

180001 92

SUID _ AFRIKA

NATURELLE
EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE

GESKREWE GETUIENIS: KAAPSTAD

voor die

NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE

**Written evidence
presented to the Native
Economic Commission
Volume 3 (1931)**

COPY:

NOTES ON SERVICE OF BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

On the instructions of the General Manager an investigation has been conducted into the service of B.S.A. Natives.

The procedure adopted was to trace the Pass Office Records of one thousand and seventy-one natives as follows:

	Allotted.	Non-Recruits "From Territories".
Johannesburg Pass Office	242	122
Benoni Pass Office	84	268
Randfontein Pass Office	200	155
	526	545
	====	===

Total 1,071

These Pass Offices were selected as being, in total, representative of the whole Reef. The Pass Officers concerned were good enough to supply records of the requisite numbers of natives "endorsed home". In cases where the record in one district succeeded a previous record in a different district, the whole record was completed by written reference to the other Pass Officers concerned.

We are indebted to the Pass Office Officials for their ready co-operation.

The Natives with longest service were:

- (a) A Basuto non-recruit (F.T.) with 206 months' service - 196 months on Roodepoort Central Deep, and 10 months on Government Areas.
- (b) A Transvaal non-recruit (F.T.) with 191 months' service, 186 months on Luipaards Vlei and 5 months on Van Ryn Deep.

The average periods of service of each tribe were:

	Natives.	Months' Service.	Average.
Cape Colony	727	6,897	9.4
Basuto	120	1,377	11.5
Bechuana	26	211	8.1
Natal	52	604	11.6
Swaziland	46	464	10.1
Transvaal	100	1,500	15.0
Total.	1,071	11,053	10.3

COPY:

- 2 -

Both allotted natives and non-recruited natives yielded an average service of 9.4 months on their original engagements. Natives who were originally "allotments" yielded an average total service of 10.1 months, whilst "non-recruits" yielded an average total service of 10.6 months.

Of the 1,071 Natives, 103 re-engaged once, 20 of these again re-engaged, and 3 engaged for a fourth period of service.

The average periods of service in each of the three districts were:

	<u>Natives.</u>	<u>Months' Service.</u>	<u>Average.</u>
Johannesburg	364	3,649	10.0
Benoni	352	4,041	11.5
Randfontein	355	3,363	9.5
	<u>1,071</u>	<u>11,053</u>	<u>10.3</u>

(Sgd) A. J. Limebeer,
STATISTICIAN.

30th June, 1924.

COPY:

[33]
LENGTH OF SERVICE - BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

Result of examination of records of 2,043 British South African Natives, who were discharged in November, 1930, and whose records were placed at our disposal by the Director of Native Labour and the Officials in charge of the undernoted Pass Offices.

The following shows the composition of the labour force dealt with, and the average period of service of each class.

Pass Office.	Recruits		NonRecruits F.T.		A.V.S.		Non-Recruits.		Total	
	Natives.	Mths.	Natives.	Mths.	Natives.	Mths.	Natives.	Mths.	Natives.	Mths.
Randfontein..	155	11.04	138	11.61	13	8.25	2	6.38	308	11.15
Krugersdorp...	134	10.88	42	11.10	7	6.46	22	18.90	205	11.63
Johannesburg...	378	11.35	483	11.25	99	6.81	51	14.13	1011	11.00
Benoni...	59	11.36	149	9.07	28	7.91	23	17.24	259	10.19
Springs...	59	11.35	157	10.28	44	8.27	-	-	260	10.18
	<u>785</u>	<u>11.21</u>	<u>969</u>	<u>10.80</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>7.39</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>15.77</u>	<u>2043</u>	<u>10.88</u>

The following table shows the length of service of the individuals in each class:

