GESKRENE GETUIENIS: TRANSVAAL

voor die

NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE

Written evidence presented to the Native Economic Commission

Renumbered Volume 14:
Transvaal (1930-1931)
The above meeting was held at Ekwababeni (Commondale) Piet Retief District on 15 and 16 November, 1930:

Chief Ngubo Dlamini was appointed Chairman,
Mr. A.D. Baqwa " " Secretary,
Mr. D. Ndlindisa " " Treasurer.

Agenda: 1. Native Economic League:

Resolutions passed to be handed to the Secretary of the above League through the Piet Retief Native Commissioner, were as follows:

That they (Chiefs and Headmen) wish to tender evidence on following and more other subjects:

1. Limitation of Native Stock: It transpires that the Native property is going to be limited to a certain definite number, such as only 6 head of oxen; 4 milking cows; and no goats, few horses or donkeys. This meeting is unanimously very much against this order.

2. Universal cry to be given land, reserves, or locations.

3. That all cattle dips be taken over by the Government, and a fixed rate for dipping to be levied. (See Swaziland).

4. That oasses be abolished as they only hinder the freedom and manufacture criminals out of good men; only identification passes should be carried.

5. Natives should receive a living wage of from 1/6 to 8/- per day according to different stages of work, as faced by many liabilities such as supporting their families; schooling, dressing, tax, dip, doctors' bills, and church supports. etc.

6. Natives deserve to be given free Government schools, and that the Government should make Native compulsory schools, with an idea of encouraging progress and civilisation of the Native.

7. That the Government should extend their "loan system" to Natives too, out of their own funds.

8. That no Native woman be compelled to work on the farm for benefits of her husband, or her family; the woman is the property of her husband, and as such has no other master but her husband.

9. That the Government should employ Court interpreters, and not police interpreters who are often prejudiced.

10. That the jury system be abolished as a present jury would naturally be prejudiced against a Native.

11. That Natives should be allowed to brew beer for their own use but those selling it and being drunk be lawfully punished.

12. Let the Land Act be repealed and a modern law passed for benefits of both parties. The present act is one-sided and only spells slavery and distinction to Natives.

(sgd) A. D. Baqwa,
Secretary.
Subjects on which Piet Retief Natives tendered their evidence.

That the undersigned and any one of them wish to give evidence before the Native Economic Commission on points mentioned below.

1. The Master and Servants' Act, 1890.
   
   We feel this law should be repealed, and a modern law passed for the benefits of both parties. The present Act is one sided and is only legalised slavery. In this District 50 per cent of cases are under this Act. The Native, being ignorant, has often to pay dearly for the evidence of an unscrupulous master.

2. We feel that every employer of Natives on farms, and anywhere should have each servant a copy of his written agreement which should be stamped at the nearest Police Station; or alternatively, all farm contracts should be the same and made law.

   (b) Coloured interpreters should be instructed to explain to each Native in a case, the case fully, and explain to him his position under the law.

   (c) Each contract to set up the terms and pay clearly and to be signed when terminated by both employer and employee.

   Pass system to be abolished altogether, and identification passes to be carried.

   Any agreement with minors to be approved of by the parents.

   In many cases the Natives commence working at 5 years, and continue for the rest of their lives without being paid.

   (d) The Squatters Law of 1885, and Native Land Act, 1913. We maintain that both these laws should be repealed. Natives should be allowed to hire portions of farms. It happens that a Native of 60 and his wife, with 100 head of cattle can find no home. No one wants them. Even if they wanted to pay rent, they are prevented by law.

   The Government should buy more farms for the Natives, and allow Natives to buy plots of, say, 10 morgen each.

   In towns Natives should be allowed to buy stands in Locations; Natives nowadays cannot use their money as they cannot invest it in ground; and consequently it is in many cases spent on cheap liquor.

3. No person to advance to any Native money, produce, or stock, under any circumstances, unless the Native Commissioner is notified in writing. In many cases Natives have been sued for £25. dipping fees, for 15 years, In some cases 300 goats were taken for alleged damages to grass, by the 300 goats.

4. All contracts bearing a mere cross to be of no effect, unless witnessed by a Sergeant of the Police, Justice of Peace, or Native Commissioner.
5. No summons to be issued against a Native for a debt six months old. It often happens that when a Native is giving three months notice he is given an account for dipping, for the last six years.

6. The Government to take over all dips, or a fixed rate to be fixed. There are instances when Native herds were reduced from 280 to only 100; or less; in a short space of time, owing to dipping fees and grazing. This system works well in Swaziland.

7. Natives to be allowed to brew beer for their own use. Anyone selling beer or being drunk to be punished according to law.

8. The Police should be notified to treat Native prisoners in a more human nature. There are some policemen, who think their first duty when arresting a Native,

9. The Government should extend their loan-system, to the Natives, out of Native funds.

10. The Government to make Native schools compulsory, with an idea of encouraging the progress and civilisation of the Native.

11. The Native to receive a living wage of from 1/6 to 8/- per day as circumstances will allow, as supporting families, schooling, dressing tax, dipping, doctors' bills, and Church supports, etc.

12. Native doctors to be allowed to doctor in cases of necessity in towns and country.

13. That steps be taken to rid the Native of venereal disease in the best possible way.

14. Natives should also be allowed to carry on a trade in towns as well as in locations.

15. The Government should employ Court Interpreters, and not the police interpreters, who are often prejudiced.

16. That the jury system should be abolished; as a present jury would naturally be prejudiced against a Native.

17. That no Native woman be compelled to work on a farm for the benefits received by her husband, or her family, unless she receives the benefits herself, and is a widow, or a woman living apart from her husband.

18. That the stock disease act of 1911 be amended, so that permits cannot be refused because the applicant is a Native, for he is then compelled to give his cattle away.

19. Let the Government warn all the white community not to use the common word "Kaffir" to Natives, as the latter take it as insult.

(sgd) A. D. Mihuli,
Att. Secretary.

A. D. Bajwa,
Convener.

Piet Retief,
29.11.30.
VEREENIGING MUNICIPALITY.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

PARTICULARS IN REGARD TO URBAN AREA.

1. NATIVE POPULATION.

(1) IN URBAN NATIVE LOCATION.
Native Population in Municipal Location, June 1931:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Adults</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Male</td>
<td>1121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Females</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Juveniles</td>
<td>1114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Males</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Females</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) Number of Families</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above figures are submitted in respect of June 1931.

(2) Corresponding figures for June 1928:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Adults</td>
<td>1192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Males</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Females</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Juveniles</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Males</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Females</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) Number of Families</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) (a) No.  (b) Nil.

2. IN URBAN AREA OUTSIDE NATIVE LOCATION.

No reliable information can be given regarding the number of Natives resident in the Municipal Area but outside of the Location. The number is, however, approximately 8,000. These Natives are resident in the Vereeniging Brick and Tile Company's Native Location, in Compounds attached to the various Industries and in the Town.

(II) NATIVES IN EMPLOY OF URBAN AUTHORITY.

3. (a) The following wages are paid to Native employees of the Vereeniging Town Council:

- **Sanitary Service**
  - 1 - 6 months: 2/8 per day.
  - 7 - 12 " : 2/11 " "
  - Over 12 " : 3/2 " "

- **Waterworks**
  - 1 - 6 months: 2/9 per day.
  - 7 - 12 " : 2/11 " "
  - Over 12 " : 3/2 " "

- **Public Works**
  - 1 - 6 months: 2/5 per day.
  - 7 - 12 " : 2/6 " "
  - Over 12 " : 2/8 " "
(b) The abovementioned works are generally the works on which Natives are employed.

(c) (1) No food is given.
(2) Compound quarters are provided for single Natives.
(3) No quarters are provided for married Natives.
(4) No special privileges are granted.
(5) Married Natives who live in the Native Location with their families are allowed 2d. per day above the aforementioned rates of pay.

III. NATIVE MIGRATION TO URBAN AREA.

4.(a) There has been a marked influx of natives into this Municipal Area.
(b) (i) The influx has been continuous.
(ii) This influx commenced about June 1929.
(iii) The influx has been fairly regular during the past two years. Investigations go to show that the establishment of new Industries and the expansion of established Industries, also the growth of Vereeniging town, have been the causes of the influx.
(c) Replied to under (iii) above.
(d) Replied to under (iii), above.
(e) The influx of Natives to Vereeniging Town has been principally from rural areas and from the smaller towns.
(f) Yes, during 1913 and 1914.
(g) The influx of Natives to Vereeniging has been most marked during the past two years.

