

ANNUAL REPORT.

[291]

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

1st. April, 1930.

The Chairman and Members,
Native Affairs Committee,
BLOEMFONTEIN.

Gentlemen,

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGER.

I beg to submit my annual report for the period
1st. April, 1929 to 31st. March, 1930.

1. AREA OF LOCATIONS AND POPULATION.

(a) A r e a.

As a result of the re-survey of the defined native residential area during the current year the following particulars are revealed:-

P e r i o d :	A r e a (acres)	Occupied (acres)	Balance Available
1920-1921.	492	492	-
1929-1930.	922 $\frac{3}{4}$	674 $\frac{1}{2}$	348 $\frac{1}{4}$

From the 1929-1930 figures are excluded the Coloured Area in extent 35 acres, and the Condemned Location Area, Waaihoek, 90 acres, thus in 10 years showing an actual increase in the native defined area of 184 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

(b) P o p u l a t i o n.

The following figures show the relative increases in the native and European populations during the period 1912/13 to 1928/29:-

Year	Estimated	Population
	White	Native
1912 - 1913	13,000	13,500
1913 - 1914	13,500	14,000
1914 - 1915	13,800	14,500
1915 - 1916	13,900	14,800
1916 - 1917	14,000	14,800
1917 - 1918	14,767	15,500 (x)
1918 - 1919	15,700	16,500
1919 - 1920	16,700	18,000
1920 - 1921	17,650	19,288 (x)
1921 - 1922	17,711	19,160
1922 - 1923	18,750	20,500
1923 - 1924	18,850	21,000
1924 - 1925	18,957	21,522
1925 - 1926	19,850	23,197
1926 - 1927	20,100	24,320 (x)
1927 - 1928	21,265	24,633
1928 - 1929	21,730	26,395

(x) Census.

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During the year 3,224 outside boys were engaged. The preference shown for non-residents should be discouraged.

An analysis of influx returns on a territorial basis gives the following:-

O.F.S.	...	...	{ Rural Areas	..	34½%
			{ Urban Areas	..	31 %
Basutoland	...	...		..	17½%
Cape	...	...		..	8½%
Transvaal	...	...		..	5 %
Natal	...	...		..	3½%

To the reasons given by the native for the sudden increase in migration to Bloemfontein, which in December last reached the record figure of 580, might be added the economic setback the country is at present experiencing.

(c) Allotment of Stands.

This has been reduced to a minimum and is restricted to old residents of the Condemned Area and married applicants who can satisfy this Department that they have been employed in Bloemfontein for a prolonged period.

Total issued to date is	...	..	3346.
Total occupied	...	..	3346.
Issued during year	56. (x)

(x) Includes 12 re-allotments.

Applications refused	39.
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When we are reminded that of approximately 71,482 urban native residents of the O.F.S., Bloemfontein accommodates over one-third, the necessity for the exercise of extreme caution in the issue of building sites will be appreciated.

2. H O U S I N G.

A good class of building continues to be erected, particularly in the latest lay-out.

Regard is paid to the necessity for good workmanship and the use of good materials and the advantage of living under hygienic conditions. Aesthetic values are also not entirely disregarded.

At present some 800 buildings are in various stages of construction, which keep the two native building inspectors fully occupied and also the European officer primarily responsible for inspection duties.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act and to meet the constant demand for accommodation by non-standholders, it is proposed at a later date to submit a suggestion for the erection of a limited number of cottages out of Government Loan moneys - one which will fully recover redemption, interest and maintenance costs.

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The undue increase of the native area and resident population are factors of considerable concern to both black and white and from the economic and social viewpoints should be strictly regulated.

3. ROADS AND STREETS.

An endeavour to construct and maintain these, of which to date there are some 30 miles, out of native revenue is a formidable task, which without the assistance of convict labour would be quite impossible. For the financial year ended 31st. March last an amount of £1,300 was allowed.

The purchase of a road grader has been authorised and with the aid of this continued efforts at improvement will be made.

4. WATER SUPPLY.

This is maintained at a charge by the Town of 3/- per 1,000 gallons, and is distributed by standpipes placed at convenient places. The direct charge to standholders for this service is 1/- per month, giving a return of approximately £1,800 thus, according to the estimates of income and expenditure, leaving an amount of over £2,000 to be met from other sources of location revenue. With a view to minimising this annual loss it is recommended that the question of revising the charge of 3/- per 1,000 gallons be seriously considered, especially as the native is quite unable to meet it through increased taxation.

In the present charge is included water consumed in tree-planting, road-making and public baths, Dispensary and public buildings such as churches and schools.

5. SANITATION.

Supervision is exercised by the Medical Officer of Health.

Night-soil, slop-water and refuse disposals are carried out by the City Engineer's Department at an annual cost to this Department of about £4,000.

The question of sewerage the locations was considered, but owing to the capital outlay it would involve was turned down.

6. NATIVES (URBAN AREAS) ACT.

As stated in previous reports, the main purposes of the Act may be briefly summarised as follows:-

- (a) To confer on local authorities comprehensive powers for the management and control of urban native communities.

(b)

- (b) Segregation of urban native communities.
- (c) Improved housing conditions.
- (d) Control of kaffir beer supplies.
- (e) To obtain uniformity in the administration of urban native affairs.

- (A) The provisions of the Act have been in operation locally since January, 1925.
- (B) The Council's segregation policy is gradually being realised and on completion of the evacuation of the Condemned Area, Waaihoek, the whole of the native population will be accommodated to the East of the railway line.
- (C) Housing. As previously mentioned, the requirements of the Act are being met.
- (D) Domestic brewing obtains here. It reveals many undesirable features, which it is felt demand the consideration of the introduction of more adequate measures for control.
- (E) The following numbers of laws repealed in so far as natives and their residence in Urban Native Locations are concerned will reveal the necessity for uniformity:-

Cape	...	...	16.
Natal	...	...	3.
Transvaal	...	...	11.
O.F.S.	...	...	11.

In addition to and including above, the duties imposed on local authorities involve:-

1. Regulating the ingress.
2. Registration of contracts.
3. Housing.
4. Public Health.
5. Supplies of water and light.
6. Night soil, slop and refuse removal & disposals.
7. Construction and maintenance of roads.
8. Administrative staff.
9. Election of Advisory Boards.
10. Collection of revenue and control of expenditure.

