[280]

country? I would be the first person to add to their land if we thereby could improve our country.

I am not writing of Europeans and the big land companies, but they are just as bad, especially the latter, keeping vast tracts of land locked up and hired out to Natives, to use and spoil as they like. They provide no water, with the result that the Native's animals have to be driven for miles to and fro, making footpaths which cause erosion later on. The companies get a very nice little rent from them; that is their only concern.

An Object in Life

Our Bureau also aims at a better understanding between the Native and the farmer. After any youth has served his apprenticeship he will be entitled to a certificate of efficiency in the branch of farming he has been put to. This will encourage him to work and will give him an object in life. What do we find in the average Native today? He has no ambition; he works for somebody and curses his master every day for providing him with food and pocket-money, because there are persons (White sometimes) who inform him that he should be the lord ~~of~~ in South Africa and that the European is an intruder, and it is degrading to work for anybody.

When the Native is shown that there is an object in life he may respond very much better than most of us expect, and I am all out to improve the Native. This is not a matter of sentiment: it is an economical factor in our country whether we will it or not. Make him realise his position, and help him to improve, and leave politics out of it. When the time is ripe for him to demand these conditions he will do so, and will get them too.

We have to go with the times, and the idea that the Native must be kept under in ignorance by some legislation or other is absurd, unpractical and unfeasible. On the other hand, to educate Natives in the same way, with book-learning only, as the Whites, send them all to college and make a poor imitation of White men out of them is just as bad. They must develop gradually along their own lines, according to race and capacity, under the wise guidance of the Whites, taking into consideration their Native laws and customs. They have their own rights and their own duties. It will have to be a steady, gradual development and education. In this way we shall attain an end to which no legislation can ever bring us.

In Double Harness

The Native and we have to work together for the good of the country, and the sooner this idea gets more widely spread the better for us all. By working regularly for three years for one master, as the idea of the Bureau is, he is bound to learn things.

What is really taking place today is that he works a few months for me; then loafs a considerable time, and when he needs money goes and does the same somewhere else. The result is that he acquires no knowledge and is really remaining at any place only for the wages he will get at the end of the month.

I am employing ten herd piccanins and youths at present for sheep and cattle, and not a single one of them is capable of counting animals up to a hundred. Is this not a bad state of affairs? How are we going to remedy it? I can see the time coming when some farmers will give their youths the opportunity to improve their mental capacity. The only way will be some form of night classes.

The.....

The Native will have to become a big economic factor in this country. In the near future he will be the buyer of our manufactured articles and not only a worker. To give him that buying capacity he must be improved and his earning capacity must be raised. Very few are today really worth more than £1 a month plus food.

Wage to Match Service

In our constitution we made no provision for a definite wage after a Native man or youth has proved his value and served his apprenticeship. We leave our members free to pay him according to his value to his master, and I do not doubt for a moment that, when this Bureau has functioned for some years, we shall find many Natives from this district earning a good big wage on a farm and deserving every bit of it.

This is quite a new venture, and as far as I know ours is the only district trying to foster co-operation between the farmers and the Natives. There are quite a lot of legal difficulties to overcome, and our only hope is in wholehearted support from the Native Affairs Department. Our main object is to improve the agricultural and economic position of both races and to raise our standard of efficiency so as to help our district and our country along.

A. W. ROBERTS.

[282]

GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE - NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

DISTRICT OF PILGRIMS REST.

(Evidence tendered by the Assistant Native Commissioner)
Graskop.

The Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
P.O.Box 384,
Pretoria.

(1) SCOPE OF STATEMENT:-

(a) The Magisterial District of Pilgrims Rest, excluding that portion known as the Kruger National Park.

(b) Matshangane, Mahlangana and a small section of the Bapedi.

(c) Have been connected with District administration of Natives for 25 years, as Sub and Assistant Native Commissioner, for the past 6 years.

(2) TRIBAL SYSTEM:-

(a) Advantages:-	Disadvantages:-
1. Adequate parental control	1. Absence of scholastic opportunities.
2. Cheaper living.	2. Absence of Christian advancement.
3. Probably a more moral life.	3. Prevalence of superstition, witchcraft and polygamy.
4. Greater social conditions from a communal point of view	4. Marriage of girls without their consent.
5. Less prone to pulmonary complaints, rheumatism and epidemic diseases.	5. Unhygenic conditions and ignorance, governing circumcision rites.
6. Greater freedom of action and scope for rural industry.	6. Lack of competent medical attention, and hospitals.

(b) I hold the opinion that the tribal system is gradually breaking down, principally for the following reasons:-

1. The wane of the power of the Chief.
2. Loss of parental control.
3. Seduction, prostitution and immorality generally.
4. No existing code of punishment for such offences.
5. The slow but sure emancipation of women.
6. Detribalisation of numbers of both sexes.
7. Disregard of the opinion expressed by the older tribal men, and of tribal customs generally.
8. Disrespect generally to Chiefs, Councils and Parents.
9. The advance of Christianity and scholastic attainment.

(c).....

[283]

(c) I would allow affairs to continue unimpeded - I can see no good object being achieved in an endeavour to retard it,nor in assisting it - One cannot successfully or for any length of time , combat evolution.

(d) The primary use of the Chief to-day,in this area,is as the channel of administrative instruction and fresh legislation concerning natives,through which such information is conveyed to the various tribes,or portions of tribes,under their control- Matters incidental to the collection of taxes,dipping,etc,.

As far as the mentality,or personality,of the local Chief is concerned,I do not consider that any greater use could be made of him.

Under Act 38/1927 no Chiefs have actually been appointed in this District. They are regarded as such merely from a departmental aspect. Such being the case,they have no power as regarded from an administrative,or judicial point of view.

One can hardly impose the responsibility attaching to a Chief on one who has not been appointed as such, in terms of the Act.

(3) NATIVE CUSTOMS:-

(a) I should say that from a purely native point of view polygamy was at one time regarded as a moral custom. A man not being intended to have sexual relationship with his wife once she has shown definite signs of pregnancy. The woman,on the birth of a child,was supposed to allow two years to elapse,before renewing marital relationship,so as to ensure the child being properly weaned. Hence the polygamous custom.

From an industrial point of view,if the following can be termed as such,the more wives a man has the richer and more influential is he regarded. His woman till his increasing gardens,and make his Beer. Any surplus grain being regarded as a means for barter. His daughters gain for him the customary lobola cattle.

Polygamy is not being indulged in to-day to the same degree as formerly. In view of the gradual emancipation of females,the majority of men,I think,regard one woman as sufficient for them to manage successfully.

The women are unwilling to undergo protracted periods without marital privileges. If deprived they indulge elsewhere and trouble follows.

I think that the custom of lobola,even in these days of advancement,does to some extent sustain the moral idea the custom between the parties concerned,but not always.

It is too often regarded in the light of 'Tenga' rather than in the nature of a contract for good behaviour and fidelity on the part of the spouses concerned.

Cases come up daily for adjudication in which the husband has deserted the wife and neglects to support his family. On the other hand there are hundreds of women who leave their homes and families,preferring a loose life in the Compounds and Labour Centres.

The guardian of the girl about to be married is inclined now to disregard dowry passed for her,in the light of a trust. In numerous instances he sells the cattle received purely for his own benefit,or passes them on to another in payment of a ~~bedt~~ debt. By such methods the customary idea and intention of the lobola custom is prostituted.

(b) A few years ago there were a greater number of marriages solemnised by Christian rites than there are to-day. As far as this area is concerned, native marriage customs are not being disturbed by these means.

On the other hand,the native marriage custom is menaced.....

menaced by the fact of cohabitation without marriage.

Rural landlords usually charge an additional rental of 10/- per annum in respect of each extra wife resident on the farm. To evade this extra charge,men take a woman and keep her as a concubine,and not as a customary wife. They refer to her as a cousin, a sister,or some other unattached female,when the rent is collected, and in most cases lobola,in the recognised sense of the word,does not pass for her.

There are also numerous instances where a man takes a girl, but passes no lobola. There is generally a promise to do so,but it seldom materialises in such cases. The two live together as man and wife and separate later if they desire to do so. Such women,as a rule,eventually drift into an immoral life and any hope of her guardian receiving lobola for her disappears entirely.

(c) It is not considered that,in this area,any connection exists between overstocking and lobola or any other native custom.

As regards lobolo,the number of cattle passed in this respect remains more or less on an average on any one farm. The number passed for a wife for a son of the kraal,as a rule leaves the property. The cattle recieved for a daughter of the Kraal,naturally come on to the farm,and in this way a fairly even average is maintained.

The 'Sisa' custom is not indulged in here to such extent that it makes much difference one way or the other.

(d) The customary number of lobolo cattle passed for by a commoner,in this area,is generally 12 head. It may vary slightly according to circumstances.

I think that,in spite of the fact that something like 90% of our litigation hinges on lobola matters,the lobolo system should be maintained. For one reason,as above stated,it does tend in some degree to sustain the moral idea of the contract between the parties concerned.
Am of opinion that the custom should be regulated,as is the case in Natal. I think it tends to indicate and maintain the social status of the families concerned in the marriage.

