GESKREWE GETUIENIS: VAN CRADOCK TOT MAFEKING
voor die
NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE

Written evidence presented to the Native Economic Commission Volume 1: From Cradock to Mafeking 1931
MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF KIMBERLEY.
NATIVE LOCATIONS DEPARTMENT.

6th July 1931.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

Ref. N.E.C. 57/6-2/6/1931.

Further information requested from the KIMBERLEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL as per above Questionnaire.

1. NATIVE POPULATION.

(1). Information in this respect is contained in the report dated 18th February 1931, and submitted to your Commission when in Kimberley, but the following is in addition: -

On the 14th August 1914, owing to the closing down of the Kimberley Diamond Mines, and therefore the discharge of all Natives from the Mines, Compounds, there was a serious influx into the Kimberley Locations. In order to ascertain the extent of this influx, a census of the population was taken by the Locations' Department, when it was found there were some 15,480 persons residing therein, apart from those Natives who were being accommodated in the different parts of the City.

Measures were immediately taken to repatriate all Natives who desired to be sent to their homes; also, large numbers were recruited for service with the Railways and other activities in connection with the Military operations.

On the 4th September 1914, the census was again taken, and it was found that the population had been reduced by the before mentioned measures to 10,117.

On the 3rd May 1921, the general census was taken in Kimberley and the population of the Locations was returned at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Location</td>
<td>2751</td>
<td>2529</td>
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<td>No. 2 Location</td>
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<td>167</td>
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<td>Green P.Location</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>4338</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

At the time this latter census was taken, Kimberley was again passing through a very severe depression, and a large number of Natives had left for other centres. Since that period the Locations have grown considerably, as is indicated by the number of Residential Sites occupied, viz: -

(1921) 1,586.  (1930) 2,675

inclusive of the Sites occupied in connection with the Council's Housing Schemes.

11. NATIVES IN EMPLOY OF URBAN AUTHORITY.

(3) The total number of Natives employed in a permanent capacity is 319.
NATURAL MIGRATION TO URBAN AREAS.

See answer to question No. 7 - General Questionnaire, previously submitted.

ADDITIONAL.

The influx is generally from Basuto-land, Transkei and Bechuanaland. The Diamond Industry of Kimberley has always attracted a considerable number of Natives, principally of a floating character.

In 1922, the Native population was undoubtedly below normal, but until 1930 it gradually grew to a more or less normal standard. In 1931 there is every indication that it is again decreasing.

IV. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

See answer to Question No. 12. General Questionnaire, previously submitted.

The additional following information is supplied by the Kimberley Public Health Department.

5. (a) Generally Natives and Coloured.
   (b) Females.
   (c) Custom.

6. (a) It is not known where servants sleep in, but where found, have to be properly housed.

V. NATIVE VISITORS.

7. No special accommodation in the way of Hostels, etc are provided by the Kimberley Local Authority.

(c) Visitors are given a Free Permit to enter and reside in Locations for a period of three days in order to obtain accommodation. When such accommodation has been secured, a Lodger's Permit must be obtained, at a fee of One Shilling per month. This fee is to pay for the upkeep of the Water and Sanitary Services, but it is not enforced against females. (Vide - Sections 18, 19, 20 & 21 - Location Regulations.)

(f). The majority of Householders accommodate Native Lodgers at a charge of, from 2/6 to 4/- per week.

VI. OBSERVATION OF LAW AND ORDER.

8. The permanently settled Native population is law-abiding.
abiding both (a) in the Locations. (b) in the remainder of the Urban Area.
The criminal class is however, widely represented in the casual or floating portion of the inhabitants.

VII. INDIGENCY.

9. (a) There are many indigent Natives.

(b) & (c). Provincial Administration Relief is given to about 45 Natives at present. This Relief consists of the following weekly food Rations:—

- 3 lbs. Mealie Meal.
- 3/4 Ozs. Salt.
- 7 Ozs. Fat.

The Kimberley City Council supplement these food rations, by an issue of 1 1/2 lbs. of meat, weekly. The cost of this is debited against the Council's Relief Fund. The Department of Native Affairs have ruled that no portion of the "Native Revenue Account" must be used for Relief purposes.

In two of the Kimberley Locations, certain accommodation is provided and set aside for a limited number of indigent Natives.

Numerous applications for Relief are received from Natives coming from the Country and other Districts. These generally, have to be refused, otherwise our Locations would be swamped by such indigent Natives.

VIII. EDUCATION.

10. Schools are established in all of the Locations by the different Churches, which are only allowed to take Scholars up to Standard IV.

(b) In the Urban Area - outside the Locations, there is one School under the control of the local School Board, which takes scholars up to Standard VII; also one coloured Teachers' Training College where a limited number of Natives are admitted.

There are no evening Schools established at present.

IX. RECREATION.

Sites are provided for recreation purposes, such as Football and Cricket Grounds, Tennis and Basket Ball Courts.

The Local Authority have just completed the building of an Assembly Hall where Bioscope and other Entertainments will be conducted entirely by the Council. The said Hall will also be available and let for Dances, Concerts, etc.

X. HEALTH.

12. See information given in before mentioned report (18th February 1931) pages 4, 5, and 6.

The following information is supplied by the local Public Health Department.

(a) Fairly good.

(b) Treatment at Hospital when necessary. There are also Bureaus held once a week for females and children.

(c) Charges free when recommended. For treatment as out-patients at the Hospital Dispensary a charge of one shilling is made, but more often than not the 1/- is not forthcoming.
XI. URBAN NATIVE LOCATIONS.

13. (1). LOTS OR STANDS.

See information given - pages 1 & 2 of report to your Commission, dated 18th February 1931.

ADDITIONAL:

The area of any lot or stand must not be less than 2500 square feet. (Vide Section 7, Kimberley Locations Regulations.)

14. (2) NATURE OF TENURE.

Information given in the before mentioned report - 18th February 1931.

15. (3) HOUSING.

(a) Information under this heading is given in before mentioned report, pages 2, 3 & 4.

(b) Page 2 of above mentioned report.

4. RENTALS.

See pages 2 and 3 of the abovementioned report.

5. LOGGER'S & VISITORS.

17. Vide Section V of this report.

6. NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

18. (a) Mine and general labourers, Messengers and house servants.

(b) From 3/- per day upwards. In the Mines the wages have been reduced recently to 2/6.

7. FEMALE WORKERS.

19. Large number of the Location women go out to work.

(a)

(b) Very little laundry or other work is brought into locations.

(c) Children are usually left in charge of neighbours or older members of family.

8. NATIVE BEER.

20. Evidence and other information given - pages 9 of abovementioned report (18th February 1931.)

9. TRADE BY NATIVES.

21. Evidence and other information given page 7 of abovementioned report (18th February 1931.)

10. STOCK.

22. Evidence and information given page 8 of above mentioned report (18th February 1931.)

11. CULTIVATION OF LAND.

No special area is set aside for cultivation by Natives. The limited rainfall of this District prevents successful...
ful cultivation, unless assisted by extensive irrigation.

