Dr. A.W. Roberts, Member,

Confidential.

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NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION
NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE

MINUTES OF FIRST MEETING

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NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF NATIVE AFFAIRS, IN Z.A.S.M. HOUSE, 499, MARKET STREET, PRETORIA, beginning at 10 a.m. ON THURSDAY, 19th JUNE, 1930.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ERNEST GEORGE JANSEN, M.P., Minister of Native Affairs and of Irrigation.

Dr. JOHN EDWARD HOLLOWAY, Director of Census & Statistics, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION, and the undermentioned MEMBERS OF THE NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION:

Major RALF WILLIAM ANDERSON,

Reverend Dr. HERMANUS CORNELIS MARTINUS FOURIE, D. Th.,

Advocate FRANK ARCHIBALD WILLIAM LUCAS, K.C.,

ANDRIES MAURITZ MOSTERT, Esquire, J.P.,

Dr. ALEXANDER WILLIAM ROBERTS, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., Member of the Native Affairs Commission,

Senator the Honourable PIETER WYNAND LE ROUX VAN NIEKERK, Member of the Native Affairs Commission.

JOHN SCHILLER ALLISON, Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

C. FAYE, Secretary, Native Economic Commission.

SY EDELE DIE MINISTER het die Kommissie verwelkom en sy genoeë te kenne gegee om die lede van die Kommissie te ontmoet. Hy het die hoop uitgespreek dat hulle hul moeielike pligte bevredigend sou uitvoer.

Daar/....

Daar sommige van die lede nie Afrikaans verstaan nie, het die Minister die Kommissie verder in Engels toegespreek.

(Translation: THE HON. THE MINISTER welcomes the Commissioners, and expresses pleasure at meeting them. He hopes they will be able to carry out satisfactorily their difficult task.

As the Commissioners do not all understand Afrikaans, the Minister continues his address in English.)

THE MINISTER expresses his pleasure at meeting the Chairman and Members of the Commission.

In the course of his remarks regarding the purpose for which the Commission has been appointed, the MINISTER stresses that this is a fact-finding Commission. The Government wants facts. He also points out that in the terms of reference stress is laid upon conditions in the larger towns.

THE MINISTER states, in reply to SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: The first term of reference includes conditions on the platteland (country districts), but it emphasises conditions in the larger towns of the Union.

In reply to Mr. LUCAS: The inquiry by the Commission is confined to Union territory.

No further questions.

Dr. HOLLOWAY thanks the Minister for his address, and for his replies to questions.

MINISTER leaves.

MR. ALLISON leaves.

AGENDA:

1. Drafting of Questionaire. List of subjects indicating scope covered by the terms of reference necessary. Draft to be prepared by Chairman and Mr. Lucas.

2. Itinerary: Decided that apart from visiting urban areas, the Commission should make itself acquainted with conditions in typical Native areas by visits. Names of places to be visited mentioned, provisionally.

3. Recording of Evidence: Verbatim reporting of evidence necessary. Person appointed must be competent and experienced.

4. Typists: Two typists will be required by the Commission. Emphasis to be laid on necessity for competent and experienced typists being provided.

5. Public Notices: Commission will require authority from Treasury to publish official notices on its own initiative, in cases of urgency.

6. Publicity of Meetings: Unless the Commission directs to the contrary, its meetings for the hearing of evidence shall be open to the public.

7. Persons to be invited to give evidence: The Commission will obtain from the Department of Native Affairs, through the Secretary for Native Affairs, the names of persons who should be invited to give evidence, and in its discretion will issue such invitations direct.

Adjourned 12.45 p.m.

Resumed 2.45 p.m.

Same attendance as at adjournment.

Interpreting/.....

8. Interpreting: The Commission will arrange with the Department of Native Affairs, through the Secretary for Native Affairs, for the interpreting of the evidence of Natives.

9. Subjects of Inquiry: Considered.

Adjourned 4.55 p.m. until 10 a.m. Monday, 28 July, 1930.

CONFIRMED:

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CHAIRMAN, NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF SECOND MEETING

O F

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF NATIVE AFFAIRS, IN Z.A.S.M. HOUSE, 499, MARKET STREET, PRETORIA, BEGINNING AT 10 a.m. ON MONDAY, 28 JULY, 1930.

PRESENT:

Dr. JOHN EDWARD HOLLOWAY, Chairman of the Commission, and ALL MEMBERS.

MINUTES of First Meeting read and confirmed.

TYPISTS: Position considered.

ITINERARIES: Witbank to be included for a visit, when convenient.

Third stage of tours to be taken as soon as possible after second stage.

Natal country Districts to be visited after Transvaal country tour. Monday, 8 September, set down provisionally as date for leaving Pretoria on Natal tour.

Monday, 27 October, set down provisionally as date for beginning of Transkei tour. Commission will thereafter adjourn country touring until early in 1931.

PROCEDURE to be adopted in regard to hearing of evidence to be allowed to develop with progress of work.

Information/....

INFORMATION from Native Affairs Department, from Location Superintendents, through investigators, in regard to wages and classes of work of Natives. Nature of information to be sought discussed. - Form for filling in, showing list of details on which particulars are wanted, to be prepared by Commission.

Special investigation to be made in regard to European farming areas. Form to be prepared for this purpose, for filling in.

Mr. D. W. Hook, Assistant Native Commissioner, Pretoria, attends before the Commission, in regard to wages and classes of work of Natives in Pretoria. He states "pretty accurate" information can be obtained on subject, from official records. Mr. Hook thinks there would be some difficulty in getting statistics to differentiate between Tribal and Detribalised Natives.

