance report which is the ordinary regulation.

With best regards



Friederike Schulze

comment on the way bonds of
ity forged by the oppressed
of white domination have g
a new chauvinism on t
many who became free o
1994.

There are other exampl
trate how that dramatic
xenophobia has invaded the
South Africans across the ei
trum of their "rainbow na
lages in the Eastern Tran
tricts that straddle the Mc
border, for example, w
renowned for the sacrifices
to accommodate waves of
tives. Chiefs provided their r
bours with scarce plots of la
were opened to them eve
these were in short suppl
refugees' children cramped i

German development aid to SA to treble

BONN—German develop-
ment aid to SA is to more
than triple this year from
R58million to R175million,
and in addition a further
R116million will be donated
by the German government
for rural housing schemes.

These commitments were
made when deputy president
Thabo Mbeki met foreign af-
airs minister Klaus Kinkel
and economic co-operation
and development minister
Carl-Dieter Spranger this
week.

The grant of R116million
was negotiated by deputy pre-
sident De Klerk and has still

By Linda Ensor

to be formally approved by
the German parliament later
this month. Mr Spranger also
told Mr Mbeki that in future
German development as-
sistance would be expanded.

Last night Mr Mbeki ad-
dressed more than 700 people
— including government mi-
nisters, top government and
military officials, industrial-
ists and diplomats — on the
outlook for SA's future.

During his discussions with
political and business leaders,
Mr Mbeki has emphasised
SA's desire to attract more

German investment, particu-
larly investment by small and
medium sized companies who
comprise the backbone of the
German economy.

He felt quite satisfied with
the response and commit-
ments made and had learnt
that German industry intend-
ed to increase its involvement
in the SA economy, bringing
with it capital, technological
and skills transfers.

In particular, German auto-
mobile manufacturers had in-
dicated their intention to ex-
pand their manufacturing ca-
pacity in SA and use the
country as a base for exports
abroad.

"We will have to sensitise
SA companies about the will-
ingness of German business-
men to get involved in joint
ventures," Mr Mbeki said.

Momentum to this invest-
ment process will accelerate
with the visit of finance minis-
ter Theo Wiagel — who played
an important role in support-
ing SA's cause at Interna-
tional Monetary Fund
meetings — within the next
three months.

Economic affairs minsiter
Gunther Rexrodt is also ex-
pected to lead a delegation of
potential medium sized inves-
tors to SA in March.



Cheated: A
child at
Ebulumku
creche in
Beaufort
West, one of
the projects
financed by
the FPJ

Kids didn't get Boesak money

policies sold in 1992, 500 000 were

The Foundation for
Peace and Justice withheld
Danish funding for a Karoo
preschool association, reports
Justin Pearce in Cape Town

AS the investigation into the
allegations of misuse of
funding by Dr Allan Boesak's
Foundation for Peace and
Justice draws to a close, the
Weekly Mail & Guardian has obtained
further evidence of foreign donor money
which never reached the project for
which it was intended.

Karoo Association for Preschool Edu-
cation (Kavo) representative Peter du
Preez told said Kavo had received a total
of R60 000 from the FPJ during 1992
and 1993, and no money at all in 1994.

According to documents obtained
from the Danish Department of Foreign
Affairs, the department allocated

535 720 Danish kroner (R238 097) to
the FPJ in February 1993, with the
intention that this money be passed on
to Kavo. In September 1993, the depart-
ment allocated a futher 402 000 kroner
(R201 000) to cover Kavo's 1994 budget.
In both cases the money was channelled
via the Danish funding organisation
DanChurchAid, which applied to For-
eign Affairs on behalf of Kavo and the
FPJ.

Du Preez said repeated enquiries to
the FPJ concerning the money during
the course of 1994 proved fruitless. In
October, Kavo received a fax from Boe-
sak's personal assistant, Norman
Michaels, saying that the FPJ had not
received the money from Denmark, and
suggesting that this might be because
the Danes were revjsing their priorities
for funding projects in South Africa.

Du Preez said that because the funds
had not arrived, Kavo had had to sus-
pend its plans to build two day-care cen-
tres for the children of farm labourers in

the region of Beaufort West. Conse-
quently, some 50 children were making
do with a makeshift creche in a scrap-
yard in Beaufort West.

"We value what Boesak did in the
past, but this is unforgiveable," Du Preez
said. "If we had the money we could go
so far."

Two other development projects in the
Karoo also failed to receive money
obtained from Denmark by the FPJ.
Caravan Community Projects in
Carnarvon reports having received
R35 000 from the FPJ between 1992
and 1994, yet the documents from the
Danish Department of Foreign Affairs
indicate that the equivalent of R53 000
was allocated to the project for 1992
alone. Loxton Community Projects
received only R15 000 of the R70 000
allocated by the Danes.

The outcome of the investigation
ordered by DanChurchAid into the
alleged misuse of funds is expected next
week.

0024-531-7M162

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Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

Rev.
J.R. Phenyeke
Ecumenical Land Restoration
& Development Project
P.O.Box 1533

Kimberley 8300
South Africa

FAX: 0027 531 22497

o.k.
17.26

F A X M E S S A G E

2-2-1995

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

greetings from Berlin.

Please, can you send immediately
1. a short report on ELRDP's last year's activities:
What have you done?
What did you achieve so far?
How much money did ELRDP spend?
Where did the money come from?

2. a short plan of activities for 1995:
What are you going to implement?
What do you budget for the coming activities?
What are the next steps?
Which obstacles can be foreseen?
How many staffs are you in ELRDP, by now?

I need those informations for the finance application.

Best regards


(Friederike Schulze)
Solidarity desk

Page 1

05/05/2004

05/05/2004

05/05/2004

ok 9.27

Werner



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Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

F A X - M E S S A G E

To: ELRDP
Attention: Rev. Jacob Phenyeke
Fax Number: 0027 531-22497
From: Friederike Schulze
Date: 21-12-94, 9,30

Number of Pages: 1
incl. this one

Message:

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

Hereby I notify that we have transferred
DM 7.500,-- to your bank accountNo.: 7000038296
(First National Bank, Stockdale Street Branch)
in Kimberly on Dec. 9th.

The letter I mentioned by phone was posted on
December, the same day.

With best regards

Friederike Schulze

Dear Sir,

Rev. Jacob, Rev.

and

Friedrich Schuler

21-12-01

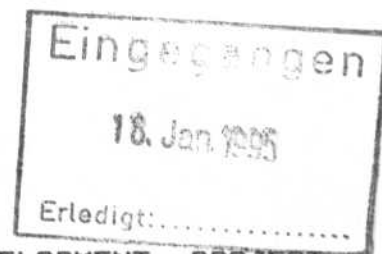
Dear Sir, please

herby I notify that we have transferred
of 1.7.01 to your bank account: 70 000 00
(First National Bank, Stockholm branch)
in Stockholm, Dec. 1.7.

The latter mentioned by phone was posted on

December, 1.7.01.

With best regards



ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ELRDP
P.O. BOX 1533
KIMBERLEY
8300

GOSSNER MISSION FENNSTRABE 31
D - 12439 BERLIN
GERMANY

Dear Friederike

Compliments of the new season and greetings in the wonderful name of our Lord Christ Jesus.

This is a response of your letter dated 9th December 1994. We have received amount of R17.000-00 for the establishment of the EL.R.DP. God bless you and your fellow Christians for this remarkable donation that you have made.

We have already applied for a fund raising number we will send it to you as soon as we receive it.

I will visit all the affected communities the end of January and will send a report as you have asked me and also the activities report.

On the issue of "Concrete Peace Service" I will start organising as soon as you give me the date. We are having Deo Gloria in the Northern Cape as a relevant Centre for such gatherings for young people. This Centre is in Bakley West 35km from Kimberley and not very far from the Communities. It has kitchen facilities and rooms for sleeping and showers and toilets. As soon as you give the date I will make booking and also Deo Gloria is very, very cheap.

Lastly I will try my best to send to you all you have asked for especially our fund raising number.

Yours in His Service


Rev. J.R. PHENYEKE (COORDINATOR)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

P.O. BOX 1533

KIMBERLEY

8300

TEL : (0531) 33946 / 7

FAX : (0531) 22497

1995.01.24

Gossner Mission
Fennstraße 31
D-12439 BERLIN

Dear Rev. Friederike Schulze

Greetings in the Victorious name of Lord Jesus Christ.

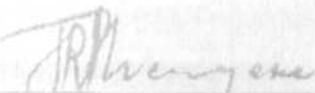
This is a follow up letter for information needed in your letter dated 9th December 1994.

The Government of National Unity in South Africa has not yet decentralized all powers to regional governments. In terms of our fundraising Act, 1978 (ACT 107 of 1978) before an organisation can obtain a fundraising number you have to advertise in two local newspapers and after 21 days you can sent your application to the Director of Fundraising in Pretoria.

We are sending to you two adverts in different newspapers and also a letter of registration as a non profit making agency with the Department of Local Government, Housing and Land Reform.

Hoping and trusting to hear from you soon.

Yours in His Service


REV. J.R. PHENYEKE

ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

P.O. BOX 1535

KIMBERLEY

8300

TEL: (0531) 23245 / 7

FAX: (0531) 23247

1007-01-24

COPIES
FEBRUARY
D-12-19

Dear Rev. Mr. [Name],
Greetings in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.
This is a follow up letter for information needed in your letter
dated 25th December 1994.

The Government of Northern Unit
demonstrated all necessary to
our fundamental act, 1994 ACT
action can obtain a substantial
two local newspapers and also
application to the Director of
Planning in Pretoria.


We are sending you two copies of
also a letter of registration as
the Department of Local Government
Planning and Land Reform.

Hoping and trusting to hear from
you in his service.

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

Ecumenical Land Restoration
and Development Project
Rev. Jacob Phenyeke
P.O.Box 1533 Kimberley
8300
Rep. of South Africa


030/6317809
030/6351198
030/6351198

9th of December 1994

Dear Jacob,

I am glad to notify that we ordered today the transfer of 7.500,--DM (about 15.000 R) to the bank account of the ELRDP at the First National Bank, Stockdale Street Branch, acc.no.: 7000038296 in Kimberley.

I hope that money will come in soon and assist you in establishing the ELRDP. We ask you kindly to send us the confirmation letter after you got the money.

That money was given to us by various christian congregations and individuals for the benefit of the forcibly removed communities of Northern Cape. We hope to receive more collections from our friends and followers and to multiply those funds through an application to the North-South-Bridges - Trust. That can't be done earlier than in the end of February 1995.

If ELRDP would officially be registered as a non profit making agency with any governmental body before February, it would be helpful to get a copy of the registration certificate. It makes our application to the North South Bridges Trust more effective. Such a certificate would be helpful for any other application to any other agency as well. At least those donors I am in contact with demand such a document. Please, find enclosed a paper delivered at Harare at a round table conference between donors and the Zimbabwe Council of Churches which explains why institutions in the North occur to be so "bureaucratic". We, of course, have to follow the same procedures.

To keep us up to date it would be useful as well to brief us shortly about your activities. I don't refer to long reports but to short informations what ELRDP is doing. Thank you, very much.

Please, allow me to raise another issue:

The Region of Brandenburg in cooperation with the Region of North Rhine Westfalia run a programme "Concrete Peace Service". Under that programme they sponsor young people between 18 and 30 of age who are willing to work for a short period of 4 to 6 weeks in a country of the southern hemisphere.

Postgiro Berlin West BLZ 100 100 10 Konto 52050-100 EDG Kiel (Filiale Berlin) BLZ 10060237 Konto 139300

The objectives of that programme are:

1. to bring young people of the South and the North together
2. to make youngsters of the North aware of the situation of the South and to expose them to the daily life in the South
3. to do necessary practical work in any given situation in collaboration with partners there.

Many of us in both parts of Germany, West and East, went through such "workcamps". In East Germany or Eastern Europa we spent 4 weeks together with youngsters from other countries as an international group, we restored houses or installed playgrounds for children or worked on the fields of cooperatives. Such camps were an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with other situations, with one young people, to learn from one another, even to get politicised and motivated for international solidarity.

I would like to ask you whether there is the possibility to implement such a workcamp around Kimberley, maybe with one of the resettling communities. To become more precise: 10 young people from Germany plus 10 young South Africans should live together and work with their hands for 4 weeks without being paid. The German side would cover all the expenses incl. those for the South African co-workers. The German youngsters have to pay their own travel costs and accomodation. The regional governments of Brandenburg and North Rhine Westfalia are prepared to sponsor them and to provide funds for material and other necessary things for the project where they will be working.

The partner in the South would be responsible for all the logistics, to organise a project where about 20 youngsters, most of them unskilled students or apprentices can do a useful practical job, and to provide simple accomodation (tents, huts).

The person in charge of that programme in Brandenburg, Mr. Kuhnert who is the speaker of the Social Democratic Party in the regional parliament on development policy issues asked me to find out from our various partners in South Africa whether they see a chance to implement a workcamp in South Africa.

Please, can you help us either in giving me your reaction or in finding somebody else who would be willing to carry out such a camp whenever and wherever he or she thinks it would be suitable.
Thanks in advance for your reply.

I wish you a peaceful Christmas and all the best for the New Year. May God bless you and your work.

With best regards
yours sincerely,

Friederike Schulze

ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

P.O. BOX 1533
KIMBERLEY
8300

TEL : (0531) 33946 / 7
FAX : (0531) 22497

1994.12.08

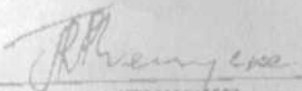
Dear Rev. Schulze

Find included the account number of the ELRDP and the bank connection :

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
STOCKDALE STREET BRANCH
ACC.NO. 7000038296
KIMBERLEY
SOUTH AFRICA (RSA)

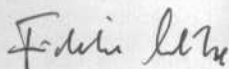
BANK CONNECTION : Mr. James Venter
Customer Service Manager

Yours with blessed regards.


REV. PHENYEKE

Gemäß Absprache mit dem Direktor bitte ich um Überweisung von
7.500,--DM auf das o.g. Konto aus dem Posten "Solarenergie".

am 9.12.94



ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

P.O. BOX 1593
KIMBERLEY
8300
TEL: (0531) 559418 / 7
FAX: (0531) 22497

1994.12.08

Dear Rev. Schmitz

Find enclosed the

connection:

FIRST NATI
STOCKDALE ST
ACC. NO. 70001
KIMBERLEY
SOUTH AFRICA (424)

BANK CONNECTION: 1. In
Christen

Yours with pleasure

REV. SCHMITZ

Gem. Abschied mit dem Direktor für die um die
7.500,- DM auf das o. Konto aus dem "Kontenplan".

Rev. Schmitz

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

Telefon
030/6317809
Telefax

030/6351198

030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

FAX - MESSAGE

ELRDP
Rev. Jacob Phenyeke
FAX No. 0027 531 22497
Kimberley
South Africa

*o.k.
17.15^h*

7th of Dezember 1994

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

thank you for your Fax dated 05-12-94.
Both letters of recommendation by the Northern Cape Advice
Centre and the KCA proved to be very helpful.

I had asked the SACC of Northern Cape last week already
for a letter of recommendation as well. Please, can you urge
them to send that letter as soon as possible.

We are prepared to transfer 7.500,-- DM (15.000,--R)
immediately after we got that letter and the number of ELRDP's
bank account. Please, notify the bank connection of ELRDP.

I will send you a letter soon.

With best regards
sincerely yours

Friederike Schulze
Friederike Schulze

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 BerlinTelefon
030/6317809
Telefax

030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

F A X - M E S S A G E

To: EL RDP

Attention: Rev. Jacob Phenyeka

Fax Number: 0027 531-22492

From: Friederike Schürer

Date: 01-12-1994, 9.30

Number of Pages: 2
incl. this one

Message:

Dear Jacob,

The enclosed letter was already written.