As various administrative and financial questions are considered by the Committee and Council monthly, it is proposed to confine details to the duties imposed by and consequent upon the Regulations framed under Section 23(1) of the Act.

Applicants for permits to			
seek work	.....	Local	6316.
		Outside	4169.
Granted		Local	6314.
		Outside	3159.
Service Contracts issued -			
		Local	6740.
		- Outside	3224.

Current registrations ... 7628.

The 7,628 are distributed as follows:-

Industrial concerns	...	4806.
Domestic and Miscellaneous	...	2822.

The difference in service contracts and look-for-work permits to outside boys is chiefly due to importations by Railways and Contractors.

Compulsory endorsements to leave area	..	175.
Deportation by order of Court - Male	..	39.(x)
- Female		36.

(x) Includes 19 to labour colony.

Permits to attend school	...	198.
Visiting permits	...	753.
Discharged Prisoners	...	1559.
Disputes, Master and Servant		516.
Convictions - Europeans	...	21.
- Natives	...	334.
Servants supplied - Male	...	1589.
- Female	...	166.
Lodgers Permits	...	1741
Complaints in Location	...	960.

Although generally speaking the operation of the (Urban Areas) Act has met with success in Bloemfontein, I am of opinion that its objects will not be fully attained until measures are introduced to arrest the influx from both rural and other urban centres. Amongst the most frequently given reasons for the former are the absence of educational facilities and satisfactory housing conditions. I am of opinion that the low standard of agricultural methods and the overstocking by animals of an inferior quality are also impelling factors.

During the past twelve months the number of natives under service contracts increased from 6,500 in April, 1929, to 7,628 as at the 31st. December last, showing a gradual increase in the employment of native labour contrary to what, by many, was anticipated would be the result of the minimum wage determination, which became effective as from the 1st. of January, 1929. During January, February and March last the figures read 7390, 7156, 7693 respectively.

The introduction of a system by which natives would be able to ascertain where there is a demand for labour is worthy of consideration. With such a system might be introduced one of Demarcated or Prohibited Areas.

In the entire absence of facilities and measures as above mentioned it is felt that the provisions of the amending Bill will afford but little relief.

7. NATIVE ADVISORY BOARD.

By Section 10 of the Act the establishment of Native Advisory Boards is compulsory and may be by election or selection. The Board must be consulted before making, withdrawing or amending any location regulation framed under Section 23(3) of the Act, a very decided advance on previous

legislation

legislation affecting urban residents. But what, in my opinion, is of greater value is the opportunity these Boards offer of disposing of what has almost become a truism with the European, that is, that the native is hopelessly weak in initiative and correspondingly strong in imitation. They afford an opportunity of white and black learning each others viewpoints. An enthusiastic Board, composed of progressive men, can exercise considerable influence in the promotion of welfare movements. It is of material assistance in promoting the good government and good order of the locations by studying and explaining to the people the regulations, in the settling of disputes, the representation of grievances and generally by using its influence in removing the many irregularities inevitable in a community of so heterogeneous a character common to urban locations.

In bloemfontein the Advisory Board has justified itself as the medium between the people and the authorities and as a means of educating the masses to a sense of civic responsibility. Monthly meetings are held under the Chairmanship of the Manager of the Native Administration Department.

8. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

The residents comprise Barolongs, Xosa, Basuto, Fingoes and small factions of other tribes. As in most modern locations they are divided into two groups, one group including what might be called the leaders and adherents of the "Forward Movement", and the other the "Conservatives" - the former principally composed of the younger generation and the latter of those who cling, as far as the circumstances in which they find themselves will permit to the old customs and traditions.

Tribal government does not obtain. As the result of contact with Europeans and being subject to European - made laws the majority have become detribalised.

The attitude of the residents towards the Government and Municipal Administration generally is praiseworthy.

The efforts of the Church Lads' Brigade, Independent Order of True Templars, Wayfarer's Association, Bantu Young Mens' Christian Association and Child Welfare Society deserve every encouragement.

As a result of the Council's liberal policy in providing facilities for wholesome recreations and amusements, the following sporting bodies may be mentioned:-

Football Clubs	...	...	...	28.
(Exclusive of the School Clubs)				
Cricket Clubs	...	...	...	5.
Tennis Clubs	...	...	...	6.
Cyclists Clubs	...	...	...	6,

All have large followings. The sporting instinct displayed is of a high standard.

During the past year the locations have been singularly free of irresponsible agitators.

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This I attribute to a fuller realisation by local leaders of their responsibilities in impressing upon the masses the necessity for preserving feelings of goodwill and confidence between the people generally and the authorities, which this insidious type of self-interested propagandist was in danger of alienating.

Further attacks may be anticipated but it is felt they will meet with little success.

Many local residents have paid dearly for their misplaced confidence in the past.

9. CHURCHES.

The records show that there are 30 churches in the locations, occupying 175 building sites of an aggregate acreage of 18.

As far as I have been able to ascertain the 30 churches have an approximate total following of some 11,500, of whom 7,000 attend the nine under European control and 800 the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The balance in most cases are what might be termed secessionary fragments, the outcome of schism. The ethical aspects and results of the present tendency are questions primarily for the Philosopher, Theologian and leaders of native thought; the liberal granting of ground for building purposes, however, is a question of material interest to the Council and to prospective native householders and, in view of the multiplication of applications for church sites and the necessity of providing for the accommodation of bona fide employees, I am of opinion that a more conservative policy is advisable.

