

Coloured Settlement known as the  
 "Hottentot Location", Grahamstown.

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These coloured people desire that the  
 natives who have settled on many of the erven in the  
 Settlement should be removed as their habits are  
 undesirable and the coloured people are becoming  
 corrupted in their neighbourhood.

One solution would be for the coloured  
 people to petition the Municipality for the inclusion  
 of the whole or portion of the settlement within the  
 Grahamstown Municipal boundaries .

If unable to get all erf holders owners to  
 sign the petition they would probably obtain the major-  
 ity of those who are west and north of Trotter street  
 and Graham Street. This would include the property of  
 Miss Blackbeard, European plot owner on Graham Street  
 Such inclusion of the settlement would, it is submitted  
 be of advantage to the City Council in that problems  
 connected with portion of that area would in the  
 near future be solved without expense to the Coun-  
 cil. There would be no difficulty perhaps in the  
 Council agreeing to include in any Private Act which  
 might be necessary, a provision safeguarding a suffi-  
 cient number of the erven of which the coloured  
 people would prove ownership, from competition with  
 Europeans in the matter of transfer. The coloured  
 people would benefit by obtaining the privileges of  
 membership in the municipal area. The Government  
 would benefit in thus being freed from the res-  
 ponsibility of supervising the welfare of the larger  
 portion of the original Hottentot Location.

P. L. LEFEBRE

Magistrate.

ANNEXURE C.

Town Office,  
Grahamstown, 15th August, 1929.

Ref. 26 and 20.

The Magistrate,  
Magistrate's Office,  
GRAHAMSTOWN.

Sir,

re Grahamstown Municipality: Fingo  
and Hottentot Locations.

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Further to my call upon you a few days ago, I have again discussed the matter with the Chairman of the Municipal Location Committee.

Although the Fingo and Hottentot Locations are supervised by the Municipal Location Superintendent, the occupiers of these locations are in a different position to the occupiers of the Municipal Location.

In the Municipal Location, the occupiers pay to the Council an annual rental for the ground upon which they have built their huts, whereas in the Fingo and Hottentot Locations, the ground is not owned by the Municipal Council, but was granted to certain persons during the Governship of Sir George Grey, and, presumably, the owners pay quitrent therefor to the Union Government. My Committee has grave doubts, however, as to whether many of the present occupants of houses within the Fingo and Hottentot Locations can produce satisfactory proof of ownership and, as stated in my letter addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police, Grahamstown, on the 29th May last, my Council will be very glad if the Government will investigate the ownership of each plot in the Fingo and Hottentot Locations.

Under.....

Under Section 8 (1) Act 38 of 1927, the Government has power to determine the right of occupation or ownership of these lands. My Council hopes therefore that you will be good enough to recommend the appointment of a commissioner for the purpose of such an enquiry.

The occupiers of the Fingo and Hottentot Locations pay municipal rates upon their properties. These rates are assessed and payable in the same manner as those levied upon all properties within the City, but a large amount is outstanding, and it is extremely difficult to collect such arrears. The position in this respect has become so serious as to demand investigation into the question of title to the lots.

In some cases, the owner cannot be traced, and most unsatisfactory information is obtained from occupiers: some claim to be caretakers only and declare they do not pay rent.

There is also another important difficulty in the way of proper control and it is that <sup>if</sup> any occupier in the Municipal Location becomes <sup>a nuisance</sup> to the inhabitants by causing a disturbance and by defying the Location Superintendent, he can be ejected; but all he needs to do is to remove to one of the Government Locations. The greater number of disturbances in the Location undoubtedly occur in the Fingo and Hottentot Locations.

The Council is desirous of obtaining the same measure of control over the Fingo and Hottentot Locations as it has over the Municipal Location, and to that end, I am instructed to enquire whether the Department of Native Affairs would be disposed to favourably ~~unusually~~ consider the question of vesting full and complete control over the Locations by proclaiming

the....

the Fingo and Hottentot Locations as under the control and management of the City Council?

The Council is anxious to further improve the conditions under which the Natives live within these Locations. Early this year it completed the erection of twenty-six new cottages which are provided with suitable sanitary accommodation and shower baths. All these cottages were occupied immediately upon completion, and there is demand for more. When the new <sup>water</sup> ~~san~~ scheme (now in course of construction) is ~~comple~~ completed, the Locations will be provided with a constant supply of water and thus their bodily cleanliness and the sanitary conditions generally safeguarded to a greater extent than is it at present possible.

No profit whatsoever is made from the Locations and the Council has endeavoured to see that the occupiers receive reasonable and just treatment in so far as its authority extends over them.

Under existing conditions, separate Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure and separate accounts are kept of the two Government Locations on the one part, and the Municipal Location on the other. This entails much additional work, but the main point at issue is the question of adequate control over the Fingo and Hottentot Locations.

If I have not supplied sufficient information in this Memorandum, (following upon our conversation) will you please advise me.

I am instructed to say that if you desire to inspect the Locations at any time, the Chairman will be pleased to provide means of transport to accompany you.

I am, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,

J. T. YEOMANS.

TOWN CLERK.

ANNEXURE D.

