

outgrown the necessity for the many and varied passes required by natives, which cause immense dissatisfaction, and friction between natives and Europeans, without achieving any good at all in many cases. A single tax receipt could and should carry all particulars of identity, movements etc which can possibly be required and should be insisted upon. Revenue collected in Labour Areas, which is, in effect, a tax on Employers could be collected very easily without cumbersome requirements at present in use. In Natal the Inward, Identification and Outward passes should be abolished.



B. J. L. L. L.

Magistrate.

and Native Commissioner.

Mtunzini.



UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

KANTOOR VAN DIE—OFFICE OF THE

Native Commissioner

Nkandhla

17th April 1931

Secretary, Native Economic Commission.

P.O.Box. 384

Pretoria.

GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE : NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

I submit ^{herewith} ~~through you~~ my reply or report to the Chairman of the above Commission's circular N E C 57/7

Statement by :- Native Commissioner : Nkandhla

Address : Nkandhla , Zululand

Scope of Statement :

- (i) The statement refers to the Nkandhla District in Zululand which contains Native Reserve No. 19 carrying a population of approximately 45,000 natives under the control of seventeen Chiefs.
- (ii) (a) The Natives in the District are members of the Zulu nation - They are under tribal system under the control or headship of hereditary and appointed Chiefs - I consider that about half the population is christianized although it is more than probable that about a 3rd have gone through formal baptism
- (b) I have completed a term of 31 years service in the courts of Magistrates in Natal and in the province of Zululand and have dealt throughout that period with Natives

3. The nature of my knowledge of the employment of natives covers a period of nearly 32 years service in Magistereal Departments under the Natal and Union Governments - During the course of my experiences I have constantly come in touch with employment of natives in all spheres of life and having watched the gradual progress of the black races to be met with in Natal and Zululand there is one outstanding feature that must ever be kept in view in order to maintain content and peace and that is they must meet with justice and fair treatment and be ruled with a firm hand. With respect to the Zulu race I am of opinion that it would be difficult to find an easier Race to govern throughout the world . With justice and fairness the Zulu is most submissive and obedient to Laws - He is easily led and it is with regret one notices that in his present phase of life , discontent and unrest is evident - In my opinion this is due to interference ^{with} of internal affairs by agitators , leaders of the I.C.U. and the element of communism which are gradually taking a stand in native affairs . As I have stated my experience has been confined to the Zulu people my remarks therefore must be narrowed down to concern only that race . I strongly urge that laws affecting the Zulus be not continually altered . Now that the Native Taxation and Development Act of 1925 is in existence it should be allowed to remain in force without alteration or additional taxation being brought in - They are reconciled to the new taxation and are content - Further taxation will only cause disruption . To envelope the Zulu in

Laws creates hardships and is detrimental to good Administration and only tends to reduce a contented and peaceful race to discontent & restlessness

(2) Tribal System

(4) I am of opinion that the time is not yet ripe for the abolishment of the tribal system. The Zulu is most conservative and is slow to accustom himself to any minor or drastic changes in his mode of life. An outstanding and undisputable feature of the tribal system is the connecting link between the rulers of the Union and the Zulu rank and file - It is essential and imperative that this link be not severed, so long as the Union contains Native Reserves. The tribal system has been in vogue from time immemorial - Under the Zulu dynasty the system existed and it was through that link that the Kings of bygone days held the tribes together.

(5a) There are signs evident that the system is gradually breaking down, the factors being education and general progress - If it is the desire that the system be allowed to break down then the decline should be allowed to continue unimpeded - Personally I am of opinion that any decline in the system should be built up rather than discouraged and tribal heads be compelled to undergo a course of training and education to fit themselves for the positions of Chiefs.

(6a) Administratively Chiefs are made use of by maintaining discipline and order in the wards under their control - They are the channel through which Government instructions

flow /-----

Instructions /---

(2) Tribal System (contnd)

(6a) flow and it is for them to see that Laws affecting natives are obeyed - Subject to the approval of the Native Commissioners it is a duty on their shoulders to allocate to their followers residential sites, lands for cultivation and grazing grounds.

