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COMPILATION
OF THE
EXISTING LAW ON ASIATIC LAND TENURE IN THE
TRANSVAAL.

(1st October 1935)

Vo
Nalkoraad Resolution No. 104/1871.

Dated 25th Sept. 1971

The Raad resolves in reply to the petition from Datchetvoren that the municipality is entitled to point out a place or places on which a school and ~~school~~ chapel for Natives may be erected

(Repealed by Natives (Urban Areas) Act, No 21/1923 Section 27(1)).

The Raad resolves further that in future no espholder in any village in this Republic shall be entitled to allow the congregating of coloured persons on his erf or erven, besides and beyond those required for his special services, and that he shall not be entitled to allow coloured persons, who are not actually and legally under contract with him and who do not derive their maintenance from him only, to live or congregate on his erf or erven; and the bondvoets of the various villages are instructed to enforce this law strictly, in order to prevent vagrancy, theft and other irregularities arising from such congregation.

Extract from Report of Asiatic Enquiry Commission (1921), Part 15:-

"15. The provisions of Article 14 of the London Convention of 1844 are to the following effect:-

- "All persons, other than natives, conforming to the laws of the South African Republic
- (a) will have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel or reside in any part of the South African Republic;
 - (b) will be entitled to hire or possess houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises;
 - (c) may carry on their commerce either in person, or by any agents whom they may think to employ;
 - (d) will not be subject in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, other than those which are or may be imposed upon citizens of the said Republic."

See also Commission's discussion of these provisions in relation to restrictive legislation

within 30 days after the coming into operation of this law.

M135EHL

COMPILATION OF THE EXISTING LAW ON ASIATIC LAND TENURE
IN THE TRANSVAAL (1ST OCTOBER 1935).

1. Law No. 3 of 1885.

LAW RESPECTING COOLIES, ARABS AND OTHER ASIATICS.

(Sanctioned and enacted by resolution of the Honourable Volksraad, Article 255,
dated the 1st June 1885.)

Clause 1.—This law is applicable to the persons belonging to one of the aboriginal races of Asia, among whom are comprehended the so-called, coolies, Arabs, Malays, and Mahomedan subjects of the Turkish Empire.

Clause 2.—With respect to the persons intended in clause 1 the following provisions shall be of force:—

(a) They cannot acquire the rights of citizenship of the South African Republic;

(b) They cannot be owners of landed property in the Republic, save only in the streets, wards, and locations which the Government shall for sanitary purposes point out for habitation.

This provision has no retrospective effect.

* (c) Repealed by Act 2 of 1907.

(d) The Government shall have the power for sanitary purposes of shewing them fixed streets, wards and locations ~~of~~ habitation. / for

This provision shall not be applicable to those who reside with their employers.

Clause 3.—This law comes into operation immediately after publication in the "Staats Courant", in accordance with article 12 of the "Grondwet".

*The repealed clause ran as follows:—

(c) Those who settle in the Republic for the purposes of trade or otherwise shall have to be enrolled in a register to be specially kept for the purpose by the landdrosts of the respective districts, in accordance with a model to be prescribed by the Government;

At this registration, which shall have to take place within eight days after arrival there shall have to be paid the sum of £3.

A breach of the provisions of section C shall be punishable with a fine of from 10 (ten) to 100 (one hundred) pounds sterling for which shall be substituted in case of non-payment, imprisonment for a term of from 14 days to six months.

This registration above referred to shall take place free of charge with respect to those who have settled in the Republic before the coming into operation of this law, provided that they report themselves to the landdrost, as regards Pretoria within eight days, and in other districts within 30 days after the coming into operation of this law.

M135EHL

Gold Law. (35/1908), Section 3, defines "coloured" person as meaning "any African or Asiatic native or any other person who is manifestly a coloured person".

2. Sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law (The Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908) as amended by Act No. 35 of 1932.

