

I N D E X

Mr. D. H. J. Goetzee Pages 4,000 to 4,005

Mr. D. Tsegare 4,005 to 4,019

Mr. P. J. J. Van der Walt 4,020 to 4,029

Dr. E. W. Lowe

4,029 to 4,040



I N D E X

1900, 1901 to 1902

Mr. D. H. J. Goetzee

1903 to 1904

Mr. D. Teegere

1905 to 1906

Mr. P. J. Van der Wal

1907 to 1908

Dr. R. W. Iawa

UNIV. VAN SA. ERST. AFDELING.
OF SA. EXT. DIVISION.
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2 = DEC 1954
KLAS / CLASS: Van Biljon
REGISTR. versameling

En die groot meide?—Ja, hulle kry meer.

En kry hulle ook kos?—Ja.

Word die hele familie gevoer, kry hulle almal kos?— Ek kan nie se nie dat al die boere dit doen, maar ek se dit: dit hang af van wat die familie is; as ek vir 'n kaffertjie se "pas op my beeste", en as dit nodig is dan kry hy alles.

U het 'n biesondere geval genoem waar 'n kaffer geld gemaak het uit sy wol, maar dit is heelmaal uitsonderlik, is dit nie?—Wel, ek kan vir U 'n geval opnoem waar 'n man rente betaal op £750 en ook op £2,000; dit was op 'n plaas van 2,000 morg; el weet nie of dit 'n uitsonderlike geval was.

Is daar baie sulke gevalle?—Ek weet nie, maar daar die man wat die rente betaal, hy woon met 3,000 skape vry.

Ja, maar is dit 'n gewone geval of sou U se dat dit 'n uitsonderlike geval was?— Miskien is dit uitsonderlik; hulle het gewoonlik maar van 6 tot 8 beeste en 20 tot 30 skape; en dan is daar sommige van die boois wat glad niks het nie; hulle werk net vir die loon.

Die loon is van 10/- tot 20/-?— Ja.

In die swakste geval is die loon 10/-, en dak kry hulle hulle kos vry?—Ja.

En in die beste gevalle, hoeveel kry hulle daar?— Hulle kry £1 per maand, maar ek het self ook oorbetal. Maar gewoonlik as 'n booi goed is betaal ek £1 vir hom.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Watter kos gee U vir die kaffers?— Ek gee mielie meel en elke maand of elke 15 dae slag ek, maar ek kan nie se nie dat al die boere dit doen; die ene man doen dit en die ander mandoen anders.

DR. FOURIE: Wat omtrent lande om te saai?— Ek kan 'n geval noem op die plaas van my seun; daar is 'n kaffer wat twee jaar daar is; my seun het vir die booi koring land gegee en 'n sak koring.

MNR. MOSTERT: Wat is 'n sak koring werd?— Onder die

Gouvernements prys is dit 25/- werd, maar ons kry dit nie Vandag nie.

Dit is 'n uitsonderlike geval?—Ja, die meeste mense gee vir hulje volk vry tuine; ek kan se dat die volk het altyd tuine wat hulle vry kry van die boere.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Hoeveel is die rantsoen van mielie meel wat hulle kry?— Ek gee hulle drie 1 lb bekere per dag. Dit is 'n beker van blik; die bo-rand is afgesny en ons weet dit hou net 1 lb en hulle kry drie bekere per dag.

MNR.LUCAS: Is dit vir die hele familie?— Nee, onie vir die hele familie nie; soos ek se, as hulle klein skepsele het dan gee ek 'n bietjie meer; as hulle 'n vrou en kinders het dan gooi ek miskien een of twee bekere oor. Dit hang net af of hulle familie het; en hoe groot die familie is.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Kom hulle uit op wat U vir hulle gee, of moet hulle nog daarby koop?— Nee, ek gloo hulle kom daarop uit; ek het nog nooit 'n skepsel gehad nie wat geklaag het dat hy nie genoeg kos kry nie; ek boer nou al van 1893/4 af en ek het nog nooit gehoor nie dat hulle nie genoeg het nie.

VOORSITTER: Die rantsoen van 3 lb per dag, is dit die algemene gebruik hier onder die boere?— Ja, dit is vir mielie meel. Maar ek wil nie se nie dat hulle almal maak soos ek in verband met vlees; sommige mense is baie suinig met vlees; dit is so in baie gevalle.

Is u arbeid hier algemeen Naturelle of is daar ook gekleurde?— Nee dit is algemeen Naturelle arbeid wat ons hier het. 'n Enkel een het gekleurde arbeid maar die meeste het Naturelle.

Is dit Naturelle wat in die Distrikt woon of is u afhanklik van ^{mense} mense wat in die distrikt inkom?— Daar is mense wat inkom van buite maar die meeste is maar mense wat in distrikt woon. Maar daar is mense wat hier kom om werk te soek.

Ek self het net my ou volk. Hul woon nie altyd daar nie, maar hul het afgetrek en dan kom hul later weer terug by my. Ek het 'n booi wat £80 gemaak het, en hy het sy eie grond gekoop, maar hy bly nog daar in die buurt; hy was 'n baje goeie skepsel gewees en hy kom elke jaar weer by my terug om te kom werk.

Wat betref die volk wat van buite af ingekom het, is die boere hier baie afhanklik van hulle?—Nee, ek kan nie se nie dat ons baie afhanklik is van hulle, want on het byna genoeg volk in die distrik.

En die skeerders, kom hulle in?— Ja, hulle kom in. Die meeste van die volk werk vir ons, en dan waneer die oestyd kom dan gee hulle vir die baas kennis dat hulle wil trek.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Wat soort van kontrak het daardie mense?— Die kontrak is gewoonlik dat hulle 'n maand kennis moet gee, maar as ek sien ek kom nie klaar nie met 'n man, dan se ek vir hom "nee, ons kom nie klaar nie, jy moet trek". Gewoonlik maak ons kontrakte met die volk vir ses maande; anders vat ek 'n skepsel vir 'n maand aan en as hy goed is dan bly hy in my diens.

En as hulle loswerk doen, dan gee U vir hulle 'n maand kennis net wanneer U wil?— Ja.

Met die hele familie?—Ja, met die hele familie. Dit is nie so nie by al die boere, maar by die meeste is dit so. Ek glo dit is so met die meeste.

MNR. MOSTERT: Sie skeerders werk op stukwerk,?— Ja, hulle werk op stuk.

U betaal die skeerders per 100?— Ja.

Wat betaal U per 100?—Ek betaal van 10s tot op £1.

Waar kom die verskil in?— As 'n man haastig is dan gee hy nie om nie; hy wil dan net 'n goeie span skeerders kry en hy betaal dan meer.

Hoeveel kan hulle meestal deur die dag skeer?— Dit verskil ook baie, maar ek het volk wat van 40 tot 50 op een dag

geskeer het, maar in die algemeen is dit so tusse 35 en 40.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Maak die skeerders 6/- per dag hier?— Ek was vroege self ook skeerder gewees is die distrik en ek het 5!/- per dag verdien en meer, maar die skape was toe nog anders gwees; die wol was nie so vas nie.

MNR. LUCAS: Die naturelle wat vir ses maande kom werk, wat betaal die boere vir hul?— U meen vir die naturelle wat kom werk seek?

Ja?— Die eerste is 10/- vir 'n maand wat hy op proef werk, en as die man goeie werk doen, as hy bevredigend is, dan gaan dit op.

c Kom daardie man met sy familie, of kom hy net alleen?— Hy kom meestal met sy familie.

Hoeveel kry hy as hy alleen kom?— As hy alleen kom — dan is dit ook 10/-.

Is dit gewoonlik die geval dat die man alleen kom sonder sy vrou en sy familie?—Nee, dit is nie gewoonlik so nie; dit is net 'n enkel los kaffer, 'n enkel jong kaffer wat werk seek, maar die meeste kom met hul families. En die boere wil ook liever die meide in die diens het; hulle wil liever kaffers he wat met hulle families kom; die vrou hang ook van die diens af; hulle werk ook vir die boere.