A few examples of rates owing by owners residing the "Government Location" within the Municipality of Grahamstown, as at 30th August, 1929.

NKALEBSHANE LILY.

Erf 189.                      F. Street.

1925	Town Rate	12.	4
1926	" "	12.	4
1927	" "	£1.10.	0
1928	" "	1.10.	0
1929	" "	1.10.	0
		<u>£5.14.</u>	<u>8</u>

MPOLOLO LEIR.

Erf 82.                      F. Street.

1917	To Town Rate	1.	0.	0.	7.3.23	By cash	10.	0
1918	" "	12	6		11.3.25	" "	5.	0
1919	" "	12	6		24.7.25	" "	£1.0.	0
1920	" "	12	6		1.8.25	" "	10.	0
1921	" "	16	8		4.12.25	" "	10.	0
1922	" "	16	8				<u>2.15.</u>	<u>0</u>
1923	" "	16	8		6.10.22	" "	8.	5
1924	" "	16	8		9.11.22	" "	10.	0
1925	" "	16	8				<u>3.13.</u>	<u>5</u>
1926	" "	16	8			Bal. c/d	8.17.	10
1927	" "	1.	11	3				
1928	" "	1.	11	3				
1929	" "	1.	11	3				
		<u>£12.</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>			<u>£12.11.</u>	<u>3</u>

Balance owing                      £8. 17 10

MALEZA DAVID.

Erven 84 and 86.                      F. Street.

1925	To Town Rate	16.	4
1926	" "	16.	4
1927	" "	£1. 12.	6
1928	" "	1. 12.	6
1929	" "	1. 12.	6
		<u>£6. 10.</u>	<u>6</u>

JACOBS FRED.

Erf 101.                      G. Street.

1924	To Town Rate	14.	4
1925	" "	14.	4
1926	" "	14.	4
1927	" "	£1. 6.	3
1928	" "	1. 6.	3
1929	" "	1. 6.	3
		<u>£6. 1.</u>	<u>9</u>

MKUZO ENAK.

Erf 19.

G. Street.

1918	To Town Rate	13.	9	9.7.1920	By Cash	5.	0.
1919	" " "	13.	9	24.4.1922	" "	3.	3
1920	" " "	13.	9	3.10.1922	" "	£1. 10.	0
1921	" " "	18.	4	9.2.1925	" "	1.	0. 0
1922	" " "	18.	4	12.10.1928	" "	10.	0
1923	" " "	18.	4			£3. 8.	3
1924	" " "	18.	4	Bal. c/d		7. 14.	3
1925	" " "	18.	4				
1926	" " "	18.	4				
1927	" " "	£1. 3.	9				
1928	" " "	1. 3.	9.				
1929	" " "	1. 3.	9				
		<u>£11. 2.</u>	<u>6</u>			<u>£11. 2.</u>	<u>6</u>
Balance owing		<u>£7. 14.</u>	<u>3</u>				

CALVERT PAUL.

Erf 14.

H. Street.

1919	Balance	4.	0
1920	Town Rate	5.	6
1921	" "	7.	4
1922	" "	7.	4
1923	" "	7.	4
1924	" "	7.	4
1925	" "	7.	4
1926	" "	7.	4
1927	" "	5.	0
1928	" "	15.	0
1929	" "	15.	0
		<u>£4. 8.</u>	<u>6</u>

MITSHABO PAUL.

315 - 316.

J. Street.

12.

1917	Town Rate	0/s	£3. 8.	9	1925	By Cash	£2. 0.	0
1918	" "		15	9	1927	" "	5.	0
1919	" "		15.	9	1928	" "	15.	0
1920	" "		15.	9			£3. 0.	0
1921	" "		1.	1. 0	Bal. c/d		14. 14.	6
1922	" "		1.	1. 0				
1923	" "		1.	1. 0				
1924	" "		1.	1. 0				
1925	" "		1.	1. 0				
1926	" "		1.	1. 0				
1927	" "		1. 17.	6				
1928	" "		1. 17.	6				
1929	" "		1. 17.	6				
			<u>£17. 14.</u>	<u>6</u>			<u>£17. 14.</u>	<u>6</u>
Balance owing			<u>£14. 14.</u>	<u>6</u>				

NTOMBELO JARVIS M.

Erf 292.

J. Street.

31. 12.							
1917	Town Rate	O/s	15.	0	1.8.1925 By Cash	10.	0
1918	"	"	8.	3	1929 " "	<u>1. 8.</u>	<u>6</u>
1919	"	"	8.	3		£1.18.	6
1920	"	"	8.	3	By Bal. c/d	8.16.	0
1921	"	"	11.	0			
1922	"	"	11.	0			
1923	"	"	11.	0			
1924	"	"	11.	0			
1925	"	"	11.	0			
1926	"	"	11.	0			
1927	"	"	1.	16.	3		
1928	"	"	1.	16.	3		
1929	"	"	1.	16.	3		
			<u>£10.</u>	<u>14.</u>	<u>6</u>		
						<u>£10.14.</u>	<u>6</u>
Balance owing			<u>£8.</u>	<u>16.</u>	<u>0</u>		

FAKU LOUISA.