1928 W.D. 189
Ref. 15

*130. (1) Save as is provided in Section 24 or 131A no right may be acquired under this Act by a Coloured person; and the holder of a right acquired under Law No. 15 of 1898 or a prior law or under this Act shall not transfer, or sub-let, or permit to be transferred or sublet, any portion of such right to a Coloured person, nor permit any Coloured person (other than his *bona fide* servant) to reside on or occupy ground held under such right, and no Coloured person other than such *bona fide* servant may reside on or occupy any such ground.

(2) Any person contravening this section shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and in the case of a continuing contravention to a fine not exceeding five pounds for every day during which such contravention is continued.

1929/AD 401
Ref. 15

†131. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 131A, no coloured person shall, in any mining district comprised in Class A referred to in sub-section (2) of section 7, reside on or occupy any land (including any place or ground referred to in section 52) which has been or purports to have been proclaimed a public digging under any provision of this Act or Law No. 15 of 1898 or of a prior law and which has not been lawfully deproclaimed, whatever may be or may have been, on the date of such proclamation, its situation, the nature of its tenure, the nature and extent of any rights in regard thereto under this Act or any other law, or the condition of its surface, except in a bazaar, location, mining compound or any such other place as the Mining Commissioner may permit.

(2) Any Coloured person contravening this section shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, and upon such conviction the Mining Commissioner may cause any structures occupied by or erected for the use of such Coloured person to be removed.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to Coloured persons in the employ of a White person in so far as they live on the premises where they are so employed nor to Coloured persons who at the commencement of this Act were lawfully in occupation of premises.

§131A. (1) The Minister of the Interior, after consultation with the Minister of Mines and Industries, may issue a certificate withdrawing any land specified therein from the operation of the provisions of sections 130 and 131 in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of any land by a coloured person, and thereupon those provisions shall not prohibit any coloured person from residing upon such land or from occupying it for any other lawful purpose.

(2) Whenever a certificate has been issued under sub-section (1) a duplicate original thereof shall be sent to the officer in charge of the deeds registry in which there is registered the title deed to the land to which such certificate relates, and such officer shall thereupon register such certificate and note the registration on such title.

*Words in italics added by section 1 of Act 35 of 1932.

†Amended by section 2 of Act 35 of 1932. The original sub-section ran as follows—“(1). No coloured person shall be permitted to reside on proclaimed land in districts comprised in Class A, except in bazaars, locations, mining compounds and such other places as the Mining Commissioner may permit.”

§This section was added by section 3 of Act 35 of 1932.

3. Act No. 37 of 1919.

To make further provision with reference to the prohibition of ownership of land by Asiatics and with reference to the restrictions as to the occupation of land and trading by them.

1. (1) Those provisions of sections 130 and 131 of Act No. 35 of 1908 (Transvaal) which relate to the residence on or occupation of ground held under

Certain prohibitions as to occupation of ground on Witwatersrand gold-fields not to apply to certain coloured persons, etc.

a stand licence on proclaimed land by coloured persons and any provisions similar thereto contained in the conditions of any deed of grant or freehold title in a Government township (as defined in Act No. 34 of 1908, Transvaal) issued under the last mentioned Act shall not apply—

- (a) to any coloured person who on the first day of May, 1919, was, under the authority of a trading licence lawfully issued, carrying on business on proclaimed ground or on any stand or lot in such township, or to the lawful successor in title of any such coloured person in respect of such business ; or
- (b) to any person *bona fide* in the employment of such a coloured person or his successor in title, so long as such coloured person or successor in title continues so to carry on business on the same ground or stand or lot on which or on any other ground or stand or lot in the same township in which it was being carried on on the first day of May, 1919 :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as abrogating any exceptions contained in the said sections 130 and 131 or in the conditions aforesaid.