10. EDUCATION.

For information, the following particulars are appended:-

Name of School	Denomination	19:29		19:28	
		Roll	Av: att:	Roll	Av: att:
S. John's	: Wesleyan	: 309:	283.1 :	276:	239.5
Kaffirfontein	: do.	: 341:	288 :	280:	245.3
S. Patrick's	: Anglican	: 853:	782.2 :	774:	686.3
Goddard Street	: Lutheran	: 58:	52.2 :	60:	51.7
Bantu United	: Amalg.of D.R.	: :	:	:	:
	: A.M.E. and	: :	:	:	:
	: various	: :	:	:	:
	: sects.	: 580:	506 :	477:	403.2
Tempe	: Amalg.D.R.&	: :	:	:	:
	: Wesleyan	: 122:	103.3 :	74:	57.9
Higher Primary	: Amalg. all	: :	:	:	:
	: Demoninations	: 100:	94.3 :	75:	70.2
TOTALS		: 2363:	2109.0 :	2016:	1754.1

N.B. All the Anglican Schools have combined, forming one big school under the name of S. Patrick's.

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The above, as a result of amalgamation, are all under control of the Provincial Education Department. Since gathering these particulars I learn there has been an appreciable increase in numbers, with the result that the available accommodation is taxed to the utmost. It is estimated that 1,500 to 1,600 children are not receiving education. For these there is no accommodation, even if compelled to attend school.

The Town Council has authorised the expenditure of approximately £1,000 on the erection of an additional building for vocational training.

Observation has shown that the influence of the schoolroom has in the majority of cases had the effect of implanting in the mind of the young native a sense of discipline and responsibility. It is, however, a debatable question as to whether the lines of native education at present being followed are best calculated to fit him to meet the economic demands of his own people and of the European employer.

As far as I have been able to ascertain the only independent school is that of the Seventh Day Adventists, with a reported roll of 35.

11. PUBLIC HEALTH.

See report of Medical Officer of Health.

12. A C C O U N T S.

The Cash Collections and Expenditure during the periods 1925/26 to 1929/30 reads as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Collections</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
	£.	£.	£.
1925/26.	23,902.	17,778.	16,494. 7.0.
1926/27.	27,116.	19,329.	18,934.
1927/28.	31,309.	20,769.	20,420.
1928/29.	30,264.	22,645.	22,126.
1929/30.	34,943. (Est.)	23,060. (Est.)	23,160. (Est.)

Value of Building material issued:-

1928/29..... £850.
1929/30..... £728.

Deceased estates:-

To 31st. March, 1929 371.
1929-1930..... 22.

Estimated expenditure for financial
Year 1930-1931..... £24,270.

Payments in respect of Condemned Area:-

To 31st. March, 1929 £30,598.
1929-1930 £6,059.

The

The progress in the evacuation of the Waaihoek Area reads as follows:-

Original number of dwellings	...	1023.
Purchased to date	...	1006.
Demolished	...	689.
To be purchased	...	17.
Let	...	317.

Rents collected during the year totalled £6,800 (Est.). This amount less sundry expenses is applied to the liquidation of the sum involved in the purchase of these properties. An amount of £31,059 is still outstanding.

It is felt that some allowance should be made to this Department for the multifarious duties performed on behalf of the town in connection with this area. A proportionate reduction in establishment charges is suggested.

The reports of the Government Auditor on the accounts generally have been satisfactory and reflect credit on the responsible officials.

Despite the increase in activities it is gratifying to report that expenditure has been kept well within income.

13. NATIVE DISPENSARY.

Particulars of attendances are appended.

<u>Month.</u>	<u>1927-1928.</u>	<u>1928-1929.</u>	<u>1929-1930.</u>
April	694.	778.	992.
May	693.	981.	960.
June	649.	811.	944.
July	879.	956.	935.
August	873.	949.	968.
September	953.	927.	954.
October	952.	1002.	1108.
November	925.	914.	976.
December	904.	938.	871.
January	932.	939.	976.
February	952.	927.	926.
March	957.	982.	982.

The above figures include repeat attendances.

I am still of opinion that the objects of this institution will not be attained as long as the Medical Officer's activities are restricted to duties of a purely curative nature. In the course of his work he could render valuable services in educating the natives in measures to combat the possible outbreak and spread of infectious and contagious diseases.

The reasons are so obvious as to render further comment superfluous.

Staff

14. S T A F F.

E u r o p e a n.

Manager			
Assistant Manager.			
Accounts Clerks	...	...	2.
Cashiers	...	...	2.
Registering Officers	...	...	2.
Peace & Enquiries Officers	...	...	2.
Correspondence Clerk and Typist			1.
Supervisor Rent Houses & Lodgers			1.

N a t i v e

Clerical Assistants	(Inside)		2.
	(Outside)		4.
Headman	...	...	1.
Building Foremen	...	...	2.
Roads	...	...	1.
Poundmaster	...	...	1.
Police Boys	...	...	2.
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	3.
Native Nurses	...	...	3.
Baths Caretaker	...	...	1.
Yard and Stores Foreman	...	...	1.
Road gang	...	...	16.
Trees, camps, etc.	...	...	12.
Refuse services	...	...	7.
Scavenging	...	...	14.
N.S. Service	...	...	21.
Depositing site	...	...	2.

Every endeavour is made to fit both European and Native members to fill positions of responsibility. The greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining Europeans and Natives with the necessary qualifications and training in administrative duties. The duties are complex and exacting. They demand initiative, tact, enthusiasm and painstaking attention to details.

If the good relations at present existing between the residents of the locations and the authorities and between the two colours generally are to be maintained care must be taken to appoint only men temperamentally fitted to the work and with qualifications entitling them to share the responsibilities of senior officers.

15. G E N E R A L.

The locations continue to find favour as the meeting place of the various bodies representing Union native opinion. Amongst the gatherings during the past year might be mentioned the African National Congress (Upper and Lower House), Ministers of Religion, Education, I.C.U., Union Native Advisory Boards, Order of True Templars and various Union sporting bodies.

The members of the Native Affairs Commission, both collectively and individually, have paid visits, and there have also been visitors of note and representatives of numerous bodies from overseas and other Union centres.

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The thanks of the Department are due to the Chairman and members of the Native Affairs Committee of the Town Council and also to the Native Commissioner for the guidance and assistance at all times readily given.

To the European and Native members of the staff and members of the Native Advisory Board I wish to add my personal appreciation of their services.

(Sgd). J.R. COOPER,

M A N A G E R
NATIVE ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT,
BLOEMFONTEIN.

2nd. April, 1930.

JRC/NW.

Estimates of Expenditure on Native Education in the C.F.S. 1930-31.

