• 1923 Native UA Act – Blacks as temp. residents and repatriated to reserves if not economically active
  o Physical – social – economic separation
• These policies had great results as Black wages rates in the mining industry were lower in 1914 than 1896 and remained static 1914-1930.

Apartheid 1948

• Opposition from white labour aristocracy and Afrikaner volk put Afrikaner Nationalist government to power.
• Segregationist policies were beginning to break down and reserves failed to perform the social security functions required of them to support the migrant labour system.
• Apartheid introduced tighter, more systematic and comprehensive strictly enforced control by the state of Black movement to urban areas, employment and residential opportunities.
• Both to secure white supremacy privilege and power but functional to the capitalist mode of production as ensuring supply of cheap labour
• Principal policy instrument: homelands based on the former tribal reserves.
• Three themes:
  o Containment of urban Black
    ▪ Became very effective during apartheid
    ▪ Establishment of Labour Bureaux (where to obtain permission to enter white urban areas for +3 days)
    ▪ Classification of individuals according to race to control movement of Bantu (Blacks) through a reference book - a tool to control even more effective
  o Regional decentralisation
    ▪ Deliberate attempt to encourage industrial decentralisation to avoid increase of bantu population in urban areas
      1960-80 1.75 million blacks relocated in the homelands from the white rural areas
  o Suppression of dissent
    ▪ Final disenfranchisement of black has been accomplished
    ▪ Declaration illegal of ANC
    ▪ Violent suppression of protests

Urbanisation:

• Segregation of race and ethnic group – central characteristic of social, economic and SPATIAL organisation in the SA city.
  o Function of society that no SA can escape – affects all aspects of urban living
• Institutionalisation of controls on African mobility have contained African urbanisation
• The occupation hierarchy, necessary to operate a differentiated modern economy, has been underpinned by ethnic divisions and internal barriers to mobility in SA
• Intra-urban spatial organisation bound up with social formation of society in which the city is embedded
  o In the case of SA, dominant White settler groups served as urban host society into which indigenous African populations were drawn as labour as the capitalist economy developed.