SUID _ AFRIKA

NATURELLE
EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE

GESKREWE GETUIENIS: KNYSPH, GRAAFF-REINET, GORDONIA

voor die

NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE

Written evidence presented to the Native Economic Commission Volume 5 (1931)
NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

Sec. 1. a. Gordonia District only.
    l. Magistrate.
    c. 6 Years.

Sec. 2 a-b-c. No. There are no native landowners in the District.

Sec. 3.4.5. No necessary to answer.

Sec. 6. Native recruiting law not in force in this District.

Sec. 7. A Bureau is not required, as the number of natives is too small.

Sec. 8. About 6 altogether.

Sec. 9. It is high time it was amended, more especially in regard to specific offences, and increased penalties to delinquents.

Sec. 10. Mr. Kaffir beer making chiefly.

Sec. 11. (a-b) Natives come under the Provincial Administration for pauper rations the same as everyone else.
    (c-d) Little assistance is needed, but in any case it is supplied when necessary.

Sec. 12. $11.

Sec. 13. No.
The Secretary for Native Affairs,
409, Market Street,
PRETORIA.

Native Economic Commission : Questionnaire
for Magistrates and Native Commissioners.

With reference to your identical minute
No. H.R./ECG. 64/276(4) of the 21st. instant, I beg
to reply as follows:

1. District of Simonstown.
2. No land is held by Natives in this district.
3. 
4. } See reply to No. 2.
5. 
6. No recruited Natives.
7. See reply to No. 6.
8. (a) 3. (b) 1.
9. (a) The number of natives employed in this district
is negligible, comprising as it does a few house
boys and other domestic servants. They give very
little trouble, and the Master and Servants Act
fulfills its purpose.
10. (a) No. (b) Very little. What there is is due mainly
to their obtaining liquor.
11. Pauper rations are given whenever necessary, but this
is very seldom.
12. (a) A public W.C. and Urinal. (b) Yes.
13. Yes.

Magistrate.

LG/IR.
OFFICE OF THE NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

ALEXANDRIA C.P.,

23rd April, 1931.

The Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
P.O. Box 394,
PRETORIA.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION: QUESTIONNAIRE.

With reference to the identical Minute of the
21st January last, and to the General Questionnaire issued by
your Commission, I beg to report as follows:-

IDENTICAL MINUTE.

1 (a) I propose dealing only with the District of Alexandria, Cape
Province, since in the District of Deutzendorp, O.F.S., where I
was stationed from 1/8/24 to 31/7/28 as Magistrate and in the
District of Klarkendorp, Transvaal, where I was stationed in a
similar capacity from 1/8/28 to 31/5/29, the questionnaire does
not fully apply there being no really settled population of Natives
and such information as I could give can only be repetition of
that given by the present Magistrates and statistics are not
available.

(b) I have been stationed in the District of Alexandria both
as Magistrate and Native Commissioner.

(c) Since 1/6/29 i.e. a period of some 22 months.

2. (a) This is not a scheduled native area and by the Native
Lands Act of 1913, Natives are not permitted to purchase land.

3. See 2.

4. No land is held by Natives.

5. See 4.

6. There are no recruited natives.

7. (a) This paragraph seems to apply more to a scheduled area.
The natives in this District are practically all farm labourers
and there is no surplus indeed there is at times a scarcity.
Should recruiting take place, a shortage of farm labour would
probably occur. There are instances where the elder sons go
out to obtain work, mostly to Port Elizabeth, but at the
present time, the number as a whole is not large. Those who
do go out would, I think, welcome such a scheme and

(b) The number going out would probably be increased as far as
labour centres are concerned, but the supply effect on the
local labour supply would be bad.

(c) Wages locally are low (from 5/- to 15/- per month with food
and a hut rent free).

Should.....
Should a native own oxen these are used, when required, by the employer to pay for grazing.

(d) I do not know of any such method having previously been employed.

9.(a) At first sight the provisions of the Master's and Servants Act might appear to be somewhat stringent and too binding but, more especially in the case of raw natives, some such provision is essential, and the Act works very well. The provisions as regards desertion of service may seem harsh but it is a habit with many natives to borrow money from their employers and then disappear and it is extremely difficult to trace them and, even if they be located, civil process is useless. The native is safeguarded, not only by this Act but by other Laws as well.

(b) I do not consider that any amendment is necessary.

10. (a) & (b).

There is not much serious crime committed by local natives.
Several cases of Storebreaking and one attempted Murder were all committed by natives with previous convictions from large centres.
There were 54 fourteen Stock thefts as compared with thirty-two the previous year, and these included such cases as the theft of a fowl, a sucking pig and so on. The vast majority of cases fall under the following head: Desertion of Service, Nonpayment of Poll Tax, Unlawful possession of Kaifir Beer, Sugar Beer, Honey Beer, Frickly pear Beer and Liquid Yeast and visiting servants on other farms without the owner's permission.
There were recently some serious cases of Malicious Injury to Property. In one instance a case of revenge for censure by a farmer, a cow purchased in Holland for £250 had a sharp stick inserted by means of her internal organs were badly injured and her tongue was badly slit with a knife. In consequence the cow died and also her unborn twin calves.
In three other cases 15, 6, and 3 pigs were killed by means of dip, these in order to obtain the meat. The beerdrinking I attribute to the ema lonely lives led by the natives.

11. (a).

Provision exists for the supply of rations to needy natives.

(b), (c) & (d).