Months.	Re-cruits.	Non-Recruits.	A.V.S.	Locals.	Total.
Up to 1 month	16	3	-	1	20
Over 1 month & up to 2	3	10	-	-	13
" 2 months " " 3	3	23	2	2	30
" 3 " " " 4	-	43	14	3	60
" 4 " " " 5	1	60	39	11	111
" 5 " " " 6	4	98	25	9	136
" 6 " " " 7	40	89	25	5	159
" 7 " " " 8	69	98	13	10	190
" 8 " " " 9	39	96	15	6	156
" 9 " " " 10	51	93	26	3	173
" 10 " " " 11	290	75	10	5	380
" 11 " " " 12	85	46	7	5	143
" 12 " " " 13	64	37	8	7	116
" 13 " " " 14	29	24	4	2	59
" 14 " " " 15	16	34	2	1	53
" 15 " " " 16	12	15	-	4	31
" 16 " " " 17	8	12	1	1	22
" 17 " " " 18	10	11	-	-	21
" 18 " " " 19	11	12	-	2	25
" 19 " " " 20	6	9	-	-	15
" 20 " " " 21	7	12	-	2	21
" 21 " " " 22	3	9	-	1	13
" 22 " " " 23	4	2	-	-	6
" 23 " " " 24	2	6	-	2	10
" 24	12	52	-	16	80
	<u>785</u>	<u>969</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>2,043</u>

(Sgd) A. J. Limebeer.

JOHANNESBURG.

STATISTICIAN.

4th February, 1931.

THE PIETERMARITZBURG SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF NATIVES

Mr. ROBERT DUNLOP. M.B.E.
CHAIRMAN.

Prof. J. Mc.KINNELL,
SECRETARY.

200 RIDGE ROAD,
MARITZBURG.
PHONE 3212.

PIETERMARITZBURG.

11th April, 1931.

RD/RBL/NWS

Dr. A. W. Roberts F.R.A.S.
Native Affairs Commission,
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Dr. Roberts,

I have pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of
the Report presented by me yesterday and trust that
it may be of some value to you in your big job.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Dunlop

After-Career of Domestic Science Girls -

Year of Completing Training.

After-Career.

No.

1924.

- 3 Probationers in Victoria Hospital
- 1 Student Lovedale Training College.
- 2 Married
 - 1 At home - not staying -
 - 1 Working in Capetown or at home -

1928

- 1 Assisting in Hope Fountain Institution
- 3 Nursing probationers
 - 1 Lovedale
 - 1 Butterworth
 - 1 Capetown (maternity)
- 2 Married
 - 1 Dom. Service (Terquais)

1929

- 2 Dom. Service - locally -
 - 1 Assistant Teacher (near Bellville north)
 - 1 Married
 - 4 Capetown
 - 3 Port Elizabeth
 - 2 Johannesburg
- } ~~with debt to friend~~
or in service.

1930.

- 2 Accepted for Victoria Hospital.
- 1 Durban School Training -
- 2 At home (as far as is known)

Housecraft Teachers - 2yr Course started 1928.

No Completed training -

9.

Appointments -

3 Assistants ^{Girls} Rovedale Industrial School -

1 Bensonvale Girls Industrial

1 Shawbury " "

1 Healdtown Practising School

1 Indaleini - Natal -

1 Ingwazi (app. uncertain) -

In Rovedale Boarding Dept a 1926 Dom Sc. student gives valuable service & takes responsibility

Aim of Industrial Course - (a) Primarily to enable girls to develop the home & village life -
 b To make fit for employment in missionary institutions
 c To give practical foundation for nurses course
 - This is the after career most encouraged -

Going to towns to Domestic Service with suspicious is not encouraged though in 1929 more seemed to go - principally because of having friends there.
 Girls in training are younger now and apparently do not get married so soon.
 In 1930 no married women came specially to learn for her home use -

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :
TELEGRAFIES ADRES :
"INDABA."

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY.

ALLE BRIEVEN TE WORDEN GERICHT AAN
DE SEKRETARIS.

RSM/ASM.