VOORSITTER: Dit is waar mense lang in die distrik woon?— Ja, waar hulle in die distrik is.

Watter taal praat hulle?— Die meeste praat Afrikaans.

Maar watter taal praat hulle in die hut?— Hulle praat Basut, gewoonlik, en dan is daar nog ander wat Fingo praat.

Verstaan hulle almal Afrikaans?—Die meeste van hul verstaan Afrikaans; hul verstaan dit goed. Ons wil nie graag 'n kaffer in diens vat nie wat nie Afrikaans verstaan; dit gee net aanleiding tot misverstand en moeilikhede.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Wat omtrent die huise van die kaffers?— Ons gee hulle alles vry. Vandag maak hulle tamelik goeie huise;

MNR. COETZEE:
D. Tsegare.

4005.

Al my volk het vandag goeie kamers en hulle leef behoorlik; die kwessie hoe groot die huis is hang af hoe groot die familie is. Ek wil nog net dit byvoeg in my verklaring: die meeste van die boois gaan vooruit; ek het self gehad in die oorlogstyd dat een van my boois vir my se "ek kry nou £3 maar ek sien dit nie; toe ek 10/- gehad het, het ek gespær, maar vandag sien ek dit nie".

MR. DAVID TSEGARE (CALLED AND EXAMINED)

CHAIRMAN: I see you have handed in a statement dealing with various points on which you wish to give evidence?— Yes, under the heading of "Administration", I first of all want to say that the Municipal Regulations do not provide rights for Natives to trade, in so much that no person has the right of keeping a cow or even two oxen. In the second place, Natives have nowhere to buy pieces of ground for building purposes. In the third place, the houses provided by the Municipality are small and the Municipality does not encourage people to build their own houses by helping them with material.

Under the heading "Sanitation", I say that this is very poor and not neatly kept and it is inadequate by far, compared to the number of residents.

Under the heading of "Rental", I say that the rent of Municipal houses is too high in relation to the people's wages. In regard to recreation grounds, the supposed playground for Native sports is not fenced.

In regard to industrial work - here we are handicapped by the Municipality.

Under "Diseases", I say that the rate of death is very high, especially in the new location.

Under the heading "Liquor", my complaint is

D. Tsegare

that the residents have been deprived of their national drink without written notice having been given to the Advisory Board. Then, in regard to labour, I say that there is not enough labour available and, where work can be obtained, the wages are very low.

I have another heading "Injustice in Gaol", and here I say (a) Native women prisoners are illtreated and are made to break stones for concrete. (b) Women are told to use their own clothes in gaol and (c) these prisoners starve.

I should prefer to give my evidence in Afrikaans.

VOORSITTER: Ek verstaan een van die griewe is dat daar nie voorsiening is nie vir naturelle wat wil handel dryf; is daar naturelle wat hier besigheid wil begin?-- Ja, baie van ons naturelle het applikasie gemaak by die Raas om besigheid in die lokasie te kan dryf, maar die Raad het ons applikasies nie ingewillig nie. Ons het toe die Advisory Board gestuur om te vra wat die rede is, maar die Raad wil nie die rede gee nie. En nou is ons nie verder gekom nie, maar ons vra dat ons die reg sal kry om dit te doen.

Die naturelle wat wil begin, het hulle geld genoeg om te begin?--Wel, dit is die posisie; daar is nou 'n man wat kort voor Krismis vir my gese het hy het £175 om besigheid te begin, maar sy applikasie is ook terug gewys.

Is hy 'n man wat ondervinding het of wat by 'n winkel gewerk het?-- Hy is 'n redelik opgevoede man en hy het ondervinding -- ek weet nie of hy in 'n winkel gewerk het, maar hy is 'n skrynwerker; ek denk hy het baie verstand, genoeg om besigheid te begin, soos ek meen.

Is daar nie gevaar nie hy sal sy £175 verloor?-- Ek weet nie.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Dit is sy kans?--Ek meen so.

VOORSITTER: Jy se dat die naturel nie grond kan

kry nie om op te bou?--Daar is 'n paar van ons wat vir die Board gevra het ,en hulle het gese "die Raad moet toelaat dat daar grond gegee sal word waar hulle kan koop en kan bou". Maar ons het dit ook nie kan kry nie.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Watter groot verskil maak dit of 'n man grond kry van die Munisipaliteit of die grond self koop?-- Die verskil is dit: as hy self grond kan koop, dan kan hy 'n goeie huis opset en dan is dit 'n ~~erf~~ erf vir die kinders. Dit sou goed wees as dit sou toegelaat word.

DR. FOURIE: Sal daar grond genoeg wees sodat die Raad dit kan doen?-- Ek kan nie se nie; die Raad het nie rede gegee nie waarom hulle dit nie wil doen nie.

VOORSITTER: Jy het die getuienis gehoor omtrent die lone wat die naturelle hier kry; stem jy saam met wat die vorige getuie daarvoor gese het?-- Is dit die lone wat aan manne betaal word wat U bedoel?

Die stadsklerk het gese dat die loon in die meeste gevalle 15/- is -- 15/- per week?--In die Munisipaliteit?

Ja, en in die winkels?-- Ja, dit is so. 15/- in die week; en dan is daar baie wat 12/- per week kry en 13/- per week. En dan is daar besigheids plekke wat goed is vir die volk, en as die volk goed werk, dan betaal hulle beter; maar die naturelle se, en hulle glo dit is so, dat dit nie genoeg is nie, want die onkoste wat hulle het is baie meer as 15/- per week.

Verdien die ander lede van die familie ook geld?-- Meen U in die lokasie?

Die vrou van die man in die lokasie-- neem sy wasgoed in?-- Nie almal nie; daar is kleurlinge en ook naturelle wat wasgoed doen. Die kleurlinge glo net soos die ander dat wasgoed nie betaal nie. Maar hulle kan nie ander inkomste kry nie en hulle moet daaraan vashou.

Wat kry hul vir wasgoed?--Ek het nie baie kennis daarvan nie; sommige kry van 5/- tot 12/- per maand, en daar is

vroue wat 7/- per maand verdien-- ou vroue. Die kleurlinge kan miskien meer verdien, hulle kry miskien tot op 15/-

Is dit 8/- tot 12/- vir die wasgoed van een familie?--

Ja, ek meen so.

Kan hulle net een familie se wasgoed doen?--As daar genoeg is, ja; ek kan nie se nie.

Meen jy dat daar gewoonlik nie genoeg werk is? is nie?-- Dit is die moeilikheid.

MNR. MOSTERT: Is daar te veel vroue en te min wasgoed?-- Ek kan nie se nie maar daar is nie genoeg werk nie.

MNR. LUCAS: As die vroue was 8/- tot 12/- verdien vir wasgoed, kry hulle dan die seep van die mense vir wie hulle was? Ek kan dit nie antwoord nie; daar is party wat die seep self moet gee, maar ander kry die seep saam met die wasgoed.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: En kry hulle kos vir die dag wat hulle werk?--Ek kan nie se nie, maar daar is hier in die Hof 'n paar manne wat vrouens het wat wasgoed doen, en hulle se een vrou wat die wasgoed van twee of drie families, en dan kry hulle party maal die seep; daar is mense wat die seep gee. Maar dan is daar ook ander mense wat nie seep gee, en dan moet die vrouens dit self verskaf; daar is vrouens wat 8/- of 10/- kry maar dan moet hulle self die seep gee. Op die manier kan hulle glad nie uitkom met die geld wat hulle vir die wasgoed kry; daardie manse kan selfs hulle onksote nie betaal nie. Daar is ook baie arm witmense hier in die drop wat wasgoed doen; wel, ons is nie daarop teen nie, maar dit is waarom ons se dat die wasgoed is nie genoeg nie vir almal. Die naturelle vrouens, toe hulle gesien het dat hulle nie genoeg geld kan veridien uit wasgoed, het geprobeer om iets te verdien deur middel van hekelwerk; hulle het dinge gemaak wat hulle verkoop het -- "caps" en sulke dinge. Ons het eers plekke gehad op munisipale grond waar ons daar die dinge het kan verkoop; ons het daar die "caps" en "ringe" verkoop, maar

maar die Munisipaliteit het dit nou gestop en hulle het vir ons verbied om op daardie plekke ons goed te verkoop, en die vrouens voel dit is baie hard en wens dat dit sal kan verander word. Ons het in staat gewees om geld te verdien deur op die munisipale gronde te kan verkoop, maar nou is ons nie langer toegelaat nie om dit te doen.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Het die naturelle niks gedoen nie om verlot van die Raad te kry om die goed daar te kan verkoop?-- Dit is eers 'n week terug dat die plekke gesluit is.