Such rations are supplied in the shape of mealies, fat and salt to those persons and their young children who have no means or income through inability to work on account of old age or infirmity and who have no friends or relatives willing or able to support them.

12. No sanitary accommodation exists though it should be supplied.

13. No shelter has yet been provided although the Public Works Dept., on request, intended furnishing one. The same, however, applies to Europeans.

GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

3. NATIVE CUSTOMS: Where questions are not replied to they do not apply locally.

(7) Polygamy is practised locally up to perhaps only 10% and then there are not more than two wives except perhaps in one or two isolated instances.
Aphelo, has influences good and bad. The younger native desiring to marry is urged to work and collect cattle to pay for his prospective bride. On the other hand, many instances occur where young girls are interfered with, consenting or otherwise, and the whole matter
is set right by the payment of one head and prosecutions do not follow. There is a further promise to pay the proper lobolo in some instances and to take the girl to wife, but in many others, a cow and calf are paid and there the matter ends.

8. (a) Native marriage customs are very little broken down by resort to Christian rites.

(b) There is a great deal of promiscuous familiarity but actual cohabitation, without marriage, seldom occurs.

10(a) There is no fixed number of cattle; on the whole the native is not too well off and the number of cattle is limited in some cases, however, the husband goes on paying lobolo for many years after marriage.

(b) A Regulation preventing payment of lobolo in cases of rape might prove efficacious but where the parents are prepared to accept lobolo, evidence would never be obtained.

11 (a) Has been replied to.

VI (14) The Social and Economic Status of the Native has undoubtedly deteriorated. Formerly farms were much larger than they now are; natives were congregated on them in larger numbers and more on the kraal system. They had a certain pride of race which is much lost today. I believe, to the more lonely and scattered huts, each family living, more or less, unto itself; to the low rate of wage and the increased cost of living resulting in years of repayment of loans made by the employer and to the lonely and restricted lives of most.

(15) Practically all the male natives in the district were wear European dress, though on holidays these are reversed they revert as much as possible to the native -- and the lack of it -- and it is not an uncommon sight to see numbers wearing ringlets of goat skin with the hair attached round the knees, ankles and the arms. The majority of the women, not in domestic service, retain their native dress. Outside the villages practically none adapt European houses, furniture, recreations, amusements, reading or customs in marriage or the employment of servants. In the villages the few who are able to do so and football and cricket are played. In the few native schools in the district, a minor number of children receive some small education.

(16) There is neither help nor hindrance.

VII (17) A & B.

There has been a fair amount of migration South West mainly to Port Elizabeth and on towards the Cape, the cause probably being the low rate of wage and the anticipation of bettering themselves in that respect. This has been remarkable noticeable within the last five years but it has been frequently found that the advantage gained are not at all exceeded by the higher cost of living and migration has greatly decreased in consequence, only a number of the younger and more able-bodied men moving on.

IX Natives own no land in this District and there seems to be a growing tendency on the part of farmers to move out the old and decrepit native who has no children to work on that farm.

X There has been a large number of evictions by the farming community, chiefly on account of offences committed by the natives concerned; these, however, seem soon to find employment on other farms.
XI. Up to about four years ago some 50% of the natives in this District were labour tenants. The percentage has been reduced to probably, 10%, many having left the District and others being employed as monthly servants. Owing to reduction in size (but increase in number) of farms, farmers are not able to have the same number of families on their individual farms and at the same time to supply grazing in return for a few months service in the year. Labour tenants are such on account of their stock for which grazing is required. Farming on the half share system was a common practice but this has been eliminated by the Native Lands Act - some cases are undoubtedly extant but proof is almost impossible to obtain. Payment is usually made by means of cash, rations and an acre or two to be ploughed by the native for himself.

XII. (24) A (a) The farmer has the advantage of labour available when required with payment only for days worked. The native gains a home and grazing for such cattle as he may possess.

(b) The Disadvantages to the farmer are a loose population over which he has little control, stock thefts, illegal killing of game, trespassing, and committing nuisances on other farms. To the native it means a poor living, deterioration, loss of control of cattle owing to their use by the farmer, and the getting into mischief of idle hands, scoldings followed frequently, when detected, by conviction and committal to gaol, where further education in crime leads onward.

B. As stated earlier, the system is disapppearing for the cause given.

XIII (25) (a) & (b). No; no change.

(26) (III) Applies but as stated labour tenancy is disappearing gradually.

(27) A. Usually, the head of the family alone is the labour tenant, but the wife and such children as can work are monthly servants. There is no fixed system, it is a matter of individual agreement.

B. Has already been replied to.

C. Has already been replied to.

D. Has already been replied to.

(28) Has already been replied to.

(29) (a) Yes (b) No, although some are then employed on contract for the chopping out of bush and the clearing of ground.

(30) A. Has been replied to

B. (a). One or two acres (b) No limit (c) The labour tenant, as stated, usually owns cattle and it is he who assists the farmer than the other way about.

(31) A. Only in some few cases are there farms not actually occupied by Europeans; a native or natives are then employed on these farms as herds at monthly pay.

(32) Is explained by A.

XVIII. There is no recruitment of native labour in the district, nor are recruits brought in.

XIX. (41) None at all.

XXI. (43) (a) & (b). Yes, females being usually favoured as being more more adapted to the work.

XXII. Nil.

XXIII.............
XXIII. There are not actually any native traders but some half dozen shops stock native truck. Both cash and barter are employed. There is no competition between traders and natives have no protection. No system of credit or tokens exists. There are no native storekeepers.