In reply please quote
Gelieve in antwoord te verwijzen naar

No. F. 7.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
UNIE VAN ZUID-AFRIKA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS COMMISSION,
NATURELLEZAKEN-KOMMISSIE,
Cape Town, 19th March, 1931.
PRETORIA,.....

Dear Dr. Roberts,

As the Estimates of Expenditure of the Native Development Account have to be considered by the Native Affairs Commission and as Parliament re-assembles on 13th April, 1931, when I presume Mr. van Niekerk will attend the Senate I think it desirable that you should arrange with him to have a meeting in Cape Town between that date and the date upon which the Native Economic Commission resumes its sittings.

Presumably Mr. Faye will furnish a rail warrant to enable you to proceed to Cape Town prior to the departure of his other members for that town.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. L. L. L.

Dr. A. W. Roberts,
Member, Native Economic Commission,
c/o Magistrate,
PORT ELIZABETH.

[8]

C.G. 1 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—UNIE VAN ZUID-AFRIKA.

322854 A

Railway Warrant for Passenger Traffic at Government Expense. Spoorwegorder voor Reizigersvervoer tegen Goevernementskosten.

THE STATION MASTER—DE STATIONCHEF,

Date—Datum, 13 Feb 1923

Pretoria

Please furnish bearer (a)
Gelieve houder (a)

Dr. A.W. Roberts, Member N.A. Commission
The tickets specified overleaf.

with (b)..... Class (c)..... ticket to..... via (d).....
van (b)..... Klas (c)..... kaartje naar.....

Station, and charge the same in your account at the close of the month to the Department of *Native Affairs*
te voorzien, en debiteer aan het einde van de maand in uw rekening het Departement van

File No. (if any)..... Service *Education Conference*
Minute No. (indien opgegeven)..... Dienst

This Warrant must be exchanged for a Railway Ticket at the Booking Office before journey is commenced.
Deze Order moet aan het Loket tegen een Spoorkaartje ingewisseld worden, vóór de reis wordt aangevangen.

Signature..... *R.S. Luesford*
Handtekening
Designation..... **SECRETARY TO THE NATIVE AFFAIRS COMMISSION**
Betrekking

To be filled in by Station Master.—Te worden ingevuld door de Stationchef.

No. of Ticket Issued..... Date of Issue..... Amount to Ledger.....
No. van Afgegeven Kaartje Datum van Afgifte Bedrag op 't Grootboek

This Order must accompany the Station Master's monthly accounts to the Railway Audit Office.
Deze Order moet door de Stationchef tegelijk met de maandelijke rekeningen aan het Spoorweg Auditeurskantoor worden toegezonden.

- (a) Here insert Name and Rank of Passenger.
- (b) Here insert quantity and class of tickets required.
- (c) Here insert "single," "return," or "season."
- (d) Insert route.
- (a) Vul in Naam en Betrekking van Reiziger.
- (b) Vul in aantal en klas van vereiste kaartjes.
- (c) Vul in "enkel," "retoer" of "seizoen."
- (d) Vul in weg.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :
TELEGRAFIES ADRES :
"INDABA."

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY.

ALLE BRIEVEN TE WORDEN GERICHT AAN
DE SEKRETARIS.



[10]

In reply please quote
Gelieve in antwoord te verwijzen naar

No. F.6.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
UNIE VAN ZUID-AFRIKA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS COMMISSION,
NATURELLEZAKEN-KOMMISSIE,
Cape Town, 12th Feb., 1931.

PRETORIA.....

Dear Dr. Roberts,

Thanks for paysheet.

I have shown Major Herbst your letter of the 9th instant and he thinks that, in view of the drastic reduction in the transport and subsistence Votes throughout the Service - including the Vote of the Native Affairs Commission - it would be better if a member did not attend the Bunga this year.

I know you have a soft heart for Umtata but I'm afraid the heart must be guided by the head on this occasion.

