train service from Mdabeni to town and they can run in and out at all hours. That, of course, affects the position.

Now, Langa is 3½ miles farther along and the train service, though good in its way, does not give them the same facilities for coming in and going out. We must also recognize this fact, that the majority of them, especially our permanent residents there, have their own relations living in town.

We have approximately 2,000 registered voters who can reside in town and there is a connection. You see, the lure of the town has a lot to do with it and, as I have said, that makes the position more difficult. There has undoubtedly been engineering and that is, certain leaders have been against Langa from the very beginning.

For what reason have they been against Langa?—Well, the first reason was probably that it was too far away from town.

That is coming back to the same point again?—Yes, and there is the increase in the cost of living.

Majon Anderson: Another reason given was that they do not like the style of the buildings, they do not like those barrack buildings?—That is more or less a minor point.

There are men who have lived there for months and months and we do not hear any grievances from them.

Mr. Lucas: Would not the best course be to try and meet these grievances? Now, you hit on one point. You are now trying to move a Native to Langa and, by doing so, you are reducing that man's wages by several shillings. First of all, you reduce his wages by 2/6d on the railways, you are making him pay more rent and he has to pay more for his food, for one reason, because he cannot get that cheaper meat from the
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abattoirs. Now, all these things represent at least 10/- a month to that man. Reductions in their wages or increases in their expenses -- they all lead to the same thing. That is a very serious item, particularly when a man's wage is only 24 a month?—Yes, that is so.

As far as the lure of the town is concerned, it is quite conceivable that you may be able to induce the Railways to give them a better service if you have a larger population to be provided for?—Yes, I may say, as a matter of fact, that they have promised that.

And you give them a ground for negotiation with the Natives. What I had in mind was really sympathetic negotiations with the Natives by the Council about the whole matter, but, at the same time, I do not see how an increase of 10/- in the man's expenses, in his cost of living, can be got over by any negotiation until you provide for an increase in his wages to meet that?—(No answer):

CHAIRMAN: Would it be possible, in some way, to organize that abattoir meat trade for Langa without raising the cost of the meat too much?—Yes, that could be done.

Of course, there is this point about it, that the meat which is sold outside the abattoir is not the property of the abattoirs themselves, but it is part of the wages of the Coloured men who do the killing at the Abattoirs. It is through those men that these Natives get their meat cheaper.

There must be a good quantity of it?—Yes, there is a large quantity.

And it may be possible to organize that?—Yes, that may be possible.

MR. MOSTERT: Would it be possible for the seller of
the goods to follow his customers to Langa? - That particular area where this meat is sold is a danger zone for liquor and for dagga. We know that liquor is procured there by these people. May I just explain. The class of Coloured people who come into that area are people who live outside, they are people who live at Kensington and Midermere and Elsie's River and so on. That is also a danger zone and those people bring in drink.

SPEAKER VAN HERBEEK: Must the Native go and get this offered himself? - No.

MR. LUGAR: The individual employed in and working in the abattoir gets a certain amount of that meat and carries it out? - Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Owing to the proximity of N Dobeni, that trade runs through a very easy channel and it has never been necessary in the past to organise it? - That is so. It must be recognised that the type who go in for that meat are not of the very best. The women do the cooking for them.

The living conditions at Ndobeni are said to be so bad that the Natives should try and get away from it. Now, do you think that that appeals to the Natives? - Yes, to a certain type, it does appeal.

And that type has probably shifted to Langa already? - No, very few of them have done so. The married people at Langa are people who have come to town new — people who did not first of all live at Ndobeni.

So the desire to get better conditions is not sufficient to overcome the cost of shifting to Langa? - No, in their minds, they are anxious to get a system under which they will be able to buy their own houses. There is a type of people there who have actually had three-roomed houses built for them.
What proportion do you think of your Heathen residents would prefer the better housing at Langa if it were economically possible?—95% of the married people.

What does that constitute of the population?—There are roughly 300 married people there.

You do not think that the unmarried people care so much whether they have better housing or not?—They do not care at all.

They are satisfied?—Only a very small minority among them want to get into better quarters. 98% of these men are heavily in debt and they want to save every possible penny they can.

These are people who have come in to earn some money to send home and they want to live here as cheaply as possible?—Yes.

In other words, they are not your permanent residents?—Well, we call them permanent residents.

They are not the people who are anchored down by a family?—No, they are not.