(e) Cattle are the usual means employed in the passing of lobolo. Sheep,goats,horses and cash are also very often used,

In earlier days when a state of internecine warfare seemed to exist,tribes being continuously raided,stock a negligible quantity,and even in times of drought,ironware in various forms,beads or grain were probably the means by which lobolo passed.

Law and order exist to-day between the various tribes, through the protection afforded them by the Government. The result being that as the population increased so did livestock. The latter being the most coveted form of lobola to-day,as it can be put to the most use,in various ways.

(4) OVERSTOCKING:-

As above referred to,overstocking does not,at present, exist in this area.

(5) CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL:-

During the past 25 years no actual change in the quality of soil or vegetation in this area has taken place.

There is no sheet erosion of soil.

Natives,as they increase,destroy more timber than formerly, to make room for their lands. These are woked for certain periods

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and then abandoned when the soil has become poorer. The native then moves on and detimbers further ground in his progress.

In this way soil, in certain thickly populated areas, may have become slightly poorer in quality.

In place of the destroyed timber, a poor sort of shrub, as time goes on, makes its appearance.

(6) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NATIVES:-

(a) It is considered that the existing social element in the Kraal remains about the same as it did 25 years ago.

They have acquired more stock and engage more in trade and barter. There is a greater demand for their labour and they have acquired a larger knowledge along lines of commerce, trade and education.

The power of the Chief has declined, and parental control for all practical intents and purposes, can be said to be non-existent.

Seduction is rife, immorality general, and prostitution is fast becoming a profession.

Detribalised educated natives, members of Councils, and Advisory Boards have advanced greatly, from a social and economic point of view. They are fond of engaging in debate on various topics, but no actual clubs either literary, social or sporting have yet been formed, here.

(b) There is certainly a marked and growing tendency to adopt European dress when and where possible.

Outside urban areas, rural Mission Stations and Schools, the natives do not build houses.

Bedsteads, a few chairs and a table, are to be found in rare instances, amongst a rural population of some 80,000 souls. Certain kitchen, cooking and eating utensils are, however, to be found in most Kraals.

Beyond childish amusements, but little recreation is indulged in. In urban areas, there are some games of tennis and football.

Education, in order to be able to read, is the aim of the majority of the younger generation. Schools, wherever at all possible, are well attended for this purpose. Those already educated are fond of reading, but, as far as this District is concerned they have not as yet attained the deep literature.

Marriage under European Christian Rites, is not popular- very few such solemnisations take place during the course of a year.

Native teachers, preachers, chiefs, and those engaged in business generally employ a servant to assist them - Native Police Constables retain the services of youthful "batmen"

(c) The inheriting by the deceased man's brother, of the former's wives, in the event of no major male heir, remains a barbarous custom, and a troublesome one. Quarrels become frequent in the family and at times causes much litigation. It hinders the women and children. Particularly so where the man succeeding is of an autocratic or bullying type, or where he is a spendthrift and neglectful of his obligations.

A further hardship on the women under existing custom, is that of the female in the house where no male issue exists at the time of the death of the head of the family. This woman inherits nothing for the upkeep of herself and any minor female children. She is entirely dependent on her new lord and master. In fact she is often put out to some other man, who is sometimes a total stranger to her to raise further seed for the family and a perspective male heir in such a house.

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[286]

In other respects, the existing laws would not seem to be defective and in most ways is very similar to that observed under European custom.

(7) NATIVE MIGRATION:-

(a) I am unable to say what the position was under this head 20 years ago,but during the past 5 and 10 years it has not varied a great deal. A larger percentage of natives proceed to various labour centres in search of work,annually. A certain number of these become detribalised and for one reason or another, remain in urban areas,the others returning in due course to their Kraals for a holiday,or in connection with their domestic affairs.

1. With the exception of 16 Government owned farms,all property situated within the Scheduled Native Area (No. 32),in this District,is owned by Companies or individual Europeans. During the past 10 years a limited number of natives have moved from European owned farms on to Crown Lands and these mostly now hold as many families as they can comfortably carry,for residential and grazing purposes. There are no rural locations in this area.

2. There has been no migration from other native areas,to European owned farms in this District.

3. There has been and still is a tendency on the part of a small number of individuals to permanently migrate from European owned farms to towns.

4. There is no migration from towns to farms in this District.

5. Same applies as in (3) -above-,in so far as this District is concerned.

6. Same applies as in (4) -above-,in so far as this District is concerned.

7. During the past 10 years,some 10 or 12 families,migrated to this District from the Cape Province - Of these 8 have returned to the Cape - Some 5 families have come to this District from Natal,over the same period.

8. Within the past 5 years a large number of clandestine immigrants have been repatriated to P. E.Africa territory.

9. During the past 10 years,large numbers of clandestine immigrants have arrived from (a) Nyassaland and (b) Portuguese East Africa - a small number of the former are still scattered about,and I should estimate that some 200 of the latter still remain. It is difficult to discover them,in a large area such as this . None of these have been accorded domiciliary rights, within the Union of South Africa.

(b) 1. Principally to escape the tediousness of farm labour.

2. No movement.

3. More attractive conditions,greater facilities for earning money and sometimes to lead a demoralised and criminal life.

4. No movement.

5. Same conditions apply as in (3) - above -.

6. No movement.

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[287]

7. Those families from the Cape, came as servants to European emigrants who settled in this District. As before stated, the majority of these natives have returned to that Province. Those from Natal, have married local women and prefer conditions of life in the Transvaal.

8. No natives leave this area for extra-Union territories for the purpose of domicile. Some proceed on visits or on business, but return here after short periods of absence. As before pointed out, large numbers of clandestine immigrants have, within the past 5 years been repatriated to their country of origin.

9. Wages are very low in countries such as Nyassaland and P.E.A. - During the past 10 years clandestine emigration from those territories has been considerable, and more or less continuous. These natives find living difficult and irksome in their country of domicile. They prefer the larger wage for their service, and the more attractive conditions of life generally, obtainable in the Transvaal.

(c) The social and economic effect upon these foreign natives is considerable they can invariably find a market for their labour in this area. They receive larger wages, and find housing and living conditions, generally, greatly superior to those in which they have previously been accustomed to reside. Those from P.E.A. are generally liked from a social point of view and mingle freely with local natives. Those of Blantyre are not popular. They possess, nevertheless, a facination for women, and the seduction by them of married females and young girls, is of frequent occurence. This leads to much trouble, domestic quarrels and parental anger.

From a European point of view, employers will always engage both classes of these natives in connection with Mining and Agricultural operations. The P.E.A. native quickly becomes an effecient worker on local Mines. The Blantyre is not so useful and is more indolent. He consequently receives the smaller wage and generally confines his search for employment in a domestic or an agricultural direction. A limited number of this type of native is, however, also engaged in connection with Mining, as hospital orderlies and sometimes in a clerical capacity.

(d) I am unacquainted with conditions in the larger urban areas, but surplus natives therein might possibly be usefully employed in the upkeep and repair of Municipal roads etc.,

I would respectfully submit the opinion that evolution must pursue its course and short of forcible restraint I cannot see by what means the migration of natives to such areas can be prevented, either now or in the future.

(8) LAND TENURE BY NATIVES:-

For existing purposes, I would advocate communal system of land tenure for the present day ordinary or Kraal native, for the reason that there exists under such conditions (a) Greater mutual assistance (b) Cheaper rental, (c) Greater facilities in respect of fuel and grazing. The unenlightened Kraal native would neither understand nor appreciate individual tenure, where such a condition suddenly imposed upon him.

I would favour the individual system for the educated, professional and more prosperous class of native. Such a system of tenure would undoubtedly be understood and appreciated by this type. Under this heading I would also include the non-criminal detribalised class. The reasons for my views in this respect are principally the following:-

(a) His social and economic outlook has changed materially during the period of his evolution from Kraal life.

(b).....

[288]

(b) He would have a greater freedom for still further advancement.

(c) A larger sense of responsibility,perspective and importance.

(d) It would tend to inculcate in him a wider vision of the proportion of things and affairs generally.

(9) LANDLESS NATIVES:-

The native population must be accomodated somewhere, either through extension of existing Reserved Areas by expropriation or otherwise. Failing such method,the landless native must necessarily seek communal or individual tenure elsewhere,either within or beyond the limits of the Union.

As the position becomes more acute,and the landlord aware of it,exorbitant rentals would in all probability be demanded, unless restricted by legislation.

(10) FARM EVICTIONS:-

(a) Yes,from 10 properties.

(b) 222 families or roughly 1200 souls have been evicted from these properties within the past 5 years.

(c) These natives have been evicted by the Department of Forestry,which has acquired these properties for afforestation and plantation purposes. That Department also required the grazing over certain of these farms.

(d) The evicted tenants have been accommodated on privately owned property,within this District,situated within the Scheduled Native Area (No.32) and elsewhere outside of it.

(11) NATIVES ON FARMS:-

(a) The principle of share farming would,I think,in certain cases benifit a particular type of native. His earning capacity would be advanced. In the majority of instances greater use of soil would probably be made,and larger areas cultivated and fertilised. On the other hand it might lead to the deterioration of a certain class of European owner who would allow the native to do all the work,whilst he himself would take things easily and possibly drift into idleness and mischief.