As regards your coming to Cape Town at the beginning of March I may say that if an Education Conference takes place it will have to be held in the first half of that month to meet the conveniences of yourself and Mr. van Niekerk. So, in anticipation, I am enclosing a rail warrant for

- (a) a single ticket from Springfontein to Stormberg via Naauwpoort; and
- (b) return ticket from Naauwpoort to Cape Town.

Faye will issue you a ticket to East London for your meeting there on 18th March and my rail warrant will enable that ticket to be used for your journey to Cape Town.

Yours sincerely,

R. L. Herford.

Dr. A. W. Roberts,
KROONSTAD.

address to S. M. Pretoria

[9]

(a) One single 1st class ticket
from Springfontein to
Stormberg via Naauwpoort

(b) One return 1st class ticket
from Naauwpoort to Capetown.

R. L. H.

[IP]

F.6/8.

RSM/ASM.

Cape Town, 29th April, 1931.

The Secretary,

Native Economic Commission,
PRETORIA.

Subsistence: Dr. Roberts.

Please note that subsistence will be paid from the Vote of the Native Affairs Commission to Dr. A. W. Roberts for the period from 4 P.M. on 29th April, 1931, to 4 P.M. on 2nd May, 1931, while in Cape Town on duty with such Commission.

R. S. MEDFORD.

SECRETARY.

Dr Roberts

RSM/NP.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS,
73 Parliament Street,
Cape Town.

Native Service Contract Bill, 1931.

THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER
OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The members of the Native Affairs Commission have refrained from drawing your attention before this to the Native Service Contract Bill inasmuch as that Bill was sent to a Select Committee before its Second Reading for enquiry and report upon its subject matter - such Committee to have power to take evidence.

2. The Bill has now emerged from that Committee in an amended form (A.B.51 - 31).

3. Members of the Commission were not invited to tender evidence before the Committee, and they wish now to emphasize the following points :-

(i) The Prime Minister has placed before the country and Parliament his proposals for dealing with the acquisition and the occupation of land by Natives in the Natives Land (Amendment) Bill - (A.B.22 - 29).

(ii) This subject is of such a far-reaching and important nature that he has subsequently taken the unusual step of obtaining Parliament's approval of the appointment of a large and representative Joint Committee of both Houses for the purpose of considering " the question of making special provision for the acquisition of land by Natives "

(iii) That Committee is still sitting.

(iv) Parliament is now being asked to consider the Native Service Contract Bill which purports :-

- (a) to amend the law relating to Masters and Servants in the Transvaal and Natal;
- (b) to amplify the Natives Land Act, 1913, - an Act which deals with the acquisition and occupation of land by Natives;
- (c) to impose a tax on certain owners of land - i.e. of land occupied by Natives.

(v) The proposals contained in the Native Service Contract Bill not only impinge directly on the proposals of the Prime Minister but also upon the very subject upon which the Joint Committee is engaged.

4. Members refrain from expressing any view on the Bill, inasmuch as they consider that, in view of the above mentioned points, a Bill of this nature should not be passed when the Government is pledged to a comprehensive measure embracing all the points with which the Bill proposes to deal.

Cape Town.

April, 1931.

RSM/ASM.

Cape Town, 22nd April, 1931.

The Secretary,

Native Economic Commission,

C A P E T O W N .

Subsistence: Dr. A. W. Roberts.

W.R.

Please note that claims for subsistence by Dr. A. W. Roberts for the period from 3 P.M. on the 9th April, 1931, to 10 A.M. on the 22nd April, 1931, will be dealt with by me.

During the period mentioned he was not engaged on duties connected with your Commission but on work connected with the Native Affairs Commission.

R. S. MEDFORD.

S E C R E T A R Y .

I.

On 16 August I was commissioned by the Secretary for Native Affairs to visit Grahamstown, to enquire into the relation existing between the Fingo and Hottentot Locations and the Town Council, to suggest some remedy for the improvement of that relationship and for the better government of the two Locations.