XXV. The only openings for educated natives are as teachers in three or four native schools.

XXVIII (1) Since ploughing on the half shares, or any interest in land, has been prohibited, the life of a labour tenant is not so profitable as it used to be, and they become monthly servants or have left the district.

(4) The Native Administration Act has as yet scarcely become felt.

(5) This Act does not appear to have had any beneficial effect on the native in this District. He finds the payment of the Poll Tax a heavy drain on his resources, resulting frequently in debt, the sale of stock to pay the tax, and committal to gaol in many instances for nonpayment. The low rate of wage must be borne in mind.

(7) The Act is rather stringent on the native, but owing to his mentality and characteristics it seems very necessary as a curb and acts well. The native is usually in debt to his master that very few instances ever occur where a charge is laid against the employer for non-payment of wages.

XXX. On the face of it there would appear to be scarcely any change, but under the surface, there seems to be in many instances a slight change of demeanour and antagonism towards the European. Relatives visiting from larger centres bring descriptions of conditions of living, work and remuneration, causing some dissatisfaction amongst local natives with their lot. The rise in the cost of living has not been compensated for in any way by means of higher wages on farms, and the Poll Tax is a greater tax in the country than in the larger towns. Natives locally live practically under less advantageous conditions than they did 25 years ago. Now he has little enjoyment in life and as little interest.

[Signature]

MAGISTRATE, NATIVE COMMISSIONER.
1. SCOPE OF STATEMENT. (1) District of Fraserburg. (2) There are hardly more than 5 Native adults in the district. They are of different tribes and are scattered about on farms and cannot well be grouped or classified except as "Natives". My experience in regard to them is limited to collection of Native Tax during my 4½ years tenure of office in this district.

(b) Native are employed to a very limited extent by farmers as shepherds and shearmen. There is no other scope for them here.

(c) For the last ten years I have been out of touch with Native Affairs administration. Previous experience in Native work was gained during twelve years' service in the Magistrate's office, King William's Town.

2. TRIBAL SYSTEM. I have had no opportunity in recent years to study Native questions. There are no Native chiefs or tribes in this district.

3. NATIVE CUSTOMS. Please see reply to question 2.

4. OVERSTOCKING. There is practically no Native stock in this district.

5. CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL. The soil has not materially changed in quality in the past 25 years. Droughts and overstocking (by Europeans) have seriously affected vegetation in this district.

6. NATIVES ON FARM. Farming in this district consists almost entirely of sheep rearing. Other branches are impracticable. There is no land used by Natives nor is there any available for them. They would only be required here as servants at a wage of from 10s. 0d. to £1 per mensem, with free food and lodging.

7. NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARM. Nil.

8. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS.

(a) There has not been and there is not any tendency to replace one race of farm workers by another in this district.

21. The Labour Tenancy System does not obtain in this district. 27, A and B. The preceding reply applies. 28. £5. 6s. 8d. per diem.

(b) Native male labourers are paid from 10s. to £1 per month with sufficient meal and meat for their families. They are usually housed in simple structures of stone built by themselves in the veld. Specially privileged Natives are given discarded clothing, tobacco, leather for making footwear, and they are allowed to graze a few head of small stock.

9. Native females employed are invariably the wives or daughters of male/labourers, and receive from 5s. to 10s. per month as wages for domestic service, on the farms.

10. There are no Labour Tenants in this district.

11. There are no farms in this district owned by Europeans but not occupied by Europeans which are occupied by Natives.

12. Farming by Natives.............
The Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
P.O. Box 384,
PRETORIA.

Native Economic Commission
General questionnaire.

As indicated in my reply No. 2/3/2 dated the
2nd ultimo, to your earlier questionnaire, there are
very few natives - and these of the farm-labourer
class only - in this district. In the circumstances
it is presumed that no detailed reply is required
from this office, to your General Questionnaire No.
N.E.C.51/7 dated the 3rd February 1931. If so desired
one's personal views - apart from local conditions - will
be furnished.

(Sgd.) Ben Marais,
Magistrate.

P.S. In regard to headings 29(51) and 30(52),
it might be mentioned that, during the past months,
Native Agitators of the Tonjeni type have been
responsible for a good deal of unrest among the
coloured people in this district resulting in bad
feeling with occasional open breaches between
Europeans and such Coloured people.

A Minister's prohibition order, under section
1(12) of Act No. 27 of 1914 (as amended) has had a
salutary effect in this regard and all is now quiet.

(Sgd.) Ben Marais,
Magistrate.
Native Economic Commission,
P. O. Box 384,
PRETORIA.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your Circular N.E.C. 57/6, I have the honour to state the following:

(1) Native Population: 150.

(1) In Urban Native Location: There are no native locations within the Municipal area of Wellington.

(2) Natives in Employ of Native Location: No natives are employed.

(3) Native Migration to Urban Area: Since 1925 natives migrated intermittently to Urban Area, most marked during 1928. On investigation it was found due to unemployment and drought.

(4) Native Domestic Servants: No natives are used as domestic servants. The males are generally employed in factories and railways, who mostly reside outside the town where adequately housed and have proper sanitary conveniences.

(5) Native Visitors: a, b, c, d, e, f, and g nil.

(6) Observance of Law and Order: b, lawabiding.

(7) Indigency: (a) No Indigent natives. b and c nil.

