(41) **EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME**

Very few women in this district leave their homes in search of employment. Married women working on farms invariably return to their dwellings each day.

Men. See remarks under paragraph 9 of replies to Questionnaire addressed to Magistrates and Native Commissioners. When men are absent at work lands are cultivated by their women folk.

Numerous cases occur where men remain away from their families for years and remit little or no money to their families. Not much use of the Native Affaire Remittance Agency is made by these men. General sneaking married women remain faithful to their husbands even if they remain away at work for years.

(21) **NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.**

(a) & b Yes. On farms the young females living on the farms are usually employed. This is no doubt due to the fact that females are more suitable for Domestic Service and the services of the females are required for general farm work. In the small Urban Areas in this District both males and females are employed.

(22) **ORGANIZATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.**

No such organization.

(23) **TRADE WITH NATIVES.**

(a) Both.
(b) & (c) The large number of stores in the District create competition and no doubt protect natives from unduly high prices.
(d) Credit is given but I have no information as to the extent of the credit system in this District.

(45) No.

(24) **EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES.**

Education is only in its infancy in this District. To my mind little or no progress in agricultural and efficiency in industry can be hoped for without Education. Without education the native just lives from day to day in the same manner as his forefathers and is quite anesthetic to the necessity for progress. He sees the progressive measures of the European but although he works for the European he seems unable to apply himself to adopting European methods to better himself.

General sneaking the farmer prefers the uneducated native because they give less trouble but such natives from boy-hood to man-hood work because they have to work. They need constant supervision and take no real interest in their work. One hears of really efficient native workers on farms but such natives never seem able to apply such efficiency to their own undertakings.

(25) **OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES...**
(25) OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.

(47) Native Assistants are employed in many stores. Beyond these and the needs of Native Schools there are at present no openings for the Educated Native. Farming is really the only industry in the District. The farmer could not pay the wages which would be demanded by the Educated Native.

(26) NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS.

(48) The writer is not in a position to give any definite opinion. This is a matter which would require investigation. While the native is incapable of large industrial undertakings requiring management it might be possible by training to encourage home or individual industries. Co-operative industrial undertakings can only come with training and Education.

(27) LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS.

(49) No. experience.

(28) EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION.

(50) (1) No doubt the Native's Land Act has detrimentally affected the economic position of natives by its prohibition of the leasing of the land to Natives in European Areas but some steps in this direction was necessary. The native who leases land does not improve such land because of his primitive methods of agriculture.

(ii) No experience.

(iii) No experience.

(iv) This Act was a necessity for the proper administration of affairs of the native population to which the Common Law of the country cannot be applied. The recognition of Native Marriage Customs should serve to check promiscuous cohabitation.

(V) The taxation of Native Farm Locations should be reduced to a nominal figure (10/-) because he derives no benefit from the portion of such taxation set apart for Native Education. The provision for funds from native taxation for the development of native areas is a step in the right direction. In order that such may be used to the best advantage it seems desirable that Native Affairs Department should have its own Agricultural, Engineering and other experts who could after the study of the needs and capacities of the natives and with a knowledge of the limited funds available be called upon to advise local councils and Native Affairs Administrative Officials.

The experts of Agricultural, Irrigation & other Departments by their training look at matters from a European standpoint and they have the experience of other countries to draw upon. They also usually deal with persons of Education who can understand and follow their advice. Then again they are accustomed to deal in matters involving the expenditure of tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars.

To expect such experts to successfully apply their knowledge and experience to the needs and capacities of the uneducated and unprogressive native and his limited means without special study and training is to expect the impossible.

As the salaries of experts of other Departments are paid from General Revenue the salaries of any such experts attached to the Native Affairs
Native Affairs Department should similarly be
paid, otherwise balances of the Native Develop-
ment Fund would be eaten up by overhead charges.
(Vi) No experience.
(Vii) The criminal provisions of the Master
and Servants Act are a necessity. It would be
impossible to deal with the everyday difficulties
and disputes between Master and servants under the
cumbersome and long drawn out procedure of the
Civil Courts.
(Viii) The difficulty about the Pass Laws, as
within all other measures which restrict the free-
dom of the subject, is that when they are relaxed
or abolished the persons affected thereby are in-
clined to use the resulting freedom in a manner
detrimental to themselves and the community at
large.

If only to avoid the committal of natives
to Prison the ideals to be aimed at should be the
simplification of the Pass Laws with a view to
their eventual abolition. To increase the re-
strictions will only serve to increase the Prison
population. The native is generally speaking a
placid individual and accepts the restrictions
placed on his freedom but when he sees the free-
dom of the European it is only natural that he
should resent restrictions placed on him and
avoid them in every possible way.

(IX) See other paragraphs of this report.
(X) No experience.
(xi) No experience.
(xii) No experience.

(29) NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS

(51) No experience.

(30) GOOD FEELINGS BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

(52) There can be no doubt that the spread of education
and general knowledge, the occupation and
development of Europeans of lands hitherto occupied
by natives, the restriction of areas available
for purely native occupation and the restrictive
provisions of Legislation such as the Native's
Land Act etc have had the effect of making the
native come to the conclusion that the European
generally speaking is not the fatherly protector
former generations may have thought him to be.
The native being ignorant and unprogressive
cannot grasp or understand the Europeans insistent
desire for progress. He gets left behind and if
he were not protected he would soon lose all. He
does not blame himself but puts it down to the
avarice of the European.
NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MAGISTRATES AND NATIVE COMMISSIONER

SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT.

(1) This statement refers to Tzaneen Native Affairs Area in the District of Letaba, where the writer has been stationed for one year as Assistant Native Commissioner.

LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES.

(2) (a) Yes, where land is not included in one of the proposed Native Areas.
(b) Recently certain Tribes desired to purchase two farms adjoining but outside a proposed Native Area. Individual European farmers living in the vicinity were divided. Some owned and some favoured the sale but local farmers associations opposed the sale. The reasons advanced by the opposition were that:

(1) The interests of the adjacent farmer would be detrimentally affected and that natives living on farms would be encouraged to leave with the consequent reduction in the supply of labour on farms.
(c) The Government refused to approve of the purchase.

(3) No.

(4) No; All purchases of land by natives are comparatively speaking of recent date and there is no likelihood that such will ever be sold to Europeans

USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

(5) A & B) All land held by natives has been purchased by them tribally. No individuals or syndicates have purchased land.
(c) All land which has been purchased by tribes is occupied by the natives concerned under tribal tenure and the occupation is controlled by the Chiefs.
(d) No official action has been taken to prevent overstocking.

RECRUITED NATIVE LABOURERS.

(6) a.b.c. These are questions which can best be answered by officers controlling natives in labour Centres where recruited natives are largely employed. Very few recruited natives are employed in this District and no records are available thereof.

(7) A.B.C. It is not thought that a Government Native Labour Bureau would find much favour amongst Natives. My experience in so far as Domestic Servants are concerned is that natives are inclined to look with suspicion on an employer who seeks to obtain
to obtain the labour he requires through Government Officers. The reason being that an employer who takes this course must be an employer who has a bad name amongst natives and therefore cannot get labour himself.

A system of advances by employers to servants through a Government Bureau would be one which would beset with many difficulties, e.g. (1) The officials of the Bureau could not guarantee to the employer the suitability of the servant for the employment offered and on the other hand could not guarantee to the servant that the employer would treat him justly and (2) natives might accept advances and abscond on route to the place of employment. As caitiation fees are not usually charged against recruited natives it would be difficult to get natives to grasp the effect of abolishing such fees, and adding them to their wages. A caitiation fee of 3.2 for a native contractee for 180 days would if added to such native wages an increase of 6/6 per 30 days on such wages. Generally speaking natives have great aversion to contracting themselves for work on farms and the small increase in wages which might result from the abolition of caitiation fees would not serve to overcome such aversion. In so far as Labour Centres are concerned by far the greater number of natives who leave this District in search of employment already do so voluntary. The number of natives recruited is surprisingly small when compared with the actual number who leave this District.

