

XIV.

There is but little trade between natives and non-natives and the natives as far as I know. What trade there has been among natives has broken on the rock of payment. Although the natives demand their wages from Europeans, they are ~~the~~ last to grant such to their fellows. This is the complaint of the natives themselves who have begun in a very small way trade, or who have been employed as tradesmen amongst the natives. The European is the milk cow always ready to be milked. The native tribalism expects each native to help his neighbour without recompense, or at least with recompense at the lowest. This explains the failure of commercial ventures by natives themselves.

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XV.

43.

XV.

Legislation.

Much might be said upon each of these Acts, and will be said by others. It is enough to say the Legislation ought to be passed recognising Native Trade's Unions under the Labour Bureau. Again, these native Trade's Unions should have a determinate apprenticeship for entrants, such apprenticeship being clearly stated in all its aspects. At present the native technical student has no standing whatever to the trade he is learning, nor has he any apprenticeship regulations to observe. Again, it is generally considered that for natives from the country to the mines provision should be made to pay part of their wages to their families in the district from which they come, and that through the Native Affairs Department, the Magistracy, or the Labour Corporation. Over this second suggestion much might be written. More will be stated by the representatives of traders who know most about the position of affairs at present and the results of paying wages direct to native employees.

On Taxation.

Native taxation seems to fall too much upon the poorer classes and not upon the rich. Although it is very difficult to get at the real wealth of the people, and especially at the wealth of families, there is no doubt that many wealthy families are sheltering themselves from taxation under the present formal method of taxation. It may be that the determination of the wealth of families would be a problem owing to the peculiar nature of the native people and their peculiar methods of rearing the stock in various locations at the cost of their friends or through their friends; but the day must come when the wealthier class must be faced with extra taxation. The better class native is enjoying all the advantages of advanced education. The average cost of a pupil in a school is about £3 odds in the Cape and Transkei, and yet the average native pays under £2 on taxation. The objection to alter the form of taxation arises from the cost of a new fiscal administration. The difficulty at getting at the right income of a native and his wealth appears so great to those who collect taxation that they seem to be unanimous in the belief that the taxation of the wealthy on a higher scale would incur enormous expenditure in the collection thereof. But things cannot go on as they are doing with the wealthy escaping and the poor bearing a greater burden. Roughly speaking the population of the Transkei is 17,000 Europeans and one million natives. If we calculate the wealth of these people in ratio we find the following. The Europeans sunk and floating capital is between five and six million, the native is from thirty-five to forty million. Of course, districts differ in values and the lack of markets curtails enormously the wealth of the people to, roughly speaking, six millions and forty millions, may be considered as the limits of the European and native wealth respectively. Economic problems arise from this calculation which is not fixed but moves up and down with markets and seasons. The enormous loss of stock averaging £500,000 a year reduces the income of the people at least one-fifth and their yearly values of wealth increase exceedingly.

File 14/2/3.

Magistrate's Office,
MOUNT AYLIFF,
6th. March, 1931.

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

Native Economic Commission : Questionnaire: N.E.C.
57/2.

SCOPE OF STATEMENT:

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

Answer: 1 (a) District of Mount Ayliff which is 369 square miles in area, had a native population at 1921 Census of 20,302 and 206 Europeans. The ~~density of the~~ native population has probably increased by 2% per annum since 1921, and the present population is estimated at 25000. The polling area is No. 452 in the electoral division of Griqualand.

(b) This matter is dealt with in my capacity as Magistrate and Native Commissioner.

(c) I have been stationed here since 29th. January, 1926, and was also stationed here as Assistant Magistrate from November 1909 to April 1911 and again from March 1919 to January 1921 in the same capacity.

LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES.

Q. 2 (a) Are, or have, European individuals or Associations been consulted about the proposed purchase by natives of land in your District?

A: 2 (a) No land can be acquired by natives by purchase as the locations are under communal occupation by the Xesibe and other small tribes who settled here before annexation.

Natives have in a few instances acquired erven in the Village of Mount Ayliff where there is no restriction as the Natives Land Act No. 27 of 1913 is not in operation here.

3, 4 & 5: These questions do not apply to this District.

RECRUITED NATIVE LABOURERS.

Q: 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?

A: 6 (a), (b) & (c) :- I am not in a position to say - The question should, I think, be answered by mine officials.

Q. 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?

A. 7 (a). A government Labour Bureau was established in the Transkeian Territories many years ago with officials at various centres. This was an ignominious failure.

The Voluntary Assisted System at present in operation on behalf of the Native Recruiting Corporation appears to be meeting with success and dispenses with recruiters' capitation fees which might advantageously be added to the Natives' wages.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT: (No. 18 of 1873 as amended)

Q. 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 ?

A. B.:- In 1930 under (a) 1
 " " (b) 6.

Q. 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.

A. 9.:- The Act works very well and does not require amending in so far as this District is concerned. It has no effect socially and economically on Natives and their employers.

CRIME COMMITTED BY NATIVES .

Q. 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 ?

A. 10: (a) No The majority are petty offences arising out of family quarrels, beer drinks and native dances .

(b) Socially this crime is attributable to Native Customs .
There are no economic factors affecting crime .

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

Q.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 .

A.11:- (a) Nil . Natives do not apply for or expect poor relief .

SANITATION.

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

A.12 :- (a) A privy and urinal is provided in the office grounds for natives (b) Adequate Bucket removals are made by the local Board twice a week.

SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURTS.

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

A. 13:- A suitable waiting-shelter is provided for Natives in the office grounds .

GENERAL

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

A. 14:- This is dealt with separately. (To follow)

Q.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.

A. 16: No.

MAGISTRATE &
NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

QUESTIONNAIRE PREPARED BY NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.DISTRICT OF MATATIELE.

1. (a) District dealt with :- MATATIELE.
- (b) In what capacity :- NATIVE COMMISSIONER.
- (c) Length of time at this Station :- 14 Years in all. First time 12½ years then a break while I was Native Commissioner at Tsolo for 5½ years and Native Commissioner at Kokstad for 10 months.

LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES.

