

NATIVE LANDWITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE RUSTENBURG DISTRICTA. General Legal and Administrative Position:1. Position before 1913:

- a) There were "Reserves" or "Rural Locations" in all the Provinces before Union.
- b) There was tribally or communally and individually purchased land outside these Reserves in all the Provinces before Union.
- c) There were many tribes and individuals who wished to acquire land (or more land) in all the Provinces before Union.

2. 1913 Act:

- a) Delimited and Scheduled "Native" Areas. (Area-including amendments, 10,410,000 morgen).
- b) Prohibited Europeans from acquiring rights in "Native" Areas and Natives from acquiring rights in "European" Areas, except with the permission of the Governor-General.
- c) Indicated that further provision of Native Land would be made by Parliament.
- d) ^{Included} Important Farm Labour Clauses not pertinent to this lecture.

3. Between 1913 and 1936:

- a) Beaumont Commission.
- b) "Land" Committees.
- c) 1926 Bills and later Bills and Parliamentary Committees.

4. 1936 Natives Trust and Land Act:

- a) Established Trust with:-
 - (i) Financial independence.
 - (ii) Very wide administrative powers.
- b) Established "Released" Areas.
- c) Provided for $7\frac{1}{4}$ million morgen more "Native" Land.
- d) Provided for changes in "Released" Areas to be made administratively. i.e. "c" land, "d" land, replaced land.
- e) Dealt in Chapter IV with Farm Labour, not pertinent to this lecture.

For figures dealing with Native land see "Race Relations", Volume V, number 3, page 53.

5. White paper:

- a) Indicated Government policy as being mainly to extend Reserves under Chiefs' authority.

- b) Indicated -

- b) Indicated schemes of development of extended Reserves.
6. Regulations under the 1936 Act.
7. Amendment in 1937 Administration Act.
(Concerned with Residents on Mission Property).
8. Amendments in 1939:
Expropriation of "Black Islands" in "European" Areas.
- a) 1913 Reserves still to be referred to Parliament.
- b) Expropriation possible, but
 (i) To be satisfactorily compensated in cash.
 (ii) Owners to have right of purchase in legal area.
 (iii) Amount of land so expropriated to be allowed for in extension of "Released" Areas.
9. Recommendations by Native Affairs Commission and purchases by Trust (through Lands Department).

B. Some tribes of the Rustenburg District: (with special reference to the area selected).

I. Eastern Tswana:

1. Bakwena

- a) August Mokhatle's Location. Bafokeng
 Chief James Makhatlle.
Taxpayers:- Location 3,522
 Roodekraalspruit 40
 European farms (200
 (700
- b) Kaffirskraal. Ventersdorp District (101). Bafokeng
 Subject to above.
 Headman A. Phiri
Taxpayers: Purchased farm 173
- c) J. Serobatse.(Ventersdorp) Bafokeng
 Kwaggaslaagte (66)
 Dunbar (59)
Taxpayers: 192
- d) Herman Mokhatla. Bafokeng
 European farms in Pilansberg District
Taxpayers: 82
- e) J. O. M. Mamogale. Bakwena Bamoxopa
 Rustenburg and East.
Taxpayers: total 4,261.
- f) T. S. More
 Purchased farms in Ventersdorp District.
 Swartkop (45)
 Hartebeestlaagte (82) Bakwena Bamoxopa
Taxpayers: 212.
- g) Maemane. Bakwena Bammanamela
 Farms to S.E. of Ratsogaai near Derby.
Taxpayers: 400

- h) B. Lexwale. Bakwena Bamodimosana
Ratsegaai's Location
Taxpayers: 202
- i) Herman Selon. Bakwena Bamodimosana
Selon's Location
Taxpayers: Residents 281
Farms 70
- j) S. Moshome. Bakwena Bamodimosana
Pella's Location.
Taxpayers: Residents 1,220
Farms 110

2. Bakhatla:

Note. There are four main branches of the Bakhatla people.

- a) Bakhatla baMosehla (further east).
- b) Bakhatla baKhafela (Headquarters at Mochudi in Bechuanaland Protectorate but well represented in this District).
- c) Bakhatla baMmakau (further east).
- d) Bakhatla baMothsa (further east).

Bakhatla baKhafela:

Chief Ofentse Pilane

Taxpayers: 3,935.

Saulspoort Reserve

Two Portions:

Holfontein

Saulspoort, etc.

Several Purchased Farms.

3. Baphalane:

Chief Bethuel Ramakok.

Ramakoks Location and Purchased farms.

Taxpayers: 1,000 and on farms 304.