IV. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

5. (a) Domestic servants in this area are generally Natives.
(b) Women servants appear to be generally favoured.
(c) These are generally favoured as they are more useful in connection with domestic duties than men owing to European women and children being alone at home.

6. (a) Yes, proper housing for Native domestic servants is insisted upon.
(b) Yes, adequate sanitary accommodation for Native servants is insisted upon.

V. NATIVE VISITORS.

7. (a) No provision is made at present for accommodation for Natives visiting this area. Mens and Womens Hostels are, however, now being erected in the Native Location in which such accommodation will be available.
(b) See (a) above.
(c) No charge is made on householders in this area in respect of Native lodgers or visitors. In the Native Location lodgers in private dwellings pay the Council 1/- per month per head for sanitary and water services or 2/- per family per month for such services.
(d) Answered in (c) above.
(e) These charges are estimated to cover the cost of provision of these services and are made because the charge made to householders is kept as low as possible and are calculated to cover only the cost of supplying the householders and their families.

(f) Householders in the Native Location let accommodation to Native Lodgers.

(g) Single Native lodgers pay on an average 10/- per month for accommodation, usually part of a room. Families of lodgers usually occupy a room in a house and pay from 15/- to 17/6 per month therefor.

VI. OBSERVANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.
8.(a) The Native population in the Municipal Native Location is law abiding on the whole. There is a certain amount of petty crime. Women Liquor Sellers are a nuisance and are difficult to deal with.

(b) The Native population outside of the Native Location may be regarded as law-abiding. There is, however, a certain amount of petty crime.

VII. INDIGENCY.
9.(a) There are only two or three known cases of indigency amongst the inhabitants of the Native Location.

(b) No special provision is made for such Natives. The Town Council assists them by allowing them to live in the Location free of rent or rates.

(c) Answered in (b) above.

VIII. EDUCATION.
10.(a) There are five Schools in the Native Location with approximately 700 scholars in attendance.

(b) There are Schools for Native Children in the Location of the Vereeniging Brick and Tile Company.

(i) The abovementioned schools are day schools. In the Municipal Location a Night School is being conducted. Approximately 50 scholars are in attendance.

(ii) Answered in (i) above.

(iii) There are eight Native Churches in the area.

IX. RECREATION.
11.(a) Two Tennis Courts have been provided in the Native Location with two Football Grounds.

(b) There are several Football Grounds for Natives in other parts of the area. These grounds are provided by the Industries in which the Natives are employed.
X. HEALTH.

12. (a) The health condition of Natives outside the Urban Native Location is generally good.
(b) No provision is made for the medical treatment of such Natives except where they are employed by the Industrial concerns.
(c) Where Natives receive medical treatment the Practitioners make their ordinary charges. It is understood these charges are made as low as possible in the case of Natives.

X1. URBAN NATIVE LOCATION (IF ANY).

13. The area of Stands in the Municipal Location is 3750 square feet.


15. (a) At present houses in the Native Location are not provided by the Local Authority. A scheme is now on foot to erect a number of dwellings.
(b) (i) The Local Authority does not assist Natives with loans in respect of dwellings.
(ii) There is no other source from which such loans may be obtained as the Natives do not own the land and cannot give security.
(iii) The dwellings erected by the Natives are usually of wood and iron or stone or brick with flat roofs.
(iv) These dwellings are always for family occupation.
(v) Usually four rooms.
(vi) Three and four rooms.
(vii) Wood and Iron, Stone or Brick.
(viii) £30 to £60.
(ix) On an average 30 years.
(x) The Local Authority encourages the Natives to erect their own dwellings and allows them to quarry all stone for the purpose free of charge in the Municipal Quarry.

(c) (i) There are families living in single rooms.
(ii) Usually only one family per room.
(iii) There is a certain amount of overcrowding where families are concerned. Overcrowding is bad in certain cases where accommodation is provided for single Natives.
16. RENTALS.

4. (a) The rental charged by the Local Authority for land only is 4/- per month for a stand 75 x 50 feet.
(b) At present there are no houses in the Native Location which are owned by the Local Authority. This query cannot therefore be answered.
(c) (i) This query cannot be answered for Vereeniging.
(ii) This query cannot be answered for Vereeniging.

17. LODGERS AND VISITORS.

5. (a) Native visitors to the Location must report themselves to the Superintendent. On doing so they receive a permit in respect of the length of their stay.
(b) Lodgers in the Location are at present accommodated by the householders. Lodgers pay 1/- per month per individual to the Local Authority for sanitary services and water supply. Families of lodgers pay 2/- per month for the above services.
(c) At present no provision is made for the housing of native visitors. They obtain accommodation with the householders.
   (i) When the Municipal Hostels are complete provision will be made for male visitors in such hostels.
   (ii) Similar provision will be made for female visitors.
   (iii) No provision is made for families of visitors.
   (iv) Boys and girls unaccompanied by their parents will be accommodated in the hostels in cases where they cannot stay with friends or relations.

18. NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

6. (a) Natives in the Location are generally employed in Shops, Domestic service, Municipal Labourers, Industries.
(b) Wages vary according to the employment undertaken by the Natives and according to length of service. The average wage for men is about £3/10/- and for women about £2 per month.

19. FEMALE WORKERS.

7. (a) In the majority of cases Native women of the Location go out to work.
(b) Only a small minority of the women get work to be performed in the Location.
(c) As far as is known no provision exists for caring for children while their mothers are out at work. The care they receive is probably from neighbours or older children. It is the custom for the mother to take the youngest child with her.
20. NATIVE BEER.

8.(a)(i) Beer is brewed in the Location.

(ii) It is sold illicitly.

(b) Brewing for home consumption is not allowed.

(c)(i) It does not appear that the Natives are satisfied with the present system as they have recently petitioned the Town Council to permit home brewing for home consumption.

(ii) Their objection to the total prohibition is that they are deprived of their national drink and that the prohibition opens the door for the trade of the illicit brewer.

(d)(i) Evidence of illicit brewing of beer in the Location is afforded by the fact that the Police are constantly raiding the illicit breweries and destroying large quantities of liquor.

The Location Superintendent states that illicit brewing has increased alarmingly recently.

(ii) The Native Affairs Official at Vereeniging and the Location Superintendent are of opinion that beer should be manufactured and sold in the Location under Municipal control.

(e) The number of convictions for brewing or sale of beer in the Municipal Location was for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Convictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. TRADE BY NATIVES.

9.(a) Trading Licences are issued to Natives to trade in the Location.

(b) .........

(c) No.

(d) .........

(e) No applications have been received from Natives for Licences other than for Trading purposes.

22. STOCK.

10.(a) The Location Natives are allowed to run stock on the Town Commonage.

(b) Each householder is allowed to run one milk cow free of charge. A horse, mule or donkey may be kept free of charge in a camp provided for the purpose. In addition to the above a Transport Rider may run two draught animals on payment of 2/6 per head per month. Ministers of Religion may run their horses on the Town Lands free of charge.

The Town Lands comprise only about 750 morgen. For this reason the amount of stock running thereon must be fairly strictly limited.

(c) .........

23. CULTIVATION OF LAND.

11.(a)(i) The Location Natives are not given opportunities to cultivate land. The Council does not own any land.

(ii) No other Natives in this area have such an opportunity for the same reason.

(b)(i) .........

(ii) .........
24. HEALTH.
12. (a) The health condition of the inhabitants of the Location is generally good. Cases of infectious disease are very rare.
   (b) No particular provision is made for their medical treatment. The Medical Officer of Health treats all cases of Venereal Disease free of charge.
   (c) The Medical Practitioners charge their ordinary fees. It is understood these are kept as low as possible in the case of Natives.