Erf 286.

I. Street.

1921	Town Rate	Bal.	12.	5	1928	By Cash	15.	0
1922	"	"	19.	4	1929	" "	<u>1. 1.</u>	<u>0</u>
1923	"	"	19.	4			£1. 16.	0
1924	"	"	19.	4	By Bal. c/d		5. 14.	4
1925	"	"	19.	4				
1926	"	"	19.	4				
1927	"	"	13.	9				
1928	"	"	13.	9				
1929	"	"	13.	9				
			<u>£7.</u>	<u>10.</u>	<u>4</u>			
						<u>£7. 10.</u>	<u>4</u>	
To Bal. owing			<u>£5.</u>	<u>14.</u>	<u>4</u>			

SUNDU JOHN.

Erf 147.

E. Street.

1923	Town Rate	Bal.	8.	11	1926	By Cash	5.	0
1924	"	"	15.	0	1929	" "	<u>15.</u>	<u>0</u>
1925	"	"	15.	0			£1. 0	0
1926	"	"	15.	0	By Bal. c/d		5. 5.	2
1927	"	"	£1.	3. 9				
1928	"	"	1.	3. 9				
1929	"	"	1.	3. 9				
			<u>£6.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>2</u>			
						<u>£6. 5.</u>	<u>2</u>	
To Bal. owing			<u>£5.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>2</u>			

DESMOND ELIZABETH.

Erf 20.

H. Street.

1917	Bal.	O/s.	13.	9
1918	Town	Rate	8.	9
1919	"	"	8.	9
1920	"	"	8.	9
1921	"	"	11.	8
1922	"	"	11.	8
1923	"	"	11.	8
1924	"	"	11.	8
1925	"	"	11.	8
1926	"	"	11.	8
1927	"	"	17.	6
1928	"	"	17.	6
1929	"	"	17.	6
			<u>28.</u>	<u>2. 6</u>

1925 By Cash 10. 0

1928 " " £ 1. 8. 0

By Bal.c/d 6. 4. 6

28. 2. 6

Balance owing

26. 4. 6



St Philip's Mission,  
P. O. Box 192, Grahamstown,  
Sep., 4, 1929.

Dear Dr. Roberts,

As regards the proposed Council for the erf-holders in the Government Location may I recommend the following :-

1. A Council to be designated "The Location Erf-holders Advisory Council",
2. The object of the Council: To advise the Government in all matters affecting the erf-holders in their relation to the Government and the Municipality.
3. The Council shall consist of five members - two appointed by the Government and three to be elected at a public meeting of erf-holders of which the Magistrate shall be chairman.
4. The members of the Council shall hold office say for three ? or five? years.
5. The members of the Council as a whole or individually shall hold office during the pleasure of the Government.
6. The members of the Council shall be nominated and elected from the erf-holders resident in the Location of erf-holders.
7. The Council shall elect its own Chairman and Secretary, and the Chairman shall be the official Headman of the Location of erf-holders.
8. The Magistrate shall be ex-officio member of the Council and shall always occupy the chair when he is able or desirous of being present.

These.....

The rules are only suggestions which have occurred to me and you may add to or delete at your will.

I wish to thank the Government and you yourself for the interest taken in our local affairs.

The visit and the meetings have given great satisfaction to the natives.

With kind regards,

I am, sincerely yours,

W. St. George Stead,

I shall be in Johannesburg at the end of the month and hope to visit Pretoria on Friday the 27th instant.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.  
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The Council of the Economic Society has decided to offer a premium of £25 for the best Essay on any one of the following three economic subjects:-

- (1) The probable effect on the economic situation of the country of a considerable fall in the output of gold.
- (2) The economic position of natives permanently settled in urban areas.
- (3) The impact of motor transport on the South African Railways in its effect on the national dividend.

The competition will be open to anyone ordinarily resident in South Africa and will be subject to the following conditions.

- (1) The essay must be written in English or Afrikaans.
- (2) It must reach the convener of the editorial committee Mr. A.J. Linsbeer, P.O. Box 809, Johannesburg not later than the 31st March, 1931.
- (3) Copyright of the winning essay shall vest in the Council. The Council reserves the right in addition to publish any of the unsuccessful essays. In the case of publication of the latter a remuneration of £3. to £5. will be awarded for each essay published.
- (4) All essays submitted must be inscribed with an assumed name and be accompanied with a sealed envelope with the assumed name on the outside and containing the real name and address of the competitor. No essay shall be eligible, that is received in a form that discloses the identity of the author.
- (5) The essays will be adjudicated upon by the editorial committee of the Society and their decision shall be final.

By Order of the Council.

C.W. PEARSALL.

HON. SECRETARY.

CENSUS OFFICE,  
PRETORIA.

# ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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## CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

(Adopted 8th March, 1927.)

1. NAME.

The Society shall be styled The Economic Society of South Africa.

2. OBJECTS.

The object of the Society is to secure the thorough discussion of all economic questions affecting South Africa, and to this end to enlist the active co-operation of all persons, of whatever school of economic thought, capable of throwing light upon them.