Please, send your answer soon, so that

I can assist to tackle your financial
obstacles.Your request concerning the financial
guarantee I have to discuss with
our financial authorities.

Greetings,

Friederike

0027-531-22497

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

Telefon
030/6317809
Telefax
030/6317808

1st of December 1994 030/6361198

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

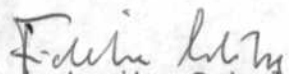
yesterday I got the documentation by Urban Dynamics. Thank you very much for that comprehensive planning study which I went through thoroughly.

I beg your pardon but I have still a few questions which I ask you to reply to:

1. Is ELRDP as non profit making organisation already registered? If yes, where?
2. Is ELDRP working with the 9 communities mentioned only or do you intend to cover all the forcibly removed communities within the Northern Cape borderlines? How many resettling communities do exist altogether within Northern Cape?
3. What is the relationship between ELRDP and the National Land Committee resp. the Association for Northern Cape Rural Advancement? (I am not against the operation of two or more Development Organisations since I can imagine that the need is there but like to hearing more about the relationship of those concerned)
4. To whom else did you apply for funds? Within South Africa? In overseas?
What was your ELRDP's financial contribution so far? What did the communities mentioned contribute so far?

I am waiting for your reaction.

With best regards
sincerely yours,


Friederike Schulze

1. Introduction

2. Objectives

3. Methodology

4. Results

5. Conclusion

6. References

7. Appendix

8. Glossary

9. Acknowledgements

10. Contact Information

11. Disclaimer

12. Copyright

13. Privacy Policy

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15. About Us

16. FAQ

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18. Feedback

19. Partners

20. Careers

21. Press

22. Blog

23. News

24. Events

25. Awards

26. Certifications

27. Testimonials

28. Case Studies

29. White Papers

30. Etc.

25-12
o.k. 17.03

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

Telefon
030/6317809
Telefax

030/6351198

030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin
Rev. Jacob Phenyeke
Ecumenical Land Restoration
and Development Project
Kimberley
RSA

FAX: 0027- 531-22 497

25th of November 1994

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

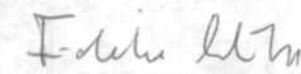
herewith I notify that Gossner Mission plans to assist the resettlement of forcibly removed communities in providing finances for ELRDP.

We are in the process of collecting money for ELRDP and think to receive about 10.000,--DM (20.000,--R) from congregations and friends committed to solidarity with the new democratic South Africa.

That amount of money can be multiplied through public funds. As soon as we receive an application from your side including a programme and a budget for the next year and the authorized constitution of ELRDP we will submit that application to the "North-South Foundation" in order to get additional funds from that side.

I regret that the documents you posted did not arrive yet. I will phone you as soon as those papers will come.

With best regards
sincerely yours,


Friederike Schulze



Fennstraße 31
D-12439 Berlin

Telefon
030/6317809
Telefax

030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

ELDRP
Rev. Jacob Phenyeke
P.O. Box 1533
Kimberley
8300
South Africa

5th of August 1994

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

greetings from Berlin and thank you for your letter dated 5th of July with the set of documents, and the constitution of ELDRP which you faxed just recently.

I went through all the documents thoroughly and can say that the concept of the project impressed me quite a lot. I really want to do what I can for the communities, I understand as well that a structure and service organisation is required to make the resettlement and land restoration development successful.

The land issue is indeed a crucial one, not only for the new South Africa. I know the case of Zimbabwe and Namibia. In Germany, after unification we are facing currently just the opposite story: former big landlords which were depossessed after World War II in the then German Democratic Republic, the socialist part of Germany, reclaim their land. That land was given to the former farmworkers and landless people who fear now to be removed from what they thought was their property for 40 years. And people who left East Germany for West Germany because they fled socialism in the East want to get their left houses back. There is a lot of confusion and unsecurity between those who used the left premises and invested a lot of their money and energy.

As I mentioned before Gossner Mission is no donor agency with funds in stock to be distributed. To assist you I have to look for financially potential partners like foundations, church donor agencies or government funds. That takes some time and also some talks and preparation work.

Presently there is holiday season in Germany, offices are closed, committees don't meet, one doesn't get the person one wants to speak to. Therefore I beg your pardon if I cannot give a quick and positive response.

What I will do next is to write an application to a foundation "North-South Bridges" which has recently be founded. To do so I need however an authorized copy of your constitution including a registration document which proves that ELDRP is a proper organisation and not merely a name. In the meantime I am translating the constitution and preparing the application.

I have to submit the application in September, the committee of "North-South-Bridges" will likely meet in November. They will certainly not approve the total sum of over 700 000 Rd. I hope to get 100 000 Rd. whereby we have to contribute 25% by our own. i.e. by collecting money from Gossner Mission friends.

If that works and if ELDRP elaborates a comprehensive resettlement and development programme for the communities we might get access also to the financial resources of the European Union or the German Ministry for Development and Economic Cooperation. But they are rather supporting development programmes which are part of a government programme than selfhelp initiatives.

I phoned "Bread for the World" indicating that you will send them the papers. Please, do so, but be aware that their resources are also limited. The person in charge for South Africa is Dr. Dieter Krause, P.O. Box 10 11 42, D-70010 Stuttgart. Mr. Krause knows Botshabelo Trust.

Please, forward the application also to: EZE (Protestant Association for Cooperation in Development), Mittelstr. 37, D-53175 Bonn. The person in charge is Dr. Günther Augustini. Both institutions will request also an authorized constitution resp. a registration paper from you. Please, enclose it.

You can contact also: EDCS (Ecumenical Development Cooperation Society) which provides cooperatives and communities with very cheap loans. It is an alternative bank with capital coming from churches and individuals who want to assist selfhelp projects and initiatives in "3rd world countries" on their way to selfreliance. Applications are to be sent to: EDCS, P.C. Hooftlaan 3, 3818 HG Amersfoort, Netherlands. They have a representative for East and South Africa: Mr. Valentine Ziswa, P.O.Box 2340, Harare, Zimbabwe, tel. 263-4-702247, fax: 263-4-723198.

Particular activities of women (not: for women) can be financed or cofinanced by the German World Day of Prayer Committee, Deutenbacher Str.1, D- 90544 Stein. Please, refer to the enclosed project criteria paper.

It might be still too early, but I like to raise your attention to the possibility of solar energy. If the resettling communities have no access to electricity solar energy can be a cheap and sustainable alternative. I enclose a paper which I received just recently for your information. I know, of course, that solar energy needs also funds.

I look forward to our further cooperation which I hope benefits the poor and struggling communities.

With best regards yours sincerely

Friederike Schulze, Rev.

Ecumenical Land Restoration Development
Programme (ELRDP)
P.O. BOX 1533
KIMBERLEY
8300



1994 July 5

REV. FRIEDERIKE
GOSSNER MISSION
NEUE POSTTEITZOHLE
12439

Dear Rev. Schulze

Greetings to you from South Africa. I am making reference to your letter dated 26 April 1994. It is regrettable that I am only responding at this late stage. The process of data-accumulation was quite arduous and time consuming. Nevertheless the accompanying documents would, I believe, furnish you with all the necessary information you need.

With specific regard to the question you raised in your letter, referred to, I hope the following would do.

- (i) The communities whose land we are in the process of reclaiming have the highest chance ever of getting back their land. The new constitution makes provision for a land "Land Claim Court" which is the constitutional organ established for the purpose of facilitating this process.
- (ii) By virtue of the Land Claim Court! referred to above a land reform policy is inherently built into the constitution.
- (iii) The ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme is what Government is and will be about for the next five years. To redress past mistakes and injustices of the apartheid government in every way. We will work side by side with the RDP - through out the Land Claims Court - to ensure that people get back their land. Plus, we will be emphasising human resource development over and above the job-creation process which RDP stresses.
- (iv) As and when communities are resettled, priority would be given to the following:-
 - (a) Health service i.e. sanitation, basic primary health care.
 - (b) Housing - also as a job creation process.
 - (c) Education - promotion of numeracy & literacy.
- (v) All funds to be channelled to us (ELRDP) through South African Council of Churches. First National Bank Account No.5004274172 Stockdale Street KIMBERLEY 8300.

Yours Faithfully

REV. J.R. PHENYEKE

which
deposited?

Council - note
Approved
Cuthbert?

100-100000
100-100000
100-100000

THE ECUMENICAL LAND RESTORATION AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(E.L.R.D.P.)

OLD ST PAULS ANGLICAN CHURCH
9050 AMAKHUZANE
VERGENOEG
8345

TEL : (0531) 711094
FAX : (0531) 711148

COVER SHEET

TO: GOSNER MISSION

ATTENTION: REV. FREDERIKE SCHULZE

FAX NO: 09490306361198

FROM: REV. J.R. PHENYER

NUMBER OF PAGES: 6

TIME: 9:45

MESSAGE:

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A MMETSENG (MAJENG); G M MOKGORO (SCHMIDTSDRIFT); H MATIHARE (BOJELA-KGOMO); N.W MOUNDE (DITHAKWANENG);
G LEKWENE (METSU-MATALE); T.V MOTLAETSHABA (SKUIFONTEIN); J GASEHETE (GATLHOSE);
J FREE (KHOSIS); J MALEKA (KONO)

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESTORATION AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(E.L.R.D.P.)

OLD ST PAULS
9080 AMAKHUBA
VERGEMOED
8345

TEL : (0531) 711084
FAX : (0531) 711168

COVER SHEET

Gossner Mission

ATTENTION: Rev. F. Schutte

FAX NO: 0531 711168

FROM: Rev. J. P. P. P.

NUMBER OF PAGES

9-42

M1

Rev. Jacob Phenyeke
S.A. Council of Churches
P.O. Box 1533
Kimberley
South Africa

26. April 1994

Dear Rev. Phenyeke,

greetings to you from Berlin. I hope you still remember our short meeting in our office. So I do. I suppose you were a bit disappointed because I couldn't promise you direct and fast assistance. But this is our situation as Gossner Mission, in particular in Eastern Germany. People are facing many problems like unemployment and the de-establishment of social standards. It takes some time to find out who is prepared for solidarity and partnership with a community in South Africa.

I work on it, some of the groups I contacted told me that they have already partners either in South Africa or other parts of Africa or Latin America, or work closely with asylum seekers. Anyway, I go on and try to find partners for the forcibly removed communities of Northern Cape.

Helmut Klucke sent me in the meantime your paper: Elementary Points... To motivate and to convince our people it would be helpful to have more specific informations concerning the situation of those communities from Northern Cape.

How many people belong to each community?

Do they have a chance to get their land back legally? Do they have to go to court to claim it? Do they have to occupy it?

Do you see any chance for a landreform under the new government affecting them? Is there a chance to benefit from the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programm?

What is it exactly what the communities need if and when they go back? What must be given priority?

If we are able to raise some funds how are they to be channelled? Will there be any regional or local structure that helps those communities to implement their plans? How did the communities organise themselves to make their decisions?

I will let you know when I found a parish or community willing to cooperate with one of the forcibly removed and resettling communities. I will notify also if I know any other way to assist those communities.

Today is the day of S.A.'s first non-racist and democratic elections. We are with you in our thoughts and prayers, in particular during these days which are a turning point in the history of your country. I hope that the elections can be held in a peaceful nonviolent atmosphere. I hope furthermore that

Antrag auf Zuschuß zur Besetzung einer 3. Stelle bei der Vereinigten Nepalmission (UMN).

Die Gossner Mission arbeitet seit 1970 im Rahmen der Vereinigten Nepalmission mit bei Entwicklungsprojekten in Nepal. Sie will dort mit ihren Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern in Fortführung ihrer langen Tradition ein missionarisches Zeugnis durch den praktischen Einsatz für die Verbesserung der Verhältnisse leisten. Es ist ein wichtiger Teil der gesamten Arbeit der Gossner Mission, im Verbund mit den anderen Mitgliedsorganisationen den Ärmsten der Welt Hoffnung zu bringen, wo Hoffnung nicht mehr möglich scheint, Mut zu machen und Selbstachtung zu fördern, die Erfüllung der Grundbedürfnisse zu ermöglichen helfen, solidarisch zu sein, und soweit es geht, die Lebensbedingungen der Menschen am eigenen Leibe zu verspüren. Es ist auch wichtig für unser Bewußtsein in Deutschland, daß es weiterhin Menschen gibt, die durch eigene Anschauung, eigenes Erleben und Erleiden, die Anliegen der Menschen in Nepal vertreten können. Damit schaffen sie Verständnis für deren Probleme und können Impulse geben für unseren eigenen Glauben und unsere Hoffnung stärken.

Die Gossner Mission ist neben "Dienste in Übersee" die einzige deutsche Mitgliedsorganisation in der Vereinigten Nepalmission. Seit 1970 haben wir regelmäßig Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter vor allem in integrierte Dorfentwicklungsprogramme geschickt, wo sie unter schwierigen Bedingungen in entlegenen Gebieten mit den Menschen gearbeitet haben.

Ein Grundsatz der Arbeit in der UMN ist, möglichst schnell und gut nepalische Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter heranzubilden, die die Verantwortung der Entwicklungsarbeit übernehmen können. Das ist in den letzten Jahren in vielen Bereichen gelungen. Ausländer werden dann nur noch gebraucht zur Koordination, zur Entwicklung von Trainingsprogrammen und zur Fort- und Weiterbildung. Das bedeutet aber für die Gossner Mission, daß sie in Zukunft keine Berufsanfänger mehr nach Nepal schicken kann, sondern nur noch ältere und erfahrene Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter.

Bis jetzt hatte die Gossner Mission immer drei Stellen in Nepal besetzt. Zur Zeit ist es unmöglich, aufgrund der schwierigen Haushaltslage, die benötigten drei Stellen entsprechend den veränderten Anforderungen zu besetzen. Es wäre aber ein großer Verlust in der Qualität unserer Arbeit, wenn wir uns einfach und klaglos den Beschränkungen unseres Haushaltes beugen würden und eine von den drei Stellen unbesetzt ließen. Deshalb hat das Kuratorium beschlossen, nach zusätzlichen Mitteln für diese Stelle zu suchen.

Unsere Bitte an Sie ist daher, ob Sie uns nicht für die nächsten drei Jahre einen festen Betrag aus Mitteln der Gemeinde für diesen Zweck zusagen könnten. Der Bedarf ist insgesamt 120.000.- DM pro Jahr einschließlich der Kosten für Ausreise und Rückkehr. Wir werden selbstverständlich auch andere Gemeinden und Kirchenkreise dafür ansprechen, würden uns aber freuen, wenn Sie einen Betrag von etwa 20 - 30.000.- DM dafür einsetzen könnten.

Wir sind selbstverständlich auch daran interessiert, daß in Zukunft eine enge inhaltliche Verbindung Ihrer Gemeinde zur Nepalarbeit entsteht und sind gerne bereit, zu Veranstaltungen über Nepal in Ihre Gemeinde zu kommen. Wo immer es möglich ist, werden wir auch Urlauber und ehemalige Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter aus Nepal daran beteiligen.

Wir würden uns über eine positive Reaktion auf diese Anfrage sehr freuen. In der Anlage finden Sie noch ausführlichere Angaben über die Vereinigte Nepalmission und die Situation der Christen in Nepal zu Ihrer Information. Haben Sie schon jetzt vielen Dank für alle Mühe, die Sie sich mit den Beratungen und Überlegungen über diese Anfrage machen.

Berlin, den 22. März 1993

Dieter Hecker, Direktor

Ursula Hecker, Nepalreferentin


the outcome of the elections will bring justice to the majority of your people and peace to your country.