25. SERVICES RENDERED BY URBAN AUTHORITY.
13. (a) The following services are provided for Natives:
   (i) Communal Water Supply. The supply is given free from public taps situate in various places in the Location.
   (ii) No lighting is provided at present. In the near future street lighting will be provided in the Location, also electric lighting in the Location Hostels.
   (iii) No fuel is provided.
   (iv) Communal sanitary services are provided in the Location as well as private services where desired.
   (v) Communal refuse removal services are rendered. Rubbish bins are placed at intervals in the Location and the residents deposit all rubbish in such bins.
   (vi) Roadmaking in the Location is undertaken by the Council.
   (vii) No means of transport is provided.
(b) Services rendered are communal except in the case of private sanitary services where desired.
(c) The charges made for services are:
   (i) To Europeans:
      Sanitary Pail per month. 4/-
      Rubbish Removal per month. 2/6
      Water Supply. Charged by meter.
   (ii) To Natives:
      Sanitary Pail per month. 2/-
      Rubbish Removal per month. Nil.
      Water supply per month. 2/-
(d) Natives are not allowed to use public institutions such as Museums, Libraries, Reading Rooms.
(e) There are no such Institutions specially provided for use of Natives.

26. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

XII. NATIVE VILLAGE.
27. (a) (i) There is no Native Village in the Vereeniging Area.
   (ii) The Native Township of Evaton is situate about ten miles from Vereeniging.
   (iii) Natives may buy land in the Evaton Native Township.
(b) (i) The Vereeniging Council is in favour of Native Villages with a view to segregation of Natives.
   (ii) The opinion of this Council is that if the Native Villages are within the Municipal Limits they should be managed by the Local Authorities concerned. If beyond the Municipal Limits management by a Native Commissioner acting in conjunction with a Native Advisory Board is suggested.
XIII. NATIVE ADVISORY BOARD.
(a) There is a Native Advisory Board in the Municipal Location at Vereeniging.
(b)(i) Three members are elected annually by the residents. Three members are nominated annually by the Town Council and the Location Superintendent is the permanent Chairman.
(ii) The function of the Advisory Board is to act in an advisory capacity towards the Town Council in all matters relating to the Location.
(iii) The Location Advisory Board has met with only moderate success. The members do not understand their duties and owing to the action of agitators many of the residents of the ignorant class regard the Board with a great deal of suspicion.
(iv) All matters relating to the Native Location are referred to the Advisory Board and the Town Council does not act without such consultation.

XIV. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIONS BY URBAN AUTHORITIES.
It is urged that in connection with the establishment of all new Townships in the Union of South Africa it should be stipulated that all Natives be compelled to live and trade in a Location or Native Village.
Family Budget of 5 per month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Society</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood per day 6d</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar 1 lb two days</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea 1 lb</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread 3 loaves a week</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat 1/- daily</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal twice per week</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candles at 1 candle per night</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School fees</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church fees</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**                         | **£3.1.11.**

This budget excludes clothing, vegetables and medical attendance, and is calculated on the lowest economic basis. It will be seen, therefore, that out of the average wage of £2.10. when £1.17. 6 for rent is deducted there is a balance of 12/6d which deplorably fails to cover up other necessities.
1. SCOPE OF STATEMENT.

(1) This statement refers to the Northern Transvaal and particularly to the Zoutmanberg.
(2) (a) The tribes considered are firstly and predominantly the Laverda and secondly the Shangaan and the Transvaal Basuto.
(3) (a) For 11 years I have lived amongst them and worked with them.
(b) All natives employed by me have been for farm or domestic work.
(c) The Native Administration has interested me more directly in its affects on my profession as a farmer, but also as an inhabitant of a country peopled by many different races.

2. TRIBAL SYSTEM.

(4) (a) and (b) To my mind the control of natives through their tribal system is the only effective means at our disposal. It is the type of control to which the natives are accustomed and it is inexpensive and practicable.
(5) (a) There has been a tendency for the system to break down but this tendency has to a certain extent been held up by the provisions of the Native Administration Act of 1937.
(b) This breakdown was caused by the fact that the chiefs and indunas had no well defined and well supported sphere of jurisdiction and responsibility.
(c) This breakdown should be retarded by all means that will still ensure to the natives reasonable measures of justice. I consider that the provisions of the Native Administration Act are admirable and effective for the purposes.
(6) (a) Control and administration of natives and native areas.
(b) Yes, further use should be made of native chiefs etc.
(c) Closer touch between the Native Affairs Dept. and the chiefs will if the provisions of recent legislation are applied increase the chiefs authority and increase his useful functions. An increase in the subsidy given for such work should be considered.
(d) and (e) Their powers are laid down in the Native Administration Act, and the main thing is to make these powers effective, and for the provisions of the Act to be fully and consistently applied.

3. NATIVE CUSTOMS.

(7) (a) (1) Except from the point of view of Christian Ethics it is not considered that polygamy lowers the moral standard of the native. Sex morality would appear to be looser among semi-civilized natives than among natives living under tribal custom.
(a) (11) Lobele in its main or possibly original intention is considered as a guarantee of the good conduct of a native to his wife or vice versa.
(b) (1) The effect on a native's industry depends entirely on the wealth of the individual. - on the whole it tends to force natives into the labour market. There is a tendency however for the amount of the lobele to become unduly heavy.
(c) (1) The effect of polygamy on the progress of a native within his own civilization is considered negligible.
(c) (11) A reasonable system of lobele is considered to have a good effect on the progress of the native.
(8) In this area the effect of both Christian rites and co-habitation without marriage on native customs is very slight.
(9) (a) Lobele undoubtedly tends to cause over-stocking (mainly cattle) are valued and held chiefly for lobele purposes.
and the emphasis is on the number of stock.

(b) Only the general effect that ownership of numbers of
cattle is considered as giving the owner the prestige of
wealth.

10 (a) Ten head of cattle is the usual leheloe for a
commons.

(b) The custom of leheloe should be regulated through the
chiefs to meet modern conditions. The chief should be given
authority to fix amount of leheloe and an agreed scale should
be drawn up in consultation with the chief and their
counsels.

11 (a) Stock and primitive articles of agriculture were
employed as leheloe.

(b) Stock (principally cattle) and money.

(c) Stock diseases and consequently restrictions as to
movement and a desire to make a personal profit on the
part of the parents of the livestock, have led to these changes.

Undoubtedly there is a general tendency for the leheloe system
to become debased and in many cases it is now dangerously
near the mere buying or selling of a woman.

4. OVERSTOCKING.

12 (a) and (b) No attempts that have any value have been
made to prevent overstocking.

(c) (d) and (e) Overstocking is worse than it was a few
years ago, and is due to comparative immunity from diseases,
the desire for increased numbers of stock and to little
appreciation of economic conditions. Rents for grazing on an
economic basis should be charged in all native reserves and
locations and subsequently on all farms. Educative measures
alone would appear to be of little use.

5. CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL.

13 My period of acquaintance is too short for me to
comment on changes in nature of soil - but changes in the
nature and its destruction of the vegetation is obvious and
this must imply deleterious effects on the soil.

6. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NATIVES.

14 The rates of native wages have risen during the last
10 years.

15 There is little tendency by the natives to copy
Europeans except so far as clothes are concerned and then
only for the males.

16 The native laws of succession are inheritance have a
stabilising effect on native civilization, and to be well
adapted to such a civilization. They must be considered as
a help to the social and economic life of natives, both men
and women.

7. NATIVE MIGRATION.

17 (a) There is an increased tendency during the last
10 years for natives to migrate from European owned farms
to native areas and to unoccupied farms. There is also a
tendency for natives to migrate to towns. There is also a
tendency for natives to migrate to towns. This has not
been so noticeable during the last two or three years.
I would point out that it is becoming increasingly difficult
for a farmer who inspects on reasonable hours of work and a
reasonable standard of work to keep his farm labour tenants.

(b) The reason is that natives wish to obtain the easiest
safer and pleasantest (frequently most exacting) conditions
that they can. I would remark that farmers who do not
farm but merely toil on their farms have but little difficulty
in obtaining farm tenants.

18 The effects on the native are a growing disinclination
and incapacity for farm work.

19 An efficient system should be enforced to ensure that
the number of natives proceeding to towns should be
8. LAND TENURE BY NATIVES.

(20) So far as natives in this district are concerned only communal tenure in native reserves is feasible.

9. LANDLESS NATIVES.

(21) As the country develops and the landless natives are obliged to work a very large number can be profitably employed as permanent farm labourers and presumably in other forms. Even at present the effective labour supply in this area rarely exceeds the demand, and frequently does not meet the demand.

