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NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE

GESKREWE GETUIENIS: VAN CRADOCK TOT MAFEKING

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NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE

Written evidence presented to the Native Economic Commission Volume 1: From Cradock to Mafeking 1931

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[1]

A. W. ROBERTS

MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF KIMBERLEY.

NATIVE LOCATIONS DEPARTMENT.

6th July 1931.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

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

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

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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 that there were some 15,485 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 :-

	Native - Males	Native - Females.	Coloured - Males	Coloured - Females.	Total
No. 2 Location	2721	2699	426	456	6302.
No. 2 Location	145	167	42	54	408
Green P.Location	1472	1526	-	6	2998.
Totals	4338	4396	468	510	9708

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) 1566. (1930) 1875

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 :- 419.

Wages.....

WAGES. Drivers:- £1.4.0. to £1.19.0 per week (No food - quarters or other privileges).

Clerks, Interpreters, Police and Messengers. £1.5.0 to £1.12.6 per week. (Plus Uniform and Quarters).

Sanitary Services (Night Soil) From £1/1/- per week, plus quarters.

General Labourers - Road Gangs Etc. From 3/- per day - No quarters or other privileges.

III. NATIVE 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 :-

8¾ lbs. Mealie Meal. 3½ Ozs. Salt. 7 Ozs. Fat.

The Kimberley City Council supplement these food rations, by an issue of 1½ 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 Foot-ball 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.....

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. LODGER'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 successfu

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.

(25). Evidence and information given - page 6 of the before mentioned 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 before mentioned 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.

A. W. ROBERTS

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

[6]

Statement by Rev. C. Kuhn, M.A.

Postal Address: Lutheran Parsonage, Beaconsfield.

1)(1)Griqualand West and adjoining districts of O.F.State and Transvaal.
(2)Bechuana living in urban areas, farms and reserves.
(b)I was born and grew up in the Transvaal and O.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).

TRIBAL SYSTEM.

(4)Advantages:a.Chief concrete symbol and uniting factor of tribal unity, solidarity; sense of political responsibility; indirect rule exercising restraining influence.
Disadvantages:b.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 Taungs 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 overhastened as otherwise we might get large numbers of natives without any binding force. The chief difficulty is reorientation of mind of native to new ideals and conceptions; better to have faulty 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 and use made ofthem should be decided by moral character of chief and the civilising progress the particular tribe has attained.

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 opens the door to marriages forced 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 customsgo 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; cohabitation 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.
(10)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.
(11)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.

Overstocking.

(12)After each drought that has ~~xxxxx~~ 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.

CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL.

(13)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 times of rain the red grass becomes again stronger. This happens also when the veld is trodden out, the red grass has given 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 and more were left with just a few. Then the diamond mines in Kimberley employ far fewer natives than they used to do. The alluvial diamond diggings on the Lower Vaal River are now only a shadow of what they used to be and natives in most cases live in a semistarved condition.

NATIVE MIGRATION.

(17)Natives to not stay so long on farms as they used to do in former times they go from farm to farm trying to better their conditions. In some cases it is considered best form amongst natives if they stay too long on the same farm. in which

Generally speaking the worse condition natives in Basutoland and the Protectorate find them during droughts makes them migrate to the Union and as they are satisfied with more existence they bring down the native wages wherever they come in great numbers.

(18)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 farmhands.

(19)Natives should be made content to live on farms; not by coercive methods but by making life on farmlabourers attractive to natives: a. An increase in the cash payment
b. Facilities for schooling 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.

LANDLESS NATIVES.

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

It is of a paramount importance that they should receive be absorbed in industries. Every idle man 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 loafing people are an easy prey to wild agitators, they have nothing to lose and constitute a dangerous powder box. Though natives have been long-suffering till now, there are signs that this will change and unless the natives are provided for economic circumstances will drive them to bloody explosion.

(22)Change of ownership of farms tends to evictions of Natives. Often the new owner brings his former labourers with him for the start. Three such cases were made known to me. When a farm was bought from a farmer by a great ranching company and practically all natives had to leave as the company had its own staff. In some cases these 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 hampers progress by making it impossible for the individual to improve his stock or protect himself against overstocking. Only if an enlightened chief with enlightened indunas make their influence felt could some advance be made.

WAGES ON FARMS.

(23)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 utilise 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 owning stock of their own are better than those owning no stock.

NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.

(24) See (23)Natives like to be labour tenants if they can do a substantial deal of ploughing and can keep up to 100 or more small stock. Otherwise they prefer a substantial part of remuneration in cash.

(25)Their is a tendency to replace Bechuanas by Basutos, these are hardier and cheaper, but they do not take to any kind of work.

Coloured people are often handier 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 only food. Piccanins may get 5/- per month youths 10/- and adults 15/- to 20/- p.m.

When labour is hired for reaping or shearing tenants receive the same pay as other hired labour, they can earn up to £/5 per day.

Labour tenants usually get ½ a bag of mielies or mieliemeal some coffee, sugar and tobacco per month.

On very large estates natives live practically by themselves, they get no food or pay but have to provide free labour in turn.

Labour tenants in this district may own ½ a dozen large and up to 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 plentyful 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.

(37) a. Yes; b.yes; c £1--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.

(38)Natives come from Basutoland, Pondoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Transkei and Kimberley District seeking work in the diamond mines, if they have waited a long time and cannot get into these mines they approach the recruiter.