3. METHODS.

The Society will provide for the carrying out of these objects by :-

- (a) Arranging for the writing, reading and discussion of papers on economic questions;
- (b) The publication of a Journal;
- (c) Any other means which may conduce to the attainment of the above objects.

4. MEMBERS.

- (a) Membership shall consist of such persons, firms, Companies or Institutions as shall be elected.
- (b) The Council or Branch Committees under conditions approved by the Council, may admit students or others as Associate Members.
- (c) Candidates for membership must sign the Society's form of application, and if elected, shall be deemed to be bound by the Constitution and Rules of the Society.
- (d) Applications for membership shall be submitted to a meeting of a Branch Committee, or, where no Branch exists, to a meeting of the Council, and a majority of the votes of the members present at that meeting shall determine whether or no such applicants shall be admitted to membership.
- (e) It shall be competent for members, subject to the approval of the Council, to become Life Members of the Society upon payment of the sum of £10.10.0.
- (f) The Council shall have power to admit as honorary members such persons as it deems desirable in the interests of the Society.
- (g) Members, honorary members and associate members, shall be free to attend all meetings of the Society at any of its Branches.

- (h) The annual subscription payable by members shall be £1. 1. 0. to become due and payable on the first day of the Society's financial year. Members elected after 31st December, in any financial year shall pay half the aforesaid subscription for the remainder of the Society's current year. The associate members shall pay an annual subscription of 5/- to become due and payable on the first day of the Society's financial year or of the calendar year.
- (i) Subscriptions must be paid within one month of the due date or of the date of election; written notice shall be sent to any member whose subscription is not paid within one month of the due date or of the date of election, and if the subscription is not paid before the expiration of one month from date of such written notice, the Council may remove such member's name from the membership roll. Subscriptions shall be payable to the Branch Treasurers or to the Treasurer of the Society.
- (j) Any member wishing to resign from the Society shall give written notice to the Secretary.

## 5.

BRANCHES.

Branches of the Society may be established at any place in South Africa, provided the membership of a Branch shall consist of not less than 25 persons.

## 6.

COUNCIL.

- (a) The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of 15 members. Twelve seats shall be allotted to the Branches as nearly as possible pro rata to their respective membership strength at the 31st March of each year. The remaining three seats shall be filled at the Annual General Meeting.
- (b) For purposes of the election each Branch shall furnish a classified return of its membership at the 31st March to reach the Council not later than the 15th April. On or before the 15th May the Council shall allot to each Branch the number of seats to be filled by it and shall forthwith notify the Branch Secretaries thereof. Each Branch may frame its own rules for the conduct of elections of its representatives, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall elect representatives for the coming year not later than June 25th. The names and addresses of the elected representatives shall be notified in writing to the General Secretary not later than the 30th June.
- (c) The term of Office of the Council shall expire at the conclusion of each Annual General Meeting.
- (d) At its first meeting the Council shall elect a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer. The Council may elect an Executive Committee.
- (e) Each member of the Council shall have the power to nominate a member of the Society to act as alternate in his place, provided that the appointment of such alternate shall be approved of by the Council.

- (f) The Council may delegate any of its functions to one or more Committees elected from its own members or otherwise.
- (g) The Quorum for a meeting of the Council, unless otherwise determined by the Council, shall be three.

7. GENERAL MEETINGS.

An Annual General Meeting shall be held as soon as possible after the close of the Society's financial year at a date to be determined by the Council.

Special General Meetings of the Society may be held at such times and places as the Council may decide.

8. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS.

Not less than four weeks' notice shall be given of the Annual General Meeting. Not less than 21 days' notice shall be given of Special General Meetings of the Society and such notice shall indicate the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting.

9. QUORUM.

At all General Meetings 10 Members shall form a quorum.

10. CHAIRMAN.

At all Meetings of the Society or of the Council, the President, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, shall preside as Chairman; in their absence the members present shall elect a Chairman.

11. VOTING.

At all Meetings of the Society voting shall be by a show of hands unless a ballot be demanded by any member.

If votes are taken by ballot they may be given either personally or by proxy. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the member granting such proxy. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Society and qualified to vote.

12. FINANCE.

All subscriptions shall be vested in the Council, which shall make available for the purpose of each Branch 50% of the subscriptions of the members of such Branch.

Once in every quarter Branch Treasurers shall account to the Treasurer of the Society for all subscriptions received.

13. FINANCIAL YEAR.

The Society's Financial Year shall begin on the first day in July of each year and terminate on the 30th June of the following year.

14. ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS.

At the Annual General Meeting the Council shall present a report with audited statement of accounts and Balance Sheet.

15.

AUDITOR.

Once in every year the accounts of the Society shall be examined by an auditor to be appointed by members in Annual General Meeting, who shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting. In the event of a casual vacancy occurring during the year, the Council shall make an appointment to fill it.

16.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

The Central Office of the Society shall be at such place as the Council may from time to time determine.

17.

RULES.

The Council may lay down Rules for the voting at General Meetings, and may from time to time vary such rules.

18.

BY-LAWS.

Branch Committees may lay down By-Laws and Standing Orders for the Conduct of Meetings of their respective Branches.