H E A D I N G		Expenditure 1928-29	Expendi- ture 1929-30	Expendi- ture 1930-31
<u>School Inspection:</u>		£	£	£
(a) Inspect. by Europeans.				
1.	Salaries, wages, Allowances:			
	(1) Chief Insp: £600-25-700	1,350	1,700	1,900
	(2) Two Insp: £475-25-550			
	N.B. Plus Local Allowance.			
2.	Subsistence & Transport	900	900	900
3.	(b) Clerical Assist: £140-15-200- 20-350	-	200	318
	Local Allowance			
(c) Native Supervisors				
4.	Salaries, Wages, Allow. 50 £140	280	700	700
5.	Subsistence & Transport	200	500	500
<u>Training of Teachers.</u>				
6.	Salaries, Wages & Allowances:			
	1928-30 1930-31			
	10 288-15-495 plus £90 2			
	10 190-10-300 " £90 1	950	1,030	1,500
	10 180-15-360 1			
	30 200 4			
7.	Subsistence & Transport	-	-	-
8.	Equipment, Material repairs (Grants for Industrial work @ £1 per pupil)	50	50	50
9.	Bursaries	-	-	-
10.	Vacation Courses	30	50	50
11.	Miscellaneous	10	10	10
<u>Secondary Education</u>				
12.	Grant-in-aid			
	Salaries, Wages, Allowances	120	310	500
	Equipment, Furniture £60	-	-	60
	Miscellaneous £10	-	-	10
<u>Primary Education :</u>				
13.	Salaries, Wages, Allowances			
	1928-30			
	I 50 @ £78 = £3900 120 @ £78 = £936			
	II 100 @ £66 = £6600 83 @ £66 = £5478			
	III 350 @ £54 = £18900 105 @ £54 = £5670			
	IV 150 @ £42 = £6300 85 @ £42 = £3570			
	V 267 @ £35 = £9345	21,500	25,266	35,700
	Local Allowances	4,600	5500	6,000
	Head Teachers Allowances	2,200	2,500	2,700
4.	Subsistence & Transport.	-	-	-
5.	Equipment, Material, Furniture repairs	200	300	300
6.	Miscellaneous	-	10	10

EVIDENCE TO BE SUBMITTED BEFORE

THE NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

KROONSTADT

17th. February; 1931.

By THE INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS OF AFRICA.

IND: I.C.U.

Statement of the Independent Industrial
and Commercial Workers Union of Africa Free State Section.

(1).

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the Government Notice No. 1074 of the 13th. June, 1930. notifying the appointment of this Commission to inquire into Economic and Social Conditions of Natives especially in the larger towns of the Union of Africa. This statement is submitted by the Independent Industrial and Commercial Workers Union of Africa representing most of the Native and Coloured workers of this Province. The whole of South Africa today is haunted by a spectre of Native Unrest, and we submit that under our present system of society, a wide and irreconcilable difference of interest exists between those who work for a living and the landlords. The Native Workers fundamentally, are sellers of labour power while the employers are buyers of labour power.

(1) Factors leading to detribalisation are many but we will only give a few which seem to be of paramount importance. These people leave their kraals chiefly because their conditions there are not fit for human habitation in many respects. Today most of the Europeans are haunted by a nightmare of Native Unrest which in reality exist in their imagination only as we notice them armed as though there were on the eve of a Great World War of 1914.

The migrations of Natives into towns from Rural Areas is caused by economic pinch or strangulation of Native labourers, both male and female. The position in the rural areas obtaining today in the farms is follows:- Males are paid according to their age and some are not even paid a penny.

Males from 5/- to 12/- per month... free grazing.

Females from 2/6 to 10/- per month. " " In some

farms Natives are charged for their stock grazing in the farm. Rations. This is also causing much unrest in the rural areas with the result that many people drift to the towns. From 8 to 24 lbs. of mealies per week. In the majority of cases this does

does/

does not suffice and the labourer is expected to purchase further supplies out of his own wages. Where a labourer possesses a cow or cows, these are first milked by the farmer as part payment for grazing, afterwards the milk is skimmed and the skimmed milk allowed to the owner of the cattle. On some farms a sheep's quarter is supplied once monthly per family. Any animal that may have died of disease is allowed to the farm employees for consumption. In many farms natives get alms disguised as wages and even these alms they get in various forms, we are aware of cases where Natives for asking their daily wages are threatened with sjambeking, shooting, and other threats in order to discourage natives to urge for the wages. In many cases police both Europeans and Natives concert with the farmers to combat the African Native farm labourers. The living conditions of the Natives in the farms is intolerable.

Hours of Work. There are no fixed hours of work. Labourers are aroused at the break of day and expected to continue working until darkness makes further work impossible. In many cases these people are not allowed to attend Sunday services unless where Churches fall under the supervision of a European missionary and are not allowed to attend any political meeting for they might contract the I.C.U. disease!

Terms. In the majority of cases there are no terms of service arranged beforehand as the European fear their sins of treatment but their word is generally accepted by the magistrates notwithstanding that these people concert with the farmers, to throttle down the Natives. The fault is the State has undertaken to employ uneducated native constables and their psychology is to oppress the Natives. Generally speaking farmers engage native labourers and dispense with their services at any time without giving them any notice so as to enable them to make preparations for the removal of the stock, if they possessed any. The result is that the labourer is forced to employ lawyers whose mission ^{one of them} seem to be the utter exploitation of the natives. We have heard several cases especially here in the "Free" State

State/

State of European Attorneys employed by natives to represent them as against cases of assault. There we strongly urge that African Native Lawyers be allowed to practice in this Province and Native be encouraged by the State to assume duties as Agents Agents-at-law. Whilst our people are on the road on account of eviction hence the great ~~xxx~~ eviction of 1913 many lost their stock, they either die or are impounded PetrusSteyn in 1927 during the ~~xxxx~~ stormy days of the I.C.U.