10. FARM EVICTIONS.

(22) Evictions are very rare - where they occur natives of anything approaching good character have no difficulty in settling in locations or on other farms. Generally speaking not 5 p.c. of native migrations are caused by the owners of the land.

11. NATIVES ON FARMS.

(23) (a) Share farming is not considered feasible in this district.

(b) Labour tenancy is desirable during the development of a farm only, but if a farmer is able to stock and work his farm at all fully it is a most expensive form of labour. It is rendered necessary by the difficulty of obtaining paid labour in the months of November, December, and January especially.

(c) Should not be permitted outside reserved natives areas, and even then should be controlled.

(d) Cash wages are the most desirable form of employment.

(e) Wage inn kind may be desirable, but easily subject to abuse.

12. NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.

(24) (a) This is answered under para. 23 (b).

III. From the point of view of the native, labour tenancy is desirable as he is able to obtain facilities and privileges of a much greater value than his cash wages or than the value of his services warrant.

B. The gradual migration of natives to:

(1) Native reserves.

(2) To farms owned by absentee owners

(3) To farms on which little work is done, is causing the reduction of labour tenancy, and may be traced to the native's desire to live in his own way and without white control.

13. REPLACEMENT OF FARM TOWERS.

(25) (a) A slight but very slight tendency to replace natives by European youths is noticeable - but unfortunately there would appear to be very little future for such youths.

(26) The usual custom is 90 consecutive days of service - very rarely 90 working days spread over the year.

(27) a. Service is not usually confined to the head of the kraal - his wives are expected to do some work and his male children of an age at which they can be useful do 90 days service. However in practice little work is obtained from the women and the children work is often not rendered.

b. Usually no wages are paid for the ninety days service, but any further labour is paid for monthly in cash.

c. Male adult natives receive from 1/- to 1/6d. per day, in
in exceptional cases more is paid. Female adult paid labout is rarely available, but when available is paid at about two-thirds male rate.

d) Male adult natives usually received from 30/- to 45/- a month and food, which consists mainly of mealie-meal and milk with a meat ration of value -50/- to 1/- a week. Conditions for housed boys are at a rather higher scale. Female labours are rarely hired except occasionally as house servants.

28) In some cases the labour tenant is fed when working, but usually provides his own food, and generally sleeps at his kraal - should he sleep at the homestead he is usually fully rationed.

29) Generally when a labour tenant has rendered his service he is at liberty to seek work elsewhere - in some cases arrangements are made for such natives to work for pay on the farms on which they reside. This custom is becoming more general and should be encouraged.

3] (a) The heads of kraals who are labour tenants are given lands for themselves and for all members of their families also grazing for stock of all members of family - little assistance is given for plowing as most natives have their own oxen and donkeys on the farms and no fertilizer is given. (b) The lands are frequently as such as the natives care to use and grazing for large and small stock is limited but not unreasonably (on my own farm for example 10 families have roughly 100 head of cattle besides small stock).

31) Yes, non-occupied farms owned by Europeans are occupied by natives - usually on a rent basis.

32) Farms so used are abused and depreciated, and such natives are rarely available as paid labour on other farms. The prevalence of this procedure is one of the reasons why the labour supply in this area is inadequate and inconstant despite our large native population.

14. FARMING BY NATIVES.

33) Very little farming to obtain a cash income is done by natives in the Northern Transvaal - a few supply butterfat to creameries and in a good season mealies and kaffir corn are sold or bartered by natives living in locations and as labour tenants on farms. Oxen are sold or bartered by natives in considerable numbers.

15. MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE.

34) (a) Their market is provided by European speculators and Indian traders and speculators.

(b) Native agriculture will improve but slowly and in practice a native obtains a rough agricultural education from the white farmers. I can make no other suggestion on that is likely to materially increase the rate of improvement in native agriculture.

16. NATIVES LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES.

35) I am aware of no cases of natives leasing land to Europeans.

17. EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS BY NATIVES.

36) I know of no instances of Natives employing Europeans except possibly hiring a motor-car or short service of similar nature.

18. RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS.

37) (a) Yes, there are many native recruiters in this area.

(b) On the whole their methods are satisfactory.

(c) Varies considerably - normal fees about 25/- for a 12 months native adult.

(d and e) I do not think that a native recruiter increases to any appreciable extent the amount of labour available.
No merely affects distribution of that labour—frequently to the disadvantage of the district in which he works.

(38) Few natives come to this district from outside districts—some boys still come from Rhodesia and the Northern territories

(39) Yes, steps are taken for repatriation.

19. RECRUITMENT OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.

(4) No provision is made for games etc.

20. EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME.

(41) (a) 1. The effect of natives from home is the usual effect on men of all races separated for long periods from their womenfolk.

11. Family ties are weakened, but unfavourable effects are not so noticeable as would be expected.

111. Similar to (11).

IV. The standard of native agriculture in this district is low and little effect is noticeable from the prolonged absences of the adult males.

V. The development of native agriculture is arrested by the consideration of agriculture only as a secondary means of livelihood.

21. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

(42) In both rural and urban areas in this district native servants are usually males — this is rendered necessary by the habits of the natives by which the life of their women is restricted to the kraal.

22. ORGANISATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYERS.

(43) Any native organisation up here is merely passive or particular and not embodied, but can nevertheless be effective against individual farmers. One or two attempts by professional agitators have proved.

23. TRADE WITH NATIVES.

(44) Traders conduct their business with natives both by cash purchase and sale and barter. Competition is fairly keen and on the whole the natives lack of foresight is the main reason for any hardships suffered.

24. EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES.

(46) I have not sufficient experience to venture a definite opinion. From the little I have seen it is entirely a question of the nature of the education and the particular individual.

EDUCATED

25. OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.

(47) Few openings exist or more accurately have been developed by educated natives in this district. The strong conservatism of tribal customs renders such work in this area pioneer work and the educated natives appear to be adverse to such work.

26. NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS.

(48) Natives in this area as a whole in such a favourable economic position having regard to their present requirements that any attempts to establish "gainful occupations" would seem doomed to failure (I do not refer to such minor efforts as the fostering and teaching of handicrafts by missionaries etc.)

27. LAW AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS.
(49) I am unable to discuss this question.

28. EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION.

(50) I cannot discuss these Acts as I am insufficiently acquainted with the details of their provisions. I consider that the Native Administration Act is an excellent piece of work, stabilising in its effects and was long overdue - a similar remark applies to the Native Servants Contract Bill now before Parliament.

29. NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS.

(61) Not applicable to this district.

30. GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

(62) I cannot speak for the last 25 years, but during the last 10 years there has developed an attitude of independence, both justifiable and unjustifiable in its manifestations, on the part of natives towards Europeans. I attribute this to a growing solidarity and sense of power among the natives and the appreciation on their part of a lack of solidarity among the Europeans. The lack of cohesion among the Europeans in this district is noticeable despite the fact that the majority follow the common calling of farmers. I look for an improvement in this respect to the development of a sense of unity, duty and responsibility to one another among farmers - fostered by their Associations and Unions. Also to the application of a definite, firm and reasonable policy to the natives such as is foreshadowed in the Native Administration Act, Native Servants Control Bill and similar legislation.
By Capt. F.W.B.v.d.Riet, Riettspruit, P.O.Kliprivier Station, Vereeniging, as Chairman of the Native Affairs and Labour Sectional Committee of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, P.O.Box 937, PRETORIA.

1. SCOPE OF STATEMENT.
   (1) Transvaal Province.
   (2) (a) All.
       (b) (i) and (ii) As farmers we have had very extensive experience with them practically all our lives.
   (3) (a) As farmers.
       (b) Native Affairs Committee Transvaal Agricultural Union.

2. TRIBAL SYSTEM.
   (4) (a) and (b) The control of Natives through their Tribal System is the only effective means at our disposal. It is the type of control to which the Natives are accustomed, and it is inexpensive and practicable. As far as Native Reserves and Locations are concerned, but not so much those living on European farms.

   (5) (a) There has been a tendency for the system to breakdown, especially when the native gets out of the control of his Chief.
       (b) Foreign influence, increased by the fact that the Chiefs and Indunas had no well defined and well supported spheres of jurisdiction and responsibility.