19.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the Society may be amended in General Meeting, by resolution of which notice has been given to members not less than 21 days before the holding of such meeting.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fourth Annual General Meeting of Members of the Society for the period ended 30th June, 1930, will be held in the Macfadyen Memorial Hall, Extra Mural Buildings, Vermeulen Street, Pretoria on Friday the 25th July, 1930 at 3.30 p.m. for the following business:-

1. To receive and consider the report of the Council and the Statement of Accounts for the period ended 30th June, 1930.
2. To elect three members of the Council for the ensuing year, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
3. To appoint an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year.
4. To consider the following resolution of Council relative to the creation of a Capital Endowment Fund:

That a Capital Endowment Fund be constituted, vested in two trustees to be appointed by the Society, into which shall be paid:-

- (1) All Life Membership subscriptions.
- (2) 50% of the Annual Subscriptions of members who are not members of a Branch.
- (3) Sums voted by Branches at branch Annual General Meetings. The Secretary to obtain from Branches from time to time a statement of their intentions in this regard.
- (4) All donations made to the Society, unless allocated by the donor for some other purpose.
- (5) Sums ordered by the Council to be paid into the Endowment Fund from the funds under the control of the Council.

The Capital so obtained shall be invested and shall not be expended as long as the Society is in existence, except by recommendation of the Council confirmed by resolution of a General Meeting of the Society. The interest on the funds shall be paid to the general revenue of the Society.

5. Notices of motion.
6. Any general business within the powers of the meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

C. W. PEARSALL.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

CENSUS OFFICE,

PRETORIA.

24th June, 1930.



ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (PRETORIA BRANCH).  
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Dear Sir,

The Committee of the Pretoria Branch of the Economic Society of South Africa has instructed me to bring to your notice the fact that an Economic Society has been founded in South Africa and has now been in existence for over <sup>four</sup> ~~two~~ years. At present there are three active branches at Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria, with a combined membership of about <sup>over 350</sup> ~~300~~, where meetings are held and papers read from time to time. Economic Conferences have been held in Johannesburg in July, 1925, and in Cape Town in February, 1927, and it is intended to hold these annually in future. A Journal is now being published half-yearly with the object of placing the more important papers on permanent record.

"The object of the Society" as put forth in Article 2 of the Constitution "is to secure the thorough discussion of all economic questions affecting South Africa and to this end to enlist the active co-operation of all persons, of whatever school of economic thought, capable of throwing light upon them".

A member is entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and of any of its Branches and to receive copies of all the publications of the Society, free.

The annual subscription for Members is £1. 1. 0. Students are admitted as Associate Members at 5/- per annum. The Society's year begins on the 1st July.

If you are prepared to join the Society will you be so good as to fill in the form below and return it to me at your earliest convenience.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

C.W. PEARSALL.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

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I desire to become a member of the Economic Society of South Africa (Pretoria Branch).

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

C.W. Pearsall, Esq.,  
Census Office,  
PRETORIA.

[47]

Z. 14.

In antwoord gelieve te refereer na  
In reply please quote



No..... N.E.C.35.

CF/WEM.

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.  
KANTOOR VAN DIE—OFFICE OF THE

Native Economic Commission,  
Box 384k  
PRETORIA.

9 March, 1931.

Native Economic Commission. - Natal Evidence.  
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Dear Dr. Roberts,

There is much wisdom in what Miss Prozesky has written to you in the letter which you have kindly forwarded under cover of your note dated 5 instant. You will see from the enclosures what action I have taken.

Kindest regards from

Yours sincerely,

*C. Fay*

Dr. A. W. Roberts,  
Member, Native Economic Commission,  
ALICE. C.P.

N.E.C. 35.

CF/WEM.

Native Economic Commission,  
Box 384,  
PRETORIA.

9 March, 1931.

Native Economic Commission. - Natal Evidence.  
...

Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Union),  
St. Thomas' Road,  
DURBAN.

Dear Dr. Park Ross,

I am taking the liberty of enclosing herein, on behalf of the Native Economic Commission, three documents viz. N.E.C.8/1930, N.E.C.57/1, and a letter from Miss H. Prozesky dated 11.2.1931, and hope you will be kind enough to give Commissioners the benefit of your comments thereon.

The Commission will be sitting in Durban from 30 instant to 2 April, both inclusive, and all the Commissioners are keen on hearing your evidence. We are, of course, sending formal documents to the Medical Officer of Health for the Union, here in Pretoria, asking him to be good enough to distribute copies among such of his officers as he thinks can give helpful particulars, and I daresay you will in due course receive copies from him; but, as stated, I am taking the liberty of addressing you direct in this instance.

You know the "feeling" which exists between the District Surgeon, Nongoma, and Rev. Hurcombe, Ntlopenkulu Mission Station, and of course I do not happen to know how far, if at all, Miss Prozesky is involved in that squabble: in any case, she has ~~xxxx~~ had personal experience of Natives both in Tongaland and Zululand.

Would you kindly return Miss Prozesky's letter with your reply.

You will see that we are asking, wherever possible, for eight copies of documents sent to the Commission, and I hope it is not too much to ask that you be good enough to cause this to be done too as regards your replies.