(6b) General progress will naturally create & greater more responsibilities on their shoulders

(6c) Time will show

(6d) Chiefly chiefs are responsible for the observance of Law and good behaviour in their wards

(6e) and in order to fulfil their obligations to Government they are endowed with Civil and Criminal jurisdiction limited in their own respective tribes , which is adequate.

(3) Native Custom (i) Polygamy (ii) Lobolo

(7) To my mind there are two outstanding and ruling influences in Native life which affect (i) their moral characters (ii) their industry (iii) their progress . Firstly so far as the male is concerned is gain and secondly , so far as the woman is concerned her status in life - The woman has little or no status according to Native Custom - She is regarded merely as a breeding machine and servant and knows nothing , is not allowed to express an opinion and is merely an audience to a discussion of family affairs by the male

members /-----

male /-----

(3) Native Custom (i) Polygamy (ii) Lobolo (contnd)

(7) members of the family - Yet it is she who is sought after by the male , and it is here that the incentive for gain arises , the more cattle he acquires the more wives he is able to obtain - from whom it is his main ambition to produce daughters - Lobolo to the native is a religion - In fact its history ~~is~~ dates back from time immemorial - The payment by the bridegroom and the acceptance by by the brides father of lobolo consolidates the womans position as a married woman - Progress of time has somewhat interfered with the " Zulu marriage " - Certain ceremonies have now to be performed to constitute a marriage but the true Zulu custom to constitute a marriage was the handing over of the girl by the father and the acceptance by him of lobolo - Lobolo has no deteriorating effect on natives and should rather be encouraged than discouraged . Certainly the more wives a male gets the more indolent he becomes - His women folk do the work whilst he looks on and the general excuse one finds is that he had to earn the cattle to pay for his wives.

(8) Polygamy is natural and can only die out with time - Christianity is ~~paying~~ paying its part and so long as the wife ~~by~~ by Christian rights produces /-----

rights /-----

3. Native Custom (i) Polygamy (ii) Lobolo.

(8) produces all that is expected of her, well and good, but no sooner does she fail to produce children her lord and master seeks elsewhere, forgetting all his religious vows, for another woman to bear him children. It has been my experience to find even the Christian wife acquiescing to her husband's deviation from his religious vows. So long as he pays cattle for the second wife no wrong exists in their eyes. The Law governing marriage of natives by Christian rights is at fault. Once a male has been prosecuted for Bygamy and punished apparently nothing further can be done to prevent him from carrying on his polygamous life.

(9) Lobolo may have something to do with overstocking, although the beast is the natives idea of wealth - So far as the question of lobolo is concerned I have noticed that these payments are made by a process of exchange - One will find that once a bridegroom pays his father-in-law the requisite number of cattle the father-in-law in turn passes them on either as lobolo for himself for a new wife or for his son and ^{SD} on. Overstocking is mainly due to the one idea of wealth - ~~A~~ beast is as I have said the natives gold.

(10) The customary number of cattle contributed by a commoner as lobolo is 10 head of cattle plus an additional beast known as the Ngqutu which goes to the mother of the bride - This beast should by rights be always slaughtered for the benefit of the woman, but it is not always done now-a-days/-----

done

3. Native Custom (i) Polygamy (ii) Lobolo. Continued

(IO) now-a-days.

(II) Money, Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Goats are employed for lobolo. Money in place of stock is due to progress and education and detribalization of those who have migrated to towns etc

4. Overstocking

(12) (a) Personally I have ~~done~~ used my utmost endeavours to prevail upon the Natives of this district to convert stock into cash and I regret that my endeavours have failed. They will not part and say they would rather see their cattle rot in the hills than part with them for the prices they get. Overstocking is decidedly worse than it was 10 years ago, and to my mind it is due entirely to the existing Dipping facilities. The result of Dipping activities is that the country is kept free from disease and stock increases without loss. No sooner does an isolated case of disease make its appearance then drastic steps are taken to prevent further spread whereas if these drastic measures were not taken a very different future would be viewed.

5. Change in Quality of Soil

(13) The quality of soil in the native areas has deteriorated considerably in the last 25 or 30 years. The main reason ~~being~~ for this can generally be attributed to wanton destruction of vegetation, Overgrazing which also kills vegetation and leaves the soil unprotected to be bleached by ~~the~~ heat and winds, followed by deluges of rain causing erosion and barrenness of veldt. Fertile patches of land for cultivation have been picked out for centuries until these have now become exhausted. Fertiliser of any kind is seldom used to replenish the soil.

soil.