**MASTER AND SERVANTS ACT.**

(8) (a) Sten. 1169 Cases against Europeans 4
(b) Sten. 1168 Cases against Natives 320.

(9). The following remarks refer to natives resident and employed on farms who are variously termed as squatters or labour tenants. Such natives were brought under the provisions of the Master and Servants Law by Act 26 of 1926. The number of ordinary hired servants in this District is so small as not merit attention. In order to understand the position in regard to native squatters or labour tenants on farms it is necessary to explain the general terms of the contracts under which they are employed. (a) It is almost universal practice in this District and it is believed in many Districts of the Transvaal that all natives (male and female) of an employable age living on a farm occupied by a European Farmer have to render free service to the occupier for the right of the family concerned to reside, cultivate lands and graze such stock as they are allowed to have on such farm.

The period of free service is nominally fixed at 90 days in respect of males and females of about 18 years of age and over but as the majority of farm labourers in this District give their free labour on the basis of two days in each week the period of free service usually extends to 104 days. Many of the younger men however work their 90 days at a stretch in order to obtain permission to seek work elsewhere.

Members of the family under 18 years usually work about six months in each year i.e. they work each alternate week or month. As already...
As already stated the system described above is almost universally followed but certain farmers, of the more progressive type prefer to pay their natives for their labour but in such cases the natives are required to render continuous employment for the greater part of the year as in the case of the ordinary hired labourer.

Generally speaking the social and Economic condition of the natives living on farms as squatters or Labour Tenants show no marked difference in comparison with such conditions which obtain among natives in native areas (Locations and Tribally owned farms). Socially such natives still adhere to the habits and customs of their fore-fathers. The economic condition of natives in rural areas can only be judged by the live-stock they possess. While economic condition of the native in the native the native areas (Locations) is detrimentally affected by the limited areas available for grazing the economic condition of the native living on a farm is not much better because the farm owner cannot in his own interests permit natives to run large herds of his property.

The native on the farm could if he wished learn much and do much which would help him to better his economic position but his ignorance, his avaricious and general disinclination to continuous labour both for his employer or for himself act as a bar to economic progress.

Generally speaking the tendency of natives in this District is to leave farms for native areas even where such areas are already overcrowded. The reason will probably be found in the fact until comparatively recent years little or no labour was required from natives living on farms as such farms were in the main undeveloped. Today, when the extensive development is taking place and the farmer requires a continual supply of labour, the native on the farm who can look back of recent times of ease and idleness finds the new conditions irksome and seeks to relieve himself by moving into native areas.

As regards suggested amendments to the Master and Servants Act it may be pointed out that this Act as originally framed was intended to apply to hired labour. Its application to Native Squatter or Labour Tenants under Act 26 of 1926 has not however been an insurmountable difficulties, but one point of difficulty may be mentioned. Contracts between Occupiers of farms and Native Squatters or Labour Tenants are usually based on the provisions of the Squatters Law (Law 21 of 1895) i.e. Contract is usually made with the head of the family but is tacitly accepted by the other members of the family. Such contracts can under the Squatters Law it is presumed only to be terminated by notice given to or by the head of the family. But under the Master and Servants Law any servant is entitled to terminate his contract by due notice.

There is now however a tendency for unmarried male natives living on farms who desire to go to work for indefinite periods to give notice of their intention to terminate such contracts in so far as they themselves are concerned. When the notice (three months) expires such natives obtain trek wages and apply to this office for "pass to proceed to Labour Centres in search of employment. The net result is that as such natives having given notice and having received trek wages have no fixed place of abode. Even if they do return after working...
after working in Labour Centres they do so only for the purpose of making short visits to their parents. The resulting freedom is harmful because e.g. it tends to encourage them not to settle down in any fixed abode, they lose the sense of their responsibilities to their parents and others are encouraged to follow suit and thus the drift to Urban Areas is increased.

Some provision should be made whereby natives could be prevented from giving up their homes in this manner but as it is to their good that they should take up employment during such time as they are free from the necessity of giving their services to the farm owner such farm owner should be compelled to grant them the necessary permission to seek such employment.

CRIME COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

(10) (a) Comparatively speaking serious crimes committed by natives are not numerous. It could not be said that a criminal class exists in the District. Such crimes as are committed are committed by individuals and cannot be attributed to any particular social or economic factors obtaining in the District.

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

(11) (a) There is no poor relief for natives in the District. From time to time however natives receive free medical or Hospital Treatment.

(b) There is a need for poor relief but at present it does not exist. No doubt there are cases where individuals find it difficult in finding sustenance especially in times of drought but any steps in the direction of providing relief for such cases would do more harm than good because able-bodied natives would thereby be led to neglect their duties to the poorer members of their families.

SANITATION.

(12) At present no sanitary accommodation for natives attending these offices exists. The need of such accommodation has not definitely arisen as natives have been accustomed to relieve themselves in the veld in those parts of Tzaneen Urban Area where no dwellings have been erected.

SHELTER FOR NATIVES.

(13) No shelter for natives has been provided but application of the erection of a shelter has been made.

GENERAL.

(14/15) The General question are referred to has not been received.

(16) There appears to be urgent need that native areas should be taken to preserve and increase the population carrying capacity of Native Areas (Locations) Tribally owned Farms etc) untold harm is being done
is being done to these areas by over-stocking, soil erosion and primitive methods of agriculture.

The matter is one of the utmost difficulty because of the want of education, ignorance, and settled habits and customs of the native people.

No amount of action on the part of the officials is likely to achieve permanent beneficial results unless the active cooperation of the natives themselves can be secured.

As one step towards education and enlightenment of the natives in such matters it seems desirable that the establishment of Local Councils under Act 23/1920 should be encouraged.

The establishment of such Councils with the wide scope of activities provided for them in the Act might with the active co-operation of Government Officers set going a movement among the native towards making better economic use of native areas.

The recently established Agricultural Section of the Native Affairs Department and its Supervisors and Demonstrators might it is thought find its activities facilitated by the existence of Local Councils.

It might be argued that Chiefs with their powers and influence could do much the same work as could be undertaken by a Local Council but it is feared that Chiefs as such are so bound by Native Laws and Customs that only Chiefs with very unusual ability could overcome the bonds of such laws and Customs. The establishment of Local Councils having the authority of the Government behind them would be an initial step away from the clogs of the native habits and customs.

As it would be necessary to have the cooperation of Chiefs they or their nominees might be appointed members of the Councils as was done in Kafking when a Local Council was established there.

Without measures to preserve and improve Agricultural Conditions in Native Areas such areas will become less and less capable of supporting the inhabitants and the drift to Urban Areas will continue and increase.

Assistant Native Commissioner.
Traraln.
2. TRIBAL SYSTEM.

(a) Some of the advantages: (1) No competition in riches. (2) The poor helped by the rich by lending some of their possession (livestock) to them for to help themselves. (3) Every adult man and woman was a father and mother respectively to every child of the location and could inflict a fatherly or motherly punishment whenever he or she found any children doing wrong, without the actual parents taking offence; so all the children were had under absolute control of their parents and respected every adult accordingly. (4) Mutual help was almost a law. (5) The system centred round the Chief and his word was law just as a family father's word was law in his family.

(b) Some of the disadvantages: (1) Women held a very low social position. (2) In (5) above a bad chief could exploit his people without gainsay from anybody (direct gainsay). (3) The system did not allow for individual progress, all must keep at the same level and rate of development and this retarded the progress and development of the whole nation. (4) Many of the customs in the system did not allow for progress either of the individual or of the nation (such as polygamy, taking deceased brother's wife or wives, taking deceased father's other wives). (5) The marriage system was futile, in the present light of things yet it was the backbone of Native morality and social coherence.

