

- 1952 Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act No 67:**
U Repealed the laws relating to the carrying of passes by blacks. These laws had differed from province to province. This new Act provided for the issuing of reference books to all black persons in all provinces (Horrell 1978: 173).
Commenced: 11 July 1952
Repealed by s 23 of the Identification Act No 72 of 1986
- 1953 Reservation of Separate Amenities Act No 49:**
A Allowed for public facilities and transport to be reserved for particular race groups.
Commenced: 9 October 1953
Repealed by s 1 of Discriminatory Legislation Regarding Public Amenities Appeal Act No 100 of 1990
- 1953 Public Safety Act No 3:**
S This Act, passed in response to the ANC's civil disobedience campaign, provided for a state of emergency to be declared. The first state of emergency was declared only in 1960. Under a state of emergency the Minister of Law and Order, the Commissioner of the South African Police (SAP), a magistrate or a commissioned officer could detain any person for reasons of public safety. There was no commission to which a detainee could appeal, nor was there a body with the power to decide objectively whether a state of emergency was justified or not. This legislation also empowered a magistrate or the Commissioner of Police to ban meetings and gatherings.
Commenced: 4 March 1953
Repealed by the State of Emergency Act No 86 of 1995
- 1953 Criminal Law Amendment Act No 8:**
S Made civil disobedience punishable by a three-year jail sentence.
Commenced: 4 March 1953
Repealed by s 73 of the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982
- 1953 Black Education Act No 47:**
E Formalised segregation of black education and laid the foundations for Bantu Education.
Commenced: 1 January 1954
Repealed by s 45 of the Education and Training Act No 90 of 1979
- 1953 Black Labour Relations Regulation Act (Black Labour and Settlement of Disputes Act) No 48:**
W Amended the 1937 Industrial Conciliation Act, changing the definition of 'employee' to exclude blacks so that they could no longer be members of registered unions (Horrell 1978: 281). The Act also incorporated the War Measure No 145 of 1942, which prohibited strikes by black workers. In addition, it made lock-outs of blacks, the instigation of strikes and lock-outs, and sympathetic strikes illegal (Horrell 1978: 281).
Commenced: 1 May 1954
Repealed by s 63 of the Labour Relations Amendment Act No 57 of 1981

- 1954 Riotous Assemblies and Suppression of Communism Amendment Act No 15:**
W The Minister of Justice was 'empowered to prohibit listed persons from being members of specific organisations or from attending gatherings of any description without giving them the opportunity of making representations in their defence or furnishing reasons'. The Minister was also 'authorized to prohibit any particular gathering or all gatherings, in any public place for specified periods'.
Commenced: 15 April 1954
Repealed by s 73 of the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982
- 1954 Blacks Resettlement Act No 19:**
U Established a Resettlement Board which would remove blacks from townships. This authorised the Sophiatown and other removals.
Commenced: 1 August 1954
Repealed by s 69 of the Black Communities Development Act No 4 of 1984
- 1955 Black Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Amendment Act No 59:**
W Amended the 1953 Black Labour Relations Regulation Act. Provided for separate industrial conciliation machinery which applied to black workers other than those employed in farming operations, in domestic service, governmental or educational services or coal and gold mining industries (Horrell 1978: 288).
Repealed by s 63 of the Labour Relations Amendment Act No 57 of 1981
- 1955 Criminal Procedure Act No 56:**
S Consolidated the laws relating to procedure and evidence in criminal proceedings. The Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act No 31 of 1917 and its numerous amendments were all repealed.
Commenced: 1 July 1955
Repealed by s 344(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977
- 1956 Riotous Assemblies Act No 17:**
S Prohibited gatherings in open-air public places if the Minister of Justice considered that they could endanger the public peace. Also included banishment as a form of punishment (Dugard 1978: 137).
Commenced: 16 March 1956
Repealed in part (ss 1-9 inclusive and ss 19-20) by ss 10-15 of the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982.
IN FORCE: Sections 16, 17 & 18 as at September 1996 (Section 17 covers the common-law offence of incitement to public violence): CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE
- 1956 South Africa Act Amendment Act No 9:**
P Effectively revalidated the 1951 Separate Representation of Voters Act (see above), which had been challenged and declared invalid.
Commenced: 2 March 1956
Repealed by the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 32 of 1961