DR. FOURIE: Waar doe die vrouens die wasgoed-- in die lokasie?-- Die meerderheid doen dit op plekke waar daar pompe is en dan doen hulle dit in hulle hutte.

Is daar plekke waar hul kan was?--Ja.

MNR. MOSTERT: Die vrouens wat wasgoed doen vir die witmense kry hulle ook kos vir die dae wanneer hul die wasgoed doen?-- Party kry kos en party kry glad nie. Dan is daar nog puntjies wat betref naturelle wat in die winkels werk. Hulle voel dat die huishuur wat hul moet betaal is te hoog; daardie mense het kinders en hulle voel die huur wat hul betaal is so hoog, dat hulle kan nie behoorlik vir hulle kinders onderhou. Die geld wat hulle kry is nie genoeg nie. Wat hulle vra is dat die base meer vir hul sal betaal. Daar is natuurlik witmense wat hulle meer betaal, maar daar is ander mense wat se "nee, ons kan nie meer betaal nie, ons is nie sterk genoeg nie". Ons voel dit is 'n baie ernstig ding.

DR. FOURIE: Wat is die gewone loon hier van huis bedienendes?-- Manne en vroue.....

Jong meisies en so voort?-- Daar is naturelle meisies wat kinders oppas, party kry van 5/- tot 8/- en 12/- per maand en daar is ander wat meer kry, van 10/- tot 12/- en 15/- per maand.

MNR. MOSTERT: Met kos?-- Ja, met kos. Ek kan nie seker sê nie of hul almal kos kry.

As 'n meisie in jou huis bly dan bring sy nie haar eie kos saam?-- Nee, dit is so.

Sy eet met die Missis?--Ja, ek meen dit is die gewoonte.

Daar is miskien uitsonderings waar dit nie gebeur nie?--Ja. Maar ek praat nou van die naturelle vrou wat in die kombuis werk-- ek weet nie of sy altyd haar kos by die huis kry waar sy werk; maar die meisies, meen ek, kry almal kos van die Missis; party maal vat die missis vir hul saam op holidays; dan gaat hul miskien Oos London toe en dan moet hulle natuurlik kos kry van die Missis.

Ja, maar ons praat nou nie van die nie; vrouens wat in die kombuis werk, hul kry tog seker ook kos?-- Ja, ek meen hul kry ook kos, maar ek is nie seker nie of hulle almal kos kry.

Maar wat is die gewoonte?-- Ja, hulle kry kos; ek glo hulle kry alles.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Ek sien jy se in die verklaring wat jy ingehandig het dat hulle moet die sports gronde toe maak?-- Ja, daar is twee voetbal en een tennis grond en ons sou graag wil sien dat daardie toegemaak sou word; dit is nie lekker nie as iedereen so maar kan instap; as hy toegemaak is dan kan ons fees van mense kry wat wil inkom.

Is dit dan lastig vandag dat dit nie toe is nie?-- Ja, dit is lastig; ons sien in die ander dorpe almal dat dit toe is; ons wil graag dat ons sal kan fees kry; daar is mense ook wat skaam is as die gronde so oop le; dit sou goed wees as ons dit sou kan toemaak en as daar hekke sou wees.

VOORSITTER: Meen jy hul moet sitplekke maak?--Ja, dit sou baie goed wees.

Ja, maar dit sou duur kos?-- Wel, dit sou baie tevredenheid gee.

Hoe moet dit toegemaak word-- met sink plate?--Dit sou groot onkoste veroorsaak om dit met sink plate toe te maak; ek meen ons sou tevrede wees met draad.

Maar die mense sal deur die draad kan sien?-- Ja; maar ons se ons sal tevrede wees as daar draad rondom die sports gronde kan wees; dit is wat ons wil he. Dit sou 'n bietjie duur wees vir ons om dit self te moet doen.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Jy kla oor die kos wat die bandiete in die tronk kry; maar daar is 'n vasgestelde stelsel vir die kos wat die bandiete oor die hele land kry; is Burghersdorp dan 'n uitsondering; het jy ondervinding gehad van die kos wat hulle in die tronk kry--was jy al in die tronk gewees?-- Wat die kos in die tronk aangaan, daar is klagtes as hulle uitkom; nee, ek was nog nie daar gewees nie, maar as hulle uitkom kla baie van hul dat hulle nie genoeg kos gekry hhet in die tronk.

DR. FOURIE: Ja, maar dit is baie maal ekstra straf dat hul op kort rantsoen geset word?-- Ek kan nie se nie. As 'n man nie genoeg kos kry nie, dan kan hy nie hard werk nie.

VOORSTTER: Ek sien jy se hier in die verklaring dat vrouens in die tronk word mishandel?--Ja.

Op watter manier word hulle mishandel?-- Ons het nou by die Advisory Board klagtes gekry dat hulle met konkreet ~~GGRE~~ blokke moet werk net soos manne en dit is te swaar vir hulle. En dan as hulle eerste jaar oor is, dan moet hulle hulle eie klere dra; ons is nie tevrede daaroor; ons meen daar moet ander werk wees wat vir hulle gegee kan word.

Jy se in die verklaring "native women prisoners are ill-treated and are made to break stones"-- wat is die ill-treatment?-- Wat ek se ,dat hulle swaar werk moet doen.

Die manier waarop hulle mishandel word is dat hulle konkreet moet breek, is dit so?-- Ja, dit is wat ek meen; ek het nie kennis nie van ander dinge en dit is wat die klagtes is.

Is dit die "ill-treatment"-- die mishandeling waaroor jy kla?--Ja, dit is die mishandeling.

MNR. LUCAS: Dot word nou nie toegelaat nie dat die natu-
rel vee sal aanhou op die dorps gronde?--Nee, dit word nie toe-
gelaat nie. Ons het al jare lang daervir gevra; ons het ge-
vra dat ons verlot sal kry om vee aan te hou, al is dit ook
maar net een koei, maar die Raad wil dit nie toelaat nie. Ons
het selfs nie die reg nie om 'n perd aan te hou. Ons het vir
die Raad gevra hoe kom wil hulle nie vir ons daar die voorreg gee
nie, maar die antwoord wat ons kry is net "nee, julle kan nie
perde in die lokasie aanhou nie". Daar is baie van ons mense
wat elke dag met perde moet werk en die enigste ding wat hul nou
kan doen is om 'n stal te bou vir die perde wat hulle het; maar
nou het ons laaste week 'n brief gekry dat al die perde moet
weggeneem word; dit word nou baie moeilik want ons kan nie klaer
kom nie sonder perde; ons moet perde het want daar is baie van
ons wat met perde en karre moet werk en wat gaan ons nou moet
maak; daar is baie onder ons wat met Skots karre ry en ons vra
dat die Raad ons tegemoet sal kom en ons sal toelaat om die
perde aan te hou in die stalle.