   (6) (a) Control of natives and native areas.
       (b) Yes, further use should be made of native Chiefs.
       (c) Closer touch between the Native Affairs Department and the Chiefs, will, if thelement provisions of recent legislation are applied, increase the Chiefs' authority, and increase his useful functions. An increase in the subsidy given to the Native Affairs Department for such work should be considered.

   (d) and (e) Their powers are laid down in the Native Administration Act, and the main thing is to make these powers effective, and for the provisions of the Act to be fully and consistently applied.

3. NATIVE CUSTOMS.
   (7) (a) 1. and 11. None, except from the point of view of Christian ethics. It is not considered that Polygamy lowers the moral standard of the native. Sex morality would appear to be looser among semi-civilized natives than among natives living under tribal custom.

   (b) 1. The effect on a native's industry depends entirely on the wealth of the individual.

   (c) 1 and 11. He collects cattle and becomes lazy.

   (8) (a) It depends largely how the Christian Rites are applied. In most cases they make use of both.

   (b) These vary considerably. Very often women are kept for a short period. They are not faithful to each other, which leads to disturbances. It is a growing evil.

   (9) (a) Lobolo undoubtedly tends to cause over-stocking, mainly cattle stock, which are valued and held chiefly for Lobolo purposes, and the emphasis is on the number of the stock not the quality. The number of cattle must be controlled to prevent over-stocking. Cash or better stock should preferably be given for Lobolo.

   continued 2. /....
(9) (b) Only the general effect that ownership of numbers of cattle is considered as giving the owner the prestige of wealth.

(10) (a) Ten head of cattle is the usual lobolo for a commoner.

(b) The custom of lobolo should be regulated to meet modern conditions. The Chief should be given authority to fix amount of lobolo, and an agreed scale should be drawn up in consultation with the chiefs and their councils.

(11) (a) and (b) Mostly cattle, in many cases any class of live stock and cash.

(c) Stock diseases.

(d) It tends to eliminate the evil of over-stocking.

4. OVERSTOCKING.

(12) (a) Yes, not in the case of Native areas and locations.

(b) 1. In the case of natives living on European farms owners are eventually obliged to give such natives notice to reduce the number of stock on such farms.

(b) 11. If such natives do not consent or make provision to reduce the number of stock, they are then obliged to leave the farms.

(e) Yes.

(d) The causes are, that natives as a rule have a tendency to collect as many cattle as possible. No matter whether there is sufficient grazing or not.

(e) Natives should be encouraged to keep less, but better stock, and they should be compelled to pay rent for grazing on crown lands, reserves and locations.

5. CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL.

(13) (a) Yes, considerable change.

(b) Drought, insects, weeds, over-stocking, soil erosion, and bad farming in general.

6. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NATIVES.

(14) In many cases there is noticeable progress, especially on farms, but in most cases there is a tendency of deterioration in towns.

(15) They make use of European clothing, and in many cases houses, furniture etc. Very little reading, but appear to be keen on education. Customs in marriage, yes, but they do not employ servants. In previous years the Courts were very much occupied by natives who were charged for not being properly clad.

In former days native marriage ceremonies were celebrated in the ordinary native custom. Large crowds of men and women would gather and great dance parties were given which were attended by both sexes, mostly naked. Whereas now, such celebrations are attended by both sexes fairly well dressed according to modern customs. Frequently they make use of carts, horses, motor-cars, wagons etc. for the purpose of conveying the parties to the nearest Marriage Officer to be married.

(16) The native laws of succession and inheritance have a stabilizing effect on native civilization and to be well adapted to such a civilization. They must be considered as a help to the social and economic life of natives both men and women.

As a rule according to native laws, the senior male of the family is the only heir. He is however responsible to provide for the minors of such a family as well as that such minors are supposed to be subordinate to him, he sells as lobolo the daughters of a family, and likewise provides wives for the males out of the proceeds thereof.

continued 3 /........
7. NATIVE MIGRATION.

(17) (a) There is an increased tendency for natives to migrate from European owned farms to native areas and to unoccupied farms. There is also a tendency for natives to migrate to towns.

(VIII) Except to Basutoland.

(IX) Numbers of natives migrate from Basutoland to European owned farms in the Union.

B. The reason is that natives wish to obtain the easiest, safest and pleasantest conditions that they can.

Farmers who do not farm but merely sit on their farms and allow natives to plough on shares, have but little difficulty in obtaining farm tenants.

Other causes are disappointing crops, caused by droughts.

(18) (a) The effects on the native are a growing disinclination and capacity for farm work. They are more apt to lead an immoral life in towns, and very often exist by such means, and do an illicit Kaffer-Beer trade. The females come into contact with strange unmarried men. The children grow up in undesirable surroundings and circumstances which eventually lead to criminal intentions, and make these parties unfit for any useful purposes.

(b) The effect on Europeans is that it deprives farm owners of the necessary labour to carry on farming operations, which has an effect on the economic position generally.

(19) Natives should not be allowed in towns except when they are actually in service in such towns. Such servants should be compelled to live in compounds, and under no circumstances be allowed to possess fixed property or carry on any business in competition with Europeans in urban areas, and should not be allowed to perform any skilled labour or trade in such areas.

8. LAND TENURE BY NATIVES.

(2) We favour the communal system, separately for each individual class as far as possible.

The reason therefore in the interests of natives, is that each particular tribe will maintain their morals, customs, languages etc.

9. LANDLESS NATIVES.

(21) As the country develops the landless natives are obliged to work a very large number can be profitably employed as permanent farm labourers and in the mining industry.

10. FARM EVICTIONS.

(22) Evictions are very rare. Where they occur, natives of anything approaching good character have no difficulty in finding in locations or on other farms. Generally speaking, native migrations are not caused by the owners of the land. In some cases natives have been ploughing on shares, and have been coaxed by other owners to come to them, or they might have had a dispute with their previous masters, or have not been successful and seek better chances, or are not suitable and are driven away. They then go to other farms or migrate to towns. They squat in locations where they have various means of livelihood, as already mentioned in previous answers, and in many cases they live on the pension received from the Government.

11. NATIVES ON FARMS.

(a) Share farming is not considered feasible.

(b) Labour tenancy is desirable during the development of a farm only, but if a farmer is able to stock and work his farm at all fully, it is a most expensive form of labour.
It is rendered necessary by the difficulty of obtaining paid labour in the months of November, December and January especially.

(c) Should not be permitted outside reserved native areas, and even then should be controlled...

(d) Cash wages are the most desirable form of employment.

12. NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.

(24) (a) and (b) i. The advantages from the farmers point of view are slight. Obviously he might receive cheaper labour, but on the other hand he has the burden of native stock. Natives have so much to do with their own affairs that the farmer has great trouble to get him to work. Most natives will only work for 3 months, and if a farmer in any sense is progressive and works his farm, he would require at least 6 natives daily. Under the circumstances he would require 24 natives on the farm, and in the case of a farmer with a small farm, say up to 500 morgen, there would be very little land left for his own stock. If he engages natives monthly and he is not satisfied with their service he may sack them at a month's notice, which is not possible in the case of a labour tenant.

(a) and (b) ii. From the native's point of view, labour tenancy is desirable as he is able to obtain facilities and privileges of a much greater value than his cash wages or than the value of his services warrant.

B. (a) and (b) the system of cash wages is becoming more popular.

(a) and (b) iii. To farms on which little work is done is causing the reduction of labour tenancy, and may be traced to the natives desire to live in his own way and without white control.

13. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS.

(26) (a) A slight, but very slight tendency to replace natives by Europeans is noticeable, but unfortunately there would appear to be little future for European youths.

Some European farmers have endeavoured to employ Europeans on their farms instead of natives. They experience is that some Europeans who at present are obliged to seek work as farm labourers leave much to be desired. There are exceptions and in such cases it is more profitable to engage Europeans and pay them twice as much as the ordinary native.

Departments such as the Railway Administration have in many cases resorted to European labourers. As far as Indians are concerned, there is no replacement. Nearly all the Indians in this Province are either traders or waiters.

(26) The usual custom is 90 consecutive days of service - very rarely 90 working days spread over the year.