(5) (a) Yes it is breaking down. (b) The factors causing the breakdown are (i) contact with Western Civilisation which has broken many of the Native restraints. Here the Natives learn freedom and individualism. (ii) Christianity comes into conflict with many of the customs. (iii) The tax and the Pass Legislations which drive youths to the working centres, (see 41(a)). (iv) Economic stringency, taxes, and the increasing high standard of living (see 15) which compels even married men to be absent from home for long periods (see 41(a)).

(c) In some cases it should be assisted, in others it should be retarded. On the whole the system should be purified.

3. NATIVE CUSTOMS.

(9) The cause of overstocking is the idea that a man's greatness is counted by his possessions of livestock. The only connection with lobolo is in that a man who has many sons must be careful to keep enough cattle to be able to get wives for them - it is hard in these days. But this does not mean that a man with many daughters will keep few cattle because he knows his daughters will bring him many more. So lobolo is only a secondary cause.

(10) (a) There is no fixed or customary number, it depends on the satisfaction of the girl's parents. Generally speaking it is between 8 and 20. (b) Yes, something should be done to maintain and regulate the custom of lobolo.
(11) (a) Only cattle were employed, now sheep, goats and even donkeys are added. Money too is now used but it does not yet play a great part. (c) The smaller animals including the donkey (the ass) are now used because cattle are not easily obtained. (d) The effect is that the young men have to provide, to a great extent, lobolo for themselves, as now only a few parents are able to wholly provide lobolo for their sons. The young men must work in towns and buy animals for his lobolo. This makes many young men who are not good at saving, never able to marry when they like, so their either spoil the girl and ultimately live with her without marriage, or take and cohabit with some other girl in town, and the first girl, through disappointment, either gives herself to a derailed life or follows the same young man into town and gives herself as another wife, and this reacts on the parents of the three children and on the poor youth who didn't purposely become polygamous.

4. OVERSTOCKING.

(12) (a) No attempt. (c) Yes it is. (d) The chief causes are: (i) Crowdedness in the Reserves; (ii) the fencing off of the neighbouring farms and the law allowing your neighbour to impound your animals when they get into your farm; 30 years ago animals moved freely and were only impounded when they damaged the crops, not arrested for grazing - eating grass.

6. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF NATIVES.

Yes, there is a great tendency to adopt European dress, houses, furniture, reading, education, and customs in marriage. All males dress like Europeans, the heathen women in the kraals only partly use European dresses. All Christian women and girls, and all heathen girls working in towns use European dress to the full. Brick and stone houses roofed with zinc are now on the increase everywhere. Expensive furniture will be found in many houses and even in huts, cupboards, kitchen dressers, sideboards with glasses, sofaed chairs and sofas, etc. Mission schools and Institutions are full of children and many working young men in towns go to night schools. Expensive marriage dresses with trails, veils, flowers, etc. are bought in a marriage.

16. Chapter V of Act No.38 of 1927: (1) It encourages men to be polygamous. (2) Women who do not want to throw in their lot with a polygamous family will be abandoned and lead a life of prostitution.

11. NATIVES ON FARMS.

(c) 'Cash rent tenancy' is the best because the Native man is free to work out his welfare. He has nobody to bother with, all the produce and profits of his labours are his and he has 12 months in which he saves for the rent. He gives all the working days of God to his own development. Natives all like this. The 'share farming' is good, but on a poor year you must 'share' two bags with the farmer.

13. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS.

There has been none and there is no tendency to replace one race by another.
19. RECREATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.

(a) (a) and (b). Nothing at all.

20. EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME.

(a) (a) and (b). The young people become too free and so too loose from their parents’ control, and miss, to their own detriment, the guidance into the ins and outs of life, of their parents. Many of them (males and females) go away from home while yet too young to look after themselves properly. The freedom they get into before time gets them into mischief and then into troubles. Some of the boys are lost for good to their parents. Some become too lazy, or hate the Native manual work at home. The married men through long absence from home, become unfaithful to their wives, some so unfaithful that they stay with other women in towns as wives. Their wives on learning this follow them into the towns and manage to take them away from these concubines by themselves living with them in towns, so you get one of the causes of movement of families into urban areas. Another bad effect is that the children never get to know their fathers well, they grow under the mother’s easy pampering hand, when the father is at home at tries to enforce proper discipline, he is regarded as a nasty stranger.

Agriculture suffers a great deal as only small boys and girls with their mothers, and the old men, have to do the ploughing.

23. TRADE WITH NATIVES.

(a) Both. (b) Yes. (c) No. (d) No.

25. OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.

(a) None of note yet. (b) Carpenter, building and agricultural demonstrations.

Carpentry: Natives are themselves to blame, they are not yet very interested to buy furniture from their own people – jealousy.

Building: Natives need to be encouraged to build roomy and airy houses. The Chiefs ought to see to this.

26. NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS.

I think such industries as leather works (harness making, saddle making, etc.) dairy work, stock rearing, weaving of all kinds, should be opened and done by special people. Natives should be taught to let certain people do things and do them properly and the others to buy from them.
Statement by D. S. HUSKISSON, District Surgeon, Sekukuniland.

Gentlemen,

After only fifteen months in Sekukuniland I cannot pretend to have any deep knowledge of the social and economic system of the Natives, but I think my observations and figures may be of some value regarding—

(a) Insufficient medical facilities;
(b) Incidence of Venereal Disease.

(a) In my dual capacity as District Surgeon, Sekukuniland, and as Medical Officer in charge of the Jane Purse Memorial Hospital, staffed by a European matron and seven Native probationer nurses, I am solely responsible for the medical attendance of 70,000 Natives, and 2,000 Europeans. These are the figures regarding my district as D.S., but many patients come to the hospital from outside that area. Obviously it is impossible for any one man to cope adequately with such numbers, especially when distances and bad roads are taken into consideration. During 1930 at the Hospital and three outstations there were 10,000 new cases, and a total of 17,031 attendances as out-patients. There were also 442 admissions as in-patients. Patients arrive at the Hospital from places such as Belfast, Witbank, Zebediela and P.P. Rust, and even from Pretoria District. The reasons given are (1) that this is a Native hospital, (it appears a purely Native hospital is preferred to a non-European section of a European General Hospital), and (2) that in the country districts they cannot get adequate treatment for syphilis. These are the Natives' reasons, and whether they are/...
are the true or not, the patients have come from as far afield as de Wildt (Pretoria Dist.) to the Hospital.

(b) Venereal Disease. Of the 17,031 attendances at the Hospital during 1930, there were 6841 venereal attendances i.e. 40 per cent; of these were 2768 new cases. Syphilis is widely prevalent, and many treat it as inevitable and do not try to obtain treatment. It is taken as a matter of course that they should have had syphilis, much as the European admits having had measles as a child. In my opinion this does not of itself suggest any great immorality, as among the present generation at least, in a very large proportion of the cases seen, the disease is either congenital, or has been contracted during childhood.

One great difficulty in the treatment of all complaints and more markedly so in the case of syphilis, is the way in which, in spite of instructions to the contrary, the patient fails to attend for treatment as soon as the symptoms subside, and only reappears when the disease again makes itself manifest. When one considers, however, that they may be living as far as 40 miles away from the Hospital outstations, they may well be forgiven for not walking 30 miles for a treatment when they have no pains or unpleasant symptoms to urge them on.

Suggestions: Without going into detail, I would suggest that what is necessary is the enlarging of the medical staff at the hospital, and making this the centre for as many outstations as can be run. One of the medical men could then visit each outstation at least once a week on a fixed day. In some of the larger stations trained nurses could be placed who could render first aid, attend to minor ailments, and assist at midwifery cases etc. So far the hospital has endeavoured to do this/...
this in a small way. We have had three dispensaries outside the Hospital, which were held weekly, and the attendances were so great that we had to close down the most flourishing because we could not afford further medical assistance. During 1930 at Magalies there were 6667 attendances, at Mooi fontein there were 2868, and at Pokwani 1678. Several Chiefs have been asking both the Native Commissioner and myself for dispensaries to be opened in their villages, and have offered to build rondavels for that purpose, but at present we cannot. A nurse also has been placed at the centre Mooi fontein. We have only Native probationer nurses available, and they have very little knowledge of midwifery, and although the nurse is very useful to the doctor in continuing treatments and dressings and advising patients to come up to hospital when necessary, her daily list averages only between 7 and 8. One feels, however, that a more fully trained nurse would be more in demand.