(8) Education: b, No Native School, children attend coloured schools.

(9) Recreation: Nil.

(10) Health: Health conditions of natives are excellent, b, and c nil.

(11) Urban Native Location: No Location.

(12) Native Village: (a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, nil.
     (b) 1 and 2 Local authority is not keen for establishing location, village, township or area in which natives may buy or lease land.

(13) Native Advisory Council: 25 Nil.

(14) Special representations by Urban Authorities: Local Authorities prefer giving work to coloured people in preference to natives.

I have the honour to be, 
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Municipality of Graaff-Reinet.
Graaff-Reinet Munisipaliteit.

A. W. ROBERTS

26th. June

B/M.

Dear Sir,

PARTICULARS IN REGARD TO URBAN AREAS.

With reference to your Minute N.E.C 57/6 of the 2nd. inst., I beg to reply as follows:

1. (a) NATIVE POPULATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>1109</td>
<td>1089</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>2945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>1152</td>
<td>1138</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>3202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2267</td>
<td>2227</td>
<td>1653</td>
<td>6147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are approximately 1,000 families at present in the Location. The census for 1929 revealed a total of 5,637 natives and coloured.

(b) IN URBAN AREA OUTSIDE NATIVE LOCATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Natives</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1257</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>1409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. NATIVES IN EMPLOY OF URBAN AUTHORITY:

The wages paid to native employees employed by the Council, usually range from 2/- to 5/- per day. They are usually employed on health, sanitary and street work. No privilege is extended to Municipal labourers by virtue of their being employed by the Council.

3. NATIVE MIGRATION TO URBAN AREA:

There has been a steady influx of natives from about the beginning of the current year. The Location population has always been very large compared with the number of Europeans living in the Town and District.

4. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS:

Domestic servants are usually natives, the female of the species being favoured, mainly because of their superior honesty.

The Location/..
The location being within half-a-mile of the Town, no servants sleep on their employers' premises.

5. NATIVE VISITORS:

According to Municipal Regulations, native visitors are allowed a period of thirty days to visit their many friends and relatives. No charge is made on house-holders for native lodgers or visitors.

6. OBSERVANCE OF LAW AND ORDER:

The native population in the urban area are particularly law-abiding.

7. INDIGENCY:

There are many indigent natives in the Location who are supplied with pauper rations by the Resident Magistrate. Many of them are also granted free huts by the Council.

8. EDUCATION:

There are three day schools and one night school in the Location. There are numerous churches in the Location and in the Town.

9. RECREATION:

There are two foot-ball grounds and four tennis-courts in the Location.

10. HEALTH:

Health conditions are very good. Free medical attention is provided for paupers.

11. URBAN NATIVE LOCATION:

(a) LOTS OR STANDS:

The size of a lot is 50' X 50'.

(b) NATURE OF TENURE:

The building lots are granted to natives on condition that they erect a dwelling thereon within twelve months. The ground belongs to the local authority, and the building to the occupier, i.e. the native or coloured, as the case may be, holds the right to occupy the building.

15. HOUSING:

Some 100 rooms have been provided by the Council for the use of natives, there being 74 single and 26 double rooms, the size of a room being 10' X 12'.

As regards the huts, these have been mostly erected by the natives themselves. The Council does not assist the natives with loans to assist in building houses. The huts usually consist of two or three rooms, and they are constructed of brick and iron. The cost of such a building is usually about £30.

Certain families are living in one room, and the average number of occupants to each room is four. Overcrowding is common, particularly at nights.

16. RENTALS:

No charge is made for land only, but a rental of 4/6 per month is made for the house and land.

17. LODGERS & VISITORS/
17. **LODGERS AND VISITORS:**

The conditions governing the stay of native visitors and lodgers is explained in paragraph 5.

18. **NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT:**

Most of the natives in the Location are employed as labourers in Town and on the farms. Natives in the urban area usually obtain from 2/6 to 5/- per day. As regards the wages of farm-labourers, the Resident Magistrate will probably be in a position to supply the necessary information.

19. **FEMALE WORKERS:**

Most of the native women in the Location work in the Town as domestic servants. The native women do not get work to be performed in the Location, except perhaps a little washing occasionally. Some member of the family is usually deputed to look after the children.

20. **NATIVE BEER:**

No brewing or selling of beer is allowed in the Location.

21. **TRADE BY NATIVES:**

No trading licences of any description are issued in respect of the Location.

22. **STOCK:**

The Location natives are allowed to run stock on the Town lands, a permit therefore costing them 1/- per month.

23. **CULTIVATION OF LAND:**

The Location natives in the area are not given opportunities to cultivate land.

24. **HEALTH:**

The health conditions of the inhabitants of the Location are good, most of them receiving free medical treatment when required.

25. **SERVICES RENDERED BY URBAN AUTHORITY:**

The services provided for natives, are water and sanitary, refuse boxes being also provided at various points in the Location. The roads are also kept in good order by the local authority. Public latrines have been erected in many parts of the Location.

All these charges are included in the rental of 4/6 per month.

26. **FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS:**

The figures reflected in a statement of receipts and payments for 1930 are as follows:

- **Receipts**
  - £2,569. 8. 6.
- **Payments**
  - £2,559.19. 0.
27. NATIVE VILLAGES:

There are no other native villages in the vicinity of this Town.

28. NATIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL:

There is a Native Advisory Board in the Location, three members of which are appointed annually by the Town Council and three by the Location inhabitants. Three coloured members are appointed by the Council and three natives by the Location.

The Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Council. This Board usually renders excellent service, and is consulted by the Council in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the natives.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

TOWN CLERK.
MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
GEORGE.
Cape Province.

25th June 1931.

The Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
P.O. Box 354,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular and letter of the 2nd instant, and to advise that the Native population in George is practically nil, and I am therefore unable to give you any information as to their numbers, etc.

We have a Location here but it is occupied by Coloureds with the exception of three or four cottages which are rented by Natives.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. H.A. van TIL,
for TOWN CLERK.
THE MUNICIPALITY OF OUDTSHOORN.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
OUDTSHOORN,
10th July, 1931.

The Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
Box 384,
PRETORIA.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 2nd ultimo
N.E.C. 57/6 and accompanying questionnaire, I have to
advise that there is no Native Location, or for the matter
of that a coloured Location, in this Municipality. The
coloured population in the Municipal area is and always has
been almost entirely Cape coloured with perhaps a handful
of stray Natives.

My Council employs entirely coloured labourers.

Yours faithfully,

TOWN CLERK.
Dear Sir,

1. There is no Native Location here and there are only about a dozen Natives in the Municipal Area.

4. Natives not employed as domestic Servants.

7. There are no indigent Natives here.

8. There are no Native children here.

13. There is no Native Advisory Council here, it being unnecessary.

The few natives here usually mix with the coloured people.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. F.S. HART.

HEALTH INSPECTOR.
LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES.

2 (a) To my knowledge no one has been consulted about the proposed purchase of land by Natives in this District.

3 As far as I am aware only two Natives have purchased small farms in this District and a few have purchased sevens in the Municipality of Jansenville. I know of no instance where a Native has lost land or money through inability to complete payment.

4 (a) No.

USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

5 Grazing stock and when rain falls, growing small crops which are seldom a success. So few Natives own land in this District. It is therefore difficult to judge from such a few.

6. No recruited Native labour.

7. MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

8 (a) Employers of Natives charged. one

(b) Natives charged. eighteen.

9 The Act works all right but should be amended so as to make a standard wage for farm labourers. The ration should also be according to a fixed scale.

CRIME COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

10. Very little crime committed by Natives in this District.

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

II. During 1930 I supplied 96 Native men, women and children with pauper rations according to fixed scale. Rations are only issued in very deserving cases such as old age and sickness.

SANITATION
SANITATION.

12. No sanitary accommodation exists for natives attending this Court or Offices.

SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURTS.

13. There is no special shelter for natives. In rainy weather there is the veranda of the Court House under which they can take shelter.

GENERAL.

14. More attention should be paid by the local authority at Jansenville to the overcrowding and water supply at the Jansenville Location. No water is laid on to the Jansenville Location and these natives who pay a monthly rent are at least entitled to a water supply. The majority of the natives in the Jansenville Location have to dig for water in the river. This in my opinion is the cause of so much illness in the Location.

There is no medical Officer for the Location and one should be appointed.

Magistrate's Office
Jansenville, C.P.

3rd March 1931.
The Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
P. O. Box 324,
 Pretoria.

Native Economic Commission.

Native Affairs Circular Minute 64/276(4) of the 31st ultimo refers.

The following replies are furnished to the questionnaire - N.B.C. 57/2, viz:—

**Question 1.** (a) Knyasa District (b) as Magistrate (c) six years.

**Question 2.** (a) No. (b) and (c) fall out.

**Question 3.** No instances have come to my knowledge.

**Questions 4 and 5.** There is no land owned by natives in this District.

**Questions 6 and 7.** Not applicable to this district. No recruiting done locally.

**Question 8.** (a) Bill. (b) One

**Question 9.** The relative Cape Acts Nos. 15/1856 and 15/1873 with their amendments do not differentiate between the ordinary coloured and native servant. It has often come to my notice, judicially, that employers, by advancing wages, retain a hold on the services of the ignorant employee after the contractual liability has expired. Indeed, I would go further and add that instances occur where loans and advances are encouraged by employers with the object of retaining the services of a good servant, the latter being gulled into the belief that he must remain till his debt is redeemed.

I have in all such cases in open Court explained the principle of law involved viz, that advances confer no lien on service and that the ordinary civil process for recovery of a debt applies. I am of opinion that this practice by employers should be penalized.

Section 8 of Act 15 of 1856 (Cape) is a snare. The ignorant employee has no knowledge of calendars and dates. It is quite possible, in instances where labour is at a premium, for the employer to benefit by this ignorance in the sense that the servant overstays his "notice month" by a day (due either to ignorance of dates or to intentional misrepresentation by the employer) and is so bound for another month and so on indefinitely. In view of the abuse of this section it should be repealed.

**Question 10.** There are few natives in this district. Taxpayers under Act 41 of 1925 amount to 120 only. Compared with the Cape coloured population proportionately, the native criminals are in a considerable minority except, of course, for prosecutions for failing to pay taxes under the Act above quoted.
Question 11. (a) Yes, synonymous with coloured under Provincial Votes.

(c) and (d). Actual relief by way of rations for long periods in 1930 was provided by me for 9 males, 16 females and 14 children.

In addition, the Local Authorities provide for medical relief in necessitous cases, also housing, and in case of epidemic diseases they assume complete control.

Question 12. (a) Complete   (b) Adequate

Question 13. Yes.