(27) A. These vary considerably. In some districts the head of the family or one nominated by him is obliged to render service according to agreement. In some cases a young native girl or boy is obliged to serve as well. Other cases again the women, or at least some of them are expected to clean up the farm yard once a week. There are also traces where all available adults may be called upon to reap. In many cases extra payment is granted for such services.

(b) (a) (b) I - IV. Wages are paid both in cash or in kind.

C. (a) The usual rate of payment if 1/- to 1/6d. per day and sometimes even more, including food.

(b) Approximately two-thirds of the amount paid to male labourers.

(d) (a) (b) (c) 1. Male adult natives usually receive from 30/- to £2. a month and food, also sleeping accommodation. The food consists mainly of mealie-meal and milk with a meat ration.

Conditions for house boys are at a rather higher scale.
(11) Female wage from 15/- to 20/- per month. They generally receive food from the table.

(28) He provides for his own accommodation, and the question of food depends upon the agreement. In most cases he receives food during working days, should he sleep at the homestead he is usually fully rationed.

(29) Generally when a labour tenant has rendered his service he is at liberty to seek work elsewhere – in some cases arrangements are made for such natives to work for pay on the farms on which they reside. This custom is becoming more general and should be encouraged.

(30) A. In some cases the labour tenants get paid partly in money and partly in lands from 3 to 10 morgen. Free grazing for his stock. If he has no stock, then the farmer has such native tenants land ploughed with his own oxen and ploughs, in such cases less land is given. Fertilizer is not given free. In any case, arrangements have to be made before hand.

B. This is also a matter of agreement, and depends on locality. In a number of cases, the lands are as much as the natives care to use, and grazing for large and small stock is limited, but not unreasonably.

(31) Yes, non-occupied farms owned by Europeans are occupied by natives, usually on a rent basis.

(32) Farms so used are abused and depreciated, and such natives are rarely available as paid labourers on other farms. The prevalence of this procedure is one of the reasons why the labour supply is inadequate and inconstant despite our large population.

14. FARMLING BY NATIVES.

(33) Very little farming to obtain a cash income is done by natives. A few supply butterfat, and milk to creameries, and in a good season mealies and Kaffir-corn are sold or bartered by natives. Oxen are sold or bartered as well.

15. MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE.

(34) (a) This market is provided by European Speculators or Indian traders and speculators. In some cases their produce is taken to towns and is mostly sold out of hand.

(b) Native agriculture will improve but slowly and in practice a native obtains a rough agricultural education from the white farmers.

To improve native agriculture and the marketing of their produce, they should be encouraged to sell their produce to Co-operative Societies by the European owner of the farm, who should insist upon such natives applying better farming methods and also applying better methods through the Director of Native Agriculture, and also a better system of disposing their crops in native areas.

16. NATIVES LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES.

(35) We are not acquainted with such cases.

17. EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS BY NATIVES.

(36) The same applies to this question as to No. (35).

18. RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS.

(37) (a) Yes, there are many native recruiters.

(b) On the whole their methods are satisfactory.

(c) Varies considerably – normal fees about £3 for a 12 months native adult.

(d) and (e) We do not think that a native recruiter increases to any appreciable extent the amount of labour available. In some cases he merely effects distribution of that labour, frequently to the dis-advantage of the district in which he works.
(38) (a) As a rule, if any, very few recruited natives are sent to farms.

(b) The fare paid varies according to distance.

(39) If the native wishes to return he is in the ordinary way paid off, and granted a pass. This is as far as the rural population is concerned.

In towns, however, and on the mines where recruiting is necessary for the supply of natives, we believe that all necessary steps are taken to return such natives who are desirous of returning to their homes.

19. RECREATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.

(40) (a) and (b) Natives have their own recreation. In some places public bodies make provision.

20. EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME.

(41) We do not believe it makes much difference if they go away for a short period, especially those who work on farms. There are cases which have effective results especially when they go to towns, not so much to the mines where they live in compounds.

21. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

(42) (a) and (b) Yes.

1. Preference on farms is given to females. The reason is that the farmer's wife prefers being in the house with females rather than with males. The females are also more useful and especially with children. Unfortunately this does not apply to towns.

22. ORGANISATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.

(43) An attempt was made by the I.C.U. which once appeared to be gaining ground. On farms most natives found this to be fraud, and were more satisfied to cast their lot in with the farmers being satisfied with the scale of salary. In towns however, natives are partly organised under the influence of Communists and undesirable organisations.

23. TRADE WITH NATIVES.

(44) (a) Trade is carried out on the basis of cash purchase and sale and barter. There is generally much competition between traders in towns. Traders employ natives to call in passers-by. In the districts most of the trade is being done by travelling Indians and also Indian Store-keepers.

(c) There is no special provision made as far as we are aware.

(d) 1. Credit is given in many cases. Goods remain in the possession of the storekeeper, and are paid by monthly instalments, until the full amount has been paid. In the case of natives on farms, credit is given until after the crops have been reapd.

(f) 1. The social effects of such a system are of no importance.

(f) III. The economic effects are that such natives make more credit than their buying ability permits. The result is that Indians become the richest traders in the Union.

(45) This Union is not acquainted with any such cases.

24. EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES.

(46) (a) With reference to farm labourers, we are convinced that, the more natives become educated, the less serviceable they are for farm labour.

(b) As far as towns are concerned, their services have been utilised to the detriment of the white population.
(c) They receive higher wages in towns, and spend more money.

25. OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.

(47) (a) Few openings exist for educated natives.
(c) Racial preference.
(d) No.
This is a European area, and it would be an unsound principle, and undesirable for the welfare and economic progress of the white race. Natives should not be encouraged to compete against Europeans outside the boundaries of native areas and reserves.

26. NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS.

(48) Natives are as a whole in such a favourable economic position in regard to their present requirements that any attempts to establish "gainful occupations" would seem doomed to failure.
We recommend that they develop themselves in their own respective areas in whatsoever shape or form.

27. LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS.

(49) We are of opinion that any movement to establish too high a wage would have a disastrous effect upon primary industries.
(c) Industrial disputes should be settled by the Native Affairs Department.

28. EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION.

(50) We consider that the Native Administration Act is an excellent piece of work stabilising in its effect and was long overdue. A similar remark applies to such Bills now before Parliament.
We wish to refer to our recommendations made to the Native Affairs Commission held on the 11th, November 1929 at Pretoria, and regret that the recommendations of our deputation were not satisfactorily dealt with, and beg now to submit a copy of the said recommendations, and a copy of the Act to which these recommendations apply.
Our great objections are that the laws are not properly carried out.

29. NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS.

(51) There is no danger that migration to farms will affect Cape or other people as the existing Laws make provision to disallow over-stocking natives, and most farmers will from an economic point of view not allow this. As regards the migration of coloured people to the towns, there is also not much danger as long as these are not allowed to mix up with Europeans. The danger lies in the migration of natives to towns. In the first place our country is faced with danger of enlarging the mixed races. When European children grow up along side of natives, mix and play with native children, the racial feeling of respect will eventually decrease. It is not the same as in the days when the native looked upon the European as his superior. At that time they worked together on farms, the natives and farmers children played together, but then they were not sent to school to be taught and told by professors that they must live together, eat together etc. We have so many poor Europeans in the suburbs of towns, and these are usually the places where natives flock. In some business houses poor European girls are obliged to work with natives, under Foreigners, and in such cases they make no difference between colour and colour. It is here where the European girl loses her honourable standing, and at the end loses her self respect.
Her acquaintances are natives. (We do not surmise that there are many such cases at present, but are convinced that if things go on as they are, we will be faced in South Africa with the danger of a second "Liberia". There are many other examples that can be given.

Another aspect of the case is that natives occupy the position of a European. There should be very few unemployed Europeans if we do more to advance the interest of our own race. Large sums of money are being voted and spent to improve the welfare of the native. Houses and recreation grounds are built for them, while, at the same time in such towns thousands of poor European families are almost without bread and roofless.

These are a few objections of the economical and social welfare of the European population.

Now we come to the welfare of the native. In the first place when they migrate to towns and live there they become de-tribalised, and try to adopt the customs of the Europeans, and generally fall under unhealthy influence. The women and young girls are more easily mislead, on account of there being so many unmarried natives about, and become immoral. The women in many cases do business out of Kaffir-Beer, while the men in such cases live on the proceeds.

