

The Future of the African continent

Results

One hundred years of Contact between
Europe & B.

- ① ~~For~~ Stabilisation of Territories
- ② Close Occupation
- ③ Increased Population
- ④ Higher Standard of Life.
eg Education, Houses,
Clothes.

Indigenous Bantu Art

(2)

Text Construction

Wicker walls & thatch
mat makers
Bead work

Carving in sticks

Wood & Clay Utensils

eg. Tots, Head Rests

Smithing - iron, copper

eg. axes, hoes,
picks & hatchets

Smiths only specialised
Occupation

No Wheels - Egypt the home

eg. Carts

Potters Wheel

No Bridges

Missionary Industrial Training

of Brokers, Native
 Price P 410
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1849 Summary

~~27~~ 2713 Adults on Mission
 Nations

- 27 Thatchers
- 21 Carpenters
- 5 Basket makers
- 1 mat "
- 20 Glass milks
- 6 Hut makers
- 1 Brick maker
- 15 Wagon makers
- 1742 Laborers
- 371 no occupation or "General workers"
- 171 farmers, fowlers, shepherds
- 91 wood cutters
- 131 Carriers
- 40 masons
- 31 Shoemakers
- 10 ~~2~~ Tailors
- 3 Fishermen
- 3 Gardeners
- 3 Saddlers
- 3 Painters
- 3 Tanners
- 2 Shopkeepers
- 2 Coopers
- 1 Blanket maker
- 1 Cabinetist
- 1 Cabinet maker

- 1 Cook
- 1 Miller
- 1 Post rider
- 1 Rope maker
- ~~1~~
- 1 Tin worker
- 1 Wood washer

Missionary Industrial Training

1886 Return of Brooks p 411
 12 mission school pupils
 have engaged in industrial
 pursuits:

2075 - cases

580	Teachers
326	Farmers
211	Carpenters
143	Shoemen & Shoemen
114	Evangelists & Catechists
103	Transport Riders & Wagon Drivers
95	Clerks & Bookkeepers
63	Seamen
59	Ministers
59	Sewing Mistresses
39	Shoemakers
36	Blacksmiths
36	Carriers
36	Wagon makers
36	Masons
30	Painters
28	Ironsmiths
23	Telegraph messengers & letter carriers
22	Bookbinders
13	Furniture makers
10	Law Agents
8	Sheepkeepers
6	Millers
5	Journalists
4	Thatchers
3	Samplers

Military training
"African" Army
British & Germans

Lydenburg Republic 1957
chief to hunt elephants
for & profits for the
state

Modern Position
Museum training
only
? How many

6

Early Farm Labour
after Abolition of Slavery
Competition with
Coloured

Domestic Service

WORKS

Public Works Labour

Introduction of Indentured
in Natal 1850

Abolished 1912

Diamond Mines

Guns - Dainton and Van
Lerksburg

Gold Road Mines -

Pressure

Tax

1854

Recruiting.

All Production dependent
on Native Labour

Agriculture Mine

Secondary Industries

Shortage of Labour

despite PEA & Modernisation
Basentland or

~~Africans~~
Unemployment exists
Africans can choose

What is future of Africans

(1) In Agriculture

(2) In mining

(3) In Secondary Industry

(4) In Domestic Service

(5) In Public Works

(6) In Reserved Native
Areas.

Increasing dependence on
Africans.

Efforts to Control Use of Native Labour (18)

- ① Colour Bar.
- ② Division of Occupations
Brooks.
eg. Mining - White
Agriculture - Black
White Employers - White
Black Black
num. Locations
- ③ Vertical Segregation.

Is all useless.

We are bound up together
as long as there is no
proper separation of
Territories.

No chance of this.

(1) Therefore Africans should
increasingly be employed
in all forms of labour
where they are most
useful

(2) ∴ Training

(3) ∴ Organisation
Trade Union

Modern Methods.

Indus. Conc. Act
Wage Act.

Domestic Service

Waste of male labour 275,000.

Conditions generally most favourable
of all. even though
not subject to wage regn.

Can we introduce female labour?

Waste of labour in Labour Tenancy
Domestic Service

(b) Increased mining & industrial activity
drains free labour.

Complaints against recruiting agents
Closed recruiting in 156 districts out of 249
Efforts to get labour from outside.

Importance ^{legislation} ~~of~~ controlling farm conditions

==
We have seen how Taxation, Recruitment & Restrictions
of Land have driven Natives off the land
Let us now consider what

There have been incentives for them to come
into the towns.

(a) Cash Wages

(b) Social intercourse

{ Experience - not a man
until been to town
Amenities

(c) Schools

(d) Opportunities for betterment

~~(e) Self~~
~~(f) No Limit~~

Occupations Open in Towns

(See Statistics.)

Two types of workers in urban areas

① ~~Low~~ Seasonal or Temporary

② Permanent.

I. Seasonal or Temporary

1. Mine workers

② Industrial + Commercial

③ Domestic

1. Mine Workers

Periods controlled - 11 months

Tendency to lengthen + for "rest periods" to shorten

Cons

Exploitation?

6. Protection for all is Protection for none
or consumer suffers.
(9) Vicious circle in cost pricing
(10) unless increased wealth secured.

- 1. Danger of Unemployment
 - (a) Restriction expansion
 - (b) Use of machinery
- 2. Disturbance of natural equilibrium of supply & demand by withdrawing labour from agriculture or mining through forced high wages
- 3. Greater Efficiency & more Economical Use of labour prevented by ~~road~~ ^{conventional} & legal bars.
- 4. Minimum becomes maximum especially because of 3.
- 5. Wage fixing removes the inducement to trade union organisation ∴ bad in the end
- 6. Trade Union - bargaining the only sound method
- 7. ~~Higher~~ Social Services much sounder ~~than~~ ^{than} relying on the wages spent on drink or

Points to be Considered in Wage Regula

- ① Effects on costs in industry concerned + other industries
- ② Effects on demand for commodities
- ③ Effects upon consumer
- ④ Effects upon other wage earners
- ⑤ Effects upon employment in that + other industries
- ⑥ Effects upon expansion of industry
(Capital + costs.)
- ⑦ Has general wealth increased

The Question of Trade Union Expenses

Immediate Problems

1. How can Agriculture keep ^{its} _h Labour
2. What is to be the future of Natives in industry
 esp Temporary or Permanent workers
 on Mines &c
3. What wage & other adjustments?
 Should ~~the~~ Mine wages ^{be} _h the basis
 as we depend on Mines?
4. What use ^{should} _{with} be made of
 - (a) wage & regular machinery
 - (b) Trade Union Organisation

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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