12. **HEALTH.**

Evidence and information given on pages 4, 5 and 6 of the beforementioned report - 18th February 1931.

13. **SERVICES RENDERED BY URBAN AUTHORITY.**

(26). Evidence and information given - page 6 of the beforementioned report - 18th February 1931.

(c). Charges made to natives for special services do not exceed the charges made to the other sections of the public. In some cases, the charges are on a lower scale to Natives residing in the Locations.

(d). Natives are allowed to visit the Museum, but not the public libraries or reading rooms.

(e) There are no such institutions provided specially for Natives at present.

14. **FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.**

Information given - page 11 of the beforementioned report - 18th February 1931.

XII. **NATIVE VILLAGES.**

27 (a). There has been no Native Village, other than the ordinary Locations established in or near the Urban Area of Kimberley, nor has there been any application made by the Natives for such a Village.

The Kimberley City Council are not in favour of extending its Locations beyond what is absolutely necessary to accommodate the Native population bona-fide employed within its area.

XIII. **NATIVE ADVISORY BOARDS.**

28. Information given on pages 7 & 8 of the previously mentioned report - 18th February 1931.

XIV. **SPECIAL REPRESENTATIONS.**

The City Council of Kimberley do not desire to make any further special observations or representations, beyond what has already been tendered to your Commission. They are however, prepared to elucidate any points that may arise in connection with any of the foregoing observations.

Signed.

SUPREINTENDENT, NATIVE LOCATIONS.
Statement by Rev. C. Kuhn, M.A.

Postal Address: Lutheran Parsonage, Beaconsfield.

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1. (1) Griqualand West and adjoining districts of C.F. State and Transvaal.
   (2) Bothuana living in urban areas, farms and reserves.

2. I was born and brought up in the Transvaal and C.F.S.

3. Residing in Griqualand West over 20 years, doing missionary work;
   formerly taught in primary and teacher training schools for 14
   years, manager at present of 16 mission schools (coloured and
   native).

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TRIBAL SYSTEM.

4. Advantages: Chief concrete symbol and unifying factor of tribal unity;
   solidarity; sense of political responsibility; indirect
   rule exercising restraining influence.

   Disadvantages: Chiefs who might hasten civilising influence more often
   retard same; collective ownership of land obstructing
   progress 'enlightened individuals.'

5. In most reserves in Griqualand West there are no chiefs but "foremen"
   appointed by the Government.

   There are however chiefs in the Tsonga area. System weakening owing
   to: Restricted powers of chiefs, moral shortcomings of chiefs (drink).
   Natives who have lived outside areas ruled by chiefs will not
   submit to arbitrary rule by chiefs.

   Breakdown should not be hastened as otherwise we might get
   large numbers of natives without any binding force. The chief
   difficulty is re-orientation of mind of native to new ideas and
   concepts; better to have fault old native tribal restraining
   influence than irresponsible masses following more irresponsible
   agitators. Gradual transformation of tribal system as intellectual,
   moral and economic progress require such change.

6. Powers of chiefs to considerable extent should be decided by moral
   character of chief and the civilising progress the particular
   tribe has attained.

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NATIVE CUSTOMS.

7. Polygamy and lobolo go together to a very far extent. While lobolo
   to a certain extent constitutes a protection for the woman it
   exposes the door to marriages formed by fathers on their daughters
   out of greed or some pressure exercised on them. It leads sometimes
   to the personality of a woman being trodden down.

   While lobolo should not be forbidden, as the majority of natives
   have not yet reached that level of civilisation, any debts
   arising from the lobolo custom should not be actionable at any
   court, just like gambling debts.

   Polygamy and lobolo though they at first may urge a native to work
   in order to obtain a wife tends to kill industry on the part
   of the man as soon as he considers that he has enough wives to
   support him.

8. Native marriage customs partly alongside Christian rites, lobolo
   is paid and then the couple is married by a minister; this is
   done with or without knowledge or consent of the church; hitched
   without any Native or Christian rites is greatly on the
   increase. The moral censure of the native community against this
   is, though not wanting, not as emphatic as should be expected.

9. Government should not legalise lobolo but at present not prohibit
   it until the majority of natives have attained such a state of
   civilisation that they will the righteousness of such prohibition,
   but no lobolo debts should be actionable.

10. Cattle and sheep have been employed, this is often substituted by
   money. Many marry on the instalment system or pay for wife by
   handing over eldest daughter.

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OVERSTOCKING.

11. After each drought that has reduced the stock there follows a period
   of non-overstocking; after a period of good years
   overstocking is the natural result as nature is left to adjust
   itself.

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CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL.

12. In times of drought the red grass
(13) In times of drought the red grass is supplanted by stockgrass, this is tougher but not so good. In time of rain the red grass becomes again stronger. This happens also when the veld is trodden out, the red grass has the place to stockgrass; if there are two camps adjacent with similar grass, the one overstocked is trodden out and the good grass is supplanted by grass of lower quality, the one without stock will keep the better grass.

(14) On the whole natives have become poorer. I know quite a number of natives who have lost up to 90% of their sheep during drought. Natives with 400 sheep have now only 40. Then the diamond mines in Kimberley employ for fewer natives than they used to do. The alluvial diamond diggings on the lower Volta River are now only a shadow of what they used to be and natives in most cases live in a destitute condition.

NATIVE MIGRATION.

(15) Natives not to stay so long on farms as they used to do. Formerly they go from farm to farm trying to better their condition. In some cases it is considered bad form amongst natives if they stay too long on the same farm, in which.

Generally speaking the same condition natives in Basutoland and the Protectorate find them during droughts since they migrate to the veld and as they are satisfied with mere existence they bring down the native wages wherever they come in great numbers.

(16) Frequent change of place of abode and master does not tend towards quiet, contented and peaceful feelings on the part of the native and it is a worry to the farmer if he has to begin again and again to train new servants.

(17) Natives should be made content to live on farms, not by coercive methods but by making life as remunerative as possible to natives: a. An increase in the cash payment b. Facilities for sending of native children on farms c. Increments of payment to natives who are found dependable and efficient, these increments to be given the longer they stay on the same farm.

LUMINOUS NATIVES.

(18) These usually migrate to the urban locations and if they do not that work either live on friends and relatives who have worked thereby bringing down the standard of life of these or they take to illegal means of making a living.

It is of paramount importance that they should assimilate be absorbed into industry. Every idea one in the country who is a potential worker is a loss to the country, also every idle native. The total wealth of the population suffers through every and each unemployed native as well. These half-starved and destitute people are an easy prey to wild agitators, they have nothing to lose and constitute a dangerous power base.

Though natives have been languishing till now, there are signs that this will change and unless the natives are provided for economic circumstances will drive them to bloody extremism.

