## Acknowledgment

0. Introduction

0.1 Research Question

0.2 Theory and Methods

0.3 Sources

0.4 State of Research

1. The Implementation of Apartheid, Conservationism, and the Beginning of Betterment Planning

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Union of South Africa: Legislation, Administration, and the Beginning of Spatial Segregation

1.1.1 The Early Union and the Natives Land Act 1913

1.1.2 The Second Phase of the Union: White Poverty and Racially Ordered Legislation

1.1.3 Land Disposal Policies and Native Administration during the Segregation Years

1.2 Environmentalism, Planning of Spatial Segregation, and Early Betterment Schemes

1.2.1 Environmental History and Land Approach

1.2.2 Environmentalism and the Origins of Soil Conservation Programmes

1.2.3 The Beginning of Spatial Planning and the Implementation of Soil Conservation in African Areas

1.2.4 Soil Conservation in White Areas

1.3 Conclusion

2. A 'Modern' Racially Ordered State – Social and Spatial Engineering, Crisis, and Collapse

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Social Engineers at Work

2.1.1 Implementing Apartheid

2.1.2 Territorial Planning: The Tomlinson Commission, Homeland Policy, and Betterment
2.1.3 Development of Native Administration ..................................... 81
2.2 Village Planning and Betterment Schemes ....................................... 84
  2.2.1 Natal ................................................................. 86
  2.2.2 Ciskei: Peddie District ................................................. 89
  2.2.3 Transkei ................................................................. 91
  2.2.4 Western Areas ................................................................. 93
  2.2.5 The Impact of Betterment on Land Tenure and Reactions of the African Population ............................................................ 96
2.3 Homeland Policy: The Core of Apartheid .......................................... 101
  2.3.1 Consolidation of Bantu Homelands: Spatial and Social Engineering ..................................................... 101
  2.3.2 Bantustan Independence: Highlights of Spatial and Social Engineering ............................................................ 111
  2.3.3 The Homelands ................................................................. 118
2.4 Ethnic Categorisation and Population Distribution: Key Elements of Engineering Apartheid ............................................ 128
  2.4.1 Creating a Population Shift: South African Statistics .................. 128
  2.4.2 Forced Removals ................................................................. 133
2.5 Conclusion ............................................................................................ 144

3. From Imperial Ecology to Uncertain Sustainability: Ecological Engineering and the Impact on the Human-Environmental Complex in the Bantustans ................................................................. 147
3.0 Introduction ........................................................................................... 147
3.1 South African Bantustans: Coerced Socio-Ecological Systems? .... 148
  3.1.1 Main Terms of SES Theory .................................................. 148
  3.1.2 The Homelands in SES Theory and Imperial Ecology .......... 151
  3.1.3 Uncertain Sustainability and Coercion as Working Hypothesis for African SES? ................................................................. 154
3.2 Measures of Ecological Engineering in South Africa ....................... 158
  3.2.1 Environmentalism in South Africa during Grand Apartheid ... 158
  3.2.2 Ecological Engineering in White Areas ......................... 160
  3.2.3 Ecological Engineering in African Areas ............................ 170
3.3 Soil Erosion in Different Landscapes and Land-Use Patterns .......... 179
  3.3.1 Desertification and Land Degradation ................................... 179
  3.3.2 Land Degradation, Land-Use Patterns and the Question of Land Tenure Systems ................................................................. 183
  3.3.3 Colonial and Post-Colonial Impacts on Vegetation in South Africa 195
3.4 Conclusion ............................................................................................ 200
4. Thaba Nchu ................................................................. 202
   4.0 Introduction ............................................................... 202
   4.1 History of the Study Region: Pre-Apartheid Turning Points .... 203
       4.1.1 Description and Overview ........................................ 203
       4.1.2 Segregation Era ..................................................... 209
   4.2 Creating a Bantustan .................................................. 220
       4.2.1 Detailed Planning Until the 1950s ............................ 220
       4.2.2 Detailed Planning, Betterment and Conservation .......... 226
       4.2.3 Unrest at Sediba vs. an Interlocked Barolong Elite:
            Reaction to the Enforcement of Betterment .................. 239
   4.3 An ‘Independent Republic’ Bophuthatswana .................... 246
       4.3.1 Bantustan Consolidation: Ethnicism and Nationalism .... 246
       4.3.2 Population Distribution, Ethnic Tension, and Displaced
            Urbanisation ............................................................. 255
       4.3.3 Agricultural Change ................................................ 265
   4.4 Environmental History ............................................... 270
       4.4.1 Ecological Conditions in the Pre-Betterment Era
            and 100 Years Later: A Lack of Management? ............... 271
       4.4.2 Betterment ............................................................ 277
       4.4.3 Subsidisation of Agriculture in Bophuthatswana .......... 282
   4.5 Conclusion ............................................................... 285

5. Conclusion ....................................................................... 287
   5.1 Spatial Engineering ..................................................... 289
   5.2 Environmental Power and Socio-Ecological Systems .......... 297

Bibliography ................................................................. 303
Archival Sources ............................................................... 303
   Files of the National Archives South Africa (NASA): .................. 303
   National Archives Repository (SAB) ........................................ 304
   Free State Repository (VAB) ................................................ 309
   Cape Town Archives Repository (KAB) .................................... 309
   Government Publications .................................................. 310
Secondary Literature ........................................................ 313