En wat is die posisie wat betref vee vir die naturelle
in die Lokasie?--Wel, die Munisipaliteit wil glad nie vee toelaat
nie in die lokasie; ons het nie rede gekry nie toe hulle vir
ons se ons kan nie vee aanhou nie, maar al wat ons weet is dat
die Raad se die volk kan nie vee aanhou in die Lokasie. ~~000~~
Ons het meer as eenmaal applikasie gemaak by die Raad om ons
toe te laat net 'n klein bietjie vee aan te hou in die lokasie,
maar die Raad wil dit nie toelaat nie en hulle weier ons appli-
kasie. Ons het vir die Munisipaliteit daarop gewys dat die
volk in ander dorps lokasies toegelaat word om vee aan te
hou, ~~maar~~ hulle wil nie. Op Queenstown is 'n man wat 5
koeie aanhou; hy word toegelaat deur die Raad om dit te doen
en om die melk van die koeie te verkoop en dit is baie goed
vir hom en vir die ander mense wat daar woon.

VOORSITTER: Onder wat regulasies se die Raad dat hulle

dit nie kan toelaat nie?-- Hulle se dit val onder die ou regulasies van die Groot Rivier Komitee.

(DR. LOUW: THAT IS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF SALE UNDER WHICH THIS TOWNSHIP WAS LAID OUT).

GETUIE D.TSEGARA: Dit is 'n punt waaroor die volk baie sukkel en baie hull, Ons het vir die Raad gewys ons kan nie baie koeie aanhou nie want ons is arm mense en ons in belasting betalers; maar ons vra vir hulle "laat vir ons toe om net een koei aan te hou"; maar hulle se "nee, julle kan nie".

MNR. LUCAS: Kry die naturelle en die naturelle kinders nou melk?-- Ja, hulle kry melk van die karre van die blankes wat van buitekant af inkom. Dan loop hulle en verkoop die melk.; hulle verkoop in die lokasie en in die dorp. Die naturelle wil ook in staatwees om melk te kry vir die kleintjies wanneer hulle siek is en vandag is dit baie moeilik. Dit is moeilik vir hulle om dit elke morre te betaal; die melk word verkoop vir 2d per pint en 3d per bottel en die naturelle se hulle kan dit nie bekostig nie; dit kom te duur uit.

MNR. MOSTERT: Daar is 'n groot verskil tusse 'n pint en 'n bottel; die bottel waar jy van praat, is dit 'n whisky bottel vol? Nee, dit is 'n pint waarvir hulle 3d betaal; dit is ander karre waar hulle 2d betaal.

MNR. LUCAS: Is die gevolg dat die meeste van die kinders nie melk kry nie?-- Die meeste kry nie genoeg nie; hulle kry miskien net op een twee of drie dae.

WOORSITTER: Hulle kry nie alle dae melk?-- Dit is so; dan is daar nog iets waaroor ek wil praat. Daar is die ou lokasie wat nou heelmaal in slegte toestand is; die huise in die ou lokasie is baie bouvallig; party is baie oud en met baie klein vensters; maar die Munisipaliteit het nou vir die volk gese hulle moet gaan na die nuw lokasie en hulle moet uit die ou lokasie uit-trek; wel, die volk is nie daarop teen nie; hulle se net "gee vir

ons kompensasie en dan sal ons ooreen kom om uit die ou lokasie uit te gaan". Maar die Munisipaliteit se hulle kan nie vir ons kompensasie gee/ nie. Ons voel dit nou-- die nuw lokasie is baie ongesond en sleg vir ons. Ons sien dat as daar koortse kom in die nuw lokasie dan gaat baie van die kinders dood. In die ou lokasie as daar siekte uitbreek onder die kinders dan gaat daar baie tusse die leeftyd van 1 en twee dood; maar in die nuw lokasie, as daar siekte uitbreek, dan gaat daar baie meer dood want die plek is verksriklik ongesond en sleg vir ons mense; en dit is rede hoekom se ons mense "nee ons sal nie soontoe gaan nie".

VOOR SETTER: Is dit in die ou lokasie waar dinge so sleg is?--Nee, die nuw lokasie op Sandbult; die ou lokasie is nie te goed nie, maar die nuw een is slegter.

Die nuw lokasie is slegter as die ou een?-- Ja , baie slegter. Die Advisory Board het rond gegaan en hulle het baie uitgevind.

Waarom is Sandbult ongesond?-- Ek kan nie se nie, maar ons het uitgevond dit is onder die berg en in die somer is dit baie hittig daar en die nagvuil word digby die huise befraaf en die vuil water van baie huise word hier in die drift uitgegooi; daar is baie reuke wat in die lokasie kan geruik word-- party maal is die stank so sterk dat mens hom kan proef; wel die soort van dinge is baie sleg; ons het om die rede aansoek gedoen dat hul vir ons 'n ander stuk grond sal soek en dan sal ons gewillig wees om weg te trek van uit die ou lokasie wat hier is en wat bouvallig is. Ons is bang dat die nuw lokasie op Sandbult net meer siektes onder ons volk sal veroorsaak.

MNR. MOSTERT: Is jul grond in die ou lokasie groter as wat dit in die nuw lokasie is?-- Nee, ons het nie baie grond nie in die ou lokasie.

Is die standplase groter in die ou lokasie?--Nee.

Die stands in die nuw lokasie is groter as in die ou lokasie. Ek meen hulle is 50 vt. by 50 en die volk is daarmee tevrede. Hulle sal daar ruimte he om die huise groter te maak en ons meen dit is 'n voordeel. Ons het gevra "gee vir ons liever 'n ander stuk grond en dan sal ons die ou lokasie verlaat", maar die Raad wil dit ook nie toestaan nie. Vir ons is dit natuurlik 'n baie groot kwessie en ons wil nie rusie maak nie met die Raad, maar ons hoop hulle sal sien hoe kan hulle vir ons kom help en vir ons beter voorsiening maak.

Is jy lid van die Advisory Board?-- Ja, ek is 'n lid. Dan wil ek nog dit se: die klein huise is nie genoeg nie vir die volk en ons het baie daaroor geklaag. Nou het die Raad 'n man aangestel om vir die huise skoon te maak, maar dit word nie op die regte manier gedoen nie en ons voel dit is ook verkeerd. Daar is huise van natuurlike vrouens wat glad nie deure het nie; ons het baie daaroor gekla, maar ons kry glad nie antwoord nie op ons klagtes. Dan is daar nog 'n ander punt waarvoor ons mense sterk voel; 'n paar jaar terug het ons gevra om verlof te kry om kaffer bier te maak vir die volk; ons het aangehou met ons versoek om verlof te kry en nou kortelings het ons verlof gekry onder die Wet om kaffer bier te maak vier gallon vir soveel mense. Maar kort tydjie nadat ons die verlof gekry het, kom die Raad en hulle trek die verlof weer terug sonder ons kennis te gee of sonder die Advisory Board te konsulteer. Ons het gevra "wat is die rede dat die Munisipaliteit daar die stappe doen" en die antwoord wat ons kry is "die volk maak teveel bier en die volk word baie dronk en baie kom nie werk toe nie omdat hulle te baie gedrink het op Sondag". Toe se ons "nou het julle 'n kwessie gemaak waar ons nie kan ooreen kom nie". Ons se "Die Wet se dat as daar misbruik gemaak word van die Kaffer bier, dan kan die

Raad kennis gee aan die Administrator en dan kan die Raad die kaffer bier terugtrek. " Maar ons het glad nie kennis gekry nie en ons weet niks daarvan nie en die gevolg is dat die volk is baie ontevrede oor wat die Raad nou gedoen het. Die Raad het nie vir die volk kennis gegee nie dat daar persone is wat sleg vir hulle gedra het en nie op hulle werk gekom het nie. Ons voel baie ontevrede hieroor. Dit mag wees dat een of twee witmense gekla het, maar as dit so is, dan weet ons niks daarvan nie; as ons kennis gehad gekry dan sou ons daarop gelet heten dan sou ons gesien het dat die mense hulle beter sou gedra; ons sou die hulp van die superintendent ingeroep het en daar sou verbetering gekom het; in plaas daarvan het die Raad sonder ons kennis te gee die verlot ingetrek.

MNR. LUCAS: Was daar net een man gewees wat toegelaat was om vier gallon bier te maak?--Nee, daar was heel klompie van hul gewees wat die reg gehad het.