The papers and documents dealing with the long standing controversy were put in my possession. These very clearly indicate the circumstances making for difficulty and misunderstanding in this very complicated case.

II.

Historically the facts are these. Soon after the termination of the Kafir War of 1850 grants of land on the neighbourhood of the then military township of Grahamstown were made by Sir George Grey to certain Hottentot and Fingoe families who presumably had given service to the British Government as members of the Hottentot and Fingo levies.

These holdings were given under title-deed, and generally were unfettered other than requiring the holder to pay to the municipality of Grahamstown a small sum, varying in different title-deeds, in recognition of their being under the jurisdiction of "The Commissioners of the Municipality of Grahamstown".

The title-deeds carried with them no free claim to commonage. If in the early days when

the....

the titles were granted there was any policy controlling the action of the Government other than the rewarding of faithful Natives, it must have been in the direction of the formation of Native villages, where the Native would have his home, an idea which has arisen very frequently in later years. The difficulty of having a Native village on the skirts of a growing township did not appear then.

Grants of land similar to those made in 1856 continued to be made as late as 1906.

As time went on Natives from rural villages and from farms drifted into the two Locations. Holdings changed hands without the labour of transfer, always a difficulty to a Native. And so to-day it is doubtful if one half of the occupants of holdings can prove their right to be where they are. Then on single holdings more than one dwelling was put up: on one holding that I saw there were six separate families huddled together in miserable dwellings, almost in contact. Thus while the Fingo Location did not expand outwardly it grew in numbers. While on the other hand the City of Grahamstown threw out her streets and buildings till they marched with the Western boundary of the two locations.

The Municipality also created two urban locations one on either side of the two villages and the disparity in control, management and relationship became an irritation both to the City and the two locations.

Humanity being what it is there is little doubt but that the situation of the Native locations, on the sunny slopes of Grahamstown, shut off from the hot winds of summer, does not lessen this irritation...

irritation but rather intensifies it. "Naboth's vineyard" was a phrase one heard now and again in the speeches of the Native people.

This is a condition in the final historical position that must not be lost sight of. It may indeed be the major consideration in any future re-adjustment of the situation.

III.

The Town Council of Grahamstown base their contention for a complete reconsideration of the control, conditions of occupancy, and regulation regarding population of the two locations on the following :-

(1) They hold that more than half of the present occupants of the Fingo Location especially have no legal claim to be there; that they have drifted into the Location and so have become in time settlers and proprietors; that these are the worst behaved in the Location.

(2) Holdings in the past have been sold to Europeans and thus the control of the village is further complicated. Usually these Europeans are men and women of the worst class.

(3) Many of the owners are years in arrears and these indicate no intention of paying their rates; indeed payment is confined to a few decent owners.

(4) The sanitary condition of the town is very bad.

(5) Holdings are sublet to questionable people and thus the village is overcrowded.

(6) Illicit....

(6) Illicit drinking is on the increase, and Sunday fighting and brawling has become a menace to the town.

(7) The Natives refuse to recognise the Town Council's regulation for the use of the Commonage. They (the Natives) say that the Commonage is theirs

(8) The owners and inhabitants of the two Locations make answer:

(a) The Town has done practically nothing for the betterment of their village. The roads are always in a wretched state: they have no lighting, no water and the sanitary arrangements are poor.

(b) One or two open spaces that might be used as public squares, or play grounds for the children have been taken possession of by the Town Council.

(c) When the holdings were given to them by Sir George Grey, he said to them at a meeting on the spot where their village now stands, "And this will be your Commonage", waving his hand over the area behind their village.

(d) It is not true that half their people have no claim to the holdings they occupy.

(e) They have a Village Board to deal with the affairs of the Location but the Town Council pays no attention to its existence.

(f) The inhabitants of the Location only knew what the Town Council has decided upon when the thing is done. Thus the Town Council without consultation with the Natives altered all the names of the streets calling them A, B, C, etc. The names the Natives had given were in honour of the famous men of the past.