Question 14. Forms the subject of a separate minute to the Secretary for Native Affairs in reply to his identical Circular Minute of the 12th instant.

Question 15. No answer.

Question 16. The class legislation and the imposition of taxation under Act 41 of 1925 is a sore point with natives who cannot understand why the more enlightened coloured, with unfettered privileges, escape taxation. However, it is not in my province to criticise legislation and I express no opinion in re.

A. S. S. E. M. R. A.
Registrar.
Ref. No.2/1-

Office of the Magistrate,
Victoria West, C.F.,
3rd March, 1931.

The Secretary for Native Affairs,
499, Market Street, PRETORIA.

Information for Native Economic Commission.

Your Identical Minute of the 31st ultimo,
which was received on the 5th ultimo, refers,

I beg to advise you as follows:

1. That the information contained herein refers to the
   District of Victoria West only.

2. I am dealing with the matter as Magistrate of the
   District.

3. I have been stationed here since 1st July, 1929.

4. LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES.

   (a) From inquiries made by me no European individuals
       nor associations have been consulted about proposed
       purchase by Natives of land in this District. I may
       add that I have been dealing with Natives as a
       Public Servant for about 25 years of my 50 years
       service, and I consider it unlikely that Natives
       will endeavour to acquire land in this portion of
       the Karroo.

   (b) No land in this District is held by Natives.

   (c) As far as I am able to ascertain Natives have not
       since about 1893 possessed land in this District.

5. USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

   Information under 4(c) above applies.

6. RECRUITED NATIVE LABOURERS.

   (a) Recruited labour is not, and as far as I have been
       able to ascertain, been used in this District except
       on three occasions, approximately 10 years ago, i.e.
       when the Victoria West Municipality constructed the
       Municipal dam here, Mr. Foley constructed various
       irrigation works on the Holten Wood Estate, and when
       the Hutchinson-Calvinga railway was constructed.
       These works were completed, I am informed, under con-
       tract, and I regret to state that I am unable to
       obtain the information asked for in regard to earnings

   (b) There are but few Natives in this District, all of
       whom are fully employed. There are no rural location
       or "stands" here. From my knowledge of Natives in
       this part of the Union, I think that the attitude
       of the small number of Natives in this District
towards a Government Labour Bureau, from which advances on behalf of individual employers could be made to them, if thereby recruiter's capitulation fees could be added to their wages, would be favourable, and would be inducement to send them to go forward voluntarily to farms and labour centres. I am not aware of instances of such a method having been tried anywhere.

7. MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

(a) During 1930 23 cases were tried in my Courts under the Masters' and Servants' Act. Of these one was an employer of Natives, 22 were Natives.

(b) As is indicated under 6(a) above, there is only a small number of Natives in this District. The majority of the farm labourers in this District consist of persons who are descendants of Hottentots, Bushmen, Griquas and Kenamans and the provisions of the existing Master and Servants Laws are still considered necessary for their control. Having regard to the type of person I have not discovered any respect in regard to which the existing provisions detrimentally affect their economic position. I would, however, advocate for consideration that be made requiring employers to provide suitable housing accommodation for their coloured employees.

8. CRIME COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

(a) There is not much crime committed by Natives in this District. The large majority of Natives are engaged at a monetary rate plus food, accommodation and tobacco. Serious crime committed by Natives consists of minor thefts and principally stock theft.

(b) I am not able to contribute the Commission of such crimes to social or economic factors. Generally speaking native labour in this District is not sufficiently abundant to permit of frequent changes of employees by employers as of choice, with the result that I find that servants are seldom inadequately fed. The class of Native who, generally speaking, indulge in these crimes are old offenders who, in many instances have migrated to this District from elsewhere owing to frequent conflict by them with the police at the centres or in the districts from which they migrated.

9. POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

(a) There exists provision for poor relief to Natives as set out in the Poor Relief Ordinance No. 4 of 1919 as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1924 and 5 of 1930.

(b) Except in cases in which I have found it necessary to assist young and middle aged Natives who are suffering from illness, with food, Natives on my pauper list consists of those who are too old and incapacitated to earn their own livelihood and have no relatives or friends who are willing or legally liable to provide for them. The following is the scale of rations which is in ordinary circumstances issued to an adult Native per month: 30 lbs Mealie Meal, 15 lbs Salt, 31 oz Fat. Except in the cases mentioned food is but seldom issued to able bodied Natives as they are always able to obtain employment.

10. SANITATION.

There exists at my Court and Offices a lavatory for Natives. This provision is adequate.
11. SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURT.

(a) At Victoria West there is a veranda in front and at the back of my Offices.

(b) At my Periodical Court centres of Vesburg and Lexton, there is no such provision. There are, however, large trees within a few yards from the Court Buildings at these centres under which the few Natives who attend the bi-monthly sittings of the Court there, find shelter during sittings. During pleasant weather Natives at these centres are accommodated in the Court Room which at both centres is large.

12. GENERAL.

I have not yet received the general questionnaire referred to in paragraph 14 and 15 of your identical minute under reply.

M.P. Snyman
MAGISTRATE.
NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

SCHOOL OF STATEMENT.

1. (a) UNIONDALE.
   Area of District: 1690 Square Miles.
   Native Population:
   1921 (Census) ......... 1360.
   1930 (Estimates) ......... 1650.

(b) Magistrate.

(c) 42 Years.

LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES.

2. No European individuals or Associations have been consulted about the proposed purchase by Natives of land in my District.