5. Change in Quality of Soil

(13) I may add^{though} that in instances of progress kraal manure is being used here and there.

6. Social and Economic conditions of Natives

(14) Socially natives are fast going to pieces. One cannot but notice that there is not the same good feeling of mutual respect between the inmates of a native kraal or between the commoner and his headman and chief. Egoism is more pronounced and unselfishness disappearing. Respect for authority is vanishing. So far as Nkandhla District is concerned their economic position has never been better. For instance they own a hundred thousand head of cattle besides thousands of sheep, goats horses and donkeys. Never has this district seen more stock than at present exist.

(15) Christianity, Education and civilized experiences in industrial centres and towns show a decided result in the adoption of European clothing, better built houses and a craze for furniture such as tables chairs and bedsteads. In the reserves away from the Mission sites there are no forms of recreation indulged in or amusements. With regard to education there are schools in various parts under the control of different religious denominations.

(16) The existing laws of Native Succession and inheritance have a protective influence and will in time prove progressive - For instance under Zulu custom a woman could own no property but she may now be left property by will - Her status is uplifted

7. Native Migration /-----

7. Native Migration

Areas

From European owned farms to Native' :- Yes -

very extensively . My reply takes in all periods
The reason being two facts - (i) Ejectments
of tenants by landlords generally by reason of
failures on the part of the tenant to carry out
the terms of his tenancy (ii) Voluntary removal
for release from conditions of tenancy.

(i) It is the universal opinion of
natives that conditions of tenancy are one-
sided and always in favour of the farmer -

Instances have come to my knowledge of Land-
lords demanding free service from their tenants
up to periods of 9 months in the year from 3
months - Under the provisions of the Natives
Land Act of 1913 (Natal) the term for free
labour in lieu of rent is 90 days in the year
but this is seldom respected . A native tenant
is also very poorly paid in most cases and is
tied down to more or less slavery . To remedy
this state of affairs I am of opinion that much
satisfaction would be experienced both by the
tenant and landlord were a contract of
tenancy drawn up to effect all concerned and
that a fixed wage be made . A farmer paying a
girl 1/- a month and a grown man 5/- per month
is absurd and such a state of affairs where it
exists should be put a stop to at once.

From Native Areas to European owned farms :-

Yes , but not extensively - The reason in most
cases being that the migrant has fallen into
disfavour in his tribe , suspected of being an
evil doer (umtakati) and is expelled - Other
tribes fear him and will not accept him so his

only /-----

his /-----

Native Migration

From Native Areas to European owned Farms :-
(contnd)

only resort is to seek a home on some farm. Under these circumstances he accepts any conditions but soon finds them irksome and trouble between Master and Servant follows.

From European Farms to Towns :-

Yes , extensively to get away from his obligations to his Land Lord.

From Towns to Farms :-

No , they usually become detribalised . Provision should be made to accomadate these these individuals in Urban Areas (locations).

From Native Areas to Towns :-

Yes , invariably they become detribalised - Above remarks apply.

From Towns to Native Areas :-

Yes - Disease and Crime drives them back to pollute the Native Areas.

From Province to Province

So far as Zululand is concerned - No -.

From Union to Extra - Union Territories

No.

Into the Union from beyond its borders :-

No.

The effect of those who migrate to Towns is a tendency to enjoy the European mode of life resulting in an inflated idea of importance , loss of respect towards Europeans and their elders - The tendency is to live for themselves only. They forget parents wives and children and usually pick up an live with an undesireable and diseased native woman.

