PRE-UNION NATIVE POLICY

THE EVOLUTION OF NATIVE POLICY IN THE TRANSUMAL


Agar-Hamilton "The Native Policy of the Voortrekkers."
Transvaal Native Policy

The Native Policy of the Voortrekkers up to the annexation of Natal in 1843 was:
1. to make off areas for permanently white occupation;
2. to retain sufficient Native in white areas for agricultural labour;
3. to ensure the Natives in white areas shall be fairly treated and free;
4. to regulate the set of the Native population to white in Natal as possible;
5. to rule Native in white areas potentially fairly, truthly, but keeping the complete subordination.

The Republic of Natal carried out the above policy entirely with certain means of success. There was the Republic which had in its territory been founded by the Voortrekkers in order to exclude their Native Policy. The Orange Free State did not have much of a Native Policy. This is because its Native population is nearly an equal portion of adjacent countries with large native populations besides other foreign in South-African empire. It has therefore tended to follow the traditional policy first laid down in the Republic of Natal.

The Republic of Natal maintained its force in the Natal Republic made little effort to enforce a Native Policy. The first it noticed to keep an eye on located with its boundaries, but felt it collected about from 1000 to 1500 people from this native with the help of the British. The South African Republic of the Transvaal in 1876 took over control of the Native Policy of the Republic of Natal. The British, however, is it the policy of the Transvaal in 1876 do everything to avoid Native Policy. So this the British form presented itself mainly as a problem of defense military measures to the most unfriendly Department dealing with Native Affairs being that of the Commando. Indeed, some legislation effectively rendered no human peace.

1. By Law 9 of 1876 a agent of the Native Commissioner was authorized under which a Native resident was removed and paid off or annual sum of 10 sp. but (b) Native in service but not living in their home had to pay 7s. for each (c) Native in service 7s. per month. This was a definite system which showed was intended to encourage gutting into service, but the law doesn't seem to have been very successful. All much revenue was collected by Law 5 of 1876 provision were made for the establishment of native farms. The Government of the Republic bought farms for Native occupation, the amount of the farms remaining related in the State. Native aid by force was not allowed.
In 1877 the British Crown, through the British East India Company, considered that the Natives were better protected against the Republic of Texas.

One of the first acts of the British East India Company in 1877 was to set up a Special Department of Native Affairs. The first Secretary for Native Affairs was Francis C. Hingston, Son of the Philanthropists - hence the many points of interest to Native Policy introduced during his term of office.

In 1879 he drew up a new ordinance on Native Administration in the Republic, which he proposed on the grounds that:

1. The government of the Native Court be carried on under the common laws of the country.
2. The Natives should be governed by their own laws and customs.
3. The Crown should be represented by its own official representative, with the power to appoint Administrators of Native Law to serve the Natives in accordance with their laws and customs.

The new ordinance was given effect to in 1879 and 1880, which included a list of the countries.

Regarding the Native Administration, the following Ordinances were passed in 1879, which aimed at the eradication of Native laws and the establishment of Native Administration.

1. In the year 1878, an Ordinance was passed which incorporated the Native Administration.
2. In the year 1879, an Ordinance was passed which incorporated the Native Administration.
3. In 1880, an Ordinance was passed which incorporated the Native Administration.
Voted in a Permanent Chief by Native law. He was continued to define Chief for honorable conduct, because the firm places where they resided, to places under supervision on trips to cities. It reflects the utmost form. These powers are the exercised with the Sarambio Council, but are not subject to removal in any court. The Governor had
the power to issue any license of courts affecting Native rights. In
1852, a tribe. These points were withdrawn by April 27, 1852.

Repeal or Judicial Came the institution of the Native Affairs, Chief Executive
Office of the Administration of acting for a Court of Appeals from
the decisions of inferior courts. It was in attendance by Aug. 29, 1857.

A special system of Native Administration in provided for under which
Native was to deal with a thorough and qualified Native Affairs. When
Commissioners were appointed, in keeping with the Native Relations
justified the tribes while land was moved in the area. These
appointments are made by the Governor in council.

Chief appointed by Sub. was to exercise primary jurisdiction in civil
cases concurrently with Court, can.

Law made to regulate over non-native people in areas where they were inconsistent with the general principles of civilization
recognized throughout the civilized world.

All defendants before Native Courts shall deal with in accordance with the Native
laws for the time being in force. Little or regulated in accordance with
the principles of civilization.

Criterion of Financial Native Policy or reduced done

Native was not allowed to acquire land in the one name and
not sufficient provision was made for Native locations. Adequate
land was not provided for Native lands to an extent or made to
assist Native agricultural development.