The fare from Kimberley to Johannesburg is £1--1--8.

(39)I am so assured.

EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME.

(41)Young males often drift away altogether and many settle down later in urban locations. Married males usually return home from time to time.

Young females in very many cases experience moral lapse when working in towns away from home. Married females usually do not go away. On the whole the marriage ties remain apparently intact.

Male natives tend to return home when copious rainfalls have occured. Drought means plentiful supply of mine labourers and rainy seasons may mean dearth of mine boys.

NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

(42)In our district town, Kimberley, there are many coloured people and domestic servants are both native and coloured. Both sexes employed, females are cheaper.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.

(43) Apart from the wellknown I.C.U. I know of no other native organisation of employees.

TRADE WITH NATIVES

(44) Both cash sale and barter.
Traders grant limited credit to natives they know and trust.

(45) Mamutla Garret--20 years
Shaleng Tucker -- equally long
Greefdale Mc Kay--- 5 years
Phokwane-Friedmann-- 10 years
(Number of years are only approximately to best of my knowledge)

EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES.

(46) Educated natives have acquired more wants and are hence compelled 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 occupation as far as their earning capacity is concerned.

OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.

(47) a. Ministers of Religion
b. Teachers
c. Assistant clerks in stores
d. No natives are taken by Government in Post or Railway as clerks nor by the municipality.
In all such departments dealing with natives, natives should be employed: e.g. Natives selling stamps to natives, native assistant guards on railways, native nurses and if possible native doctors for native patients, natives selling tickets to native passengers, native school inspectors for native schools, and so forth.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS.

(48) Tanning and leather work
Basket work
Pottery.

NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS.

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

(52) 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 where no irresponsible agitators operate the feeling is not bad.
With the spread of Education the predominating feeling becomes the desire to get a fair chance alongside the Europeans. A South African Sociology in which there is room for all races of S. Africa is desired by natives.
The Joint Bantu and European Councils should enlarge their scope to influence also ~~xxxxx~~ a wider sphere through representatives of the commercial and farming associations.

Beaconsfield,
Lutheran Parsonage
29th. April 1931

G. Kuhn

[10]

A. W. ROBERTS

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

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 180 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.

8. Masters and Servants Act.

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 3817.

(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 restricting 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 ozs salt, 14 ozs fat. at 1/9 per ration

11.(a) contd.

Thirty six of these rations are issued each month ~~with~~ at 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 accomodation 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 accomodation 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.

Sgd G. H. Hull

NATIVE COMMISSIONER

KIMBERLEY

[13]

Dr. A.W. Roberts,
Member.

STATISTICS IN RESPECT OF ....KIMBERLEY.... DISTRICT.

General Particulars:-

1. Situate ....CAPE PROVINCE....

2. Area of District ....1,764.... Square Miles ....533,398.... Morgen.

3. Population - European (1926) ....20,385.... Native (1921) ....20,542.... Other (1921) ....10,081....

4. Average Yearly Rainfall ranging from ....10.... Inches to ....20.... Inches.

5. Type of Veld ....

6. Principal Branches of Farming - Europeans ....

7. Principal Branches of Farming - Non-Europeans ....

8. Taxable Income of Individuals - 1928-29 ....£1,019,071....

9. Revenue Collected - 1928-29 ....£853,687....

10. Number of Natives Registered under Native Taxation and Development Act of 1925 (1929) ....5,523....

TRANSFERS OF RURAL IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, 1928-29.

No. of Properties.	Area.	Value.	Percentage of Rural Area.
36	33,180 morgen	£43,817	6.35

Average Value per Morgen. 1928-29.	1927-28.	Average Area per Property. 1928-29.	1927-28.
£1.321	£1.279	921.67 Morgen.	2,103.16

E U R O P E A N S.[x]

1. Number of Farms ....237.... 2. Total Area of Farms ....480,677.... Morgen.

3. Total Area under Cultivation ....(1926) 811.... Morgen.

Live Stock.

		Number.
Cattle		25,036
Horses	(1926)	4,151
Mules	(1926)	428
Donkeys	(1926)	4,664
Pigs		688
Woolled Sheep		46,354
Other Sheep		44,618
Angora Goats		194
Other Goats		13,868
Ostriches		-

Live Stock Losses.

Cattle		1,743
Sheep & Goats		8,135
Horses & Mules	(1926)	167
Pigs	(1926)	87

Principal Agricultural Crops.

	Morgen Reaped.	Yield.	
Barley (grain)	-	-	Bags (150 lb.)
Barley (green)	-	-	Tons
Oats (grain)	31	529	Bags (150 lb.)
Oathay	5	30	Tons
Rye	101	1,051	Bags (200 lb.)
Wheat	36	133	Bags (200 lb.)
Maize	-	-	Bags "
Kaffir Corn	132	2,180	Bags "
Potatoes	-	-	Bags (150 lb.)
Ground Nuts	-	-	Bags (90 lb.)
Tobacco (Turkish)	-	-	lb.
Tobacco (Other)	-	-	lb.
Cotton (Raw)	265	-	lb.
Lucerne	5	-	Tons
Teff Grass	-	-	Tons
Sugar Cane			Tons

x Agricultural Census 1928-29 unless otherwise stated.