(b) , The system of labour tenancy is certainly not popular with the great majority of natives,nor is it productive of really good resluts, The labour in most cases is indifferently performed,and in an unwilling manner. In my own opinion it savours,to a certain extent to a form of serfdom. As matters stand to-day,a labour tenant may be compelled to perform 90 days free service whenever called upon to do so i.e. over a period of 12 months. Such a native is tied to the farm indefinitely. Some owners insist on their "pound of flesh" by demanding absolute free labour during the period of performance. No dipping facilities being afforded the tenant,no pay,no rations. The result being a most discontented tenant and a minimum of labour performed. Fortunately such landlords are in the minority and,generally speaking,the owner sets a task for three consecutive months,and the tenant is thus free fro the remainder of the year.

Again.....

[289]

Again the more reasonable owners dipt their tenants' stock free of charge, pays them a small remuneration whilst so employed, supply a weekly ration of tobacco etc., The result in this case being a certain contentment and a greater volume of work done, in the majority of instances.

(c) A cash rent tenancy is, in my opinion, of more benefit to all concerned. The native knows exactly where he is and what to do and what to expect if he fails in his obligation. The landlord receives his cash value, in place of free labour indifferently performed, in lieu of rent. He would further be releived from the necessity of eternally rounding up unwilling labour tenants.

(d) I am in favour of cash wages being paid, in respect of farm labour. It might be argued that if such a condition existed as that submitted in paragraph (c) above, i.e. a purely rent paying tenancy, the farmer would be denuded of his labour, indispensable in connection with farming operations. But I do not think so, if a condition of tenure by natives residing on European occupied farms, carrying on farming operations were to include the following suggested provisos:- A nominal rental to be charged, say £1 p.a., subject to rendition by such tenant of 6 months farm labour annually, at prevailing rates of pay, or some sum to be agreed upon.

The tenant would be free to do as he pleased during the remaining 6 months of the year.

Such a tenant to be subject to the provisions of the Masters and Servants Act.

(e) I am not in favour of wages in kind. There is generally some sort of trouble in this respect. It often happens, in regard to stock, that an inferior beast is delivered to the native concerned, or a bull instead of a heifer, as agreed upon. A very young animal is in many cases handed over in place of one 12 months old, as is generally the custom. The difference being made up by the claim, of a certain type of farmer, that when the native concerned commenced service he received an old coat, a vest or some such article.

Cases have been known where a farm owner has ~~di~~ died, and his successor has repudiated the claim of this class of labourer, in respect of past services rendered.

(12) NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS:-

(a) 1. The advantage to the farmer of this form of tenancy is considerable, when one bears in mind that each tenant is supposed to render 90 days free service in each year, in lieu of rent. Say a farmer has 20 such tenants and compute the service of ach at £2 per month, he is receiving £6 value as against the 30/- or £2 paid annually by the rent paying tenant on another farm, in respect of residence. The ordinary farmer in this area could not afford the cash basis, were he bereft of labour tenants.

The disadvantages are, however, also considerable. Amongst which is the fact that a number of such tenants remain for protracted periods at labour centres, and thus avoid performance of their contractual obligations. The families of absentee tenants invariably refuse any labour, and no valid contract can be entered into with a woman. Such women with their minor children, and their husband's stock, enjoy use and occupation whilst the landlord receives no benefit at all. Some farmers estimate that some 50% of male tenants never commence their contract of farm service. The majority of farmers are loath to evict women and children, in the absence of male guardians, but naturally this state of affairs cannot continue. From personal knowledge it may be added that the practice by labour tenants in avoiding their contract of farm labour service is extending yearly, in a very considerable degree.

(a) 2. The advantage to the native labour tenant is doubtful.....

[290]

(12) (a) 2....doubtful. He certainly receives free residence, water and grazing rights, for himself and his family, for as long as he and remains on the farm, in return for the performance of 90 days free service by him annually, in lieu of payment of any rental. One of the disadvantages to him is the fact that during the three months in which he is rendering free service, he could be engaged elsewhere and earning anything from £2.10 to £3 per month.

As previously pointed out under heading 11(b), these tenants are sometimes the subjects of hard taskmasters. There are cases where their service is spread over a period of 12 months, during which they are, of course, unable to leave the farm. Compared with the freedom enjoyed by the rent payer, I think the labour tenant is at a distinct disadvantage.

(b) As the farming population increases and fresh operations commenced, the greater becomes the need for the extension of the system. For similar reasons, under existing circumstances, it is likely to continue. Regarded in the light of present day needs for this class of labour, the system is not likely to disappear. It would vanish, however, should the suggestion previously submitted under heading 11(d) prove to be a workable proposition and brought into operation.

(13) REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS:-

(a) No such tendency, as contemplated under this heading, exists in this area.

(b) 1. Neither of these variations exist here.

(b) 2. This is the popular form of variation employed in this District.

(b) 3. This variation exists in part of the District, but is not general.

(b) 4. I have not heard of this variation being employed in any part of this District.

(b) 5. I am not aware of any other variation.

(c) 1. As a general rule the obligation is confined to the head of the family. Every tax paying native resident being regarded as the head of his house, whether married or unmarried.

(c) 2. Instances do exist where the wife or wives of the tenant are also called upon to render service. In other cases the women are paid a small wage for any service rendered.

(c) 3. Cotton farmers and citrus growers frequently requisition the services of children, but these are invariably paid for work performed in connection with the picking of cotton, fruit, etc.,

(c) 4. Elderly relatives are generally exempt, visitors to kraals are not interfered with.

(d) 1. As previously stated some owners pay a small remuneration to the head of the house. This is generally in cash. Payment in kind is as a rule given to the outside or casual labourer, on a 12 months contract.

(d) 2. In most instances where wives perform labour they are paid. The cash being handed to them.

(d) 3. Children are likewise paid, the cash being given to them.

(d) 4. The services of other kraal inmates are not requisitioned.

(e) As a rule males receive 1/3 per working day, the women 9d. That is where an agreement exists.....

[291]

(e) exists that they should be paid for service rendered.

(f) 1. As distinct from labour tenats,an adult male labourer receives 30/- to £2 p.m. Women 9d per day worked.
2. Such labourers are not fed,but housing accommodation is provided for those who do not return to their own homes daily.

(g) The labour tenant employed on the farm where he resides has his own home and feeds and lodges himself. Where such tenant is employed on another farm,belonging to the same owner,he is fed and housed.

(h) When the head of the family or any of his sons have given the service required of them as labour tenats,provided such service is not spread over the year,they are at liberty to leave the farm in search of work elsewhere,or for any other purpose.
He is not required to remain on the farm,but should he elect to do so he is paid for any additional labour that may be required of him.

(i) 1. The labour tenant is allowed to cultivate sufficient land to meet the needs of himself and his family.
2. He is allowed to graze a limited number of large and small stock.
3. He does not,as a rule,receive assistance in ploughing,but there are instances where the owner lends him cattle,to enable this to be done.Ploughs are not lent.
4. The native tenant does not fertilise his ground,as a rule. Should he do so,he must use his own kraal manure.
5. Some farmers dip their tenants' stock,free of charge.

(j) 1. The area of land cultivated by any one labour tenant is generally limited by the size of his family.
2. As a rule,each labour tenant is allowed to graze 10 head of large stock and 20 head of small stock.

(k) 1. There are numerous farms in ths area owned by European Companies and individuals,which are unoccupied by Europeans but occupied by natives.
2. The large majority of such properties are occupied by natives on the following terms:-
Unmarried adult males:- £1 p.a.
Married with 1 wife:- £2 p.a.
For each extra wife an additional 10/- p.a.
Widows and other unattached females:- £1 p.a.,In each case a grazing fee is imposed in respect of large,medium and small stock,of 3/-,1/- and 6d,respectively,per head per annum.

(l) 1. The effect of such occupation is not beneficial from the point of view that the farm soon becomes detimbered and the soil is not improved by native methods of cultivation.
2. Tenants on such properties rarely proceed as labourers to farms in the vicinity. A few may do so,but not many. Farmers offer £2 p.m.,during a seasonal shortage,but are unsuccessful in securing the desired number,if indeed they obtain any at all.

(14) FARMING BY NATIVES:-

One Syndicate of natives have leased 400 morgen of ground and engage in agriculture; mealies,tobacco,pumpkins, monkey nuts and beans.

(15) MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE:-

(a) It is hawked amongst the Europeans resident in the various townships in this area.

(b).....

[292]

(15) (b): The existing method in this respect,is considered sufficient to meet present day needs,in so far as this area is concerned.

(c) Native agriculture could be improved by the use of fertilisers. There is an abundance of kraal manure easily available but up to the present the native is too indolent to make use of it,although its value for this purpose is continually being explained to him.

(16) NATIVES LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES:-

No land is leased by natives in this District to non-natives

(17) EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS BY NATIVES:-

I know of no instance,in this area,of individual natives employing Europeans.

(18) RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS:-

(a) There are three recruiters of native labour operating in this area,and sofar,their methods have been satisfactory.

(b) Two of these are employed by the W.N.L.A. They receive no capitation fees,and are salaried officials. The third recruits labourers for agricultural purposes. These are sent to Natal and the recruiter receives a capitation fee of £1 for natives signing on for 6 months,and £1.5. for those signing for longer periods.