2. (a), (b), (c). European individuals or Associations have not been consulted about the proposed purchase by natives of land in this district. The only land available for purchase is that represented by farms and trading sites. No trading sites are owned by natives in this district. A few Natives own farms.
3. (a) & (b). I have never heard of an instance where a Native purchaser of land has lost the land or the money paid for it by reason of inability to complete payment of purchase price.
4. (a). There is not the least tendency for land, held by Natives in freehold, to be sold to Europeans. The ownership of land is regarded by Natives as a very valuable possession, and one not to be alienated if that course can be avoided.

USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

5. (a). The only land held by Natives in this district under individual tenure is a few farms. These are used principally for pastoral purposes, though agriculture is also followed in each case.
- (b). There is no land held by Natives as syndicates.
- (c). No steps are taken to prevent overstocking on such land: The Native stockowner estimates the value of his stock on a numerical basis rather than its quality.
- (d). The capacity for better use of lands by Native Owners than by Squatters or labour tenants is not apparent in this district, except in a few cases. They all display about the same degree of unscientific method in agricultural operations.

RECRUITED NATIVE LABOURERS.

6. (a). Recruited Native labourers usually take 7 months to complete a six-months' contract (180 shifts), and 11 months for a nine-months contract (270 shifts). It is only by working on all Sundays and holidays, that it is possible to complete the number of shifts contracted for within the respective periods mentioned.
- (b). Factors tending to prolong the term of a contract are the incidence of non-working days:- Sundays, holidays, and similar contingencies, such as illness, accidents or other unforeseen disabilities.

(c). The nett average monthly wage of a recruited Native, on the Gold Mines, is approximately £2.15. 0d.

7. (a), (b) & (c). I am informed that the establishment of a Government Labour Bureau about 20 years ago proved a failure. I have no doubt that such an institution if reintroduced would be regarded by the Native with suspicion, owing to his inherent conservatism and dislike of change. He has now become accustomed to the system adopted by the well organised Native Recruiting Corporation, and it is difficult to see what prospects of success would attend the suggested scheme while competitive with such a firmly established organisation.

The addition of the recruiters' capitation fees to Natives' wages would, I am informed, add an amount of only about 4/6 per 30 shifts. One striking feature of the Native Recruiting Corporation's methods is the system of employing Traders as their licensed agents. The Native has been accustomed to regard his nearest trading station as a permanent institution in his life, and the trader/..

the trader as a friend and counsellor, whose advice and assistance he would invariably solicit in preference to that of the official in charge of a Government Labour Bureau. In particular, a Native could obtain far greater credit facilities if he were recruited by a trader than through a Government Bureau.

For these reasons it may be confidently stated that existence of a Government Labour Bureau would have little or no effect upon the number of labourers going forward voluntarily to farms or labour centres, notwithstanding the addition of capitulation fees to their present nett earnings.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

8.(a). In 1930 two cases were tried in this court and the district Periodical Court, held twice monthly, in which employers of Natives were charged with offences under the Master and Servants Act. There have been occasions when natives came to the Police with complaints against their masters, but on the Police going into them with complainants and their masters it was found there was no case to go to the Court.

(b). Ninety cases were tried in which Native servants were charged. The offences were nearly all those of desertion or absence without leave.

9.(a). In my opinion the Act works very well in this district. Owing to the age of this enactment, its provisions are well understood by Native servants.

I can see no evidence that, in its social bearings, there is any influence upon the Native. Economically the Act provides an inexpensive safeguard to his rights and privileges as against any attempt at victimisation by his employer, and conversely, the same applies to his employer.

(b). This Act has stood the test of time very well; and it would be with hesitation that any amendment could usefully be suggested. I feel, however, that there should be some provision to meet the difficulty of employers who, by reason of residence at considerable distances from the seat of their magistracy, prefer to suffer a great deal of business inconvenience, and personal discomfort rather than lodge complaints, in respect of dereliction of duty, which may involve an absence of days from their homes. This aspect of the employer's difficulty is so well known that it need not be elaborated; and I think it is one which merits consideration.

CRIME COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

10.(a). This may, I think, be considered a law abiding district. Apart from Stock Theft, there is little serious crime committed by Natives in this district. The geographical situation of this district, unfortunately, offers temptation to stock thieves who levy a heavy toll upon the flocks of border farmers.

(b). Economic or Social factors can hardly be considered as contributive to the crime which is observed in this district, at least in their relation to offences of a serious nature. The influences which govern the actions of the European Criminal apply in the same degree to the Native offender.

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

11. There is no provision for poor relief for Natives in this district, except in regard to medical treatment. Indigent Natives are treated free at the local hospital, the terms of its endowment specially providing for their admission.

The Native is particularly kind to poverty stricken natives and will always assist his poorer brethren.

Of course a large number of poor Natives get exempted from payment of taxes under the Native Taxation Act of 1925.

SANITATION.

12. Native latrines have been provided at the public offices and are adequate for their purpose, except that a latrine is required for Native females and this will be erected at a later date.

SHELTER/

SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURTS.

13. Ample waiting-shelter for Natives has been provided at the Court and offices of the Government buildings.

GENERAL.

14. I have nothing further to add to my first evidence and to this statement.

E. G. Rousdale.

MAGISTRATE : NATATIELE.

Natatiele.
9th March, 1931.

ANSWERS TO GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

Statement by O.M. BLAKEWAY

Postal Address: MAGISTRATE, ENGCOBO.

1. SCOPE OF STATEMENT:

My statement applies principally to the district of Engcobo and to the natives living therein.

My length of service at this station is approximately two years. I have also been at other centres in the Transkeian Territories including Umzimkulu, where the conditions are somewhat different to those applying in these parts, but, owing to possible changes in such conditions during the past thirteen years, I have not deemed it advisable to comment on farm and land matters in such an area.

Time and pressure of work have prevented me from dealing more fully with many of the matters referred to in the Questionnaire.

2. TRIBAL SYSTEM:

(4) If the Chief is an intelligent, well-meaning and respected individual, there are many advantages of the Tribal system. If he is not such a person, it ~~is~~ is considered there is no advantage in the system.