(19) Change of ownership of farms tends to evictions of natives. Often the new owner brings his former labourers with him for the estate. Those such cases were made known to me. When a farm was bought from a former by a great farming company and practically all natives had to leave in the company had its own staff. In some cases the evicted natives wandered about from farm to farm, until they found a new master, others drifted to urban locations and some went to the diamond diggings for the time.

LAND TENURE BY NATIVES

(20) Communal tenure is the hereditary system of natives and will have to be retained with tribal natives but it should be pro- grammed by making it impossible for the individual to improve his stock or protect himself against overstocking. Only if an enlightened chief with enlightened Indians make their influence felt could some advance be made.

NATIVE OR DAIMER.

(21) It is necessary that a more substantial part of the wages...
paid to farm labourers should consist of cash in order to enable the
native to meet his cash obligations.
Farmers with great farms who have not sufficient stock to utilize the
whole farm prefer labour tenants; those with smaller farms who require
practically the whole ground for themselves prefer to pay cash wages.
There is a difference of opinion among farmers as to whether natives
coming stock of their own are better than those coming no stock.

NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.
(24) See (23)Natives like to be labour tenants if they can do a sub-
stantial deal of ploughing and can keep up to 100 or more small
stocks. Otherwise they prefer a substantial part of remuneration
in cash.
(25) There is a tendency to replace Bushman by Basuto, these are
hardier and cheaper, but they do not take to any kind of work.
Coloured people are often harder for semiskilled work but too
weak for hard work.
Poor Whites are considered by many farmers as no good for
hard work and often unreliable. They are the least desired.
(26) In our district they are usually liable to work the whole year
round, but if not required by the farmer they can get permission
from him to go and work somewhere else; sometimes if they are
required they get the permission to leave if they provide a
substitute.
(27) Obligation to work includes wife and children, who are however
often paid extra, except for minor duties for which they receive
nothing. Pleasance may get 5/- per month youths 10/- and adults
15/- to 30/- in 30 days.
Then labour is hired for reaping or shearing tenants receive the
same pay as other hired labour, they can earn up to 2/6 per
day.
Labour tenants usually get a bag of mealie or millet meal,
some coffee, sugar and tobacco per month.
On very large estates natives live practically by themselves; they
got no food or pay but have to provide free labour in turn.
Labour tenants in this district may own a dozen large and up
and 30 head of small stock each.

FARMING BY NATIVES
(33) Natives keep stock. Ploughing is done on a small scale but real
harvests are only obtained once in 6 or 8 years, when there are
plentiful rains.
(34) What they have to sell is mostly sold to the local storekeeper.
These storekeepers very seldom pay cash but demand that goods
be taken from the store.

RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS.
(35) a. Keep b. Keep c 41-12-6 for a six months contract. By paying
the railway fare to the gold mines he enables natives who could
otherwise not go there to proceed to work.
(36) Natives come from Basutoland, Venda, Lesotho, Bechuanaland Protector-
ates, Transvaal and Kimberley District seeking work in the dia-
mond mines, if they have waited a long time and cannot get in
to these mines they approach the recruiter.
The fare from Kimberley to Johannesburg is 41--12--6.

(38) I am so assured.

EFFECTS OF ARRIVAL OF NATIVES FROM HOME.
(41) Young males often drift away altogether and many settle down
locally in urban locations. Married males usually return home
from time to time.
Young females in very many cases experience moral lapses
when working in towns away from home. Married females usually
do not go away. On the whole the marriage ties remain apparent-
ly intact.
Male natives tend to return home when serious rainfalls have
occurred. Drought means plentiful supply of coloured labourers and
rainy seasons may mean dearth of native boys.

NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVICES
(42) In our Kimberley town, Kimberley, there are many coloured people
and domestic servants are both native and coloured. Both sexes
employed, females are cheaper.
ORGANISATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYERS.

(43) Apart from the well-known I.C.U., I know of no other native organisation of employees.

TRADE WITH NATIVES

(44) Barter and cash are used.

Trade gives limited credit to natives they know and trust.

(45) Mamathu Zawo - 20 years
Nakum - 25 years
Nkambeni - 15 years
Mamathu - 10 years

(46) Number of years are only approximately to best of my knowledge.

EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES

(46) Educated natives have acquired more cents and are hence expected to be more industrious in order to satisfy them.

Unless natives become teachers, ministers of religion or trained artisans they derive at present very little benefit from their school education as far as their earning capacity is concerned.

OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES

(47) Government

1. Teachers
2. Assistant clerks in stores
3. Native are taken by government in post or railway as clerks or postmen by the municipality.

In all such departments dealing with natives, natives should be employed e.g. Native selling stamps to natives, native assistant guards on railways, native nurses and if possible native doctors for native patients, native selling tickets to native passengers, native school inspectors for native schools, and so forth.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS

(48) Farming and leather work

NATIVE AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWN

(49) Natives bring down wages of coloured unskilled workers and of coloured domestic servants.

These are a temptation to a certain low class of coloured persons to make a living by sale of strong drink.

Certain natives feel attracted to higher standard of better class coloured people and attach themselves to them rather than to their own people.

GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES

(50) Since Union there is a certain amount of mistrust by Cape natives against White Government, the influence of the North is feared. On the whole there is no irresponsible agitation, but the feeling is not bad.

With the spread of education the pacification feeling is decreased, the desire to get a foothold advantage the Europeans. A South African society in which there is room for all races of S. Africa is desired by natives.

The Joint native and European Councils should enlarge their scope to influence also those wider sphere through representatives of the commercial and farming associations.

Beaconsfield,
Luthembashe
25th. April 1931

K Mota
1. (a) Dealing with the District of Kimberley
   (b) Native Commissioner with assistance of Protector of Natives' staff
   (c) Two years.

2. Land Transactions affecting Natives.
   (a) No instances of attempts to purchase land from Europeans are known. As the District is populated by detribalized natives, there is very little likelihood of attempts being made in the future, and at present the position is that no land is owned by natives.
   (b) Falls away
   (c) Falls away.

3. See answer to Question 2.
4. See answer to Question 2

5. Use of land held by natives.
   There are no instances of natives holding land in this area. All land is owned or occupied by European settlers.

6. (a) Practically all natives recruited are for the Rand Gold Mines. De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. do not recruit.
   The contract on the Rand is for 160 shifts and usually takes six and a half to seven months to complete.
   (b) The factors tending to prolong the term are (1) No shifts worked on Sundays (2) Illness and injuries.
   (c) £2-15-0 to £3-0-0 per month.

7. (a) It is considered that as the establishment of a Government Bureau on the lines indicated would mean an increase in the wages of the natives by reason of the addition of the capitation fee, at present paid to recruiters the natives would favour the existence of such a bureau.
   (b) It is not considered that the addition of the capitation fee would cause an increase in the numbers of natives going forward voluntary either to farms or labour centres as the increase in wages would be too small to constitute a real benefit. Avenues of employment could not be brought to the notice of
7. (b) notice of natives especially in outlying areas, by a
Government Bureau unless field work was undertaken, or unless
recruiting agents were also employed as at present.
(c) No instances of such a method having been tried are known.