(g) They....

(g) They are a Government Location directly under the Native Affairs Department and the Magistrate but the Town Council persistently regard them, and act towards them as if they were an urban Location.

IV.

The first day of my duty in Grahamstown I spent in visiting those who were associated either officially or otherwise with the wellbeing of the two Locations. I had already written Sir Thos. Graham, President of the Eastern Division, as he had always taken a deep interest in the Location. He gave me very valuable assistance in the course of the enquiry. I saw the Magistrate also. He considered that the affairs of the Location should be left in his hands as the representative of the Native Affairs Department in the district. Before leaving he forwarded to me the statement marked "Annexure B". I called upon the Mayor and the Town Clerk and they placed before me their view which put briefly was the necessity for the Town obtaining fuller control over the two Locations. Their case is put briefly in Annexure C, and the Location outstanding rates, only the principal ones is found in Annexure D.

I also saw the Location Inspector, who supported the views of the Town Council.

V.

The second day of my visit was taken with two conferences - one in the forenoon with the leading men in the Mottentot Location, and the other in the afternoon with the Advisory Board of the Fingo Location.

The.....

The Hottentot representation is set forth in the following letter which was read at the conference:-

"Grahamstown,
14th June, 1929.

"The Magistrate: GRAHAMSTOWN.

"We, the undersigned Coloured residents of Grahamstown, beg herewith to petition for the removal of all Natives at present residing in that portion of Grahamstown styled "Hottentot Location", to those areas originally granted for the habitation of Natives, and respectfully request you to bring the matter to the notice of the proper authorities.

"We assign the following reasons for our petition :-

"1. This settlement was originally granted solely for the habitation of the coloured community.

"2. The Natives have encroached and it is felt that their influence is detrimental to the Coloured people in that they manufacture various kinds of intoxicating drinks in this area which are customarily used by Natives. These give rise to disturbances and we also find that many of our young people are being gradually educated to the habitual use of these intoxicants.

"3. The Natives already predominate in this area and we fear that it will devolve into an entirely Native settlement if immediate action to remedy this state of affairs is not taken.

"4. Many highly respected Europeans are property owners and residents in this area and they would also welcome the removal of the Natives. Incidentally the Coloured people have no objection against.....

against Europeans settled here, as it is felt that their influence is highly beneficial.

"5. The presence of so many Natives in our settlement forces many of our people into the Native settlement and this is entirely undesirable.

"6. The presence of the Natives here has the effect of lowering the value of our properties.

sgd. by J. Brooks and
109 others".

A true copy,
sgd. Lefebvre,
Magistrate.

Magistrate's Office, 29 August, 1929.

I discussed very fully the six matters raised by them and set forth in the preceding memorandum.

They were unanimous in their desire to live in cordial relations with the Town Council.

They rebutted the statement that the Europeans to whom they had sold land were a low class. On the contrary they regarded them as decent people filling not unimportant places and posts in the Town.

They regarded the bad name they were credited with to the number of Natives who had taken up their abode in their Location. The number, they stated, was nearly half the population.

They did not want any change as things were going on quietly and orderly: further they had no complaints against the Town Council.

I was impressed by the demeanour of the deputation and their ability to urge their case.

VI.

The Finge deputation consisted of the

the Native Advisory Board sometimes called the Vigilance Committee and one or two other Natives, among whom was the Headman - an impossible fellow.

The deputation do did not submit a memorandum but they spoke on these matters:-

(1) They considered that the Commonage was granted to them originally when the holdings were given to them by Sir George Gray. They referred to his action and words when he said "These lands are yours".

(2) They had received nothing from the Town in return for what they paid in taxes.

(3) The Town never consulted them with regard to proposed changes. Among other matters they submitted the re-naming of their streets, re-numbering of their houses, alterations to their graveyard.