(5) I think the system has weakened, due principally to education and want of respect for the Chief, especially, if as stated, he is not a desirable individual. The system should be allowed to continue unimpeded.

(6) Occasional use only. The Chiefs have not many official responsibilities, and have very few, if any, powers.

3. NATIVE CUSTOMS:

(7) POLYGAMY: It is not considered that the moral character and industry of natives are effected to any great extent by polygamy or 'lobolo'.

The progressive native does not as a rule indulge in polygamy.

(8) Christian marriages are increasing in numbers, but this is due to education. The cases of co-habitation without marriage are not great in number.

(9) It is argued by the native people that lobolo is a necessity. If this is so, it must affect overstocking as it is the desire and aim of all to obtain sufficient cattle with which to pay lobolo.

(10) The customary number of lobolo cattle for a commoner is eight head.

I do not think that anything should be done to regulate the custom of lobolo.

(11) Cattle are still employed for lobolo in these parts. Sheep and money are occasionally paid or included.

4. OVERSTOCKING:

(12)a. Many attempts have been made to prevent the continuance of overstocking. Advantage is taken of every opportunity at meetings to explain the disadvantages of overstocking. The Demonstrators also ^{repeatedly} ~~respectfully~~ draw attention to this evil. I am not, however, able to report any success. The position is decidedly worse than it was ten years ago. Dipping has saved many calves and no doubt other cattle as well. The native has an inherent love for cattle but the majority pay more attention to quantity than quality.

A few realize that one good and better bred animal does not consume any more grass than a ~~scrub~~ ^{scrub} animal, but the former does not in their opinion stand up to drought and weather changes as well as the latter.

5. CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL:

(13)a. A change in the vegetation has been noticed, and this, it is thought is due to burning, overstocking and destruction of forest growth and scrub in some areas.

6. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NATIVES:

(14) It is considered that the social and economic status of men and women has altered during the last 25 years.

(15) There is a growing tendency to adopt European dress. This is to a certain extent due to the attendance of children at schools, but there has lately been a craze amongst the young adults for clothing of fashion.

Some of the teachers and a few others - well-to-do - have houses and furniture therein.

Their amusements are not many in the rural areas. Recreation is indulged in at the Educational Institution and schools, and a few of the games learnt there are occasionally seen played at their homes.

(16) The existing laws of native succession and inheritance do not in my opinion hinder the social and economic advancement of the native (men and women) at present.

Some perhaps have theoretically abandoned custom but there are generally urban residents.

7. NATIVE MIGRATION:

(17) I have not noticed any increased tendency so far as this district is concerned of natives to migrate to towns or other provinces.

(18) There is a small percentage of men who proceed to the mines and other works and instead of returning home after the customary period of six or nine months, remain there and become urban residents.

(19) A few families hitherto residing on farms in the neighbouring districts, have returned to their original homes in this district, and others have applied^{ed} but have been refused permission as they have no claim to residence in these parts.

8. LAND TENURE BY NATIVES:

(20) The individual system of land tenure for natives is favoured. The limited arable land is under better control and the cases of encroachment on the commonage is more easily detected.

Inspection is facilitated and also the allocation of lands to persons entitled to them simplified. The accumulation of lands by one person is prevented.

9. LANDLESS NATIVES:

(21) This is a difficult question to deal with at present. There is not much scope for trade and occupation other than agriculture in the locations, and those qualified for employment in this direction must drift to urban areas in search of work.

10. FARM EVICTIONS:

(22).

11. NATIVES ON FARMS:

(23).

12. NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS:

(24).

13. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS:

(25) -----(32): There are no farms in this district.

14. FARMING BY NATIVES:

(33). The arable lots are approximately 5 morgen in extent, and the homestead site, $\frac{1}{2}$ morgen,

The mealie is fortunately easily grown, and it is the chief crop cultivated. Kaffir Corn, Beabs, Pumpkins and Tobacco are also grown and isolated crops of wheat are occasionally seen.

The commonages are open to all for grazing, and in this district there are 100,540 cattle, 242,642 sheep and 60,647 goats; also horses and pigs. The population is thought to be about 70,000 odd.

15. MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE:

(34) Surplus grain is disposed of to the Traders principally. Sales do take place between the natives themselves, and efforts are now being made to discover means of advising different districts of the shortage or surplus in produce to enable those who have plenty to supply those in want. In this way better prices should be obtained.

.....Demonstrators

Demonstrators are working in each district - there are five here - assist in the improved methods of native agriculture and also in the disposal of produce.

16. NATIVES LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES:

(35) There are no such instances in this district.

17. EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS BY NATIVES:

(36) I am not aware of any instances of individual natives employing Europeans.

18. RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS:

(37)a. Yes

b. Yes.

c. Capitation fee received is 42/6 per boy.

d. To-day the only industry employing ~~recruited~~ ^{recruited} ~~the~~ Gold Mining Industry, which operates through the Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd.

In 1913 the Native Recruiting Corporation's Recruiters numbered 32. In 1922 they numbered 14. And to-day (1931) they number 4. So it would appear that the recruiter does not increase to any substantial extent the number of natives who go to work for Europeans.

In this district Recruited Labour has practically been replaced by the Assisted Voluntary System and Voluntary Labour. The figures for the year 1930 being

Recruited Labour	145	Gold Mining Industry
Assisted Voluntary System	2352	" " "
Voluntary Labour	<u>2826</u>	" " "
Total	5323	" " "
Voluntary Labour	2035	To other Europeans.

(38) and (39) ^Do not apply to this district.

19. RECREATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES:

(40) a and b. NO.

20. EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME.

(41) The affairs of the native who has gone to work for the benefits of family requirements, are wonderfully looked after by relatives when necessary. On the other hand there is the individual who fails to remit money to his family and takes a fancy to Town Life. There is much correspondence between this and other offices in regard to requests for assistance and remittances in these cases.

21. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS:

(42) The domestic servants in both the urban and rural parts of this district are generally natives. Males are employed for stable, garden and outdoor purposes, and females for household and indoor duties.

22. ORGANIZATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES:

(43) As far as I am aware there are no such organizations.

23. TRADE WITH NATIVES:

(44)a. The Traders trade with the natives on both bases - cash and barter.

b. and c. Yes, there is competition and the native is in this way protected against unduly high prices of goods.

d. There are unfortunately credit systems, and this is also the result of competition for trade. Many of the natives are heavily in debt at the stores.

(45)a. There are no native storekeepers trading on their own account in this district.

24. EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES:

(46) a. and b. A slight improvement.

c. The earning capacity automatically increases with the improvement referred to. The natural tendency seems to be for a rest after six or nine months of labour.

.....25.

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25. OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES:

(47)a. The following openings exist: Teachers, Clerks in Magistrate and Council Offices, Interpreters, Dipping Supervisors, Agricultural Demonstrators, Road Overseer. Many of the constables are educated, and have taken such posts pending opportunities for appointment as clerks. The openings are somewhat limited it is true, but could not be much increased without an entire change of system of Government Administration and such a change cannot be recommended at the present stage.

26. NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS:

27. LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS:

I have no recommendations to make under these headings.

28. EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION:

(50) No social or economic effects upon natives have been observed in this district in regard to the legislation mentioned.

29. NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS.

(51) There are no instances in this district in which coloured people ~~xxx~~ form a large proportion of the population. There are a few coloured families in one or two of the locations and these people pay taxes on the same basis as the natives.

30. GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES:

(52) I am of opinion that there has been a change of attitude of Natives towards Europeans in the past twenty-five years, and this change is more noticeable in the young adult, especially the half or partly educated individual. The change may be due to a number of causes, such as the representations made by the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and remarks uttered by agitators and others.

Contact with the European of low standards of living may also account for loss of respect. On the whole, however, it is considered that there is still good feeling between the majority of Europeans and Natives and that this feeling will be maintained if the ~~former~~ former continue to set a good example in regard to honest and clean living and fair business dealings.

UNB1 altered

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Answer to Questionnaire of Native Economic Commission
by Magistrate and Native Commissioner of Nganduli.

1. (a) District of Nganduli in all instances.
(b) Magistrate and Native Commissioner.
(c) Since January 2nd 1929.
2. Land Transactions affecting Natives.
(a) No. Natives are not permitted to acquire title to land in this district.
(b) Falls away.
(c) Falls away.
3. (a) Falls away.
(b) Falls away.
4. (a) and (b) fall away.
5. (a) Use of Land held by Natives.

None held in individual tenure or (b) as syndicates; (c) and (d) fall away.

RECRUITED NATIVE LABOURERS.

6. (a) On a nine months contract approximately eleven months.
(b) Sickness, days on which working on mines is prohibited by law, etc.
(c) It is not possible to say from this end as it depends on circumstances, and also the class of work on which the labourer is employed. This information could more probably be obtained from the mines themselves.
7. (a) I consider that the attitude of the Natives towards a Government Labour Bureau would be distinctly hostile, as they would not get the same privileges as they do from the local traders who are recruiters, and who usually grant them facilities at or about the time of recruitment. The natives usually join up when pressed for their debts. There would not be the advertisement and persuasion essential to induce natives to recruit. If the scheme were put into practice it would be necessary to have bureaus in every district, and this would entail

considerable cost to Government. Then there are the losses incurred from desertions, which at present fall on the recruiter. If advances were made by Government on behalf of individual employers natives would have to proceed to work at once on receipt of the advance, which at present they do not have to do immediately the advance is made.

(b) 1 and 11. The amount added to wages is too insignificant to offer any inducement.

(c) I believe that there was some such system in force some years ago in parts of the Territories, but I can get no reliable information.

MASTER AND SERVANTS ACT.

8. (a) Nil. (b) one.

9. (a) and (b). In view of the fact that there are so few employers of Native labour in this District and that the necessity to resort to this Act so seldom arises it is contended that the social and economic effects upon native and their employers is insignificant and not deserving of comment.

CRIMES COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

10. Apart from the numerous contraventions of Regulations, bye-laws and other minor offences, there is not much crime of a serious nature. Affrays are fairly numerous and the combatants are usually youths of from 16 to 22 years of age, and usually originate from idleness and the effects of Kaffir Beer drinking. This fighting at times results in participants being charged with Culpable Homicide. The majority of petty stock thefts follow upon beer drinks, which, it is said, create a craving for meat. In fact, it can safely be said that the majority of crimes are attributable to the effects of beer, and certainly not to poverty.

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

11. I am not aware of any special provision being in

existence nor have I had any deserving cases brought to my notice during my term of office here, but I have no doubt that if any such individual necessity arose that the Provincial Administration would give each case its sympathetic consideration, as they have done to my knowledge in other provinces.

SANITATION.

12. There is no such accommodation provided for the native public.

13. SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURTS.

No provision is made. I have been in correspondence with the authorities concerned since 21st November 1939 and I am informed that there are no funds available.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

[338]

ANSWERS BY FRANK BROWNLEE, MAGISTRATE AND NATIVE
COMMISSIONER, MOUNT CURRIE DISTRICT TO QUES-
TIONNAIRE N.E.C 57/2.

LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES
(District of Mount Currie)

2. (a) As far as I am aware European individuals or associations have not been consulted about the proposed purchase by Natives of land in this district.

As a matter of interest it may be mentioned that in this district was ~~en~~ the time of the Griqua occupation sub-divided into some 310 farms, 9 farms only (or remnants of farms) are owned by Griquas and 19 by Natives 16 of which are to all intents locations, 2 are decently farmed by the owners and one is occupied by Europeans. It is improbable in view of the very high prices that Natives will be able to acquire land in the future.

3. I am not aware of any case having occurred in this District in which a Native has lost (a) land ~~and~~ and (b) money through inability to complete payment.

4. There is no tendency for land held by Natives in freehold to be sold to Europeans.

USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

5. (a) and (b) Of the farms occupied by Natives most are licensed private locations the residents being either labour or ordinary tenants. Steps are not being taken to prevent overstocking. (a) The owners make better use of their land than squatters labour tenants and generally speaking than Natives in Native areas.