The young generation also grow up in an undesirable atmosphere, and come into contact with bad company. They do attend school and receive a certain amount of education, but are useless as far as farm labourers are concerned.

It is an undisputed fact that the young native that grows up under a European farmer is the most desirable in every respect.

30. GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

52. (a) Yes!
(b) He does not have the same respect for Europeans.
(c) Negrophilistic and Communistic propaganda.
(d) In the country they have found out that the agitators have deceived them and most natives have decided not to follow such agitators in future.

(a) The only solution is segregation of the towns.
Natives should not be allowed to live or in any way to compete against Europeans beyond the boundaries of such native areas as defined or to be defined by law.

The welfare and prosperity of the White and Native races of South Africa depend in a large measure on the complete segregation of the towns, and the repatriation of all male natives, excepting such as are used under the compound system while serving terms of employment.

Further steps should be taken to prohibit dangerous propaganda being distributed amongst natives.

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TO THE HONOURABLE JACOBUS STEPHANUS SMIT,
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL.

Your Honour:

In terms of Administrator's Notice No. 228 dated 9th April, 1930, a Commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the advisability of incorporating the New Armelo township in the Municipality of Armelo, or, as an alternative, to report on such steps as the Commission may consider should be taken by the Administrator for the good government of the said township.

The Commission was constituted as follows:

- C.H. Sheard Esquire (Chairman)
- The Mayor of Armelo
- J.C. Frieslich Esquire, Native Commissioner and Magistrate as representative of the Department of Native Affairs.

2. The abovementioned notice stated that "in terms of Section thirteen of the said Ordinance (i.e., the Local Government Ordinance No. 11 of 1926) it is competent for any persons interested in the proposal to incorporate the said township in the said Municipality within thirty days of the first publication of this notice in the Provincial Gazette to lodge objections with the Administrator, if they so desire, setting forth the grounds of opposition to such proposal.

3. As a result of advertising the appointment of the Commission formal objections to the proposal to incorporate New Armelo township were lodged by J.W. Pet, Esquire, and the New Armelo Committee on behalf of the inhabitants of New Armelo.

The Commission visited New Armelo Township and inspected the locality in company with Mr. Surveyor S.D. Tennant on Monday morning the 22nd September, 1930. After this inspection the Commission sat in the Armelo Court Room and heard evidence from:

- Mr. A. Smuts, appearing on behalf of the Armelo Town Council.
- Mr. S.D. Tennant.
- Mr. P.H. Theunissen.
- Mr. C.P.P. Coetzee.
- Mr. W. Burgers.
- Mr. A. Badenhorst.
- Mr. F.J. Barnard.
- Mr. C.P.P. Coetzee.
- Natives (representatives of the owners of lots in New Armelo Township).

The evidence of both those representing the Municipality and of the natives in New Armelo Township was strongly against incorporation within the Municipality: the Municipality because of the burden and responsibility, the natives because they could not afford to pay rates and taxes. Those European witnesses who represented the owners of land in the vicinity opposed the settlement of natives in their midst.

4. The problem is admittedly a difficult one and it appears desirable that, before dealing with the
specific matters referred to the Commission, a brief history of the development of the New Ernelo since its inception as a township should be set out.

5. The New Ernelo Township - a plan of which forms Appendix I of this report - is situated on portion 249 morgen 597 square rods of the farm Witbank No. 99 district Ernelo, and comprises 386 Lots, 1 Reserve, 1 Market Square, 1 Recreation Ground and 1 Park. The township was laid out and surveyed by Surveyor C. D. Lucas in 1904. The original owners of the township were H. Cornforth, Mr. Altman, C. D. Lucas, R. Marais, R. Hood and others who constituted themselves into a syndicate known as the Ernelo Land Syndicate. It is at present owned by the Estate of the late Rupert Ford Marais, who purchased the township site in 1904 for £1,000 from W. J. van R. van Oudtshoorn. The land was transferred to the late Mr. Marais by Deed of Transfer No. 9283/04. There are no conditions in the title of the lots, which are transferred in freehold. The township is three miles distance from the Ernelo Town Hall and about four miles from the Ernelo Native Location. The township was originally surveyed as a suburb of Ernelo, the intention being to sell land therein to Europeans only.

6. The first batch of erven were sold by the syndicate by public auction in Johannesburg, Durban and Ernelo and a considerable number were sold at the time but the majority of them were left in the hands of the owners. The auctioneers were empowered to state that no natives or Asiatics would be allowed to acquire land in the township. None of the purchasers, (except one Mr. Baumgartner who still lives there) erected buildings on these erven. It appears that after the syndicate had been liquidated the owners found that they were unable to sell their land to Europeans for the reason principally that erven in Ernelo itself could be secured as cheaply as those in New Ernelo.

7. Mr. H. Cornforth then instructed Messrs. Sperryn and Dommisse of Ernelo to sell locally his share of the erven. As Europeans showed a disinclination to purchase and natives were "land-hungry" the only way out appeared to be to sell them to natives. There was nothing in the conditions of sale or title to prevent this. This took place before the coming into operation of the Natives Land Act No. 37 of 1913, viz., before the 18th June, 1913. The first erf transferred to a native in 1911 was Erf No. 383 which was purchased by Mxsi Mkosi.

8. As will be seen from Appendix No. 1 the township has a curious shape which in form resembles an axe the head constituting the bulk of the township. This is situate about four miles from Ernelo while the long narrow "handle" runs from the "head" in a westerly direction for a distance of two miles till it reaches the boundary of the Ernelo Townlands. It appears that the reason for this peculiar lay-out is that the "Ernelo Land Syndicate" the members of which are mentioned in paragraph 4 above, originally intended to sell the larger plots to European residents in Ernelo and so these were laid out as near to Ernelo as possible. Their desire was to be able to state in their advertisement with truth that the new township actually adjoined Ernelo.
9. Towards the end of 1920 a petition was addressed to the Magistrate at Ermelo by certain European owners of properties adjoining New Ermelo calling attention to the necessity for placing the township under some sort of supervision - either of that of the police or of that of the Ermelo Town Council. It would appear that at that time some of the erven had actually been acquired by the natives prior to the Natives Land Act 1913 while many others, owned by Europeans, were occupied by natives. There were three European families actually resident in the township. No action of a definite character appears to have been taken as a result of this petition.

10. In December 1921 a Mr. Baumgartner, one of the Europeans residing in New Ermelo (and still there), wrote to the Secretary for Native Affairs asking for permission to sell his erven to natives. In reply he was advised that provided the price demanded and the conditions of sale were fair and reasonable "the Government would be prepared favourably to consider any definite application you may put forward." It was after this date that we find many applications from natives for the purchase of erven in the township which were approved by the Government in terms of Section 1 of the Natives Land Act 1913.

11. During 1922 certain European landowners of plots adjoining the township began to be uneasy at the influx of natives into "the handle" for the reason that this strip of the township formed a wedge between their lots. These Europeans included not only the owners of the eleven 20 morgen plots near the township but also the owners of the plots in the portion "De Villas" of Van Goudthaerboom and the owners of plots in the township of Arcadia. Both the latter adjoin "the handle" on its northern boundary. The prospect was apparently managing from their point of view.

12. It was, therefore, suggested in January 1924 to the Magistrate, Ermelo, by Mr. S.D. Tennant, one of the European owners affected that:

(1) no further applications for the sale of land to natives in "the handle" be permitted;

and

(2) all erven in "the handle" already transferred to natives be expropriated and the owners be given in exchange plots in "the head".

13. The Government, while accepting suggestion No. (1), was unable to expropriate lots already acquired.

14. It was about this time that the Town Council of Ermelo became alarmed at the development that was taking place in New Ermelo and we find on record the following Affidavit by Mr. Jan Willem Pet, the Mayor of Ermelo, dated 17th February, 1924:-

"I, Jan Willem Pet declare

I am a resident of the town of Ermelo since January, 1891, and since the town had some sort of Municipal Government I was a member of the Governing Body and at present I am Mayor of Ermelo. I used to practise as an attorney and
general agent and in this capacity I was approached by certain A.J. Sperryn re selling stands in "New Ermelo". This was a new township put on the market by a couple of persons and A.J. Sperryn was one of them. On discussing the matter of selling plots he mentioned that a condition would be inserted in the title deed of the purchaser of a plot that no native, coloured person, or Asiatic could be owners or occupy a stand.