(It is suggested that wages for each class of work be divided into four groups and that the average wage for each group suffice for the purpose of the Commission.)

Mr. Hook will go into matter and submit statement to Commission.

Meeting finished at 1 p.m.

CONFIRMED:

CHAIRMAN, NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

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Dr. Roberts

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N.E.C. 8/1930.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION, 1930.

A.—The following list of subjects, though not intended to be exhaustive, indicates the more important heads upon which the Commission desires to obtain evidence. Information is wanted, wherever possible, of changes which have taken place or are taking place in respect of any of these matters.

1. Tribal and Detribalised Natives.
   (1) Factors leading to Detribalisation. Reasons for Detribalised Native sacrificing his Tribal economic assets.
   (2) Advantages/disadvantages of Tribal conditions.
   (3) Economic results and social aspects of Detribalisation. Effects on efficiency and earning capacity.
   (4) Native Customs. Economic function of *Lobolo*—extent of use of substitutes for cattle.

2. Land.
   (1) Types of tenure and contracts for the use of land, and their effects upon production, settlement and migration. Squatting and its effects on farming and on urban industries.

3. Landless Native Population.
   (1) Economic and social effects of presence of.
   (2) Future of.

4. Native Migrations.
   (1) Rural to urban areas.
   (2) Inter-rural areas.
   (3) Economic effects of this and of introduction of Natives from extra-Union Territories.

5. Native Agriculture.
   (1) Standard of.
   (2) What is being done to develop.
   (3) Effect upon, by Natives working ~~from~~ for Europeans.
   (4) Effect upon European farming caused by employment of Natives.

6. Rural Native Areas.
   (1) Administration.
   (2) Adequacy and congestion.
   (3) Afforestation.
   (4) Obstacles to more economical use of land.
   (5) Occupation of, in relation to concentration of residential plots and economical grouping of arable and grazing lands. Housing and housing material. Sanitation.
   (6) Mortality among adults and children.
   (7) Stock. Types of. Overstocking—methods of combating this evil.
   (8) Irrigation and water supply.

7. Urban Native Areas.
   (1) Administration.
   (2) Adequacy. Nature of housing and rentals charged. Sanitation.
   (3) Recreation.
   (4) Industrial and other diseases and provision for their treatment.
   (5) Liquor.
   (6) Mortality among adults and children.

8. Native Labour.
   (1) General labour conditions. Labour Supply. Recruiting. Housing, feeding, sanitation. Conditions of employees.
   (2) Wages. Comparison of Native income in farming and urban and other occupations. Amount, nature, method, time of payment. Effect of Native wage level on use of machinery. Adequacy of wages in respect of Tribal and Detribalised urban Natives. Advances of wages to Natives and effects thereof.
   (3) Domestic male and female servants. Advantages and disadvantages of employment of.

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9. General Economic Conditions.

(1) Absentee landlordism and its effects.
(2) Industrial disputes.
(3) Banking and co-operative systems.
(4) Cost and standard of living of Natives in rural and urban areas.
(5) Credit system.
(6) Indigency.
(7) Development/improvement of Native handicrafts.
(8) Native products—markets and facilities for sale of.
(9) Competition of Natives with Europeans and Cape Coloured.

10. Education of Natives.

(1) Its extent and nature in rural and urban areas and oversea.
(2) Its results and value.
(3) Occupational training.
(4) Occupations in which educated Natives are engaged.
(5) Effect of education on earning capacity and wage rates.

11. Native Taxation.

(1) Extent.
(2) Modes of.
(3) Effect on cost and mode of living and general welfare of Natives.
(4) Effect on labour supply.

12. Crime and Litigation in Relation to Natives—Social and Economic Aspects Only.

(1) Causes.
(2) Classes.

13. Inter-Racial Relations.

Promotion of inter-racial good feeling and co-operation. Aids and obstacles.

14. Trade.

Between Natives and between non-Natives and Natives. Economic aspects.

15. Legislation specially affecting Natives, considered within Terms of Reference only

(1) Industrial Conciliation Act.
(2) Master and Servants Acts.
(3) Mines and Works Act.
(4) Native Administration Act.
(5) Native Labour Regulation Act.
(6) Natives Land Act.
(7) Native Taxation and Development Act.
(8) Natives (Urban Areas) Act.
(9) Pass Laws.
(10) Squatting laws.
(11) Wage Act.
(12) Wage Determinations Validation Act.

Any other economic legislation affecting Natives.

B.—Evidence upon any of the abovementioned heads or upon any other points which may appear to fall within the general terms of reference of the Commission will be welcomed, and it is desired that, where possible, a written statement be submitted to the Commission in advance upon points regarding which witnesses intend to give evidence.

C.—Organised groups are invited to nominate a spokesman or spokesmen to represent their views.

D.—Dates and places of sessions of the Commission will be made known in good time to enable persons to give evidence.

E.—The terms of reference were published in Government Notice No. 1074, dated 13/6/1930, on page 545 of *Government Gazette* No. 1880, and are :—

(1) The economic and social conditions of Natives especially in the larger towns of the Union.
(2) The application to Natives in urban areas of the existing laws relating to the regulation of wages and conditions of employment and for dealing with industrial disputes and/or the desirability of any modification of these laws or of providing other machinery for such purposes.
(3) The economic and social effect upon the European and coloured population of the Union of the residence of Natives in urban areas and the measures, if any, to be adopted to deal with surplus Natives in, and to prevent the increasing migration of natives to, such areas.
(4) What proportion of the public revenue is contributed by the Native population directly and indirectly. What proportion of the public expenditure may be regarded as necessitated by the presence of, and reasonably chargeable to, the Native population.