In reality the European farmers in this Province treat the Natives worse than the slaves of Sparta. That is why the African argue the correct interpretation of the "Free" State as that of SLAVE STATE. The housing question in the farms need not be mentioned as these are broken down entirely at mercy of the farmers themselves and this is a pretty disgrace to the Western Civilization and christianity? The Natives cannot be huddled together as though they were beast of prey in the zoo! The advent of the Europeans in this country has never had the beneficial ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ results, since they made us to go right down in the bowels of the Earth to dig Gold and Diamond for the needs and to cultivate the lands for ~~thexxxxxx~~ them to produce maize etc.,. In the first ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{place} when the Whitemen came out here the Natives went out on strike. The tragic struggle which took place is well-known and need little comment in this Commission. But eventually we ~~xxxx~~ were to ~~xxx~~ accept these conditions of civilisation imposed on us under protest.

Urban
and Rural Native Areas.

The administration of Native affairs in Urban Areas is left entirely in the hands of cruel and often European ^{and} who are party members of their respective Political parties such as the National Party whose chief plank is "Hou the Kafir on sy plak". And what justice and fairplay can you expect from politicians especially in a country like South Africa. The Urban Conditions breed Agitators ^{for} the repressive policy of oppression. Besides

should learn to be patient enough to meet all African Political and Industrial Organisation in order to avoid the unpleasant situations that might accrue as a result of the Council's narrow outlook. The Native Advisory Board is in many cases not representatives of the peoples especially in the smaller town of the "Free" State as those elected are only to be in the Trade Union language "Good boys" i.e. Scabs. The housing question in this ^{Kroonstad} location is far from satisfactory. The Municipality competes with the Natives in the buying of houses in this Urban Area and this has caused a lot of ~~mis-~~ ^{dissatisfaction} ~~understanding~~ amongst the inhabitants although the authorities may try to combat this allegation, but it is there in the bosom of the African inhabitants of the locations. In the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ appointment of location office employees the Native Advisory Board should always be consulted in order to avoid any future misunderstanding. Employment should be given preference to ~~xxx~~ bona-fide standholders. Most of the European employees should be replaced by educated and respectable native inhabitants. The Natives all over South Africa today want these locations to be entirely under ^{their} ~~the~~ management and supervision with one European only as Director this will be in conformity with the laws governing Segregation Policy of the Government.

LIQUOR IN THE LOCATIONS.

The Kaffir -Beer privileges granted have not been abused although there are black sheep in ^{some} ~~every~~ flock. The Natives really favour the "Tot System" although Temperance Society are opposed to it but these do not express the feelings of the workin-class of the Bantu race only a minority. In order to eradicate vile concoctions the State should immediately establish Beer-Canteens where light -wines may be sold to the Natives and this will stop unscrupulous European smuggling liquor into the location- rather than the State should allow and encourage the Natives to get their beverage. Prohibition is doing the natives are a great of harm, the affairs of the natives are the same as ^{those} ~~of~~ the human race the world over. Give the Natives chance to show his

his capability and strength in liquor world. The authorities are only creating an awkward situation by denying the natives the right to ^{the} indulgence of drink. You will not be able to stop the illicit liquor sale if you prohibit us from drinking.

Native Education.

There should be no barriers as far as native education is concerned and avenues of employment should be opened for educated African Natives. We are proud that men of our origin and race such as Professor D.D.T. Jabavu, Mr. Zachria Mathews, (B.A.) hold commanding and ~~very~~ responsible positions. Native education at this stage should not only be in the hands of missionaries. Give interested Native Organisation chance to shape the education of the future such organisations as the Independent, I.C.U. The African National Congress and others should be allowed a say in the administration of native education. However ~~we~~ we must contend ourselves with the views of men like that of Mr. Jac. Buller Crutse of the Bantu Traders Association. We want capitation fee and our tax to be utilised for our benefit.

Native Taxation.

The natives who earn barely 2/- per diem are called upon to pay one pound (£1) tax notwithstanding that a European with an income of £300 per year pays nothing. We go further even native farm workers who get nothing except verbal promises are called upon to pay tax. We claim that the natives should be entitled to the same treatment without racial discrimination. The most puzzling problem ~~was~~ is that the natives get no pension whereas he is paying the general revenue 16/- out of every pound. In the rural areas those natives who have cattle even though they may be 60 years of age or sickly in some of the "Free" State dorps by some magistrates are made to pay tax. The Natives are called a child race but the natives ask why should a child be called upon by the State to pay the tax. In some quarters the natives are beginning to organise seriously that NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION. All the native taxation should be for the benefit of the native themselves. The

handed-method of collecting this tax is provocative and the State and the Police should prefer better methods of collection, rather than force the natives to adopt physical methods. The cry of the native people is that methods of collecting tax are barbarous and too harsh.

INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS.

Some
A Europeans still believe that missionaries have spoiled the natives, they say "the native is by nature a law-abiding creature, a happy fellow who sings while works and laughs while he suffers. In his natural state the native is a fine specimen of humanity, respectful and obedient to those in authority." He knows his place and that of his superiors, and although lazy he is nevertheless ~~inert~~ and manageable. The agitator, the half-educated, nay the half-Europeanised "kafir" is a menace which threatens not only the peaceful relations between white and Black, but also the welfare of the Native people themselves. He is a danger to society."

If these natives had been kept in their places, ~~in~~ these ^{missionaries} "~~native agitators~~" had spoiled them by giving them education, we would have been spared all this worry. But unfortunately the missionaries did not let alone, and today we are reaping the fruits of their blessed ~~fill~~. The only way out of this difficulty is that the Government hands should be strengthened. Parliament should make a law to deal drastically with the agitators. The Natives must be governed justly but with a firm hand.

Having thus argued, these Europeans who still believe in the old school when natives through ignorance and account of ~~the~~ the conditions then prevailing, appeared to be peaceful and satisfied, go contentedly about their business, thinking that the prevailing native unrest will be cured by drastic action which the State might institute against the Native leaders under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They think that the mere enforcement of the Riotous Assemblies Act and the imprisonment or banishment

of Native Leaders without trial will restore the "good old days" when the kaffirs worked hard and suffered injustice and insult without a word or raising a protest, when outwardly showed respect for the Europeans while in their hearts there were burning with hatred and ~~antagonism~~ unexpressed antagonism. He soon learned to organise on Trade Union lines hence the birth of the notorious I.C.U. and other African organisations with the same object. ~~There will be no peace unless the State recognise~~ the existing native organisations as the Joint Council is viewed with suspicion by the majority of the natives, especially since the Europeans play a big part those of the missionaries calibre. The Native workers view these as another church channel and church from many trade unionists viewpoint is looked upon as a link of capitalism operating for their annihilation. Since we claim ~~the~~ Church teaches religion and religion is ~~an~~ opium. The Native workers contend that the missionaries robbed them of their land and today the natives have the Bible and the missionaries the land hence the cry" Give us back AFRICA THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH.

