PRE-UNION NATIVE POLICY

Natal Native Policy

Read: "Native Policy"

Chap. II
Chap. III

Sec. 22-31.
Sec. 41-86.
The Evolution of Native Policy in Natal

The development of Native Policy can be divided into three stages:
1. The Republic period, which lasted from 1838 to 1843
2. The Schleswig
3. The Zulu Schleswig

The Republic Period

The Republic of Natal was established by the Voortrekkers in 1835. The Native policy of the Republic was carried out by the Voortrekkers in the following:
1. The territory of the Republic was to be regarded as a purely white area.
2. Any native, in that area was to be regarded as servants of the white citizens within their rights.
3. They natives in areas of the labor requirements of the farmer area were to be removed from the area to be settled in a purely native area.
4. The natives in the white area as laborers were to be paid distributed between the white farmers in terms of a law to be drawn up. The Griffith's law was passed in 1839. The idea of the law was to limit the number of natives in the white area to the necessary to the labor requirements of the white farmers. To distribute native laborers equally among the farmers, each farmer being allowed not more than five native individuals on his farm. To prevent the practice of selling farms or the hiring of farms to natives, for rent by white farmers.
5. In 1844, it was decided upon the location of the native area on which the native settlement would be settled and placed in the area between the Zambezi river and the Zulu's.
After the British had annexed Natal and established it as a British force of government, Natal was accordingly annexed in 1843. The republican regime came to an end.

The Chief's Board

After the British had annexed Natal, they established a settlement at Vlakfontein, the first British post on the Inhlosi route to the heart of the area. They appointed a Commissioner to reside on the native post to be built there. The tenure of the Commissioner was as follows:

1. That the British within the territory of Natal should keep within that area
2. That locations should be set aside in which the native tribes might be settled.
3. Each location was to be administered by a European Superintendent assisted by African policewomen.
4. The stock location was to be established on a school in which the children might be taught useful practical arts.
5. Each location was to form a centre for the encouragement of the native women's work.

Recommendations of the Commissioner were not fully realized by the Colonial Office in the years of its supervision.

The decision of the British was accepted and carried out by the British, which had been set aside for them. This in fact was fully settled by the end of the Commissioner's term. The recommendation of the Chief's Board was appointed for the various locations.

The recommendation about industrial schools was not adopted.

Having settled the people, one could see the location and end for them. The British Government had therefore to decide upon a form of administration for these native areas.

The plan primarily meant to be for developing the region...
system of native administration under the British. The main principles of this plan were as follows:

1. The native was the titular chief who maintained the local system under the crown.

2. In 1847, the British government passed an ordinance under which native custom was recognized as far as it did not infringe on the jurisdiction of the crown.

3. In 1850, the governor appointed a Supreme Chief of all Native Reserves with the right to appoint an interpreter of the native Supreme Chief in the courts of jurisdiction.

4. In 1858, the British established a system of Native Land Administration. The object of the Native Land Administration was to provide lands set aside for Native from an alienation by the Crown or alienation by the people themselves. The original idea was that land should have a separate Board of Trustees consisting of the chief of the tribe as an official of the government as a private individual. Later, it was decided to have a single Board of Trustees for all Native lands — the Native Land Trust, with the number of the Executive in their private capacity as Trustees. This Act was later in 1864. This Native Land Trust, which had under its control over 200,000 acres of land continued until 1936 when it was merged in the P.A. Native Trust.
(a) the keeping of the native tribes within bounds in regard to war, i.e.
the restriction of the influx of natives into the European areas.
(b) the keeping up of the native population in strict subordination.
These two points were in keeping with the Reformed Policy.
(c) the educational education of the natives on English lines so as to make
them more useful colonists to the European farmers.
(d) the granting of economic pressure on the natives by means of debt-]tie
or the forms of taxation or by the introduction of individual land
tenures in the native areas. This would force the natives to move
out of the native areas to work as a labour force for the Europeans.
Their aim was keeping with their: play in the Cape.
(e) The enforcing education of native children between the age of 6 or 7
with English or Dutch to be included in the curriculum.
The British Government had no fear into effect the recommendations
of their Commission but旨these now at once that these ideas
represented a threat to the security of the Native Brexit.
Natal