The following financial facts will possibly be of value:

Expenditure of Jane Purse Hospital in 1930 was £3,441. 19. 3.
Income from Hospital Fees £504. 4. 7.

Government Grants in aid, viz.
Union Government £250
Provincial Administration 237
Native Affairs Department 120 £607.

In addition the Government allows the Hospital up to £200 worth of venereal drugs without charge. The Medical Officer is also part time District Surgeon, Sekukuniland, at a salary of £300. per annum and allowances. At present a large portion of the medical expenditure of this district is met by private donations both from South Africa and from England. The local Natives under the Add. Native Commissioner of Sekukuniland have on more than one occasion expressed their willingness to help support their/...
their hospital out of the Local Tribal Fund, and on one occasion voted a donation of £100 to that institution. The Government, however, vetoed this on the grounds that the Native Affairs Department had already made a grant. It seems a pity, if such a veto is necessary, as one feels that the Native should be encouraged to assist his local institutions, rather than be taught to look to the Government for everything - an outlook that is only too prevalent among his white neighbours.

(Signed) D. S. HUSKISSON.

PRETORIA. 29.5.1931.
## MARICO - Moileas Reserve only.

Figures worked on to arrive at income of Native farmer in above Reserve, allowing for a normal or very good season:

1. Area 123,891 morgen of land, gives on a population basis of 30,000 (or 4,000 family units of five) 30.67 morgen or 64.74 acres of land per family.
2. Estimated that 9,234 morgen are cultivated = 2.32 morgen or 4.9 acres per family.
3. Grain return is taken at 1.25 bags per acre = 24,500 bags.
4. Cattle 16,502 or 4.12 per family.
5. Small stock 5,313 or 1.45
6. Pigs 2,136 or .53
7. Donkeys 1,923 or .48
8. Fowls 23,934 or 6
9. Allowance of grain per unit 2.75 bags per annum or 13.75 bags per family. (Including green mealies eaten, for making beer, fowl food, etc.) 20,000 people each 2.75 bags = 55,000 less 24,500 bags produced = 30,500 shortage, or a shortage of 7.625 bags per family.

### Income from:

| I. Grain produced 6,125 bags: value 10s. per bag | 2. s. d |
| II. Sale of Small Stock 1.65 per family @ 12s.6d. | 3. 1. 3 |
| III. Sale of Cattle .61 " " @ 30s. | 2. 3. 9 |
| IV. " " Pigs .39 " " @ 25s. | 2. 9. 9 |
| V. " " Donkeys .12 " " @ 15s. | 1. 9 |
| VI. Poultry: Eggs sold, 11 doz. @ 6d. - 5s.6d.) | 11. 6 |
| " Fowls " 3 @ 9d. - 6s. | 6. 6 |
| " Eggs eaten 4 doz. @ 6d. - 2s. | 6. 6 |
| " Fowls " 6 @ 9d. - 4s.6d.) | 6. 6 |
| VII. Milk: \( \frac{1}{2} \) gal. per family unit of 5 per diem for 6 months @ 6d. per gal. | 1. 2. 6 |
| VIII. 300 Cattle Died: |  |
| Value of Hides 5s. ea. - £200. | 1s. per family. |
| Meat value of carcasses @ £2. ea. - £1600. | 3s. do- |
| 300 Sheep and Goats died: |  |
| Value of Skins 4d. each - £13.6.8. | .3d. do- |
| Meat value of carcasses @ 10s.ea. - £400. | 2s. do- |

IX/......
IX. Beans, Tobacco; Fruit and other garden produce etc. sold and consumed: Eaten, valued at £1.
Sold, " " £1. 16.

X. Capital value of 64.74 acres @ £2.10s. per acre
= £161. 17s. @ 6s = £9. 14. 3. This is a varying amount in different parts, say £32. 7. 5 to £323. 14s.:
Interest £1. 13.10 to £19. 3. 5, average £10. 13. 3,
but considering free fuel, water, housing, etc. £12.10. average.

XI. As each family unit only produces 5.125 bags of grain, but requires 13.75 bags, there is a shortage of 7.625 bags,
7.625 bags @ 15s. = £5. 14. 4.

XII. Upkeep of home. Produce sold and income utilised to purchase necessaries and pay taxes.

| Milk | 1. 2. 6 | Cattle sold 2. 8. 9 |
| Rent | 12.10. - | Pigs " 9. 9 |
| Meat(Cattle) | 8. - | Donkeys " 1. 9 |
| " (small stock) | 2. - | Poultry & Eggs 11. 6 |
| Beans, etc. | 1. - | Hides 1. - |
| Eggs and Poultry eaten 6. 6 | Beans, etc. 1.16. - |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Grain shortage.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£13.10. 3</td>
<td>£. 6. 9. 5</td>
<td>£5.14. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 9. 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£24.19. 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less 5.14. 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£19. 5. 4 TOTAL INCOME.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOUIS TRICHARDT - Senthumula, Khotama, M'pefu, Kibi, and Musekwa Locations.

Figures worked on to arrive at income of Native farmer in above Locations, allowing for a normal or very good season:

1. Area 48,034 morgen of land, given on a population basis of 19,855 (or 3,971 family units of five) 12.09 morgen or 25.52 acres of land per family.
2. Estimated that 11,278 morgen are cultivated = 2.34 morgen or 6 acres per family.
3. Grain return is taken at 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ bags per acre, = 26,304 bags.
4. Cattle 12,196, or 3.06 per family.
5. Small stock 17,053 or 4.29 -do- (Sheep 1231, Goats 15,772)
6. Pigs 1,469 or .37 -do-
7. Donkeys 1,737 or .45 -do-
8. Fowls 15,396 or 4 -do-
9. Allowance of grain per unit 2.7 bags per annum or 13.75 per family. (Including green mealies eaten, for making beer, fowl food, etc.) 19,855 people each 2.75 bags = 54,601, less 26,304 bags produced = 27,797 shortage, or a shortage of 7 bags per family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.</th>
<th>Income from Grain produced 6.75 bags: value 10s. per bag</th>
<th>£.  s.  d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. 7. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Income from sale of Sheep .196 per fam. @ 20s. -do-</td>
<td>3. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goats 2.53 &quot; &quot; @ 10s.</td>
<td>2. 5. 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Income from sale of Cattle .45 per fam. @ 30s.</td>
<td>1. 16. --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; Pigs .27 &quot; &quot; @ 25s.</td>
<td>6. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; Donkeys .11 &quot; &quot; @ 10s.</td>
<td>1. 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI/....
VI. Income from Poultry:

- Eggs sold, 3 doz. @ 6d. = 4s. 
- Fowls " 3 @ 9d. = 6s. 
- Eggs eaten 3 doz. @ 6d. = 1s. 6d. 
- Fowls " 6 @ 9d. = 4s. 6d. 

VII. Milk: ½ gal. per family unit of 5 per diem for 6 months @ 6d. per gal. 

VIII. 700 Cattle died - value of Hides 5s. ea. = £175. 
Meat value of carcases @ £2. = £1400. 
1100 Sheep and Goats died. 
Value of Skins 4d. each = £13. 6s. 3d. 
Meat value of carcases @ 10s. each = £560. 

IX. Beans and other garden produce etc. sold and consumed:

- Eaten: valued at £1. 
- Sold: " " £1. 10. -

X. Capital value of 25.52 acres @ £2. per acre = £51. 2s.
@ 6% = £3. 1s. 4d. This is a varying amount in different parts, say: - £25.10s. to £75.12s.: Interest £1. 10s. 4d. to £4. 1ls. 3d., Average £3. 1s., but considering free fuel, water, housing, etc. = £3. on the average.