4. Bapo:

No. 1 Near Woluterskop

No. 2 Chief Frank Mogale.
Bultfontein Reserves and
Syferfontein (purchased)
Taxpayers: 188

5. Bathlako:

a) Chief M. Mabe
Mabieskraal Location and purchased farms
Taxpayers: 1,027

b) Chief B. Ntwane
Purchased farms adjoining above.
Taxpayers: 87

6. Bataung:

Chief E. Sefanyeko. Part of Leeuwkop

Taxpayers: 68

Chief S. Sefanyeko. Sefanyetseskraal

Taxpayers: 55

II. Tribes not Western Tswana in origin but tending to approximate to that in this District.

1. Bathlerwa:

Chief Shongoane.

Purchased farm Tweelaagte.

Taxpayers: 406

On farms 395

2. Batlokwa: (probably Southern origin)

(A wandering tribe very scattered and interrelations difficult to determine) See Mr. Ellenbergers' Monograph.

Some Gaberones, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Some on Daggakraal.

Some under Eva Mota, Witzieshoek.

Some Northern Natal.

Some near Vrede (Free State) on farms.

Some in Basutoland.

Some Mount Fletcher.

Some Northern Transvaal.

In this District:-

a) Chief Motsotse Tholwes. Location.

Taxpayers: 795

and on farms 170.

b) Chief K. Sedumedi

on purchased farms North West of Mabe.

Taxpayers: 177

and on farms 20

c) Chief Thlaxeng Matlapeng

on purchased farms on North West of Released Area

Taxpayers: 156

and on farms 20

3. Amahlubi (Fingo)

Chief Shadrack Zibi

Purchased farms

Taxpayers: 180

C. General Notes on Farm and Mine Residents and Location Dwellers:

I. Numbers:

Put down by different recorders in different ways but Farm and Mine Labourers are either

a) Miscellaneous overflow from Reserves or Tribally purchased land as seen from taxpayer figures.

b) Various Tswana from Bechuanaland Protectorate

c) "Barotse" or "Barozwi" or "Blantyre" or "Nyasaland".

d) Miscellaneous mixed.

Approximately 8,500 taxpayers resident on farm or mine of whom approximately 1,100 are from the North. From the Protectorate probably about 500.

Urban Dwellers about 100 taxpayers.

II. Employment:

1. Mines: There are several smallish mines. Workers are monthly paid and have rations and quarters. I am told many are northern. In some cases married quarters are provided.

2. Farms:

a) Ordinary farm labour is of the "Labour Tenant" type. In general a labour tenant gives 90 days free service for the right of living with his family on the farm, of pasturing a certain amount of stock and of tilling a certain allotment of ground. In some cases the farmer provides paid work, (I am told 1/- per day is usual), for days which the labour tenant wishes to work above his obligatory 90 days. In other cases the labour tenant takes work on a mine or in an urban area to supplement the subsistence gained from his cattle and plot. In some cases the work of his wife and family is required either paid or unpaid. The homes (Native style) of these workers can be seen on the European farms passed through en route.

b) "Squatters" i.e. rent paying Native tenants are on some of the farms. They pay rent from 30/- per annum to private farmers, or to companies owning farms, for the right of residence (with wood and water), land to till and pasture for cattle. The men usually go to work on mines or in urban areas for part of the year.

c) Non Resident, daily-paid labour: With intensive fruit and tobacco culture and near by Reserves many farmers do not wish to have Native families and stock on their farms and therefore take daily-paid labour, as required, by the season. Payment is 9d. to 1/6 per day with rations and quarters if need be. Such workers usually go to the reserve, at nights if near enough - if not at least for the week ends. A few come from further away and reside for longer periods. The "Northern" Natives are of this type but cases are known where these marry local women and settle down.

3. Urban Location:

Rustenburg has two urban locations;

a) The old location in bad condition very near the town. The dwellers are very mixed; many quite detribalised having descended from the servants brought by the early settlers; many with local affiliations; and some who are away from their tribal and linguistic groups. These dwellers are in work in the town in various ways and the women are in service or do laundry. The houses have been built by themselves without satisfactory building regulations and many are very poor though some are commodious and well built. There are no municipal clinics nor a nurse. A Lutheran Missionary has a clinic for minor dressings and ailments. There is an amalgamated school.

b) The new location some distance out on the Phokeng road and therefore difficult of access to workers without means of transport; particularly the women. This is

being properly laid out but the stands are not being taken up very quickly because of the distance, because of the disinclination of those who consider that President Kruger allotted them the present Location for all time and prefer the homes they know; and because a good many families were anxious to purchase residential lots on Koekfontein or Wildebeestefontein and were much disappointed when this was refused.

Some urban workers cycle in from the Reserve each day.

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