Was dit net vir een maand toegelaat?--Nee, vir drie weke en toe het hulle dit plotseling teruggetrek. Daar is nog seker punte waarvan ek iets wil se; die volk wat op die plase werk kom baie dorp toe, en ons vra dikwels vir hulle hoe leef hulle met die blankes op die plase. Ons vind uit wat aangaan en hulle se daar is baie van hulle wat 8/- tot 10/- per maand kry. Daarby kry hulle nog drie bekere mielie meel per dag. Daar is nog seker naturelle-- maar daar is nou nie meer so baie nie as wat vroeger die geval was -- wat twee of drie vrouens het; die mense het 'n klompie kinders, en die mense vind hulle kan nie uitkom nie om die kinders te voer op drie bekere mielie meel per dag; party se hulle kry ook ou klere van hulle base, maar daar is baie van hul wat glad niks kry nie en daardie mense kry groot moeilikheid om te bestaan op die plase. Daardie mense wat niks nie kry nie, as hulle dorp toe kom, hulle is in vrenters en hulle kan nie klere koop nie. Ons weet die volk kan vandag nie meer kaal rondloop nie; as hulle kaal loop

dan / word hulle gevang; hulle moet klere kry anders kom hulle in moeilikheid. Ek kan dit nog se -- ek is gebore in die Albert distrik en ek het groot kennis van die blanke sowel as van die naturelle; daar is baie witmense op die plase wat baie goed is vir die volk, maar daar is ook baie wat maar danig selg handel met die volk. Daar is volk wat net vir 'n maand by hulle base bly en dan se hulle "nee, ek kan nie langer hou nie, ek trek". En die gevolg is, dan kom daar rusie en groot moeilikhede, maar wat is die oorsaak?

VOORSITTEE: Die mense wat die naturelle sleg behandel en wat hulle volk vorllor, kry hulle maklik ander volk?-- Daar is baie, wat ek self van weet, wat miskien vir een of twee maande self moet werk omdat hulle nie volk het nie, maar daar is ander boere wat agter twee of drie weke weer volk kry. Ek wil dit se-- as die volk ses maande in die jaar by 'n baas bly, dan kan ons reken dat die baas goed is vir die volk; maar daar is base wat hulle volk nie kan hou nie.

MNR. MOSTERT: Wat denk jy nou-- is die volk nou beter af op die plase of hier in die dorps lokasie?-- Dit hang heelmaal af die twee hang saam. Party is beter af op die plase en party is beter af op die dorps lokasie. In die dorpe is daar baie dinge wat hulle moet betaal.

Op die boere plase sal mens altyd sien dat die volk kan melk koeie saanhou en vee en 'n bietjie ploeg en daar is altyd voedsel vir die kinders?-- Ja, dit is so.

Wel, sal jy dan nie se nie dat die volk op die boere-plase is beter af as wat die volk op die dorps lokasies is?-- Laat vir my toe om te se daar was al se lewe los werkvolk op die plase gewees; hulle ploeg op die helftes. Maar die Wet van 1913 het dit nie langer toegelaat nie en toe moet die volk

weg van die plase, en toe swerf hulle rond na die dorpe en vandag is dit nog so; maar ek se dit-- die volk leef beter op die plase as wan thulle in die dorpe doen.

VOORSITTER: Baie van die los volk het in die dorpe in getrek om werk te kom soek?--ja, dit is so.

Daar is nog mense hier wat van die plase afgetrek het?-- Ja, daar is mense hier nou in die Hof; daar is Piet Louw, hy staan hier agter, en hy het jare terug in die dorp ingetrek omdat hy nie langer op die plaas het kan bly. Hy het dorp toe gekom met sy vrou en kinders om werk te soek.

Was die los volk goes af op die plase?-- Ja, want wat vir hulle opgehelp het was dat hulle die reg gehad het om te ploeg op helftes; die baas kry dan die helfte van die man se opbrings en die volk kry die ander helfte. En hulle het ook vee gehad; maar dit is nie meer so nie vandag en die los volk is nie meer op die plase nie. Dit is een rede hoekom kry die Volksraad nou so baie las.

Ja, maar as die los volk nou op die plase gebly het en die plaas het langsamerhand kleiner en kleiner geword deurdat die oorspronklike eienaar gest/erf het en die plaas onder die kinders verdeel is, sou daar dan nog plek gewees het vir die los volk?-- Daar is nog plase wat baie volk kan aanhou as die volk net toegelaat word om op helftes te ~~saai~~ saai.

Jy weet die wit bywoner word ook uitgedruk omdat die baas nie meer plek vir hom het nie?-- Dit mag so wees; ek sien baie witmense in die dorp vandag wat moet karwei om te leef. Hulle is in dieselfde posisie as die volk.

Jy se dit is die Wet van 1913 wat vir hulle uitgedryf het; maar is dit ook nie omdat die plase kleiner en kleiner geword het?--Nee, dit is maar meestal die Wet wat dit gedoen het. Daar is baie mense wat weggtrek het alhoewel die plase nog groot genoeg was om vir hulle te hou. Ek weet van een man wat jare

lang op dieslefde plaas gewoon het, maar in die einde het hy most trek omdat hy nie langer op helftes kon saai, alhoewel die baas vir hom het wil hou.

MNR. MOSTERT: Is hy nou ontevrede?--Ja, hy kla baie.

MNR. LUCAS: Boer hulle nie meer op die helfte nie?--Nee; ek weet van ander mense wat nog by die boere bly; hulle boer nie op die helftes nie; die baas gee hulle net 'n sak koring en dan moet hulle self die grond omlaeg en vir hulle self werk. Daar is baie witmense wat goed ooreen kom met die volk en wat die volk goed help; as hulle almal so was dat sou die Unie Regering minder moeilikhede kry as wat hulle nou het; maar die los volk is nou in die dorpe en kry swaar. Ek wil nie se nie dat al die witmense te min betaal of meer kan betaal.

Jy het gepraat van die Naturel wat van die plaas wegtrek deur die wet van 1913; maar is daar nou nog natuurlike wat die plase verlaat om dorp toe te trek?-- natuurlike wat van die plase kom--- ja, daar is, maar nie so veel nie.

Wat is die rede waarom hulle nou nog die plase verlaat?-- Daar is party van hulle wat nie ooreen kan kom nie met die baas; hulle het miskien baie beeste of baie skape en die baas se "nee, ek het nie plek vir die vee en vir al die skape, julle moet ander plan maak; julle moet die skape verkoop of na iemand anders toe stuur"; dan wil hulle dit nie doen nie en dan trek hulle; ek ken baie van daardie mense wat getrek het; dan kom hulle dorp toe.

Daar is baie mense wat die plase verlaat het om dorp toe te kom?--Daar was vroeger baie, maar ek weet daar is vandag nog van hulle wat om een of ander rede dorp toe gekom het.

Mr. Van der Walt

MR. PETRUS JAN JACOBUS VAN DER WALT, Town Clerk,
called and examined:

CHAIRMAN: You are Assistant Town Clerk? - I was Assistant, but have just been appointed Town Clerk.

You have a location under the Urban Areas Act? -
Yes, two locations.

Is the Urban Areas Act fully applied; that is to say, do most of the Natives live in the location? - All Natives must live in the location.

Except exempted Natives? - Yes.

Have you many exempted Natives? - Not many.

What is the condition under which Natives get houses in the location? - Well, with regard to the main location, they have their own houses; that is an old location, and for that they pay a rent of 4/- a hut to the location. The same as with the Sandbult location; that is a new location made by the Council now; lately the Council have spent approximately £6,000 in building houses there for Natives and the Council is now busy trying to shift the main location over to the Sandbult location.

In the main location, have all the Natives built their own huts? - Yes.

In the Sandbult location, are Natives allowed to build their own huts? - Yes; the Council gives them sites and they can build their own huts.

At 4/- too? - Yes; but for the huts the Council built there, we charge different rates.

