

## The African Worker

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### Need for Labour

As we have noted in the the last lecture the need for ~~doctors~~ labour has profoundly affected the ~~structures~~ <sup>disturb</sup> of our territorial ~~polities~~ ~~division~~ distribution of what are called Native areas. ~~areas~~

Shortage of labour has been & continues to be endemic and chronic in South Africa.

Shortage in XVIII<sup>th</sup> - XIX<sup>th</sup> as well as XX<sup>th</sup> Century

(2)

## Methods used to obtain labour

- ① Apprenticeship of ~~Associated~~ Persons  
in ~~the~~ Council of ~~Japan~~ etc  
eg. Hattentoko  
Latter ~~Santra~~ of Republican  
Apprenticeship Law.  
② note letter.

(Methods contd.)

~~basis.~~

(2) Taxation

1857 Retail Tax 7/- raised to 11/- if not working (poor E.)

1894 Sundry Tax 10/-

1909 Transient Tax £2 - reduced to £1. if working for  
4. N. F. L. Com - minutes 9 months in each E.  
year: no tax

(3) Recruitment

(a) Inducements to Chiefs - Presents & coronation

(b) Recruitment Organisation

1895 First measure of control of recruitment

1896 Extended to P. & Q. Pressure & Compulsion

1911 Native Labour Recruitment Act

Recent efforts of H.O.

- Indus Labour Com<sup>n</sup> 1920  
Recruited Labour  
Comm<sup>n</sup> 1937

(4) Restrictions of Land.

Less land more labour  
Present fear of Released Areas  
Reserve not to accommodate

(5) Spatter shares Demand by Land

Spatter lands  
noted & Tre  
nature service contract  
nature 2. Land set  
alt  
chap IV.

Results

Table of Distribution of Populations  
today

~~to understand that of labour~~

~~1. (1) Mines Department~~

~~2. (2) Native Land Labour Committee.~~

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Taxation, Recruitment, Restrictions of Land  
have ~~discriminatory~~ <sup>deliberately</sup> been ~~unconsciously~~ applied  
agencies driving natives into labour.

### Q. Inducements into Labour

- (1) Cash wages
- (2) Social Inducement - Amenities
- (3) Social Prestige " not a full man  
unless seen to the mines.
- (4) Schools for children
- (5) Opportunities for better work + wages
- (6) Less Control

Nevertheless Shortage of Labour

Shortage accentuated by

(1) Opening up of diamond, gold and  
mines complaints against Recmitter  
Recruiting closed in 156 districts  
out of 249.

(2) Development of Agriculture

(a) ~~large~~ division of farms

(b) Decreased Production. Sugar  
Maize. etc

(c) Mixed Farming - more labour intensive

(3) Development of Cocoa Industries

(4) Extension of Public Services &

Public Works e.g. Rep. Roads.

(5) Unpopular & Farm Labour

(1) Mines' Importation

(2) Farmers' Claims for Importation

(6) Locked up  
Labour -  
Labour  
Removes

Native Jaxpnyer

18-65

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Union	{	Tvc	409,000	
		Natal	340,000	
		C.P.	522,000	
		OTS	<u>133,000</u>	<u>1,404,000</u>

~~non-union~~ Africans from outside the Union  
~~employed~~ employed in labor districts Dec 1933 { 10,000 }  
do " ~~had~~ clandestinely (estimated) 25,000 } 193,000

Total Labor <sup>Reserves</sup> ~~Supply~~ 1,632,000

Estimates of Native Farm Labour Com 8

Native Labour in Various Occupations

Mining (including diamonds)	550,000
Govt. Dept.	15,000
Trav. Road	40,000
Private Industries	180,000
Municipal <sup>us</sup> & Workshops	10,000
Shops (not " " )	50,000
Commerce	25,000
Domestic Servants	275,000
(on basis of one servant per native every emp. family in Tol +)	<u>1,145,000</u>

Rpt Comm. on Native Farm Labour p. 8.

Balance not employed <sup>about</sup>	487,000
Juveniles 16/17.	<u>132,000</u>
	619,000

Agriculture 9

But above design units, Sugar & Cattle Plant or  
Squatters, <sup>the</sup> Native Farmers ~~share~~ <sup>actually</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup>  
Reserves at any one time.

Com. considers 320,000 units only available.

~~deducting labour tenants & other leased~~

~~workers~~ Com estimates net

200,000 units available for

Agriculture drawn from Reserves

& Farms (Squatters share tenants)

Agricultural Labour.

three types  
two

{ Cash tenants &  
Labour tenants  
Cash wage workers.

Labour Tenancy - Inl + Patel - a little in OH  
E & NE  
Ancestral Land.

Definition - see Act. 1936 Section 4 & 9  
see Farm Labour Dept p. 11.

Value

PRO

- ① Reservoir
- ② Home for other natives - with cattle & subsistence
- ③ Remuneration in kind owing to scarcity of cash or jewels.

CON

- ① Locks up labour - (not available elsewhere owing to intercommunal service)
- ② Land becoming too valuable
- ③ No careers for young men & no work for cattle

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(4) Natives don't appreciate remuneration in kind.

(5) Unusual to have cash <sup>ways</sup> - i.e. Tax<sup>n</sup>, school fees etc. must be found by young people elsewhere.

(6) Labor of women & children objected to.

System Undermined by the N.F.L. Com.  
aim should be ~~to~~ "promote" gradual development of ~~and~~ a definite class of full time agricultural laborers"

of Native Affairs Comm<sup>n</sup> says that the  
policy of the Govt. is to make the  
deserved reservoirs of labour  
from which seasonal & temporary  
labour can be drawn for the  
farms & industry

∴ ? full time agricultural labourers  
with or without their families  
on the farms.

~~the~~

N. F. L. Comm. says

"No further amendment or extension  
of these laws (Pass Laws, Native Trusts  
Contract), is necessary to control the  
movement of Natives

"Farmers ask for further restrictive measures. 13  
These <sup>are</sup> already among the factors which have  
made farm labor unpopular & they should  
not be accentuated."

Even emphasises incentives:

- (1) Higher Standard of life
  - > ∴ more wages
  - better food
  - better housing
  - Encouragement to Thrift & Conservation  
        of Resources
- (2) Better Control of Conditions
  - Inspection of I. M. & C. in  
    Recruitment
- (3) Labor Market
- (4) Bureau

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