F.—Communications and inquiries to be addressed to :—

Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
Box 384,
Pretoria.

17th July, 1930.

9. Algemene Ekonomiese Toestande.
   (1) Absenteeïsme en die gevolge daarvan.
   (2) Industriële Geskille.
   (3) Bank- en saamwerk-stelsels.
   (4) Koste en lewensstandaard van Naturelle in stedelike gebiede en op die platteland.
   (5) Kredietstelsel.
   (6) Behoeftigheid.
   (7) Ontwikkeling/verbetering van Naturelle-ambagte.
   (8) Naturelle-produkte—markte en verkoop-aangeleenthede.
   (9) Konkurrensie van Naturelle met Europeane en Kaapse gekleurdes.

10. Naturelle-opvoeding.
   (1) Omvang en aard in plattelandse en stedelike gebiede en oorsee
   (2) Uitwerking en waarde.
   (3) Vakopleiding.
   (4) Bedrywe waarin opgevoede Naturelle gebruik word.
   (5) Invloed van opvoeding op verdien-vermoë en loonskaal.

11. Naturelle-belasting.
   (1) Omvang.
   (2) Maniere.
   (3) Invloed op lewenskoste en manier van lewe en algemene welvaart van Naturelle.
   (4) Invloed op werkvoorraad.

12. Misdaad en Regsgeding met Betrekking tot Naturelle—Alleen Sosiale en Ekonomiese Sye.
   (1) Oorsake.
   (2) Soorte.

13. Verhoudings tussen Naturelle en Blanke.
   Bevordering van welwillendheid en saamwerking tussen hulle. Hulpmiddels en hinderpale.

14. Handel.
   Tussen Naturelle en tussen Naturelle en nie-Naturelle. Ekonomiese sye.

15. Wetgewing wat die Naturelle Spesiaal Aanraak, Alleen Beskou Binne Bestek van die Kommissie.
   (1) Nywerheid Verzoenings Wet.
   (2) Here en Diensbodes Wet.
   (3) Mijnen en Bedrijven Wet.
   (4) Naturelle-administrasie.
   (5) Naturelle-arbeid Regelingswet.
   (6) Naturellen Grond Wet.
   (7) Naturelle-belasting en Ontwikkeling Wet.
   (8) Naturellen (Stadsgebieden) Wet.
   (9) Paswetten.
   (10) Plakkery-wette.
   (11) Loonwet.
   (12) Bekragtiging van Loonvasstelling.
   Enige ander ekonomiese wetgewing in verband met die Naturelle.

B.—Getuienis oor enige van bogenoemde onderwerpe of oor enige ander punte, wat blykbaar binne die algemene bestek van die Kommissie val, sal verwelkom word, en waar moontlik word verlang dat skriftelike verklaring vooraf voor die Kommissie gelê sal word oor punte waaroor die getuies verklaring wil aflê.

C.—Georganiseerde groepe word versoek om 'n woordvoerder of woordvoerders te benoem om hulle sienswyse te verklaar.

D.—Datums en plekke waar die Kommissie sal sit, sal vroegtydig bekendgemaak word om persone in staat te stel om getuienis af te lê.

E.—Die pligte van die Kommissie is uitgegee in die Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1074, gedateer 13/6/1930, op bladsy 545 van die *Staatskoerant* No. 1880, en is as volg :—

   (1) Die ekomomiese en maatskaplike toestande onder Naturelle veral in die groter dorpe van die Unie.
   (2) Die toepassing op Naturelle in stadsgebiede van die bestaande wette wat betrekking het op die regulering van lone en voorwaardes van indiensneming en wat te doen het met industriële geskille en/of die wenslikheid om hierdie wette te wysig of om ander maatreëls te tref vir sodanige sake.
   (3) Die ekonomiese en maatskaplike uitwerking wat die verblyf van Naturelle in stadsgebiede op die Blankes en kleurlinge van die Unie het en die maatreëls, indien enige, wat aangewend moet word om met die oortollige Naturelle binne sodanige streke te handel en om die toenemende toestroming van Naturelle daarheen te verhoed.
   (4) Watter deel van die openbare inkomste direk of indirek deur die Naturellebevolking bygedra word. Watter deel van die openbare uitgawe beskou kan word as veroorsaak deur die teenwoordigheid van, en redelikerwyse verhaal kan word op die Naturellebevolking.

F.—Briewe en navrae gerig te word aan :—

Sekretaris,
Naturelle Ekonomiese Kommissie,
Posbus 384,
Pretoria.

17 Julie 1930.

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N.E.K. 8/1930.

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE, 1930.

A.—Die volgende lys van onderwerpe word nie bedoel om volledig te wees nie, maar dui die vernaamste aspekte aan waaroor die Kommissie getuienis wens in te win. Waar moontlik, word inligting verlang aangaande veranderings wat plaasgevind het, of nog voortduur in verband met enige van die volgende sake.

1. Stamnaturelle en Stamlose Naturelle.
   (1) Faktore wat stamloosheid veroorsaak. Redes waarom stamlose natural sy ekonomiese stam-bate laat vaar.
   (2) Voor- en nadele van stamtoestande.
   (3) Ekonomiese gevolge en maatskaplike sye veroorsaak deur stamloosheid. Invloed op geskiktheid en verdien-vermoë.
   (4) Naturelle-gewoontes. Ekonomiese funksie van *Lobolo*—in hoever beeste deur iets anders vervang word.