3. On 23.7.1909, the farm Kuga Bronnen "B" was sold to a coloured man one D.R. Aspeling for £320. £64.6.0 was paid on account and a bond was passed for the balance. The survey fees of £40 were also paid and title deed was issued to Aspeling.

Aspeling admits that he bought the property for certain natives, that unfortunately the title deed was issued to him, that all payments in connection with the purchase and interest on the Mortgage Bond were paid by the natives, and that he has no interest in the property.

Aspeling, who apparently acted as the Agent for the natives at the time of the purchase of the property, now lives at Wynberg, and has recently requested Government to take back the property.
The land in question is wild and mountainous, also inaccessible, and it is quite clear that Aspeleng, the registered owner wishes to be rid of it.

Although the extent of Kouga Brummer "B" is 5529 morgen, I consider it of doubtful value.

As these natives have now paid interest, viz., 110-5-5 up to 1927, I think the farm should be transferred to the natives who have been occupying it, free of charge.

The natives seem to be unable to make further payments, and it does not seem equitable that they should lose the benefit for all these payments.

4. No tenancy for land held by Natives in freehold to be sold to Europeans.

USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

5. Only two farms are owned and occupied by natives who are engaging in general farming.

RECRUITED NATIVE LABOUR.

6. Does not apply in this District.

7. Does not apply in this District.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

8. (a) Nil.

(b) Three.

Seventeen coloured labourers were however, charged with offences under this Act.

9. If this Act were not in force the position of the employers with regard to farm labour, would be untenable.

CRIME COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

10. About half a dozen natives were committed of Theft of Stock.
POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

11. Your aged and infirm natives are receiving proper rations.

SANITATION.

12. None.

HOUSING FOR NATIVES AT CHIYEN.

13. None.

POOR RELIEF.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a list of the native

residents of your district, which, I trust, will be found to be

complete.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

MAGISTRATE.

IRONDAL.

25th February, 1931.
Ref. No. 2/3/2.

The Magistrates Office,
Wellington,
15th Feb., 1931.

To The Secretary for Native Affairs,
PRETORIA.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION : QUESTIONNAIRE.

In this statement I am dealing with the District of Wellington where I have been stationed as Magistrate for a year. In my opinion there are only about 50 male adult natives in the whole district. These few, who are quite detribalised, live and work in the same manner as the coloured community. It is therefore very difficult to reply to the questionnaire in a satisfactory manner. I am not in a position to supply any particulars concerning other districts.

Land transactions affecting natives.

No European individuals or associations have been consulted about the proposed purchase of land by natives as the question has not arisen. There are a few cases of natives owning a small plot of ground, perhaps an acre in extent, attached to their dwelling but none have any interest in land as I understand this term to be used in your questionnaire.

Use of land held by natives.

The plots of ground to which I have referred are either used as gardens or allowed to remain idle.

Recruited native labourers.

As there are no recruited native labourers in this district I am unable to reply to questions on this subject.

Masters and Servants Act.

No cases under the Masters & Servants Act in which natives were concerned were tried during 1930. I am therefore unable to express any opinion as to the effect of the act upon natives.

Crime committed by natives.

The few crimes which are committed by natives are mainly assaults which are almost invariably due to drink.

Poor relief for natives:
Where necessary natives received poor relief from funds provided by the Administration for the assistance of all persons irrespective of colour. The relief is supplied in the form of rations which one native receives regularly. No others have applied for assistance.

Sanitation.

Adequate sanitary accommodation exists at my Court and Offices. It is used indiscriminately by all sections of the community.

Shelter for Natives at Courts.

There is a mess covered stoep in front of my office. No other shelter is provided.

[Signature]

Magistrate.
The Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
Box, 384,
Pretoria.

Native Economic Commission: Questionnaire.

With reference to an Identical Minute No. 64/276/4 of the 21st January last from the Secretary for Native Affairs on the above subject, I beg to subjoin the following statement for the information of the Commission:

(1) (a) District of Willowmore.
     (b) Magistrate.
     (c) Since 1st April 1930

(2) There are no land transactions affecting Natives of this district. Natives do not own land in this district.

(3) Vide (2)

(4) Vide (2)

(5) Vide (2)

(6) No Native recruitment is effected in this area.

(7) Vide (6)

(8) Under the Masters and Servants Act during the year ending 31st December 1930 only one aboriginal Native was tried by this Court but there were no cases against employers of natives.

(9) (a) The Act works quite well in this district - I have not heard any complaints made by either the employer or the Native in regard to any of the provisions of the Act -
     (b) The Masters and Servants Acts of the four Provinces should now be consolidated. Too many amendments of an Act of Parliament make difficult reading and cause confusion.

(10) Of the coloured races in this area I have no hesitation in stating that the aboriginal Native is certainly the best behaved.

(11) (a) Poor relief to the extent of two days road rations is granted to Native tramps in search of work, upon application at this office - During the year 1930 three native adult males, 5 adult females and two children were placed on the pauper register - The adults being too old to work and in an abject state of poverty....
were unable to provide for the children. Rations on the following scale were issued to them weekly:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal 9 lbs</td>
<td>6 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bait 3 1/2 oz.</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat 7 oz.</td>
<td>5 oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(12) Sanitary accommodation exists for Natives and coloureds attending this Court and is adequate.

(13) There is no waiting shelter for Natives and coloureds attending my Court and offices.