When Natives build their own houses at the Sandbult location, is it the ordinary Native hut or square house? - Square house.

Built of brick? - Yes.

Does the Native have to find the money for the material himself? - Yes.

You do not advance him any loans? - No.

Have many Natives taken up stands for that purpose at Sandbult? - We have about 166 stands there now.

Taken by Natives to build their own houses? - Yes.

Take the houses the Council build, what type of houses are they? - They are built of brick and cement; they have ground floors; it is according to Municipal health regulations.

How many rooms? - Some have two rooms, some are single cottages and others are double cottages. We have built about 225 rooms now.

Are there fireplaces inside the rooms? - Yes.

What do these rooms cost to build? - Well, they cost roughly about £30 each for the single rooms.

And for the double? - About £60.

That is, two semi-detached rooms? - Yes.

Do they cost twice as much? - I cannot say for certain.

Are you sure of your figure of £30 for the single rooms? - I will have to work that out. It will be about £15. We did it by contract; we did not do it ourselves.

MR. LUCAS: What was your contract - how much? - It was £3,000.

And how many houses were there? - First of all we built about 120, I think.

For £3,000? - Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Is that 120 single rooms? - No, some are single and some are double.

MR. MOSTERT: How many double and how many single? - I cannot say; I would have to look that up.

CHAIRMAN: Will you just go into that and let us know. You can send it to the Secretary of the Commission at Queenstown during the course of next week? - Yes.

Now, what rent is charged for the single room? - 7/6d; that is, 5/6 for hut tax, 1/- for water and a shilling for sanitation.

Mr. Van der Walt

And double room?- 15/-; 11/- for hut tax, 2/- for water and 2/- for sanitation.

How is your water provided?- We have an electric pump over there and a big reservoir all enclosed. The water is led on into the location with pipes and there are taps all over the place.

Stands?- Yes.

They are outside and not in the houses?- Yes, outside. The water is in the streets and the pipes are at the corners.

How many pipes have you?- I cannot say.

What are the sanitary conveniences?- The Council has built W.Cs all round the location and these are cleaned every night.

MR. MOSTERT: It is the bucket system?- Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Are they common to all the people, or are there separate ones?- The Native women have their own and the Native males have their own.

They are common to the location?- Yes.

What recreation facilities have they?- They have their own playing fields; the Council gave them some ground there.

What is the size of the ground?- We have a big football field over in the Sandbult location, a big one over here, indicating, and another one over there(indicating).

MAJOR ANDERSON: Do they use them much?- Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Is it fenced?- No.

Is there a possibility of cattle straying on to it from the commonage?- It is not likely, because the commonage is fenced off into camps.

Are Natives allowed to keep animals in the location?- No.

And on the commonage?- No.

Under what conditions are European animals allowed on the commonage?- Well, according to their Deeds of Sale, those who do not have any property in town can make application to the Council to rent.

Mr. Van der Walt

Do you not allow the Natives to pay a fee per month for the animals? - No. So far the Council will not allow it.

MR. LUCAS: So no Natives have cattle in Burghersdorp at present? - No.

What is the price of milk in Burghersdorp? - I think it is 2d per pint.

CHAIRMAN: Does the Municipality here go in for brewing Native beer? - No, the Council will not allow it. We tried a scheme of giving the Natives 4 gallons per month, but they kept on making too much and the Council decided to take away the right.

So that at present they are not allowed liquor of any kind? - No.

Not even the Native beer? - No.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Did they abuse that system of four gallons? - Yes; some of these Natives went and overdid the thing. Instead of making 4 gallons they made a whole lot of it and so we had to take away the right.

CHAIRMAN: Nominally Natives are supposed never to touch it, but actually I do not suppose that applies. What happens now; do the Natives simply go without beer altogether? - As a matter of fact, they still go on brewing in the location now.

So your system does not seem to have worked? - No, they will not listen. Every week we have court cases about kaffer beer.

Has the Council considered whether they cannot meet the Natives in some other way? - I am not certain on that point; I cannot say.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Have you had difficulties otherwise than through breaking the law or causing trouble over kaffer beer; this brewing of kaffer beer, is it causing you trouble; owing to the not the fact of the brewing, but the effect of it? - It is causing a lot of trouble.

What sort of trouble? - These Natives get drunk,

stay away from work and the people come and complain to the Council daily about it.

CHAIRMAN: I notice mortality amongst women and children is one of the subjects on which you will give evidence. What is the position with regard to the mortality amongst young children in the locations? - We have got a Native nurse there. She has been appointed lately and she attends to these cases.

That does not quite answer my question. Is there considerable mortality among children? - I cannot answer that question.

I see the subject is put down on the list of subjects? - I think our M.O.H. could give an answer.

The intention of the Council is to shift the people from the main location to the Sandbult location? - Yes.

Why do you want to close down the main location? - Because it is in a very poor state and is not according to health regulations.

The buildings or the lay out? - The buildings are not according to health regulations.

All buildings in the new location will have to be according to plan? - Yes.

When Natives build their own buildings in the new location, they have to build the same type of building as the Council is putting up? - Not exactly the same type; they have to put up brick walls and have iron roofs.

You insist on these two things? - Yes.

MR. MOSTERT: Have you a particular design or plan by which they have to build? - No.

For each building that the Native puts up, he has first got to put in a design for the building? - The Location Superintendent sees to that.

MR. LUCAS: But you are compelling every Native either to build a house for himself or to rent a room from you at ~~the~~

Mr. Van der Walt

7/6d per month?- Yes.

What are the usual charges wages for Natives working in town here?- 15/- a week; some get more.

Are there none getting less?- No, I do not think so.

CHAIRMAN: Do you pay them weekly?- Yes.

MR. LUCAS: That is the Municipality?- Yes, and the shops too.

And domestic servants?- I think they are paid monthly.

Do they have to live in the location too?- Yes.

Do you know what they are paid?- No, that I cannot say.

CHAIRMAN: What is the customary domestic servant, male or female?- Some have males and females and others have females again.

Are there many Native male servants?- No, not many; only a few.

Do you have coloured servants?- Yes, they have coloureds too.

Males or females?- Males and females.

Is the domestic servant chiefly a female?- Yes.

Are the domestic servants allowed to reside on the premises of their employers?- No.

Unless they are exempted?- Yes.

MR. LUCAS: Do you exempt any?- So far we have not exempted any.

How far is your location away from the town?- There is one just over the sluit here and the other is about a mile out.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Where is your new one?- It is about a mile out of town.

MAJOR ANDERSON: The rent you charge for the huts is 5/- a month?- 4/-.

Does that allow for the redemption of the loan as well as the interest?- Yes.

For the houses built by the Municipality, what is the rent for a room?- 7/6d for a single room and 15/- for a double.

And that provides for the redemption of the loan as well as the interest? - Yes.

MR. LUCAS: 5/6d is the rent for the room really? - Yes.

The 4/- you charge for the land; what is that? - 2/- site rent, 1/- water and 1/- sanitation; that is, there own houses.

CHAIRMAN: The 4/- includes water and sanitation? - Yes.

MR. LUCAS: How big is this plot they can get for 2/-? - I think it is 15 x 30; I am not certain, or 30 x 30.

Is there no provision being made for gardens, then? - Some have their gardens over there; they are only small gardens.

CHAIRMAN: Will you make sure of that point and, when writing to the Secretary, will you mention the size of the plots? - Yes.

MAJOR ANDERSON: What is done with the rents for plots; does it go into the general municipal funds, or what? - It goes into the location fund. We have a separate fund.

Could you give us a balance sheet of the location fund? - I would have to make that out.

CHAIRMAN: Do you not supply one to the Native Affairs Department every year? - Yes; before we can make any expenditure, the Native Affairs Department have to sanction it first.

MAJOR ANDERSON: I suppose we can get it from the Native Affairs Department? - Yes.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Have you curfew regulations here? - Yes, the Natives can be out until 9 o'clock and, in the morning, they can come in at half past five.

MR. LUCAS: Is that early enough for domestic servants? - Yes.