Now, the other point, that they wish to buy houses, has your City Council ever considered the desirability of laying out a portion of Langa in such a way that those people will be able to buy houses?—Yes, that is being considered at present.

I suppose they have not expressed a definite view on that?—(Mr. Erinton): That is dependent on the way in which the vacancies at Langa are being filled up. These proposals of building houses for married people have already been before the committee, but they are suspended as the result of the uncertainty of the position at Langa.

MR. LUCAS: Why should that programme be suspended;
these two questions to me seem to be independent of each other?

- Well, funds would have to be found by the Council. They would have to be found in any case and these Natives would have to get out of Mdabeni in any case? - Well, the question is under consideration, but the question of building more married quarters is a different one.

CHAIRMAN: The question of a township where the Native can own the ground – of townships – has been referred to this Commission, and we shall be pleased to hear from you what decision has been taken by your Council? - When the Superintendent speaks about building houses for themselves, he means that we put up the houses and that we pay in the same way as they do at Bloemfontein.

But ultimately the house will become their property? -

Yes, the house, but not the ground.

MR. LUCAS: But you will not be able to shift them? -

I do not know.

The land is vested in you for the purpose of maintaining the Native there, and so long as the Native satisfied the conditions there, you will not be able to turn him out? - No that is so, to all intents and purposes.

If that is so, then why not give him title, which he will feel safe about? You have to give him a title on which he is actually safe, why not give him a title under which he will feel safe? - That has not been adopted by any other town yet.

Quite so; perhaps Cape Town might lead? - Yes, it might.

CHAIRMAN: What is the objection, apart from the question that no one has ever taken it up, to selling ground at Langa to the Natives? - Well, I do not think we are permitted to in any case.
Do you mean, permitted by the Government?—Yes.

The Government has asked us to give them advice on the subject, so we shall be pleased to hear your views on the question?—It has never been considered, because it has never been regarded as possible from the local point of view, but the question of building the houses and their buying them by a redemption system, has already been referred to the Committee. But that would not affect a very substantial population in the married quarters at Mdabeni. If it affects 20 or 30, that would be the most, but our information is that only about a dozen would want it. Still, the matter has been referred to the Committee and is being considered at the moment; it is only held up by this case, which is coming up at the end of the month.

At most, it could only affect 300 families?—Yes, and out of those 300, only about a dozen would be concerned.

MR. LUCAS: Well, even if you were to get applications only from twelve—It is the example which would be good?—Yes, that is so.

CHAIRMAN: Do you say that the Bloemfontein scheme is not fully applicable here?—(Mr. Cooke): Yes. In the first place, physical conditions at Langs are not the same as at Bloemfontein. We have not got the clay here which they have there. As a matter of fact, I may tell you that I started that particular location at Bloemfontein and, even then, it took time. We were giving them things to keep them going. They started up that location by making their bricks on the stands on the communal system. Say a man is a standholder, as they call them there,—today he is going to mix his ground for the making of the bricks. That man
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will get his friends, who are living all around, to come and help him and you will probably find 20 or 30 men at work there, laying out the bricks and doing the work. But one of the great drawbacks here is that we have not got the clay suitable for the making of bricks.

DR. ROBERTS: But I thought that you had good ground here on the Plateau?—No, I tried it, but it did not work.
Then, you must not forget that the majority of the Natives in the Bloemfontein Location are men who have grown up on farms in the Free State. They were semi-skilled men, all more or less accustomed to that kind of work. You have the Baralong there, who is a man who could do a little brickmaking and building and rough carpentry work. The Baralong is a handy man. Then you have a certain class of Basuto there, who, by nature, is a stonemason and a good one, too. Our Native people here have not had the training to do that kind of work. That sort of thing is foreign to them. Even if we had the proper sort of clay, we still have not got the people to carry out what they do there.

In my time, they had to put in the foundations themselves. They had the proper ground, all that blue rock alongside the Location. The Basutos there got the stones out. They had to build the foundations and the walls themselves, and the Municipality advanced the wood and the iron for the doors and so on. These people were content with earthen floors until such time as they got on to their feet, but our people here would not be content with earthen floors, and there are one or two reasons for that. One reason is probably the damp climate in winter and then, furthermore, we have the hire purchase system here. It is wonderful how it
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has affected them here. I have a list here of the hire purchase forms showing the number of hire purchase agreements entered into at Langa in the last couple of years. The Natives now will not have earthen floors, they want to have wooden floors, so as to be able to put in their good furniture.