Number of cases tried in 1930 in which (A) employers of Natives
were charged nil. (b) Natives were charged. 17.

9. (a) It is considered that the Act operates to the benefit of the
Natives. The native is assured of the fact that his contract
will be carried out in accordance with the arrangements
made, and the fact that protection and assistance can be
obtained has imparted a sense of security.
Wisely carried out the provisions of the Act are not oppressive
and do not harm the natives socially.

10. (a) Crime committed by Natives.

(a) Of a total number of 4413 crimes committed natives committed
3217.

(b) Crime is attributable in the main to the drift of natives from
the farms to the towns caused by the lure of higher wages.
A greater measure of control is exercised over natives in the
country by owners of farms and parental discipline exercises
a curbing influence especially on young natives.
The greater freedom of life in urban areas with no restraining
influences coupled with contact with undesirables, has
caused generally a lowering of the moral standard of native life.
There is a steady flow of cases in connection with the
contravention of the provisions under the Liquor Act and the
Urban Areas Act relating to the control of liquor.
Government controlled canteens for the sale of Beer and light
wines would restrict the amount of illicit liquor selling
which is very prevalent in Urban Areas.

11. Poor Relief for Natives.

(a) Provision is made for Poor Relief to natives, who are supplied
with the following rations fortnightly.
17½ lbs mealie meal, 7 lbs salt, 14 lbs fat. at 1/9 per ration
11. (a) contd.

Thirty six of these rations are issued each month with a cost of £3-2-0 approximately.

A further number of about forty two natives are supplied with rations in the Urban Area Locations costing an amount of £9-2-0 per mensem.

Generally there is insufficient accommodation for destitute natives.

This District is extremely fortunate in that through the generosity of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited a sum has regularly been voted in the past for the assistance of destitute natives. This money is handed over to the Protector of Natives on my staff and has been of valuable assistance in treating expeditiously with all needy cases.

12. **Sanitation.**

(a) Adequate sanitary accommodation is provided for natives attending Court.

13. (b) **Shelter for natives at Court.**

Suitable shelter is provided for natives attending Court and the Magistrate's Office.

[Signature]

NATIVE COMMISSIONER

KIMBERLEY
### General Particulars:

1. Situated in the CAPE PROVINCE.
2. Area of District: 1,764 square miles, 533,398 morgen.
4. Average Yearly Rainfall: ranging from 10 to 20 inches.
5. Type of Veld.
7. Principal Branches of Farming: Non-Europeans.
8. Taxable Income of Individuals: £1,019,071.
10. Number of Natives Registered under Native Taxation and Development Act of 1925: 2,782.

### Transfers of Rural Immovable Property, 1928-29:

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#### Average Value per Morgen:

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#### Average Area per Property:

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### Live Stock Losses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>1,743</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep &amp; Goats</td>
<td>3,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses &amp; Mares</td>
<td>1,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs (1926)</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Principal Agricultural Crops:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Morgen Reaped</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barley (grain)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley (green)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats (grain)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oat Hay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffir Corn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Nuts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco (Turkish)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco (Other)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton (Raw)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teff Grass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Cane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fruit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Morgen Reaped</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

x: Agricultural Census 1928-29 unless otherwise stated.
Fruit Trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum &amp; Prune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectarine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naartjie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape Fruit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawpaw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocado Pear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dried Fruit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plums &amp; Prunes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raisins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loess</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultanas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried Wine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pastoral Products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>70,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon and Ham</td>
<td>3,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap (1926)</td>
<td>4,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap (1926)</td>
<td>2,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat and Tallow</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter-fat Sold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Sold</td>
<td>145,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohair</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich Feathers</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides Sold (1926)</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins Sold (1926)</td>
<td>10,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattle Bark</td>
<td>7 Tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND AREA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of Farms</th>
<th>Under 5 Morgen</th>
<th>5-20 Morgen</th>
<th>21-100 Morgen</th>
<th>101-500 Morgen</th>
<th>501-1000 Morgen</th>
<th>1001-2000 Morgen</th>
<th>2001-3000 Morgen</th>
<th>3001-5000 Morgen</th>
<th>5001-10,000 Morgen</th>
<th>10,001 and Over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>237</td>
<td>480,677</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NATIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>On European In Locations, Occupied Farms</th>
<th>Reserves, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle (1926)</td>
<td>1,513</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses (1926)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules (1926)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkeys (1926)</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>2,601</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>9,454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffir Corn</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohair</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides Sold (1926)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins Sold (1926)</td>
<td>829</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Live Stock Losses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and Goats (1926)</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses and Mules (1926)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF KIMBERLEY.

TOWN OFFICE,
Kimberley, 18th February, 1931.

The the Chairman & Members,

Native Economic Commission, 1930.

Gentlemen,

For the information of your Commission, we have the honour to submit on behalf of the City Council of Kimberley the following description of the Native Locations under the jurisdiction of this Urban Authority, which Locations were proclaimed as such, in terms of Section 1, Native (Urban Areas) Act 21/1923, on the 18th August, 1926.

There are three separate and distinct Locations, known as No. 2 Location, Green Point Location and No. 3 Location, all of which are situated within the Municipal Area.

No. 2 Location is situate on the Vooruitzigt Estate, commonly known as the Kimberley Commonage, and has an area of 173 morgen. No rent or charge is made by the City Council for the site of this Location.

Green Point Location is situate on the farms Bultfontein and Alexandersfontein, the property of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., and occupies an area of 140 acres. No. 3 Location is placed on another portion of the farm Bultfontein, and has an area of 14 acres.

The latter two areas are leased to the Kimberley City Council at a nominal rental of One Pound per annum.

BUILDING SITES OCCUPIED.

The number of ordinary Building Sites occupied within the said Location areas, exclusive of those portions of the Locations which have been set aside for the "Council's Native Housing Schemes" are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Church &amp; Schools</th>
<th>Trading Sites</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO. 2 LOCATION</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7 Total</td>
<td>1009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN POINT LOCATION</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7 Total</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO. 3 LOCATION</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Total</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or...
or a total of Residential Sites 1506
Church & Schools 21
Trading Sites 15.

All Dwellings, Churches, Schools and Trading Premises erected on these sites are the property of the Occupiers. No assistance in the way of building material or of a monetary nature is given by the City Council to the occupiers in the building of their houses or premises. The sites are let on a leasehold tenure in terms of Sections 7 to 14 inclusive of the Kimberley Municipal Native Locations Regulations, a copy of which is attached hereto.

The rental charged for those sites, and which covers all the ordinary water and sanitary charges, is -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Location</td>
<td>15/6d per quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Point Location</td>
<td>6/- &quot; month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Location</td>
<td>7/- &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading Sites - All Locations</td>
<td>21. 0. 0 per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church &amp; School Sites - All Locations</td>
<td>5/- per annum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COUNCIL'S NATIVE HOUSING SCHEMES.