~~NATIVE~~ LANDLESS NATIVES.

The Minister of Justice ~~although commonly known amongst the natives as the Minister of Native Administration~~ ^{IL} has added another oppressive measure amendment to the ~~Native~~ Master and Servants Bill and that a native should be given lashes. This is a retrogressive measure and should not be passed in these days of christian civilisation. The huge presence of landless natives in the location manufactures criminals for minor regulations. The future of these people is gloomy and the Government should make provision to lease land in this province. In some cases or almost 99% farmers expel old hands from their farms and the only place for them is the nearest Urban location. The Colour Bar and other regulations debar these people from getting means of livelihood. In order to hasten the day of peace the State should make provision and repeal such laws as the Land Act, The Native Affairs Act, Native Administration and replace these by laws that are acceptable to the Bantu. The ^{operation} ~~operation~~ of these

laws have created

laws have created oppressive conditions of life which makes life for us not worth living. Hence the seething discontentment that has given rise to the wide-spread unrest which is disturbing. The handed manner and irreprehensible attitude of the police and the constant raids for Poll Tax, Pass Laws and other obnoxious legislation, *are responsible for violent agitation.*

NATIVE (URBAN AREAS) ACT.

This Act has brought to some extent changes in the minds of the Natives which in some quarters are acceptable. There are other features such as exemption from Lodgers Permits for Natives resident in the Municipal houses and those ordinary ~~xxx~~ employess of the Council. The Location authority should not be given wide powers of employing whomsoever he favours as there has been a tendency in the local administration for giving jobs for "pals". If the Municipality is given such wide-powers as are not embodied in the Location regulations these creates suspicion in the minds of the natives that the policy of the municipality is revenue making at expense of the ignorant and powerless natives. The lodgers permits have created a lot of *dissatisfaction* ~~unwillingness~~ that they should be abolished, at once. The Natives of this Urban Area claim that they should have only one European and the rest natives in order to comply with the spirit and letter of Segregation Policy of the Government. People in the Municipal quarters should carry "Lodgers Permits" if they are ^{not} to be abolished. Unless these course is adopted there will never be real peace between the Municipality and the Native inhabitants- no matter their standing.

Pass Laws.

The Pass Laws have long outlived their usefulness and they should be abolished and not substituted even with one Identification Certificate. The Pass system increases crime and encourage or manufactures criminal experts.

Squatting Laws. These should be immediately eliminated from the Statute Books of the country. The farmers want cheap native labour. The farmers advocate Segregation policy although they never define their meaningless phrases.....

Meaningless phrases. ^{Some} The townspeople also want the natives to be segregated in order to exploit their labour. One cannot understand because these very advocates of ~~segregation~~ segregation would not allow natives to trade amongst themselves. All that ^{some} ~~the~~ townspeople want is to control the movements of the natives. The Natives desire to work out his own ^{racial} ~~living~~ destiny in the process of Western civilisation. Natives want to be given powers to buy land and hire land like in other Provinces of South Africa.

Wage Determinations and other economic laws affecting natives. The general conditions in this Province are such as to make other members of the human race to revolt against constituted authority. Only two so-called Reserves that of Witziesshoek with chief Mopedi as the head and that of Thaba Nchu only for the Barolong Tribe, and in these very areas there is no more room. ^{Sometimes} ~~we~~ we hear reported cases of shootings of natives by Whites ~~all over this Province. Natives are shot down for asking their wages that are being withheld illegally by some of the unscrupulous farmers.~~ For selling their stock or horses these unfortunate victims are ^{sometimes} told to come and fetch their monies next as the "baas" is still going to the bank to draw up his cheque and the day of appointment the first thing the native gets is "voezek kaffir" if you do not move I will shoot. In 1927 when the I.C.U. was at its height daily eviction were reported everywhere merely for political reasons and simply because there is no written contract between the Master and the Servants the farmer also wins in the Courts of law. If these conditions the Europeans were to be made to undergo they would rebel at once!

The high cost living in the ~~Urban~~ urban and rural areas in the "Free" State is very high with the result that in most of the locations women resort to illicit Liquor selling in order to make ^{a living} ~~both ends meet~~. The Natives of this Urban area want a living Wage at least 6/6 per diem would suffice for the time being. Figures have been quoted by other speakers which convince that natives should get nothing less

than 6/6 per day. The little wages ^{and} ~~be~~ making thieves of the Native peoples and the Government and all lovers of justice and fairplay should see that the Bantu are paid according to their labour.

In conclusion we beg to state the following are the principal Bantu needs in this Province:-

- (a) The right to education .
- (b) The right to buy and lease ^{land} ~~everywhere~~ in this Province.
- (c) The right to Trade amongst themselves.
- (d) The right of Free Speech which is the only weapon of democracy.
- (e) The right of justice.

We are , gentlemen,

yours obediently,

J. W. Keable Mote

Acting Assistant GenSecy.

Simon M. Shos
(Signed) *Shos*
Provincial Secretary.

THE INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS UNION OF AFRICA. (IND: I. C. U.).

BEFORE closing our evidence we would ^{like} to bring these forward
as requested to ^{submit} ~~bring forward~~ by the public at meeting held
in the location on Sunday last. That natives in Urban
and rural areas have been hard hit by the prevailing
depression and drought than any other section of the
population in South Africa. The Unemployment amongst them
assuming terrible dimensions. The Government according to
a Bill now before Parliament ~~is~~ is giving the Europ-
ean farmers £5,000,000 as a drought relief. The distress-
ful conditions of the Natives is so fierce that in ^{one} ~~one~~
Native Reserve ^{witshook} peoples may resort to "cannibalism" and
during this period the Natives are prayerfully asking
the State Government there should be a Temporary
Tax Remission for all natives until such times as
the world market may improve.