This condition would be inserted as an inducement to buy stands here by miners on the Rand as it was the intention of the promoters to sell the stands on the Rand as the ground would probably not be taken up by residents in the Ermelo District. The stands were too small and the reserve prices were actually higher than prices paid for better ground and more favourably situated in Ermelo.

To my surprise I saw natives gradually coming to reside in the township of New Ermelo. I attributed the fact to laxity or want of pecuniary interest on the part of the white owners. I am now informed that no conditions re natives etc., are inserted in the title deeds of the stand.

I certainly consider the omission as a breach of faith if not a breach of contract on the part of the promoters or their successors in title.

Ermelo 17th February, 1924.

(Sgd.) J.J. Pet.

Sworn before me this 17th February, 1924.

A.B. Herald,
Magistrate, Ermelo."

16. A Special Meeting of the Town Council was held to consider the matter on the 20th February, 1924, when the following resolution was passed:-

"It having come to the knowledge of the Ermelo Municipal Council that the portion of New Ermelo known as "the handle" being portion of Witbank No. 99 may be proclaimed as a Native Area this meeting resolves to bring to the notice of the Government that it will be highly detrimental to the interests of the Town of Ermelo to do so, and respectfully requests the Government not to proclaim said portion of "New Ermelo" a Native area but to take steps to prevent the sale of stands in future in said area ("the handle") to natives."

This resolution was duly dispatched to the Secretary for Native Affairs on the 20th February, 1924.

16. It may here be stated that the following erven in "the handle" sold to natives on the dates mentioned:-
17. On the 1st March, 1924, the Town Clerk, Errnele, was advised that there was no intention on the part of the Government to proclaim "the handle" as a native area and that the township area did not fall within the scheduled areas as prescribed by Act No. 27 of 1913. The Town Clerk was also advised that the sale of further erven in the "handle" would not be sanctioned.

18. Between 1924 and the present date a large number of erven in the "head" of the township were sold to natives. Annexure No. II gives a list of owners in the Township. The present population of natives is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the Handle</th>
<th>In the Head</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults Male</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults Female</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Male</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Female</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>287</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,555</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above 106 are lessees who pay from 5/- to 10/- per mensa for the right of occupation. There are no Cape Coloured persons or Asiaties in the Township. The number of Europeans actually resident in the Township is 32 (13 adults and 19 children).

19. There are four churches in the township some of which are used for school purposes and there are six places of business - three General Dealers and three Butcher Shops. As to dwellings there are 337, of which 35 can be described as fairly decent while 302 are ordinary huts.

20. There is no depositing site, the rubbish being used to fill up holes in the streets or dumped in heaps on the property occupied. Provision has been made for a cemetery.

21. Generally the Commission is satisfied from a personal inspection that the provision so far made for public health supervision is inadequate and unsatisfactory. Proper control and supervision are, therefore, an urgent necessity. What is to be done? The Commission is asked to report as to whether it is advisable to incorporate the township within the Municipality of Errnele, or, as an alternative, what other steps should be taken by the Administrator for the good government of the township.

22. To the proposal that the township of New Errnele should be incorporated within the Errnele Municipality, there is unanimous opposition both by the inhabitants of Errnele as represented by the Errnele Town Council and by the inhabitants of the New Errnele Township. It is, therefore, useless to attempt any solution of the problem along these lines under present conditions.
23. It is generally accepted in matters of municipal boundaries - whether of excision from or inclusion within a municipality - that the question is determined by applying the well-known test of "community of interest" - the basis of all municipal government. If there is community of interest between an outside area and a municipality it is in the interests of all that the outside area should be included within the municipality. The question then is: is there a community of interest between New Ermelo Township and the Ermelo Municipality? Can the combined area be regarded as a "social and economic unit?"

24. The Commission is satisfied that there is no community of interest between New Ermelo and the Ermelo Municipality and that the combined area cannot and should not be regarded under existing conditions as a "social and economic unit" - an expression used by a well-known Natal Commission which recently reported upon a problem of municipal boundaries.

25. In the first place the incorporation of New Ermelo Township with natives owning and occupying land there within a few miles of a white urban area with provisions for a native location supplying the labour needs of the Municipality would appear to the Commission to be inconsistent with the policy underlying the provisions of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923 which in the main appears to be based upon the principle recommended by the Local Government Commission of 1921 (the "Stallard"Commission). Paragraph 267 (page 47) of that Commission's report reads:

"After careful consideration and consultation with the Native Affairs Commission and officials of the Native Affairs Department, your Commissioners have unanimously come to the conclusion, and recommend, that it should be a recognised principle of government that natives - men, women and children - should only be permitted within municipal areas in so far and for so long as their presence is demanded by the wants of the white population."

26. Secondly adequate provision has already been made by the Town Council at great expense for native occupation on a leasehold basis within the municipality at the Native Location. The township of New Ermelo is therefore in direct and unnecessary competition with a properly controlled location within the Municipality. If then presumably the Ermelo Municipality can or ought to be able to find all the native labour it requires for its own purposes from its own native location, where is the necessity for another native township within the Municipality, the residents of which occupy their land on a different basis from that contemplated by the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923 and in force at present in the Ermelo Municipality?

27. Apart from the non-existence of community of interest, there is the fact that under the Municipal Government system of the Transvaal, the franchise is confined to the European. Municipal services are in the main ultimately paid for by a tax on land and it is generally conceded - as being a just principle - that those who own the land must have a voice in the government of the Municipality. If then New Ermelo were incorporated within the Municipality of Ermelo the position would be created of there being several hundred landowners who would not be entitled to the vote. The Commission.....
Commission merely draws attention to this very real difficulty which alone ought to be sufficient to preclude the carrying out of any proposal for incorporation.

28. There is also the further difficulty of the natives not being able to afford the payment of municipal rates and taxes if the area were included within the Municipality.

29. For the above reasons the Commission definitely recommends that the new Ermeelo Township be not incorporated within the Municipality of Ermeelo under present conditions.

30. The Commission regrets that it has no alternative suggestion to make as to what steps "should be taken by the Administrator for the good government of the said township." A health committee under the Local Government Ordinance 1926 is also out of the question because, in the view of the Commission, the system of municipal government contemplated by that Ordinance is one based upon European franchise and is too far advanced and complicated for natives at their present stage of development.

31. The Commission accordingly comes to the conclusion that the problem is not one for the Provincial Administration to solve but for the Union Government. Neither the Municipality nor the Provincial Administration can be held responsible for the condition of affairs that has arisen in the New Ermeelo Township.

32. The problem appears to be a difficult and menacing one to the inhabitants of both the New Ermeelo Township and the Ermeelo Municipality and the Commission suggests, for the safety and well-being of all concerned that the former should continue to be definitely regarded as a non-native area and that, by arrangement and exchange on a basis of fair and liberal compensation, the natives should be removed into recognised native areas. Sooner or later natural increase alone is bound to bring about a condition of overcrowding with a consequence of serious embarrassment and inconvenience. The Commission does not suggest that it is possible to effect this at once. It can only be carried out gradually over many years and should be carried out with every consideration for the native and with as little interference as possible with vested rights and existing conditions.

33. In the meantime the Commission suggests that there should be constituted for the township a Committee under Section 30 of Act No. 35 of 1927 (to be known as the New Ermeelo Township Committee) consisting of:

(1) the Magistrate, ex officio as Chairman (who should have a deliberative as well as a casting vote);

(2) three natives who should be elected annually by the inhabitants;

(3) one European to be nominated by the Minister of Native Affairs;

(4) one European to be nominated by the Administrator in consultation with the Ermeelo Town Council.

In order to secure continuity of policy the two nominated Europeans should hold office for a period of three years.
34. Provision should be made for securing that simple and proper sanitary regulations are made and enforced at the earliest possible moment.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

(Sgd) C.H. SHEARD
Chairman.
J.G. FRIESSLICH
Magistrate, Ermelo.
S.J. Alkema
Mayor of Ermelo.

ERMELLO.

2nd March, 1931.