In 1922 the City Council decided on a Municipal-owned Native Housing Scheme in its locations, and for this purpose certain portions of No. 2 Location and Green Point Location were set aside and surveyed into sites, 40' x 46'. The Central Housing Board was approached and money has been obtained on loan for the purpose mentioned, in terms of the Housing Act of 1920.

It was decided to erect three types of dwellings. "A" type which contains two rooms, "B" type containing three rooms, and Single Rooms in blocks of six. The lay-out provides for open spaces, roads and sanitary lanes, communal sanitary conveniences and water supply taps, shower baths and washing conveniences.

The main thoroughfares are 60' wide; cross roads 40' and sanitary lanes 35' and 10' in width.

The cottages are all built of burnt brick, fitted with steel window frames and corrugated iron roofs. Fire-places are provided and doors fitted to each room. Each cottage is detached and the site surrounded with a wire fence carried on concrete standards.

BUILDING OF THE COTTAGES.

When the scheme was first adopted, and in the building of the first series of cottages, individual contracts were given to Native Builders; the Council purchasing all material and appointing a Clerk of Works to supervise the work. It was found however that the Native Builders available could not perform the work to the standard that was required, and these contracts gradually fell into the hands of Cape Coloured Builders.

In.......

[16]
In the last addition to the Housing Schemes (1930 series), the work was given out in its entirety to European and Coloured Contractors. The lowest tenders received for this 1930 series of dwellings were -

"A" Type - Two-roomed Cottages ... £122. 10. 0
"B" Type - Three-roomed Cottages ... 155. 0. 0
Single Rooms, per block of six ... 335. 0. 0

These prices did not include the fencing of the sites, extending the water mains and the other necessary improvements.

To date the number of dwellings that have been erected under these schemes are :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>&quot;A&quot; Type</th>
<th>&quot;B&quot; Type</th>
<th>Single Rooms</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Location</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Point Location</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cost of the schemes to date, including Development Charges, Administrative Offices, Shower Baths and Washing Site Equipment is -

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 LOCATION</td>
<td>£35,553. 6. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN POINT LOCATION</td>
<td>£7,624. 12. 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>£43,177. 18. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RENTALS CHARGES.

When the schemes were first launched, the rental of the cottages was fixed at -

"A" Type ... £1. 0. 0 per month
"B" Type ... £1. 5. 0 do.
Single Rooms ... 12/- do.

But it was found that these charges were slightly beyond the means of the average native. It was therefore decided in 1936 to reduce the rentals of the "A" and "B" type cottages to 17/-6d and 20/- per month respectively. That this reduction was justified is shown by the increased demand for the cottages, and the small amount of rentals that for the year 1930 was in arrear at the 31st December, 1930, which was as follows :-

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Location</td>
<td>£10. 5. 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Point Location</td>
<td>5. 5. 0</td>
<td>£15. 10. 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above sum of £5. 0. 0 is considered bad or doubtful.

It can be claimed that the Council's Housing Schemes have been very successful. The rents now charged are within the economic reach of the natives, and represents about 25% of the earning capacity of the head of the family.

The ...
The revenue received from these rentals was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>£2379. 10. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>3586. 12. 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditure in connection with same was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Interest &amp; Redemption</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Location Rates &amp; Charges</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>£22133. 15. 7</td>
<td>146. 6. 8</td>
<td>728. 5. 2</td>
<td>£3006. 7. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>£2461. 9. 1</td>
<td>377 2. 8. 10</td>
<td>364.13. 6</td>
<td>£3772. 8.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be seen that the deficit, viz., £28 and £26 respectively is amply covered by the Location Site Charges which are debited against the Schemes.

POPULATION.

The census of the Locations has not been taken since 1921, and owing to a large measure to its floating character it is exceedingly difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy what is the population of our locations. We would, however, submit the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Natives</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Location</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Point Location</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Location</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>11300</strong></td>
<td><strong>2150</strong></td>
<td><strong>13450</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In making the above calculation we have included Griquas, Korones and Hottentots as Coloured.

HEALTH MATTERS.

In 1923, with a view to affording better protection in the health of the locations, Dispensaries were established in both No. 2 and Green Point locations. The Dispensaries are in the charge of a fully qualified European Nurse, with a qualified Native Nurse as her assistant. They also act as Health Visitors, and conduct a Child's Welfare Bureau.

All serious cases of sickness are removed by ambulance to the General Hospital, and cases of an infectious nature are reported to the Medical Officer of Health. There is no Medical Practitioner or Location Doctor attached to the Dispensaries, but all cases of sickness recommended by the Locations Department are admitted to the General Hospital for treatment, if it is at all possible to accommodate the patients.

For the year ending 31st December 1929, the number of attendances at the Dispensaries, apart from the Child's Welfare Bureau, were 3626. The number of patients visited in their homes were 1136.
At the Child Welfare Bureau there were -

Infants on Register - 30th June, 1930  ...  95
New Infants placed on Register -
1st July, 1929 - 30th June 1930  ...  248
Attendances 1st July 1929 - 30th June 1930  2560
Deaths  do.  do.  10

DEATH RATE. URBAN AREA.

The death rate within the Urban Area of Kimberley among the Natives and Coloured for the year ending 30th June, 1930 was -

Native  27.0
Coloured  18.5

The Infantile Mortality rate for the Urban Area was -

Native  303.2
Coloured  148.2

In the Rural Area of the Kimberley Division, the Infantile Mortality rate was -

Native  354.3
Coloured  315.7

CAUSES OF DEATH. URBAN AREA.

The principle causes of death among Native children, up to five years of age, were -

Pneumonia - Broncho.  63
Enteritis  66
Convulsions  21
Premature Birth  20
Acute Bronchitis  19
Pneumonic  6
Diarrhoca  5

INFECTIONOUS DISEASES.

Tuberculosis. For the year ending 30th June 1930, there were 56 deaths among the native people from tuberculosis. The mortality from this disease is heavy, as natives affected will only seek relief when in an advanced stage.

Venerical Diseases. The number of native and coloured patients treated by the Medical Officer of Health during the year ending 30th June, 1930, were -
Syphilis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In Hospital</th>
<th>Outdoor Clinics</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Primary or Secondary</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Tertiary</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gonorrhoea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In Hospital</th>
<th>Outdoor Clinics</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals 152 100 339 642 1442

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the locations is obtained from the Town mains, and public delivery standards are placed at convenient points throughout the locations.

To date heretofore, a sum of £2,125 has been expended in laying branch pipes, etc. This is apart from the principle water mains and the distributing system at the Municipal-owned Housing Sites.

During the year 1930, the total quantity of water supplied by the Town Water Department was 12,037,000 gallons. The cost of same was £2072. 7. 0.

There is no restriction on the quantity of water that may be taken by any of the householders.

SANITATION.

The Locations are served with public sanitary conveniences, with a pail removal system attached. Some of the pails are removed daily, and others four times per week. The latrines are washed out daily by a special staff.