CHAIRMAN: Is the Native here going in for good furniture?—Yes, they have hallstands, suites, settees and everything.

DR. ROBERTS: And gramophones?—Yes, we had one family here with five gramophones, but yet they could not pay the rent.

Why five gramophones?—Well, this particular woman had five children, and she had to have one gramophone for each child. At Bloemfontein and here you have the tribal factors coming in and that is why the Bloemfontein system is not applicable here.

CHAIRMAN: That would mean that if you had to provide housing loans here, you would have to provide money to buy bricks. Would these people be able to handle the bricks if they bought them?—Now they would have to get labour to do the work for them.

MR. LUCAS: In Bloemfontein, they have to employ labour for a good deal of their work?—Well, in the first seven years of that location, things were different.

There has grown up in the Bloemfontein location a type of Native or Coloured contractor who does that kind of work?—Yes, that is so. Take the Santu Hall there; that was put up by those people.

CHAIRMAN: And even for Native residences, those contractors are employed. A Native will take on the job?—That
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is so, they did that in that time.

That is one of the developments where Natives are producing industrial occupations for their own people? - Yes, that is so, undoubtedly.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERSK: It is done mostly in Bloemfontein by the Coloured people? - By the Coloured people and the Native.

MR. MOSTERT: We understand that, with a future extension, the landed cost would be reduced probably to 50%, the cost of building? - (Mr. Brinton): That is the opinion of Mr. Adams, who is a member of the City Council and a member of the Native Affairs Committee. He has only just come on to the Council, but he has made a deep study of the possibility of new buildings.

Because, according to your figures here and the deficit which you indicated to us here of £42,000, it means that your Cape Coloured man, who has to live in quarters in Cape Town and other places, --- and we understand he has to pay more than 15/- per month for that particular house, especially a man with two or three children, --- he is a ratepayer, who has to contribute as a ratepayer to this loss which you make? - That is so.

Therefore, at his expense, you are getting a class of labour into your City to compete with him, which he has to pay for? - Yes, that is correct, and that is used in argument constantly.

DR. ROBERTS: Now, what is your reply to that? - My reply is simply this, that there is a certain class of work in the City for which the Native is more suited than any other class, and, if his presence here could be confined in any way to that class of work, then, of course, the answer is given by the fact that he is needed and his presence here becomes a
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necessity. For instance, take the dairy trade. That trade absorbs a large number of men who are exempt from residence in the location; and the same applies to those people who are employed in domestic service, they are also exempt from residence in the location.

And people who are engaged on quarrying?—Yes. Here I have a list of the actual number of Natives at present registered as exempt. There are 376 Natives employed as domesticics, in hotels, in cafes, restaurants, etc., and 280, plus 91, engaged by dairymen and milk purveyors. They constitute by far the largest numbers of exempted Natives. I have the other figures as well, which show brickworks, 91; resident caretakers, 36; stablesmen, 23; people employed in bakery establishments and so on, 53; that shows how the largest number of Natives are engaged, who are living outside the location.

MR. LUCAS: Is it correct that you limit the number of exemptions in regard to men assisting dairymen to one per six cows?—Yes, that is so. Of course, we do not limit the number which he is allowed to keep, provided he has a number of stock.

Yes, but why did you settle on one to six?—(Mr. Cooke): That was settled after discussion with the dairy people and the Native Affairs Committee of the City Council.

CHAIRMAN: What powers have you got entitling you to limit the number of men that they may employ?—Under the Urban Areas Act, we are entitled to limit the number of exemptions.

Yes, you have to exempt them -- you refuse certificates of exemption if they have less than six cows to one man?—Well,
we have had no complaints about it. (Mr. Brinton): I do not know of any complaints. If they had made any complaints, we would have met them sympathetically.

Yes, but why was that ratio determined, why was any ratio determined? If a man considers that he wants one Native to look after one cow, is it the City Council's business to say whether he should do so, or whether he should not do so? - I do not know how it came about. I think it was just taken as a reasonable basis, but I do not know of any complaints. They come to us as a body and they would say, "We require more Natives", and there would be no difficulty.

You mean that, in applying your exemption, you must see to it that people are not exempt for other reasons than those that are given? - That is so.