THE INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL
WORKERS UNION OF AFRICA. (IND: I.C.U)

REPRESENTATIVES ARE:

T.V. KEABLE 'NOTE.

SIMON. H. ELIAS.

Keable Note

Mr. A. W. Roberts,
Member.

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EVIDENCE TO BE SUBMITTED BEFORE THE
NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

17th., February, 1931.

By the Native Advisory Board
Hoos-tad.

ON TUESDAY, 17th., FEBRUARY, 1931.

HEAD 1.

(1) FACTORS LEADING TO DETRIBALISATION OF NATIVES.

(a) Owing to the rapid increase of the Native population within the existing Tribal Reserves, a certain number of youngmen for whom there is no employment on the land within the Reserve seek employment outside or are recruited for the Mines and other Industries. Once these youngmen have had a taste of urban life they tend to return to the towns even after they have been repatriated (in the case of Mines) and it is difficult to convince them that they are better off in their tribal Reserves. Another important factor in the detribalisation of the Native is that the youngmen have to purchase their wives under tribal conditions whereas in Urban Locations these male Natives are free from the strong patriarchal authority of the chiefs and in the town Locations they may behave much more loosely and may pick up a concubine or take a wife without paying anything therefor.

(b) WOMEN.

In most Free State Locations there are many women who run away from their customary husbands and are taken up by other Natives working in the Urban Area, passing off as the customary wives of such Natives whereas their real husbands are in Basutoland and other Native Territories. In the case of single women the Location Regulations are evaded by taking in one day's washing per week thus establishing their right to be within the Urban Area.

(c) The apparently high wages prevailing within the Urban Areas appeal to the untutored mind of the tribal Native and he does not stop to consider that living within an Urban Area is going to cost him all and probably of those apparently high wages.

/Continued....

HEAD 1. (2) ADMANAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF ~~TRIBAL CONDITIONS~~

As year by year the material objects of European culture are brought into the Native Reserves by Natives who have been working outside, the mind of the tribal Native hankers more and more after these things which money alone can buy, and he is no longer content with the sufficiency to eat and drink provided by his tribal environment and he rapidly begins to feel that it is a disadvantage to stay at home on the land and that it is a fine thing to go out and earn money to buy European clothes crockery, furniture etc. The great advantage of having land to plough within the tribal area providing a competency with a small margin in good season, is largely off set by the great disadvantage of ignorance with regard to the preservation of good pastures coupled with ignorance of proper agricultural methods, means of preventing soil erosion and the lack of fertilizers. All these factors militate against obtaining a good crop and after each drought season, there is a huge exodus from the tribal Reserve to the outside.

HEAD. 1 (3) ECONOMIC RESULTS OF DETRIBALISATION.

The economic result of detribalisation is to drive thousands of Natives off the land into the Urban labour market, flooding the market with cheap labour and lowering the earning capacity and economic status of the Native already resident there. The social aspect of detribalisation is not pleasant. The detribalised Native in Urban communities being released from the central strong/tribal authority of the chiefs is liable to run to every excess of drunkenness and immorality. In most Urban Locations there is no recognition of Native Law and thus as the vast majority of Natives have not the considerable sum of money necessary to pay Lawyers to sustain Civil Actions for Seduction and Adultery under the Civil Law, there is no redress and no

no.....

chance of betterment until the Native Affairs Department shall establish a Native Commissioner's Court or confer the powers of a Native Chief's Court upon the Native Advisory Board with right of appeal to the Resident Magistrate as Native Commissioner. This would check the wholesale moral degeneration among the younger elements of our Urban Native population caused by detribalisation.

As regards the effects of detribalisation upon the efficiency and earning capacity of Natives actually as regards manual labour, the majority of detribalised Natives are less efficient than tribal Natives. The reason is twofold. Firstly the drunkenness and immorality prevalent among young Urban Natives causes a distinct and considerable physical deterioration. Secondly the ignorance of the semi-~~skilled~~ civilised detribalised Native as regards a balance diet causes him to live largely upon European foods of a farinaceous nature and of little nourishing power in comparison with his kafir corn of high ^{vitamin} ~~vetimin~~ content which is his staple food in the kraal.

HEAD 1. (4)

NATIVE CUSTOM.

There is no doubt that our Urban Native populations are passing through a difficult transition stage and are at present neither fish nor fowl. The vast majority have not attained to a proper conception of European Laws and standards of ~~living~~ life. I therefore submit that the more important Native Laws and Customs in so far as they apply to civil matters should be given recognition to in all fair sized Urban Locations as well as in tribal areas. As regards the "Lobola" system it must be observed that it is very deeply rooted in the hearts of the Native people and that the majority of Christian marriages in our Urban Location are accompanied by Lobola. In a surprisingly large number of cases in fact in 90% of such cases money is despised and considered

considered.....

infra dig in tender for the purchase of a wife. Cattle too have a deep ritualistic significance in the mind of the Native vide: "Ubulunga Beast". It would therefore serve no useful purpose and cause needless dissatisfaction in the mind of the Native if money payment were substituted for cattle in payment of Lobola. This matter should remain optional subject to agreement between the two families concerned in the contract.

HEAD. 2. (1)

LAND

The disabilities placed upon the Native by the Native Land Act of 1913 press very heavily upon the Native and Land hunger is very acute among Natives of the Free State. The migration of the landless/^{Natives} might well be partially stamped by the extension of a similar system of Land Tenure to that provided by the Glen Grey Act of the Cape Province, to the Free State. In addition to land being provided for Natives in this Province on the plan of perpetual quitrent title deed as provided for in the Cape, Natives should be allowed to individually purchase outright small allotments of land for the purpose of market garden and other general agricultural purposes. This would remove a great and long standing grievance from the mind of the landless Natives in this Province.

HEAD. 3. LANDLESS NATIVE POPULATION.