Kindest regards from your sincerely,

C. FAYE

N.E.C. 35.

CF/WEM.

Native Economic Commission,  
Box 384,  
PRETORIA.

9 March, 1931.

Native Economic Commission. - Natal Evidence.

...

Dear Miss Prozesky,

Dr. Roberts has sent me your letter to him dated 11 ultimo.

The matters concerning which you write are well known not only to the Chairman and Members of the Native Economic Commission, but also to the Government. I think you know that the Commission is not an executive body, and for that reason cannot set in motion the taking of action in regard to any of the matters falling within its terms of reference. However, in fairness to yourself, I should like to be able to place your letter before the Chairman and each Member, as requested in the penultimate paragraph of it, and in order that this may be done should be much obliged to you if you would be good enough to let me have seven more copies of it. If, however, you have not got thin typewriting paper and carbons, please do not hesitate to say so, and I will manage by hook or by crook to have your letter copied.

In case you wish to add to what you have written I am enclosing a General Questionnaire which you may find helpful in that regard - but again if you have thin paper and carbons please don't forget to send us eight copies.

----- Enclosed is a franked official envelope for your reply.

Kind regards from

Yours sincerely,

G. FAYE

Miss H. Prozesky,  
Ntlopenkulu Kission Station,  
P.O. NONGOMA,  
Zululand.

NATIVE REPRESENTATION.

Since Union the view that discrimination should be made as between Natives and non-Natives in South Africa has been steadily growing and becoming entrenched in legislation.

We see this in the Native Labour Regulation Act, 1911, and the later Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1926, which affects the conditions and scope of labour, the Natives Land Act, 1913, restricting the traffic in land, the Natives Taxation and Development Act, 1925, regulating the direct taxation of Natives, the Financial Relations Act, 1925, postulating that the financing of Native education should be borne by the Natives themselves, the Native Administration Act, 1927, providing for special legislation, courts and administration in respect of Natives.

And, at the present moment, a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament is considering the question of a discrimination in the representation of Natives in Parliament.

While a memorandum of this nature is not the proper place to discuss whether this view is or is not wise in the general interest of the State it is not out of place to draw attention to the implications which have arisen by the enforcement of the principles embodied in the enactments above mentioned.

For instance, Natives can only be taxed directly by the Union Government, and their education paid for out of that tax; but the provision of this education is a provincial matter. Thus, if its cost is to be borne by Natives why should other services carried out by provincial authorities for Natives be not also paid for from Native tax?

Provincial authorities are - especially since the beginning of the present financial stringency - unwilling to -

to shoulder the expense of services rendered to Natives. A concrete example is "pauper relief" which the recent Inter-provincial Conference considered should be borne by the Department of Native Affairs.

Hospital and medical services are also important matters affecting Natives, the cost of which is partly borne by the provincial authorities. An outstanding example is the Lichtenburg Diggings where, although all responsible opinion deploras the hospital conditions, no authority will accept the financial responsibility for improvement.

Under the existing Franchise Laws the Natives in the Cape, at least, have - for what it is worth - an opportunity through members elected through their votes of criticising in the House of Assembly (as well as in the Senate) and in the Provincial Council the expenditure of moneys on services affecting them. If this opportunity be decreased or taken away even the most extreme antagonist of the Kaffir vote is willing to offer some substitute, outside Parliament, to enable Native opinion to be heard, in criticism or approval, on matters, legislative or financial, affecting them.

For this purpose suggestions have been put forward such as a "General Council", or a "Grand Council", or other elected or nominated body representative of the Union.

The necessity for such a body is not pressing. The Natives are not a homogeneous body. Even amongst themselves there is a number of differences: discrimination does exist. A body of these varying elements would get nowhere in existing conditions.

But there is one matter that is common to all, taxation: one shoe that pinches, the economic position: one burden they will have to bear if the policy of discrimination is logically carried out, the cost of social services rendered to them for their benefit.

The Natives Taxation and Development Act, 1925, constituted a fund, technically called the Native Development Account, which gets its moneys in the shape of one-fifth of the proceeds of the general tax of £1 p.a. levied on all male adult Natives, plus a fixed annual grant of £340,000 from the Consolidated Revenue Account.

The main object which led to the constitution of the Account was to provide money for the maintenance and extension of Native education - a social service rendered to Natives by provincial administrations who have no power to levy direct taxation on Natives.

But an equally - if not more important object - was in the words of the Act itself - section thirteen(1)(a) - "for the further development and the advancement of the welfare of Natives." This phrase, coined by the Native Affairs Commission, was only intended to enable the Account to aid or initiate projects, whether State-aided or not, which were for the welfare of Natives. Unfortunately, it seems to have been interpreted in a much broader sense as connoting that any expenditure which can be included within its ambit should be charged to the Account (Vide C. and A.G. Report 1929-30 - U.G. 36 - 30 : p.41). Representations have accordingly been put forward by provincial administrations, departments and persons that certain services, which in the opinion of the Native Affairs Department should properly be paid for from Union or Provincial funds should be met from the Account.