With best regards

Friederike Schulze, Rev.

**Besuch von zwei nepalischen Frauen:
Mrs. Shanti Agrawal und Mrs. Shanta Sapkota
vom 6. Mai - 12. Juni 1994 in der Gossner Mission Berlin
Tel.: 030 - 631 78 09**

Zeitraum	Veranstaltung	Ansprechpartner
06. 05. 94	Ankunft in Berlin	Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 12439 Berlin Tel.: 030 - 631 78 09
07.-08. 05. 94	Besuch Eberswalde-Finow	Pfarrerin Marianne Puder Marienwerderstr. 27 16225 Eberswalde-Finow Tel.: 03334 - 244 79
09. 05. 94	Vorbereitungsseminar Gossner Mission	Gossner Mission Berlin
10. - 15. 05. 94	Lippe 10. 05. 94 - Jugendveranstaltung 13. 05. 94 - Frauenforum 15. 05. 94 - Landesmissionstag	Pfarrer Harald Bollermann Buntrupperstr. 6 32825 Blomberg Tel.: 05236 - 609
16. 05. 94	Berlin	Gossner Mission
17. 05. 94	Veranstaltung der Gossner Mission mit terre des hommes, Thema: "Prostitution und Sextourismus"	Gossner Mission Berlin
18. 05. 94	Berlin	Gossner Mission Berlin
19. 05. 94	Michaelisgemeinde Hamburg-Neugraben	Wolfgang Zarth Südheide 45 21149 Hamburg Tel.: 040 - 7668 34 10
20. 05. 94	Bielefeld-Sennestadt	Pfarrer Joachim v. Falck Hunteweg 18 33689 Bielefeld Tel.: 05205 - 4120
21. 05. 94	Bielefeld/Dornheim	
22. 05. 94	Pfingstgottesdienst in Dornheim Groß-Gerau	Pfarrer Wolfgang Köhler Mainzer Landstraße 64521 Groß-Gerau Tel.: 06152 - 57915
23. 05. 94	Missionsfest Morgenländische Frauenmission Berlin, Thema: "Betet allezeit"	Pfarrerin Christa Otto Finckensteinallee 27 12205 Berlin Tel.: 030 - 833 70 31

 nicht weitergeführte Projekte : div.

K O N K R E T E R

F R I E D E N S D I E N S T



Ein Programm der
LANDESREGIERUNG NORDRHEIN - WESTFALEN
zur Förderung von Begegnungsreisen
Jugendlicher in Länder der Dritten Welt

durchgeführt von der

CARL DUISBERG GESELLSCHAFT
- Landesstelle Nordrhein-Westfalen -

Wallstraße 30
4000 Düsseldorf

Telefon: 0211/ 32 04 88

A N T R A G

auf Zahlung von Zuschüssen für eine
Begegnungsreise mit Arbeitseinsatz
in die Dritte Welt

ANTRAGSTELLER - bei Gruppen-/Sammelanträgen: Bezeichnung der Gruppe und Name einer Kontaktperson

Name, Vorname / Bezeichnung

Anschrift

Telefon

BESCHREIBUNG DER BEGEGNUNGSREISE

Zielland

Zielort

Reisedauer

vom

bis

REISEROUTE

	Hinreise		Rückreise	
	Ort	Datum / Uhrzeit	Ort	Datum / Uhrzeit
ab				
über				
an				

PROGRAMMABLAUF (auch längere Zwischenaufenthalte)

Aufenthalt in

vom

bis

Unterbringung in/bei

sonstige Hinweise zum geplanten Programmablauf (z.B. Exkursionen, Begegnungen etc.)

BESCHREIBUNG DES PROJEKTS

(bitte ausführlich den derzeitigen Stand, das gemeinsam mit der Partnerorganisation angestrebte Ziel und die geplanten Arbeiten und Tätigkeiten schildern)

PARTNER / PARTNERORGANISATION IM ZIELLAND

Name/Bezeichnung	Telefon
Anschrift	Telex

Einladung des Partners zu der Begegnungsreise vom _____ ist beigelegt.

Eine Bescheinigung ☐ der Deutschen Botschaft ☐ einer Vertretung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit - G T Z -
☐ einer Nachkontaktstelle der Carl Duisberg-Gesellschaft _____

Über den Partner/die Partnerorganisation ist beigelegt liegt nicht vor.

Der Partner hat sich bereit erklärt, gegenüber den Programmteilnehmern folgende Leistungen zu erbringen (z.B. Unterbringung, Verpflegung, Transfer, Ausrüstung u.ä.):

FINANZIERUNG DER BEGEGNUNGSREISE - Bitte - soweit möglich - Belege beifügen -

Kosten	Zahl der Teilnehmer	Kosten je Teilnehmer	Gesamtkosten
Hin- und Rückreise		DM	DM
Unterbringung und Verpflegung		DM	DM
Versicherungen		DM	DM
Impfungen		DM	DM
Medizinische Untersuchungen		DM	DM
Sonstiges		DM	DM

Insgesamt zu finanzieren = _____ DM
 Wir erhalten Zuschüsse von _____ in Höhe von _____ DM
 verbleiben = _____ DM

Zu diesem Restbetrag beantrage(n) ich/wir aus dem Programm "Konkreter Friedensdienst" der Landesregierung NRW Zuschüsse

☐ zu den Reisekosten für _____ Teilnehmer je _____ DM _____ DM
☐ zu den Impf- und Versicherungskosten für _____ Teilnehmer je _____ DM _____ DM
☐ zu den Kosten für medizinische Untersuchung für _____ Teilnehmer je _____ DM _____ DM
 insgesamt = _____ DM

Wir versichern, daß die Begegnungsreise noch nicht angetreten wurde und vor Bewilligung des Zuschusses auch nicht angetreten wird.

Bitte überweisen Sie den bewilligten Betrag auf Konto Nr. _____ BLZ _____

bei (Bank) _____ Kontoinhaber _____

Erklärung des Antragstellers / der Antragsteller:

Wir beantragen hiermit einen Zuschuß aus dem Programm "Konkreter Friedensdienst" der Landesregierung Nordrhein-Westfalen. Wir werden die gewährten Zuschüsse ausschließlich für die im Programm "Konkreter Friedensdienst" festgelegten Zwecke und die in diesem Antrag beschriebene Maßnahme verwenden und erkennen die uns bekannten Bedingungen des Programms an. Innerhalb vier Wochen nach Beendigung der Reise den wir z.Hd. der Carl Duisberg-Gesellschaft, Landesstelle Nordrhein-Westfalen, Wallstraße 30, 4000 Düsseldorf, einen Nachweis über unseren Auslandsaufenthalt und einen Bericht über die Begegnungsreise vorlegen. Jeder Teilnehmer verpflichtet sich hiermit, bei Nichterfüllung dieser Bedingungen oder im Falle unrichtiger Angaben zu sofortigen Rückzahlung des ihm gezahlten Zuschusses.

A N T R A G S T E L L E R

Name, Vorname:	Anschrift	Geb.dat.	Beruf	Unterschrift	Telefon

KONKRETER FRIEDENSDIENST

EIN PROGRAMM DER LANDESREGIERUNG NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN

(gültig ab 1992)

Ministerpräsident Johannes Rau hat in seiner Regierungserklärung vom 10. Juni 1985 angekündigt, daß junge Menschen aus Nordrhein-Westfalen mehr Gelegenheit haben sollen, unmittelbar in Ländern der 3. Welt zu helfen.

Daraus ist das Programm "Konkreter Friedensdienst" der Landesregierung Nordrhein-Westfalen entstanden.

Aus diesem Programm wird die Begegnung junger Menschen aus Nordrhein-Westfalen mit Menschen in der 3. Welt gefördert.

Wesentliches Ziel des Programms ist es, eine praktische Mitarbeit in Projekten in der Dritten Welt zu ermöglichen. Dadurch erhalten die ProgrammteilnehmerInnen Gelegenheit, Kulturen und Lebensverhältnisse in Entwicklungsländern kennenzulernen, konkret Wirkungen und Zusammenhänge des weltweiten Entwicklungsgefälles zu erkennen und nach ihrer Rückkehr ihre Erkenntnisse und Erfahrungen weiterzugeben.

Die Landesregierung zahlt einen Zuschuß zu den entstehenden Kosten; ein Anspruch auf Förderung besteht nicht.

Was kann gefördert werden?

Aus dem Programm "Konkreter Friedensdienst" werden Aufenthalte in Ländern der Dritten Welt gefördert, bei denen junge Menschen in Workcamps, laufenden Entwicklungsprojekten oder bei einzeln geplanten Arbeitseinsätzen mitarbeiten und im Umfeld dieser Maßnahme leben. Die Aufenthaltsdauer im Entwicklungsland muß mindestens 25 Tage betragen und soll in der Regel 12 Wochen nicht überschreiten. In dieser Zeit sollen die TeilnehmerInnen überwiegend in ihrem konkreten Projekt mitarbeiten.

Die Landesregierung zahlt einen Zuschuß zu den entstehenden Kosten; ein Anspruch auf Förderung besteht nicht.

Wer erhält Zuschüsse?

Zuschüsse können jungen Menschen mit Wohnsitz in Nordrhein-Westfalen im Alter zwischen 18 und 25 Jahren als Einzelpersonen oder als Mitgliedern von Gruppen gezahlt werden, die in einem Entwicklungsprojekt in dem 3.-Welt-Land arbeiten wollen.

Die Größe von Gruppen soll 15 Teilnehmer nicht überschreiten. Dabei kann mindestens ein verantwortlicher Leiter genannt werden, der älter als 25 Jahre sein kann und eine Qualifikation für die internationale Jugendarbeit oder als Jugendleiter haben soll. Bei größeren Gruppen kann je sechs TeilnehmerInnen ein Leiter gefördert werden.

Arbeitslose und sich in der Ausbildung befindende AntragstellerInnen können hinsichtlich der Altersgrenze bis zum 27. Lebensjahr zugelassen werden.

Wie werden die Zuschüsse berechnet?

Die AntragstellerInnen erhalten die Zuschüsse grundsätzlich nur zur Teilfinanzierung des Gesamtreiseprojektes, und zwar in Form von Festbeträgen. Erhalten die Antragsteller von anderen deutschen oder europäischen öffentlichen Stellen zusätzliche Zuschüsse, so können die Zuschüsse aus dem Programm "Konkreter Friedensdienst" angemessen gekürzt werden.

Höhe der Zuschüsse:

Die ProgrammteilnehmerInnen erhalten Zuschüsse zu den Kosten für die Fahrt bzw. den Flug zum Projektort und für die Heimreise.

Die Höhe des Zuschusses richtet sich nach der Zone, in der der Zielort liegt:

Zone A	Nördliches Afrika, Naher Osten	1.100,-- DM
Zone B	Südliches Afrika	1.900,-- DM
Zone C	Asien	2.100,-- DM
Zone D	Südamerika	2.300,-- DM
Zone E	Mittelamerika	2.100,-- DM

Mit diesen Zuschüssen werden die Fahrkarten der Bahn (2. Klasse) zum bzw. vom Flughafen sowie die Kosten für Hin- und Rückflug zum Flughafen im Zielland und die Transferkosten zum bzw. vom Projektort abgedeckt. Außerdem sind die Kosten für Impfungen und Versicherungen in dieser Pauschale enthalten.

Bei nachgewiesenen notwendigen höheren Fahrt- und Flugkosten können über die Pauschalbeträge hinaus Sonderzuschüsse gezahlt werden.

Informationen und Hinweise zu empfohlenen Versicherungen, Impfungen und medizinischen Untersuchungen gibt die Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V., Düsseldorf, oder das örtliche Gesundheitsamt auf Anfrage.

Auszahlung der Zuschüsse

Die Zuschüsse werden in der Regel auf der Grundlage der Bewilligung in Höhe von 75% des Gesamtbetrages ca. einen Monat vor Reiseantritt überwiesen. Die Überweisung des Restbetrages erfolgt nach Vorlage der entsprechenden Unterlagen (Abschlußbericht mit Darstellung der praktischen Mitarbeit, Originalbelege der Reisekosten, Bescheinigung über den Einsatz im Projekt vom Leiter des Entwicklungsprojektes im Gastland) nach Beendigung der Reise.

Welche Voraussetzungen müssen erfüllt sein?

Die AntragstellerInnen müssen Eigenleistungen erbringen. Sie müssen die Begegnung aus eigener Initiative vorbereiten und den Auslandsaufenthalt inhaltlich und von der Abwicklung her planen. Die Organisation des Fluges bzw. der Fahrt und die Beachtung der Bestimmungen auch zu Paß- und Zollfragen liegen bei der Gruppe. Dies gilt auch für die Organisation und Finanzierung der Unterbringung während des Auslandsaufenthalts sowie für die durch die Pauschalen nicht gedeckten Kosten.

Die Gruppe muß einen Partner im Zielland nachweisen, d.h. sie muß die Partnerorganisation ausreichend beschreiben und einen gefestigten Kontakt mit dieser Gruppe durch geeignete Unterlagen (z.B. durch Briefwechsel, am geeignetsten durch eine Einladung des Projektpartners im Gastland) nachweisen. Die Prüfung des Antrages wird erleichtert, wenn der Partnerorganisation durch einen Vertreter der Deutschen Botschaft, des Deutschen Entwicklungsdienstes, der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, einer Nachkontaktstelle der Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft oder ähnlichen Institutionen bescheinigt wird, daß sie in der Lage ist, die AntragstellerInnen während ihres Aufenthaltes zu betreuen und/oder bei sich unterzubringen.

Die AntragstellerInnen müssen Art, Umfang und Ziel ihres praktischen Mitarbeit schildern und diese Angaben nach der Reise - in geeigneter Form - belegen.

Für die Auswahl der besuchten Regionen und des Partners sowie für den Ablauf der Reise sind die ZuschußempfängerInnen ausschließlich selbst verantwortlich.

Wie werden die Zuschüsse beantragt?

Zuschüsse sollen mindestens 2 Monate vor Beginn der Maßnahme beantragt werden. Eine nachträgliche Gewährung ist ausgeschlossen.

Zur Erleichterung der Antragstellung steht ein Vordruck zur Verfügung, in dem alle erforderlichen Angaben abgefragt werden. Vordrucke können angefordert werden bei der

Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V.
- Landesstelle NRW -
Wallstr. 30
4000 Düsseldorf 1
Tel. (02 11) 32 04 88

oder bei der

Staatskanzlei Nordrhein-Westfalen
Mannesmannufer 1a
4000 Düsseldorf 1
Tel. (02 11) 837 - 1299
- 1514

Für Gruppen können Sammelanträge gestellt werden; bei eingetragenen Vereinen kann der Antrag vom Vereinsvorstand gestellt werden.

Anträge, die keine ausreichenden Angaben enthalten, können von der Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft abgelehnt oder zurückgestellt werden, ebenso können Anträge abgelehnt oder zurückgestellt werden, wenn Haushaltsmittel für die Durchführung des Programms nicht mehr zur Verfügung stehen.

Wie verpflichten sich die ZuschußempfängerInnen?

Bei der Antragstellung verpflichten sich die TeilnehmerInnen, die Zuschüsse ausschließlich für die im Programm "Konkreter Friedensdienst" der Landesregierung Nordrhein-Westfalen festgelegten Zwecke zu verwenden. Ferner verpflichten sie sich gegenüber der Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft, innerhalb vier Wochen nach Abschluß der Begegnungsreise einen ausführlichen Bericht und eine Bescheinigung des Leiters des Entwicklungsprojektes vorzulegen, aus der sich ergibt, daß die ZuschußempfängerInnen dort mitgearbeitet und im Umfeld der Maßnahme gelebt haben.