8. Land Tenure by Natives

As long as the natives live under the tribal system (which is the only system so far as the the Zulu is concerned) a communal system of Land Tenure is undoubtedly the best - They have very fine social laws and ~~as~~ ^{as} long as the headmen and Chiefs have the necessary authority to command respect all goes well , but the danger arises when agitators have a free run of undermining recognised authority - For instance the I.C.U. were allowed too much liberty and in consequence their influence created restlessness throughout the country and bloodshed. - It is imperative that such organisations be put down with a firm hand - I may add that it is the desire of every native of importance that such organisations be wiped out . Whenever a native becomes detribalized he is no longer of any use in the Reserves and to his family - morally socially and economically - He becomes dissatisfied with kraal life ; becomes a moral wreck , indolent to a degree and becomes a mischief maker and is therefore better away from the Reserves . For this class of individual a home in an Urban location under the control of a Native Court is the only solution . Ownership in a plot of ground with a house would assist in reviving interest in life and would help to change the character for the better . This is the class requiring the greatest care and watching . The fully educated native in my opinion is less dangerous , more law - abiding and his ambitions are more on the lines of the European /-----

the /-----

8. Land Tenure by Natives :-

European . This class also should have the right to acquire land in areas set apart for the purpose.

9. Landless Natives :-

So far as Zululand is concerned there is at present land available for all natives if properly and proportionately worked and it is not from necessity that a number of natives are becoming detribalized, but from choice . they are drawn by the attractions of Town life and escape their kraal responsibilities.

10 . Farm Evictions :-

There have been ³⁹ evictions of natives from European ~~farms~~ owned farms in this District in the past 5 years . In each case the same reasons have been put forth in that the natives have failed or refused to comply with the terms of tenancy - The evicted natives became absorbed in Native Reserve.

11. Natives on Farms:-

(a) Share farming . To my knowledge the system of share farming in the Province of Natal does not exist - It is a suggestion however deserving of careful consideration . It is possible and very probable in my opinion that such a scheme might prove beneficial to both tenant and Land Lord - Systematically organised I feel confident that it would be the means of solving many difficult problems . There are certainly many natives who are progressively inclined and find that their activities/-----

their /---

II. Natives on Farms :-

(a) Share farming . (contnd)

activities are restricted in Native Areas

It is this type of man who would appreciate such chances . By this means the land owner would replace worthless tenants with progressive individuals . I ~~xxx~~ sincerely trust that the question of share farming be seriously considered

(b) Labour tenancy is impossible - Trouble between the Land Lord and the Tenant is never ending - Invariably the proposition is one sided - all for the Land Lord and little or nothing for the Tenant . The position might improve if a universal standard wage were fixed by law and standard universal conditions drawn up wherby evry native would know definitely the exact postion he would be in if he elected to reside ~~reside~~ on a farm. As I have already said under previous items that to pay a girl for household duties 1/- a month and a full grown man 5/- a month is ridiculous. . there are ^{ma} ~~many~~ instances where the tenants do not even get this but are compelled to render service without pay for periods of 6 months yet they are debited with the highest price obtainable for a bag of mealies to keep the inmates of the kraal alive .

(c) The principal of cash rent tenancy is most undesireable from a public policy point of view - It is detrimental to the interests of the country and would be productive of indolence and reduce the Agricultural progress /-----

Agricultural /-----

II. Natives on farms :-

(c) progress of the Union . I strongly oppose the recussitation of cash rent tenancy or in other words Kaffir farming

(d) & (c) In my opinion wages in cash should always be resorted~~ed~~ to - Wages in kind often create disputes and discontent and I would urge that wages in cash be paid servants. Whilst on this item I would earnestly suggest that advances in all forms be put an end to . A native at the present day too easily obtains an advance. If he is need of say £5 he will promise anything to get the £5 and once he has got it he spends or disposes of it , then realizes that he has to work several months without pay. He may work perhaps satisfactorily for one month then he becomes slovenly , requiring incessant correction ., with the result that he finally deserts from service or absents himself without leave . This is then the commencement of trouble between Ma^ster and Servant and so the trouble goes on until the borrower is in a hopeless state of debt The system of monetary advances is an abomination and should be prohibited by Law.

12 . Native Labour Tenants on Farms:-

Advantages thereof :-

In instances guaranteed labour at the Land Lords beck and call : It often happens however that when the labourers are wanted they cannot be found

Disadvantages :-

So far as the Land Lord is concerned there/-----

there/-----

12. Native Labour Tenants on Farms (contd)

Disadvantages :-

are many (i) His farm becomes overstocked and grazing gets eaten off - Cultivation takes place and the soil is neglected and seldom enriched with Fertilizer (ii) As regards the tenant he is generally restricted as to the number of stock he may retain - He is also limited generally as to the area of ground he may cultivate - The position is unsatisfactory from both sides and complaints are endless.