XI. As each family unit only produces 6.75 bags of grain but requires 13.75 bags, there is a shortage of 6 bags.

7 bags @ 15s. = £5. 5s. -

XII. Upkeep of Home. Produce sold and income utilised to purchase Grain shortage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produce</th>
<th>Grain sold</th>
<th>Sheep sold</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Donkeys</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Eggs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>£3. 7. 6</td>
<td>£2. 3. 11</td>
<td>2. 5. 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>1. 2. 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. 16.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>3. -</td>
<td></td>
<td>6. 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat (cattle)</td>
<td>7. -</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(small stock)</td>
<td>2. 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>10. -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, etc.</td>
<td>1. -</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs and</td>
<td>6. -</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry eaten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£14. 5. 10
6. 14. 6
£21. - 4
£15. 15. 4 TOTAL INCOME.
1. I consider the problems into which this Commission is enquiring and investigating the most difficult and far-reaching with which South Africa is confronted. The racial problem as between the descendants of the Dutch and English sections of the country will solve itself as time goes on through natural processes such as school life, intermarriage, community of interests in business, sport and social life, and above all a mutual feeling of pride, which, children born in the country will naturally feel in their common South African nationalism.

2. The problem which confronts us as between European and Native, as between white and black, is of a much more difficult and complicated character, not only on account of certain pronounced prejudices inherent in both sections within the country, but also on account of that prejudice coming within the sphere of outside influences which are world wide in character.

3. Wise councils, literal thought and outstanding statesmanship must be brought to bear on this great problem in the interests not only of South Africa, but also of the vast territories to our North.

4. The tendency which unfortunately exists in some quarters to look upon the farmer as a slave-driver, as the worst enemy of the native, does not tend to simplify the Commission's work.

5. The fact is that crude human nature does exist in the country districts as well as in the towns.

6. a. Some people in each sphere are naturally narrow minded, thoughtless, unjust and even cruel. The vast majority in each sphere are, however, broad-minded, thoughtful, just and kindhearted. It is well to recognize this broad fact when dealing with this difficult and intricate subject.

7. Thirty years experience of South African conditions, living as I have done in different parts of the country – farming, diamond digging and campaigning, has convinced me that the natives are happiest when living within their tribal system, under the direction and protection of a European Government.

8. Our system of civilization has, however, induced large numbers of natives away from these surroundings and environments, and so we find that many natives both male and female have entirely broken away from the tribal system, and at present form an essential part of town life as does the European population thereof.

9. It is to this section of native life that I consider it desirable the attention of this Commission should, in the first place, be directed – Here it is where most undesirable influences are making themselves felt – Here it is that drunkenness, depravity and crime generally are finding most fruitful fields of activity.
10. The time has gone by for ever when platitudes and impractical ideals should be allowed to divert desirable action in regard to this deplorable fact.

11. We must squarely face the position as it exists to-day with all its surrounding difficulties and unpleasant features, in a determination to render it of less danger to the community in general, and as far as possible thoroughly wholesome.

12. Adducing that this or that should have been done in days gone by, will get us nowhere - To defer action is equally unwise. What is necessary is sound systematic sustained action, calculated to uplift.

13. To talk of wholesome repatriation and segregation, is to talk of something impractical, and in many respects undesirable. No matter how desirable this course may have been in the past, the time has gone by when it would have been possible.

14. I am not enamoured with the house-boy system, and desire to see it discouraged as far as is practical. However, it is well to frankly admit that natives, both male and female are, and will continue to be employed in so many avenues of household and industrial activity in and around the towns, that they undoubtedly constitute a considerable and important part of town life.

15. Having arrived at this conclusion would it not be well to admit that, to a large extent, the conditions which exist to-day under which these natives are living, cannot be allowed to continue without a serious effort towards improvement? Would it not be better to tackle problems of better housing, sane education, facilities for sport, recreation and well regulated amusement - facilities calculated to divert the activities and exuberance of spirit from spheres of mischief on streets and public squares into a more wholesome atmosphere? I believe it would.

16. I believe that our policy should be one of general uplift in regard to the native - a broad-minded, constructive, far seeing policy carried into effect in no half-hearted slipshod manner.

17. It is a mistaken belief that the relations between white and black can be solved with any degree of success by means of a system of repression and oppression.

I am convinced that such a system, if allowed to develop would prove fatal to the welfare of our country for it would play right into the hands of undesirable agitators and fanatics, with other purposes at heart than the welfare of the who, having other purposes at heart than the welfare of the whites would take advantage thereof in an endeavour to bring natives would take advantage thereof in an endeavour to bring about a state of chaos and revolt, to the detriment of both black and white.

18. I firmly believe that the right policy for South Africa to adopt towards the natives is one which will make provision for opportunities whereby they will gradually but undoubtedly permanently rise in civilized conditions. Opportunities whereby, under wise guidance and trained sympathetic trustworthy government officials who can be depended upon, to steer this development into channels of education, industry and thrift.
Into channels of desirable civilized home-life, away from
the domination of witchcraft and polygamy, to the benefit
of South Africa as a whole.

19. I am a believer in our Native Affairs Department, and would
like to see its activities extended in this direction.

20. The natives with few outstanding exceptions are still as
children, and need very sympathetic and wise guidance.
To allow them unrestrained freedom of action would be just as
fateful to their welfare as such would be to the welfare of
our own children.

21. I consider that it would be a fatal mistake to encourage
the mixing of black and white socially. This is most un-
derstandable from every point of view, but I do advocate that
Europeans should encourage the gradual general uplift of the
natives to civilized standards. Well directed ambitions
should be encouraged within them and made possible of ful-
filment.

22. The undesirable, unwholesome conditions under which many
natives live, particularly in the vicinity of towns should
be abolished.
It cannot be expected that natives brought up in an environ-
ment of filthy slums, debauchery, drunkenness and crime will
never make desirable citizens.

23. A most objectionable feature of town life which I have
noticed, is the tendency on the part of the authorities to
allow large numbers of natives, both old and young to live
in a chronic state of unemployment - Thus are criminals
made.

24. I deplore any suggestion of forced labour as such, but as
it is necessary in civilized countries for most people to have
to work in order to live as should it be in regard to natives.

25. I am not advocating that natives should be driven out of the
environment of the towns in order to provide cheap farm
labour - that is not my way - All I wish to avoid is the
creation of a large native criminal class, and I fear we are
under existing conditions heading in that direction.

26. I should be generally recognized that the Government has a
duty to perform in connection with the natives as well as
the Europeans of the country.

27. Notwithstanding the fact that inter-tribal wars devastated
the land and retarded progress before the advent of the Euro-
pean, the fact remains that our natives know no other home and
cannot be allowed to starve.

28. What I have in mind is a tendency on the part of the State
to oust the natives from avenues of work in which they have
made good.

29. The right to work must not be denied the native. He must be
induced to work. As a labourer he is a most valuable asset
to the country.

30. Great care must be taken not to extend the colour bar into
avenues of unskilled labour.
I would rather that the Government seriously tackled the
problem of the poor white from other angles than from that
of unskilled labour. Unless we are very careful we will find
that far from finding a solution of the poor white problem
we will have created a poor black problem as well by simply
taking the line of least resistance in this matter.
31. Coming to the natives on the farms, I can unhesitatingly say that these have a remarkable attachment for the older section of the farming community. There is a wonderful understanding between them, an understanding which, to me, is full of charm and beauty. It would be impossible for this attachment and understanding to have developed in the manner in which it has had not the natives been well and humanly treated by the farmers and their wives.

32. Natives remain with these families generation after generation, and this fact in itself is uncontestable evidence of good treatment.

33. I admit that instances do occur from time to time of gross cruelty to natives on farms, but such are isolated and rare exceptions to the general treatment of farm natives by farmers.

34. As a steady thing, natives prefer the rural to the urban life. They are very fond of working amongst cattle, sheep and goats and the surroundings of the farm in general, and I feel confident that this desirable state of affairs will continue.