Any household desirous of building a private closet on his site, and having a private pail, is allowed to do so. A special charge of 2/6d per month is levied for the removal service. Up to the present under 40 householders in the whole Locations have availed themselves of this provision.

There is a house to house collection of refuse once weekly. All roads and thoroughfares are kept clean by native labourers in the employ of the Locations Department.

STREET LIGHTING.

The Main Road of No. 2 Location is lighted at night with eight street lamps, which were installed at a cost of £1406. The charge for this work was not debited against the "Native Revenue Account", but was met out of Council's General and Electric Light Funds. There are likewise certain street lamps in Green Point Location. The cost of maintaining the lamps, and the charge for current is debited against the "Native Revenue Account".

Trading......
TRADING SITES.

In 1928 a series of Regulations were promulgated, stipulating the conditions under which Trading Sites could be granted. (Sections 69 - 72 inclusive, Locations Regulations.)

Prior to 1915, when the City Council assumed control of Green Point Location, there were already certain shops in that Location belonging to Asians, and these have not been interfered with.

At date hereof, the following shops have been established by natives -

| No. 2 Location | General Dealers | 4.
|                | Dairy           | 1
| Green Point Location | Dairy | 1
| No. 3 Location | General Dealer | 1

The following Trading Sites have likewise been granted to natives, on which shops are in course of erection, but not yet completed -

| No. 2 Location | General Dealers | 5
|                | Butcher         | 1
| Green Point Location | General Dealer | 1
|                | Butcher         | 1

The shops so far established by the natives appear to be conducted satisfactorily, and to be quite successful.

RECREATION FACILITIES.

In all our locations, ground is set apart for Tennis, Basket Ball Courts, Cricket and Football grounds.

An Assembly Hall is now in course of erection at No. 2 Location by the City Council, for which a loan of £3000 was raised on the security of the Town Rates. Provision is being made in that building for a Post Office, Cafe, and the holding of bioscope entertainments, dances, etc.

NATIVE ADVISORY BOARDS.

Prior to the enactment of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act 21 of 1928, Native Committees had already been established, and were recognised by the City Council as a medium for consultation on matters affecting the residents.

In 1924 these Committees, which were composed of the principal residents, were turned into Provisional Advisory Boards under the Presidency of the Chairman of the City Council's Locations Committee. These provisional Advisory Boards functioned until they were duly constituted under regulations framed in terms of the said Act.

The mode and procedure of nomination and selection of the members of the said Boards is explained in the said Regulations attached hereto.

We must claim that these Boards have been of assistance to......
to the Council in its administration of native affairs, and have functioned not only amicably with the City Council but also for the benefit and good of the Locations.

The Boards meet periodically under the Chairmanship of the Councillor who holds the position of Chairman of Locations Committee, and therefore the views and opinions expressed by the members are submitted to Council, not only through the usual official channel, but by the Councillor himself. In this way, though perhaps indirectly, the locations are represented on the City Council. We have experienced no difficulty in obtaining suitable nominations to fill the periodical vacancies on the Boards.

There is a demand by a small minority of the Residents to have the Members of the Boards elected by some system of voting, but this demand has principally been engendered by quite recent arrivals from other centres. The system in force in Kimberley was adopted after due consideration and at the express wish of the original Locations' Committees, and was ultimately approved by the Provisional Advisory Boards, which were composed of old Residents and natives of some standing in the Locations.

**Lodger's Permits.**

All adult native males, who are not registered shareholders or registered occupiers of the Council dwellings, must obtain a permit to reside in the locations, for which a fee of one shilling per month is charged. The fee is to cover his sanitary, water and other location charges.

Temporary permits, free of charge, are granted for three days, and in certain cases for twelve hours. The conditions governing these temporary permits are contained in sections 19 and 20 of the attached Locations Regulations.

**Stock Grazing Facilities.**

As No 2 Location is immediately adjacent to and adjoins the Municipal Commonage, residents are allowed to graze stock thereon at the prevailing rate charged to other users of the Commonage, viz., four shillings per 25 head of sheep or goats per month and one shilling per head per month for large stock.

The revenue received from grazing fees from the location **Stock-owners** is paid into the Native Revenue Account.

At Green Point and No. 3 Location there are no facilities provided for the grazing of Stock.

Intoxicating.....
INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN LOCATIONS.

In the Kimberley Locations the manufacture or possession of kaffir beer, or the introduction of intoxicating liquor is prohibited.

This subject is dealt with at length in a paper written by the Superintendent, Native Locations, copies of which are submitted for the information of your Committee. We would, however, supplement the remarks and recommendations contained in that paper by supplying the following particulars of arrests and convictions made and secured by the Locations Staff, apart from those made by the Urban Police, for the four years 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.

These figures do give some indication of the increase in the illicit liquor traffic since the provisions of the Liquor Act of 1928 were brought into force.

CONVICTIONS - KAFFIR BEER & LIQUOR REGULATIONS,

secured for the contravention of sections 19 (1) & (2) of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act 21/1923, and the Liquor Act of 1928.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Kaffir Beer Regulations</th>
<th>Convictions</th>
<th>Introducing Liquor into Locations</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>Kaffir Beer Destroyed</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>Liquor seized and confiscated</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>Percentage of Kaffir Beer to each case</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>Liquor do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16.2 gallons</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1.09 bottles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>14.8 gallons</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>2.2 bottles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>11.2 gallons</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>3.5 bottles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.8 gallons</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4.3 bottles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Poll....</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The manner in which the Poll Tax Regulations are enforced has caused considerable amount of unrest and feeling against the authorities among the natives. It must be acknowledged that many of the residents of our locations do endeavor to evade payment of the Tax, but we are of the opinion that raids made by the Police on the locations is not the most effective manner in which payment can be enforced.

Not only is the wholesale arrests of Native employees of great inconvenience to the European Employers, but such raids are not always effective in apprehending the systematic evader of the said regulations.

We would recommend that arrangements be made for Employers to deduct by, say, weekly instalments, the amount of the Poll Tax from the wages of their Native Employees, and where such an arrangement has been made for a "Protection Document" to be issued, covering a certain period, and the Employer to be then responsible for the payment of the Tax. Certain safeguards would have to be given to such Employer when assuming this responsibility.

Further, the Locations Officials should be empowered to demand the production of Poll Tax Receipts, or other documents in connection therewith, and to report any natives who may be systematically evading payment.

NATIVE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

We would submit for the information of your Committee a brief statement of the Revenue & Expenditure in connection with the Kimberley Municipal Locations, and would point out that the deficit on the account is met from the General Fund of the Council.