(c) It is not considered that,as far as this District is concerned,the recruiter increases to any substantial extent the number of natives who go to work for Europeans,as apart from the Mining Industry.

(d) No recruited natives come to this area.

(19) RECREATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES:-

One mining company in this area provides tennis courts and a football ground for use by its native employees. No balls or nets are supplied by the Company. Other industrial and farming concerns,here,do not provide any form of recreation.

(20) EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME:-

MALES:- 1. Apart from Labour tenants very few engage for work on farms. Those employed in Mines or Towns are effected in very much the same manner. They acquire quite a lot of knowledge from an industrial,commercial and domestic point of view. In some cases this knowledge is wasted and eventually forgotten. In others it is treasured and made considerable use of in various directions. He may improve from a hygenic point of view,but seldom in a moral sense. He dresses better - He either becomes very wasteful,in a monetary sense,or he becomes thrifty. There seems to be no middle course. He either returns to his kraal in due course or he remains in various labour centres to lead a useful life,or one of crime dissapation and immorality.

2. In the last instance,above,his family is deserted and they suffer accordingly in many ways. In the majority of instances,however,the wage earner generally remits money to his family periodically or he returns home with cash and clothing for them. His absence from home makes little difference to this type.

3. During absence from home the wife of the wage earner often allows herself to be seduced. This sometimes results in the birth of a child and the marriage tie in consequence is liable to be dissolved and a demand for the return of the Lobola cattle. The husband may possibly condone the offence,but relations between the parties have become.....

[293]

(2) 3..... become strained.

4. The standard of agriculture or its development is not generally effected by the absence of the husband,in so far as this District is concerned. Where ploughs are in use the head of the family returns in time for the season. In other cases the woman continues her use of the hoe.

FEMALES:-

1. Married females rarely,if ever,leave their homes,for the purpose of obtaining work. If they do so,it is generally with the intention of deserting their husbands. There is, however,a considerable exodus annually of unmarried females to the various towns in search of work. The effect on both classes is similar. They ape the European in every possible way and spend most of what they earn on dress and ornaments. They become indolent and easily seduced. They require fine food,bedsteads,mattresses,bedding and toilet sets. The use of such luxury unfits them for any permanent return to Kraal life.
2. For this reason she is a loss to her parents and is of no assistance to them. In the case of the married woman someone has to look after any children she may have and the unmarried female is in 9 cases out of 10 lost in value and service to the head of the family,from a marriage and Lobolo point of view.
3. Marriage ties of married women,as above pointed out,are generally broken as a result of her desertion. As stated above the unmarried one seldom marries.
4. There is a loss of service to the family in respect of agriculture (gardens etc.),but its standard and development is not effected by the absence of such females.

(21) DOMESTIC SERVANTS:-

Domestic servants employed in both rural and urban areas,in this District are generally natives.
One sex is not usually favoured as against the other,in general employment. Europeans as a rule employ females as nurses for their children,in preference to males. Employment of the sexes in the care of bedrooms etc.,is about equal. In the kitchen and outdoor work,the male predominates. Although in the picking of cotton and weeding,females are the more favoured. In these respects,they are considered to be more thorough and quicker than the male.

(22) ORGANISATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES:-

No such organising methods are employed in this area.

(23) TRADE WITH NATIVES:-

a.1. Yes,cash purchase and sale.
2. Yes,and barter.
3. Yes,and both the above.

b. There is considerable competition between traders in this area.

c. No actual system of protection against high prices,exists in this area. Competitive prices have the feect of keeping articles purchased at a reasonably low figure.

d. Credit is rarely given by traders in this area,to native customers the exceptions being probably to those in Government employ and the more prosperous and educated classes who may be in permanent and approved employment. Even in such cases the trader is wary.

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[294]

(23) e. There are no Native storekeepers trading on their own account in this area.

(24) EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES:-

a. The effect of education on the majority of natives in this District would seem to render them more industrious. A number of the less educated,however,drift about and become loafers.
b. They seem to adapt themselves in a philosophical manner towards changing conditions. Those so inclined attend se school and educational classes at almost any age between childhood and majority,in this area.
c. The earning capacity of the majority of the more educated in this District,is considerably enhanced.

(25) OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES:-

a. Interpreters,Store Assistants,Hospital orderlies,Boss boys on Mines.
b. Assistants in a clerical capacity,Assistants to Commercial travellers,Assistant Messengers of Court,Motor lorry and Taxi car drivers.
c. I think the only existing obstacle,if it can be termed such,is the fact that all such avenues-eof employment are full,as far as this District is concerned.

(26) NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS:-

It is considered that the following industries could be developed along paying lines:-
(1) Basket and mat making.(2) Walking sticks and other wood work.(3) Sale of Karosses. (4) Sale of eggs, fruit and tobacco.
One individual in this District possesses a wonderful talent in connection with carpentering and furniture making,but unfortunately he is a heavy drinker. It has not been possible to reform him.

(27) LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS:-

There are no proclaimed Urban or Labour areas in this District,and I am unacquainted with the application of the various Enactments appertaining in the larger labour centres. As a rule wages in connection with industrial and domestic employment ,in this District,are regulated by those prevailing in the larger labour and urban areas.
Disputes rarely arise here and are generally dealt with under the Native Labour Regulations Act or the Master and Servants Act.

(28) EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION:-

1. Natives Land Act,1913.
The fact that the native was protected in his domicile as existing at the time this legislation was passed is a distinct benefit to him from a social and economic point of view. The landowner has redress only by means of civil process in order to obtain the removal of such a person from his property.
The fact that Areas may be,and have been set aside within which the native may acquire land in his own name,either by purchase or lease,is beneficial to him and is likely to protect his social and economic status, in this respect. The European within such Areas may not acquire or hire land or interests in land,and penalties exist for any contravention.For the purposes of these areas additional land may be expropriated.

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[295]

(28) 2. Mines and Works(Colour Bar) Act 25/1926:-

The fact that by this legislation the Native may be debarred, solely for the reason that he is a pure Bantu,from the grant to him of a certificate of competency in certain classes of occupation referred to in the Act ,is considered to be highly detrimental to the social and economic position of the Native generally. Particularly in view of the fact that not only the European but certain'coloured''malays' and 'St.Helenas', who ~~positively~~ are not so competent ~~to~~ in a particular class of work as the native aspirant may himself be,may attain to such certificated degrees of competency.

The native is by such means not only discouraged in his progress in civilisation,but the thought is heightened in his mind and there is indeed one law for the whites and coloureds and another for the more unfortunate native..

The native is employed in most trades in an unskilled,semiskilled,or skilled capacity,but he is debarred from membership with Trade Unions.The industrial status of the European is thus enhanced at the expense of his native fellow worker.

3. Native Labour Regulation Act.

This Act in providing protection to the native in cases of accident,disablement,or illness,is distinctly beneficial to the native. Employment on the Mines is thus rendered more attractive. Improved rations and hygenic housing is standardised by this Act. The native employee,on the other hand,being subjected to certain disciplinary measures,his sense of duty diligence and responsibility is enhanced. A certain inherent characteristic towards carelessness and irresponsibility is to a certain extent eliminated by means of provisions contained in this legislation.

By the system of recruitment,provided for under the Act,a definite period of employment,on a previously ascertained basis of pay is secured. The actual cost of living on Mines is cheaper in comparison to that of other urban native employees. A greater opportunity is thus afforded to save money. Continued employment on Mines at an attractive wage may serve as a contributing factor towards detribalisation,and the social and economic outlook on those concerned becomes materially altered.

In view of the fact that in many cases there is no obligation on the part of the recruited native to return home at the expiration of his service contract, a number of such agreements are renewed or extended by tacit relocation and this may tend in a number of instances, to deprive certain employers in the area of domicile of Native labour required and necessary in connection with agricultural and other rural industries.

Penalties on Employers and Recruters of labour are provided for under the Act, for any infringement of its regulations,by such means ~~by such mea~~ the Native Employee is protected in his interests and his social and economic position, whilst employed.

4. Native Administration Act.

The establishment under the Act of Courts in various districts, appeal and divorce courts,with jurisdiction in the four Provinces, has considerably enhanced and is sustaining the social and economic outlook, from the Native point of view. Each of these Courts is presided over by Officers who are intimate with Native Law and Custom.

Greater accessability for the redress of his grievances has been afforded the Native by these means,

whilst.....

4. ....whilst fees,etc.,have been considerably curtailed. The Native feels and appreciates the additional advantages and material benefit accruing to him by such methods.

These Courts being purely confined to natives, the European is not in a position to conduct civil litigation before them,as was the procedure under the repealed Act,No.4/1885. The Whiteman must now seek his civil remedy in a Court of Magistrate

Validity under this Act has been extended in connection with certain native Laws,principally in regard to Marriage Customs,Lobolo,etc.,

Special regard has been given to matters in connection with inheritance,succession and the proper supervision Minors' portions in estates. Such legislation tends to preserve the social status of the native.

Provision is included protecting the native, from a Tribal point of view,for exploitation in regard to land transactions. In former days unscrupulous individuals were in a position to reap rich benefit in this connection.