In view of what has been written above the time does not seem inopportune for a consideration of the following proposals :

(1) That the scope of the Native Development Account should really embrace the financing of all social services rendered by the State when such services are purely in the interest of Natives:

(2) That the money resources of the Account should be accordingly increased: and

(3) That the Natives of the Union should be given an opportunity - through Native representatives - to offer advice as to expenditure from the Account.

As regards No. 1, extension of scope, the very words of the Act permit this without a doubt.

As regards No. 2, increase of money resources, it need only be pointed out that the Account is spending more money on Native education than its normal income.

It is suggested that the Account receive as its revenue :-

(1) The whole proceeds of the general tax (estimated 1930 - 31)	£1,250,000
(2) The whole proceeds of Native pass and compound fees accruing to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (say)	£ 55,000
(3) A block grant of the amount chargeable at present for "Native Affairs" against the Consolidated Revenue Fund (Vote 37)	£ <u>390,000</u>
	<u>£1,695,000</u>

As regards No. 3, Native representation, it is pointed out that the funds of the Account are at present administered by the Minister of Native Affairs, in consultation with the Native Affairs Commission, and it would only be necessary to appoint certain Natives as ad hoc members of that Commission. They would not receive an annual salary but only fees for attendance and transport and subsistence expenses. They would be required to attend meetings only at the instance and request of the Minister and would be specially consulted in regard to expenditure. The number of these members might be fixed at 5, two from the Cape and one from each of the other Provinces.

Practically it would mean that Parliament would be asked to approve annually of a vote for Native



Affairs and this sum and the proceeds of the Native tax and pass fees would be earmarked for -

- (a) general administration (directly affecting Natives) as a function of the State through its own officers :
- (b) development and welfare services purely in Native interests through employees paid by the Account.

As to (a) the Minister and the Department would be under Treasury control as at present.

As to (b) the Minister would act in consultation with the enlarged Native Affairs Commission in authorising expenditure and would be subject to the general Financial Regulations dealing with the expenditure of public moneys.

The above proposals are general and while there would be no difficulty in many cases in deciding when a service is rendered in the interest of Natives there may be instances in which the interest of Natives and non-Natives are, in practice, so interwoven that it will need delicate adjustment to ensure that the Account is not saddled with an undue proportion of expenditure.

For general state services, for instance, police defence, redemption of public debt, general health, the indirect taxation of Natives should be regarded as the Natives' contribution to the expense of these services. There is, unfortunately, no authoritative statement available as to the amount of such indirect taxation, but from statements furnished by the Minister of Finance in Parliament in answer to questions by private members the total of such taxation can by no means be inconsiderable.

R.H.  
24.2.51

73 Parliament Street,  
~~XXXXXXXX~~ Cape Town.

Hospital Grants.  
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THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

With reference to your file No. 30/303 and to the discussion which took place between yourself and the members of the Native Affairs Commission on the 30th April, 1931, I am directed to convey the following recommendations in connection with grants from the Native Development Account to hospitals :-

1. St. Matthew's Hospital, Keiskamahock.

Medical officer	£100
Matron	60
3 Probationers	30
	<u>£190</u>

2. Jane Furse Memorial Hospital.

Medical officer	£100
Matron	60
Probationers	80
	<u>£240</u>

3. Sulenkama Hospital, Gumbu.

Medical officer	£100
Sister-in-Charge	25
3 Probationers	30
	<u>£155</u>

4. Gordon Memorial Hospital, Masinga.

Medical officer	£100
Matron	60
Probationers	30
	<u>£190</u>

5. Holy Cross Medical Mission Hospital, Lusikisiki.

Medical officer	£100
Matron	60
2 Nurses	50
1 Probationer	20
9 Probationers	90
	<u>£320</u>

6. Victoria Hospital, Alice.

Although this hospital might, on the basis laid down in Union Circular No. 31 of 1929, be regarded as eligible for a grant of £1,150 the Commission considers that no grant in excess of £1,000 should be made to an Institution.

A grant of £1,000 is recommended.

7. Dr. McGord's Mission Nursing Home.

Medical officer	£100
Matron	60
3 Nurses	75
10 Probationers	200
6 Probationers	60
	<u>£495</u>

8. Kwamagwaza Hospital, Entonjaneni.

Medical officer	£100
Matron	60
3 Nurses	75
12 Probationers	240
1 Probationer	10
	<u>£485</u>

9. Italaneni Hospital, Nkandha.

This hospital is not qualified under the circular.

If Dr. Brown will contract to give at least six hours lectures per week to the two nurses and the probationer a grant of £160 is recommended, payable quarterly in arrear on receipt of a certificate that such lectures have been given.

In conclusion I am to intimate that the Commission assumes that the various Institutions furnish certificates that the conditions under which the grants are made are carried out.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1931.

By "Monitor"

# Native Self-Government

*The second of two articles by a special contributor, which, like last week's series of three on "The Native Question," are of especial interest in view of the present visit of the Native Economic Commission to Maritzburg.*

THE establishment at the beginning of 1895, of Native Councils in the Transkeian Territories, was the preliminary step towards the inauguration of the "United Transkeian Territories General Council," the first session of which was recently opened at Umtata.