And, if a man has more than six exempted Natives, he may be using these Natives in a way which might not entitled them to exemption? - Yes, I take it that that is the reason.

(Mr. Brinton): In regard to rent defaulters, you will see what I say in the statement. I say that the Council may make regulations whereby a Native, failing to pay rent, may summarily be ejected from a location. We have prosecuted in cases where a Native fails to pay his rent, and we have the power to do so, but it is unsatisfactory from the Native's point of view, and it is unsatisfactory from our point of view. A Native does not like to be branded as a criminal because he has not paid his rent. So, from his point of view, it is a hardship and from our point of view it is unsatisfactory, because, if he is sentenced to a fine or imprisonment, it does not in any way help us. We still do not get our rent. He often serves his time and, after having gone to gaol for a couple of weeks, he simply comes back into the location. We
cannot stop him. Our rent is not paid and he simply stays in the location and goes on until he is prosecuted again, and so it goes on, over and over again. This is a regulation or power which is not carried out by at least one other Municipality. There they have the power of serving the ordinary month's notice on a Native defaulter, requiring him to vacate the location if he does not pay up his rent within that time. Now, that is a regulation which we have just brought into force, but it has not yet been promulgated.

But, from a practical point of view, we are faced with this position. We serve a document upon a Native, requiring him to leave the location within a month, unless he pays his rent within that time. If he refuses to do so, he is ordered out, and if he fails to leave, he is prosecuted for failing to obey the order of the Superintendent of the Location.

Now, supposing he goes if he is ordered to go by the Magistrate; he simply goes into the area outside the location, and yet Section 8 of the Urban Areas Act requires him to be in the location. As I say in my statement, we have no power to repatriate such a Native. He is then thrown into the area, unless he leaves. If he leaves of his own accord, all right, but if he does not leave the area, he can only come into the hands of the Native sub-Commissioner if he is shown to be permanently unemployed.

And then only can he be dealt with by the Native sub-Commissioner and be repatriated to his area, but, if that Native is in employment, if he is working, and he still does not pay rent, and if he is ejected because he has not paid, then there is no further provision for dealing with him. He is in the location because he has no business to be outside. The Act does not provide for him.
area and sent to the district from which he comes.

Yes, but if he has no district at all?—Well, then, I do not know what is to become of him. In that case, we may have to take him back again.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: We had a Native here yesterday who said that he was born in Sekukubiland, but although he had grown up in the Cape, he still had regarded himself as belonging to where he came from, Sekukubiland?—Yes.

CHAIRMAN: That is not the difficulty. The difficulty is if you had Natives who fall foul of your law, but who were born in Cape Town. The difficulty with those people is, where are you to send them?—That, of course, is a practical difficulty. If he were an European, he would be ejected. An European who does not pay his rent is ejected and certainly as far as power of ejection is concerned, we, as controlling that location, should be in the same position as any European who controls his own house, which he lets to other people.

DR. ROBERTS: You proceed against the European civilly and against these men criminally?—Yes, to this extent—but we serve a notice on the Native to leave his place within a month. But we should not be compelled to house a Native who refuses to pay his rent. We have more powers, of course, because non-payment of rent is a criminal matter, but the practical effect of putting your Native out of the location and then making him subject to other parts of the legislation, means that he has to go back again. That is a further difficulty. Then another difficulty is this, that under Section 17 (1), it is laid down that a police officer may bring that Native before the Magistrate or the Native Commissioner, who shall require that Native to give a satisfactory
account of himself. It is very difficult to bring these people before the magistrates. It is essentially easier for us to bring people like that before a Native Commissioner, but here we are faced with an omission in the Act as it stands, because they do not mention the Native sub-Commissioner. We here have only got a sub-Commissioner and we have not got a Commissioner and, in the same section, it says "A magistrate, Native commissioner, or sub-commissioner, shall keep a record of the proceedings". Clearly, they intended the sub-commissioner to have the same power as the commissioner, but in the main part of the section, they left out any reference to the sub-commissioner, and we are faced with so many points there, that we have to be prepared for all these things. I personally think that it was merely an omission in the Act, but that would not help us very much.

Supposing a sub-commissioner were to arrest a Native, supposing a Native were brought before a sub-commissioner and a sub-commissioner made a certain order and the Native were to appeal against that order. The point would probably be taken by the appellant that it was a sub-commissioner who ordered him and not a commissioner and that the Act did not provide for a sub-commissioner to make such an order. The appellant would say that the power was given to a Native commissioner and not to a sub-commissioner and he might succeed. We have approached the Government on that point, but so far we have not got a reply.