Much more could be written under this head but time is limited.

5. Native Taxation and Development Act:-

Under this Act the General Tax has been reduced to a uniform payment of £1,as from £2 and £4 payable under the repealed Act. From an economic point of view the Native derives a very material benefit. This reduction,however,leaves the Native with a greater spending capacity,the result ofwwhich is to enlarge the takings of European storekeepers,and others engaged in various trades.

A duty has been entailed on the European land owners to render a return of Native tenants domiciled on his property,but it is not considered that this measure greatly effects the native from a social or economic standpoint.

The Native derives substantial benefit both socially and economically,by the establishment under this Act of a Native Development Fund. This provides for the allocation of one-fifth of the General Tax collected,in addition to the Local Tax,to the Development Account.

One of the objects of this Fund is to provide for the development and advancement of the Native. I know of at least one District where nothing in this respect has been done for the Native,notwithstanding repeated requests for hospital facilities and the accommodation and treatment of Native patients suffering from Syphillis and other endemic diseases.

Dealing with this point the local District Surgeon expresses himself in the following language:"He is in wholehearted sympathy with the abovee object and offers to co-operate and advise in any way possible. He deprecates the fact that no hospital accommodation for Natives exists in this District, notwithstanding its large population of some 80.000 souls and the prevalence of Malaria,Leprosy,Syphilis,and other ailments amongst them."

It is respectfully submitted that one-fifth of the General Tax collected should be devoted to the needs of the particular District within which it has accrued and not be absorbed for distribution towards education and general welfare of the Native population of the Union as a whole.

Under such a system it is apparent that the one-fifth accruing in any one District is being allocated to meet the needs of Natives in another District or some other Province of the Union.

The nationalising of the Union's Native population for this purpose,however laudable the principle may be, it is submitted tends to adversely effect,in a considerable degree, the economic and social interests,and necessities arising and existing in,of individual Districts.

6. Natives(Urban Areas) Act:-

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[297]

6. I have not been stationed in a District within which the provisions of this Act have been proclaimed..I am for this reason not in a position to tender reliable evidence in connection with its operation or effect on the Native in Urban Areas.

The Act has not been applied in this District.

7. Master and Servants Act.

It is not considered that the Native derives any great material benefit,in a social or economic sense,from the provisions of this Act. His interests are protected in certain directions and so are those of his employer.

An amending Act was promulgated in 1926,whereby a farm labour tenant becomes a servant for the purposes of Law 13/1880. This is a distinct benefit to the European farm owner, which gives him a hold on recalcitrant tenants which the farmer did not previously possess.

It is difficult to tender evidence on the present effect,sociacially and economically on the Native of a principle governing an enactment which was promulgated 50 years ago.

It is possible that during the period about 1880 an element of serfdom,may have in some respects,existed. If such a deduction can be regarded in the light of a social and economic effect,under this heading,then it can be said that to-day any such tendency has disappeared.

There seems to be an inclination towards greater co-operation,along certain lines,between employer and employee and in 9 cases out of 10 the native receives his just 'quid pro quo! The Native,generally speaking,is to-day realising more keenly his responsibilities and now possesses a larger vision of what service and reward really mean. The relation has come to mean that the Native is realising more and more that the proportion of remuneration is nowadays dependent upon ability and reliability.

The Law in question was probably an adequate provision in 1880,but after a lapse of 50 years,it naturally during the course of events,requires revision in many directions to meet present day demands and requirements.

8. Pass Laws.

I think that the native,generally speaking, considers the operation of this Law to be derogatory to his social status. Yet without a pass as a means of identification, many of them would find themselves in difficulties. It is submitted that for the present and under existing circumstances,the carrying of passes remains an essential means of identification and for the detection of criminals.

To the European it means that he can generally trace the whereabouts of his servant,or absentee tenant.

In spite of contrary opinion voiced in the Press,I would advocate the possession of night passes in Urban areas,by both sexes. A male prowling around between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.can,as a rule,be on no good intent,I should say that the decent individual who for some good reason is abroad between those hours would appreciate the possession of such a document as a protection against suspicion of his movements and good character.

Apart from exceptional circumstances,no decent female should be wandering about during that period. The night pass carried by this sex,I should think,act as a deterrent to prostitution and assist in the suppression of immorality generally. The decent girl in the same way as a male,would be protected in a certain degree as regards her character by the possession of this pass. I cannot see or feel that any hardship is imposed or any loss of dignity involved,in the carrying of these passes within Urban Areas. It is moreover a certain degree of protection to the European householder against evildoers.

9. Squatting or Labour Tenant Laws:-

The squatter,or labour tenant,

in....

[298]

9. ....in return for 90 days service per annum in lieu of payment for rent,receives residential and agricultural rights together with fuel and water. This class of tenant is,generally speaking,not a satisfied individual and will escape his contractual obligations whenever he can do so. He considers himself to be tied and hampered by the rendition of free service,for three months in the year,during which period he might be earning a wage of anything from £2 to £3 p.m.

On this basis it will be observed that the farmer landlord scores heavily,since he has received in respect of each labour tenant £6 to £9 worth of service. It has cost the individual concerned this sum for the right of yearly residence on the farm. From an economic point he has suffered to the same degree as the farmer has scored.

On the other hand many farmers assert that they never see 50% of their labour tenants who remain away for indefinite periods at various labour centres. These return to their Kraals at intervals but hide and are away again without any endeavour or intention to commence,let alone to complete their obligations to landlords in respect of the tenure of themselves and families on such properties. In the meantime the farm owner,in such cases is saddled with the wives,families and stock belonging to absentee tenants,without any compensation either in service or cash payment,in respect of the beneficial use and occupation of their property.

10. Industrial Conciliation Acts:

As pointed out under paragraph (2),the Native is debarred from attaining to a certificated degree of competency and likewise from becoming a member of any Trade Union organisation. On this account he is placed at a considerable social and economic disadvantage. The European and certain Coloureds thus derive many advantages over the Native.

The provisions of Act 11/1924 would not appear to embrace the large majority of native workers whose contracts of service are regulated by any native Pass Law or the provisions of Act 15/1911 (Native Labour Regulations),or any amendment. Such natives would.therefore not be materially effected by any award or agreement arrived at under the Conciliation Act, from a social or economic point of view.

Act 24/1930 provides for the exclusion of certain areas,as far as natives are concerned,from the operation of any agreement or award which which may have been arrived at by the Industrial Council or Conciliation Board. From an economic point of view,the interests of natives concerned within such areas are probably protected by these means.

This District is to all intents and purposes a rural one,and contains but a small mining community. No organisation such as contemplated under the Act exists here. Employees on the Mines are governed by the Native Labour Regulations Act,and are not effected to any material degree by the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

11. Wage Act.

As above pointed out,this is mainly a rural area and as the Act excludes persons employed in connection with agriculture,forestry,or farming enterprise,Natives in this District are not to any material degree effected by the provisions of the Act,from an economic point.

Native employees engaged in the Mining Industry in this area,are paid wages at rates prevailing in the larger Labour centres. No doubt the payment of wages at such rates is protected in the interest of the native under the provision of the Act,not only in this District but in the larger Industrial centres as well.

12. Apprenticeship Act.

No apprenticeship committee exists in this area.

Act 26/1922 excludes apprenticeship in...

[299]

12. .....apprenticeship in connection with farming,agricultural pursuits or domestic service.

Any apprenticeship or contracts with minors are governed by the provisions of the Master and Servants Act,as far as this District is concerned.

No apprenticeship in any industrial concern, exists in this area.

(29) NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS:-

(a) The Coloured person is not effected by the presence of natives in Urban Areas,situated in this District.

(b) Nor is he effected by the presence of natives in the rural area of the District.The coloured pupulation in this area,comparatively speaking,is negligible. There are only two farms in the District which carry two coloured families each. In the one instance the parties concerned have already inherited the property; in the other,they will inherit at a future date

30) GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES:-

I should consider that an appreciable change in the attitude of Natives towards Europeans has taken place during the past 25 years. The respect shown in former days has vanished, except with a few of the older pupulation.

Disrespect is shown in many ways. They seldom greet or move out of one's way,whether on foot or otherwise. Abusive language - malicious injury to property - gross disobedience and carelessness in service.

(1) Speaking generally,I would submit that the loss of prestige is to a great extent attributable to the gigantic change in general conditions covering the period under review.

(2) The waning power of Chiefs. (3) Lack of parental control. (4) Conditions of life in various Labour centres. (5) The example set by depraved Europeans,co-habitation,and other immoral relationships with such. (6) Fraternising with criminals and other undesirable persons. (7) Fraud in various forms and other meaness,perpetrated on the native by low class whites. (8) Illicit dealings with Europeans,in liquor,gold and diamonds.

On the other hand,particularly in most rural areas and along certain lines of commerce and industry,I think it may be said,during the period under review,that there seems to be an inclination towards greater co-operation between employer and employee. The day when it might have been said that the master enriched himself at the expense of his servant,is passing, if it has not vanished altogether. A greater degree of trust and reliance would appear to be taking the place of suspicion,at one time existing between Master and Servant. It would appear that today the relation as between employer and employee has become broader,and it is being realised by both that it is not merely a question of labour performed and wages received therefor. The Native,in many cases,has a greater conception of his duty and responsibility towards his employer and possesses now a larger vision of what service and reward really mean.