35. A large body of progressive farmers have come to recognize that it pays to encourage efficiency amongst their farm servants by paying for it. That it pays to take an interest in the welfare of their farm natives generally particularly in regard to housing and rationing.

36. That the mines and factories are able to, and do pay higher wages than can the farmer is an undoubted fact, but farmers are more and more realizing that it pays to keep servants who understand farming methods, and to pay them well. I can testify to the wisdom of this system.

37. However, many young natives do desert the farms for employment on the mines, factories and business establishments and residences within the towns.

38. The majority of these are recruited from their kraals in native territories and reserves. Many of them return periodically to their kraals with all the appearance of affluence and prosperity.

39. It is only natural that this should stir ambitions in the breasts of younger natives to follow suit, and the consequence is that there are frequent desertions from native homes on the farms.

40. Pecanies who are employed as herdsmen often desert and naturally both the farmer and the parents concerned object, and do all in their power to have the deserters brought back.

41. This state of affairs has been a fruitful cause of much misinformed unjustified criticisms being levelled against the farming community by persons who have but a superficial knowledge of the true state of affairs.

42. I know of no instance where natives who have attained their majority have been prevented by farmers from taking work where they please, except where contracts have existed of a binding nature to both parties.

43. The old system whereunder farmers encouraged large numbers of native families to squat on their farms in order to have a labour reservoir ready to hand, upon which to draw during ploughing and harvesting seasons is fast disappearing. Squatters are now mostly to be found on companies' holdings and on what are generally known as unoccupied farms i.e. farms held in the bush veld/ continued.....
bush veld by farmers who themselves live in the high or in the middle veld areas.

44. The general tendency on occupied farms now is to restrict the number of native families to a few labour tenants on contract, the heads of which, or whose children work for a given period of the year for land, and for the right to run a certain number of his stock on the farm. During the rest of the year these natives are at liberty to take employment elsewhere and usually do.

45. I do not believe that there are less natives living on European farms than formerly, but I believe there is a better distribution.

46. Reference to the latest statistics available at the moment rather indicates that more natives are resident on European farms than formerly, for it will be found that, while the cattle of European farmers decreased by 113,555 head in 1929 as against a decrease of 72,886 head in 1928, native owned cattle on European farms increased by 155,253 head in 1929 as against 133,706 head in 1928.

47. Natives rejoice in the numbers of their cattle and there will be an increasing tendency for them to endeavour to contract with farmers as labour tenants while farmers are willing to allow them agistment for their live stock.

48. Personally I have grave doubts as to the wisdom of farmers favouring this system. I think that it would be in their interests to employ native labourers on a wage ration and quarters basis.

An ever increasing number of progressive farmers agree with me in this view. Farmers who are prepared to pay for efficiency are not finding it difficult to obtain all the labour they need.

49. I have two native families on my farm on the labour tenant basis — besides these I usually employ from 8 to 10 natives on the monthly wage system. These receive from 15/- per month for riceysin hardes to 22 per month for experienced boys together with rations and quarters.

50. When on the diamond fields I paid my boys 21. per week, and they found their own rations. I provided them with excellent quarters, as a result I feel sure I lost very few diamonds through stealing. I had many diamonds handed over to me by my boys as soon as they were found, and I further encouraged this practice through a bonus system.

51. It is regrettable that many well meaning towns people so readily believe stories so often told them by disgruntled and romantic natives of a general disposition on the part of farmers to cruelly and unjustly treat their native servants. It would be a fatal mistake on the part of a farmer to do so, for the fact would soon be broadcast throughout the farms and kraals of the district in which the offence occurred, with the consequence that such farmer would soon find it impossible to obtain native servants at all.

52. Natives are no fools, and they soon extricate a farm where they or other natives have received bad treatment.

53. There is a strong demand amongst natives for the extension of their reserves, and there would seem to be a desire on the part of the Government to meet this demand to the extent of
the recommendations of the Beaumont Commission.

54. That the question bristles with difficulties is undoubtedly well known to this Commission. In fact, any witness giving evidence to the Commission who has made a study of the native question must feel how very unwise it would be dictatorial in connection with this most complicated subject. One only offers one opinion gleaned by experience, in the hope that they will be helpful to the Commission when considering them with the opinions of other witnesses when taken together with the Commission’s own very wide experience.

55. When dealing with this subject one must remember that Europeans are also pressing the Government for land.

56. South Africa is not an A.I. farming country by any means. Its futil areas are very limited. Vast areas have but a very limited summer rainfall, and droughts recur with deplorable frequency.

57. Irrigation schemes have proved to be very costly, and without irrigation close settlement is impracticable.

58. It is understandable therefore, that great wisdom is necessary when dealing with the subject of the extension of native reserves.

59. It is an undoubted fact that at present the reserves are deplorably overstocked - overstocked to the extent of constituting in many instances real cruelty to dumb animals. I have seen the flocks and herds increase during good seasons only to die off in thousands through nothing else than starvation during periods of drought.

60. As a steady thing natives believe in numbers both in regard to cattle and wives and to my mind restrictions are desirable in both directions for Lobelo plays a considerable part in connection with the overstocking of native reserves.

61. In order to minimise the overstocking of reserves, some authorities advocate that fathers should be educated up to a desire for quality rather than quantity in connection with Lobelo cattle.

62. The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that well bred cattle require far better farming conditions to keep them alive than do the hardy scrub cattle usually found on native reserves, and while I would welcome improvement amongst native herds, I question very much whether the change over would lessen the volume of suffering which at present exists.

63. The appointment of Mr. Thornton as Director of Native Agriculture is certainly a step in the right direction, although I see no reason why he should have been ascended from the Department of Agriculture for this service.

64. His great knowledge of South African Conditions together with his academic qualifications have already borne fruit in the Transkei where improved methods of farming amongst natives are likely to show the best results.

65. When cattle are crowded together they more readily contract
7. It is a regrettable fact, that, very little, if any progress has been made in the agricultural methods of the natives generally speaking, during the past 25 years.

66. I am confident, although it is hard to prove, that a certain amount of share farming does take place between natives and Europeans. Farmers have told me that natives in certain districts refuse to work on any other conditions.

68. This native question needs very careful treatment and the various industries should be taken as a whole when considering it.

69. What I have in mind for instance, is the effect the terms of the Treaty with the Portuguese in regard to the supply of mine natives has had on certain phases of agricultural and factory production - ground-nuts and oil, for instance. Moreover, many farm natives from Portuguese Africa who had Union wives have been repatriated to the loss of the farmers whom they faithfully served.

70. I would not like to see the mines which at present mean so much to the Country's prosperity receive a set-back in regard to necessary labour, but I want to ensure that all sides of the question are considered before such Treaties are made in future.

71. As I have previously stated, thoughtful progressive farmers realise that it pays to encourage efficiency amongst their farm labourers by paying for it. At present the bulk of farm labour is inefficient. Then, however, what we farmers pay is compared with the wage bills of countries like the U.S.A. where the average farm employee is paid a wage of £3. 13. 6d. per month and receives perquisites worth £3. 6. 6d. per month - when we consider the wages paid for farm labour in countries such as Australia and New Zealand, then we realise what an asset we have in the native labour of South Africa and the margin we have for the encouragement of efficiency amongst our farm labourers.

72. Natives who work on farms near the larger towns of the Union, particularly on those near Johannesburg, are paid a much higher wage than those employed on back-ward farms like mine. For instance dairy farm boys are paid from £3. to £4. per month with food and quarters.

73. I wish the Commission every success in its efforts to arrive at sound conclusions in the interests of our Country.

(SIGNED) E.W. HUNT.

Johannesburg.

13/6/31.
1. NATIVE POPULATION.

1. IN URBAN NATIVE LOCATION.


3 (a) Yes. (b) see above figures.
2. (2) Cannot say.
11. 3. (a) Average of £3. per month.
   (b) Labourers.
   (c) 1. No food.
   11. Quarters only supplied to a few (y) Single 15. Married 75
   111. No other privileges.
   IV. No extent.