Then, in regard to this question of residence of Natives within a location, I just want to say that we require --- we are required to serve a notice on a man and to tell him to take up residence in the location within one month of
such service. This is in reference to Natives residing outside the location. Well, this can only be done at night, because you cannot find that Native in daytime. He disappears within that month. The practical effect is that at least 75% of these men are never found again. They do not leave the area, but they simply cannot be found again, and, when they are found, they are not recognisable.

MR. LUCAS: Would you not get over that difficulty of not recognising a person, by employing Native clerks to serve the notice ?- (Mr. Cooke): To a certain extent that would help, but one has to recognise the fact that a large number of our Natives in this area have not got their own tax receipts. There is tremendous traffic in tax receipts for identification purposes. For instance, say, a Native has been working here for a year, he is going home and he has paid his tax; but there is another man who is a newcomer. To protect that man, the tax receipt is given to him and it serves the same purpose in the location when rent receipts are locked over.

CHAIRMAN: I hear that you have the same sort of traffic in regard to the registration of voters ?- Yes, they hand over their registration forms and sell them for 30/-.

So you must have some assured means of identification? - Yes, that is one of our chief problems.

(MR. BRINTON): Then I have here this question of the restriction of the entry of female Natives into proclaimed areas. After a Native has been here two years, this section to which I refer in my statement, Section 12 (1), (d), of Act No. 21 of 1923, does not apply, but it does apply to these Native women who arrive here and who are faced with great
difficulties. (Mr. Cooke): There is a type of Native woman which is now moving from location to location. They come here under no guardianship whatever, and we find that they come here from Port Elizabeth, East London, Queenstown and many other places. They present a very great problem.

DR. ROBERTS: They are town women?—Yes. I am not speaking about the married wives who come here legitimately to their husbands, but there is a type of woman which moves in a circle and they are undoubtedly a danger.

CHAIRMAN: Is not that danger rather increased by your regulation that a man may only bring his wife here after he has been domiciled here for two years?—(Mr. Brinton): The Act itself lays that down. Of course, we have that point to consider. These people must not be confused with the loose type of women which the Superintendent considers it is undesirable to allow in without any restriction whatever.

Now, the Act restricts the entry of wives of men who are here and you suggest that restrictions should be placed on these unattached women. Are you not rather inviting a further racial mixture, as between Native and Coloured? By restrictions on these women, you may create a further complication?—Do you mean, with regard to Natives who are here?

MR. LUCAS: You do not expect the average Native to go for two years without any female society?—They are not going to be stopped altogether, but we want some form of restriction in respect of this loose type of women who come in. We do not want them restricted entirely from coming into the area, but there should be some supervision over them so that we shall know what type of person is coming into
the town.

CHAIRMAN: It is a half-way step towards legalized prostitution or permitted prostitution?—Well, it is to discourage an undesirable type of Native woman from coming in.

SENATOR VAN BIRKEN: Have you not got powers under the Act to prevent them from coming in, to keep them out?—(Mr. Cooke): Yes, but those powers have not been used yet. (Mr. Brinton): We applied in December last for a proclamation to be granted, but it has not yet been granted. We have not got any reply from the Department as yet to our request. (Mr. Cooke): May I say in addition that that class of women is used very largely in the illicit liquor trade. I should like just to illustrate what I mean? You have, for instance, but Number so-and-so which we know to be a shabeen. The person running the place has a large list of convictions. These people know very well that, if they are brought before the Court and the magistrate finds them guilty and their previous convictions are put in, their fines will be all the heavier. So very often a visitor will be brought in, and when the place is visited, or raided, she will say"that stuff belongs to me" and the woman who really runs the place simply goes off smiling.

MR. LUCAS: Yes, we have taught them all the tricks of the trade?—They do not require any teaching, they know them all.