*(2). The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not exempt any coloured person from any provision of the said section one hundred and thirty or one hundred and thirty one in respect of any number of pieces of land in any township in excess of the number of pieces of land on which he lawfully resided or which he lawfully occupied in such township on the first day of May, 1930, or in respect of any area in such township in excess of the area on which he resided or which he occupied in such township on the said date ;

†and where a company is the lawful successor in title of any such coloured person in respect of any business, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not exempt any person in the employment of such company in respect of any number of pieces of land in any township in excess of the number of pieces of land which the coloured person, of whom the company is the successor in title, lawfully occupied in such township for the purposes of such business on the first day of May, 1930, or in respect of any area in such township in excess of the area in such township which such coloured person lawfully occupied for the purposes of such business on the said date, or, if the company succeeded such coloured person in respect of such business before the first day of May, 1930, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not exempt any person in its employment, in respect of any number of pieces of land in any township in excess of the number of pieces of land which the persons *bona fide* in the employment

*Inserted by section 6 of Act No. 35 of 1932.

†Inserted by section 1 of Act No. 35 of 1935.

of such company lawfully occupied in such township for the purposes of such business on the said date, or in respect of any area in such township in excess of the area in such township which the persons *bona fide* in the employment of such company lawfully occupied for the purposes of such business on the said date.

* (3) If any coloured person was, on the first day of May, 1930, residing upon or occupying any land and such residence or occupation was by virtue of any provision of the said section 130 or 131 or of this section unlawful, such coloured person may, subject to compliance with the requirements of any other law, nevertheless continue such residence or occupation till the thirtieth day of April, 1937; provided that he has, before the first day of April 1935, furnished the Minister of the Interior or the Commission mentioned in Government Notice No. 1324 of 1932 with a written notice, specifying the land which he unlawfully resides upon or occupies, the nature of such residence or occupation and the period during which he resided on or occupied such land and such other particulars in regard to such land, residence or occupation as the Minister or the Commission may require him to furnish.

§2. (1) The expression 'fixed property' in Law No. 3 of 1885 (Transvaal) and in this Act shall be construed as meaning any real right in immovable property in the Province of the Transvaal outside an area assigned for the occupation of Asiatics under paragraph (b) or (d) of article two of the said Law, other than a mortgage bond over immovable property securing a *bona fide* loan granted in the ordinary course of business, for an amount which either alone, or together with any other mortgage bond having priority over the first mentioned mortgage bond, does not exceed one-half of the value of such property as at the time of the registration of such mortgage bond, and shall include any lease of immovable property for a period of ten years or longer or any lease which empowers the lessee to renew it for any period or periods which, together with the period of the original lease, equal or exceed a period of ten years.

*Inserted by section 6 of Act No. 35 of 1932.

§Substituted by section 7 of Act No. 35 of 1932. The repealed section 2 ran as follows:—

2. Those provisions of Law No. 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), and any amendments theretofore enacted which prohibit a person belonging to any of the native races of Asia from being an owner of fixed property in the Transvaal subject to certain exceptions specified in such amendments shall, subject to the same exceptions, be construed also as prohibiting any registration of a mortgage over fixed property in favour of a person belonging to any of the native races of Asia, otherwise than as security for a *bona fide* loan or investment in the ordinary course of business and also prohibiting the ownership of fixed property in the Transvaal by any company or other corporate body in which one or more persons belonging to any of those races have a controlling interest and the registration of such a mortgage in favour of such a company or corporate body otherwise than as security as aforesaid:

Certain prohibitions and restrictions of Law No. 3 of 1885 (Transvaal) to apply to companies controlled by Asiatics.

The provisions of this section shall apply as from the first day of May 1919, provided that in respect of any fixed property acquired by any such company or corporate body before the first day of May, 1919, the aforesaid provisions of Law No. 3 of 1885 (Transvaal) shall be construed as if this Act had not been passed. Any such company or other corporate body which may have acquired the ownership of fixed property since the first day of May, 1919, shall dispose thereof within a period of two years from the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as any superior court having jurisdiction where the property is situate on application may allow, and on the failure of such company or other corporate body so to dispose of such property then and in that case such property shall on the petition of any member of the public be sold by order of such a court.

(2) No Asiatic company shall hold any fixed property.

(3) The provisions of sub section (1) and (2) shall not apply in respect of any fixed property which, on the first day of May, 1930—

(a) stood lawfully registered in any deeds registry in favour of any Asiatic ; or

(b) stood registered in any deeds registry in favour of an Asiatic company, while held by such company.