2. Land.
   (1) Soort van besit en kontrakte vir gebruik van grond en die invloed daarvan op produksie, bewoning, verhuising. Plakkery en invloed daarvan op boerdery en stedelike nywerhede.

3. Naturelle Sonder Grond.
   (1) Ekonomiese en maatskaplike gevolge van hulle teenwoordigheid.
   (2) Hulle toekoms.

4. Naturelleverhuising.
   (1) Van land na die stede.
   (2) Van een streek na 'n ander op die platteland.
   (3) Ekonomiese gevolge hiervan en van toelating van naturelle van buite die Unie.

(5) Naturelle-landbou.
   (1) Standaard.
   (2) Wat gedoen word om dit te bevorder.
   (3) Invloed van Naturelle-arbeid vir Blankes op Naturelle-landbou.
   (4) Invloed van gebruik van naturelle op Blanke boerdery.

6. Naturelle-gebiede op Platteland.
   (1) Administrasie.
   (2) Geskiktheid en oorbevolking.
   (3) Bosbou.
   (4) Hinderpale teen meer ekonomiese gebruik van grond.
   (5) Besit van, met betrekking tot konsentrasie van woonplekke en ekonomiese groepering van akkergrond en weiveld. Woninge en boumateriaal. Gesondheidsmaatreëls.
   (6) Sterftesyfer onder volwassenes en kinders.
   (7) Vee. Soorte. Oorhoping van vee—maniere om hierdie euwel te bestry.
   (8) Besproeiing en watervoorraad.

7. Stedelike Naturelle-gebiede.
   (1) Administrasie.
   (2) Geskiktheid. Soorte van woninge en huurgeld. Gesondheidsmaatreëls.
   (3) Ontspanning.
   (4) Industriële en ander siektes en voorsiening gemaak vir behandeling.
   (5) Drank.
   (6) Sterftesyfer onder volwassenes en kinders.

8. Naturelle-arbeid.
   (1) Gewone werktoestande. Werkvoorraad. Aanwerwing. Woninge, voedsel, gesondheidsmaatreëls en toestande van werksmense.
   (2) Loon. Vergelyking van Naturelle-inkomste uit die volgende bronne: as werkers by boere, in stede, of uit ander arbeid. Hoeveelheid, aard, metode, tyd van betaling. Invloed van Naturelle-loonskaal op gebruik van masjienerie. Geskiktheid van loon insake Stamnaturelle en stedelike Naturelle wat afgesonder is van die Stamgroep. Vooruitbetaling van loon aan Naturelle en invloed daarvan.
   (3) Manlike en vroulike huisbediendes. Voor- en nadele van hulle gebruik.

Dr. A.W. Roberts, Member. 105

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N.E.C. 57/2

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MAGISTRATES AND NATIVE COMMISSIONERS.

SCOPE OF STATEMENT:

Please give particulars for the District in which you are now stationed, and where possible for other Districts where you have been stationed.

1. Please specify in each instance (a) with what District/s you are dealing in your statement, and (b) in what capacity and (c) for how long you have been stationed there.

LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES.

2. (a) Are, or have, European individuals or Associations been consulted about the proposed purchase by Natives of land in your District? If so, (b) what has been their attitude and (c) its effect upon the proposed purchase?

3. Have Native purchasers of land in your District, after paying portion of the purchase price, lost (a) the land and (b) their money, through inability to complete payment? Quote instances, if any.

4. (a) Is there any tendency for land held by Natives in freehold to be sold to Europeans, where this is permissible? If so, (b) for what reasons?

USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

5. What use is made by Natives of land held by them (a) in individual tenure or (b) as syndicates? (c) Are steps taken to prevent overstocking on such land? (d) Do the owners make better use of their land than squatters, labour tenants, or Natives in Native areas?

6....

RECRUITED NATIVE LABOURERS.

6. (a) How long does it usually take a recruited Native to complete the number of shifts for which he has contracted? (b) What factors tend to prolong the term? (c) Taking into account these factors, what is the nett average earning per calendar month of a recruited Native for the period from the day he leaves home to the day he gets back?

7. (a) What do you think would be the attitude of Natives to a Government Labour Bureau from which advances on behalf of individual employers could be made to them, if thereby recruiters' capitation fees could be added to their wages? (b) What would be the effect upon the number going forward voluntarily (i) to farms, or (ii) to labour centres, of such an addition to their present nett earnings? (c) Can you quote instances of such a method of getting labourers having been tried anywhere?

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT:

8. How many cases were tried in 1930 in your Court in which (a) employers of Natives, (b) Natives, were charged with offences under the Master and Servants Act?

9. (a) Please give your views on the working of that Act, including its social and economic effects upon Natives and their employers, and (b) state in what respects, if any, you consider it needs amending.

CRIME COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

10. (a) Is there much crime committed by Natives in your District? (b) To what social or economic factors is what crime there is attributable?

11.....

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

11. (a) Is there any provision for poor relief for Natives in your District? If so, (b) what, and to what extent is it (c) needed and (d) supplied.

SANITATION.

12. (a) What sanitary accommodation exists for Natives attending your Court and offices, and (b) is it adequate?

SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURTS.

13. Is suitable waiting-shelter provided for Natives attending your Court and offices?

GENERAL.

14. In addition to the particulars asked for here, would you kindly reply to the General Questionnaire on such matters as you consider you can give helpful information to the Commission.

15. Generally, Questionnaires need not be answered by officials who have tendered evidence before the Commission, or who have already submitted statements, unless fresh points are brought in by the Questionnaires on which such officers consider they can give the Commission help.