(Mr. Brinton): Then I say in my statement again that it would appeal that the Council is compelled to provide accommodation for Native registered voters, although they are not subject to the Native registration regulations. You see, there is nothing in the Act to prevent the registered
voter from going to live wherever he likes. He can choose whether he wants to go into a Native location and, when he goes in to that location, he is subject to the rules of the location, but he is not subject to any other rule. I am referring to the registration regulations. He lives side by side with the man who is subject to these regulations, but he himself is not. And I think that brings us again to the point of the juggling with each other's certificates. It is much easier for a man to do so, if he lives alongside a man in the location, than if he is outside the location. So far as we are concerned, I think we would be better off if he could not claim the right to have accommodation in the location, as he apparently has today. It says that he apparently has that right today, because there is nothing to show that he has not. We cannot today tell him that he cannot come in.

CHAIRMAN: You may be faced with this situation, that if the level of rents outside the location goes up, you may be faced with a big demand for houses which you have not got and, therefore, the Urban Areas Act would break down on that -- the Urban Areas Act which demands that you shall have houses for them?— Yes, but as soon as there is a demand, that demand will be met. There is no question about that.

But you cannot build a house in a night?— No, it takes time, but we are providing for that, in that we are not attempting to force the married people in Mdabeni to leave there. We leave them alone and we concentrate on the single men and, as soon as we have got the single men out, we shall take the necessary steps to provide for the married
people and I think once we have the single people out of Ndabeni, the married people will follow. The married women make their living out of the single men, by mending their clothes and doing various things for them. It all hinges on the question of the single men being allowed to continue at Ndabeni, when there is a perfectly good location at Langa.

MR. MOSTERT: You have no single men at Langa?—Yes, we have 1,236 single men at Langa and 1,579 at Ndabeni. Now, in my next point in my statement, I deal with the difficulty of construing Section 5(4) of the Act. I put the question there, "Does the specified number of Natives exclude or include registered voters?" An indirect way of ensuring a proper position in regard to residents in the location is that, instead of serving a notice on individual Natives, to require those who give them lodgings to comply with Section 54 of the Act. We want to frame regulations to deal with the position so that we can require the owner of the premises to be licensed and, if we find that there are more Natives residing on his premises than he has a license for, we shall be in a position to force the Native to take up residence. We do not know whether the number specified in the Act includes or excludes a resident voter. Of course, it makes a very big difference. That is a matter which we are taking up with the Department.

MR. LUCAS: Which is the section which excludes the registered voters?—Section 5(4). That is the Section dealing with licenses. It simply says, "license shall permit him to accommodate a specified number of Natives".

But a subsequent section says "This section shall not apply to any registered voter in the Cape"?—Yes, that is the
difficult.

MR. LUCAS: Yes, one can quite see that.

(Mr. Brinton): I conclude my statement on the financial aspect by dealing with reasons for the migration of Natives to the urban areas and I give these three reasons in my statement.

MR. LUCAS: Take your No.3 "The attraction of wages higher than obtainable in other parts of the Union". Your problem of influx does not seem to be any greater than the problem of any other town, no greater than Johannesburg, where the wages are lower than what they are here? - I think that we are more isolated than any other town in the Union.

Yes, that is so, but you are dealing with the question of the influx? - Yes, the attraction of Cape Town to the Natives.

It seems to me that if your point were correct, you would have had 100,000 Natives instead of 10,000 Natives coming here? - I put it this way, that the isolation of Cape Town should detract from the Native coming here in preference to going to places like Port Elizabeth and East London. I put these other reasons down as the reasons which do not sufficiently detract and they bring Natives here in larger numbers than would otherwise be the case, in view of the distance of Cape Town from the areas from which they come.

MR. MOSTERT: If you were to do away entirely with your Native population here, have you got sufficient Coloured people in the Cape Peninsula to do all the work that has to be done? - I think we have them, but I do not think that it would be to the benefit of the City.

Yes, but is the population sufficient? - Yes, I think so, but I do not think that the practical effect would be as
good for the citizens of the town as the present position.

MR. LUCAS: Could you imagine the employers in Cape Town agreeing to the Natives being turned out?—No, I could not. (Mr. Cooke): Newcomers enter into this area and 99% of them, when they are asked "Why do you come to Cape Town, when you know that the conditions are bad", answer at once, "Debt and the amount of interest which I had to pay".

Do you question a large number of them?—Yes, I do.

And they drew attention to this interest?—Yes, they always mention the word "interest".

Have you formed any sort of idea as to what kind of a burden that constitutes to them?—It constitutes a very heavy burden. I have a Native here whom I purposely brought here; he would tell you his whole story.