In Natal the victory of December 1838 of the Voortrekkers over the forces of Dingaan definitely established in the Republic of Natal the government of Europeans over Natives. What was the Native policy of this new Republic at the time when it was free from British rule or, before Natal was annexed by the British. Thousands of Natives from Zululand flocked into Natal seeking refuge from the Zulu chiefs. Here we are dealing with the problem of the influx of natives, the Volkraad of the Natal Republic laid down the following policy:

1. To mark off an area for predominantly white occupation.
   (a) to retain sufficient Native in the white area for agricultural labour purposes
   (b) to secure an equitable distribution of the labour supply
   (c) to segregate the remaining part of the Native population
   (d) to make such natives as remained in the white area partially self-sufficient

2. To retain the tribal system so far as regard to Native in the white area.

To put effect to this policy, in 1839 a "Kafirs' Act" (Syndics' Law) was passed which limited the number of natives in the white area
(a) secured an equitable distribution of the labour supply
(b) gave allowance on each farm to the practice of Native labour
(c) the hiring of farms to natives for rent by an educated landlord.
In 1841, a rebellion was fought by theTotoboun, which forced them to settle the remaining native population of the Totolicato area on a tract of land between the Tonocuaro and Temascaltepec rivers to the north of the Republic. It was the chief who led the Totoboun. He was in the officers of Totolicato in the interest of the Totolicato, armed 07. Fito Annack chief, who when the Totolicato had a treaty.

In 1842, Totolicato was annexed to the British Empire, the land of the Republic came to an end. In 1844, two years later, the British government of Totolicato was settled with the Totoboun, the Tribes of the Totolicato, the native population had recovered from the rebellion, and the Totolicato had become a British territory. The problem was how to rule the land, and the Totoboun offered to teach the Native people how to rule, but the British were not interested in having an Indian ruler. Totolicato was fortunate in having a fine Diplomatic Agent to the Native Prince, "Kidtolo.

The commissioner was appointed to report on the nation of Totolicato. His mission included the nation being a part of the British Empire. The mission reported the progress in the following lines:

1. Land tenure in the form of a leaseholder or resident type of the Totolicato.
2. Land tenure in the form of a leaseholder or resident type of the Totolicato.
3. Land tenure in the form of a leaseholder or resident type of the Totolicato.
4. Land tenure in the form of a leaseholder or resident type of the Totolicato.
5. Land tenure in the form of a leaseholder or resident type of the Totolicato.

All the administrative functions of the Commissioner were handled by the Colonial office on the ground of lack of funds. All that on the administration of the district was the money of the Totolicato, written, the letter took care of the administration of the Totolicato. The success of the Totolicato in the colony of Totolicato is due to the British. But the British were not able to provide funds for the administration of the necessary administrative services to make the Totolicato.
the only alternative for control of the vast native population settled in the territory was to perpetuate the tribal system and to attempt to rule it through their chiefs. The 'infantile' part of the recommendations of the 1846 Commission had to be abandoned (see of funds). A later commission (the of 1852-3 condemned the 1846 Commission for being set aside such large tracts of land for native occupation - the location set aside almost to the area of the province - suggesting that the Commission had been unduly influenced by missionary opinion. This was in human kindness in the 1846 Commission - to limit it. Finally, - this remedy was not sufficiently moved in history.

Thus the policy which Stapleton so called when it first took effect involved not the settlement of Natives in their own location but their control through the tribal system, with a little cash to the Administration as possible.

The Stapleton Policy

The Native Affairs Policy from 1845 to 1875 can be measured in the word Stapleton. Stapleton ruled between 18,000 and Native... for 30 years. The success of his mission lay in the fact that:

1. He was thoroughly conversant with the laws, customs, and traditions of the Natives.
2. He spent thirty years living among them. In this he won their entire confidence and sympathy.
3. He was an excellent administrator with all the necessary facilities. For Native Administrators, culture, language, and traditions were a command feature. A thorough knowledge of these was language training to genuine respect of these traditions.
4. He had not in spite of this excellent training and his success in a contest with Natives, he failed to achieve them. He sought his policy to change conditions rather at a direction which was all of future development.