(B) (a) General advancement and education naturally demands a higher state of living . There is a universal tendency especially among men to adopt European dress - It is seldom that a male appears in a town , village or hamlet unclothed - With the women it is different only the christianized woman dresses in European garb . This therefore increases the living expense and as a result a higher wage is demanded for their services and in this respect the greatest encouragement possible has been added to wage demands through the establishment of the Wage Board. Wage agitation has been immediately set afoot by the I.C.L.U. It is admitted that the native must of necessity receive a higher wage than in the past but the idea of fixing a wage of 8/6 or 8/- per an 8 hour day's work is preposterous.

There is always dissatisfaction between Land Lord and tenant nevertheless I do not consider that the system shows any marked signs of dying out - In fact in my opinion it will not die/-----

not /-----

12 . Native Labour Tenants on Farms : + (contd)

(B) (a) die out - The system will hang on at all costs otherwise the day will come when the farmer will have to rise and work rather than sit on his stoep and watch his tenants plough for him - He will have to do the work himself. To obviate such a state of affairs " a fixed standard tenant wage must be established "

13. Replacment of Farm Workers :-

(25) (a) & (b) No . Does not apply to this to this District.

(26) (i) (ii) & (iii) Do not exist in the Nkandhla District

(iv) The usual term agreed upon between all the farmers in this District and their native Tenants is that every able bodied male tenant shall render six consecutive months service in each and every year for a small wage averaging say 10/- per month - Small boys less and grown men a little more - The rule is however not hard and fast , some farmers are more generous than others

(27) If the kraal head is old and infirm he is exempted from rendering service but it is expected of him to guarantee the services of the able bodied inmates of his kraal . Women and children are expected to render such services ~~are~~ as they are capable of doing. On occasions their services are required - for instance for purposes of seeding and grass cutting etc. - Girls are also employed for

Domestic purpose

Domestic / -----

for/-----

13. Replacement of Farm Workers :→ (contnd)

(27) Domestic Purposes

(B) Wages are paid both in cash and ⁱⁿ kind
Where women and children render occasional services they are expected to work for nothing or paid a togt fee of 1/- or 6d per day.

(C) ~~The~~ rate of pay (a) For males is from 5/- for boys to 15/- and 30/- for adults to £2 and £3 pounds per month. (Usually if paid daily 6d. per boy and 1/- to 1/6 per adult varying in accordance with the class of work to be performed) (b) For Females :- girls 6d per day and adults 1/- per day.

(D) Monthly servants are housed and fed in addition to the wages drawn - No restrictions are kept on the food which however must be consumed on the farm and not carried away to the servants homes . Work usually ceases at noon on Saturdays and is resumed on Mondays.

(28) For the labour tenant it is generally optional whether he lodges free on his landlords premises or whether he retires to his own kraal in the evenings - He is always however supplied with his meal^{ls} whilst at work.

(29) Any farm tenant whether he is the kraal head or any other inmate (son or otherwise) is after completing 6 months farm labour free to go wherever he chooses to seek work for the remaining 6 months of the year. There are no further restrictions placed on a tenant - If a servant elects to remain in his Land Lord's service after his contract expires he is paid

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accordingly /-----

paid/-----

13. Replacement of Farm Workers :- (contd)

(29) according to his age and ability at a higher rate from 30/- to 50/- a month.

(a) Yes. (b) No. (i) Optional (ii) Optional (iii) Falls away.

(30) (a) Usually a tenant has free use of as much land as he is able to cultivate for himself (b) grazing rights for all his stock (in instances he is limited to number and is called upon to pay a grazing fee for such cattle in excess of the limited number) . (c) Borrows oxen gear and plough for his own ploughing free of charge (d) Seldom fertilizes (e) His ploughing usually is but a scratching up of soil . His cattle are dipped at a small fee per head on some farms and on others free dipping

(B) Answered under (a)

(31) No.

(32) Falls away

14. Farming by Natives

(33) There are no native farms in the Nkandhla District : The District comprises of European farms and Native Reserve No. 19. In the Reserve each kraal is more or less a farm . He possesses cattle, sheep, goats and horses and produces from his fields maize and Kaffir corn

15. Marketing of Native Produce/-----

[46]

15. Marketing of Native Produce :- N

Native grown produce in the shape of Maize and Kaffir corn is sold to Local Storekeepers There are no other channels through which they can dispose of their grain - Hides and cattle are absorbed by Speculators.