(14) I have always maintained and am still of the opinion that the imposition of a Native tax for native residents of this district is unfair. These people are living now in the same manner as coloureds—Their forefathers have long ago served their connection with the Native territories and the present generation, with the exception of a small number, cannot speak the Native language—They derive no benefit from the tax either directly or indirectly and it is extremely difficult to make them understand why they should be compelled to pay the tax and not their coloured conferees.

[Signature]

MAGISTRATE.
Magistrate's Office,
FRASERBURG, C.P.
9th. February, 1931.

The Secretary,
Native Economic Commission;
Box 594, PRETORIA.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION : QUESTIONNAIRES FOR
MAGISTRATES AND NATIVE COMMISSIONERS.

With reference to identical Minute No. 64/276(4) of the
21st Jultimo, from the Secretary for Native Affairs, I have
to state as follows:

(1). SCOPE OF STATEMENT.
The district of Fraserburg is
herein dealt with by me in my capacity as Magistrate. I have
been stationed here for four and a half years. It is a district
which apparently does not attract natives. Only a few
migratory shepherds, shearsers, and road party labourers, num-
bering less than 50 male adults, have made their way hither.

(2). LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES:
To the best of my knowledge and
belief, no natives have attempted to purchase land in this
district.

(3). No natives have purchased land in this district.

(4). There is no native-owned land in this district.

(5). USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.
(a) No natives hold land in this district.

(6) and (7). RECRUITING NATIVE LABOUR.
Recruiting of natives does not
take place in this district. There are practically none to be
recruited.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

(8). The cases of offences under the Masters and Servants
Act tried in this Court in 1930, did not include any charges
against (a) employers of natives, or (b) natives.

(9). During the period of my residence in this district,
contraventions of the abovementioned Act in which natives were
concerned, were extremely rare. The working of the Act, so
far as I have been able to observe, has been satisfactory, and
I have no suggestions to offer as regards amendments.

CRimes COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

(a). Very little crime has been committed by natives
in this district. Native crime statistics for the year 1930
are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Figures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failure to pay tax</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riotous behaviour</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment of children</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of Stock</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of money</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunkenness</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b). The native finds himself a stranger in the land in
these parts. His language is not understood by the other
races, and he lives isolated and lonely. Most of his misdeeds
are attributable to ignorance rather than intention.

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

(a). Yes.

(b). Benefits are provided at the expense of the
Provincial Administration, and medical treatment at the expense
of that Administration and the Local Authorities jointly.

(c) and (d). Practically nil.
(12) (a). No separate sanitary accommodation exists at the local Court and offices, but there are urinals which would be available and (b) adequate.

SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURTS.

Special waiting shelter has not been provided for natives attending this Court, and the offices, and none is necessary. There are two verandahs. Natives have attended the Court and offices in very small numbers, and have not been kept waiting.

GENERAL.

The general questionnaire has not reached this office yet. From the foregoing report, however, it will be perceived that there is in this district, very little indeed calling for remark as regards native matters. There is no inducement for natives to settle here. There are no industries apart from sheep-farming. Wages on farms are exceedingly low, and servants with stock are not desired. The conditions are such as to repel rather than attract the native. In the village the number of natives is so small that a location for them, apart from the Coloured people, has not been considered necessary.

[Signature]
REGISTRAR.
The Secretary,

Native Economic Commission,
P.O. Box 584,
Pretoria.

Native Economic Commission.

With reference to Circular No 64/276 (4) of the 21st ultimo, I beg to reply to the questionnaire as follows:-

1. (a) I am dealing with George District.
   (b) I have been stationed in George for 2 months.

2. There have been no proposals for purchase of land for Natives in George District, nor do any Natives hold land in it.

3. As under 2 above.

4. As under (2) above.

5. As under (2) above.

6 & 7. No Native labour are recruited in George District.

8. (a) Number of Employers of Native Labour charged under Master & Servants Act during 1930 : Nil.
   (b) Number of Natives charged under Master and Servant Act : 7.

9. (a) The working of the Act is quite satisfactory and necessary for maintaining a proper relationship between master and servant.
   (b) I have no suggestions to make in regard to its amendment.

10. (a) There is, comparatively speaking, not much crime committed by Natives in this District. There are very few natives in it.
   (b) In view of my reply under 10 (a) I have no comments to make on the social or economic aspects in regard to natives here.

11. (a) & (b). Yes, Pauper rations, but in extreme cases ....
cases only, owing to limited funds available for this purpose.

11. (c) There is not much serious poverty amongst natives here. There is however an abnormal number of coloured and white paupers in this District, especially whites.

12. (a) & (b). There is no sanitary accommodation for natives at the Court House here. It would be well to provide some rough structures at the Court House for that purpose.

13. Only a small Court Room. It might be advisable to have rough shelter from sun and rain erected in conjunction with sanitary accommodation for natives and coloured in the Court Yard.

The factors which, I consider, militate most against the welfare and morality amongst natives and coloured people in the Cape Province are primarily, the ease with which they are able to get intoxicating drink, and secondly the prevalence of Venereal disease and tuberculosis amongst them.

Drunkenness is very common indeed amongst natives and more particularly coloured people, leading to all sorts of crimes being committed, apart from its demoralizing effects economically and socially.

These factors contribute very considerably to the low standard of value, economically, of natives and coloured labour, which consequently accounts for the generally low rates of wages paid for such labour in this Country.

[Signature]
Magistrate.