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STATISTICS IN RESPECT OF..RUSTENBURG.....DISTRICT.

General Particulars:-

1. Situate .....Western Transvaal.....
2. Area of District.....9,031.....Square Miles....2,730,796.....Morgen.
3. Population - European (1926).23,679..Native (1921)..60,279... Other (1921).947...
4. Average Yearly Rainfall ranging from....15.....Inches to ....25.....Inches.
5. Type of Veld .....Bushveld and Grasslands.....
6. Principal Branches of Farming - Europeans .....Cattle, Maize & Citrus and General.....
7. Principal Branches of Farming - Non-Europeans ....Cattle and Maize.....
8. Taxable Income of Individuals - 1928-29 ..£179,133.....
9. Revenue Collected - 1928-29 ....£55,404.....
10. Number of Natives Registered under Native Taxation and Development Act of 1925 (1929) ..19,603.....

TRANSFERS OF RURAL IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, 1928-29.

No. of Properties.	Area.	Value.	Percentage of Rural Area.
.....283.....	123,646.34 Morgen.	..£236,504.	.....4.48.....

Average Value per Morgen.		Average Area per Property.	
1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.
.£1.913.	£2.228..	436.91 Morgen.	359.78.

E U R O P E A N S x

1. Number of Farms .2,231..... 2. Total Area of Farms..1,454,565....Morgen.
3. Total Area under Cultivation (1926)..76,050..... Morgen.

Live Stock.

	Number.
Cattle	...139,875
Horses (1926)	2,669
Mules (1926)	1,216
Donkeys (1926)	8,666
Pigs	8,679
Woolled Sheep	33,666
Other Sheep	35,542
Angora Goats	252
Other Goats	3,889
Ostriches	..... -

Live Stock Losses.

Cattle	6,392
Sheep & Goats	7,690
Horses & Mules (1926).	248
Pigs (1926)	400

Principal Agricultural Crops.

	Morgen Reaped.	Yield.	
Barley (grain)	.....9..	.....80.	Bags (150 lb.)
Barley (green)	..... - ..	..... -	Tons
Oats (grain)	.....)	..... 367.	Bags (150 lb.)
Oathay	.....254)	.....398.	Tons
Rye	.....3..	.....20.	Bags (200 lb.)
Wheat	...2,979..	..28,540.	Bags (200 lb.)
Maize	..45,668..	.201,958.	Bags (200 lb.)
Kaffir Corn	...2,049..	...5,410.	Bags (200 lb.)
Potatoes	.....131..	...3,671.	Bags (150 lb.)
Ground Nuts	.....40..	304	Bags (90 lb.)
Tobacco(Turkish)	..... - ...	..... - ..	lb.
Tobacco (Other)	...1,727..	1,965,054	lb.
Cotton (Raw)	...3,288..	.645,269.	lb.
Lucerne	..... 57 ..	..... - ..	Tons
Teff Grass	...1,133..	..... - ..	Tons
Sugar Cane	..... - ...	..... - ..	Tons

Fruit/

x Agricultural Census 1928-29 unless otherwise shown.

[301]

Fruit Trees. (1926).	Number.	Dried Fruit.	lb.	Pastoral Products.		
Almond	10,910	Apples	.....	Butter	137,644	lb.
Apple	30,800	Pears	.....	Cheese	17	lb.
Pear	9,960	Peaches	.....	Bacon and Ham (1926)	24,536	lb.
Peach	.....	Apricots	.....	Soap (1926)	95,027	lb.
Apricot	16,490	Plums & Prunes	.....	Fat and Tallow (1926)	57,807	lb.
Plum & Prune	13,840	Figs	.....	Butter-fat Sold	.....	lb.
Nectarine	.....	Raisins -		Milk Sold	.....	gall.
Fig	8,840	Loose	.....	Wool	118,151	lb.
Lemon	21,550	Stalk	.....	Mohair	800	lb.
Orange	412,730	Sultana	.....	Ostrich Feathers	.....	lb.
Naartjie	13,400	Currants	.....	Hides Sold (1926)	1,200	No.
Grape Fruit	1,980	Dried Wine		Skins Sold (1926)	2,984	No.
Mango	1,290	Grapes	.....	Wattle Bark	.....	Tons.
Pawpaw	.....					
Avocado Pear	.....					

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND AREA.

	Number of Farms.	Area.
Under 5 Morgen	27	85
5-20 Morgen	128	1,472
21-100 Morgen	441	28,383
101-500 Morgen	905	233,333
501-1000 Morgen	286	209,751
1001-2000 Morgen	218	320,278
2001-3000 Morgen	126	319,429
3001-5000 Morgen	47	169,231
5001-10,000 Morgen	13	89,391
10,001 and Over	2	83,212
Undivided Farms	37	.....
TOTAL.	2,231	1,454,565

N A T I V E S.

			On European Occupied Farms.	In Locations, Reserves, etc.
Cattle		No.	18,193	71,448
Horses	(1926)	No.	45	164
Mules	(1926)	No.	12	70
Donkeys	(1926)	No.	2,805	5,351
Pigs		No.	2,045	(1926) 6,721
Sheep		No.	4,295	20,531
Goats		No.	3,654	31,291
Maize		Bags (200 lb.)	11,475	42,000
Kaffir Corn		Bags (200 lb.)	15,083	57,000
Wool		lb.	580	700
Mohair		lb.	.....	.....
Hides Sold	(1926)	No.	81	504
Skins Sold	(1926)	No.	99	206

Live Stock Losses.

Cattle		630	2,123
Sheep and Goats		323	2,274
Horses and Mules	(1926)	9	48

LYDENBURG.

THE HON. MR. CHAIRMANE AND THE
RESPECTABLE MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

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1. The economic and social conditions of natives, especially in larger towns of the Union.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. The average pay of a native is 35/- per month, master's food and room: contrary 45/- a month. A man with a familt of five children:-

Monthly Expenditure:

Rent,	£0. 3. 4.
General Tax,	0. 1. 8.
Sugar,	0. 3. 0.
Tea or Coffee,	0. 4. 0.
Candle and soap,	0. 3. 0.
Matches & Salt,	0. 2. 0.
Coal,	0. 3. 0.
Meat,	0.10. 0.
	£2. 5. 0.

The following are excluded:- mealie meal, clothes, blankets, bread, bicycle, dog, rice, doctor's fee, boots, church contributions, collections, school fees and few other things.

That the Government put am average pay for a man with five children so that nobody shall pay below that. £7.10.0. is rather too great a jump at once; £5 a little less or more.

Efficiency of work one undertakes especially in large firms.

CATTLE. People in the urban areas have had free grazing. The Municipality has taken some measures to improve the stock. Up to this day people do not pay anything for cattle. My people regard this as mere hatred. They will not understand it.

LANDS. Natives along the western part, Maramban, do plighing; the people nearest to town have no lands in which to plough owing to the stones around their huts, but there is no objection that they go to Maramban to do

[304]

ploughing, except the farmers of the place being about two or three miles.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. There is no socialism in this particular town in amongst natives themselves. Sports, bioscopes and clubs are not here except musical concerts carried on in local mission schools, halls, and rooms. These arise a trouble; for the municipality gives permission to a dertain time, so that people coming from farms and a far off distances become into a trouble when the concerts stops: moreover, the moment a concert stops everybody is at liberty to say or do anything in any way and degree he likes, noise, shout, etc. If this is done right through the night, as the people prefer generally, nothing of the mass of noise would be heard. Anybody feeling tired could leave at any moment.

II. The application to natives in urban areas of the existing laws relating to regulation of wages and conditions of employment, and for dealing with industrial disputes and for the desirability of any modification of these laws, or of providing other machinery for such purposes.

ADDRESS: As far as the regulations of employment are concerned, there is almost no objection except the carrying of passes which is so badly hated. It has no objection in the speaker's own heart for the contract is registered in a Government Office, and there will be help whenever a trouble arises. The carrying of passes is hated when urgent and unforeseen matters arise: sick, death or accidents.

The regulation of wages comes under economy as aforesaid.

We have no industrial disputes, still it will be found very necessary that the hours to start and stop the work be quoted in each servant's pass. People should not work on Sunday and Holidays.

The economic and social effect upon Europeans and coloured population of the Union of the residence of natives in urban areas and the measures, if any, to be adopted to deal with surplus natives in and to prevent the increasing migration of natives to such areas: there is great effect especially when socialism is between Europeans and natives, like the position in slums. This is a very delicate question into which I must apologise for every mistake said or shall be said.

It is not x nice nor pleasure to an eye to hear, learn or see such a place.

The surplus natives and the migration of natives to towns can very easily be dealt with by encouraging natives to remain in kraals and farms. The very origin of a native is country life (locations), Geluk's and Magali's Locations, and few others are so crowded that soil erosion is the outstanding sign of an unprosperous life. We thank the Government to have sent a native agricultural demonstrator to a place like S.K. Land. I hope our chiefs will give him assistance, especially in the planting of trees and breeding of a few good cattle, to avoid the great overstocking of the country with useless stock.