Fruit/

Fruit Trees.	Number.	Dried Fruit.	lb.	Pastoral Products.		
Almond	.....	Apples	.....	Butter	70,473	lb.
Apple	.....	Pears	.....	Cheese	791	lb.
Pear	.....	Peaches	.....	Bacon and Ham (1926)	3,656	lb.
Peach	.....	Apricots	.....	Soap (1926)	4,830	lb.
Apricot	.....	Plums & Prunes	.....	Fat and Tallow (1926)	2,614	lb.
Plum & Prune	.....	Figs	.....	Butter-fat Sold	-	lb.
Nectarine	.....	Raisins -		Milk Sold	-	gall.
Fig	.....	Loose	.....	Wool	143,398	lb.
Lemon	.....	Stalk	.....	Mohair	220	lb.
Orange	.....	Sultana	.....	Ostrich Feathers	-	lb.
Naartjie	.....	Currants	.....	Hides Sold (1926)	554	No.
Grape Fruit	.....	Dried Wine		Skins Sold (1926)	10,955	No.
Mango	.....	Grapes	.....	Wattle Bark	-	Tons.
Pawpaw	.....					
Avocado Pear	.....					

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND AREA.

	Number of Farms.	Area.
Under 5 Morgen	20	41
5-20 Morgen	19	181
21-100 Morgen	4	196
101-500 Morgen	19	5,150
501-1000 Morgen	30	23,748
1001-2000 Morgen	58	81,743
2001-3000 Morgen	29	69,825
3001-5000 Morgen	23	87,251
5001-10,000 Morgen	17	115,212
10,001 and Over	6	97,330
Undivided Farms	12	-
TOTAL.	237	480,677

N A T I V E S.

			On European Occupied Farms.	In Locations, Reserves, etc.
Cattle		No.	1,513	
Horses	(1926)	No.	227	
Mules	(1926)	No.	2	
Donkeys	(1926)	No.	1,051	
Pigs		No.	65	
Sheep		No.	2,601	
Goats		No.	9,434	
Maize		Bags (200 lb.)	14	
Kaffir Corn		Bags (200 lb.)	-	
Wool		lb.	-	
Mohair		lb.	-	
Hides Sold	(1926)	No.	8	
Skins Sold	(1926)	No.	649	

Live Stock Losses.

Cattle		78	
Sheep and Goats	(1926)	310	
Horses and Mules		7	

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 :-

NO. 2 LOCATION	Residential	991	
	Church & Schools	11	
	Trading Sites	7	Total 1009
GREEN POINT LOCATION.	Residential	464	
	Church & Schools	10	
	Trading Sites	7	Total 481
NO. 3 LOCATION.	Residential	30	
	Trading	1	Total 31

or.....

or a total of	Residential Sites	1505
	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 these sites, and which covers all the ordinary water and sanitary charges, is -

No. 2 Location	...	15/6d per quarter
Green Point Location	..	6/- " month.
No. 3 Location	...	7/- " "
Trading Sites - All Locations	...	£1. 0. 0 per month.
Church & School Sites - All Locations	...	5/- per annum.

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' and 45' x 70'. 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.....

In the last addition to the Housing Schemes (1929 series), the work was given out in its entirety to European and Coloured Contractors. The lowest tenders received for this 1929 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	...	333. 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 :-

	"A" Type	"B" Type	Single Rooms	Total
No. 2 Location	119	84	72	275
Green Point Location	61	16	18	95
Total	180	100	90	370

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

NO. 2 LOCATION	...	£35,553. 6. 1
GREEN POINT LOCATION	...	12,624. 12. 8
Total		£48,177. 18. 9

RENTALS CHARGES.

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

"A" Type	...	£1. 0. 0 per month
"B" "	...	£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 1926 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 :-

No. 2 Location	...	£10. 5. 6.	
Green Point Location	..	5. 5. 0	£15. 10. 6

Of the above sum
Of the above amount the 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 those rentals was -

1929	...	£2679. 19. 6
1930	...	3586. 12. 6

The expenditure in connection with same was -

	1929	1930
Interest & Redemption	..£2133. 15. 7	£2461. 9. 1
Maintenance	146. 6. 8	246. 6 9
Location Rates & Charges	728. 5. 2	964.13. 0
Total	£3008. 7. 3	£3772. 8.10

It will be seen that the deficit, viz., £328 and £286 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 in 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 :-

	Native	Coloured	Total
No. 2 Location	7500	1500	9000
Green Point Location	3500	500	4000
No. 3 Location	300	150	450
Totals	11300	2150	13950

In making the above calculation we have included Griquas, Korannas 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' Welfare Bureau, were 3826 . The number of patients visited in their homes were 1136.

At.....

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	27.9
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.	68
Enteritis	66
Convulsions	21
Premature Birth	20
Acute Bronchitis	19
Pneumonia	6
Diarrhoea	5

INFECTIOUS 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.

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

In.....

	In Hospital		Outdoor Clinics		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Syphilis					
(a) Primary or Secondary	96	39	330	437	902
(b) Tertiary	44	45	164	187	441
Gonorrhoea	16	16	45	28	105
Totals	156	100	539	642	1448

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 hereof, a sum of £2125 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 - 13,927,000 gallons. The cost of same was £2073. 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 Standholder 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 1913, when the City Council assumed control of Green Point Location, there were already certain shops in that Location belonging to Asiatics, 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 1923, 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 stand-holders 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 fper 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 lenght 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.