RECRUITED NATIVE LABOURERS.

6. I have no definite information.

7. (a) Government Labour Bureaus have been tried in the Transkeian Territories and the experiment was abandoned. Practically no Natives went to work through them.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

8. No employers of Natives were tried during 1930 *for* with offences under the Masters and Servants Act. 148 Natives were tried.

9. (a) In my opinion the Act if properly applied works satisfactorily. Employers frequently state that the penalties provided and applied in respect of Native servants are far too light on the other hand it has often happened in this Court that a master charging a servant has asked that the accused be dealt with leniently. The nature of the offences contemplated by the Act the penalties provided and the average wage of the Native servant are in my opinion coincident. Some servants cannot agree with their masters. Some masters have no idea how to manage their servants.

(b) the Act (18 of 1873 Cape) has in the main stood the test of time. It embodies wisdom and justice tempered perhaps with clemency. I do not consider that it needs amendment.

CRIME COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

10. (a) There is not much crime in the District. (b) Most of the crimes of violence arise out of beer drinking. Some offences are committed in ignorance of the law.

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

11. (a) There is provision for poor relief (b) in the issue of ~~paup~~ pauper rations and free treatment in hospital (c) Applications for poor relief are infrequent, (d) they are met when made.

SANITATION.

12. (a) There are two earth closets and a urinal for Native men and an earth closet for women. (b) This is normally adequate but hardly sufficient during the session of the Circuit Court.

SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURT.

There---

(3).

There is an open lean-to shed for the use of Natives attending the Court and offices. This is suitable.

GENERAL

I do not wish to add anything to the evidence given by me before the Commission.



FRANK BROWNLEE

MAGISTRATE AND NATIVE COMMISSIONER,
KOKSTAD,

[341]

1. Officer: F.N.Doran
District Dealt with: Qumbu
Capacity: Native Commissioner
Length of Service at Station: 13 years. First appointment as Magistrate.

2. Land transactions affecting Natives.

No proposals for the purchase of land by natives have been made so far as this District is concerned. With the exception of those residing within the area of the Village Management Board and three native owned farms, the land is held by natives under communal tenure, governed by the Provisions of Proclamation No. 143 of 1919. Grazing is communal.

The land is used for the cultivation of maize (their staple food) principally. Kaffir corn, beans and wheat are also grown. Whilst the majority of natives are still very backward in the methods used, there has been marked progress within the last two or three years. Fertilisation is being largely resorted to and the use of the mealie planter and cultivator is largely on the increase. There are some 160 of each of these implements in the District. Three native Agricultural Demonstrators are operating in this District and a fourth is to be appointed shortly. The services of these officers, who are under the direction of the General Council, are eagerly sought by the native and have been resultant of considerable improvement in the methods of Agriculture and Stock Breeding. The Bantu Thrift Society formed in this District has done much to assist the purchase of implements and fertiliser.

The District, where the soil is good, is in parts very congested and in these parts it is difficult to obtain land for everyone. By having a redistribution of lands the difficulty would be lessened. This, however, would be a lengthy and costly process. In the Village Management Board area a few years ago a certain portion of the commonage was surveyed into arable allotments of 5 morgen. These were put up for sale by Public Auction and were mostly purchased by natives, the average price being £60. Most of the purchases were made on instalment. In one or two instances the purchasers were unable to complete payment but were able to resell at no/..

at no loss to themselves. These lots are freehold. The majority of Europeans purchasing these lots have resold them to natives. Most of the native holders are progressive men and make excellent use growing maize, beans, oats and vegetables. The Village Management Board limits the number of stock to be grazed by each owner on its commonage. The three native owned farms were granted to the owners by the Government for loyal services rendered during the native rebellion of 1880. They cannot be alienated without the consent of his Excellency the Governor-General. Each is 250 morgen in extent and a quitrent of £2 - 10/- is payable per annum. There has been no tendency to part with these farms.

There is only one small European owned farm in the District on which no farming operations are carried on, the owner conducting the business of a General Dealer. There are no squatters or labour tenants in the District.

There are no native syndicates holding land in the District.

3. Recruited Native Labour.

I am informed that it takes a recruited native from ten to eleven months to complete a 9 months contract (270 shifts). Only shifts actually worked are recognized and in the case of those employed on drilling the native is required to complete a certain number of inches to enable such a shift to be counted against the period of service. As far as I can ascertain the nett amount earned is from £2 - 10/- to £3 per month.

I think the natives would welcome the establishment of a Government Labour Bureau from which advances could be obtained and this might tend to increase the number of natives proceeding to the mines. I am not aware that this method has been tried. During 1930 2134 natives proceeded voluntarily to the mines and 1121 were recruited, whilst 330 were engaged on other industries. The natives of this district, on the whole, prefer working on the mines to engaging themselves as farm labourers.

4. Masters and Servants Act.

The majority of natives employed in the district are those in domestic/...

domestic service with wages running from 10/- to 30/- per month with food and lodging.

During 1930 there were 11 prosecutions, involving 2 Europeans and 9 natives. The Europeans were charged with withholding wages and the natives (6 males and 3 females) with desertion.

The Act (Cape) appears to be sufficient for the needs of the District.

There appears to be no difficulty in obtaining this class of labour, although in many cases the natives are indifferent workers and often leave service on the flimsiest pretexts.

5. Crime.

Serious crime has decreased to a large extent. The onetime affray where assegais and other lethal weapons were used is now seldom indulged in. Stock Thefts too have decreased although within the last few months several cases of horse theft have occurred. In most of these cases the stolen animals have been sold. Possibly this may be due to the fact that horses are more easily disposed of than cattle or sheep. Where sheep have been stolen it is generally due to a craving for meat as they are almost invariably slaughtered, especially during the beer-drinking season.

Last year 152 cases of assault were prosecuted in my court. The majority of the assaults were of a petty nature generally the results of quarrels at beer drinks. There are three cases of Rape indicted for trial before the forthcoming Circuit Court at Mount Frere.