Werden die Nachweise nicht bzw. nicht rechtzeitig erbracht, so werden die Zuschüsse in voller Höhe zurückgefordert.

Die Verpflichtung wird für die AntragstellerInnen mit der Auszahlung des Zuschusses bzw. eines ersten Teilbetrages durch die Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft bindend.



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Fennstraße 31
D-12439 BerlinTelefon
030/6317809
Telefax
030/6351198
030/6361198

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin

Martin Luther Gymnasium
Kurs "Internationale Beziehungen"
Frau Lehmann
Straße der Völkerfreundschaft 130
06886 Lutherstadt Wittenberg

19. Oktober 1994

Sehr geehrte Frau Lehmann,

ganz herzlich danke ich Ihnen für Ihren Brief vom 4. Oktober. Auch wenn es ärgerlich ist, daß Sie meinen Brief erst jetzt zu Gesicht bekommen haben, ist noch nichts verloren. Ein Telefonat mit Jürgen Leskien hat ergeben, daß er demnächst nach Namibia reisen und dann auch die Martin Luther High School in Okambahe besuchen wird.

Das ist eine ausgezeichnete Gelegenheit, die Idee einer Schulpartnerschaft einzubringen und zu diskutieren und einen ersten Kontakt herzustellen.

Wir möchten Ihnen nun folgenden Vorschlag machen: Der Kurs und die Schüler, die Brieffreunde suchen, sollten sich in irgendeiner netten Art und Weise vorstellen. Vielleicht können Sie ein Video von sich machen oder eine Art Wandzeitung oder ein Buch herstellen und so die Freunde in Okambahe über sich und ihr Interesse an Namibia informieren. Herr Leskien ist bereit, das Ergebnis mitzunehmen und vorzustellen.

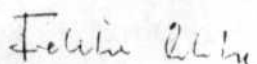
Jürgen Leskien wird am 21. November fliegen und am 16. Dezember zurückkommen. Sie müßten ihm bis spätestens 20.11. das Produkt Ihrer Überlegung und Ihrer Arbeit zuschicken. Es sollte übrigens leicht und einfach zu transportieren sein, um Herrn Leskien die Kosten für Übergepäck zu ersparen.

Herr Leskien ist gern bereit, unmittelbar nach seiner Rückkehr an Ihre Schule zu kommen und zu berichten. Sie müßten dann mit ihm einen Termin ausmachen.

Die Anschrift von Jürgen Leskien ist:
Dorfstraße 4, 14974 Kleinbeuthen, Tel. und Fax 033731 - 404.

Ich hoffe sehr, daß die Verbindung zustande kommt. Zunächst wünsche ich Ihnen viel Spaß bei der Arbeit an Ihrem "Porträt" und grüße Sie sehr freundlich

Ihre



Friederike Schulze

Martin - Luther - Gymnasium
Kurs "Internationale Beziehungen"
Frau Lehmann
Straße der Völkerfreundschaft 130
06886 Lutherstadt Wittenberg



Gossner Mission
Friederike Schulze
Fennstraße 31
12439 Berlin

Sehr geehrte Frau Schulze,

04. Oktober 1994

wir, der Kurs "Internationale Beziehungen", bekamen Ihren Brief vom 12. April 1994 leider erst jetzt zu Gesicht. Allerdings sind wir sehr angetan über den Vorschlag, eine Schulpartnerschaft zwischen der Martin Luther High School in Namibia und unserer Schule einzurichten. Wir würden uns freuen, wenn ein Kontakt zwischen den Schulen entstehen könnte.

Desweiteren sind einige Schüler und Schülerinnen unseres Kurses daran interessiert, in persönlichen Briefwechsel mit Schülern oder Schülerinnen der Martin Luther High School in Namibia zu treten.

Wir hoffen in beiden Fällen auf Ihre Hilfe und bedanken uns im Voraus für Ihr Engagement in dieser Angelegenheit.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Frau Lehmann

Regina Lehmann



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Telefon
030 / 631 78 09
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030 / 636 11 98

Gossner Mission · Fennstraße 31 · O-1190 Berlin · Neue PLZ 12439

Neue Postleitzahl
12439

Martin-Luther-Gymnasium
Herrn Sandau
Str. der Völkerfreundschaft 130
06886 Lutherstadt Wittenberg

12. April 1994

Sehr geehrter Herr Sandau,

wie telefonisch angekündigt, möchte ich Ihnen eine Idee weitergeben, die mir kürzlich im Zusammenhang einer Tagung über "Demokratisierung in Afrika" gekommen ist: eine Schulpartnerschaft zwischen einer Martin Luther High School in Namibia und einem Martin Luther Gymnasium hier.

Bei dieser Tagung berichtete einer der Teilnehmer, Jürgen Leskien, über eine Martin Luther High School in Namibia, etwa 320 km nordwestlich von Windhoek gelegen, in der Nähe eines Dorfes mit Namen Okambahe. An der Internatsschule werden 160 Schüler und Schülerinnen in den Klassen 5 bis 12 unterrichtet, je nach ihren sozialen Verhältnissen müssen sie ein geringes Schulgeld zahlen. Die Schule ist eine kirchliche Einrichtung. 1974, damals stand Namibia noch unter südafrikanischer Herrschaft, haben Schüler und Lehrer aus Protest gegen die Apartheid Afrikaans als Schulsprache abgeschafft und sich für Deutsch als erste Fremdsprache entschieden.

Herr Leskien, ein Schriftsteller, der sich schon seit vielen Jahren für Namibia engagiert und verschiedene Bücher, auch Kinderbücher, über Menschen aus Namibia und unsere Beziehungen zu ihnen veröffentlicht hat, war im Oktober vergangenen Jahres in Okambahe. Er hat im Auftrag einer Organisation NORD-SÜD-BÜRO, die er nach der Wende mitgegründet hat, und mit Unterstützung der "Stiftung Lesen" Mainz der Martin Luther High School und fünf weiteren deutschen Oberschulen in Namibia deutschsprachige Bücher übergeben.

Über diese Aktion hat er bei der erwähnten Tagung berichtet und mich damit auf die Idee gebracht, hier nach einer Martin Luther Schule zu suchen, die evtl. für eine Schulpartnerschaft zu interessieren wäre.

Ich bin hier zunächst durch eine Pressemeldung auf ein kirchliches Martin Luther Gymnasium in Eisenach gestoßen, das aber noch in Gründung begriffen ist.

Durch eine weitere Zeitungsnotiz über die Neugestaltung des Martin Luther Gymnasiums in Wittenberg durch Hundertwasser bin ich dann auf Ihre Schule aufmerksam geworden. Ich finde es großartig, daß so etwas möglich ist.

Unser kurzes Telefonat hat mir im übrigen gezeigt, daß ich Sie vom Sinn internationaler Schulpartnerschaften nicht zu überzeugen brauche.

In Namibia weiß noch niemand von dieser Idee, da müßte zunächst ebenfalls angefragt werden. Herr Leskien wäre bereit, die nötigen Vermittlerdienste zu leisten.

Er und ich wären auch bereit, in nächster Zeit einmal nach Wittenberg zu kommen, um mit Ihnen und möglichen anderen Interessenten über die Idee zu reden. Im direkten Gespräch lassen sich solche Dinge ja doch besser klären als durch Korrespondenz. Herr Leskien kann Ihnen überdies viel besser und genauer über die Schule und die derzeitige Situation in Namibia Auskunft geben als ich.

Ich bin im übrigen Pastorin und seit längerem durch meine Arbeit bei der Gossner Mission mit der partnerschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit mit dem südlichen Afrika (vor allem Zambia, Südafrika und Zimbabwe) beschäftigt. In Namibia haben wir zwar keine direkten Partner, ich bin auch noch nie dort gewesen. Wir, d.h. die Gossner Mission, haben aber zu DDR-Zeiten vor allem in den Kirchen über die Situation in Namibia berichtet und gelegentlich die SWAPO mit Hilfsmaterial unterstützt. Aus diesen Zusammenhängen kenne ich auch Jürgen Leskien.

Was die Gossner Mission jetzt tut, können Sie aus dem beigegeführten Faltblatt entnehmen. Zu Ihrer Information lege ich Ihnen einige weitere Materialien bei. Vielleicht können Sie einiges sogar verwenden.

Ich bin gespannt auf Ihre Reaktion und warte auf Ihre Antwort.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Friederike Schulze
Friederike Schulze

Die Anschrift von Herrn Leskien:

Dorfstr. 4

14974 Kleinbeuthen

NORD-SÜD-BÜRO Dorfstraße 4, D-14974 Kleinbeuthen



Gossner Mission
Frau
Friederike Schulze
Fennstr. 31
12439 Berlin

Büro
Bundesrepublik
Deutschland

كتب ألمانيا
german
office

bureau
allemand

officina
alemana

Бюро в
Германии

officina
alemana

31. März 1994

Liebe Frau Schulze,

über Ihre Post habe ich mich sehr gefreut. Ihre Zeitschrift AHA ist für mich eine wirkliche Entdeckung. Das Heft 3/93 "Zeit für Afrika" hat mich in besonderer Weise berührt. Natürlich wegen des Themas, aber auch wegen seiner gelungenen Komposition. Ich wünschte, möglichst viele Lehrer machten von diesem bemerkenswerten Heft Gebrauch.

Danke-schön auch für den Hinweis auf die Reportage in der "Wochenpost". Ich selbst bin nicht ständiger Leser der Zeitung, aber der Beitrag hat mich von verschiedenen Seiten erreicht. Das Ganze ist gut aufgeschrieben, fordert allerdings, da ich die Verhältnisse ziemlich gut kenne, hier und da meinen Widerspruch heraus - was ja nicht gegen die Reportage spricht. Sie erwähnen den Film "Oshilongo Shange". Ich kenne einen zweiteiligen Fernsehfilm über die "DDR-Kinder" in Namibia. Dieser Film ist unter der Regie von Frau Lilly Grote und Frau Julia Kunert 1990 / 1992 entstanden und ist meines Wissens mehrmals von verschiedenen Fernsehstationen ausgestrahlt worden. "Oshilongo Shange" kenne ich leider noch nicht, neugierig bin ich wohl, vielleicht läßt sich eine "Ansicht" irgendwie einrichten.

Nun aber zum wichtigsten Anliegen, zur möglichen Verbindung mit der "Martin Luther High School" in Okambahe. Ich könnte mir einen solchen, zunächst behutsamen Kontakt zum zukünftigen Martin-Luther-Gymnasium in Eisenach gut vorstellen. Da ich die Leute in Okambahe und in Windhoek kenne, wäre ich auch bereit, persönlich zu vermitteln. Die Schule ist eine selbständige, vom Staat relativ unabhängige Einrichtung, aber es wäre klug, wenn in Okambahe und in Eisenach über die Form des Umgangs miteinander grundsätzliche Klarheit besteht, den für schulischen Belange verantwortlichen Staatssekretär im Namibischen Bildungsministerium von der Absicht zu informieren; diese Geste der Höflichkeit macht manches leichter - oder weniger schwer.

Aber nun zur "Martin Luther High School" in Okambahe selbst. Okambahe ist von Windhoek ca. 320 km und von der nächst größeren Stadt Omaruru 60 km entfernt und von dort über eine "gravel route" zu erreichen. Vom Dorf Okambahe bis zur Schule sind es ca. 6 km. Ich habe den Standort auf der beiliegenden Karte markiert. Das Schulgelände ist ein großzügig angelegtes Areal inmitten der Savanne. Der Fluß Omaruru ist nah, aber führt nur selten hohes Wasser. Nicht weit entfernt von der Schule befindet sich die Missionsstation Omburo, sie ist eine der ältesten in Namibia.

Die Schule, eine kirchliche Einrichtung, unterrichtet 160 Schüler vom 5. bis zum 12. Schuljahr. Ungefähr die Hälfte der Schüler sind Mädchen. Einen weißen Schüler habe ich dort nicht getroffen. Alle leben in der Woche im Internat und zahlen, je nach sozialen Verhältnissen, ein geringes Schulgeld. 1974 haben Schüler und Lehrer aus Protest gegen die Apartheid Afrikaans als Schulsprache abgeschafft - die Prüfungsunterlagen wurden in einer nächtlichen Aktion verbrannt - und sich für Deutsch als erste Fremdsprache entschieden.

Die deutsche Sprache wird durch vier Deutschlehrer vermittelt, zwei davon kommen aus der Bundesrepublik, sie haben einen befristeten Vertrag über zwei oder vier Jahre. Einer der namibischen Deutschlehrer ist gleichzeitig der Pfarrer der Schule. Herr Lucas de Vries, so sein Name, ist ein engagierter, der deutschen Literatur sehr zugetaner Mann und neben dem Direktor die väterliche Autorität in Okambahe.

Ich selbst war am 23. und 24. Juni 1993 in Okambahe. Unser NORD-SÜD-BÜRO hat auf meine Anregung hin und mit Unterstützung der "Stiftung Lesen" Mainz im vergangenen Jahr mit dem Projekt "Bücher für die Kinder Namibias" begonnen. Den Schülern von fünf deutschen Oberschulen im Lande und den Schülern in Okambahe konnte ich in diesem Rahmen jeweils ca. 100 Bände deutschsprachiger Bücher (Belletristik) vorallem für den Literaturunterricht übergeben. In diesem Jahr - nur zur Information - werden es englischsprachige Bücher sein.

Bei der Gelegenheit wurde auf Vorschlag der "Stiftung Lesen" ein Buchclub (wie es ihn von der Stiftung bereits seit Jahren im Inn- und Ausland gibt) gegründet und eine "Grundausstattung" (didaktisches Material) übergeben. Der Ansprechpartner für den Club ist die Deutschlehrerin an der Schule, Frau Irene Reiser. Allerdings konnten die Kollegen aus Mainz in den vergangenen Monaten wenig für den fernen Buchclub tun, die Gründe dafür sind finanzieller Natur.

Wie gesagt, ich finde die Idee Eisenach / Okambahe gut, wenn wir dabei nützlich sein können, würde es uns freuen. Im P.S. schnell noch die Adresse.

Ich wünsche Ihnen noch einen heiteren Frühling !

Herzlich

Jürgen Leskien

Jürgen Leskien

P.S.

Herr Pfarrer
Lucas de Vries

Frau
Irene Reiser

beide in :

Martin Luther High Scholl
P.B. 2013
Omaruru / Namibia

Martin - Luther - Gymnasium
Ev. do Volkshochschule 130
tel. 03491 - 81108
Lutherstadt Wittenberg
06886

Herr Sandau

nicht weitergeführtes Projekt : Solar technik

Fennstraße 31
D-12439 BerlinTelefon
030/631 78 09
Telefax**030/635 11 98**
030/636 11 98

Gossner Mission Fennstraße 31 D-12439 Berlin
Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH
Daimlerstr. 15
85521 Ottobrunn
Herrn/Frau Martin
Herrn/Frau Weimann

19. August 1994

SOLUX - Kleine Solarleuchten
Ihr Schreiben vom 27.07.94

Sehr geehrte/r Frau/Herr Martin,
sehr geehrte/r Frau/ Herr Weimann,

für Ihren Brief vom 27.07 und die Unterlagen zur Solarenergie danke ich Ihnen sehr herzlich.

Leider hat sich das Projekt in Südafrika, für das wir in unserem Rundbrief im Mai 1993 um Spenden geworben haben, noch nicht realisieren lassen. In einem der squattercamps, in denen Solarenergie angeboten werden sollte, gab es eine Reihe gewalttätigen Auseinandersetzungen, das andere wurde überraschenderweise noch von der alten Regierung zur betterment area erklärt und elektrifiziert. Unser südafrikanischer Partner hat uns daraufhin wissen lassen, daß er nach den Wahlen einen neuen Versuch starten will. Leider weiß ich im Moment nicht, ob das bereits geschehen ist. Auf meine Anfrage von Anfang Juli habe ich noch keine Antwort bekommen.