1927

Kaffir Beer Regulations	69	Convictions
Introducing Liquor into Locations	31	-do-
Kaffir Beer destroyed	1121	gallons
Liquor seized and confiscated	34	bottles
Percentage of Kaffir Beer to each case		16.2 gallons
-do- Liquor -do-		1.09 bottles

1928

Kaffir Beer Regulations	108	Convictions
Introducing Liquorinto Locations	33	-do-
Kaffir Beer Destroyed	1601	gallons
Liquor seized & Confiscated	72	bottles
Percentage of Kaffir Beer to each case		14.8 gallons
-do- Liquor -do-		2.2 bottles

1929

Kaffir Beer Regulations	93	Convictions
Introducing Liquor into Locations	29	-do-
Kaffir Beer Destroyed	1045	gallons
Liquor seized and destroyed	102	bottles
Percentage of Kaffir Beer to each case		11.2 gallons
-do- Liquor -do-		3.5 bottles

1930

Kaffir Beer Regulations	149	Convictions
Liquor Regulations	42	-do-
Kaffir Beer Destroyed	1460	gallons
Percentage of Kaffir Beer to each case		9.8 gallons
-do- Liquor -do-		4.3 bottles

Poll....

POLL TAX AND POLICE RAIDS.

The manner in which the Poll Tax Regulations are enforced has caused a 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 endeavour 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 : NATIVE REVENUE ACCOUNT : KIMBERLEY MUNICIPALITY.

1929

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
General	£9443. 6. 0	Ordinary	£9236. 5. 0
		Capital & Extraordinary	824. 1.11
Total	£9443. 6. 0		£10060. 6.11
	Deficit ...		£657. 1. 3.

1930

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
General	£10448.18. 3	Ordinary	£9899.14. 3
		Capital & Ex-Ordinary	1187.14. 6
	£10448.18. 3		£11087. 8..9
	Deficit ...		£638. 10. 6

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. MacDonald
Superintendent, Native Locations.
Kimberley Municipal Council.

[26]

[175.] [1925.]

Office of the Administrator,
Cape Town, 25th June, 1925.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Minister of Native Affairs has been pleased to sanction the promulgation of the subjoined Location and Advisory Board Regulations, framed by the Kimberley Municipality and approved by the Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Committee, under the provisions of Section 23 (3) of Act No. 21 of 1923.

J. P. J. BRUNT,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

KIMBERLEY MUNICIPALITY.

LOCATION REGULATIONS.

[Framed under the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, No. 21 of 1923.]

1. The following regulations shall apply to such area or areas as may be defined and set apart for the purposes of a location by the Council with the approval of the Minister of Native Affairs.

2. 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.

The term "Superintendent," as used in these regulations, shall mean any officer who may from time to time be appointed by the Council, and be duly licensed as such, to supervise or control any one or more locations, and shall also include his authorised assistants.

The term "Medical Officer of Health" shall mean any medical officer of health appointed by the Council and includes any medical practitioner lawfully acting in that capacity.

The term "Magistrate" shall for the purposes of these regulations include a Native Commissioner or Native Sub-Commissioner.

The term "Council" shall mean the Council of the Municipality of the City of Kimberley.

3. The Council shall appoint an officer who shall be known as the Locations Superintendent. 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, health and management 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, 1923.

5. The Superintendent shall cause a copy in English and Dutch and 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 locations, which report shall be laid before the Council. Copies of every such report shall be forwarded to the Administrator and to the Secretary for Native Affairs.

7. Every person over the age of eighteen years desirous of taking 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 a permit and point out a site upon which a dwelling shall be erected. Every such site shall have an area of not less than 2,500 square feet.

8. No building, fence, or other structure shall be erected on any site except by the holder of a site permit and under a building permit first obtained from the Superintendent, and all buildings, fences,

[175.] [1925.]

Kantoor van die Administrateur,
Kaapstad, 25 Junie 1925.

DIT word hiermee vir algemene informasie bekend gemaak dat dit die Minister van Naturellesake behaag het om die afkondiging goed te keur van die onderstaande Lokasie- en Adviserende Bestuursraadregulasies, opgestel deur die Munisipaliteit van Kimberley en deur die Administrateur met die advies van die Uitvoerende Komitee, goedgekeur kragtens die bepalinge van Artiekel 23 (3) van Wet No. 21 van 1923.

J. P. J. BRUNT,
Waarnemende Prowinsiale Sekretaris.

MUNISIPALITEIT VAN KIMBERLEY.

LOKASIEREGULASIES.

(Opgestel kragtens die Naturelle (Stadsgebiede) We. No. 21 van 1923.

1. Die volgende regulasies is van toepassing op sodanige gebied of gebiede soos deur die Raad, met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Naturellesake, vir die doeleindes van 'n lokasie, afgesonder is.

2. Die woord "Lokasie," soos in hierdie regulasies gebruik, beteken 'n gebied wat deur die Raad, met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Naturellesake, afgesonder is vir die okkupasie, bewoning en ande. redelike vereistes van naturelle wat nie op die persele van hulle werkgewers woon nie.

Die woord "Superintendent," soos in hierdie regulasies gebruik, beteken enige amptenaar wat van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad aangestel en as sulks gelisensieer word om opsig te hou of beheer te hê oor een of meer lokasies en sluit ook in sy gemagtigde assistente.

Die woord "Mediese Amptenaar vir Volksgesondheid" beteken enige mediese amptenaar vir volksgesondheid wat deur die Raad aangestel is en sluit in enige mediese praktisyn wat wettig in daardie bevoegdheid optree.