There were two cases of storebreaking and theft. One of these was engineered by a coloured man who was not a resident of the district. In the other case the Police were unable to trace the culprits.

6. Poor Relief to Natives.

At the present time there is only one native in receipt of poor relief, funds for which are provided from the pauper grant made by the Cape Provincial Administration. There appears to be very little need for the provision of poor relief for natives in this District. As far as my memory serves me this is the only case which has been brought to my notice since my appointment here.

7. Sanitation

Sanitation.


A latrine and urinal have been provided for use by natives attending this office. The Village Management Board has also erected latrines for use by the natives.

Shelter for Natives.

A suitable shelter has been erected at this office for natives. There is no doubt that the natives are at present hard pressed for money. This is evinced by the fact that many of those convicted of petty offences are serving sentences in lieu of the payment of the small fines imposed. There is no outlet whatever for their stock and produce and their one means of procuring money is to proceed to the labour centres.

A matter which I think should be very seriously considered is the practice of payment by traders for grain purchased from natives by chit. No cash is paid for grain purchased but chits to the value are given. The native is thus compelled to purchase goods with these chits from the store in which they are issued. This means that to obtain value for the grain sold the native is often compelled to buy articles for which he has no real need whereas if the payment was made in cash the money might be put to a more useful purpose. I think this practice is general throughout this District.

The District is considerably over-stocked and the question of finding sufficient grazing is becoming more acute every year. If some outlet for their stock could be found it would be of great assistance in providing money and giving greater grazing facilities.


NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

QUMBU.

28th January, 1931.

2/24/2

MAGISTRATE : NGQELENI.

30th January, 1931.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION : QUESTIONNAIRE
FOR MAGISTRATES AND NATIVE COMMISSIONERS.

The Secretary,

Native Economic Commission,

P.O. Box 384,

P R E T O R I A.

In compliance with Identical Minute No. 64/276(4) of the 21st instant from the Secretary for Native Affairs, on the above subject, I have the honour to furnish the following information in reply to questionnaire prepared by the Native Economic Commission.

1. (a) Ngqeleni
- (b) Magistrate and Native Commissioner.
- (c) Six years,

LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES.

2, 3 and 4. There is no land for sale in this District. The whole District, with the exception of one small farm and two agricultural lots which are owned by Europeans, is occupied by Natives in communal tenure.

USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

5. No land is held by Natives.

RECRUITED NATIVE LABOURERS.

6. I am unable to say.

7.(a) In my opinion a Government Labour Bureau as suggested,
if.....

if established at a convenient centre, would in time be taken advantage of by the Natives.

The cash advance weighs very heavily with the labourer proceeding to the Mines, and if advances may be made the main difficulty previously experienced in such undertakings will be overcome.

(b) The addition to their earning of the recruiter's capitation fee would have no effect upon the number going forward voluntarily to farms or labour centres.

(c) Yes. In 1910 the Transvaal Government appointed several Registrars of Native Labour in these Territories whose duty, inter alia, it was to encourage Natives to proceed to the Labour centres independently of the Labour Agents. No cash advances were made to these labourers but they were provided with free rations and railway ticket to the labour centre.

The scheme met with a fair amount of success, but was abandoned in 1912, before it had been given sufficient trial. I believe the Native Recruiting Corporation has recently reopened some of these offices, but, with what success I am unable to say.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

8. (a) Nil.

(b) Four.

9. (a) and (b). So few cases have come before me and these have been of such minor importance that I am unable to give an opinion on the working of the Act, or whether it needs amending.

CRIME COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

10. (a) Very few serious crimes are committed in these parts.

(b) Such as are committed are attributable, in most cases, to beer drinking.

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

11. (a) There is no provision for poor relief in this District and none is needed at present. The ^{Socialism} Communism practised by the Natives is such that there is none destitute.

SANITATION.

12. No sanitary accommodation, except for those on my staff, is provided for Natives attending my Court, and no accommodation is required. It would not be made use of.

SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURT.

13. There is no waiting shelter provided for Natives attending this Court and Offices.

H. B. GARNER

MAGISTRATE AND NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

HBG/AW.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONNAIRE N.E.C. 57/2.

[348]

1.(a) Tsomo District.

(b) Magistrate.

(c) 2½ years.

LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES.

2.(a) This district is, with the exception of the Village Commonage, entirely Native Location reserve and this question thus does not apply.

(b) and (c) fall away.

3. and 4. All lands in this district are held by Natives under Proclamation No. 227 of 1898.

USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

5.(a) Lands average 5 morgen - held under Proclamation 227/1898. Mealies are grown.

(b) None.

(c) Stock graze on communal Location Commonage, which at present is heavily overstocked. Every effort is made to retard increase by prohibiting the importation of stock from outside, but numbers increase year by year and there is no out-let owing to restrictions imposed by the Veterinary Department. The pasturage is being denuded, dongas are forming everywhere and irreparable damage is threatening.

(d) Falls away.

RECRUITED NATIVE LABOUR.

6.(a), (b) and (c) No information.

7. (a) Government recruiting schemes have been tried in these Territories in the past without any provision for cash advances and they have proved complete failures.

This failure is probably due very largely to the absence of a cash advance, but there is, I think, a prejudice in the Native mind against Government organised schemes, fostered no doubt by interested persons.

A scheme, however, which provides for a cash advance with increased wages should in these times of economic pressure make an appeal strong enough to break down any prejudice which may exist so as to draw...

Recruits
draw ~~then~~ away from the private Recruiters, but it is doubtful if the aggregate number of labourers would be increased by these means. See b(11) below.

(b) (1) No recruiting for farm labour in this district.

(11) The voluntarily assisted recruiting system is in operation in this district and is increasing in popularity. Any addition to earnings would perhaps slightly increase the numbers going forward, but these numbers are, I think, now governed by the potential labour capacity gauged by certain economic and psychological factors.

The class who can afford to remain at home are, with very few exceptions, untouched by the appeal of increased earnings.