Ihr Einverständnis vorausgesetzt, habe ich ihm und einer Gruppe, die die Rückführung zwangsweise umgesiedelter Dorfgemeinschaften organisieren will, den englischen Text zugesandt. Sobald ich eine positive Antwort bekomme, wende ich mich erneut an Sie.

Die Gossner Mission ist allerdings eine kleine Einrichtung, die ihrerseits von Spenden und kichlichen Zuschüssen lebt. Wir müßten im Fall einer Kooperation nach geeigneten Finanzierungsmöglichkeiten suchen, denn das Spendenaufkommen deckt bei weitem nicht den Bedarf, der nötig werden wird.

Jedenfalls bin ich Ihnen für Ihre Information sehr dankbar.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Friederike Schulze

00718-01000

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030 / 631 78 09
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030 / 636 11 98

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Herrn/Frau Weimann

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12439

19. August 1994

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Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Friederike Schulze

Eingegangen

29. Juli 1994

Erledigt:

LUDWIG-BÖLKOW-SYSTEMTECHNIK GMBH

Gemeinnützige Forschungs- u. Entwicklungsgesellschaft der Ludwig-Bölkow-Stiftung

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Telefon 03 51/5 63 26 30
Telefax 03 51/5 63 26 31

Gesprächspartner **Martin/Weimann**
Durchwahl **26**

Ihre Zeichen/Ihre Nachricht vom
Mai 93

Unser Zeichen
Ma/Wei

Datum
27.07.94

SOLUX - Kleine Solarleuchte für die Dritte Welt

Sehr geehrte Frau Schulze,

aufgrund eines uns zugegangenen Rundschreibens " Helft mit..." v. Mai 1993 übersenden wir Ihnen Unterlagen über unsere Solar-Leuchte SOLUX, die für die Beleuchtung von Hütten in Dritte-Welt-Ländern zum Ersatz von Petroleum-Lampen konzipiert, entwickelt und erprobt wurde. Sie ist als Bausatz mit wesentlicher Preisreduktion zu jeweils 100 Exemplaren lieferbar mit einer Werkstattausrüstung, welche den Zusammenbau der Systeme in heimischen Werkstätten erlaubt.

Bei Einrichtung solcher Werkstätten möchten wir gerne weiterhin und verstärkt mit Partnern in kirchlichen oder caritativen Organisationen zusammenarbeiten, da sich diese Partnerschaft nun bereits einige Male sehr bewährt hat und nur auf diesem Weg unser Anliegen, die Leuchten zum kleinstmöglichen Preis zum Nutzer zu bringen, zu verwirklichen ist.

Die Ludwig-Bölkow-Stiftung, die die Einführung der Solarenergie fördert, stellt bei diesem Projekt nur die Kosten für die Bauteile in Rechnung. Wir wären Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie mithelfen könnten, das Interesse und die Bereitschaft für eine solche SOLUX-Werkstatt zu wecken und auch Wege zur Erstfinanzierung einer Werkstatt mit einem Bausatz aufzuzeigen. Das Anlernen des Personals in den Werkstätten wird von uns oder von anderen ehrenamtlichen Helfern des Senior-Experten-Service übernommen.

Demonstrations -Exemplare aus deutscher Fertigung können Sie über uns zu den in der beigefügten Anlage "Kosten f.Beschaffung Solarleuchten SOLUX" ersichtlichen Preisen beziehen.

Für weitere Auskünfte stehen wir Ihnen gerne zur Verfügung.
Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ludwig-Bölkow-Stiftung

i.A. Martin

i.A. Weimann

Anlagen

28. July 1994

Walter J. Gossner

*Prices in Germany
this time. (7/94)*

Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH · Daimlerstraße 15 · D-85521 Ottobrunn

Interessenten und Partner zum SOLUX-Projekt

LUDWIG-BÖLKOW-SYSTEMTECHNIK GMBH

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Gesprächspartner Martin
Durchwahl 34

Ihre Zeichen/Ihre Nachricht vom

Unser Zeichen
ma/ma 9-93

Datum
03.09.93

Kosten für die Beschaffung von Solarleuchten SOLUX II (oder Bausätzen hierfür) seitens LBST gemäß Kalkulation v. 2.9.93

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

im Rahmen der gegenwärtigen Auflage von 1000 Stück Solarleuchten SOLUX II können die Leuchten bzw. Bausätze bei LBST direkt zu deren gegenwärtigen Beschaffungskosten gekauft werden. Für den Käufer kommen ggfs. dazu:

- Verpackungskosten
- Mehrwertsteuer (soweit keine Export-Ausfuhrerklärung beschaffbar)
- Transportkosten (wenn nicht Selbstabholung)
- Zoll im Ausland (soweit dort Solarsysteme oder Bausätze für die Selbstmontage nicht vom Zoll befreit sind)

Bausätze werden nur an Werkstätten in Standard-Packeinheiten (komplett mit Teilen für je 100 Leuchtensysteme) abgegeben.

Preise in DM/System (o.Mwst):

*complete
Systems*

*Component
sets*

1. Solarleuchten
(komplett montiert, mit Modul
und kleinem Transistorradio)
2. Bausätze zu 1.
(100 Stück Komponenten)

SOLUX II
(5W-Modul)

341.-

228.-

SOLUX ILS
(4 W Modul)

313.50

200.50

In Regionen mit zuverlässig hoher täglicher Solar-Einstrahlung (oder bei Inkaufnahme von gelegentlichen Leuchten-Betriebszeiten von weniger als 3 Stunden täglich) genügen die 4-W-Module. Für Bestellungen verwenden Sie dieses Schreiben bitte als Angebot. (Lieferzeit ca. 2-3 Monate).

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH

Jörg Schindler
J. Schindler

Martin
i.A. Martin

Special tools

Die für die Montage erforderlichen besonderen Werkzeuge und Vorrichtungen können gegenwärtig zum Preis von DM 6.485.- für die Leuchtenmontage und für DM 581.50 für die Modulmontage beschafft werden.

(44/5)

SOLUX

A program for the replacement
of kerosine lamps
by small solar lamps
in the Third World

Worldwide 80 % of all homes are without
any electricity
Hundreds of million kerosine lamps burn all
evenings in the countries of the Third World.

Small photovoltaic-solar-lamps can supply the
users with

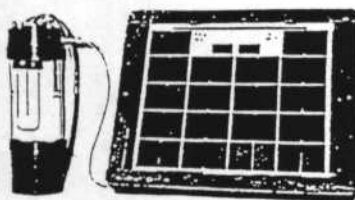
- more light intensity
- more comfort - more safety
- more independence

Of ecological importance are contributions
with regard to

- saving of fossil energy
- reduction of the CO₂ emission

SOLUX I

Modul 4 Wp
Daily burning hours 3-5,5 h (depending on the weather)
Luminous flux 80 lm (kerosine lamp 30 lm)



The Federal Republic of Germany provides:

Development of the concept
Construction of the lamp
Manufacture of prototypes
Proving of systems

Delivery of
Kits of the lamps
Sets of tools for the assembly
Know how and training personnel



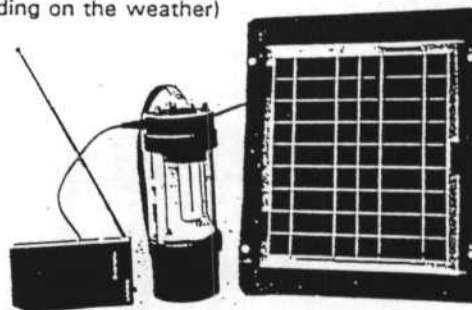
In order to be competitive with kerosine lamps
the photovoltaic lamps have been developed
with respect to

- low energy level in order to reach reasonable
prices
- high durability by rigid mechanical and
electrical design
- assembly and marketing in the developing countries

SOLUX II

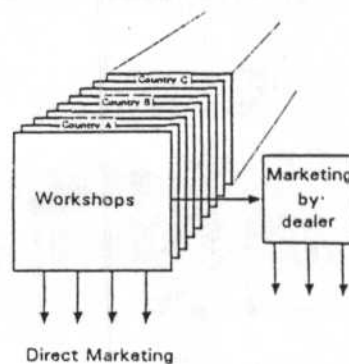
Modul 5 Wp
Daily burning hours 3 - 7,5
(depending on the weather)

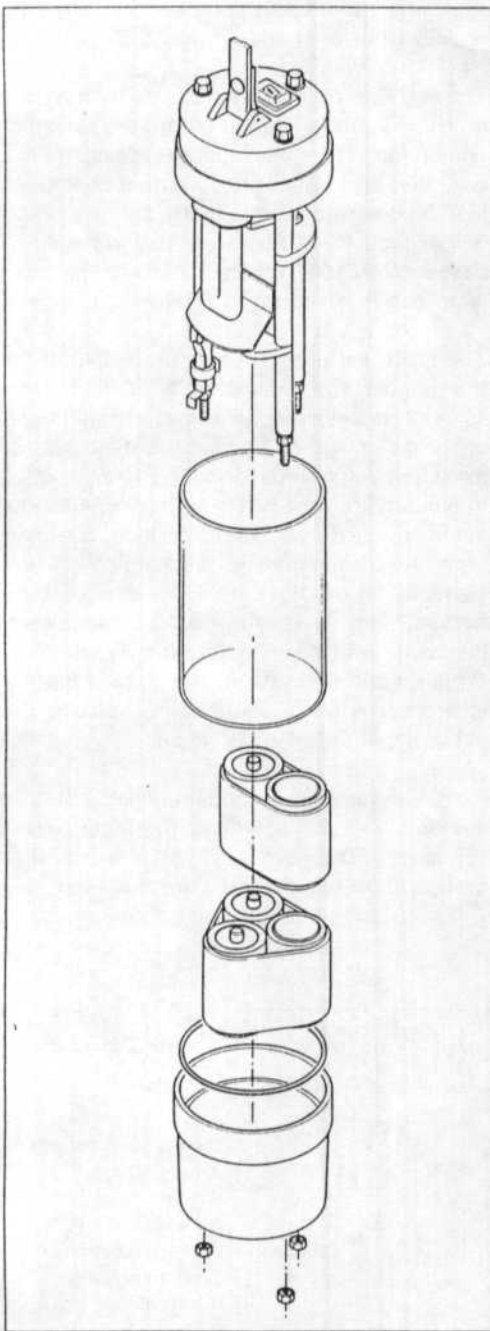
Luminous flux 130 lm
Small transistor radio



The Developing Countries provide:

Assembly
Marketing
Repairs





lamp is not waterproof.

The - replaceable - battery will live for many years. The life time is very much dependent on the duration of daily use. If the battery is discharged daily to the end of its capacity (where the lamp ceases to give light), it can lose its storage capability already after three years. Whereas if the lamp is used only up to three hours per day, operating periods of the battery from 7 up to 10 years are possible.

Transistor Radio

The transistor radio can be connected to the battery via a separate connector socket on top of the solar lamp. The electricity consumption of the radio is small compared to the lamp - the fully loaded battery could supply the radio for over 100 hours -, so that the number of available daily lighting hours is only insignificantly influenced by the use of the radio.

Solux II S

In sun-rich areas a low-priced smaller solar module (4 W instead of 5,3 W) should be sufficient. The above stated data regarding lighting hours will be reduced at about a quarter. Often this will go unnoticed in everyday operation and will be accepted for the benefit of the price advantage.

Battery Charging Set

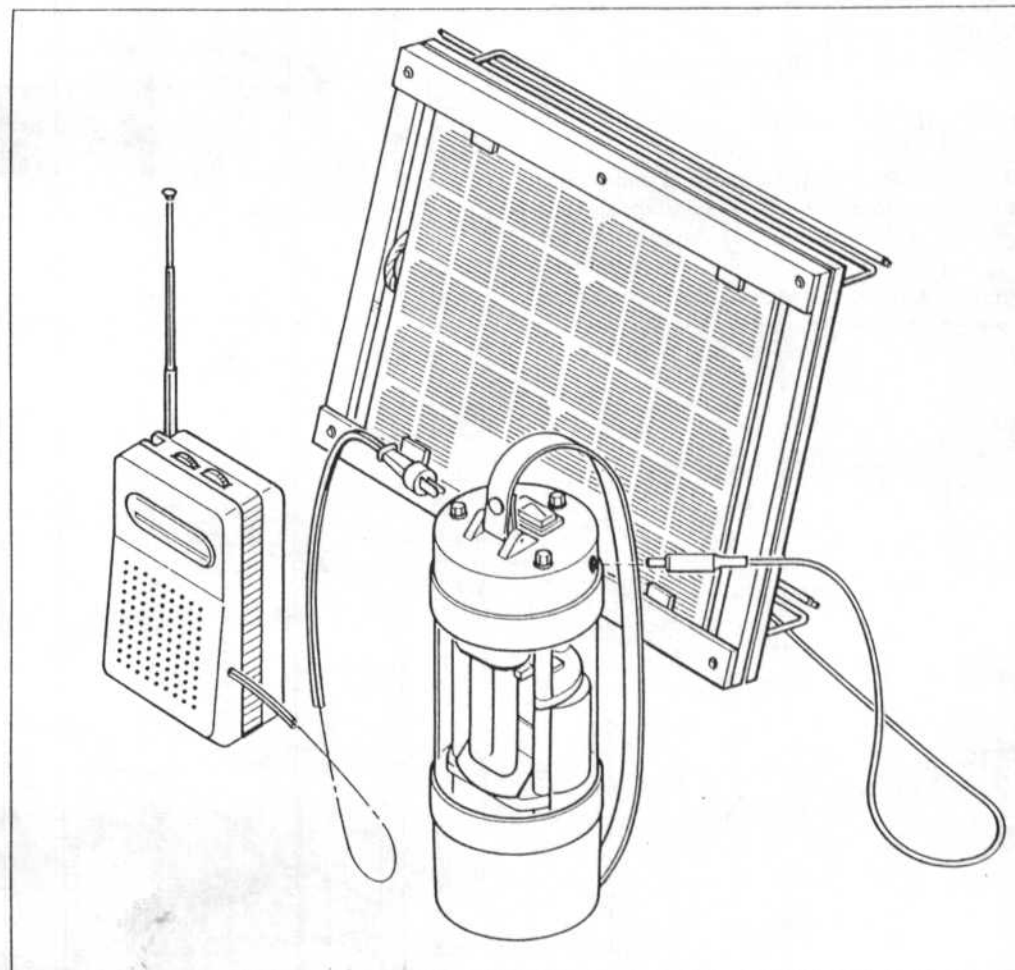
The lamp can also be charged on a 220-V-grid by a small unit which can be supplied additionally. With this device a complete charging will be reached after approximately 15 hours.

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Ludwig-Bölkow-Stiftung

Operating Instructions for the Solar Lamp System

SOLUX II



To open the case unscrew only the bottom nuts.

Mission

The System SOLUX II consists of:

- The solar module
- The battery lamp
- The transistor radio

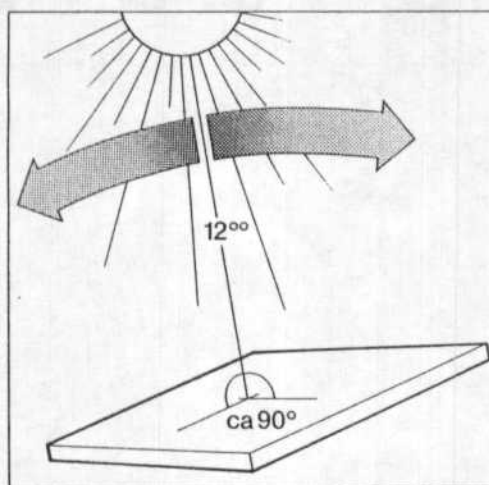
The unit is used for the provision of electric light in the evening hours in homes without electricity in countries with plenty of sunshine. With the small transistor radio broadcasts can be received.