Die woord "Magistraat" sluit vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasies 'n Naturellekommissaris of Sub-Naturellekommissaris in.

Die woord "Raad" beteken die Raad van die Munisipaliteit van die Stad Kimberley.

3. Die Raad moet 'n amptenaar aanstel, wat die naam sal dra van Lokasiesuperintendent. Sodanige amptenaar moet woonagtig wees in 'n plek goedgekeur deur die Raad, en sodanige bevele uitvoer soos hy van tyd tot tyd met betrekking tot die bestuur van die lokasies van die Raad mag ontvang. Hy moet alle klagte, voorstelle of aanbevelings ontvang, wat van tyd tot tyd deur die inwoners van die lokasies gemaak mag word, en die voor die Raad bring vir oorweging.

4. Die Superintendent moet aan die Raad, indien hy dit verlang, 'n rapport uitbring oor die toestand, gesondheid en bestuur van die lokasies. Sodanige rapporte moet beskikbaar wees vir ondersoek deur 'n amptenaar aangestel onder sub-artiekel (2) van artiekel *elf* van die Naturelle (Stadsgebiede) Wet, 1923.

5. Die Superintendent moet 'n afskrif in Engels en Hollands en in die naturelletaal, wat in die lokasie die meeste gebruik word, van alle regulasies, bevele, of instruksies met betrekking tot kontrole, bestuur en gebruik van die lokasie laat opslaan en in stand hou in een op die oogvallende plek in die lokasie vir die informasie van die inwoners, en enige persoon wat beskadig of verknoei is skuldig aan 'n oortreding van die wet.

6. Die Mediese Amptenaar vir Volksgesondheid moet elke jaar 'n rapport opstel aangaande die gesondheids- en sanitêre toestande van die lokasies, wat voor die Raad gelê moet word. Afskrifte van elke sodanige rapport moet aan die Administrateur en die Sekretaris vir Naturellesake opgestuur word.

7. Elke persoon bo die ouderdom van agtien jaar, wat verlang in 'n lokasie te woon en om vir daardie doel 'n woning op te rig moet applikasie maak by die Superintendent vir 'n bouterreinpermit. As die Superintendent daarvan oortuig is dat die applikant 'n geskikte en behoorlike persoon is om in die lokasie te woon, moet hy hom 'n permit toeken en 'n stuk grond aanwys, waar 'n woning opgerig kan word. Elke sodanige bouterrein sal in omvang nie kleiner as 2,500 vierkante voet wees nie.

8. Geen gebou, omheining of ander struktuur mag op 'n bouterrein opgerig word nie behalwe deur die eienaar van 'n bouterreinpermit en ooreenkomstig 'n boupermit wat eers van die Superintendent ver-

or other structures in any location not erected under a building permit, other than buildings 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 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 9 feet in height; the rooms shall be of a capacity of not less than 1,200 cubic feet, and shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health or the Superintendent, acting under his instructions, with proper means of ventilation 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 a period of 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 such cancellation no compensation shall be payable to the said holder, provided always that nothing in this regulation 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 authorising such applicant to reside therein.

16. No site permit or residential permit shall be transferred and no site or dwelling shall be sub-let, 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 as "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.

kry moet word, en alle geboue, omheinings of ander strukture wat in 'n lokasie sonder 'n boupermit opgerig is, uitgesonderd geboue opgerig voor die ingerig is, uitgesonderd geboue opgerig voor die inwerkingintreding van hierdie regulasies, kan daar en dan deur die bediendes van die Raad verkoop, verwyder of afgebreek word.

9. Geen verandering moet aan 'n gebou, omheining of ander struktuur op 'n bouterein aangebring word nie, ook mag hulle nie sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Superintendent verwyder word nie.

10. Die Superintendent moet deur die Raad van planne voorsien word, aantonende die verskillende soorte van geboue wat in die lokasies opgerig mag word. Dit kan van persone, wat aansoek doen om boupermitte, verlang word om een of ander van sodanige planne aan te neem waarvan die aantal op elke uitgereikte boupermit aangetoon moet word en elke applikant moet in ooreenstemming met sodanige plan bou, onderworpe aan sulke veranderinge soos die Superintendent mag goedkeur.

11. Elke boupermit moet die plek van die bouterrein aantoon waarop die gebou, omheining of ander struktuur opgerig sal word, en sodanige plek moet deur die Superintendent aangewys word. 'n Gedeelte van elke bouterrein, wat nie kleiner as eenderde deel van die hele stuk is nie, moet as 'n oop stuk grond afgesonder word. Elke gebou moet met materiaal, wat deur die Superintendent goedgekeur is, opgerig word en, as dit as 'n woonhuis gebruik word, moet die mure daarvan nie minder as 9 voet hoog wees nie; die grootte van die kamers moet nie minder as 1,200 kubieke voet wees nie en moet tot bevrediging van die Mediese Amptenaar vir Volksgesondheid of die Superintendent, handelende in ooreenstemming met sy bevele, van behoorlike ventilasie en lig voorsien word wat rame sal insluit van 'n grootte van nie minder as een-tiende van die grootte van die vloer nie en een raam of deur moet aan die kant van die gebou teenoor die voordeur aangebring word.

12. Op elke boupermit moet die maksiemum aantal persone, wat die voorgestelde gebou mag bewoon, verklaar word en die persoon wat in besit is van 'n bouterreinpermit, wat meer as die vasgestelde aantal persone toelaat om die gebou te bewoon, ten aansien waarvan sodanige bouterreinpermit van krag sal wees, is skuldig aan 'n oortreding van hierdie regulasies.