(c) No.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

2. Nil.

9.(a) and (b) The machinery of the Masters and Servants Act is seldom invoked in this district, indicating, it would seem, that the existing law is not in need of amendment in so far as conditions obtaining here are concerned.

CRIME COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

10.(a) Very little crime is committed in this district as may be judged by the fact that an average of 300 cases a year are tried in this Court, mainly for petty assaults and contraventions of regulations dealing with stock diseases, forests etc.

(b) No special features.

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

11. (a) A sum of £5 a quarter is allocated for this district from Provincial Administration funds.

(b) (c) This fund is only used in extreme cases. There are many cases of distress deserving of relief particularly women either widowed or deserted by their husbands. These funds would be totally inadequate were it not for the communal social system which although perhaps on the wane, still enables destitute individuals to obtain the means of subsistence from ^{friends} and neighbours.

SANITATION.

SANITATION.

12. (a) A sanitary convenience is provided.

(b) which is adequate.

13. Shelter is provided.



E. F. OWEN
NATIVE COMMISSIONER AND MAGISTRATE,
TSOMO.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

[351]

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE NO. N.E.C. 57/2.

1. Magistrate and Native Commissioner for the district of Lusikisiki, Eastern Pondoland. Stationed at Lusikisiki 2 years.
- 2, 3, 4. Do not apply.
5. Does not apply. *No* land held under individual tenure or by Syndicates.
6. I am not in possession of the information and there is no means of obtaining it locally, but in regard to (a) natives are recruited for the mines on 9 months contracts and it usually takes them from 10 to 12 months to complete their contracts.
7. The question has never been submitted to the Natives but I have no doubt that such a scheme would be welcomed by them in so far as it grants the labourers an increase of wages but I do not think the scheme would have any beneficial effect on the output of labourers going forward. The working of such a bureau from a Government Office is quite impracticable and the machinery that would have to be employed to identify and ensure that the labourer executes his contract would be so expensive that it would counteract any benefit the scheme might have to the labourer. At present the Recruiter is responsible for the advances he makes and thus he ensures that the labourers carry out their obligations. In the scheme suggested this personal interest in the labourer would be wanting. I do not think in regard to (b) (1) & (2) that any advantage would be gained. I know of no such a method of recruiting ever having been tried.
8. Only four cases in which Natives were the accused were tried in this Court during 1930.
9. (a) Generally speaking only domestic servants are affected and the position of the employer and the employee is such that it is only in extreme cases that prosecutions take place.
(b) The penalty for domestic servants under Cape Act No. 18/1873 should be amended to provide for imprisonment with hard labour.
10. (a) No.
(b) The few serious cases arising such as Murder and Arson are to a great extent due to witchcraft.
11. (a). No.
12. (a) None is provided.
13. No. *Only* a small open shed provided.
14. General questionnaire has not been received.

R. M. Low
MAGISTRATE & NATIVE COMMISSIONER
LUSIKISIKI.



F. Munscheid, Magistrate, Nqamakwe, 2 years 4 months.

[352]

Previous experience as Magistrate, Mount Fletcher 14 months
 and Magistrate, Herschel, 2 years 9 months.

Land Transactions

(a) There is no land available for purchase by natives.

Nqamakwe is a surveyed district. The number of arable lots is ~~xxx~~ therefore defined, and the remainder is commonage. A native owner may sell to another native. Europeans are in no way concerned in these transactions. (b) and (c) fall away.

Use of land by natives% I am not aware of any syndicates.

Tenure is individual. Arable lots are used for growing mostly mealies, also kaffir corn, beans, pumpkins and other vegetables. Natives also have small gardens at their homesteads used for vegetables, green mealies, etc. In parts of the district where tobacco does well these gardens produce tobacco, sometimes a portion of the arable lot is also under tobacco. Grazing on arable lots does not take place, except that stock are permitted to graze off the dry mealie stalks after the harvest.

All ordinary grazing takes place on the commonage which is communal, under the control of the Magistrate through the headmen and people. Steps are being taken to induce stock owners to better the quality of their stock, but there are no compulsory measures with regard to reducing or limiting the numbers.

The use made of the land varies very much. Well educated people plough several times, harrow and manure by kraal or artificial manure, and sow by planter; the primitive man never manures, he just ploughs and broadcasts his seed. The good agriculturist has his cultivator, the primitive natives uses the hoe.

There are 3 agricultural demonstrators working in this district, each remaining in one locality for two seasons.

Then he is shifted to another area.

Recruiting Native Labourers

(a) Work on Sundays is optional at the mines, and it is not to

to be expected that a labourer will work every Sunday. The 9 months contract i e 270 shifts, allowing for rest every Sunday but not on any holiday, and including time required for travelling from, and back to, his home, would require the labourer's absence for 10 months and 3 weeks at least. If he falls ill, this period would naturally be longer.

At the minimum underground rate he would receive altogether 450/-. Average rail fare plus cost of food for each trip is 40/-, total 80/-. This leaves 370/- nett or 33/8 per month.

At the minimum surface rates the same man would receive a total of 405/- for the 270 shifts less the 80/- above for travelling up and down i e 325/-. His absence might be a little shorter as the work is easier and he may work on several Sundays. But it is more likely that he will remain on in order to return with his batch of friends, most of whom are underground boys, thus he would be away for 10 months and 3 weeks and his average pay per month would be 32/6. 29.6

I have it on good authority that only 20, or even 15, years ago, almost all this money would have been brought home by the labourer. Now such an occurrence is becoming rare.

Most of the money is spent on the Rand. Most of the money is spent in dens in the women's quarters next to compounds on beer, women, gambling and buying medicines and charms. My informant has seen a P.O. Savings Bank book kept by such a woman, a local resident proceeding to the Rand for this very trade, in which £12 had been deposited within a very short time.