Due to its robust mechanical and electrical design SOLUX is suited for many years of use also under rough environmental conditions. Furthermore the design makes it possible in developing countries to install workshops where the lamps can be assembled from imported components.

Installing the solar module

The solar module of the lamp unit should be set up at a firm place where it is exposed to the sun during the whole day. Shadowing by parts of buildings or by trees or by any other obstacle reduces the daily sun irradiation and consequently reduces the lighting hours available in the evening.

The orientation of the module towards the sun is best if the module surface is vertical to the sun at noon (12:00 a.m.). Because at noon the position of the sun changes with the seasons the set-up of the module is optimal for the average annual irradiation, if the noon-orientation of the module surface is adjusted in the middle of March or September. Due to the fact that small deviations from the optimal orientation do not significantly influence the available daily lighting hours it is sufficient if the module surface is placed approximately in the optimal position.



Whereas in areas near the equator the module surface should theoretically be in a horizontal position, it is recommendable to use a small inclination towards the horizontal line (about 10 to 15 degrees) so that the rain-water cleans the module surface. To avoid reduced efficiency the module surface should be cleaned from time to time from dust and dirt by hand using a wet rag or sponge.

Four set-up wires fixed to the module serve to ease the set-up enabling varying ways of fixing the module to the different roofs or other surfaces.

The wire-rope which is fixed to the back side of the module and is mantled with plastics can be used as theft protection: it can be fixed to firm objects like beams or posts inside the house and can be screwed up by means of the accompanying clamp.

Use of the Battery Lamp

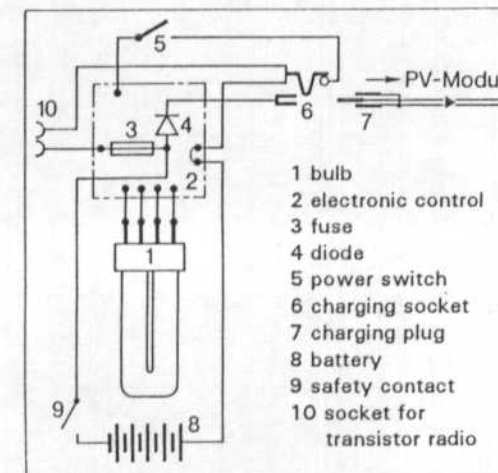
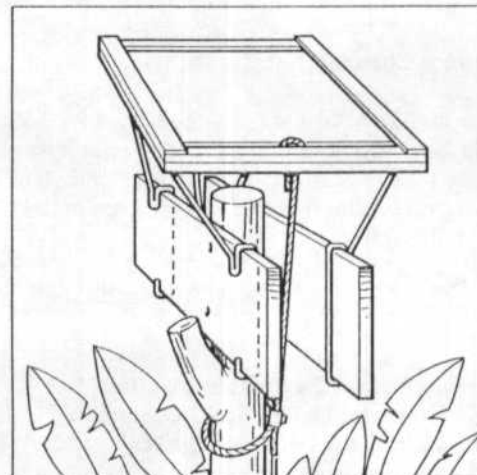
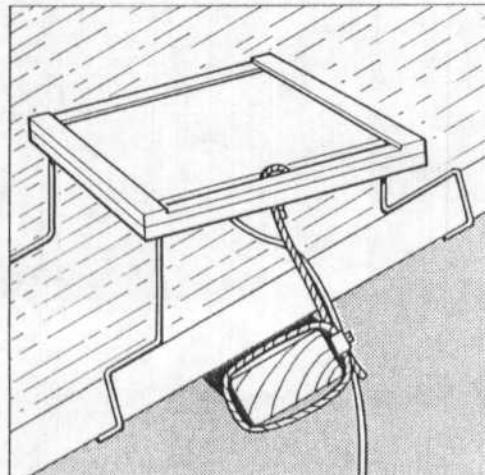
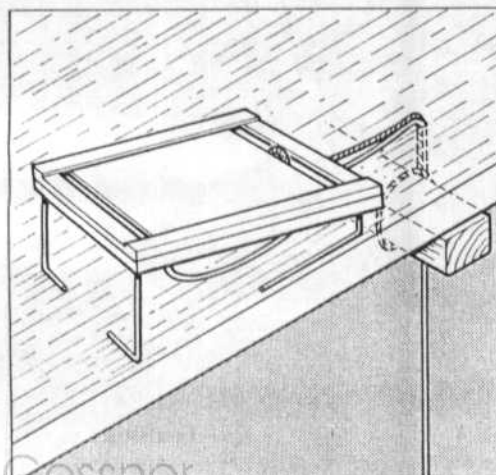
To charge the battery the cable from the module must be plugged into the connector socket of the battery lamp during the whole day. As long as the module is plugged into the lamp the low energy bulb of SOLUX is separated from the battery.

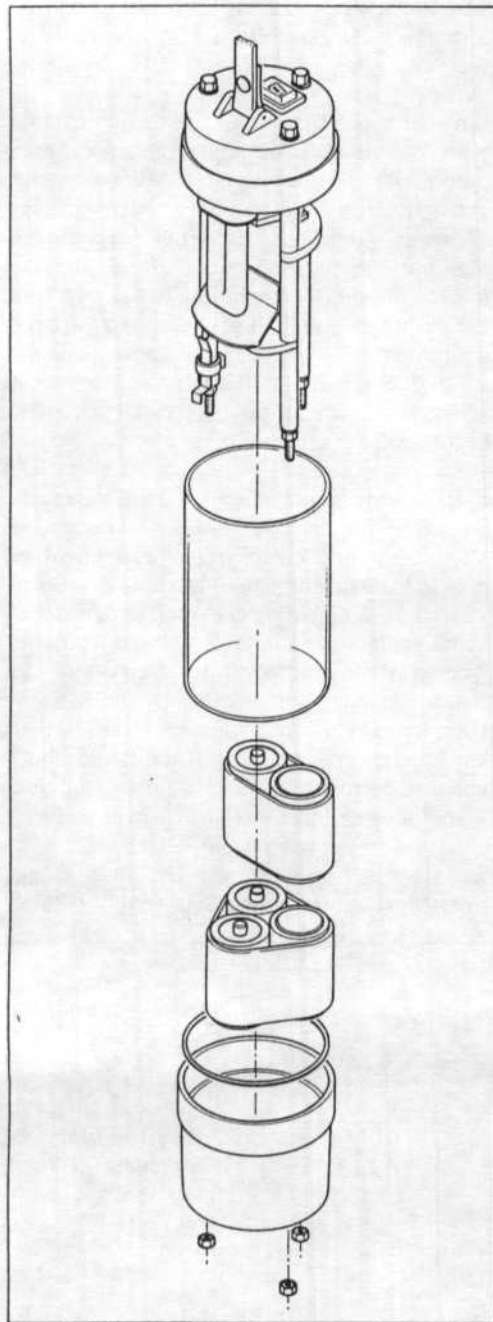
The lamp can only be switched on if the plug is pulled out of the lamp socket.

The duration of lighting provided by the lamp in the evenings depends on the weather conditions. The solar module is designed in a way that also under poor weather conditions in most countries the available lighting period will exceed three hours per day in nearly all cases. With fully charged battery the solar lamp can be used up to 8 hours.

The electrical properties of the solar cells in the module, the dimensioning of the battery as well as resistors in the charging circuit prevent too high charging currents in case of maximum sun irradiation. To achieve a maximum life-time of the battery one should avoid over longer time periods charging without corresponding discharging of the battery. The SOLUX lamp is designed for normal daily use. An installed deep-level discharge protection automatically switches off lamp and radio when the storage battery is empty. After a short charging time the system will be operable again.

Extreme warming of the lamp should also be avoided. E.g. do not keep the lamp near a fire-place. The lamp is splash-proof if it stands in an upright position, however, the





Feuer o.ä.) sollte zugunsten der Lebensdauer verhindert werden. Das Innere der Leuchten ist gegen Spritzwasser (wenn die Leuchte normal aufrecht steht) geschützt. Sie ist jedoch nicht wasserdicht.

Die Lebensdauer der -auswechselbaren-Akkus wird sich über viele Jahre erstrecken. Sie ist stark abhängig von der täglichen Benutzungsdauer. Werden die Akkus täglich bis zum Ende ihrer Kapazität entleert (Verlöschen der Lampe), können sie schon nach ca. 3 Jahren ihre Speicherkapazität verlieren. Werden sie dagegen täglich nur bis zu 3 Stunden benutzt, sind Betriebsdauern von 7 bis zu 10 Jahren möglich.

Transistorradio

Über eine eigene (gesicherte) Steckbuchse am Kopf der Leuchte kann das Transistorradio angeschlossen und vom Leuchtenakku mitbetrieben werden. Der Strombedarf des Radios ist gering (der vollgeladene Akkusatz könnte das Radio allein über 100 Stunden betreiben), so daß die Zahl der verfügbaren Beleuchtungsstunden durch öftere Radiobutzung nur unwesentlich beeinflusst wird.

SOLUX II S

In Regionen mit zuverlässig hoher Sonneneinstrahlung kann der Einsatz eines preiswerteren, kleineren Moduls (4 W statt 5,3 W) ausreichend sein. Die für SOLUX II oben genannten Brenndauerwerte reduzieren sich dann für den allgemeinen Fall um etwa ein Viertel. Oft macht sich das im praktischen Betrieb nur wenig bemerkbar und wird zugunsten des Preisvorteils in Kauf genommen.

Ladegerät

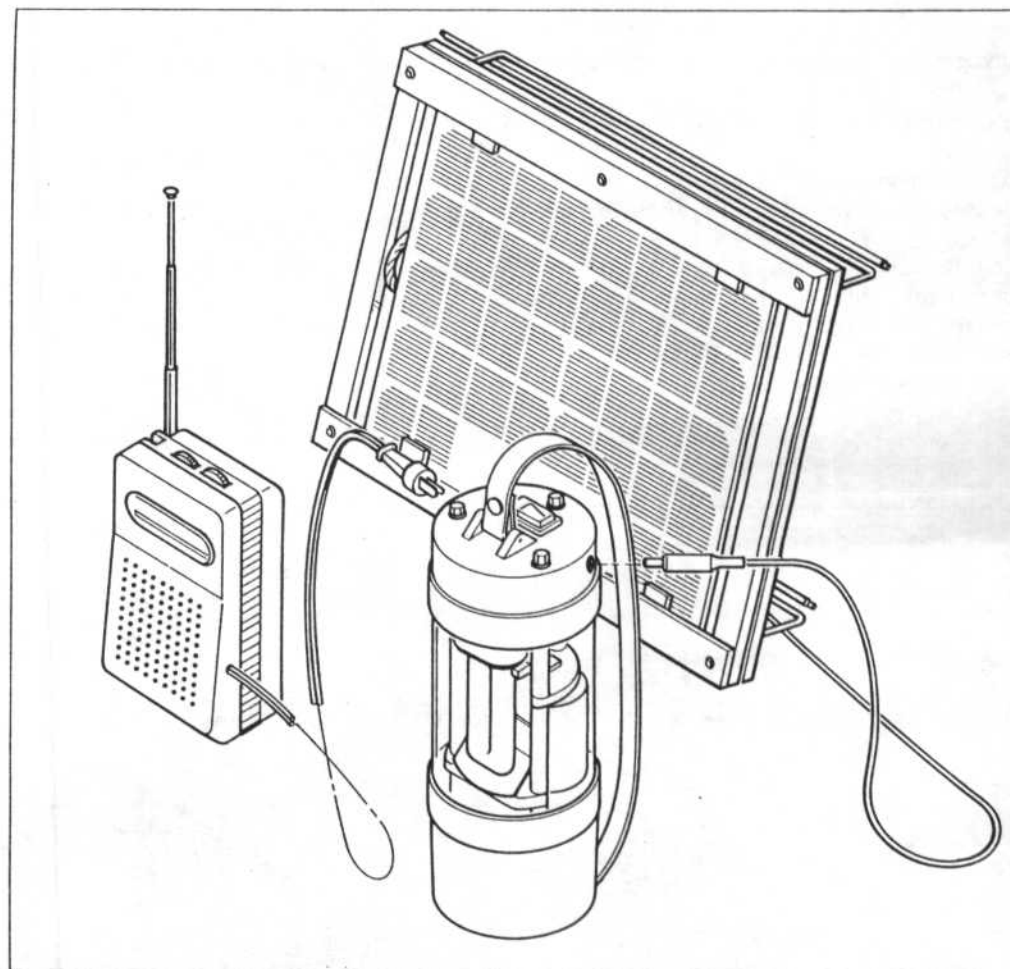
Die Leuchte kann auch mit einem zusätzlich lieferbaren kleinen Netzgerät an einem 220-V-Netz geladen werden. Eine Vollladung wird damit nach ca. 15 Stunden erreicht.

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Ludwig-Bölkow-Stiftung

Bedienungsanleitung für das Solarleuchtensystem

SOLUX II



Zum Öffnen des Gehäuses nur untere
Muttern lösen

Das System SOLUX II besteht aus

- Solarmodul
- Akkuleuchte und
- Transistorradio.

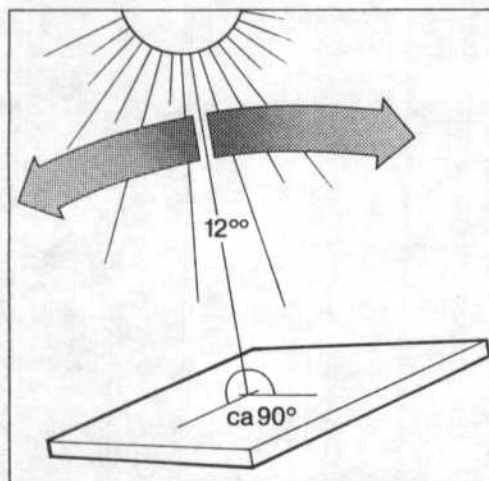
Es dient der täglichen Beschaffung von elektrischem Licht für die Abendstunden in den netzfernen Haushalten der sonnenreichen Länder. Mittels eines kleinen Transistorradios ermöglicht es darüber hinaus einen Rundfunkkontakt zur Außenwelt.

Durch robuste mechanische und elektrische Auslegung eignet sich SOLUX für langjährigen Betrieb auch in rauher Umgebung. Die Konstruktion ermöglicht es, daß Leuchte und Modul in einfachen Werkstätten der Entwicklungsländer montiert werden können.

Solarmodul, Aufstellung

Das Solarmodul sollte an einem festen Platz so aufgestellt werden, daß es möglichst ganztägig von der Sonne beschienen werden kann. Hierzu ist erforderlich, daß der Himmel über dem Modul weitgehend frei ist. Schatten von Gebäudeteilen, Bäumen o.ä. reduzieren die tägliche Einstrahlung und damit die abendlichen Lichtstunden.

Die Orientierung des Moduls zur Sonne ist am günstigsten, wenn das Modul mittags um 12.00 Uhr senkrecht zur Sonne steht. Da sich der mittägliche Sonnenstand auch mit der Jahreszeit ändert, wäre die Aufstellung für das Jahresmittel optimal, wenn die 12-Uhr-Orientierung Mitte März oder Mitte September vorgenommen (bzw. korrigiert) würde. Da jedoch kleine Abweichungen von dieser genauen Orientierung die abendlichen Lichtzeiten zunächst wenig beeinflussen, genügt es, die Module *annähernd* in diese Lage zu bringen.