13. Niemand wat in besit is van 'n bouterreinpermit mag voorbedagtelik 'n groter aantal persone in 'n kamer of woonvertrek op sy perseel laat woon nie dan dié wat groot genoeg is om voorsiening te maak vir 300 kubieke voet vrye lugruimte vir elke persoon van 'n ouderdom van meer as tien jaar en 150 kubieke voet vrye lugruimte vir elke persoon, wat nie ouer as tien jaar is nie.

14. Die bouterreinpermit van enig iemand, wat versuim om binne ses maande tyd na die datum van die uitreiking daarvan 'n behoorlike gebou in ooreenstemming met die bepalinge van hierdie regulasies op 'n bouterrein op te rig, ten aansien waarvan so 'n bouterreinpermit aan hom uitgereik is, kan deur die Superintendent ingetrek word en, na sodanige intrekking, is geen skadevergoeding aan die genoemde besitter betaalbaar nie, dog altoos met die verstande dat niks in hierdie regulasie vervat beskou sal word van toepassing te wees nie op enige bouterreinpermit wat ten aansien van 'n bouterrein toegestaan is waarop sodanige gebou alreeds opgerig is en deur sodanige besitter oorgeneem word.

15. Elke persoon, bo die ouderdom van agtien jaar, wat begeer om in 'n lokasie te woon, en 'n huis te bewoon, wat deur die Raad opgerig is, moet aansoek doen by die Superintendent, wat, as hy tevrede is dat die applikant 'n geskikte en behoorlike persoon is om in die lokasie te woon, aan sodanige applikant so 'n woning sal toeken soos dié waarom aansoek gedoen word as daar sulkeen beskikbaar is, en moet aan sodanige applikant 'n bewoningspermit uitreik wat hom magtig om daarin te woon.

16. Geen bouterreinpermit of bewoningspermit mag oorgedra word nie en geen bouterrein of woning mag onderverhuur word nie behalwe met die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent en dan slegs aan 'n persoon wat deur hom goedgekeur is.

17. Die Superintendent moet 'n register hou (op 'n vorm wat die Raad sal voorskrywe) van alle persone aan wie bouterreinpermitte of bewoningspermitte uitgereik word en die persone, wat in besit is van sodanige permitte, sal bekend staan as "geregistreerde bewoners." Die register moet die naam, ras en beroep (indien enige) van elke geregistreerde bewoner uiteensit, en moet die bouterrein of woning, waarop of waarin sodanige persoon woon noukeurig aantoon.

18. No person, other than a registered occupier, together with his wife, and members of his family being under 18 years of age, and/or unmarried daughters, shall reside in any location unless such person shall first obtain a "lodger's permit." which shall be available for one month from the date of issue and be granted by the Superintendent after he has satisfied himself that the applicant is a fit and proper person therefor, and that suitable accommodation is available. A "lodger's permit" granted under this section shall specify the dwelling and the name of the 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 forthcoming that such person has arrived from a distance of not less than twenty miles for the purpose of seeking work in Kimberley, or visiting friends in such location.

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 unless he is a registered occupier, in terms of Section 17 of these regulations, or is in possession of a current 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 authorised 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, residential permits, or lodger's permits 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 residential permit, or a lodger's permit by the Superintendent may appeal to the Council, and finally to the Magistrate, who shall ultimately decide upon every application.

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 legibly 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 some conspicuous and convenient place pointed 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 from time to time by the Council, and approved by the Administrator and by the Minister. All such sums shall be payable in advance to the Superintendent.

27. Any registered occupier failing or refusing to pay any sum 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, and upon conviction shall be ordered by the Court to pay the amount which is found to be owing by him within such period as the order 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 one month, provided that no fine paid or imprisonment undergone shall have the

18. Niemand anders dan 'n geregistreerde bewoner met sy vrou en famielielede wat benede die ouderdom van agtien jaar is en/of ongetroude dogter mag in 'n lokasie woon nie, tensy sodanige persoon eers 'n loseerderspermit verkry het, wat vir een maand van die datum, waarop dit uitgereik is, van krag sal wees en deur die Superintendent uitgereik moet word nadat hy daarvan oortuig is dat die applikant 'n geskikte en behoorlike persoon vir die doel is en dat geskikte akkommodasie beskikbaar is. 'n Loseerderspermit, wat kragtens hierdie artiekel toegestaan is, moet die woning en die naam van die geregistreerde bewoner (in wie se woning die loseerder sal woon) uiteensit: sodanige permit kan van tyd tot tyd volgens die goeddunking van die Superintendent hernu word.

19. Die Superintendent kan aan enig iemand by sy aankoms in 'n lokasie 'n tydelike permit uitreik om daarin kosteloos te woon vir 'n tydperk van nie langer as drie dae nie, met die verstande dat daar bevredigende bewyse bestaan dat sodanige persoon 'n distansie van ten minste twintig myl afgelê het om na werk in Kimberley te soek of om vriende in sodanige lokasie te besoek.

20. Die Superintendent kan aan enig iemand, wat 'n lokasie besoek met die doel om akkommodasie daarin te verkry, 'n tydelike permit, wat kosteloos sal wees, uitreik om vir 'n tydperk van nie meer as twaalf ure nie sodanige lokasie binne te gaan en daarin te bly mits daar bevredigende bewyse bestaan dat sodanige persoon 'n goeie karakter het en/of in 'n *bona fide* betrekking is.