And the employers are satisfied? - Yes, they are satisfied.

DR. ROBERTS: Is there a section of your Town Council that deals with Native matters? - Yes, there is a committee consisting of three - a location committee.

Then, have you a village board as well for the Natives? -

Mr. E. W. Lowe
Mr. Van der Walt

- 3029 -

Yes, the Natives have their own advisory board.

Do they meet with the Town Council from time to time? -
Yes, they have their meetings in the location and they come with their complaints then to the Council.

Who brings the complaints usually? - Their secretary.

Do you find they are quite willing to move from the old location to the New? - They will not move unless we give them compensation for their huts over here.

Do you give them compensation? - It is the idea of the Council to do so.

MR. EGBERT WARWICK LOWE, Medical Officer of Health,
called and examined:

CHAIRMAN: What is the state of health generally in your location? - I cannot say it is exactly bad and I cannot say it is exactly good. In my opinion, taking the Native as a whole the generally health is fairly good, but I think in many ways there could be some improvement. I think it is due to the ignorance of the Natives themselves, particularly during the summer months.

Why particularly during the summer months - diarrhoea? - Infantile diarrhoea, enteritis, gastric enteritis and so on; it is due to summer heat, you see, and uncleanness.

It is not a question of feeding them? - And sanitation of their own parts. It is not so much feeding. Anyway with the children it is feeding, because in many cases I think it is poverty conditions, where they cannot provide for the children the necessary medicines and the necessary prepared foods.

DR. ROBERTS: Do you think they get enough milk for the children? - I have never really had any direct complaint that they do not get enough, but I must say that in the past a few of them have complained that they do not have the facilities

Mr. E. W. Lowe

for getting the milk that they want. I think they raised this as a grievance because they could not get facilities to keep their own cows.

At anyrate, you do not think they get sufficient milk? Well, I think they would get sufficient if they could pay for it; it is a question of having the money.

CHAIRMAN: Is the mortality among infants more severe in the location than among Europeans? - If I had the figures before me, I could shew you, but proportionately they are always higher than amongst Europeans and they fluctuate more or less from year to year; it depends a lot on the weather conditions.

You were referring to figures - your figures for registration of deaths? - Yes.

Are your deaths all registered? - Yes, to my knowledge, except, of course, those outside.

I mean the deaths taking place in the location? - They are all registered, to my knowledge.

Do you find cases of Natives coming in from outside to here for medical attendance and dying here? - That happens sometimes, I cannot say it is many. You must understand that a Native comes in and it is sometimes very difficult for him to pay for medical attention. There is no satisfactory position made for them to get things if they cannot pay, and if they get a little medicine they are helped in a way and you do not even know what happens to them subsequently.

Do they not sometimes come in to see the District Surgeon? - I suppose they do. I have no record of that.

If they stay over here they must stay in the location? - Yes. Unless you directly attend a case, you do not know these things, you see.

For how long have you figures for the deaths? - I could easily get that, I could look it up; we should have figures for the last ten years.

And births too? - Yes.

Do Native women come in here from outside for confinement? - I, personally, have had a few, but not many. I do not think that they specially come with the object of being treated in that way. I think it is just coincidence that they get landed here.

DR. ROBERTS: When things go wrong? - Yes. Although I have had a few cases from outside areas, they are few. It may be that some of them do come in that do not need a doctor. That I do not know.

CHAIRMAN: Do you know of cases of Native women who live in the location going out to their kraals outside for confinement? - No, I do not know of any doing that. I do know of a Native woman who practises as a midwife. She used to keep a home in town here, but the Council stopped her residing in the place and then she went over to the Sandbult and she has been telling me she is not satisfied, is leaving and going to Graaf Reinet or somewhere down that way; but whether she has actually left, I could not tell you.

DR. ROBERTS: Does the hospital take cases that the Chairman refers to? - No, excepting two years ago we had rather an epidemic of enteric fever and then the Council opened an infectious diseases hospital, which was kept open only during that period and then the cases, of course, recovered and it was closed, but it is there in case any epidemic breaks out.

This Native nurse; whom does she attend? - This Native nurse the Council has appointed now - I ~~do~~^{did} not even know about her appointment until this morning - she has just recently started. She has not been to me to get any instructions; she has been appointed because of the agitation of the ladies of the Agricultural Association to have a nurse and they have asked the Council for this nurse to be under their supervision in order to look after the health of the Natives as well; but it is a new thing by way of experiment,

Mr. E. W. Lowe

so I cannot give you any of the results yet.

In the hospital, you have no Native wards?- The whole hospital is for Natives; it is an infectious diseases hospital.

You have no European hospital here?- No; we have a few private nursing homes, that is about all. The public in this locality is rather antagonistic to a hospital. They do not like this system of voluntary contributions and they say if a thing cannot pay for itself, they are going to do without it.

MR. MOSTERT: What is your population?- 2,000; with the district, 6,000.

And your Native population?- In the town, according to the last census, it is roughly between 3,000 and 4,000. The district I cannot tell you for the moment, it will shew itself in the last census return. We have made no interim calculations, we have based it on the last census returns.

How are venereal diseases here?- Venereal diseases have made their appearance sporadically from time to time. Last year a lot of venereal disease appeared. I must say I do not think proper attention is given to venereal diseases. In so far as the Natives hide it and it is difficult to get hold of them. I have found the Natives are dissatisfied with the position, but when once they are discovered in a venereal condition they are, of course, advised not to go to work and are probably stopped going to work and they live in a state of starvation; there are no proper facilities for them in the meantime, with the result that they either run away from here or keep themselves dark as much as possible or resort to various public advertisements and Native remedies. Now, in a way, of course, you cannot blame the Native because I maintain, if you are to stop him from working, you must provide him with food in the meantime, and some of them do not get satisfaction that way. On the

Mr. E. W. Lowe

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Mr. E. W. Lowe

other hand, again, I must ~~take~~ state that the Native, if he is quarantined in anyway, he considers, because he is quarantined, he must be treated like a prince and, if he does not get what he asks for, he is also dissatisfied, even when he is assisted. That is my experience when we have infectious diseases.

Is it very prevalent here now?- I cannot say it is. I am surprised it is not more prevalent than it is; but you see these girls and men get cured and we do not see them any further and, as I tell you, some of them, if they get the disease, disappear. I do not know where they go to. I will give you an example from personal experience. One day, all of a sudden, a few girls turned up at my surgery with gbnorrhoea. I said to them "How did you get hold of this; it is quite fresh." I was informed they had a visitor who was a driver to a traveller passing through and he had been good enough to pass on the condition to them. I pointed out the seriousness of it to them, gave them a bottle of medicine and that is the last I saw of them. Whether they remained here or cleared out I do not know, but there is not a proper check. We do our best as far as we can but sometimes, as I tell you, I personally feel there should be better control or more control than there is.

You consider there is need here for a clinic?- Yes. I opened a clinic once myself, under the Council; it lasted some months, but then I had to close it down again.

MR. LUCAS: Why?- In the first place, the Natives did not turn up as they should have done; In the second place I am a part-time M.O.H., and it is not included in my work and I considered if the Council wanted me to do that work I should charge for it, ~~the case was not handled~~
~~and District Council had to pay~~ I must state that, although

Mr. E. W. Lowe

the Public Health Act makes provision that the M.O.H. should be informed of these conditions, I am not even informed by the District Surgeon, with the result that I am not kept informed as I should be.

DR. ROBERTS: Then do you not think, if a clinic were again started and the conditions were favourable, the Natives would take advantage of it?— I think they would, if it were explained to them. That is why we got this idea of the Native nurse, particularly to bring these conditions to their attention more and in the country trace them out and explain matters to them and by so doing we may be able to win their confidence, as it were. So it is just now an experiment. As a matter of fact, I think this girl has only been appointed for six months as an experiment to see what can be done. There is the question of finance, of course, on these things. The Council at the present moment has a lot of financial troubles and I do not know whether they go into these matters as deeply as they should do.