The financial aspect in connection with the Administration of Urban Locations is one that gives considerable thought and worry to an Urban Authority. In the first place, the charges are fixed and cannot be increased until after consultation with the Native Advisory Board, and with the Minister of Native Affairs. It must also be realised that the inhabitants of a Location are the lowest paid portion of an Urban community, and, therefore, the charges levied must be at such an economic rate as can be met by the inhabitants without undue hardship. Income is therefore more or less stationary. On the other hand, modern Municipal requirements in respect to water, lighting, health and sanitary services, and general administration, in continually increasing, and it is difficult to see how any municipality, with large locations under its control, can possibly keep its expenditure within the limits of its income, and yet carry out the improvements in its public location services, and which are continually being demanded.

Statement....
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>REVENUE</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>£9443.6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£9443.6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deficit</td>
<td>£657.1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>£10448.18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deficit</td>
<td>£638.10.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above does not include expenditure on Loan Account.

GENERAL.

The Kimberley City Council have not yet deemed it necessary to take over the Registration of Contracts of Service, in terms of Section 12 of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act. This work is being performed, and always has been done, by the Department of Native Affairs.

Section 5 of the said Act, which stipulates that all unexempted natives must reside or be accommodated in the locations, has been proclaimed applicable to this Urban Area; likewise Section 19 of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act 1930 (Curfew). The prohibited hours being from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m.

Signed H. SOLOMON
Chairman - Native Locations Committee
Kimberley Municipal Council

Signed W. I. MacDonalld
Superintendent, Native Locations
Kimberley Municipal Council.
The following regulations shall apply to such area as may be described for the purposes of a location by the Council with the approval of the Minister of Native Affairs.

1. The term "Location," as used in these regulations, shall mean an area set apart by the Council with the approval of the Minister of Native Affairs for the occupation, residence and other reasonable requirements of natives not living on the premises of their employers.

2. The term "Locality," as used in these regulations, shall mean any officer who may from time to time be appointed by the Council in regard to the administration of the locations. He shall receive all complaints, representations, or recommendations that may from time to time be made by the inhabitants of the locations and shall lay same before the Council for consideration.

3. The Council shall appoint an officer who shall be known as the Local Superintendents. Such officer shall reside at a place approved by the Council, and shall carry out such instructions as he may receive from time to time from the Council in regard to the administration of the locations. He shall receive all complaints, representations, or recommendations that may from time to time be made by the inhabitants of the locations and shall lay same before the Council for consideration.

4. The Superintendent shall report to the Council as may be required in regard to the conditions, management and maintenance of the locations. Such reports shall be available for inspection by an officer appointed under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1925.

5. The Superintendent shall cause a copy in English and Dutch in the native language most commonly used in the location of all regulations, orders, or instructions relating to the control, management, and the use of the location to be posted and maintained in a conspicuous place in the location for the information of residents, and any person defacing or tampering with any such notice shall be guilty of an offence.

6. The Medical Officer of Health shall prepare annually a report on the health and sanitary conditions of the location and the health of the inhabitants, which report shall be laid before the Council. Copies of such report shall be furnished to the Administrator and to the Secretary for Native Affairs.

7. Every person over the age of eighteen years desiring to take up his/her residence in a location and erecting a dwelling for that purpose shall apply to the Superintendent for a site permit. If the Superintendent is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to reside in the location, he shall grant the applicant a site permit and such applicant shall erect a dwelling on such site permit.

8. No building, structure or erection shall be erected on any site except by the holder of a site permit granted by the Superintendent, and all buildings, fences, defacing or tampering with any such notice shall be guilty of an offence.

9. Every person over the age of eighteen years desiring to take up his/her residence in a location and erecting a dwelling for that purpose shall apply to the Superintendent for a site permit. If the Superintendent is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to reside in the location, he shall grant the applicant a site permit and such applicant shall erect a dwelling on such site permit. Any person defacing or tampering with any such notice shall be guilty of an offence.
or other structures in any location not erected under a building permit. No building erected previous to the date these regulations came into force, may forthwith be sold, removed, or destroyed by the servants of the Council.

9. No alteration shall be made to any building, fence, or other structure on any site, nor may same be removed without the written permission of the Superintendent.

10. The Superintendent shall be provided by the Council with plans showing the different classes of buildings which may be erected in the locations. Applicants for building permits may be required to adopt one or other of such plans, the number of which shall be specified on each building permit issued, and every applicant shall be required to build in accordance with such plan, subject to such modifications as may be approved by the Superintendent.

11. Every building permit shall specify the position on the site on which the building, fence, or other structure to be erected thereon is to occupy, such position to be pointed out by the Superintendent, and a part of every site amounting to not less than one-third of the whole area thereof shall be left as open space. Every building shall be constructed of material approved of by the Superintendent, and if used as a dwelling shall have walls not less than six feet high, the floor area of not less than 1,200 cubic feet, and shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or the Superintendent, setting under his instructions, with provisions and light, which shall include windows of a dimension not less than one-tenth of the floor space, and one window or door shall be on the side of the building opposite the front door.

12. Every building permit shall state the maximum number of persons who may inhabit the proposed building, and the holder of a site permit who shall allow more than the specified number of persons to reside in the building in respect of which such site permit applies shall be guilty of a breach of these regulations.

13. No holder of a site permit shall knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons to occupy as a sleeping apartment any room or dwelling on his site than will admit of the provision of 300 cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding ten years, and of 150 cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding ten years.

14. The site permit of any person who fails to erect within six months from the date of issue thereof, a suitable building in compliance with the requirements of these regulations upon any site, in respect of which such site permit has been issued to him may be cancelled by the Superintendent, and upon no compensation, shall no longer be payable to the said holder, provided always that no person shall be deemed to apply to any site permit granted in respect to a site upon which such building already exists and is taken over by such holder.

15. Every person over the age of eighteen years desirous of taking up residence in a location, and of occupying a dwelling erected by the Council, shall apply to the Superintendent, who shall, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to reside in the location, allot to such applicant a dwelling of the class for which application is made, if such is available, and shall issue a residential permit authorizing such applicant to reside therein.

16. No site permit or residential permit shall be transferred to another site dweller nor be sublet except with the written permission of the Superintendent, and to a person approved of by him.

17. The Superintendent shall keep (in a form to be prescribed by the Council) a register of all persons to whom site permits or residential permits are issued, and the holders of such permits, shall be known "registered occupiers." The register shall set out the name, race and occupation (if any) of every registered occupier and shall specify the site or dwelling on or in which such person resides, and kery must be made, and all geboue, omhienings of ander structure wat in 'n loskade sonder 'n boupermit opgerig, of in 'n gebou waarop werklikstoring van hierdie regulasies, kan daar en dan deur die bediendes van die Raad verklop, weylik in gebrek word.

9. Geen verandering moet aan 'n gebou, omhiening of, aan ander structuur op 'n bouterrein, nie van die geboube, nie mag ene te sonder die skriflike toestemming van die Superintendent verwierf word.

10. Die Superintendent moet deur die Raad van plenne voorwerp word, aantands die van die geboube, aan 'n geboube, nie van die geboube, nie mag ene te sonder die skriflike toestemming van die Superintendent verwierf word.