5. He regarded Native policy as his responsibility - he made no attempt to carry public opinion with him, allowing himself this scheme in inadvisable unnecessary secrecy.
5.

(1) he was very conservative - the feeling of slavery was too strong which attracted him. "The main error to occur therein that he does my duty but that still that thing makes me. The farmer can't stand after the policy. I do have an educated administration in [Note]: you have not raised them if you have not educated them, they are barbarians. If you have occupied them with a state of barbarism."

(Sir 175) Caumuns

(2) he was personally stubborn - the special finds his use of the native of South Africa.

His Administrative Officers:

(1) One of his first difficulties involved the survey of Natal when the British took over the country. Acts wanted to make administration into a subject for law. In fact, this act shows the need that native customary law must be recognized and administered by the courts, and that the law enforcing the common law should thereby be given the proper remedy recognized by the law. The native was the native. In 1892, the Chief of the British colony was made Supreme Chief. Then, one could ask the foundations of the colonial system of Native Administration. Though they worked reasonably well and had to be maintained, it was difficult to do so. The principle held that the home in need of Native Administration. The Chief's power of the law was a fiction.

1. The native is unable to being elevated & equalizing with the white
2. And in yet the native is incapable of engaging in war understanding the civil & natural ways of the white man.
3. Have the necesity for a special system of government for natives.

4. All of the whites of being treated as a part of the colonial society. Native law was a whole unique recognized but

The existing system of administration for natives was a failure.
(b) Another element was introduced into the system of "the death
line" for workers.

This idea was approved by the Council of War in 1857.

The 1852 Native Affairs Commission

In 1852 a commission was appointed to inquire into the...on Native
Administration in order to deal with the matter for them.

The 1852 Commission continued the work of the 1846 Commission

because on the large scale of the location it recommended

of the integrated resistance with an abundant continuous supply.

of coffee alone for wages.

The Commission was chiefly to study the population of the
tribal system, to recognize the Chiefs of the country,

They suggested: (1) the encouragement of white immigration, (2)
the increase of the native population within the given area and

were to be introduced. (3) The other, and they. (4) The encouragement

of the native on reserve lands. (5) The location of economic

power in the territory by means of rail in the territory. (5) The development

and training in the location with purchase of necessary supplies of

money, (4) For the nearest three and branch telegraph for the location

(5) In particular, the control of school and better education between 14 and

night. Because the results are not as much knowledge for the location.

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night. Because the results are not as much knowledge for the location.

The recommendation of this Commission was never put into effect.

The First System

For ten years the 1852 Commission had reported. Native
Administration proceeded successfully. In the meantime, the tendency in

on the principle that the lands of the country could be secured for

the tribe inhabited them. This idea was in the form of

next to the band of fourteen as follows: in each group, to the Chief of the tribe

and a trial was created in 1858 - the so-called

Department of Native Affairs (Redbills). The Chief of the Redbills

for an official on the

This idea was not executed until 1926 when it was again
in the North African Native Fund created under Act 10 of 1926. Later on a different Court system was adopted under which the Native Native Fund was created. In this Court the Crown claimed all unoccupied desirable land to be held in trust for the Native population as a whole and for purchase to be done in the case of the Indian Fund. The Court has since then been absorbed by the Western Cape Native Fund.

The Exemption System

In 1864 the present introduced an effort to increase the system followed in 1801. The system recognized that a small pre-colonial settlement of persons was established in such a way that it was unjust to make such persons subject to Native customary law and to the rule of undisciplined Chiefs. Add to this, the principle of exemption in regard to pre-war practices found difficulty to come up to satisfactory regulations for exemption. The system finally adopted the Native

Qualification

To apply to the head of family for the Exemption Certificate, the condition was that every head of family had to show that he, his wife, and children, had lived in the Native State for at least 3 years. The certificate was granted only to those persons who had shown by law that they had resided in the Native State for a certain period.

The franchise of 1865 was granted to the Native under Act 11 of 1865. It was decided by the Chief that the Act was only applicable to those persons who had lived in the Native State for a certain period, to which becomes eligible for the franchise. The Chief further decided that the franchise was to be enjoyed by the holder in his lifetime.