16. Are there any matters falling within the Commission's terms of reference, not covered by the Questionnaires, upon which you desire to make representations? If so, please do so.

Please submit eight copies of your statement, typewritten, and send it at your early convenience to:
The Secretary, Native Economic Commission, Box 384, Pretoria.

Dr. A.W. Roberts, Member.

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R.E.C. 57/1

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GENERAL USE. (2).

SCOPE OF STATEMENT.

1. Please state precisely to what District or area your statement applies.

2. (a) To what groups or classes of Natives do your remarks refer? (b) What is the (i) length and (ii) extent of your experience with them?

3. What is the nature or extent (a) of your knowledge or experience of Natives, or (b) of the employment or control of Natives, or (c) of the administration of Native Affairs?

TRIBAL SYSTEM.

4. What in your opinion are the (a) advantages and/or (b) disadvantages of the Tribal system of the Natives?

5. (a) Is the system breaking down? (b) if so, what are the factors causing such breakdown? (c) Should the breakdown be (i) assisted or (ii) retarded, or (iii) allowed to continue unimpeded?

6. (a) What use is being made of the present Chiefs? (b) Should greater use be made of them? (c) If so, what? (d) What responsibilities have Chiefs now? (e) Have they power commensurate with such responsibilities?

NATIVE CUSTOMS.

7. What influences are exerted upon the (a) moral character, (b) industry, and (c) progress of Natives (men and women) by: (i) polygamy; (ii) lobolo?

8.....

8. In how far are Native marriage customs being broken down by resort to: (a) Christian rites; (b) cohabitation without marriage?

9. What connection, if any, is there between overstocking and: (a) lobolo, (b) any other Native custom?

10. (a) What is the customary number of lobolo cattle contributed for a commoner? (This does not apply to Natal.) (b) Should anything be done to (i) maintain or (ii) regulate the custom of lobolo?

11. (a) What has been, or (b) is being employed for lobolo, and (c) what have been the causes and (d) what are the effects of any changes in the nature of what is used?

OVERSTOCKING.

12. (a) Have any attempts been made to prevent the continuance of overstocking? (b) If so, (i) what and (ii) with what measure of success? (c) Is the overstocking worse than it was ten years ago? (d) What in your opinion are the chief causes of overstocking, and (e) what steps are possible to prevent it?

CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL.

13. (a) Have you observed any change in, say, the past twenty-five years in the quality of the soil or the vegetation in your District or area, and (b) if so to what do you attribute it?

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NATIVES.

14. What is your opinion of the social and economic status and condition of Native men and women compared with that of twenty-five years ago?

15.....

15. Is there a growing tendency on the part of Natives in your District to adopt European dress, houses, furniture, recreation, amusements, reading, education, customs in marriage, and in the employment of servants? Give any particulars known to you illustrative of this tendency.

16. In what way do existing laws of Native succession and inheritance (a) help or (b) hinder the social or economic advancement of Natives; (i) men, (ii) women?

NATIVE MIGRATION.

17. A. Have you observed any increased tendency in the past (a) five, (b) ten, (c) twenty years, of Natives to migrate:

(i) from European-owned farms to Native areas;

(ii) from Native areas to European-owned farms;

(iii) from such farms to towns;

(iv) from towns to such farms;

(v) from Native areas to towns;

(vi) from towns to Native areas;

(vii) from Province to Province;

(viii) from the Union to extra-Union territories;

(ix) into the Union from beyond its borders?

B. If so, please give what you think is, or was, for each of those periods the cause of such movement.

18. What are the social and economic effects of such migration upon: (a) Natives, (b) Europeans?

19. What measures, if any, should be adopted (a) to deal with surplus Natives in urban areas and (b) to prevent the increasing migration of Natives to such areas?

LAND TENURE BY NATIVES.

20. Do you favour (a) the communal, or (b) the individual system of land tenure (i) for Natives, or (ii) for any particular class of Natives? Please state your reasons.

21.....

LANDLESS NATIVES.

21. What in your view will become of the Native population for which no reserved land is available?

FARM EVICTIONS.

22. (a) Have there been in the past five years any evictions of Natives from European-owned farms in your District or neighbourhood? If so, please (b) give the number of cases known to you and (c) enumerate the causes of such evictions. (d) What generally became of the evicted Natives?

NATIVES ON FARMS.

23. Can you comment on the desirability of Natives being employed in farming on the basis of:

(a) share farming;

(b) labour tenancy;

(c) cash rent tenancy;

(d) cash wages;

(e) wages in kind?

NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.

24. A. What, in your opinion, are the (a) advantages, (b) disadvantages, of the labour tenant system in your District from the point of view of: (i) the farmer, (ii) the Native?

B. (a) What changes have occurred or (b) appear to be occurring to cause the (i) extension, (ii) continuance, or (iii) disappearance of the system?

REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS.

25. (a) Has there been, or (b) is there, any tendency to replace one race of farm workers by another? e.g. Indians by Natives, Coloureds by Natives, or Europeans by Natives, or vice versa?

B.

26. The following variations of labour tenancy exist in various parts of the Union. (a) Which of these occur (i) in your District or (ii) in any part of your District? (b) To what extent do they occur? (c) Are you aware of any other variation? If so, please give particulars:

(i) three consecutive calendar months, or ninety consecutive days of service;

(ii) ninety working days or shifts in one spell;

(iii) ninety working days spread over the year;

(iv) four, six, nine, or twelve calendar months of service.