4 (a) Yes.
   (b) (1) Intermittent about 1925/26/27/28, (111) Through the year, have no place on the farms to reside (b) No (g) cannot say.

IV. (b) (a) Yes, (b) Males, (c) Ratepayers prefer males.
   (g) (a) Yes, (b) Yes.

V. 7 (a) None, (b) None, (c) No (d) (e) (f) Yes only in the Location (g) 11/- per month.

VI. 8. (a) Yes (b) Yes.

VII. 9. (a) Yes, (b) Yes, (c) Free Stands in the Location.

VIII. 10. (a) 2 Schools. (b) 2 Schools. (1) day. II day. III 5 Churches
      11. II. (a) Football Grounds, a Tennis Courts (b) None.

X. 12 (a) Fair. (b) Treated by M.O.H. (c) nominal charges.

XI. 1. Stands.
    13. 100 X 30.

3 (a) No.
   I. No.
   II. ----
   III. ----
   IV. ----
   V. ----
   VI. ----
   VII. ----
   VIII. ----
   IX. ----

(b) (1) No. 
   (11) No.
   (111) No.
   (111) Married Quarters.
   (111) Approximately 12' 6" X 15 Each Room.
   (111) Various.
   (111) Sods and some Stone Dwellings also Burnt Brick.
   (111) Approximately £30.
   (111) From 5 to 25 Years. some cases longer.
   (111) Supervised by the Location Superintendent.

(c) (1) No. (111)---- (111) No.

4. (a) Nil, (b) 10/- (c) (1) Nil (11)----

5. (a) Urban Areas Act. (b) do (c) Nil 1.----II.----III.----IV.----

6. (a) Various (b) Average 23.

7. (a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c)----

20. 8. (a) (1) Yes, II. Yes. (b) No (c) (1) Yes II.----(d) (1) Cases of Court, (II) If a Beer House was to be established. (e) in 1929
     42 cases, in 1930 79 Cases.

21. 9. (A) Yes (b)----(c) Yes (d) General Dealers, Butchers, Bakers,
      Coal Dealers, Hatting Houses etc. (e)----
22. (10) (a) Yes. (b) Free of charge excepting horses (c)----

23. II. (a) I. No (b)----

24. 12. (a) Fair. (b) By. M. C. E. (c) Nominal.

25. 13. (a) (1) Water, (II)---(III)----IV. Sanitary, (V) Refuse, VI Yes VII.---- (b) (1) Yes. (II)----(c) (1) 6/- (II) 2/- (d) No (e) No.


XII. 27 (a)----(I)----(II)----(III)----(IV)----(V)----(VI)No (VII) No (b) Against same.

XIII. 28. (a) Yes (b) I. 6 Members. (II) In accordance with the Urban Areas act (III) Very successful. (IV)----

XIV. 29. None.

IV. 30. 1. 2. 3. 4.------------------
PARTICULARS IN REGARD TO URBAN AREAS  
A. W. ROBERTS

I. NATIVE POPULATION.

1. IN URBAN NATIVE LOCATION.

(1) (i) 1940; (ii) 786; (iii) 1054; (iv) 2391; (v) 1098
(vi) 1303; (vii) Not available.

Date in respect of above figures: February 1931.

(2) Not available.

(3) (a) Yes; (b) During 1928: 4443.

2. IN URBAN AREA OUTSIDE NATIVE LOCATION.

(2) Not available. At one place called Macheviestad, there reside 101 families.

II. NATIVES IN EMPLOY OF URBAN AUTHORITY.

3. (a) See (b);
(b) Municipal Native Police:
   One Sergt. at £6.0/0 per month
   Two Constables at £5 per month.
   One Constable at £4 per month.
   In addition to above they receive a Uniform allowance of £6 per annum and a cycle allowance of £3 per annum.

Office Boys:
   One at £4.10.0 per month plus 5/- cycle allowance per month.
   One at £4 per month.
   One at £3 per month.

Scavenging:
   One Overseer at £4.10 per month.
   One driver at £3.10 per month.
   One driver at £3 per month.
   Four drivers at 2/6 per day.

Sanitation:
   22 at £3, plus food and quarters.
   9 at £2.10 plus food and quarters.
   1 at £2.6, plus food and quarters.
   15 youngsters (leaders) at £1 per month no food.

(c) (i) Food supplied as above;
   (ii) Single and married quarters;
   (iii) Application is now being made for authority to supply them with a free issue of Kaffir Beer;
   (iv) Has no effect on the wages.

III. NATIVE MIGRATION TO URBAN AREA.

4. (a) Yes; (b) (i) Intermittant; (ii) five years ago;
   (iii) during the past six months the influx has been most marked owing presumably to the closing down of some alluvial diamond diggings in the Lichtenburg and Ventersdorp Areas. No investigation has been made into the cause.
   (e) From the Alluvial Diamond Diggings and also from the Farms in the District.

(f) Yes; prior to the Anglo Boer War. During the War a large number of native families were brought in from the Farms, many of whom settled here whilst only a small portion returned after the war.

(g) During the last two years.
IV. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
5. (a) Yes; (b) Females; (c) On account of the lower wages demanded.
6. (a) Yes; (b) Yes.

V. NATIVE VISITORS.
7. (a) None; (b) none; (c) No; (f) It depends upon whether they are relatives or strangers. In the case of strangers there is a tradition with the natives that he feeds himself, while he is compelled to provide accommodation to visitors belonging to his tribe.

VI. OBSERVANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.
8. (a) Yes; There is however, a tendency on the part of some of the natives to defy the Regulations in force; this is principally due to communist propaganda.
   (b) Natives living outside the Location are Law abiding and only in minor cases may be inclined to defy the pass and other native laws.

VII. INDIGENITY.
9. (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Pauper Relief and Pauper Burials.

VIII. EDUCATION.
10. (a) All religious denominations have their own schools which are well attended. Some are state aided.
    (b) Nil.

IX. RECREATION.
11. (a) Sport grounds are provided. The upkeep of which is left in the hands of the different Clubs.
    (b) Nil; they make use of the Sports grounds above referred to.

X. HEALTH.
12. (a) Good. (b) Free Hospital treatment of serious accidents and illnesses. Owing to superstition few avail themselves of hospital treatment in cases of illness. A venereal Clinic is established at the Hospital for free treatment of outdoor patients and has been well attended in the past.
    (c) No individual charges are made, an annual grant from the Native Revenue account is made to the local Hospital for the above purpose.

XI. URBAN NATIVE LOCATION.
13. (1) LOTS OR STANDS.
    228 stands of 25 by 50 yards
    9 stands of 33 1/3 by 501/3 yards.
    9 stands of 16 x 35 yards.
    797 stands of 50 feet by 50 feet.

(2) NATURE OF TENURE:

[274]
Yearly tenure, monthly payments of rent.

(3) HOUSING.

15. (a) No; (b)(i) No; (ii) No; (iii) Dwellings in all respects are rectangular, no room levels being allowed; (iv) Married quarters; (v) Varies in proportion to the number of the family; (vi) Four to six rooms; (vii) Burnt and new bricks, iron and thatch roofs; (viii) From £10 to £150; (ix) The cheap huts will only last approximately 10 years whilst the substantially built cottages will last any number of years; (x) In recent years plans of model huts are recommended providing for adequate cubic space and lighting. (c)(i) Yes; (ii) one to four persons, including children, in this respect there are only a few. (iii) No.

(4) RENTALS.

16. (a) and (b) All rents are inclusive land, sanitation, water, and scavenging, for small stands 50 x 50 7/6 per month, for large stands 10/6 per month. (c) (i) and (ii) Not available.

(5) LODGERS AND VISITORS.

17. (a) Visitors take out temporary permits which are issued free; (b) Lodgers are allowed to stay in the location on obtaining a Lodger's permit from the Superintendent. (c) No visitor or lodger is permitted in the Location unless he or she satisfies the Superintendent that they have obtained suitable accommodation.