(4) No person shall hold any fixed property on behalf of or in the interest of an Asiatic or Asiatic company, and any person who purports or agrees to hold any fixed property on behalf of or in the interest of an Asiatic or Asiatic company shall be guilty of an offence :

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in respect of any fixed property held immediately prior to the fifteenth day of May, 1930, by any person on behalf or in the interest of an Asiatic or an Asiatic company, while so held by any person on behalf or in the interest of that same Asiatic or Asiatic company or on the sequestration or assignment of the estate of that Asiatic or on his death, on behalf or in the interest of his estate.

(5) Any fixed property registered in any deeds registry in favour of any Asiatic or Asiatic company which such Asiatic or company is debarred from holding by virtue of the provisions of Law No. 3 of 1885 (Transvaal) or of this Act, shall become the property of the State and any person other than the registrar of deeds or registrar of mining titles or any of their subordinate officers, who is in any way instrumental in effecting any such registration in favour of an Asiatic or in favour of a company which is, on the date of such registration, an Asiatic company, shall be guilty of an offence :

Provided that if any such Asiatic or company purports to transfer such property to a person who may lawfully hold it, the rights of the State under this sub-section in respect of such property shall terminate on the expiration of one year after the registration of such transfer in a deeds registry.

(6) Any condition or provision inserted after the fifteenth day of May, 1930, in any document whatever, purporting to empower any Asiatic or Asiatic company to exercise any influence upon the transfer of fixed property shall be void.

*3. (1) Whenever any private company holds any fixed property, any share in or debenture of such company held by or pledged to—

(i) an Asiatic ; or

(ii) an Asiatic company ; or

(iii) any person on behalf or in the interest of an Asiatic or an Asiatic company,

shall be forfeited to the State.

(2) It shall be the duty of the secretary and of every director of any company referred to in sub-section (1), which holds any fixed property, to notify the registrar of companies whenever any Asiatic or Asiatic company or

any other person on behalf or in the interest of an Asiatic or Asiatic company holds any share in or debenture of such first-mentioned company.

(3) Any secretary or director who fails to comply with the requirements of sub-section (2) shall be guilty of an offence unless he proves that he was ignorant of the fact which it was his duty, in terms of sub-section (2), to convey to the registrar of companies and that he could not reasonably have ascertained that fact.

*4. The provisions of section 3 shall not apply in respect of any shares
Safeguarding of existing rights. in or debenture of any company—

(a) if they were, on the first day of May, 1932, held by an Asiatic and not transferred by him since that date ; or

(b) which are held by an Asiatic if he inherited them from an Asiatic who lawfully held them.

*5. (1) The secretary of any company a share wherein or a debenture whereof has been forfeited to the State in terms of section 3 shall make such entries in any register, book or document under the control of such company and issue such document as registrar of companies may direct for the purpose of giving effect to such forfeiture.

(2) Whenever any such secretary fails to comply with any direction given to him by the registrar of companies in terms of sub-section (1), such secretary shall be guilty of an offence.

*6. Whenever it has been proved in any proceeding under this Act, whether civil or criminal, that an Asiatic holds any share in or debenture of any company or that any other person holds any such share or debenture on behalf or in the interest of an Asiatic, such company shall be deemed to be an Asiatic company, unless the contrary is proved.

*7. (1) No foreign company [as defined in section 229 of the Companies Act, 1926 (Act No. 46 of 1926)] shall acquire any fixed property or shall be capable of holding any fixed property acquired after the first day of May, 1930, unless it has a place of business in the Union and has complied with the requirements of section 201 of the said Act.

(2) No Asiatic may occupy any land (other than land situate in an area wherein an Asiatic may hold fixed property) if such land is held by any foreign company or by any company in which a foreign company holds a controlling interest or if any such company holds any real right in respect of such land other than a mortgage bond referred to in sub-section (1) of section 2 or if any such company holds in respect of such land a lease referred to in that sub-section :

Provided that the provision of this sub-section shall not apply to any Asiatic who is the *bona fide* servant of any person in lawful occupation of such land.