Government Labour Bureau: The effect of such an attempt would be to bring forward many applicants for advances, but not genuinely for labour; I consider there would be a very serious loss to Government. It is not the custom to make advances only when labourers are about to leave. They have to get the money to buy what necessaries are required at their homes, and settle their affairs, and so many days after the receipt of the advance they proceed to be attested - or run away and hide themselves. The making of an advance is therefore a matter requiring the

the intimate knowledge of all the affairs of the particular family which can only be obtained by residence in the immediate vicinity

Recruiters capitation fees are not now deducted directly from wages paid. Labourers proceeding under the Assisted Voluntary system receive the same rates of pay as contract labourers. Addition of the capitation fee to wages would however mean about 2d extra per shift on a 9 months contract. Against this would have to be set off the expense of the Government Labour bureau, probably much higher per head than the capitation fee. Recruiting agents have to be continually pressing for labourers to keep up the demand.

Masters and Servants Acts: There was only one case of a native charged with desertion from his European master in the village.

The only employers of labour are the European village residents and outside traders. Native employers of native labour never make use of these Acts. Their disputes are settled outside between themselves, or before headman and men.

Crime by Natives: There is very little crime. The population of my District is about 40,000 and there were only 404 criminal cases last year. Many of these are contraventions of the dipping and stock removal regulations, eradication of noxious weeds and such minor matters. Affrays are not too numerous.

Crime is attributable solely to the still low standard of development attained by the people, whether Christians or red natives.

Poor relief There is no provision whatsoever. Relatives help each other. With the increasingly greater scarcity of arable land and the demand made upon existing land by better conditions of living, the assistance afforded by relatives must diminish and eventually practically cease. The fortunate man to possess a land and get a crop is often hard to put to it to provide for his family.

Sanitation: Existing accommodation is unsatisfactory, insanitary and inadequate altogether. The matter has been pressed with the

the Public Works Department for two years, but nothing has been done to date. Such accommodation for my European staff is however treated in the same way.

Shelter for Natives at Court The only shelter available is a wood and iron room, with mud floor. Water runs in during rains and often cattle or calves jump the fences and take shelter there at night. This accommodation is therefore also inadequate. Natives however prefer to sit outside, under the trees and in the shade of the building, as long as the weather is fair. To provide shelter for all witnesses on a busy Court day when it rains would necessitate a building of considerable size, with separate rooms for men and women.

The district reported upon in each is that of Nqamakwe.

Nqamakwe,

30th. January 1931.

Deuradun

Magistrate & Native Commr.

NO.2/20/5

Office of the Magistrate,

Gofimvaba,

January 28th.1931.

The Secretary,

Native Economic Commission,

P.O.Box.384.Pretoria.

Native Economic Commission. Questionnaires for
Magistrates and Native Commissioners.

In terms of Identical Minute NO.64/276/4 of the 21st instant from the Secretary for Native Affairs, Pretoria, I have to forward herewith my statement as far as this District is concerned in my capacity as Magistrate and Native Commissioner. I have been stationed here since the 19th of November, 1929.

(a). Land transactions.

No Natives are allowed to purchase land in this District. All the land is Crown Commonage.

(b) Does not apply.

(c). Use of land held by Natives:

There are a few Natives in the District who own small so-called farms at Southeyville ~~in this District~~ - they pay a nominal rental to the Government. A few of them use the land to advantage and produce a fair quantity of wheat and forage. These land owners graze their stock on Crown land Native Location Commonage.

There is a good deal of overstocking but Permits are now being granted to Traders to remove scrub cattle to the Imperial Cold Storage Ab^latoirs at East London for slaughter purposes - this will in time of need rid the Territory of a good number of their surplus scrub stock.

Some of these owners of land make better use of their land than Squatters, labour tenants, or Natives in Native Areas, whilst

whilst others have not got the capital to make any marked improvements nor a market to which they could easily take their produce .

(d) Recruited Native Labourers.

(a)(b)(c). I have no reliable information to give under these heads but all this information could easily be obtained from the Director of Native Labour, Johannesburg .

There was a similar system of recruiting inaugurated about 1909 in Pondoland to that mentioned in your questionnaire but it proved a failure .I do not favour any interference in these Recruiting matters by the State and moreover recruiting of native labour throughout these Territories is ~~ix~~ thoroughly and most efficiently organised with an efficient staff by the Native Recruiting Corporation.Limited. and the other/ various Recruiting Organisations scattered all over these Territories.

In my opinion it is most inadvisable for the Magistrate or his staff to have anything to do with the recruiting of Natives for the Mines or Farms ,Coal Mines.etc. etc.

(e) Master and Servants Act.1873. as amended.

I had one case during the year 1930 in which a native girl was charged by her Mistress with desertion . The Master and Servants Act has rarely been amended and in my opinion covers all cases that arise in a Magistrates ' Court . The Act has stood the test of time and I am firmly of the opinion that it does not need amending ~~in this District~~

(f) Crime committed by Natives.

~~Thraxixxx~~ There is very little serious crime committed by Natives in this District they are a loyal and law abiding lot. The cases heard are mostly Common Assaults ,Affrays,Theft , and Contravening territorial Proclamations , Considering the population there is very little serious crime . If there was more serious crime I feel assured that the Police Force available at Magistracies such as this would prove totally inadequate. The cost of administration in these Territories is negligible.

Negligible.

(g) Poor Relief for Natives.

Pauper rations are issued to those Natives who are really found to be in need of them after careful enquiries have been made such as the blind and those who have no relatives or friends able or willing to help them. These paupers are provided with monthly rations of mealies and salt which expenditure is paid and authorised by the Provincial Administration. During 1930 an amount of £ ¹⁵⁰/₁₆₀ was authorised for this District.

(h) Sanitation.

Sufficient sanitary accommodation for Natives has now been provided and is considered adequate.

(1) Shelter for Natives at Court.

There is no shelter provided at this Office for Natives attending Court or the Office.

I would like to add that new Public Offices are badly needed. Representations have been made to the proper authority but I have no idea when anything will be done.

The present wood and iron - brick lined buildings - are very dilapidated and have been condemned by the Public Works Department; they were erected in 1896 as a temporary measure but little has been done to them since.

I would like to add that it is regretted that this information now supplied was not called for from Magistrates and Native Commissioners when the Commission was in the District.

R. WELSH

Magistrate and Native Commissioner.