MR. LUCAS: Take the children in the location here; would you say that they are or are not properly nourished as a whole?— No, I think most of them are properly nourished. We occasionally get cases that are not properly nourished but they are very few. On the whole they are well nourished and, in order to convince yourself, I would suggest your making an inspection through the location, if you have the time, when you can see for yourself. I see the details that I gave you earlier for the population are wrong. The Native population is 1708, according to the last census returns, but now I would roughly put this at 2,000. I just now put it higher than that. To be more accurate, I think it would be in the

Mr. E. W. Lowe

neighbourhood of 2,000.

CHAIRMAN: It would be more than 2,000 I think? - I am just speaking about the town. Now, the infantile mortality for the year ending 30th June 1923, amongst Natives, was 122 as registered in these two locations here, as compared with the Europeans 22.

Is that the number of deaths, or deaths per thousand? - This is the number of actual deaths.

DR. ROBERTS: What population? - According to the figures, the population of Natives was 1708; I am speaking now of 1923.

What number of deaths? - The actual number of deaths was 122.

And the European population? - It was then 1638.

And the deaths? - 22. I have not got out the percentage.

CHAIRMAN: Have you got the births for that year? - Yes, the European births for that year were 174 and the Coloured births 259. When I use the word "here", it includes Natives, Kaffers and all Natives in the locations here.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Was that an epidemic here? - I cannot say there was an epidemic that year. My idea is to give you the figures for the various years. Unfortunately, for 1924 I cannot trace the papers; we have had changes in the Town Clerks and it is difficult to get them.

I will ask you for the figures in a certain year, so that we can get them. In 1923 you have given us - European births/¹⁷⁴~~1644~~, Non-European births 259; European deaths 22, Non-European deaths 122. For 1924, there are no figures. For 1925, the European births were? - Of course, the other figures are infantile mortality; the deaths I give here are infantile deaths - one year and under.

Now European births, 1925? - 160. Coloured 248. Infantile mortality; Europeans 20, Natives 157.

1926?- European births 153; Coloured 316.

European deaths?- This shews a decrease in whites and an increase in Coloured compared with the last year. Now, infantile mortality: Europeans 11, Coloured 130. 1927, European births 150; Coloured births 291. By now, the population has increased according to the subsequent census to 1875. Infantile mortality: Europeans 24, Coloured 151. 1928, European births 139; Coloured 254. Infantile mortality; Europeans 19, Coloured 133. 1929; Europeans births 140, Coloured 185. Infantile mortality; Europeans 15, Coloured 114. For the year ending 1930, European births 133, Coloured 193. Infantile mortality; Europeans 11, Coloured 101.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: You heard the evidence of a Native here about the new location as compared with the old; is there anything in that?- I think he is wrong there. As regards the new location, it is a far better site than the old location because the ground is of a more porous and sandy nature, whereas here it is hard, stoney substance and so on.

CHAIRMAN: Have you 'got the smell that you can hear' there?- As regards that, he is to a certain degree probably right. The night soil is buried on the site and the river bed there is very sandy soil. We selected that because it would block up all moisture. It is not so much that the site is bad, but you have trouble with Natives; they do not do their duty properly and then, of course, smells do come through. The Natives are not the only complainants, the Europeans also complain, who pass there.

MR. LUCAS: There is a difference in passing by and living near?- That is quite true. I cannot say that we have ever, to my knowledge, had a complaint of that nature; that is a fresh complaint. It is quite possible that it may have happened.

MAJOR ANDERSON: How far is this spot from the Native location?- Well, it is quite, I should say, 600 yards,

Mr. E. W. Lowe

but now that the Council has extended the new location, I think they have brought it nearer. I may say it has been under discussion a few times but the matter is not given the attention that it should have. It is a difficult question for the Council. There are others again that want it shifted to another site, which would be more disadvantageous to the location, but I quite give him credit that that is possibly giving rise to a cause for grievance, --- his people living there. We must be fair to them.

MR. MOSTERT: Can it be obviated in any way, as far as the sanitary site is concerned; cannot that be moved? Well, the Council, will have to go into it. Unfortunately, as regards the soil, they have not got a better site farther away; that is the trouble. I must say, as M.O.H., I have been fighting and struggling and suggesting it to the Council for a large number of years to change the system altogether into a sewage system.

DR. ROBERTS: That would be rather expensive, would it not? Not in this locality. We seem to be particularly favourably situated, in so far as everything is very much congested. As regards the location, they can even have it there and it would cost them very little; but I must say the Councillors, somehow or other, cannot be induced to go so far. Most of our Councillors are farmers themselves and I need say no more. I will not say that the Council is in any way bad, as farmers, but as farmers, when it comes to the outlay of finance or things like that, it seems to be rather on the conservative side.

MR. LUCAS: You told us, when the Native witness was giving evidence, that there was a servitude in the title deeds? Yes.

Is that a servitude over all the land of the town or just for the land set aside for the Natives? As far as

Mr. E. W. Lowe

I can understand it, most of these places are so situated that originally deeds with conditions of sale were drawn up allowing the European certain grazing rights on the commonage. Now the Council cannot, of course, vary that. If they give anybody outside grazing rights, they have to pay for it and they have regulations allowing that, but as soon as they start giving it out, those who have the original grazing rights, start complaining straight away.

Was it the Town Council originally that imposed this servitude?- This town originally was laid out, as far as I can understand, by the Orange River Commission, and they drew up these deeds of sale under which they were selling the various areas and gave these people grazing rights on the commonage.

DR. ROBERTS: When was that; in 1855?- I think this township was laid out in 1845, if I am not mistaken. Those documents, of course, would all be with the Council; or, if not there, they could be obtained from the Registrar. There is another thing I would like to bring to your attention. Mr. Tsagare was mentioning about the cleaning of the lavatories. It seems to me from his evidence here that they are dissatisfied with the state of the lavatories. Now, it would be better for you to inspect these things for yourselves and see whom you can believe most in the matter. They have no doubt had cause for grievance and the Council is trying to rectify this as much as possible. The Council and Officials, on the other hand, also have grievance, in so far as we have a certain number of lavatories put up in the latest style. A boy has been engaged to look after them. I have gone there myself and seen them cleaned out and they have deliberately soiled them in the passage. I can say no more. Although they may have grievances, there is, on their side, also, a certain amount of deliberateness

to dirty them and when they find them dirty they consider it is the Council. There is a boy doing nothing else but cleaning and scrubbing these things every day.

MR. LUCAS: One or two in that way can inconvenience the whole location? - Yes.

Is there any means of dealing with that, through policing for a while? - I think the Council has tried that. They have had a few convictions in the past. We have the same difficulties round about the town here; there are various lavatories built for them and yet we find they are continually soiled. We have caught some of them.

Is it deliberate or due to ignorance? - It may be both. I am inclined to think, in many cases, it is deliberate, although occasionally you might get a new one coming into the town.

MR. MOSTERT: . Cannot your Advisory Board help you in the location? - Well, I do not know whether I have ever met the Advisory Board on that question. A little discussion might probably clear up the matter, but the Advisory Board, so far as I know, has not been in existence very long. I think, if these discussions took place more with the Advisory Board it would help a lot and go a long way towards improving matters. The thing is like this, the Councillors are all busy men, they come in, have meetings, pass resolutions and do not pay any further attention to it. I made a few notes here with regard to his evidence about kaffer beer. I may say I know of instances of boys from the surrounding farms coming every Saturday night to the location and there they are drunk and on Monday morning they are unfit for work and they are so cheeky you cannot get anything out of them. As regards salaries on farms; my own experience is, the better paid they are the more kaffer beer

Mr. E. W. Lowe

they make. I am not unsympathetic. I have boys staying with me since I started - since 1922; but my general experience is, the more salary they get, the more kaffer beer they make and drink.

THE COMMISSION ADJOURNED AT 12.15 p.m. TO PROCEED TO QUEENSTOWN TO TAKE EVIDENCE THERE ON MONDAY 14TH JANUARY.