Could you summarise it?—Well, what they usually say is this, "We have to pay a lot of money to the traders". I say to them, "If you have debts, how is it that you got money to come here", and their reply to that is "We asked for so much money to come to the Cape, £3 and so on". They tell you that they have to pay £4 and £4.10.—for their tickets and they all emphasize that within three months they pay back the capital borrowed and the £2 interest which they have been charged and if, at the end of three months, that £2 is not paid, they have to pay a further 1/- in the £ per month on that interest. They all emphasize that.

Interest on interest is not allowed by law?—No, but it is done all the same.

And also in common law the interest cannot exceed the capital?—No, but they make a definite statement that that is the position.
MAJOR ANDERSON: Could you tell us whom these things are done by?—They say it is done by the Native traders, the European traders in the Territories. Well, you have got these people here now. These people are coming in here now to these urban areas, from debt into debt. We maintain that because they are coming here into debt, the minute they leave here they have nothing,—the money is all gone. They have nothing when they arrive here, and they have nothing when they leave. And the result of it all is that they have to live on their friends and, in addition to being poor themselves, they keep their friends poor as well. You hear of men who are constantly poor, supporting four or five of these people. Well, they keep each other poor. But it goes much further than that, even.

A man has come here and he has been for 12 months or 18 months getting casual work and he has not been able to keep up sending money home, not only not to his trader, but not to his family, and, after 12 months or 15 months, we have had quite a number of these cases here where the wife has got anxious about her husband—-he is in this terrible place Cape Town, and she comes to have a look, she comes to look for him. She may have written to him and he has not answered. And there she turns up.

Now, she has borrowed money in the same way as he has done and she is simply adding to his difficulty and then she turns up here and married quarters are required for the women, whether in the location or in the area and it comes to the position in time that his debt is so heavy that he is here permanently and for good.

SENATOR VAN NIEkerk: And then the woman does not go
Cape Town Municipality

back either? - No, she does not go back either, she stays here.

MR. MOSTERT: What happens to his cattle? - His cattle are given as security. I make a point myself of asking these Natives, "Why are you here", and like a flash it comes, "Debt and interest".

MR. LUCAS: And you say that that accounts for 99% of the people who come here? - Yes. I am talking purely of our own Natives, I am not talking of the extra-Union Natives no.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Where do your Natives mostly come from? - From the Transkei and from the Ciskei.

DR. ROBERTS: You do not find that many Natives come down in order to try and earn money to pay these large fees which are charged by institutions like Blytheswood? - No, they do not come in large numbers.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Do you get many farm labourers here? - No, not the real farm labourers.

MR. LUCAS: The people you get here are tribal Natives? - Yes, but it is very significant how soon they get detribalised. It does not take them long.

MAJOR ANDERSON: Is that the recognised rate of interest, 1% in the £? - (Mr. Brinton): Yes, 25 years ago it was 2/6d in the £, until the Usury Act was brought in. I remember the case of one man who had to pay £3 interest on £16 capital for three months. He had paid off the capital but a portion of the interest was still there and he was being harrassed for the money. That was a case which I remember very well.

MR. LUCAS: Do you get any of the bad Natives coming in? - Yes.

Do they come in in their blankets? - Yes, but they change very quickly. We have had Native women coming in
with the red cohre on their faces, but within three months, they have changed into civilised clothing and everything.

DR. ROBERTS: How do you explain the fact that a Native, when he comes to Cape Town, loses his Native traits sooner than at Port Elizabeth and East London?—It is the distance that he is away from his own Territories, the isolation. At East London and Port Elizabeth, after all, they are near their homes. Here we have the bombella train which leaves every Monday, and it takes these people four or five days to get to their homes. If there is any traffic on the line to be shunted, it is the bombella which has to wait, and it takes them five days or even more before they get home.

MR. LUCAS: I want to ask you a few questions about these accounts which you gave on pages 4 and 5 of your statement. On page 4, under the heading "Expenditure", the first two items—Ndabeni, working expenses £6,476, and Langa working expenses £8,248. These figures total nearly £15,000. Now, what do they include, charge for your Town Clerk's Office and Town Treasurer's Office, etc., ?—You will find these details all in a separate statement which I have put in. I have the actual statement for last year here—all the details are in that.

Is there any possibility of reducing your expenditure by having the Natives do the work now done by Europeans?—Yes, we could reduce the charges if we no longer had two locations to administer.