People are over-crowded.

FARMS. Dirk Kan's paper formerly read shows the cause of the fear of natives in farms. There is no registration of contract in farms, so the master does in any way he likes.

We with earnestness and humility pray the Government to take very immediate steps to remedy the trouble in farms.

Every native's tax receipt bears the name of his master with the names of the particular months he serves the master.

We really need more government servants - police, not only to patrol the district on beer raids, tax receipt etc., but to investigate that masters do fairness and justice to their simple servants. So that any master working against these laws, be charged. This will encourage natives to pay their tax, at the same time encourage them to remain in the country. The natives will happily remain in the country whehein they are able to practise their own customs, dances, songs, that is komas, etc.

Under economy we observe that a man cannot support his family well, there are so many small boys emerging from the country (coming) into towns in majority of cases with full permission from parents, some to avoid farm masters,others to get clothes tp help parents. These lads as certain Chief said, L.T., have no full character in them yet, and thus imitate the worst habits in towns and become a menace instead of a blessing.

Why not grow full in countyy kraals before seeing those awful examples in towns!

There are all sorts of attractions in towns, thus most people's attentions are drawn there; silk clothes of awful shortness and style. In majority of cases one master has two servants, a man and female, whose rooms, although separated, are as one building, a little far from their master's house.

A cat and a mouse are set to live in one room. We

require hostels. All girls in a little town like this, would be saved. This is generally a trouble for female servants remain with children when mistresses go to visit, bioscopes or so. The mistress who requires the help of the servant would inform the matron of the hostel of the servant's absence, and she should assure that the girl would sleep in the same house wherein the mistress would also be.

Some people are much in fear of the juries consisting merely of Europeans. They say many natives are being killed in some way or other. Juries being friends or relations of the accused light punishment or innocence is put. Some Europeans say that the grievances said by the natives or the leaders are merely imaginary. Mr. Chairman this is not true. The grievances sent to the Government I believe are true grievances, and not simply imagined.

EDUCATION.

WE WANT EDUCATION, FREE EDUCATION, WELL BUILT ROOMS (HEALTHY). And to have the Government to equip the schools in books and other requirements. We want natives to help our district surgeon. Lydenburg has a medical doctor of wonderful attention and activity. It is very difficult for him to climb up those mountains, up Lulu, or others, to help the people. Government to supply quinine in pills natives under the care of the doctor do visitation where our hidden natives are.

I conclude to very beg the Government to take very, very immediate steps to help farm natives. I am not a speaker nor do I follow any politics. I hope the Commission will hear better evidence from the leader of my people, especially the Joint Council, etc.

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[308]

MIDDELBURG MUNICIPALITY.

To the Town Clerk,
Middelburg.Tvl.

Dear Sir,

Native Economic Commission.

With reference to the forthcoming visit of the Commission investigating the Social, Economic and Industrial conditions of the natives in the Union of South Africa, I have endeavoured to review the social and economic aspects of the situation,in so far as it affects the public and also the general welfare of the native population and have great pleasure in submitting the following views.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASPECT: As the native population within urban areas is practically always increasing,it would seem imperative that more attention be given to matters of public health,sanitation and housing within such areas.These problems can only be tackled successfully,provided that ways and means are found by LOCAL AUTHORITIES. I would recommend the following ideas as stepping stones for effecting the desired improvements:-

(1) Wholehearted Co-operation:From experience gained,while working for native welfare in this town,it has been found that with geuine co-operation with the natives,thereby enlisting their implicit faith,much could be done to improve the general environment of native villages or locations.The majority of natives are eager to learn and willing to co-operate in matters of importance, particularly those appertaining to their welfare.

(2) General Publicity: No other channel could give better results than the publicity of an educative nature in all matters of vital importance to the general welfare of natives.Such publicity work should only be left in the hands of well qualified persons, who are thoroughly efficient in their respective spheres.

Lectures: By means of lectures,demonstrations aided by lantern slides and,where possible, specially selected films,far reaching results can be obtained.

Clinics: Another important factor is the establishment of free out patient clinics for natives,more particularly for women and children within an Urban area.These clinics should be under Municipal control and conducted by the Municipal Health Dept. Medical services to be rendered by the M.O.H.,whilst drugs, dressings etc. should be supplied out of Municipal Native Revenue Funds.As an example permit me to refer you to our local Native Free Clinic,conducted under Municipal control,with most gratifying results.

Employment of Trained Native Nurses: It is essential that at least one native nurse,qualified as a Midwife,should be employed by the Local Authority for service within the Urban area,and that her services should be free to all natives residing within the area of the Local Authority.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE OF NATIVES EMPLOYED IN TOWN: Specific provision should be made,in the Masters of Servants Act,with regard to providing medical treatment to native employees falling sick whilst actually in employment. There is, I believe,provision made in the Cape Act with regard to this matter up to a certain period of the employees sickness.

[309]

It is understood that a consolidating Masters and Servants Act is now being drafted by the Department of Justice and the time seems very appropriate for making provision in this respect, providing ,of course, the Commission is prepared to support this proposal.The present practice in the Transvaal is that the employer approaches the Magistrate for the purpose of obtaining the services of the District Surgeon.

FUNDS FOR INDIGENT NATIVE CASES: Provision should be madeon the Native Revenue Accs. of all Municipalities for providing food and shelter to certified indigent natives within urban areas.These natives to be,certified as indigents by the Magistrate or Native Commissioner and Town Clerk.

AMENDMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT: It seems very necessary that an amendment should be made to the Births and Deaths Act.The notification of all native births should be made compulsory for both Urban and Rural areas and should be more rigidly enforced in Urban areas. Unless this is done ,correct statistics of the Native Infantile Mortality Rate shall never be obtained.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION: An important duty which is neglected by natives, is to submit their children to public vaccination.This failure is a source of danger to any community.The only vaccinations performed locally during the period July 1st 1929 to June, 30th 1930,numbered 607,which were performed during September 1929 only. This total includes adults and minors.The cause for this large number was due to pressure being brought to bear by the Municipal Health Dept. in co-operation with the Native Affairs Dept. By using tact and persuasion,the officials were most successful in getting this number to submit.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF NATIVE FEMALES SEEKING EMPLOYMENT:

With due regard to the fact that I may be accused of "Flogging a tired horse" I must nevertheless broach the above subject again. The necessity of having female natives medically examined cannot be too strongly emphasised.As past and only recent experience has proved in this town the Syphilis has been contracted by innocent European children of most respectable families through contact with infected nurse maids. In my opinion there is no alternative xx but to adopt preventative measures to safeguard the general public from this scourge which, I may add, is definitely on the increase,both within the Urban and Rural areas of this district.

All native females seeking employment or already employed must be compelled by law to submit themselves for examination once per month.A certificate should then be granted stating bearer to be free from infectious or communicable disease. It is interesting to note,that since the public have been educated regarding the danger of Venereal Disease,by means of lectures and films shown during our Health Week,many families now send their nurse girls to a doctor for examination prior to their being employed.

MORE FREQUENT EXAMINATION OF NATIVE MALE EMPLOYEES: The existing practice of medically examining native males only on entering any employment,is not sufficient guarantee to any employer of labour, that his employee,after one month's service,is still free of any communicable or infectious disease. I am of opinion that examinations of native males should also be carried out at least once a month and then a certificate should be furnished certifying to the condition of the native examined.

VENEREAL DISEASE: As alreayy stated, Veneral Disease amongst the Native population is assuming serious proportions. Unless a venereal complaint is discovered by the District Surgeon, during the routine examination of native employees at the Pass Office, the infected native generally hides his condition until forced by the severity of his symptoms to seek the aid of an European doctor. I specially mention European because, as a rule a native doctor is invariably consulted first. It is now legislated that every discovered case of venereal disease is compelled to have treatment by the D.S. unless he wishes to have the services of a private practitioner and can afford to pay the expenses entailed.

Natives treated by the District Surgeon receive, as a rule 5 injections and have to return after six months for a second course. As the first course of treatment usually entirely removes all signs and symptoms of the disease, the patient invariably fails to return for a second course. As three courses of injections very often fail to produce a complete cure, it will be readily understood what the state of conditions really are.

Examination of Hawkers and Employees in Dairies, Butcheries and Laundries by the M.O.H.

For some time past it has been felt that provision should be made in the Municipal By-Laws making it compulsory for employers of native labour in dairies, butcheries, bakeries and public laundries to submit their employees for medical examination by the M.O.H. at least once a month, the same to apply to hawkers.

After several reports on the subject, we have received intimation from the Union Health Department to the effect that although there is no legislation passed for the universal enforcement of examination of employees in Urban Areas in the above branches, yet any local authority, feeling the necessity of having such examinations performed, can enforce same by having a by-law drafted to that effect.

Here, again, it would obviate a great deal of unnecessary worry if all labourers, irrespective of the type of work upon which they are engaged, were compelled to undergo a routine medical examination every month.

