

## The Native Worker

How much do you know about your House-Boy, your Store Boy  
or your office messengers? Where does he come from?

You call him "boy" : but really grown man  
~~Where does he come from?~~

Is he married with a family? If so, where are they?

Why has he come to work for Europeans?

What does he do with his wages?

What does he do with himself when he finishes his work  
for the day or has the day off?

What does he think of you and his position as your servant?

No end to such questions once begun

I don't propose to answer them for you.

Can offer you facts to help you to know & understand  
 place and standing of the African as a worker.  
 better their relationship between ~~worker & employer~~

Begin with the question: Why do Africans come in such  
 large numbers to work outside the Reserves?

Labour Shortage & labour <sup>has been</sup> is endemic and chronic  
 in South Africa.

Labour Shortage in XVIII<sup>th</sup> + XIX<sup>th</sup> century:  
 methods used

{ accentuated by  
 diamonds &  
 gold fields

- (1) as Apprenticeship & Stokentots - vapants  
 later Bantus.

Pressure



(Methods Contd)

(4) Restriction of Land

justified as means of increasing labour supply  
less land : more labour.

Incentive fear of farmers of cleared areas

Effects of these forms of Pressure

(1) Congestion of a nomadic people : <sup>half not in</sup> Reserves

Sub African trained to look for salvation outside

the Reserves i.e. in work for Europeans

~~Disturbances~~ + Pressures have made it more

difficult for migratory pastoral people

and (used to shifting + minimum tillage)

to become stationary agriculturists

60  
Their minds not really turned to agriculture.

yet ~~some must become~~ <sup>good</sup> ~~seems to tillage~~

Land is not for feeding humans: grazing for cattle

yet with restricted reserves cattle must be

sewed to good tillage.

It is known that the African cannot do this

we have trained him to escape the dilemma.

This is the position today

① Scheduled Areas.	of White Paper	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.M.
② Native owned lands outside.	Reverse Pop.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
③ Crown lands (Released Areas)	White Paper	1	
		6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
④ European farms: Believe 1, 2 + 3.		<hr/>	
		18 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.M.



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We have turned the mind of the African  
away from the land

He escapes the dilemma: Cattle or Tillage?

by seeking employment outside.  
see Table Distribution

4. Taxpayers outside Reserves

Transkei over 50%

Middelburg = 71.7%

Sekekeuni 67%

Many other areas 60% (Cape Natal, Tse)

Average yield in Reserves 4 bags per morgen.

No hope of Native peasantry.

N.B. Refn to Prokebrates: people also <sup>have</sup> learned to look <sup>outside</sup> <sup>into</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>country</sup> <sup>for</sup> <sup>employment</sup> & <sup>income</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>Reserves</sup>

(2) Second Effect of Restriction of land is that

large part of Native population not in Reserves

see Table & Distribution - Notes on European Land 7

- ① Cash Demands
- ② Labour Demands
- ③ Cash wage workers

"great deal of European land is native vested  
 → vested land  
 A great deal of European land is native vested  
land & distribution of population

note @ Notes on European farms { Cash rent

∴ we have labour tenancy system - mostly vested lands

Definition

Value — provided labour reservoir  
 mostly vested lands.

Byzantine laws due to shortage of labour  
 of Chapter IV. Act of 1936.

MS Shortage Greater Now because

- ① Sub-division of farms - sons etc
- ② Increased agricultural production
- ③ ~~increased~~ increased farming demands & continuous labour
- ③ Land more costly ∴ nicer farming ∴ continuous labour
- ④ Unpopularity of farm conditions: no career for young men in labour tenancy employment
- ⑤ Labour tenancy locks up labour.

Reduction in land for native planning program



**Collection Number: AD1715**

**SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974**

**PUBLISHER:**

*Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation*

*Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

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