(6) NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

18. (a) Mostly commercial and domestic and some industrial. (b) Commercial 25 to 25 per month no food. Domestic males £2.10. to £2 with food. Females from £1 to £3 with food. Industrial 2/6 to 3/- per day withfood; no food.

(7) FEMALE WORKERS.

19. (a) Yes; (b) Yes, such as washing and laundry; (c) They make their own arrangements.

(8) NATIVE BEER.

20. (a)(i) and (ii) No; (b) No; (c)(i) No; (ii) The majority favours home brewing; (d)(i) Numerous convictions for illicit brewing and sale of intoxicating beverages; (ii) Brewing and sale of Kaffir Beer under Municipal Control. (c) 1929 67 convictions, 1930 - 128.

(9) TRADE BY NATIVES.

21. (a) Yes; (a) No; (c) No demand for license other than General Dealer.

(10) STOCK.

22. (a) Yes; (b) Every stand holder who personally occupies a stand in the Location is entitled to grow 3 smoker head of large stock free; for every additional head he pays 1/- per month. Small stock 1d. per head.

(11).....
(11) CULTIVATION OF LAND.

23. (a) (i) No; (ii) Yes; (b) (i) 101 native families are settled at Machevisted, dry land agriculture and stock grazing being their principal pursuits. They pay a rent of 26 per annum and each is entitled to graze 1/4 head of large and 15 head of small stock. (ii) Good use is made of their opportunities.

(12) HEALTH.

24 (a) This question is answered under Heading 10.

(13) SERVICES RENDERED BY URBAN AUTHORITY.

25. (a) (i) Pipe borne water to 125 taps being installed in the Location. (ii) Street Electric light installed in two streets and further street lighting is under consideration. (iii) No fuel is supplied; (iv) W.C.'s pipe system on every stand, bi-weekly service; (v) Refuse removals, bi-weekly service; (vi) Over £1000 was spent during 1989 on road-making in the Location (vii) Nil; (b) (i) Yes; (c) (i) Sanitary Service 5/6 monthly to households (ii) All services are inclusive in the rent charged (no extra charge is made); (d) There are no such institutions here; (e) No;

(14) FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.


XII. NATIVE VILLAGE.

27. (a) (i) to (vi) No; (vii) At Machevisted Settlements; (b) See answers to XIV and XV.

XIII. NATIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

28. (a) Yes; (b) (i) Six members; (ii) Purely advisory in all matters where advice is sought by the Town Council. (iii) This body is very unpopular with the native and is seldom consulted, there is always a suspicion that its members, especially the Council's nominees, are responsible for that they term harsh treatments under the Location Regulations and other measures in force. Its functions do not appear to be appreciated or understood by them.

XIV and XV.

(1) My Council consider that the application to natives in Potchefstroom of the existing laws relating to the regulations of wages and conditions of employment is unnecessary and most undesirable as here are no large industrial concerns and domestic servants are comparatively well paid.

(2) They consider that the economic and social effect of the employment of natives has the tendency to create unemployment of white labourers, and suggest that provision be made to provide land for rural areas for natives upon which they can live and work.

(3) Under the Urban (areas) Act all revenue derived from the Location must be spent there. The general revenue of the town cannot serve any benefit from the location but on the other hand is liable to make good any deficiency that there occur in the cost of administering the Location. My Council considers...
considers the Native Revenue Account should contribute something towards the general Public expenditure of the town as they equally well enjoy all amenities obtained in the town, and is also able to ear higher wages than their compatriots in Rural Areas.
A FARMERS' LABOUR BUREAU.

By P.W. NERETHLING.

Seeking a "Modus Vivendi" with the Native.

I have been farming in the north for fifteen years, and our great trouble has been the irregular supply of labour. There will always be a surplus during the months that we require them least, that is from March to September. The Natives' excuse for leaving during November is, that they are going to plough.

Since I have been farming where I am now — i.e., thirty-five miles north-west of Potgietersrust (I was in the Settlers' Area, Springbok Flats, until 1923) — I have had a very much better opportunity of studying the Native's ways and habits, as I am here surrounded by locations - the nearest, my next door neighbour's, being about 30,000 morgen in extent.

The Beer Season.

Even here we run short of labour during November, December, January and February; and being among the Natives I could easily see that ploughing time was only an excuse to go away to enjoy the beer parties, which also happen during those months. All or most of the youths are also called back for the so-called ploughing, and this is really to give father an opportunity to enjoy his beer parties more at ease.

I have personally found all the menfolk sitting round beer-pots, and the women and children (female children as well) trying to do the ploughing. The women are all very keen in getting the lands ploughed, so as to try and obtain food for their lords and children and to make things as comfortable as possible for their husbands. Even the grown-up youths are always trying to get held of the little brothers that may be working somewhere near at hand, to make them come home to plough, so that they themselves can enjoy the feasts that start with the ploughing season.

What struck me as so much waste of labour was their method of working. The poor little fellow that holds the plough is incapable really of doing it, and when he has to drag it round one of the many tree-stumps that are always left in the lands, it means that not thirty per cent. of the acre is ploughed by the time he finishes. The rest of the cultivation is done by the women who scoff in the lands, and she then also germinated on account of the bad and superficial ploughing. Naturally, the grain grown on such lands is always of an inferior quality, and the least drought kills it off.

When I saw the tremendous waste going on around me I wondered if no method could be conceived to stop it; and when the Native councils were formed some time ago, and a Native extension officer was stationed in the district, I made it a point to meet him and spoke to him about it, I told him, and other Natives too, that I should never complain if any of my boys left my service to go and do useful work for themselves, but what I objected to was the economic waste of land and labour. The farmer is hampered by an inefficient supply of labour, and eight-five per cent. of that very necessary labour
is lost to the country.

I am not for one single moment expecting the Native to come and work for me or anybody else when he wishes to provide for himself and his family; but what I object to is, that he goes and loafa for three months at a season when the country requires his services most.

**Aims of the Bureau**

To counteract this state of affairs our Farmers' District Union, in consultation with the Native Councils, formed a Native Labour Bureau, which I hope will shortly operate in this district.

The Native Councils consist of chiefs and indunas chosen by the different tribes in collaboration with the Native Affairs Department. Several pitaos were held where the Farmers' Union and the Native Councils came together and discussed their problems; and rules and regulations for a labour bureau that would be just and would help both sides were drawn up.

The chiefs want their piccanins and youths to stay in the district and have fixed work; and the farmers want to be sure of labour for a definite time. The object of this Bureau is to bring them together and work out a solution to the good of both parties.

We have an executive consisting of two members of our Farmers' Union, two members of the Native Councils, and one member appointed by the Native Affairs Department. With such representation the Native Councils will have as much say in the distribution of labour as the farmer himself. The committee will have the power to investigate complaints and advise on same.

The scale of wages is fixed, and also the method of pay. This is specially provided for so as to give the parents or guardians an opportunity of drawing part of the apprentice's pay, if he so desires. As we all know, under Native custom both the chief and the parents have a right to the youth's earnings, especially the parent, as he is liable to provide lobola for his son when he marries. This may help to bring back the youths to tribal control, as the youths are breaking away at an appalling rate recently, becoming disrespectful to chief and parents, sowing their wild oats in the towns; and, if they ever return, they bring these bad habits with them.

**Native Farming Methods**

The Bureau also intends to make the Native a better agriculturist, so as to enable him to produce prime products, equal to the best.

I personally consider this very important. At present the native product is competing with ours on the local markets, but it cannot assist us in any way to build up a regular overseas market, as the product is too inferior for export. The Bureau may also enlighten the Native on his economic methods in his location or on other land that he works. His methods are so wasteful at present that one could fill volumes with the subject.

The Natives lay the country bare in no time, chopping waste indiscriminately, scratching one patch this year and another the next. They have no method in dividing their grazing and agricultural lands, with the result that in the end they have neither lands nor grazing, and within five years after they take possession the soil cannot support one quarter of its carrying capacity.

And then our negrophile friends in the towns cry: "Give them more land". What for? To enable them to spoil the whole country.....