The economic and social effects of the presence of the landless Native population are incalculably pernicious. In the first place they flock into the Urban Areas and lower wages and secondly their presence has a repercussion upon the social life of the semi-civilised detribalised Natives in the location. They have the effect of diluting the civilising influences at work among the Urban Natives and consequently has a retrogressive effect upon the Urban population. It further manufactures

/criminals

CRIMINALS/

for breeches of Location and Pass regulations of which these poor people are totally ignorant. Finally it vastly complicates the carrying out of sanitary and other public health services by the Urban Local Authorities in the Location.

(2) As regards the future of these people it is dark and hopeless unless by offering themselves at an exceedingly low wage they can oust some unskilled Native labourer already resident in the Urban Location from his job. It must here be remarked that some farmers, after a Native has grown old in their service deprive him of his akker when he is no longer able to work and drive him from their farms. The only place of refuge to which these Natives can go is the nearest Urban Location where they apply for poor relief and become a charge on the Urban Local Authority or the Province. Some provision should be made for these old people by the farmer who has received all the good years of their lives in work done.

HEAD. 4.NATIVE MIGRATION.

The unsatisfactory conditions of service prevailing in the Rural Areas have been largely responsible for the migration of Natives from Rural Areas into the Urban Areas. In the Free State with the exception of the "Moroka Ward" and ~~the~~ Witzieshoek both small Reserves, the majority of the Rural Natives are farm labourers. Labour conditions on the Free State farms vary very considerably. A small number of farmers do pay 30/- per month and all found to their Native labourers inclusive of food and quarters and exclusive of any land to plough. This is the highest wage paid and farmers who offer this wage usually conscientiously pay their labourers and feed them adequately. The number of this class of farmer is very small, the prevailing wage for farm work being 10/- and food consisting of half a bag of mealies or mealie /meal.

mealie-meal/

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per family per month. A large number of this class of farmers do not regularly pay this wage when due and as there is no provision for a written contract, the farmer's word is always taken in preference to that of a Native. There is another class of farmer who provides the Native with the so-called akker to plough with or without 10/- per month wages. This is a more satisfactory arrangement although there again being no written contract the Native is sometimes chased away before he has an opportunity of reaping his crops off the akker. These three (3) simple illustrations show that it is necessary for a contract of service to be entered into between farmers and their Native labourers before there can be any hope of keeping the Native labourers from migrating into the Urban Areas. Without fixing any scale of wages for farm labourers the Government could effect a substantial improvement by providing for the registration of written Service Contracts by some appointed authority.

As regards piece-work on farms, such as reaping and shearing, this is adequately remunerated and skilled shearers and reapers always command 8/6d. to 10/- and sometimes 12/- for reaping a hundred (100) bags of cob mealies or shearing One hundred (100) sheep. There have been very few cases indeed of farmers not immediately paying out cash for the tally tickets of the Native piece-workers and one or two cases where payment has failed to be made have always been fixed up afterwards.

HEAD 4. (3) THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF THE INFLUX OF RURAL NATIVES INTO THE TOWNS IN THE FREE STATE.

Outside of Bloemfontein the economic effect of the influx of Rural Natives into the towns has been to lower wages very considerably by overcrowding the labour market. The ignorance of the Rural Native as regards economic conditions in the Urban Locations causes him to accept sometimes half or less of the usual / monthly

wages prevailing for the class of ~~work~~ labour in which he is engaging himself. As a result of this, old Standholders in the Urban Locations are thrown out of work. As regards the economic effect of the introduction of Natives from extra-Union territories, it is a pity that the Native does not realise:

- (a) That conditions as regards Pthsis, Accidents and other draw backs in the Mines and other Industrial works have been vastly improved within the last decade and that by with-holding himself from employment on the Mines and other large Industries, he is merely quarrelling with his bread and butter and lowering his economic status by allowing hundreds of thousands of Pounds monthly to go into the pockets of Natives recruited outside the Union.

HEAD 7.

NATIVE URBAN AREAS.

The administration of the Native Areas in the Northern Free State is generally through properly licensed and appointed Superintendents of Locations under Section 11 (1) of the Native Urban Areas' Act. There is still however a tendency in some of the smaller towns to carry on the Location Administration through a Local Attorney or as a part time job by some other official of the Municipality. The disadvantage of such a system are obvious and injustice to the town concerned. It must be stated that the above measures are recognised as temporary and most small towns are alive to the necessity of having a full time Location Superintendent and the Native Affairs Committee of the Town Council as the Native population increases in size. When it is remembered that the Native Urban populations usually considerably exceed the European population, the necessity for a full time Location and a Superintendent who is a good administrator and who understands the Native is obvious. In Kronestad the Natives have made no complaints as regards the administration of the Location and it appears that the method of internal administration through the

/Native

Native/

Affairs' Committee of the Town Council and a Location Superintendent assisted by a Native Advisory Board is quite adequate

NATIVE HOUSING.

The system of Native housing in this Urban area is adequate although owing to previous neglect of this question a great deal of improvement is still necessary. Up to recent years the Natives were allowed to build without proper supervision and plans but recently great improvement has been effected and during the last three (3) years about three hundred (300) houses have been demolished and better houses erected in their stead. The economic status of the Native is so low that unless the Urban Authorities and the Government are able to extend "building loan" facilities at a much greater rate, little further improvement can be effected by the Natives themselves unless wages increase about 100%. Actually in this area out of 1,300 Native houses, 900 are of baked bricks and a fair size, a large number of them exceeding the specification laid down by any Urban Local Authority; about 300 are of unbaked brick and in a large number of cases inadequately ventilated, while about 100 are of wood and iron. Most of the Natives build their own houses by Native labour on Stands allotted by the Urban Local Authority within the Location. The dimension of a Stand is 50' X 50' and the rent is 2/6d for a single stand (50' X 50') and 5/- for a double stand per month. In addition to ~~the above system of housing~~ ~~there is a water fee of 2/- and a sanitary fee of 3/- per month on each stand making a total charge of 7/6d for single stands and 10/- for double stands.~~ In addition to the above system there are six blocks of rooms erected by the Urban Local Authority (by Native labour) for which a consolidated charge of 12/6d per month per room is made. The system would be quite adequate if greater facilities were granted to the Natives for

/"building loans"