(4) Their Superintendent had been taken from them and now they had no one to go to, no one to be a go between them and the Magistrate or between them and the Council.

(5) They did not belong to the Council although the Council treated them as if they were a Town Location. They were not a Location. They held: they were citizens of the town in perpetual possession of their ground.

In reply I pointed out that there could be no question regarding their claims to the Commonage. They had only the same rights as any other citizen in the Town. Their title deeds such as I had seen made no mention of Commonage rights.

Then as to the Town not doing anything for them the statement of the Town Clerk was that they were in debt to the Town year after year, that

they.....

they paid their annual dues badly, and the town had shown great patience with them in the matter of their arrears.

Their objection to re-naming the streets and re-numbering the houses was simply fault finding. Their complaint with regard to the grave-yard I would bring before the Town Council when I met them.

As to the claim that they did not belong to the Council that was not so. As citizens of the town they were under the jurisdiction of the Council the Council could insist that they kept their house clean, removed litter, had proper sanitation.

My final advice to them was to come to friendly terms with the Town Council otherwise they would find that worse befall them.

VII.

The next day I visited the locations in company with the Magistrate, certain members of the Town Council among whom was the chairman of the Native Committee, the District Surgeon, Mr. St. George Stead the missionary and the Native Superintendent.

There could be no question regarding the cleanliness, tidiness and comfort of the Town Locations as compared with the two Government Locations. The latter had a disreputable air, and the houses looked unkempt and uncared for. On some erven were three, four or even five dwellings.

I saw no men about. I was told that the men were all out working. This was a pleasing feature.

The Superintendent told me that police were very badly needed in the Locations as there was much illicit drinking and frequently brawling.

Now and again the young men of the Fingo Location would make a raid on one or other of the Town Locations. I said I regarded this as harmless amusement so long as no one was badly injured.

The District Surgeon assured me that the mortality of the Locations was going steadily down, especially the mortality among young children. There was little difference in health conditions between the four locations. Latrines had been put up but the people did not like them and I do not wonder - they are hideous, derelict, drunken looking structures.

VIII.

The following day I met the Town Council. I traversed with them the ground taken with the two deputations.

The Town Clerk placed in my hands copy of a letter which he had written to the Magistrate just before I arrived. This letter is marked "Annexure C", and may be regarded as stating the views of the Town Council on the question of the control of the Government Locations.

This question bulks very largely in the mind of the Council, indeed it excludes all other questions as the Council regards control as ~~covering all~~ ^{covering all} ~~various~~ other matters at issue.

A list of arrears of taxation is given in Annexure D.

IX.

In the evening I met in their Central Hall the Natives of the Fingo Location. Among others there was present Mr. St. George Stead, the Anglican Missionary in charge, the Wesleyan

Wesleyan Missionary, the Magistrate, the Location Superintendent.

Unfortunately the Chairman gave rather a wrong impression regarding the purpose of the meeting - as I understood it - which was to put before the people their obligations and relations to the town. The meeting ~~would~~ wandered off into such side lines as teachers' salaries, the need for police station, the duties of the Native Affairs Commission, what they did with the poll tax, etc. After my arrival in Pretoria Mr. St. George Stead sent to me the letter marked "Annexure E".

X.

It is difficult to know what to advise with regard to the extraordinary position that has grown up.

Here we have a Native village right up against an expanding town flanked on either side by a Town Location, and slowly being hemmed in on the Commonage side by what will become a third Location in time. Certain suggestions may at once be ruled out of consideration.

1. To my mind it would be wrong, even if it were possible, to expropriate the Native dwellers in either the Fingo or Hottentot Locations. Where could they be placed? I made enquiry and found that practically every man in the ^{two} ~~town~~ locations was working in Grahamstown. Where else could they obtain employment? They have become town dwellers; were they placed where they could carry on peasant farming they would drift back again to a life that now has become habitual to them.