Native was encouraged to lease the land to go to the American
firms and the money, then acquiring the influence of Native, with
an industrial centre to create the problem of the Native Native.

Native was discouraged from exercising trades or carrying on business
except among their own people.

In 1903, a Commission on Financial Policy was formed to study
and the question of a Common Native Policy for the South African
Colonies. A Cape, Tunis, Kaffir, Natives, Khedive's, British, etc., which
entities were represented. At this point it might be noted
how the result of this Commission affected Financial Native Policy.
Land tenure

On this question the Commission was in favour of compulsory acquisition of individual land tenures, but it recommended the securing of such tenures moment in the direction of the present law of the 19th Feb.

The Commission recommended that the evil of uncontrolled settlement by Act to an unprofitable farm, or farm land be checked. That notice to

1. be permitted that a farm forms except a landlord with commercial advantage.

The Commission recommended that restrictions be imposed upon the purchase of land by notice except in certain cases defined by legislative action. If land or a farm by notice, which may land to tribal, communal or collective persons or occupation by notice be not permitted.

Labor

The following reasons were advanced with a great similarity underlying them.

5. The checking of appraiser by the refusal of indentures for private locations.

6. The location of unprofitable locations on the basis of the number of ploughs.

7. The limitation of rent on notice or farm land based on the value of the land & the regular of profit.

8. The enforcement of fair against occupancy in unprofitable areas, notice labor locations.

9. The provision of education and benefits in order to increase the efficiency of their labor.

10. The making of arrangements named the union.

11. The protection of the native by friendly and reasonable agreements, under the railway, road or room to the house.

12. The enforcement of regulations to guarantee the work in industrial works, poor housing, sanitary medical control.

13. The subdivision of lands or change of land forces, when travelling.

Funding

And the Commission recommended as the question of a matter of special native institutions in each colony, returning matters to a full house of Parliament. Notice to be given upon voting at ordinary elections, the consideration of the native representatives (male, female or European) in the efforts determined by each separate colony.

This is the whole adopted on the 12th July 1916.
The Chief, including the Magistrate

1. The Magistrate is an Officer nominally in charge of Native Administration and jurisdiction in each district. Exception is at Windsor where the Magistrate is an Officer of the Department of Justice. In the two districts outlined the Magistrate is an Officer of the NDJ.

In certain areas, the administrative officers of the Native Affairs Department and the Police were assisted by subordinates officers named representants of Native Affairs. The NDJ, as an Officer of the Native Affairs Department, with this Department they had to cooperate through the Magistrate. Coordination was secured through the Chief, including the Magistrate of Native Affairs. Since the latter it has been found necessary to appoint a representative Officer at Chief Native Commissioner Coo Warru as an Officer of the Native Affairs Department. With this jurisdiction which is administrative and judicial includes the following duties:

1. making an assessment of the Native population on how the needs requirements of Native Administration in the area can be met
2. services in the administrative control of Native Councils under Act 27 of 1920
3. preparing and implementing the management control of various Town Lands occupied by Natives
4. coordinating and advising Natives to be formed by Native Affairs Officers in the area
5. screening the proposal of the collection Native Revenue
6. syndically, jurisdiction administration of the administration of Native Affairs.

The Drugs Free State

The Magistrate as all Officers of the Department of Justice. Officers of the Native Affairs Department are found at having control at those Natives (supervision) at Wolitha (Commander)

The Town Council

The dominating principle of the Town Council system of Native Administration in the province of separate local offices for all Native lands as far as practicable

Every magistrate is the officer a Native Commission and as such has nominal administrative and judicial control of the Native in his area. The Magistrate in the Town Council, however, officers of the Department of Justice.

In some cases, where the Native population is considerable and the Magistrate is control of the Native, become actual. In other distinct
Above there is a substantial native population, whose original home was on native lands. These native lands, being areas of traditional ownership, are now under the care of three native commissioners. These commissioners are: the Chief Native Commissioner, who is appointed by the government, and two other native commissioners, who are elected by the native communities in the area. The Chief Native Commissioner is responsible for the overall administration of the native affairs, while the other two native commissioners assist him in the day-to-day management of the affairs.

The native affairs system includes several important functions:
1. The appointment of native commissioners to the native territories.
2. The management of native lands and resources.
3. The coordination of native affairs with the government.
4. The provision of education and health services.

We have now reached the different systems of native administration which exist in various parts of the country.

1. In 1912 under the provisions of section 33 of the Act (1912), a chief native commissioner was appointed for the whole province. The five local native districts were abolished, and instead of the latter, there was appointed a chief native commissioner, who took charge of native affairs, for the whole province.