In order to improve agriculture in Native Areas I would suggest the establishment of Fertilizer Depots in the Reserves and the appointment of Demonstrators to show the inhabitants how to plough and cultivate their lands - The task in its infancy would doubtless be tedious but once results showed success the natives would become keen and enthusiastic . As a matter fo fact recently a Native Demnstrator has been placed in this District but his activities will not seriously commence until the advent of the ploughing. Avenues for the marketing of native produce do not exist except through Local storekeepers and travelling traders and speculators.

16. (35) Not in Nkandhla District

17 (36):No not in the Nkandhla District

18. Recruited Native Workers :-

(37)(a) Yes

(b) Apparently not as very few natives are recruited.

(c) I cannot say.

(d) No. the natives in this District endeavour to obtain work for themselves.

(e) Recruits for the Mines Johburg.

(38)(a) Nil

(b) Does not apply

(39) Does not Apply

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19. Recreation for Native Employees :-

(40) No.

20: Effects of absence of Natives from Home :-

The social effect of the absence of Native Males from their homes while working on farms (local) is of no consequence as they are within touch of their kraals, but when they migrate to Towns or Mines the position is different as they are tied down to a term of employment 6 - 9 or 12 months - Their absence has a tendency to the breaking up of otherwise happy homes - The males in cases remain away from their homes for long periods and neglect their wives and families with a result that the wives become unfaithful and the male usually takes up with some stray woman or other in the towns - Marriage ties are in this way slackened and often lost sight of altogether. The great majority of wives however remain faithful to their husbands even after prolonged periods of absence - The standards of agriculture usually show signs of neglect during such absences (v) There is no development.

(21) Native Domestic Servants :-

The District is Rural - Natives are used as domestic servants - Males being utilized as cooks whilst the females are employed for household duties and as nurses for children - The proportion is about equal

22. Organization of Native Employees

(43) There is no organization of natives for protection as employees in the District.

23. Trade with Natives :- /-----

23. Trade with Natives:-

(44) (a) Traders who reside and have their places of business within the District trade on a cash purchase and sale basis, but may occasionally do a deal by exchanging produce for cattle or such like. Competition is keen and in consequence prices are reasonable. Storekeepers are liberal in fact too liberal, with the system of credit especially in view of the fact that with the advance of time dishonesty is becoming more noticeable among the natives. Cattle are at times placed as security for goods obtained but even this is found unsatisfactory and unprofitable as the bonded cattle are invariably claimed by others. In my opinion the credit system is not sound socially nor economically and I fully approve of restriction. The travelling trader is more likely to deal unfairly with the Native than the residential trader.

(45) (a) There are no Native Storekeepers trading in the District.

24. Effect of Education on Natives:-

(46) There are very few educated natives in this District and there is very little difference in their habits of industry adaptability to changing conditions or earning capabilities. One cannot get away from the fact that the educated native is more progressive than the raw native and it is the educated man who is found to be source of discontent and the stirrer up of unrest. He is difficult to control and causes much trouble in the Administration of Native affairs.

25. Openings for Educated Natives:-

(47) (a)

25. Openings for Educated Natives :-

(47) (a) There are no openings in this area for educated natives except as salesmen in stores under European supervision and employment where vacancies occur of billets in the Government Departments.

26. Native Industries in Native Areas :-

So far as the Nkandhla District is concerned there are no industries existing amongst the Natives - Each kraal carries on what may be termed as a farming industry - Accumulating stock and growing patches of maize and Kaffir corn. in accordance with the number of stock. As far as I can see there are no openings except that, which might be considered, to make them develop mining propositions. There are abandoned Asbestos claims and Gold claims also other mineral claims that might be turned into great advantage to the Country under development.