In äquatornahen Zonen kann es beispielsweise zweckmäßiger sein, hiervon abweichend eine kleine Neigung vorzusehen, damit das Regenwasser besser ablaufen und das Modul besser reinigen kann.

4 Stelldrähte am Modul dienen der Erleichterung der Aufstellung und können auf verschiedensten Dächern oder Stellflächen -vielfältig gebogen- das Modul ausrichten und befestigen helfen.

Das außerdem auf der Rückseite des Moduls befestigte, mit Kunststoff umhüllte Drahtseil kann als Sicherung gegen Diebstahl verwendet werden. Es ist mit einem Ende fest am Modulgehäuse verbunden und kann am anderen Ende an festen Gegenständen angebunden werden, z.B. im Innern von Wohnstätten, an Balken oder Stangen verknotet oder mit der mitgelieferten Schelle verschraubt.

Verschmutzte Module haben eine reduzierte Leistungsfähigkeit und sollten gelegentlich -mit Wasser und Lappen- gereinigt werden.

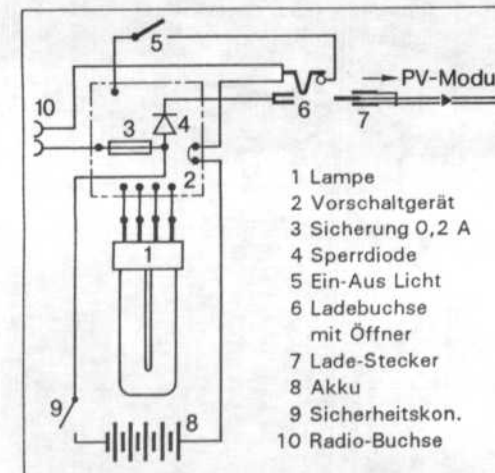
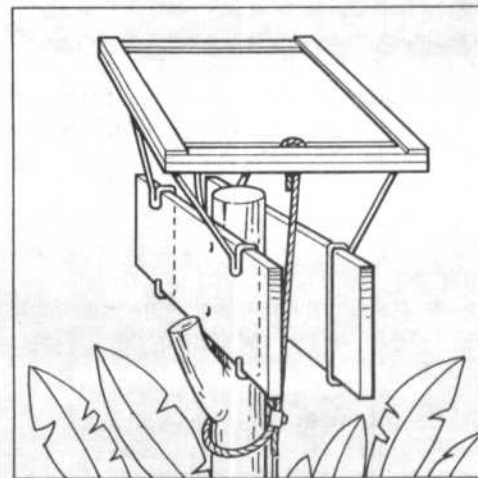
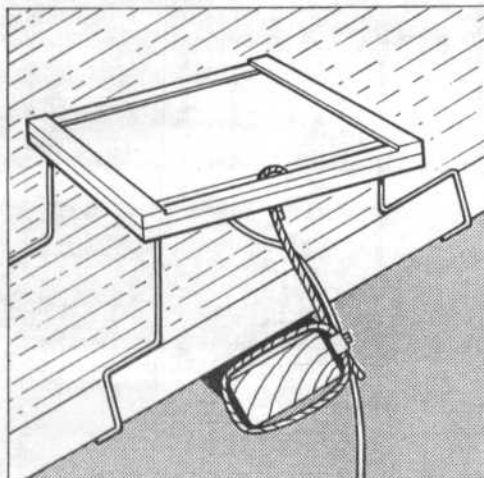
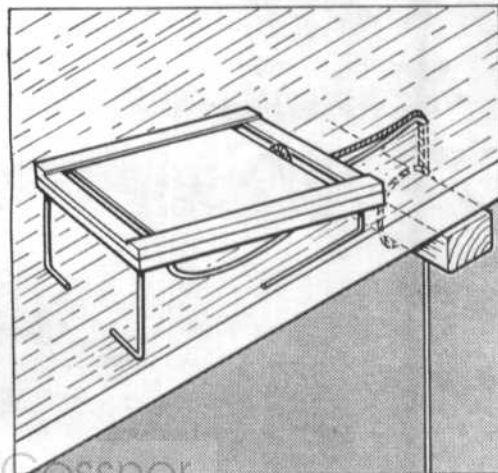
Betrieb der AKKU-Leuchte

Damit die Akkuleuchte tagsüber geladen werden kann, muß der Stecker vom Solarmodul während des ganzen Sonnentages in der Leuchtenbuchse eingesteckt sein. Solan-

ge der Stecker eingesteckt ist, ist die Lampe vom Akku getrennt. Sie kann erst nach Herausziehen des Steckers wieder eingeschaltet werden.

Die abendliche Brenndauer der Leuchte hängt vom Wetter ab. Das leistungsstarke Solarmodul ist so bemessen, daß auch bei schlechtesten Wetterbedingungen in der überwiegenden Zahl der tropischen Länder eine verfügbare Brenndauer von 3 Stunden nur in seltenen Ausnahmefällen unterschritten werden kann. Bei besten Wetterbedingungen reicht die tägliche Ladungsmenge für 6,5 Stunden. 100%ig geladene Akkus können die Leuchte bis zu 8 Stunden betreiben.

Die Kennlinieneigenschaften der Solarzellen, die Bemessung der Akkus sowie die Vorwiderstände im Ladekreis verhindern zu hohe Ladeströme bei maximaler Solarstrahlung. Zugunsten der Akku-Lebensdauer sollte allerdings verhindert werden, daß über längere Perioden hinweg nur geladen und überhaupt nicht entladen wird. Die SOLUX-Leuchten sind für normalen täglichen Betrieb konzipiert. Ein eingebauter Tiefentladeschutz schaltet Lampe und Radio automatisch aus, wenn der Akku leer ist. Nach kurzer Ladezeit ist das System wieder betriebsbereit. Ein starkes Aufheizen der Leuchten (Lagerung tagsüber im vollen Sonnenschein, am





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SOLUX

Ein Programm zum Ersatz
von Petroleum - Leuchten
durch kleine Solarleuchten
in der Dritten Welt

Weltweit sind ca. 3 / 4 der Haushalte ohne Stromanschluß.
Hunderte von Millionen Petroleum-Leuchten brennen
allabendlich in den Ländern der Dritten Welt.

Kleine PV-Solarleuchten bringen den Benutzern

- größere Helligkeit
- höheren Komfort und Sicherheit
- größere Unabhängigkeit

Ökologisch wichtig sind Beiträge zur

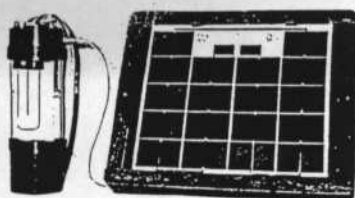
- Einsparung fossiler Rohstoffe
- Reduktion der CO₂-Erzeugung

SOLUX I

Modul 4 Wp

Tägl. Brenndauer 3 - 5,5 h (je nach Einstrahlung)

Lichtstrom 80 lm (Petroleumleuchte hat 30 lm)



Aufgaben in der Bundesrepublik:

Entwicklung Konzept
Konstruktion Leuchte
Herstellung Prototypen
Erprobung Systeme

Lieferung von

Bausätzen für die Leuchten
Werkzeugsätzen für die Montage
Unterlagen sowie Schulungspersonal



Die Solar-Leuchten können gegenüber Petroleum-
Leuchten wirtschaftlich und damit konkurrenzfähig
werden, wenn folgende Voraussetzungen erfüllt werden:

- Kleinste Leistungen, damit die Leuchten erschwinglich werden
- Hohe Lebensdauer durch robuste mechanische und elektrische Auslegung
- Lieferung von Bausätzen aus den Industrieländern, Montage in den Entwicklungsländern

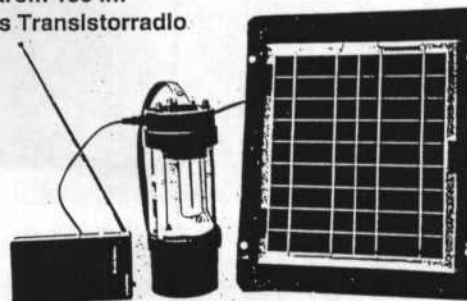
SOLUX II

Modul 5 Wp

Tägl. Brenndauer 3 - 7,5 h (je nach Einstrahlung)

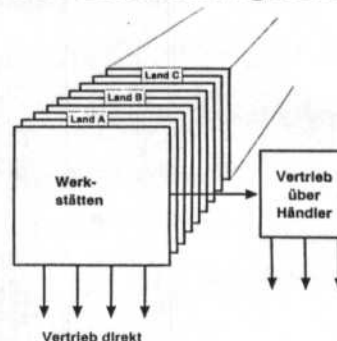
Lichtstrom 130 lm

Kleines Transistorradio



Aufgaben in den Entwicklungsländern:

Montage
Vertrieb
Reparatur



SONNEN ENERGIE & WÄRMETECHNIK

Erste deutsche Zeitschrift
für alle regenerativen Energiequellen
und dezentrale Energieerzeugung

Low-Flow-Systeme im Einsatz:

Geringe Durchflüsse im Solar-
kreis gewährleisten eine hohe
Strahlungsausnutzung auch bei
geringer Strahlungsintensität.
Das erwärmte Wasser wird gezielt
in die Schicht gleicher Speicher-
temperatur geführt und kann
sofort genutzt werden. Seite 22

Verfeinerte Brennwerttechnik:

Ein sparsamer Betrieb setzt eine
möglichst optimale Anpassung der
Kesselleistung an den Wärme-
bedarf voraus. Der mehrstufige
oder gar modulierend angepaßte
Betrieb soll die Energieausnutzung
verbessern und die Emissionen
weitgehend unterdrücken. Seite 14



Blockheizkraftwerke werden vielseitiger:

Die Nutzung von Deponiegasen erweitert den
Anwendungsbereich ebenso wie der Einsatz von
Biogas und Pflanzenöl. Kleinanlagen können
auch Einzelgebäude versorgen. Die Einspeise-
vergütung ist jedoch noch zu gering. Seite 28

Die Sonne geht im Süden auf

Die Begeisterung für die Solarenergie hält sich hierzulande in Grenzen. Die meisten finden sie einfach sympathisch, nicht mehr und nicht weniger. Niemand weiß, wieviele Mitbürger wirklich dahinterstehen, denn echte Opfer waren bisher nicht zu erbringen. Zwar ist schon viel Geld vor allem zugunsten der Photovoltaik geflossen. Doch den meisten hat es nicht wehgetan, denn das Geld kam von Vater Staat.

Das fast abgeschlossene 1000-Dächer-Programm kann sich sehen lassen. Doch das klassische Konzept der Energieversorgung wurde dadurch nicht angetastet. Die Kohle- und Kernkraftwerke laufen rund um die Uhr weiter, als ob nichts gewesen wäre. Kein konventionelles Kraftwerk wurde bisher abgeschaltet, um dem Solarstrom aus tausend Dächern den Weg zu bahnen.

Für die meisten Zeitgenossen hierzulande kommt der Strom immer noch „aus der Steckdose“. Wie lange es dauern wird, bis ein Sinneswandel eintritt, weiß kein Mensch. Wahrscheinlich wird irgendeine Umweltkatastrophe von heute auf morgen den Durchbruch bringen. Mit Vernunft hat das zwar nicht viel zu tun, aber wir können's nicht ändern. Wie auch immer: Der Binnen-



Dr. Detlef Koenemann

markt gibt zur Zeit nicht viel her. Eine Durststrecke ist zu überwinden. Was ist zu tun?

Wer eine Lösung sucht, muß nach Süden schauen. Der wichtige Markt liegt vor den Toren Europas. In Afrika wartet ein enormes Potential auf seine Erschließung. Dort braucht man keine Überzeugungsarbeit mehr zu leisten. Den meisten Menschen dort ist ohne weiteres klar, daß sie die Photovoltaik unbedingt brauchen, genauer: die Solarleuchte, die Solarpumpe, die solar betriebene Kühlung und was die Sonne sonst noch alles in Gang setzen kann zum unmittelbaren Nutzen aller.

Der Ingenieur Rolf Martin hat in Staffelstein eine Solarleuchte vorgestellt, die in Afrika die besten Chancen hätte, da ihre Herstellung auf einer sinnvollen Arbeitsteilung beruht: Serienfertigung der Komponenten in Europa, Montage und Reparatur in Afrika. So schafft jeder Arbeitsplätze auf seine Weise. Da die sparsame Lichtquelle angesichts ihrer hohen Lebensdauer nur einen Bruchteil dessen kostet, was die in

Afrika übliche Petroleumlampe verschlingt, ist die Wirtschaftlichkeit längst erreicht. Nur das Problem der Vorfinanzierung bleibt noch zu lösen.

Doch sowas haben wir ja noch nie gemacht, das sind wir nicht gewohnt. Es war doch immer so schön bequem, den afrikanischen Staaten gigantische Großprojekte zu verkaufen und anschließend jahrzehntelang die Zinsen einzustreichen. Doch mit dieser Art von Geschäften sind wir gescheitert. Wir haben dadurch die Länder des Südens zu lebenslänglichen Schuldnern gemacht – und bei uns die Industrie der Großprojekte allzulange kultiviert. Jetzt stehen wir hilflos vor dem Problem, daß wir etliche Millionen Solargeräte verkaufen könnten, aber nicht wissen, wie wir das bewerkstelligen sollen.

Nicht in Afrika sind Vorurteile zu überwinden, sondern bei uns selbst. Es fehlt die Vorstellungskraft, daß ein Geschäft auf Gegenseitigkeit überhaupt in Gang kommen kann. Doch zum Glück gibt es ja noch das Instrument der Konkurrenz. Andere werden dieses Geschäft machen, wenn uns nicht bald etwas einfällt. Das wird den Sinneswandel bei uns beschleunigen. Denn den Süden können wir nicht links liegen lassen.

Die Ungeduld wächst

Das diesjährige Staffelsteiner Photovoltaik-Symposium wurde von der Diskussion um eine wirksame Förderung beherrscht. Das wichtige Schwerpunktthema „Südliche Länder“ kam dabei etwas zu kurz.

Das Neunte Symposium Photovoltaische Solarenergie lockte für drei Tage im März noch mehr Teilnehmer aus dem benachbarten Ausland ins Kloster Banz bei Staffelstein, vor allem aus Österreich und der Schweiz. Die ersten acht Symposien trugen noch den Zusatz „National“; darauf hat man nun verzichtet. Neben der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Sonnenenergie e.V. (DGS) tragen neuerdings auch die Arbeitsgemeinschaft Erneuerbare Energie (Österreich) und der Sonnenenergie Fachverband Schweiz (SOFAS) Verantwortung für das Symposium, das von Anfang an vom OTTI Regensburg organisiert wurde.

Vor allem aus der Schweiz kommen inzwischen so viele Impulse, daß die Landesgrenzen keine Rolle mehr spielen – umso besser, denn auf nationaler Ebene ist das Jahrhundertprojekt Sonnenenergie nicht zu bewältigen.

Förderung und Vergütung

SOFAS-Präsident *Thomas Nordmann* weckte mit seinem Vortrag über die Alternative „Markt- oder Mischpreismodell“ das Interesse vieler Teilnehmer, die auf eine massivere Förderung der Solarenergie drängen, seitdem sich das 1000-Dächer-Programm seinem Ende nähert. In der Schweiz werden zur Zeit auf föderalistischer Basis verschiedene freiwillige Fördermodelle



Immer wieder entzündete sich die Debatte über die wirkungsvollste Markteinführung: staatliche Förderung oder kostengerechte Vergütung – was führt schneller zum Ziel? FOTOS: KOE

erprobt. Das „Mischpreismodell“ – praktiziert z. B. durch die Gemeinde Burgdorf – ist vergleichbar mit dem Konzept der „kostengerechten Vergütung“, das in Deutschland immer lebhafter diskutiert wird. Die Gemeinde Interlaken erprobt das „Marktpreismodell“ und versucht, den Solarstrom zu Produktionskosten (bis zu 2 DM/kWh) an die Kunden zu verkaufen, die der Sonnenenergie wohlgesonnen sind.