The franchise was, therefore, to be enjoyed by the holder himself and his children.
The Khoi community was not allowed to participate in the new legal system at all. The regulation was so stringent that it was effective even in the presence of the Khoi. The Khoi were not allowed to vote or participate in the new system. The Khoi were prevented from voting and maintaining their own system in any way. In 1856 Khoi received responsible government and the regulation council was established in the Khoi's name. The council is responsible for the Khoi of Natal. In 1875, the Khoi High Court was established and the Khoi were allowed to participate in the new legal system. The Khoi High Court was established and the Khoi were allowed to participate in the new legal system. The Khoi High Court was established and the Khoi were allowed to participate in the new legal system.

The Khoi High Court

The Khoi High Court was established as a separate court for all civil and criminal cases. The Khoi, who were considered by the British to be a separate administration, were allowed to participate in the new legal system. The Khoi High Court was established as a separate court for all civil and criminal cases. The Khoi, who were considered by the British to be a separate administration, were allowed to participate in the new legal system. The Khoi High Court was established as a separate court for all civil and criminal cases. The Khoi, who were considered by the British to be a separate administration, were allowed to participate in the new legal system. The Khoi High Court was established as a separate court for all civil and criminal cases. The Khoi, who were considered by the British to be a separate administration, were allowed to participate in the new legal system.
Administration was set up to replace the Cape from time to time and bestowed it from being rigidly colonial, but only for the recommendation, to become later. All Magistrates were styled Administrators of Native laws as well as Magistrates and in largely robberly Native Districts in addition. The Magistrates were the Administrators of Native laws were the appointed Chief Native Commissioners.

Shakespear's plays were the rule of his times, Administrators of Native Affairs.

The establishment of the principle of administration between the white in administration, maintaining that the administration and not as mere
subordination, this being on a sort of white native Cape policy of identity to the Republic policy of subordination. The Republic's policy implies that the Cape had not be a to be recognized north of
the frontier between these two cultures. But rather than an absolute and in essence, that is, but in
the south, t a culture. Sub-division should be a recognized but
under the tribal system maintained artificially but rather should
South Africa be deliberately strip and not necessarily.

It is the place which was wherever they reach, a place of
Natal Policy in Natal between 1875-1893 - Establishing Native Law and Order.

Natal was the land of the Shakespear period of the 1870s. Natal was
granted responsible government. The interim period was an interim
from the Shakespear Native Policy to that of today under Responsible Rule.

As we have already noted a new Native Law system was introduced
by Act 20 of 1875.

In 1879 before the Zulu War of 1879. The result of the
the defeat of the Zulu by the British and the
independence of Zululand. Zululand was annexed to Natal and the
the Native Policy was extended to Zululand.

The system of Native Administration introduced after the war of 1879.
From 1847, Zululand was divided into thirteen districts, each under a native chief, whose function was paramount, the manner being the late chief of the Zulus, under the supervision of the resident officer. The districts were at first not with any constant settlement, but it was the desire of the government to work with the native chiefs. In 1852 a new scheme was tried, the native chief being the head of the Zululand under British control. A Zulu native reserve was created whereby any body could go to live under British rule. This scheme did not prove satisfying.

In 1857 Zululand was annexed to the British crown. The Crown of Natal made some of Zululand as a representation of the crown in the Zululand with full power. However, in 1875, Zululand became part of Natal. The system of native administration became practically identical with that of Natal, except that the Code of 1875 and that of 1876 applied to Zululand.

The Natal Commission of 1876-77

In 1874, a commission was appointed to report on the internal administration of Natal. The commission recommended, among other things, that the native laws were unsatisfactory, and that the native should be represented by an official representative in the Legislative Council of Representative of Natives and Colonists, 1876.

The Code of 1876

In 1877, the Native Affairs Act of 1877, which was intended to regulate the internal administration of Natal, was enacted. The crux of the law was to grant representation to the native chief, and to replace the British government by the replacement of the native government by a commission.
Send in Deposit by 22nd March.

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