WAGES AND FEEDING OF NATIVES: The average wage earned by natives, is from 10/- per month for piccanins to about £3 for adults. This usually includes food, which consists of mealie meal. In the case of houseboys, these are generally fed from the kitchen. It would be impossible to give a definite opinion as to whether natives are receiving adequate salaries, as one can only judge each individual case on its merits. A salary of £2 per month for a native boy who has a wife and six children to feed and clothe, as well as having to pay monthly rent, sanitary fees and general tax would appear to me to be hopelessly inadequate; whereas 10/- per month for a piccanin, who pays no rates and is exempted from tax and receives his food, would be ample.

Concerning the feeding of natives employed in numbers by Contractors and public bodies, it is felt that much could be done in this respect to improve conditions. The food supplied to natives in some instances, consists of second grade mealie meal - often Weevil contaminated and some salt. In certain instances a monetary allowance is made for the purchase of meat. The nutritive value of this diet is very low and results in a low standard of efficiency - often accompanied by other disorders among the employees.

In order to combat this evil, it is recommendda that a more balanced diet,as well as a better grade of mealie meal, should be issued,This will result in employers obtaining a maximum efficiency from their workman at very little extra cost.

A diet,practically the same as issued to Hard Labour prisoners in S.A.Gaols is appended,and whole-heartedly recommended.

The following Physiologically sound and balanced diet is recommended:-

This ration is per native per day.

1½ lbs. Mealie Meal No.1.
10 ozs.crushed mealies (white)
1 oz. of fat (Lard or Beef fat)
1 oz. of Salt.
½ lb. vegetables
1 lb. dried beans three times a week in lieu of 10 ozs. of crushed mealie meal.
1 lb. meat made into soup with lb. vegetables given twice a week.

or

24 ozs. Mealie meal No.1.
6 ozs. Bread
3 ozs. Beans or Peas
2 ozs. Peanuts or ½ oz.animal or vegetable fat.
1 oz. salt
Dressed meat with not more than 25% bone or alternative
Fish 3 lbs. per week.

[312]

THE LAY-OUT OF LOCATIONS OR NATIVE VILLAGES IN URBAN AREAS.

This question should receive careful forethought and planning, even if the size of the village or location be small. In every instance, plans and specifications describing the lay-out and other relevant factors, should be submitted to the Native Affairs Dept. for approval. This step, it is claimed, would obviate any likelihood of locations or native villages lacking in all the essential aspects of a fit and proper locality for natives.

A site plan, showing the essential features and requirements of a location is appended.

With regard to situation and lay-out of a location or native village, the following is recommended.

(1) Situation: A location or native village should be within easy reach of a town, and should not be less than a mile or more than 2 miles distant from such towns.

(2) Site: The site should be open, well drained and the the soil porous.

(3) Lay-out:- A. Provision to be made for residential stands. These to be in squares of 20. Each stand to measure half a acre in extent. Type of dwelling to be standardised and let at moderate rentals.

B. Communal latrines to be abolished. A family latrine of a standard type, approved of by the local authority to be built on each stand.

C. Streets to be not less than 40 ft. wide.

D. Sanitary lanes to be from 15 to 20 ft. wide.

E. Communal refuse collection bins to be provided in sanitary lanes at convenient centres.

F. Communal stock kraals to be provided on outskirts of locations or villages. Keeping of animals on residential stands not to be allowed.

G. Communal shower baths to be provided.

H. Provision made for communal laundry tubs.

I. Provision made for sports ground.

J. Sites granted to recognised religious bodies for the erection of schools or churches.

K. A pure and sufficient supply of domestic water to be maintained.

L. A regular sanitary service instituted which includes refuse and night soil removal.

M. Provision of suitable trading stands for carrying on trade in the location.

N. The establishment of a labour bureau where natives of both sides can register when looking for employment.

J. Leonard HON.

M I D D E L B U R G M U N I C I P A L I T Y.

To the Chairman,
Native Economic Commission,

In submitting a few particulars for your consideration, I wish to confine my remarks chiefly to the financial embarassment imposed on local authorities in respect of the Administration of native affairs in urban areas.

Section 8 of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act deals very fully with the duties of the local authority in regard to financial matters connected with the management of Native Locations or villages. It provides that the local authority pay into an account styled the Native Revenue Account, all moneys paid to the local authority in respect of fines ... pass or registration fees, sale of beer, rentals for trading sites and all other rents and fees derived from occupants of the location &c. The money so received shall be applied for the benefit of the natives within the urban area. The account may be charged with the cost of services rendered.

This section also provides that "any deficit on the native revenue account may be met by an advance from the general funds of the urban local authority on such terms and conditions as the Minister may approve."

My object to bring to your notice the financial difficulties under which the smaller urban local authorities are required to adequately administer the affairs of the native inhabitants.

I, therefore, give a few particulars with regard to the Middelburg Native Location.

The annual income is in respect of

(a) Stand & House rents	£408	0	0
(b) Sanitary Fees	204	0	0
Total	£612	0	0

There are 48 Municipal houses for which a rental of 7/6 per month is charged and 135 stands leased to natives at a rental of 2/6 per month. Each householder is required to pay a sanitary fee of 2/- per month. Offset against this estimated income are the estimated charges for services rendered (sanitary service), salaries and wages, administrative and loan charges and sundry other charges for repairs etc. amounting to £595.

The total number of inhabitants of the native location may be classified as follows:-

Male Adults	190.
Female Adults	234
Male Children	227
Female Children	290
Total	941

Total number of households 165.

Total number of adult male wage-earners	164.
Total number of Adult Female " "	106
" " " " Wage-earners	270.

Average Monthly income per Male Adult Wage-earner £2 5 3
" " " per female Adult Wage-earner 14 0
" " " per household £2 14 0

average number per household 5.7

Total stock owned		
	Cattle	155
	Donkeys	79
	Horses	10
	Pigs	24
	Total	268 head.

The above figures were compiled from a census taken during the present month (the information being obtained from the natives)and serve to illustrate the comparatively low income per household.

When it is remembered that the native has to feed and clothe his family,pay the Government tax,municipal licence fees (bicycles,carts etc.) dipping charges and medical fees in case of sickness,there can be very little left over for house and stand rent.The Urban Local Authority,therefore, has to take a very generous view in the matter of its rent charges. These have to be kept within the means of the native, a procedure which might quite easily result in the income from this source (rents) being inadequate to cover the interest and redemption charges on the capital outlay with respect to the provision of suitable and adequate housing.

The above figures also indicate how limited the income from native sources is and the urban local authorities' difficulty in providing adequate services and the amenities to which natives are legally and morally entitled.

It should be borne in mind that the provision of some of the necessary services (such as a piped water supply for instance) is as a general rule costly and where the natives are not in a position to pay reasonable and adequate fees to cover the capital charges on the initial outlay,the urban local authority quite naturally hesitates to provide these services owing to the financial committals that it would have to face.

There is ,therefore,always a tendency to keep the expenditure strictly within the limits of the income even although there may be pressing need for some improvement,so as to obviate the necessity of an advance to the Native Revenue Account from the general funds of the local authority,especially when the prevailing conditions with respect to the income from native sources is unsatisfactory,as the prospects of recovery of advances so made are very remote and the amount loaned to the Native Revenue Account eventually becomes a charge on the European community.

The duties imposed on the urban local authority with respect to native housing are very onerous.

Section 2 (1) of the Natives (Urban Areas)Act provides that "Wherever it appears to the Minister that the provision made in the area of any urban local authority for the needs of the natives ordinarily employed within that area for normal requirements is inadequate or unsuitable,the Minister may require that local authority to make all or any of the provisions mentioned in section one (i,e. define and set apart areas of land for the occupation,residence and other reasonable requirements of natives. provide hostels,buildings or huts for the accommodation of native families &c.)

Section 3(1) Upon the failure of an Urban local authority to comply with any requirments of the minister-- he may carry out such works and do all such things as may be necessary - and (subsection (4)- any expenditure reasonably incurred by the Minister under this section in excess of revenue derived from the exercise of the powers vested in him may be recovered by the Minister - by action in a competent court against the Urban Local Authority by levying a special rate upon all rateable property within the area of the urban local authority - - by deduction from any subsidy etc. - - - payable to a local authority by the Administrator - - - or by all three or any two of the above methods.

It is obvious,therefore,that if the urban local authority fails to provide adequate housing for the natives within its area,the Minister has the right to step in and carry out such works as may be necessary and charge to and recover the cost thereof from the local authority by the methods described.

In view of the limited means at the disposal of the local authority it is perforce compelled to borrow money for native housing ,pledge its assets as security against the loan and make good any deficits resulting from the natives inability to pay reasonable rent charge,from its own coffers. Its loan indebtedness becomes considerably increased,a state of affairs which is likely to tend against expansion in other directions.

It seems to me that letting stands to natives and allowing them to erect their own houses as a means of overcoming the necessity of providing adequate housing facilities for the natives from loan funds, is not quite satisfactory - such houses as a rule are built of wattle and daub and are in my opinion in the majority of instances hygienically unsuitable for habitation,besides being ugly in appearance and giving the neighbourhood a dolapidated and impoverished aspect..

The native urban population is ever on the increase.They are attracted by the amenities of town life,the prospect of earning wages and food especially at this time of the year when food is scarce in rural areas.

The local authority is confronted with the problem of housing these natives - at the same time wages drop as the labour demands of the white community are already adequately met, a state of affairs which from an economic point of view is unsound.