21. Niemand mag in 'n lokasie gaan of daar bly nie tensy hy 'n geregistreerde bewoner is ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van Artiekel 17 van hierdie regulasies of in besit is van 'n loseerderspermit, wat nog van krag is of 'n permit wat deur die Superintendent uitgereik is kragtens Artiekels 19 en 20 van hierdie regulasies.

22. Kleurlinge van Suid-Afrikaanse afkoms mag, volgens die goeddunking van die Raad, toegelaat word om in 'n lokasie te woon, met die verstande dat sodanige persone in elke opsig aan die bepalinge van hierdie regulasies onderhewig sal wees. Niemand anders dan 'n naturel of kleurling of behoorlik daartoe gemagtigde beampte van die Raad mag in 'n lokasie woon nie.

23. Die Superintendent moet 'n register van die name van al die persone hou wie se applikasies vir bouterreinpermitte, bewoningspermitte of loseerderspermitte geweier is, asook die rede vir sodanige weiering en moet 'n afskrif van sodanige register aan die Raad stuur wanneer dit ookal verlang word.

24. Enig iemand aan wie 'n bouterreinpermit, 'n bewoningspermit of 'n loseerderspermit deur die Superintendent geweier is, kan by die Raad appelleer en ten laaste by die Magistraat wat uiteindelik elke applikasie moet beslis.

25. Die Superintendent moet aan elke woning 'n nommer toewys en sal vir die doel deur die Raad voorsien word van behoorlike blikplate of planke, waarop die nommer van die woning duidelik in groot syfers aangetoon moet word, en een van die plate of planke, waarop die nommer van die woning aangetoon word, moet deur elke besitter van 'n bouterreinpermit of van 'n bewoningspermit aan die buitekant van sy woning in een of ander in die oogvallende en geskikte plek wat hom deur die Superintendent aangewys is, vasgeheg en also instand gehou word.

26. Elke geregistreerde bewoner en elke besitter van 'n loseerderspermit, soos bepaal in Regulasie 18, moet aan die Raad sodanige bedrae vir huur, water-, sanitêre-, gesondheids-, mediese en ander dienste betaal soos in 'n tarief vasgestel word wat van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad opgestel en deur die Administrateur en die Minister goedgekeur moet word. Alle sodanige bedrae moet drie maande vooruit aan die Superintendent betaal word.

27. Enige geregistreerde bewoner wat in gebreke bly of weier om enige som, waarvoor hy kragtens hierdie regulasies verantwoordelik is, binne een maand van die datum te betaal waarop dit verskuldig en betaalbaar val, is skuldig aan 'n oortreding en moet, by skuldigverklaring, deur die Raad gelas word om die bedrag, wat deur hom blyk verskuldig te wees, binne sodanige tydperk te betaal soos die gelasbrief mag bepaal of as hy in gebreke bly om dit te betaal, soos by gelas is om te doen, sal hy onderhewig wees aan gevangenisstraf met of sonder harde arbeid vir 'n tydperk van nie meer as een maand nie, met die verstande dat geen betaalde boete of gevangenisstraf wat ondergaan is die gevolg sal hê om die aanspreeklikheid of skorsing van 'n hofsaak tot ver-

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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 a second period of imprisonment in respect of failure to pay the same debt.

28. Any person failing or refusing to pay any sum for which he is liable under these regulations within one month from the date on which it becomes due and payable may be ordered by 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 ejectment 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 paying rent or other rates, or abandons his site or any dwelling for the said period, the Council shall have the right to dispose of any improvements or property on the site, and after deducting the amount of rent and other rates due and any expenses incurred shall hand the balance of the proceeds (if any) to the person so ejected or so leaving or abandoning his site or dwelling, provided that the Council shall give fourteen days' notice of its intention to exercise this right by serving such notice, where possible, on the registered occupier and by attaching a copy thereof to the door of such dwelling.

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 keep or cause or suffer to be kept, or deposit or allow to be deposited, on any site or premises any accumulation of filth, manure, dirt, refuse, garbage, or rubbish, so as to become a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, and the holder of a site permit or residential permit shall further keep his site free from weeds and rubbish at all times, and shall, unless exempted from such provision, whitewash or disinfect to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health all buildings thereon inside and outside at all times as the Medical Officer of Health or the Superintendent acting under his instructions may require. The materials for whitewashing and disinfecting buildings in terms of these provisions shall be provided by or at the expense of the Council.

31. Every registered occupier shall, if required, provide a suitable box or receptacle in which he shall place, or cause to be placed, ready for removal by the Council's carts, all refuse found on his site.

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 wash places by the inhabitants of the locations. Any inhabitant, after such places have been appointed, found washing clothes in any other place than that set apart for such purpose shall be guilty of an offence.

33. The Council shall provide a sufficient and available supply of pure water and assign and provide sufficient sanitary conveniences for the use of the inhabitants, separate and distinct for males and females; provided, however, that any holder of a site permit may, with the sanction of the Council, erect a suitable and approved pail closet in connection with his dwelling, provided also that he shall conform to the general sanitary regulations of the Council in that respect, and shall pay the charges prescribed by the regulations for the removal of night soil from such pail closet.

34. No person shall sink any well or make an excavation of any kind in any location wihout the permission of the Superintendent in writing being first had and obtained.