Die wachsende Ungeduld des Auditoriums war deutlich zu spüren. Das Stichwort „kostengerechte Vergütung“ tauchte während der dreitägigen Veranstaltung immer wieder auf. 18 Solarfirmen hatten sich bereits am ersten Tag mit einem Flugblatt zu Wort gemeldet und argumentierten, daß ohne die kostengerechte Vergütung der technische Vorsprung, den man durch das 1000-Dächer-Programm erreicht habe, nicht zu halten sei.

Am Ende waren die Fronten wieder einmal geklärt:

hier die Solarfirmen, -forscher und -anwender, dort die Energieversorger, die jede Erhöhung des Strompreises fürchten. Die beim Symposium anwesenden Mitarbeiter der Energieversorger waren erwartungsgemäß auch nicht bereit, für die kostengerechte Vergütung die Stimme zu erheben.

Doch links liegen lassen wollen die großen Stromerzeuger die Photovoltaik auch nicht. Geld spielt dabei keine



Begehrter Gesprächspartner: Rolf Martin hatte die Solarleuchte nach Staffelstein mitgebracht, die in den Südlichen Ländern Energie sparen und Arbeitsplätze schaffen soll.

Rolle, wie die Beispiele zeigen. Das RWE setzt auf große Solarkraftwerke, die auf eigens dafür ausgewiesenen Flächen aufgeständert werden; über das 1-MW-Projekt in Toledo (siehe Seite 25) wurde in Staffelstein ausführlich berichtet. Die Bayernwerke werden in Kürze in Unterföhring bei München ein 50-kW-Kraftwerk errichten und bieten jedermann die Möglichkeit, sich durch den Erwerb von Anteilen relativ preisgünstig an diesem Projekt zu beteiligen. Bis Ende Januar waren 62 der 100 Anteile bereits verkauft. Viel Geld investieren auch einzelne Stadtwerke, um den Einstieg in die Solartechnik zu erleichtern: Die Freiburger Energie- und Wasserversorgungs-AG (FEW) bietet zinsgünstige Darlehen und eine erhöhte Einspeisevergütung an – 46,6 Pf/kWh zu Spitzenlastzeiten, in den ersten zwei Jahren sogar 2 DM/kWh.

Doch all diese Maßnahmen können eine bundesweite Förderung nicht ersetzen. Das durch das 1000-Dächer-Programm angesammelte Wissen drängt zur Anwendung und wird verlorengehen, wenn es nicht abfließen kann. Das Staffelsteiner Symposium ist nach wie vor eine wissenschaftliche Tagung, doch wenn es zu einem Wissensstau kommt, weil die Anwendung verkümmert, wird dieses wichtige Forum vielleicht schon im kommenden Jahr auf der Stelle treten.

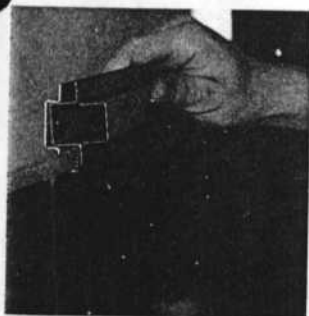
Joachim Luther, der wissenschaftliche Tagungsleiter des kommenden Symposiums, kann sich durchaus ein

offensiveres Vorgehen der Solarzene vorstellen. Im nächsten Jahr soll politische Prominenz in Staffelstein Rede und Antwort stehen. Denn wenn die wichtigen Entscheidungsträger fehlen, dreht sich die Diskussion im Kreise.

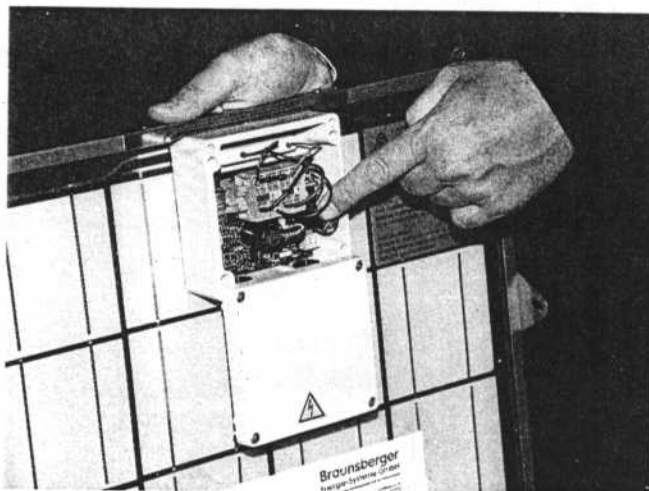
Solartechnik für Südliche Länder

Die Debatte um die wirkungsvollste Förderung drängte den wissenschaftlichen Erfahrungsaustausch etwas in den Hintergrund. Neben der Auswertung des 1000-Dächer-Programms (siehe S & W 2/94) bildete der Einsatz der Photovoltaik in den Ländern des Südens einen Schwerpunkt der Tagung. Die Voraussetzungen sind gut: Das lückenhafte oder gar fehlende Stromnetz sowie der allgemein niedrige Strombedarf begünstigen die massenhafte Anwendung von autarken Solarstromanlagen.

Doch trotz der guten Voraussetzungen blieben die Erfolge bisher aus. Es fehlte bisher an Produkten, die sorgfältig auf die Verhältnisse in den Ländern Afrikas und Lateinamerikas zugeschnitten sind. Nur angepasste Technologie kann in den südlichen Ländern zum Zuge kommen.



Das von Solar-Systeme Krauß entwickelte „Volkskraftwerk“ ist modular aufgebaut und ermöglicht den schrittweisen Einstieg ab 440 W_p aufwärts. Ein Schnellmontagesystem soll die Modulfläche harmonisch mit der Dachhaut verbinden.



Einen MPP-Laderegler, der in die Modulanschlußdose paßt, stellte in Staffelstein Mastervolt-Importeur Braunsberger vor. Auch der Modul-Wechselrichter ist inzwischen serienreif.

Auch die Finanzierung muß zur Anwendung passen.

Mit Hilfe der Ludwig-Bölkow-Stiftung entstand ein vielversprechendes Projekt, über das in Staffelstein Rolf Martin berichtete. Er hat eine Solarleuchte entwickelt, die aus hochwertigen, langlebigen Komponenten besteht und in Afrikas Werkstätten montiert werden kann. Angesichts der enormen Nachfrage, die der weitgereiste Siemens-Pensionär aus eigener Anschauung kennt, sind im Prinzip phantastische Stückzahlen erreichbar. Es ist das Ziel des Projektes, die Leuchten so preiswert wie möglich anzubieten, so daß die Bewohner der Entwicklungsländer schrittweise den Übergang von der Petroleumlampe zur Solarleuchte selbst finanzieren können.

Um mehr PV-Anlagen in den Ländern des Südens absetzen zu können, müßten die Preise für Solaranlagen fallen und die Einkommen in den Abnehmerländern steigen. Beides zugleich könnte durch Lizenzproduktion erreicht werden, wie Peter Adelman (Steca GmbH) am Beispiel eines Solarladereglers erläuterte. Durch die Erhöhung der Stückzahlen

kann in den afrikanischen Staaten (hier: Marokko und Namibia) ein Distributionsgewinn erzielt werden, der die Entwicklungskosten abdeckt.

Wolfhart Bucher (DLR Köln) schätzt den weltweiten Bedarf an „Solar Home Systems“ (SHS) auf 10 Millionen Einheiten. Der Einfluß der Kaufkraft (bzw. Brutto-sozialprodukt pro Kopf) ist eindeutig. In der Dominikanischen Republik (BSP: 2.724 DM pro Kopf und Jahr) werden 46 SHS pro 1.000 Einwohner gezählt – in Kenia (BSP: 620 DM pro Kopf und Jahr) sind es nur 0,4 SHS pro 1.000 Einwohner. In den Südlichen Ländern wartet ein großes Potential auf seine Erschließung. Doch nur wer auch im eigenen Land der Photovoltaik den Weg ebnet, wird nach Buchers Ansicht in Afrika und anderswo Erfolg haben: „Das Transrapid-Argument gilt auch für die Photovoltaik!“

KOE

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1. 9. - 4. 9. '94

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ORTEC

MONTAGE VON KLEINEN SOLARLEUCHTEN SOLUX IN DEN WERKSTÄTTEN DER DRITTEN WELT

Rolf Martin , Dipl.Ing.
Ludwig-Bölkow-Stiftung
Daimlerstr. 15, 85521 Ottobrunn

Zusammenfassung:

Das Programm SOLUX der Ludwig-Bölkow-Stiftung verfolgt das Ziel, die Verbreitung von Solarleuchten in der Dritten Welt zu fördern. Insbesondere sollen Wege erschlossen werden, die Leuchten dort so preiswert wie möglich anzubieten, sodaß es den Bewohnern der Entwicklungsländer mehr und mehr ermöglicht wird, den Übergang von der Petroleumlampe zur Solarleuchte selbst zu finanzieren. Zu diesem Zweck wurden mechanisch und elektrisch robuste Leuchten für hohe Betriebsdauer entwickelt, die so aufgebaut sind, daß sie in den Werkstätten der Dritten Welt montiert werden können. Hierfür werden Bausätze mit Komponenten zu je 100 Stück Leuchten angeboten sowie die für die Montage benötigten Sonderwerkzeuge.

Es wird über erste Erfahrungen mit einer Montagewerkstatt in Afrika berichtet sowie über die Planung und Vorbereitung der weiteren Programmschritte.

1.Hintergrund

Die Suche nach tragfähigen Anwendungen für die Photovoltaik wird in den Industrieländern sehr intensiv betrieben. Dennoch stehen die Aufwendungen für Entwicklungen und Vorprojektierungen noch immer in einem unglücklichen Verhältnis zu den hier tatsächlich installierten Anlagen oder ausgeführten Geräten. Solange jedoch die hiesigen Regierungen oder Gesellschaften nicht bereit sind, für die Umstellung der Energieversorgung auf erneuerbare Energien mehr zu zahlen als bisher, wird sich daran auch in absehbarer Zukunft nicht viel ändern. Das Volumen der realisierbaren Anwendungen wird hier solange begrenzt bleiben.

Ein ganz anderes Bild bietet sich dem photovoltaik-kundigen Betrachter bei Aufenthalt in Entwicklungsländern. Eine ganze Reihe unterschiedlicher Voraussetzungen macht hier die Anwendung der Photovoltaik gegenüber anderen Energieerzeugern bereits unter den heutigen Bedingungen sehr viel interessanter:

- Die weitaus größte Zahl der Haushalte oder wirtschaftenden Kleinbetriebe in den Entwicklungsländern hat keinen Anschluß an die öffentliche Stromversorgung. (Bei den fast 700 Mio Bewohnern Afrikas sind es ca 95 % der Haushalte).
- Trotz aller Bemühungen seitens der Regierungen oder der Entwicklungshilfe-Organisationen hat der überwiegende Anteil aus wirtschaftlichen Gründen auch keine Chance, in absehbarer Zukunft einen Anschluß zu bekommen.
- Die solare Einstrahlung in den tropischen Ländern ist im Durchschnitt deutlich höher als in den Industrieländern.
- Die solare Einstrahlung ist über den Jahresverlauf sehr viel gleichmäßiger verteilt.

Da außerdem bei der PV-Stromerzeugung für Betrieb und Wartung keine technische Ausbildung oder Einarbeitung erforderlich ist, kann sie - je kleiner die Einheiten umso besser - von jedermann sofort genutzt werden.

Daß die Anwendung der Photovoltaik in den Entwicklungsländern gegenwärtig noch nicht weiter fortgeschritten ist, hat nur einen Grund: Die Armut und wirtschaftliche Schwäche der Bewohner. Obwohl die Schwelle zur Wirtschaftlichkeit der Photovoltaik gegenüber anderen Energieträgern in der Dritten Welt viel kleiner ist als bei uns oder in vielen Fällen schon nicht mehr vorhanden ist, fehlen fast immer die Mittel zur Investition oder auch nur zu einer bescheidenen Anschubfinanzierung.

Vor diesem Hintergrund entstand bei der Ludwig-Bölkow-Stiftung das Programm SOLUX, mit dessen Hilfe wir einen Weg erproben wollen, der am ehesten geeignet scheint, um zu einer von einer breiteren Schicht in den Entwicklungsländern bezahlbaren PV-Anwendung zu kommen.

2. Argumente für die PV-Minileuchte

Energie wird in den Entwicklungsländern zunächst elementar benötigt für

- Kochen
- Licht
- Mechanische Arbeit

Für das Kochen sind die solar-thermischen Lösungen (Solarkocher) natürlich sehr viel preiswerter und besser geeignet, als alle Umwege über die Photovoltaik. Zur Bereitstellung mechanischer Arbeit hat Photovoltaik in vielen Fällen ausgezeichnete Chancen. (Antriebe für PV-Wasserpumpen, Werkstattantriebe u.a.) Diese Anwendungen sind jedoch wegen der benötigten Leistungen, die meist viel höher sind als im Falle Licht, für die Vielzahl der einzelnen Haushalte zunächst nicht erschwinglich.

Beim PV-Licht konkurrieren wir mit Leuchten, die mit fossilen Brennstoffen gespeist werden, in der überwiegenden Mehrzahl, d.h. in den ärmeren Ländern, mit Petroleum-Leuchten. Die Lichtausbeute dieser Leuchten ist im Vergleich zur Wärmeentwicklung minimal. Petroleumleuchten sind gegenwärtig die schlechtesten in größerem Umfang eingesetzten Wandler für fossile Brennstoffe. Bild 1 zeigt die Werte der Lichtausbeute pro W für verschiedene Leuchten, also Werte für den Wirkungsgrad. Man erkennt, daß eine Leuchtstofflampe eine vielhundertfach bessere Lichtausbeute hat als die Petroleumlampe. Schätzungen über die Zahl der allabendlich weltweit betriebenen Petroleumleuchten gehen bis zu einigen Hundert Millionen. Für jede Leuchte werden pro Jahr etwa 35 Liter Brennstoff benötigt.

Es gibt gegenwärtig vor allem die drei in Bild 2 gezeigten Konzepte, um die Wohnstätten der Dritten Welt mit Solarstrom zu versorgen, die in allen Fällen überwiegend der Beleuchtung dienen: Die Dorfstromversorgung als komfortabelste Lösung mit Verteilernetz einschließlich Sicherungs- und Zähl-Einrichtungen hat wahrscheinlich die geringsten Chancen, für die Bewohner armer Regionen erschwinglich zu werden. Die Solar-Home-Systems benötigen zwar nur eine Einzelinstallation pro Haus, sind jedoch damit für die elementare Beschaffung von Licht noch erheblich teurer als PV-Minileuchten.

Zu diesen Minileuchten-Systemen gehört zunächst eine tragbare Akku-Leuchte. Diese wird tagsüber von einem kleinen (meist auf dem Dach aufgestellten) Panel über Steck-Kabel geladen. Das Panel kann von jedermann leicht aufgestellt werden, ein Installationsaufwand entfällt. An die Stelle von mehreren in verschiedenen Räumen installierten Lichtquellen tritt also die mobile Leuchte, die der Benutzer - wie vorher die Petroleumlampe - dorthin trägt, wo er sie am nötigsten braucht.