27. Laws affecting Native Workers in Towns :-

Nkandhla is a Rural area - This item does not apply

28. Effect upon Native of certain Legislation :-

(i) Native Land Act 1913 :- The act does not effect the native to great extent in the Nkandhla District. The only comment that I consider worthy of consideration is the question of the native tenants services - In cases a servant is found to render more than six months service to his Landlord at a ridiculously low rate of pay - A universal approved written contract /-

written/-----

28. Effect upon Natives of certain Legislation :-

contract should be enforced protecting the farm labourers . A minimum wage should be fixed and the number of months in the year for services to be rendered in lieu of rent . Advances are an abomination and should be strictly prohibited.

(ii) ~~MINERS~~ ^{and} Works Act (Colour Bar Act)

Does not apply.

(iii) Native Labour Regulations :-

The pernicious system of advances is the cause of considerable crime - Natives in order to obtain an advance do so dishonestly by (i) borrowing on some other persons identification pass (ii) Borrowing money then disappearing , necessitating considerable trouble afterwards in being traced (iii) Once the loan is received by loitering about other houses instead of complying straight away with the terms of their agreement . May the question of prohibiting advances receive consideration.

(iv) Native Administration Act. :-

I consider that it is too early yet to comment on the results of this act . So far it appears of advantage . There is ~~isnt~~ the protective element on minors and girls and natives are now under the Act priveleged to make a will

(v) Native Taxation and Development Act :-

Natives are now reconciled to the Act. The enactment of new laws affecting the natives is detrimental to the welfare of the country - Further taxation upon the natives

should /-----

[51]

natives /-----

28K Effect upon Natives of certain Legislation :-

(v) Native Taxation and Development Act (cont)
 should be discontinued . Present
 taxation is severe enough without adding more
 to existing burdens -It is evident nobody
 requires more money than the state but there ^{are}
 other channels through which money may be
 raised - A fair average earning capacity of a
 a native male would be £36 per annum and out o
 of this he is compelled to pay his taxes under
 penalty of 3 months imprisonment with hard
 labour unless the taxes due are sooner paid-
 From this amount he has to clothe himself and
 his family and provide food which reduces his
 earnings to nil at the end of the year - The
 result is that the European is left with a debt
 owing him by the native which remains outstand
 -ing in many instances for lengthy periods and
 in cases is irrecoverable.

(vi) Native Urban Areas Act : Does not apply to
 Nkandhla

(vii) Master & Servants Act :- This act is very
 necessary and could be improved by the fixing
 of a minimum wage - My remarks under item (i)
 in respect of the labour contract applies

(viii) Pass Laws :- Existing Laws are
 considered irksome - Now that tax receipts
 carry a registered number I consider there is
 no reason for the identification pass . This pa
 pass might well be done away with . the
 outward and inward pass might reasonably be

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might/--

28. Effect upon Natives of certain Legislation :- (contd)

(viii) Pass Laws :- *be.*

reasonably done away with.

(ix) Squatting or Labour Tenant Lands :-

Remarks under (i) apply

(x) Industrial Conciliation Act :-
Does not apply

(xi) Wage Act :-

Does not apply

(xii) Apprenticeship Act :-

Does not apply

29. Natives and Coloured persons in Towns :-

Nkandhla being rural this does not apply.

30. Good feelings between Europeans and natives :-

The attitude of the uneducated and older native has not undergone any great change during the last 25 years but there is a very noticeable change in the semi-educated and younger generation towards the European.

They are becoming more and more disrespectful and there is an element of hostility

against the Europeans that was never felt

before - I attribute the change to (i) Contact in towns with low class Europeans who commit all ~~kinds~~ of crimes especially illicit liquor selling

(ii) Agitation carried on by I.C.U. and communists in towns and country with large unauthorized meetings on Cartwrights flats and other places.

(iii) Unrecognised religious sects springing up in all parts of the country - Such as the African Congretational Church, Zionists, " Uhlanga " Church, Ethiopean Church, sects founded by outcasts from other churches who make /-----

who /-----

30. Good feelings between Europeans and Natives :-

make out they have grievances against European control - No steps have been taken to stop the bad influences but in my opinion all meetings with any political or communistic feeling should strictly be prohibited throughout the country and Europeans should be encouraged always to treat the native with justice and fairness and thus build up the fast vanishing friendship and confidence that hitherto existed - Care should be exercised in employing suitable persons in matters dealing with Native Affairs in office and in field more particularly where officers come in daily and direct contact with the natives.

H S Arunthi N.

Native Commissioner : Nkandhla