35. In the event of any person in the location suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, the registered occupier of the dwelling in which such person resides or is found, or in the case of his death or incapacity, the eldest adult resident in such hut or dwelling, shall immediately report the same to the Superintendent.

36. The Medical Officer of Health or his authorised assistants may at all times 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 to be suffering from or to have been exposed to the infection of any infectious disease may by order of the Medical Officer be removed to such

kryging van betaling van die bedrag, wat deur so 'n geregistreerde bewoner verskuldig is, tot niet te maak nie en mits geen persoon tot 'n twede gevangenistermyn veroordeel word nie omdat hy in gebreke gebly het om die skuld te betaal.

28. Enige persoon wat in gebreke bly of weier om enige bedrag waarvoor hy onder hierdie regulasies aanspreeklik is, binne een maand na die datum, waarop dit skuldig en betaalbaar is, te betaal, kan deur die Superintendent gelas word om onmiddellik die lokasie te verlaat. Enige persoon wat nie aan sodanige bevel voldoen nie, sal skuldig wees aan 'n oortreding, en die hof kan, behalwe enige straf wat dit mag oplê, 'n order uitvaardig vir die uitsitting van sodanige persoon uit die lokasie.

29. As enige geregistreerde bewoner uitgesit word onder die voorafgaande regulasie, of sy terrein of woning verlaat sonder die toesteming van die Superintendent en afwesig bly vir 'n tydperk van twee maande en nalaat sy huur te betaal of sy terrein of enige woning verlaat vir die genoemde tydperk, sal die Raad die reg hê om enige verbeterings of goedere op die terrein van die hand te sit, en na aftrekking van die huursom skuldig en enige ander onkoste moet hy die orige opbrengs (as daar bestaan) gee aan die persoon wat uitgesit is of so sy terrein of woning laat staan of verlaat, mits die Raad veertien dae kennisgewing sal gee van sy voorneme om die reg uit te oefen deur sodanige kennisgewing te bedien, waar moontlik, op die bewoner en deur die hegting van 'n afskrif daarvan aan die deur van die woning.

30. Elke besitter van 'n bouterreinpermit of 'n bewoningspermit moet die woning en geboue op sy terrein in goeie toestand en orde hou. Geen persoon sal op enige terrein of werf enige opeenhoping van vullis, mis, slyk, afval, oorskot of vuilgoed, hou, laat hou of toelaat om te hou, of neergooi of laat neergooi nie wat 'n hindernis of skadelik of gevaarlik vir gesondheid sou wees, en die besitter van 'n bouterreinpermit of bewoningspermit moet verder sy terrein skoon hou van onkruid of vuilgoed gedurende alle tye, en moet, tensy vrygestel van sodanige bepaling, alle geboue daarop aan die binne- en buitekant witkalk, of ontsmet, tot bevrediging van die Mediese Amptenaar van Volksgesondheid en te alle tye soos die Mediese Amptenaar van Volksgesondheid of die Superintendent, wat volgens sy bevele handel, mag vereis. Die materiaal vir die wit en ontsmetting van geboue volgens hierdie regulasies verskaf word deur of op koste van die Raad.

31. Elke geregistreerde eienaar moet, wanneer dit van hom verlang word, 'n geskikte kis of bak verskaf waarin hy alle vullis, wat op sy perseel gevind word, moet doen of laat doen en wat gereed moet staan om deur die Raad se karre verwyder te word.

32. Die Raad kan 'n plek of plekke binne of naby 'n lokasie afsonder waar die inwoners klere kan was en die Superintendent kan van tyd tot tyd instruksies uitvaardig in verband met die gebruik van sodanige wasplekke deur die inwoners van die lokasies. Enige inwoner wat, nadat sodanige plekke afgesonder is, in 'n ander plek dan die wat vir die doel afgesonder is, met klere was besig gevind word, sal skuldig wees aan 'n oortreding.

33. Die Raad moet 'n voldoende en beskikbare voorraad van skoon water verskaf, en voldoende en geskikte sanitêre gemakke vir die gebruik van die inwoners aanwys en verskaf, vir manne en vrouens apart en onderskeie, met die verstande egter dat enige besitter van 'n bouterreinpermit, met die toestemming van die Raad, 'n geskikte en goedgekeurde emmersekreet in verband met sy woning mag oprig, as hy aan die algemene sanitêre regulasies van die Raad in verband hiermee voldoen en die som wat deur die regulasies bepaal is vir die verwydering van nagvuil van sodanige emmersekreet betaal.

34. Niemand mag in 'n lokasie 'n put of gat grawe nie tensy hy skriftelike toestemming van die Superintendent ontvang het.

35. As dit voorval dat daar enige persoon, wat aan 'n besmetlike of aansteeklike siekte ly, in die lokasie is, moet die geregistreerde bewoner van die woning, waarin sodanige persoon tuis is of gevind word, of in geval hy sterf of onbekwaam is, moet die oudste meerderjarige inwoner in sodanige hut of woning dadelik die geval aan die Superintendent rapporteer.

36. Die Mediese Amptnaar van Volksgesondheid of sy gemagtigde assistente mag op enige tyd tot enige hut of woning of gebou in die lokasie toegang hê, en alle persone daarin ondersoek en enige inwoner, wat die Mediese Amptenaar van Volksgesondheid beskou as lydende aan of blootgestel te gewees het aan die besmetting van enige aansteeklike siekte, mag, onder