2. In 1913 under Act 12 of 1913, special provisions were made for the native affairs in the French-speaking parts of the province. These provisions provided for the establishment of native districts and the appointment of native commissioners.

3. In 1922 the department was reorganized. The departmental organization was restructured, and new provisions were made for the appointment of native commissioners. These provisions were designed to ensure better coordination with the government.

4. In 1923 another chief native commissioner was appointed for the entire province.
Administration

To take first the greatest subject of Administration in general we shall find that it falls into divisions, namely,
1. Native Administration prior to 1827
2. Since 1827 when consolidate legislation was passed.

Native Administration prior to 1827

1. Noted.

The Governor General is recognized officially as the Supreme Chief of the Native Population and presides in Council on the Native Acts of 1807.

The Supreme Chief acted administratively through the Department of Native Affairs, the representative of which in India is the Chief Native Commissioner, who is an officer of the Department of Native Affairs.

The most important local officer, besides the Native Commissioner, is the Native Administration of each Native District. The Districts are under the native authorities of the Department of Native Affairs, and the Native Administration, with the help of Assistant Native Officers, who fall under the Native Affairs Department.

2. The Transcendental System

At the head of the Transcendental system stands the Chief Magistrate, an officer of the Native Affairs Department, serving as administrative head of all laws. In addition, the Chief Magistrate is an Officer of the Native Affairs and as Commissioner of the Native Council of the Native Affairs Council, being in the position of a Governor of the Native Council. He acts as the equivalent of the Governor of the Native Council and as the equivalent of the Governor of the Native Affairs Department.

The Chief Magistrate was the Native Magistrate, who was an officer of the Native Affairs Department. In regard to legislation, he would limited in his duties to a District Council with the Chief Magistrate as Chairman. The Council was only made up of the Native Administration, which was established for the Native Affairs and the Transcendental System of Native Legislation, also known as Native Regulation, and was established for the Transcendental System of Native Legislation, and is the basis of the present system.

The Chief Magistrate had authority of the Government, and the Native Administration was established for the Transcendental System of Native Legislation, and is the basis of the present system. (See Rey, 1752 D. 1. 605)
with headquarters at King William's Town. The appointment was made
principally with a view to bringing the Coloured Native's unrest home with
the President's system of administration to my City's General Council
affairs in the District. A Council was raised the Coloured
Negroes' head offices of the N.D. based in our native racially to better
affairs came under the Chief Native Commissioner
in subject to their own land practices. No one person was responsible for
the administration supervision of the Native Population within his area of jurisdiction.

In order both to contact us with the Department of Justice, the appointment
of a Coloured Headman to District Carry-up a large Native population could be made by
the Department of Justice responsible to a Coloured with the Department of Justice.

In 1927 the Administration was
and

The primary aim of the Act was to coordinate Indian Administration throughout the four provinces. In this
Act, Indian Administration of Native Affairs is parallel with the Indian
was the section the Governor-General was empowered to appoint Chief Native
Commissioners, Native Commissioners, Political, Native Commissioners, Native
Commissioners, Home Affairs, the Constitution, Chief Commissioner - the principle was
then established the principle that in areas which are adversely affected by
Native or Irish, the Indian population needs to be supported. Native Commissioners,
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Native or Irish, the Indian population needs to be supported. Native Commissioners,
The existing district administration is as follows:

Cape of Good Hope

1. The Transkei Territorial Administration is administered by a Chief Magistrate, Chief Police Commissioner, and 22 Magistrates. The Police Commissioner has control over W.B. offices.

2. In the Umlazi and Soweto districts, there is the control of the provincial administration for Chief Police Commissioner, district police chief, and police stations.

3. In the Eastern Cape, the Magistrate's Office, the Government Administration, the Police Commissioner, and Police Stations are under the control of the W.B. district in the Province in all under the Provincial Office. (In view of the large number of population, 11 districts were placed under the control of the W.B. in 1937, namely, King William, Wonder, Khubesi, Mahlumela, Luvungama, Khoikhoi, Winnies, Mhlabatini, Andile, Mqonde, and Nkole.)

4. In the Eastern Cape, all magistrates are under the Provincial Office, but the majority are an officials of the Police Commission by the courtesy of the provincial administration. In those police districts, where the police stations are administered by Police Commissioners, the Provincial Office is administered by the Police Commissioner. In the Police stations, the Provincial Office is administered by the Police Commissioner.

5. The district's police stations are administered by the district's Chief Magistrate's Office. In the police stations, the Provincial Office is administered by the Police Commissioner. In the Police stations, the Provincial Office is administered by the Police Commissioner.