Yes, but while you still have the two. There is the sanitary overseer; could not that work be done by Natives?—(Mr. Cooke): It all depends on the man you get hold of. The City Council got a Native bookkeeper and a Native cashier, and
we had to dispense with their services for certain reasons.
That is not to say that you will not be able to get Natives
who can do it, but there are very few at present. The Native
overseer's work is now done by a Native at Langa, but, of course,
Ndabeni is on a totally different footing. He not only has
the place to look after, he is also a qualified sanitary
inspector, and he has a variety of duties to perform. There
is very much more work to do altogether and you cannot compare
the two. I have a comparative statement of revenue and
population for Ndabeni and Langa. The revenue for Langa,
you will see, shows great variations. These changes there
are accounted for by the fact that between March 30th and
October 1st they paid no rent at all.

(MR. LUCAS) Can you tell us how you got these
figures of population?—Yes, they are supplied to us every
month. (Mr. Cooke): There is a census taken by Native wards-
men every month. That work is done under the supervision of
the cashier and the bookkeeper. We try to keep these figures
as accurately as possible.

(MR. BRINTON) I just want to point out that the
population at Ndabeni is decreasing by about 30 per month,
while the population at Langa is increasing by about 25 per
month. You will notice that that bears out the point which
I made out earlier on, that there is no direct relation between
the decrease at Ndabeni and the increase at Langa, — so leave
in the one place, but the increase at the other place is only
25. That shows what is happening. These are my comparative
tables of revenue with population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population of Langa</th>
<th>July 1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>710 men</td>
<td>Revenue £510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194 women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212 children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 1116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Langa Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1929</td>
<td>£907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>502</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>499</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>481</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1931</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cape Town Municipality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31st March 1931</th>
<th>July 1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ndabeni</td>
<td>3310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langa</td>
<td>1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5249</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From July 1929 to 31st March 1931, population of men at Ndabeni decreased from 2944 to 1679.

From July 1929 to 31st March 1931, population of men at Langa increased from 710 to 1236.

The highest monthly revenue from Ndabeni was £966 in September 1929; population (men) being 2865, working out at about 7/- per man.

The highest monthly revenue from Langa was £619 in January 1930; population (men) being 724, working out at about 17/- per man.

My point there is that today the revenue is reduced at Ndabeni to about 7/-, perhaps or perhaps 8/- a man, as against 17/- obtaining at one time. If you worked out the average rental existing in January 1930, and compared it with what is in force now, you will see that it has been reduced from 17/- to something between 7/- and 8/-, or less. We had a proposal at one time to suspend the people from Ndabeni.

I have a letter here dated the 15th September 1930, addressed by the Deputy Town Clerk to the Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, Pretoria, on the question of Langa rentals. I shall put this letter in for your information. You will see from that letter that a resolution was passed by the Native Advisory Board to the effect that Natives transferred from Ndabeni to Langa should pay, "for as long as they reside at Langa, a rate half-way between the rate now paid at Ndabeni, and the rate payable by regulation for the quarters to which they are transferred". I shall put in this correspondence for
Then, I have the text of a letter here on behalf of the Dairymen's Association. I shall also put that in. That will be No. 5. This particular matter deals with the question of exemption certificates. Of course, dairymen have to comply with the requirements of the Medical Officer of Health. (Mr. Cooke): I have a statement here showing that the number of premises found suitable was 372; the number of licenses granted for dairymen after supplying entirely new premises, 37; and 98 after renovation. (Mr. Brinton): Then, I have a number of figures here in regard to the cost of living. These were figures actually put before the magistrate in the case which I referred to. They were supplied to us by the Assistant Town Clerk. They show the actual figures which the Natives put in in regard to their cost of living. I shall put this statement in for your information. This will be No. 6. In addition, figures were supplied to us at different times in one year, by what is known as the Ntabeni Vigilance Committee and by the Langa Vigilance Committee. It is interesting to see how these two bodies differ from one another in the figures which they supply.

In the case of the Ntabeni Vigilance Committee, they calculate the cost of food as 1/6d per day for a single man, and they have given us a list where they arrive at a figure of 3/- per day for married men. On the other hand, the Langa Vigilance Committee claim that it costs 12/11d or 12/- per week and they give an entirely different set of figures. The one Vigilance Committee put down 10/6d per week at Ntabeni as the cost of food, whereas the Langa people claim 13/-.

In this has been included train fare and rent, all