Any Asiatic contravening this sub-section shall be guilty of an offence.

*8. If any company which has issued any shares or share warrants or debentures entitling the bearer thereof to any rights in regard thereto, holds any land (other than land situate in an area wherein an Asiatic may hold fixed property) or a real right in respect of such land other than a mortgage bond referred to in sub-section (1) of section 2 or holds in respect of such land a lease referred to in that sub-section, no Asiatic shall occupy such land (except as a *bona fide* servant of any person in lawful occupation thereof) and if any Asiatic occupies any such land in contravention of this section he shall be guilty of an offence and if such occupation was permitted or could have been prevented by such company, the secretary and every director thereof shall likewise be guilty of an offence.

*9. (1) Any authority entrusted by law with the issue of any certificate which any person desiring to take out a licence to carry on any business or trade in the Province of the Transvaal is required to produce before such licence may lawfully be issued to him, shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 1, not issue any such certificate to any person applying therefor unless such person proves that the proposed holder of such licence and the person who will be in actual control of the business or trade to be licensed, are not Asiatics, or if they are Asiatics, that they may lawfully carry on the business or trade for which a licence is desired on the premises whereon such business or trade is to be carried on :

Provided that a copy of a certificate issued in terms of section 131A of the Gold Law, certified by the officer in charge of the deeds registry wherein such certificate is registered, shall for the purposes of this section constitute proof that a coloured person may lawfully carry on business or trade on such premises.

(2) Any person whatever may, within two months after the issue of any such certificates by any such authority, and any applicant for such a certificate whose application therefor has been refused, may, within two months after such refusal, appeal against the decision of such authority to the magistrate of the district wherein the business or trade in question is to be carried on and such magistrate may on dealing with such appeal hear any evidence which such authority heard or might have heard and may cancel such certificate and any licence issued on the strength thereof or may in lieu of such authority issue such certificate and he may make *mutatis mutandis* such order as to the costs of the appeal as he could have made if the appeal had been a civil trial in his court, and such costs shall be taxable, *mutatis mutandis*, in the same manner as costs incurred in connection with such a trial. The decision of the magistrate on any such appeal shall be subject to an appeal to the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, as if it were a civil judgment of a magistrate's court.

*10. Any person who commits an offence under or contravenes any provision of this Act shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Penalties.

Definitions.

*11. In this Act—

'Asiatic' means any Turk and any member of a race or tribe whose national home is in Asia, but shall not include any member of the Jewish or the Syrian race or a person belonging to the race or class known as the Cape Malays;

'Asiatic Company' means any company wherein a controlling interest is held by an Asiatic;

'coloured person' has the meaning assigned to that expression in section three of the Gold Law;

'controlling interest', in relation to any company, means a majority of the shares or shares representing more than half the share capital or shares of a value in excess of half the aggregate value of all the shares in such company or shares entitling the holders thereof to a majority or preponderance of votes or debentures for an amount in excess of half the share capital of such company or the power to exercise any control whatsoever over the activities or assets of such company;

'deeds registry' includes the mining titles office;

'Gold Law' means the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908 (Act No. 35 of 1908), of the Transvaal;

'licence' includes any renewal thereof.

12. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment Act (Transvaal) 1919.

Short title.

4. *The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1932 (No. 35 of 1932).*

(New provisions only; sections which amend previous acts are indicated but not reproduced.)

Amend the Gold Law (the Transvaal Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908).

See page 2 hereof

4. The provisions of sections 1 and 2 shall be deemed to have come into Retrospective effect of sections 1 and 2. operation on the first day of May, 1930 :

Provided that any coloured person (as defined in section 3 of the Gold Law) who was lawfully residing on, or occupying any ground or land referred to in either of those sections immediately prior to the date when their provisions became or are (in terms of this section) deemed to have become applicable to such ground or land shall be entitled to continue such residence or occupation and to transfer such right of residence or occupation to his lawful successor in title (whether such successor is or is not a coloured person) subject to compliance with the requirements of any other law.

*Inserted by section 7, of Act No. 35 of 1932.