Four "District Councils" were at first created, which met annually at Butterworth, and carried on business under the name "Transkei General Council." Within eight years eight more districts voluntarily joined the council system. To this larger body, which thenceforth met at Umtata, the name of "Transkeian Territories General Council" was assigned.

Since then all the Transkeian districts, with the exception of the district of Mount Currie, which is predominantly European, have fallen in line with the process of unification and have adopted the council system.

Financially the council has made rapid strides. The year succeeding the establishment of the Transkeian Territories General Council (1904), it expended some £37,800. Since then the council has disbursed no less than a total of £2,750,000, and for the ensuing financial year it has placed the sum of £179,800 on its estimates. This money is, and has been, expended in the interest of and on the development of the territories.

\* \* \*

While "depression" and "deficits" are fluttered scarecrow-like over this and other countries, the Bunga commenced its financial year with a cash balance of £32,000; moreover, its estimated revenue for 1931-32 runs into the not unhandsome figure of £156,000.

The council derives its funds from quitrents and from a "local tax" of 10s., paid in respect of every hut (which in practice amounts to 10s. for every wife), not exceeding four. But there are instances on record where a fifth spouse had bitterly impugned the magistrate for so slighting her by refusing the "local tax" in respect of her hut. "Am I not worth 10s.?" one sable dame demanded.

The Transkeian system has proved beyond question that there can, and ought to be, an identity of interest between the black and white races in South Africa. Of necessity there is, and probably always will be, a certain measure of differentiation, but in the territories the basis of such differentiation has been that of mutual respect and a spirit of justice and impartiality. Colour has never been the dividing line.

The natives are assisted to develop themselves along their own tribal lines,

and since the promulgation of Act 38 of 1927, their laws and customs have received statutory recognition. Through the council sessions the natives come into close touch with the leading European officials, by whom they are guided in the discussions of their own affairs.

Perhaps the most important function of the Bunga sessions is the opportunity given to the representatives of the Transkeian population to "blow off steam"—for even if a native does not get what he asks for, he is more happy and contented when he has had his say.

\* \* \*

During such sessions select committees are appointed to deal with specific matters and frame reports thereon which are laid on the council table for discussion.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Bunga session, an "official conference" of magistrates (or native commissioners) is held to consider the resolutions adopted by the native councillors. This body functions as a "cooling chamber" or "upper house," where the steam generated in the Bunga or "evaporation chamber," is condensed.

It acts as an advisory board to the chief magistrate, through whom the distilled and purified liquid flows to the Secretary for Native Affairs for the Government's consideration. The chief magistrate (or chief native commissioner) is the chief executive officer of the system.

It is obvious that if the Bunga system were introduced into the other provinces (or native reserves) of South Africa, the various chief native commissioners, meeting at regular intervals in conference with the Minister for Native Affairs, would be the best and most competent advisors to the Minister, and ought to replace the present Native Affairs Commission.

The chief native commissioners represent the cream of the officials in the Native Affairs Department—men who have gradually worked their way up the ladder, continuously in touch with the natives and hold permanent positions, which are independent of political parties.

Comparatively speaking there is less evaporation in the Bunga (or native parliament) than in the houses of assembly of more civilised communities. The reasons are at hand. The members of the Bunga are native farmers, and not theorists or aspiring politicians. The Bunga is essentially practical, and as a "parliament of farmers" it realises that a country's wealth lies within the first eight

inches of its soil. To the soil, therefore, its first attention is directed.

In a practical way the question of afforestation, marketing facilities, stock improvements, irrigation, the best methods of soil cultivation and the eradication of noxious weeds are discussed.

Road construction is another topic which receives careful attention. In this matter alone the council's influence is felt throughout the Union, for it is no uncommon question for a tourist to ask: "Is this a Provincial or Bunga road?" Needless to add that the former invariably suffers by the comparison.

The council advocates the establishment of hospitals and the giving of lectures on hygienics. It has largely destroyed the power of the witch-doctor.

Seven agricultural schools have been established in the Transkei. The education of the young is another item which exercises the minds of the councillors. The desirability is voiced of higher pay for teachers, better educational facilities and on diverse occasions it was pointed out in forcible language, "that teaching of Afrikaans and Sesuto should be included in the curriculum for native teachers at all training schools, as a means of extending the scope of their future employment."

Yet, in spite of progress and civilisation, there always remains the yearning for their old tribal institutions. The council has repeatedly advised that chiefs should be reinstated in their former power and the Government be requested to issue a proclamation authorising native chiefs to "hear and determine civil and criminal cases arising among members of their respective tribes . . ."

While these sentiments are prevalent, one naturally does not expect it to pray for fuller parliamentary representation. In fact, "politics"—whatever that vague term may connote—seldom enters into the Bunga discussions.

\* \* \*

Only once it did . . . the council prayed that the "native population of the Union" should be placed under the direct control of Great Britain. The council obviously exceeded its authority, for it had no right to speak for natives outside the territories.

But this exorbitant request betrays the present-day tendency among the natives to unify and forget former tribal rivalries.

And in the light of Sir Jacob Barry's warning, this tendency should not be lost sight of when formulating a teleologic native policy.