11. Elke boupermit moet die plek van die bouterrein aangewys waarop die gebou, omhiening of ander structure opgerig sal word, en sodanige plek moet deur die Superintendent aangewys word.

12. Op elke boupermit moet die maksimum aantel persones wat in die geboube, omhienings of ander structure, toegelaat word, aangewys word.

13. Niemand wat in besit is van 'n bouterreinpermis, moet meer as die aangewste aantel persones toegelaat word, wat daardie geboube, omhienings of ander structure tart.

14. Die bouterreinpermis van enigm iemand, wat ver- suim om binne ses maande tyd na die datum van uitdrukking daarvan 'n behoorlike gebou in ooreenstemming met hierdie regulasies op 'n bouterrein op te rig, moet deur die Superintendent ingetrok word, en na sodanige in trokking se skade vervanging moet deur die Eerste Registraat en die gebou wese, wat die van die geboube betrekking as hierdie gebou moet beteken.

15. Elke persoon, wat deur die ondner van agtien jaar ou, wat geen buiterrein of woon-permis mag onderwene, se toewoonwye moet deur die Superintendent aanvaar word, en elk aangeneem aangewende persoon moet deur die Superintendent aanvaar word.

16. Geen bouterreinpermis of bewoningspermis mag ondervin nege geboue, of geen buiterrein of woning gebou.
18. No person, other than a registered occupier, together with his wife, and members of his family living under 18 years of age, and/or unmarriage daughters, shall reside in any location unless such person has obtained a "lodger's permit," which shall be available for one month from the date of issue and after registration of the occupier to whom he has satisfied himself that the applicant is a fit and proper person therefor, and that suitable accommodation is available. Under this section the dwelling and the name of the occupier registered occupier (in which dwelling the lodger shall reside) such permit may be renewed from time to time at the discretion of the Superintendent.

19. The Superintendent may grant to any person on arrival at any location a temporary permit to reside therein, free of charge, for a period not exceeding three days, subject to satisfactory evidence being given, residency permits, or lodger's permit issued by the Superintendent under Sections 19 or 20 of these regulations.

20. The Superintendent may grant to any person visiting any location, or for the purpose of seeking accommodation therein, a temporary permit, free of charge, to enter and be in such location for a period not exceeding twelve hours, subject to satisfactory evidence that such person is of good character, and/or is in bona fide employment.

21. No person shall enter, be or remain in, any location, subject to the provisions of Sections 17 of these regulations, or is in possession of a lodger's permit, or a permit issued by the Superintendent under Sections 19 or 20 of these regulations.

22. Coloured persons of South African origin may, in the discretion of the Council, be allowed to reside in a location, provided that such persons shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of these regulations. No person other than a native or coloured person, or a duly authorized servant of the Council, shall reside in any location.

23. The Superintendent shall keep a record of the names of the persons whose applications for site permits, residence permits, or lodger's permit have been refused, and the reason for such refusal, and shall submit a copy of such record to the Council as may be required.

24. Any person having been refused a site permit, a residence permit, or a lodger's permit, or the Superintendent may appeal to the Council, and any decision made by the Council shall be final.

25. The Superintendent shall number each dwelling, and for that purpose shall be provided by the Council with proper metal plates or boards bearing the number of the dwellings, clearly shown thereon in large figures, one of which plates or boards bearing the number of the dwelling shall be affixed and kept so affixed by every holder of a site permit or of a residential permit on the exterior of his dwelling in a conspicuous and convenient place point out to him by the Superintendent.

26. Every registered occupier and every holder of a lodger's permit, as provided for in Regulation 18, shall pay to the Council such sums by way of rent, charges for water, sanitary, health, medical and other services, as may be fixed in a tariff to be framed in due to time by the Council and approved by the Administrator and the Minister. All such sums shall be payable in advance to the Superintendent.

27. Any registered occupier failing or refusing to pay any sums for which he is liable under these regulations within one month from the date on which it becomes due and payable shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction before the Court to pay the amount which is found to be owing by him to the Council, and if he shall specify, or in default of payment as ordered shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, and if he shall not pay the fine paid or imprisonment undergone shall have the
effect of cancelling the liability or barring any action for the recovery of the amount due by such registered occupier, and provided that no person shall be sentenced to any term of imprisonment, in respect of failure to pay the same debt.

28. Any person failing or refusing to pay any sum for maintenance under these regulations, within one month from the date on which it becomes due, or abandoning his site or otherwise violating the conditions of the Superintendent to remove from the location forthwith. Any person failing to comply with such order shall be guilty of an offence, and the Court may, in addition to any penalty, make an order for the ejection of such person from the location.

29. If any registered occupier be ejected under the preceding section or leaves his site or dwelling without the written permission of the Superintendent, or be absent for a period of two months without the written permission of the Superintendant or rescinding the permit, the Superintendent or any registered occupier shall have the right to dispose of any improvements or such pad closet.

30. Every holder of a site permit or residential permit shall keep the dwelling and buildings on his site in good condition and order. No person shall be permitted to suffer refuse, garbage, or other rubbish to remain on any site or premises any longer than seven days and shall remove such refuse, garbage, or other rubbish, so as to become a nuisance or be detrimental to health, and the holder of a site permit shall further keep his site free from weeds and rubbish at all times, and shall keep his site in such a condition, that the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health and the Council shall give fourteen days notice of its intention to exercise this right by serving such notice, which shall be served on the registered occupier and by attaching a copy of such notice to the door of such dwelling.

31. Every holder of a site permit or residential permit shall keep the dwelling and buildings on his site free from weeds and rubbish at all times and shall keep the general sanitary conditions of the Council satisfied, so as not to offend the registered occupier and by

32. The Council may set apart a place or places in or near a location where the inhabitants may wash clothes, and the Superintendent may from time to time issue instructions regarding the use of such washing places or the inhabitants of the location. Any inhabitant, after such places have been appointed, found defacing them in any other place than that set apart for such purposes shall be guilty of an offence.

33. The Council shall provide a sufficient and available supply of pure water and assign and provide suitable sanitary conveniences for the use of the inhabitants of the location. The Council may from time to time issue instructions as to the use of the same.

34. In case of any person in the location suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, the registered occupier of the dwelling in which such person is or has been found, or in the case of his death or incapacity, the eldest adult resident in such house or buildings shall immediately report the same to the Superintendent.

35. The Medical Officer of Health or his authorised assistant may, at any time enter any hut or dwelling in the locations and examine all persons therein, and any resident who shall appear to the Medical Officer of Health or his authorised assistant to have been exposed to the infection of any infectious disease may by order of the Medical Officer be removed to such place of isolation or treatment as the Medical Officer of Health may direct.

36. The Medical Officer of Health or his authorised assistant may, at any time enter any hut or dwelling in the locations and examine all persons therein, and any resident who shall appear to the Medical Officer of Health or his authorised assistant to have been exposed to the infection of any infectious disease may by order of the Medical Officer be removed to such place of isolation or treatment as the Medical Officer of Health may direct.