5. (1) If any land which was at any time subject to the provisions of section 130 or 131 of the Gold Law, has before the first day of May, 1930, ceased to be a public digging, it shall nevertheless continue to be subject to those provisions as if it were still a public digging, as long as it is situate within the area of jurisdiction of any municipal council or village council or health committee :

Provided that any coloured person (as defined in section 3 of the Gold Law) who was, on the first day of May, 1930, lawfully residing upon or occupying such land, shall be entitled to continue such residence or occupation subject to compliance with the requirements of any other law.

(2) If any land was at any time subject to any provisions of section 130 or section 131 of the Gold Law, it shall, subject to the provisions of section 131A of the Gold Law and to any provisions of the Transvaal Precious and Base Metals Act Amendment Act, 1913 (Act No. 18 of 1913), or of this Act, which may be applicable thereto, remain subject to the provisions of the said section 130 or 131, even if it ceases to be a public digging, as long as it is situate within the area of jurisdiction of any municipal council or village council or health committee.

Section 6. }
Section 7. }

Amend Act No. 37 of 1919.

8. (1) The Minister of the Interior may issue a certificate of exemption to any Asiatic or coloured person who is—

(a) a consular officer or public agent of any State ; or

(b) the servant of any State, working under or in conjunction with a consular officer or public agent of that State,

and thereupon the provisions of any law prohibiting the residence upon or occupation of any land by an Asiatic or coloured person shall not apply to or in respect of the holder of such certificate or to or in respect of any servant of the holder while in attendance on his employer or to or in respect of any member of the household of the holder, as long as the holder is a person to whom the said Minister may issue a certificate under this section.

(2) The said Minister may, by notice in writing given to the holder of any such certificate, cancel it and it shall thereupon become void.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of any law prohibiting the acquisition of ownership of any land by an Asiatic or coloured person, any person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of sub-section (1), may, with the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior, acquire the ownership of any land or an interest in any land which he requires for the purposes of his office or residence.

(4) In this section—

“ Asiatic ” has the meaning assigned to that word in section 11 of the Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment (Transvaal) Act, 1919 (Act No. 37 of 1919) ;

“ coloured person ” has the meaning assigned to that expression in section 3 of the Gold Law.

9. The Minister may make regulations prescribing the manner and form in which any certificate required under this Act shall be prepared, issued and registered and the fees payable therefor.

Regulations.

10. This Act may be cited as the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1932.

Short title.

5. *Act No. 35 of 1935.*

1. Amend sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 1 of Act 37 of 1919, as inserted by Act 35 of 1932.

Section 1.

2. When a coloured person who, on the first day of May, 1930, was carrying on any business or trade on any premises (hereinafter referred to as the old premises) on land mentioned in sub-section (3) of section 1 of the principal Act, and who, by virtue of that sub-section was entitled to continue to occupy those premises, has before the first day of May, 1937, vacated the said premises and transferred his business or trade to other premises (hereinafter referred to as the new premises) on land which section 130 or 131 of the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908 (Act No. 35 of 1908) of the Transvaal debarred him from occupying, his occupation of the new premises in connection with the said business or trade shall, for the purposes of the said sub-section (3) and of section 9 of the principal Act, be deemed to be a continuation of his occupation of the old premises :

— Provided that—

(a) the land occupied by the new premises is not more extensive than the land occupied by the old premises ; and

(b) the right of occupation of the old premises has not passed from the said coloured person to another coloured person, in terms of section 3 of this Act.

3. When any business or trade carried on by a coloured person of land mentioned in sub-section (3) of section 1 of the principal Act, which he was entitled to occupy by virtue of that sub-section, has passed from him to another coloured person, the latter shall have the same right of occupation of such land and the same right to transfer the said business to other land, in terms of section 2 of this Act, as his said predecessor had.

4. In this Act the expression " principal Act " means the Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment (Transvaal) Act, 1919 (Act No. 37 of 1919) as amended by the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1932 (Act No. 35 of 1932).

Definition.

5. This Act shall be known as the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act, 1935.

Short title.

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