2. It.....

2. It is equally futile to consider the possibility of some commission of enquiry into their rights ^{of} ~~and~~ tenancy. Two-thirds of the Natives in the Ciskei who claim their holdings by title are in the same position. While the Native clings to the land with an almost pathetic grip he rarely sees that his claims are safeguarded by proper transfer or other document. He is on the land - nothing else matters!

3. There is no doubt that these "Locations" were established with the view to their being permanent Native Villages for restrictions against alienation were inserted in the majority of titles and even as late as 1909 ^{an} ~~an~~ intimation to this effect by the Cape Government.

This took the form of a Government Notice (No. 1490 dated the 30th December, 1909) warning ~~pr~~ purchasers that permission to transfer would be withheld "with a view to keeping as many as possible of the building lots in the hands of the persons for whose occupation they were intended." This restriction should be maintained as far as possible.

4. By virtue of ~~them~~ their holding property within the municipal area the Natives and Coloured people living in the two locations under consideration are to all intents and purposes citizens of the Town.

As such they are subject to the rules and conditions which govern other citizens in the town.

On the other hand they can claim the privileges which the town affords to those who are citizens of it.

5. The Municipality can according insist, by legal proceedings, upon the rates levied by the

town...

town being paid: they can demand that the surroundings^{ings} of dwellings in the two locations be kept clean; that there shall be no overcrowding: the Health Acts, Vagrancy Acts give them sufficient power in this discretion.

6. As there are not sufficient rate payers in the two locations to warrant the two inhabitants claiming to be a ward of the town, and so obtain representation on the Council, I would urge that a committee or governing body be set up in the location, say a body of five men, three elected and two nominated. One of the latter might be the Magistrate or the resident missionary. This council, with the good-will of the people, would have control over the locations and would be advisers to the Town Council as well as their executive when matters relating to the Council are concerned.

7. Instead of continuing to call the two^{villages} locations, a misnomer that has led to a good deal of confusion, the name Native Township might be used.

8. Whatever changes^{be} carried out into effect should be set agoing without delay as the tension between the Town Council and the Location increases the difficulty of a solution if delays take place.

Preteroria,

October, 1929.

Hottentot and Fingo (Government)
Locations: Grahamstown.

1. These locations are known here as Government locations, and the Government is therefore considered by the public to be responsible for them. They are within the municipal limits.

It is stated however that the plots on which the inhabitants, coloured and Native reside are held by the occupiers by title deed. It is also stated that several of the plots are owned by Europeans. It appears therefore that they are not locations but villages in which property is held by Europeans, and coloured and native people.

The Government should I suggest decide to what extent it is responsible in addition to the general responsibility which it has in regard to all Natives.

The Europeans and the coloured people should perhaps be recommended to find out what is their legal position in view of the fact that the City Council of Grahamstown has no control from the point of view of public order and complains that it has difficulty in the collecting of rates and taxes.

2. It is stated that on plots in both locations land is leased ^{by} to Europeans to Natives. This is apparently also the case with plots belonging to coloured owners, particularly in the Hottentot location.

If these agreements are contrary to section one (1)(a) or (b) of the Natives Land Act 1913 action should be taken against such owners, if the saving clause (g) of section 8 of the same Act does not apply.

asing to
tives by
rsens other
an Natives.

If this can be done, it may be possible to deal with some of the complaints as to the possession of liquor and occupation of ground there by undesirable Natives which have been brought forward. Where Natives are so residing on the plots of such owners I suggest that the latter be called upon by the Native Affairs Department to state on what terms their plots are occupied.

P. T. LEFEBRE,

Grahamstown,
30 August, 1929.

Magistrate.

P.S.

These areas form an island within the limits of the municipality. The Municipality states it has no control in the matter of keeping order and that municipal regulations are not in force therein, but it collects rates and taxes from the residents.

If it is decided that Act 27 of 1913 does not apply in so far as section one (1) is concerned (see section 8(9) (g)) then the Government might well request the Municipality to take full control of these areas.