27. A. Is the obligation of a labour tenant to render service (a) confined to the head of the family alone, or (b) does it include the service: (i) of his wife or wives, (ii) of his children, or (iii) of both his wife or wives and children, (iv) or of other kraal inmates?

B. Is a wage paid (a) in cash or (b) in kind to: (i) the head of the family, (ii) his wife or wives, (iii) his children, (iv) other kraal inmates, when they are required to work?

C. What is the customary rate of pay for Native: (a) male, (b) female adult daily paid labourers?

D. On what terms or conditions as to (a) pay, (b) feeding, and (c) housing and (d) privileges are adult: (i) male, (ii) female wage labourers, as distinct from labour tenants, employed in your District or area?

28. Is the Labour tenant, or any member of his family given: (a) food, (b) lodging, (c) both food and lodging, (i) while working, or (ii) at any other time?

29. When the head of a family, or any of his sons, has given the service required of him as a labour tenant, (a) is he allowed to leave the farm to seek work elsewhere, or

(b)...

(b) is he required to remain for the rest of the year on the farm; (i) as a wage labourer, (ii) merely as a resident, or (iii) on any other conditions?

30. A. What privileges are given to the labour tenant in respect of: (a) land to cultivate for/himself, (b) grazing rights for his stock, (c) assistance in ploughing, (d) fertilizer, (e) any other matter?

B. What limitation is placed (a) on the area of the land which may be cultivated and (b) upon the number of (i) large and/or (ii) small stock for which grazing is allowed?

31. (a) Are there any farms in your District or area owned by European companies or by Europeans, but not occupied by Europeans, which are occupied by Natives, and (b) if so, on what terms?

32. What are the effects of such occupation by Natives: (a) upon the farm so occupied and (b) upon the supply of farm labourers for European farms in the neighbourhood?

FARMING BY NATIVES.

33. In what classes of farming are Natives engaged on their own account in your District or area?

MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE.

34. (a) How is Native produce marketed in your area? (b) Can you suggest practical methods (i) for improving Native agriculture and (ii) for the marketing of Native produce?

NATIVES LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES.

35. Are you aware of any instances of Natives leasing land to non-Natives? If so, give particulars.

~~36.~~ ...

Numbering here shd be 114
7. 36 [not 37] onwards.

RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS.

37. (a) Are there recruiters of Native labour in your area? (b) If so, are their methods satisfactory? (c) What capitation fee do they receive? (d) Can you say whether a recruiter increases to any substantial extent the number of Natives who go to work for Europeans, or (e) whether he merely effects their distribution among various employers?

38. (a) From what Districts do recruited Natives, if any, come to your area, and (b) what is the fare they must pay from the principal point/s of departure?

39. Are any steps taken to see that recruited Natives are returned to their homes at the end of their contracts?

RECREATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYES.

40. Is provision made by employers in your District for (a) games, or (b) other forms of recreation for their Native employes?

EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME.

41. What are the social and economic effects of the absence of Native (a) males, (b) females, from their homes, while working on farms or in mines or towns: (i) upon themselves, (ii) upon their families, (iii) upon their marriage ties, (iv) upon the standard of agriculture and (v) its development?

NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

42. Are domestic servants in: (a) urban, (b) rural parts of your area generally Natives? If so, (i) which sex is usually favoured, and (ii) why?

ORGANISATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYES.

43. To what extent are Natives organised, to your knowledge, for protection as employes?

44.....

TRADE WITH NATIVES.

44. (a) Do traders trade with Natives on the basis (i) of cash purchase and sale, or (ii) of barter, or (iii) both? (b) Is there much competition between traders? (c) Are Natives protected against unduly high prices of goods they purchase? (d) Is there any system (i) of credit or (ii) of tokens at stores? (e) If so, please give particulars and (f) state what in your opinion are the (i) social and (ii) economic effects of any such system.

45. (a) Are there any Native storekeepers trading on their own account in your District? (b) If so, please give their names and (c) if you are able, state how long each has carried on his business.

EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES.

46. What has been the effect of the education of Natives in respect to their: (a) habits of industry, (b) general adaptability to changing conditions; (c) earning capacity?

OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.

47. (a) What openings exist in your area for educated Natives? (b) What further openings are possible to them? (c) What obstacles stand in the way of further openings becoming possible and (d) should steps be taken to remove any such obstacles? - Give reasons.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS.

48 What gainful industries, in your opinion, could in the near future be established for Natives in Native areas?

LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS.

49. What are your views about the application to Natives in urban areas of the existing laws relating to the

regulation...

regulation of (a) wages and (b) conditions of employment and (c) for dealing with industrial disputes?

EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION.

50. What have been the (a) social and (b) economic effects upon Natives and (c) what are the reactions of those effects upon Europeans of:

(i) Natives Land Act, 1913.
(ii) Mines and Work Act (Colour Bar Act).
(iii) Native Labour Regulation Act.
(iv) Native Administration Act.
(v) Native Taxation and Development Act.
(vi) Natives (Urban Areas) Act.
(vii) Master and Servants Act.
(viii) Pass Laws.
(ix) Squatting, or labour tenant, laws.
(x) Industrial Conciliation Act.
(xi) Wage Act.
(xii) Apprenticeship Act.

Are there any factors tending (d) to minimise or (e) to accentuate such effects?

NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS.

51. What effects have (a) the presence of Natives in, and (b) their migration to towns or farms, upon (Cape or other) Coloured people where these people form a large proportion of the population?

GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

52. (a) Has there in the past twenty-five years been any change in the attitude of Natives towards the Europeans in your area? (b) If so, kindly describe it and (c) state to what causes you attribute the change. (d) What steps are being taken, and (e) what further steps should be taken (i) to promote and (ii) to maintain good feeling between Europeans and Natives?

.....

Your replies, with any further statement you may wish to make, should be in the hands of the Secretary, Native Economic Commission, Box 384, Pretoria, not later than 31 March, 1931. The Commission would much appreciate your sending, if possible, eight copies of your replies and/or statement, preferably typewritten.

Mr. Roberts

EXTRACT FROM MINUTE FROM

Secretary for Finance, No. F.33/233, dd. 6.11.30.

Please note that members using their private motor cars are now entitled to 7d. per mile if the car is rated above 10 h.p., or 4d. per mile if under, the rates have been revised recently.

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N.A. 117.

Telegraphic Address :
Telegrafies Adres :
"NATIVES."

CF/ASM.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
UNIE VAN SUIDAFRIKA.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS,
DEPARTEMENT VAN NATURELLESAKE,

P.O. Box / Posbus } 384,

PRETORIA,

N.E.C.1/1930.

13th June, 1930. 19

Meetings: Native Economic Commission.

Sir,

By direction of the Chairman of the Native Economic Commission I enclose the a Agenda of the Commission's first meeting on 19th instant,

and am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

C. Jago.

Secretary,
Native Economic Commission.

F. A. W. Lucas, Esq.,
Member, Native Economic Commission,
4 Brynterion, P R E T O R I A.

Mr Lucas's copy. 120

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

AGENDA: 19. 6. 1930.

1. Address by the Hon. the Minister of Native Affairs.

2. Terms of reference and scope of investigation.

3. Consideration of method of investigation, itineraries, etc.

4. Recording of evidence.

5. Typists.

6. Publicity of meetings.

7. Drafting of a questionnaire.

8. Persons to be invited to give evidence.

9. Interpreting.

10. General.

This first meeting of the Commission will be held in Pretoria, at Z.A.S.M. House, 499 Market Street, and will begin at 10 A.M. on Thursday, 19th instant.

C. Jaye.

SECRETARY,
NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

ZASM House,
Box 384, Pretoria,
12. 6. 1930.

B. Roberts

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N.E.C.8.

C O N F I D E N T I A L.

FOR COMMISSIONERS ONLY

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION, 1930.

1. The following list of subjects, though not intended to be exhaustive, indicates the more important heads upon which the Commission desires to obtain evidence. Information is wanted, wherever possible, of changes which have taken place, or are taking place, in respect of any of these matters.

2. The terms of reference are appended.

3. The subjoined detailed list is intended for the use of Commissioners only. It is meant to indicate the scope of the Commission's investigations, and is here alphabetically grouped under the relative headings, the figures serving as an index to the printed public list.

12. CRIME and LITIGATION IN RELATION TO NATIVES, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS ONLY.

10. EDUCATION OF NATIVES.

9. GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

13. INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS.

2. LAND.

3. LANDLESS NATIVE POPULATION.

15. LEGISLATION SPECIALLY AFFECTING NATIVES, Considered within terms of reference only.

12. LITIGATION and CRIME IN RELATION TO NATIVES, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS ONLY.

5. NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

8. NATIVE LABOUR.

4. NATIVE MIGRATION.

11. NATIVE TAXATION.

6/.....

6. RURAL NATIVE AREAS.

14. TRADE.

1. TRIBAL and DETRIBALISED NATIVES.

7. URBAN NATIVE AREAS.

4. A less detailed list for the use of the public has been prepared separately.

. . . . . .

12. CRIME and LITIGATION IN RELATION TO NATIVES, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS ONLY:

i. Causes of
ii. Classes of
iii. Juridicial machinery.

10. EDUCATION OF NATIVES.

1. In rural areas - including curricula
   i. Nature of
   ii. Extent of

2. In urban areas - including curricula.
   i. Nature of
   ii. Extent of

3. Oversea

4. Results of

5. Value of

6. Occupational training

7. Occupations in which educated Natives are engaged.

8. Effect of Education on -
   i. Earning capacity
   ii. Wage rates

9. GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

1. Absentee Landlordism -
   i. Effects of
   ii. Extent of

2. Industrial Disputes as affecting Natives -
   i. Causes of
   ii. Effects of
   iii. Remedies for

3. ~~Industrial~~ Disputes

3/.....

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS (contd)

3. Banking Systems -
   i. Existing
   ii. Development of

4. Co-operative Systems -
   i. Existing
   ii. Development of

5. Cost of Living of Natives -
   i. In rural areas
   ii. In urban areas

6. Standard of Living of Natives -
   i. In rural areas
   ii. In urban areas

7. Credit Systems as affecting Natives

8. Indigency of Natives -
   i. Extent of
   ii. Causes of
   iii. Effects of
   iv. Existing provision for dealing with
   v. Remedies for

9. Native Handicrafts -

   i. Nature of
   ii. Demand and market for
   iii. Development/improvement of

10. Native Products -
   i. Nature of
   ii. Demand for
   iii. Development / improvement of

11. Competition in Urban Areas -
   i. Between Natives and Europeans
   ii. Between Natives and Cape Coloured
   iii. Between detribalised and rural Natives.

13. INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS.

1. Boycott -
   i. Causes of
   ii. Effects of

2. Promotion of inter-racial good feeling and co-operation.
   i. Aids
   ii. Obstacles
   iii. Effects of co-operation.

2. L A N D.

1. Tenure of, by Natives in Rural Areas -
   i. Types of, including nature of contracts
   ii. Effects of, upon (1) Migration
   (2) Production
   (3) Settlement

2. Tenure of, in Urban Areas by Natives, Outside Urban Native Areas.

2. L A N D (contd).

3. Squatting by Natives -
   i. Laws governing
      (1) Definitions of "squatting" in
      (2) Their Relation to present day needs
      (3) Enforcement of

   ii. Effects of, upon -
      (1) Agriculture
      (2) Industries

3. LANDLESS NATIVE POPULATION.

1. In Urban Areas -
   i. Extent of
   ii. Economic effect of, upon (1) European population,
      (2) Coloured population.
   iii. Social effect of, upon (1) European population
      (2) Coloured population
   iv. Future of

2. For Rural Areas, see 2. Land, under 3, Squatting by Natives

15. LEGISLATION SPECIALLY AFFECTING NATIVES,
Considered within terms of reference only.

Effects of -

Acts, etc.

12. LITIGATION AND CRIME IN RELATION TO NATIVES

See under 17 "Crime and Litigation etc."

5. NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

1. Present day state of

2. Development / Improvement of
   i. By State
   ii. By initiative of Natives

3. Effect upon Native Agriculture by Natives working for Europeans

4. Effect upon European farming caused by employment of Natives.

8. NATIVE LABOUR.

1. General Labour Conditions -
   i. Supply and Demand
   ii. Contracts, types of
   iii. Feeding
   iv. Housing
   v. Sanitation
   vi. General health, provision for
   vii. Recruiting.
   (By inference from terms of reference, not to be emphasized.)

2. Wages

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3. NATIVE LABOUR. (contd)

2. Wages -
   i. Income -
      (a) From farming occupations.
      (b) From urban occupations
      (c) From other sources

   ii. Payment of
      (a) Amount of
      (b) Method of
      (c) Nature of
      (d) Time of

   iii. Level of -
      (a) Effect of, upon use of machinery

   iv. Adequacy of, in respect of -
      (a) Tribal Natives, generally
      (b) Detribalised Natives in urban areas

   v. Advances -
      (a) Extent of System
      (b) Effects of

3. Domestic Servants
   i. Conditions of Employment - general
   ii. In urban areas -
      (a) Maid servants, advantages and dis-
      advantages of employment of
      (b) Male servants, advantages and
      disadvantages of employment of
   iii Effects of employment of eg. on children
      (a) Intellectual
      (b) Social
      (c) Moral

4. Agricultural Labour -
   i. Supply and Demand -
      (a) Normal period
      (b) Seasonal period
      (c) Organisation to secure suitable
      distribution of

(Note on 4. By inference from terms of reference, not to be emphasized)

4. NATIVE MIGRATION.

1. Economic Effects of Removals -
   i. Inter-State from Union
   ii. Inter-Provincial
   iii. Inter-district
   iv. Rural to urban areas
   v. Inter-Native rural areas.

2. Economic Effects of introduction of Natives from extra-Union Territories -
   i. Temporarily, as labourers
   ii. Permanently, as residents.

11. NATIVE TAXATION.

1. Extent of

2. Various Modes of

3. ~~Effects of, upon~~

3/.....

11. NATIVE TAXATION (contd).

3. Effects of, upon -
   i. Cost of living
   ii. Mode of living
   iii. Forcing labour
   iv. Migration to urban areas
   v. Public welfare of Natives

6. RURAL NATIVE AREAS.

1. Extent of
~~1.~~ Administration and Control of ~~Extent of~~

~~2.~~ Adequacy and Congestion

~~3.~~ Afforestation

~~4.~~ Obstacles to more economical use of land

~~5.~~ Occupation of -
   i. Concentration of residential plots
   ii. Economical grouping of arable and grazing lands
   iii. Housing and housing material
   iv. Sanitation

~~6.~~ Mortality -
   i. Adults
   ii. Children

~~7.~~ Stock
   i. Types
   ii. Overstocking - (a) Present state of
   (b) Methods of combating

~~8.~~ Irrigation and Water Supply.

14. T R A D E.

1. Between Natives -
   i. Nature of
   ii. Extent of

2. Between Non-Natives and Natives -
   i. Nature of
   ii. Extent of

1. TRIBAL and DETRIBALISED NATIVES.

1. Detribalisation -
   i. Causes of
   ii. Effects of, upon (1) Efficiency
   (2) Earning capacity
   iii. Reasons for Detribalised Native sacrificing his Tribal economic assets
   iv. Economic aspects / reactions
   v. Social aspects / reactions
   vi. Present day extent of, including exemption from operation of Native Law

2/.....

1. Tribal and Detribalised Natives (contd)

2. Tribal System, Governmental Administration by means of
   i. Advantages of
   ii. Disadvantages of
   iii. Present day extent of

3. Tribal Social System -
   i. Native Customs (a) Economic aspects / reactions
   (b) Social aspects / reactions
   (c) Lobolo (1) Economic function of
   (2) Extent of use of substitute for cattle.
   (d) Hereditary possessory rights
   (e) Witchcraft
   ii. Present day extent of.

7. URBAN NATIVE AREAS.

1. Administration of

2. Accommodation for Natives in -
   i. Extent of, in relation to requirements
   ii. Housing, (a) Nature of
   (b) Rentals charged
   iii. Sanitation.

3. Recreation for Natives

4. Health of Natives -
   i. Industrial diseases
   ii. Other diseases
   iii. Provision for medical and surgical treatment of.

5. Liquor

6. Mortality -
   i. Adults
   ii. Children