

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

General Questionnaire

Statement by Lt. Col. W.J. Thompson
Magistrate,
Kroonstad.

1. Scope of STATEMENT.

- (1) The District of Kroonstad, Orange Free State, except where otherwise stated.
- (2) (a) & (b) So far as Kroonstad is concerned, Basuto, but my general observations apply to Natives generally, gathered in 24½ years in various parts of the Transvaal, 13½ of which were spent in Pretoria and on the Witwatersrand. Thereafter for 6½ years I was Magistrate and ex officio Native Commissioner of Baoberton, with a fairly large Swazi population, but I had a very competent Sub Native Commissioner and a special Native Affairs Staff my personal contact with the Natives was of small extent, the other branches of my work, including the Mining Commissionership, occupying too much of my time. Since then I have been in Bethlehem and Kroonstad, Orange Free State, for 4½ years.
- (3) From the above and from the fact that I speak no Native language, and have never been more than slightly in direct contact with Native Affairs work, it will be seen that my knowledge and experience of the employment or control of Natives, or the administration of Natives, is general only, such as any Magistrate with my seniority must have gained.

II & III. TRIBAL SYSTEM AND NATIVE CUSTOMS

4 to 11 I have no actual practical experience of the Tribal System, as I have never administered a ~~fairly~~ purely native District, and I have practically no knowledge of native customs. Indeed, after reading over the questions asked by the Commission and sitting down to endeavour to answer them I realise that I do not thoroughly understand what is connoted by the term "Tribal System". I find myself therefore, with regret unable to give any satisfactory answer to most of the questions (4) to (11) inclusive.

So far as (8) is concerned it is patent that so far as Urban Locations are concerned, the numbers of marriages by Christian Rites are much in excess of what they were 25 years ago, and that cohabitation without marriage is very common.

IV. OVERSTOCKING

- (12) This question, I take it, refers to Native Areas alone. If so, I have no knowledge. During my 6½ years tenure of the Baoberton office, I came across no case of overstocking. The question would not arise in the Districts of Bethal, Transvaal, and Bethlehem and Kroonstad, Orange Free State.

V. CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL.

- (13) I fear that very few Magistrates will be in a position to answer this question, as their stay in any one District is too short to admit of the necessary observation. I have been in eight different Districts in twenty-nine years.

VI. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NATIVES.

- (14) I cannot see that there has been any improvement on the whole, except that a certain amount of education has been imparted.
- (15) I think there is a distinct tendency on the part of Natives in the Kroonstad and Bethlehem Districts to adopt European dress, houses, furniture, recreation, amusements, reading and education.

So far as Marriages are concerned the following figures may be interesting. According to my Marriage Register the numbers of marriages under the Civil Law performed by a Magistrate were,

in 1924 ..	7	of which Nil	were Natives
" 1925 ..	10	" " Nil	" "
" 1926 ..	31	" " 1	" "
" 1927 ..	34	" " 1	" "
" 1928 ..	32	" " 6	" "
" 1929 ..	34	" " 5	" "
" 1930 ..	29	" " 4	" "

I can furnish no figures so far as other Marriage Officers are concerned, as their Certificates do not pass through my hands, but a query addressed to the Secretary for the Interior, will furnish the Commission with all the figures of Native Marriages in Churches or in Magistrates' Offices in the last 30 years, and the percentage of increase will be a simple matter of calculation.

- (16) This I am unable to answer satisfactorily.

VII. NATIVE MIGRATION

- (17) (a) & (b) The population figures prove clearly the migration from country to town. In 1921 the Native population in Kroonstad Urban Area was 3500. In June 1928 the Superintendent of Locations undertook a house to house Census and the figure was 7228. In January of this year another Census was taken and the figure is now 9156.

In 7 years, therefore, the natives increased in numbers at the rate of 532 per annum while in the last 2½ years the rate of increase has been 771 per annum.

- The reasons for the migration I believe are,
1. The fact that this is a big Railway centre and the Railway Administration recruits its labour locally and discharges it here.
 2. The low standard of wages paid on the farms
 3. To a certain extent the attractions of Bioscope Shows and the facility with which intoxicating liquors may be obtained.
 4. To a certain small extent the desire to obtain education for children.

Of other migrations I know nothing.

- (18) The effect of the migration has been to lower the economic status of the Natives already in the Urban Area. Figures shew that the average wage has sunk ^{from} $2/4\frac{1}{2}$ to a little over $1/9$ per day in some 18 months, due to the Rural Native offering to work at a lower rate. A certain amount of unemployment has also followed, and illicit drink traffic and immorality have increased.
- (19) If the farmers in the Free State will offer a decent wage to their native employees the drift will be checked, and as the majority of natives prefer life on the land, the tide will probably begin to flow the reverse way. The registration of contracts between farmers and natives will also help in this direction, as Magistrates will decline to register ~~unfair~~ unfair contracts. The principal point on which the unwritten contracts fail and give rise to great dissatisfaction is as follows.
- The farmer in return for services rendered ploughs and plants a certain area of ground estimated to produce a certain crop to be the property of the native. No provision is made in the Contract for any payment in case the crop fails, and in some cases advantage is taken of this fact and the native therefore gets practically nothing for his work. In the one or two rare instances when a farmer has come to me to have a contract witnessed I have insisted on a condition being inserted in the contract to the effect that if the crop partly or wholly fails a certain fixed number of bags of mealies shall be paid to the native. If written contracts are insisted on and registration enforced, conditions will clearly improve.

VIII. LAND TENURE BY NATIVES

- (20) I know nothing of the workings of the communal system of land tenure, and am therefore unable to offer any opinion

IX. LANDLESS NATIVES

- (21) It will drift to the Urban Areas unless measures are taken to stop it.

X. FARM EVICTIONS

- (22) No such cases are known to me.

XI. NATIVES ON FARMS

- (23) The fairest basis is that of cash wages, the least desirable that of wages in kind. Share farming does not exist in this District, and I know of no Natives who are sufficiently well-to-do to be able to pay cash in respect of tenancy. The labour tenancy, if it were put on a proper footing could be made attractive, because the native hungers for a stake in the soil, but at present it tends in many cases to be too unfair to the native.

XII. NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.

- (24) (a) & (b) I cannot see that the average native derives any advantage from the labour tenant system as it obtains at present. In very many cases it is a pure gamble, because there is nobody to assist the native in drawing up the terms ~~terms~~ of his Contract. See my remarks in

I would personally like to see all native farm labourers paid in cash, but the fact that all natives hunger to possess cattle (so necessary for lobola) and that so many of them possess such cattle presents great difficulty. No farmer is willing to pay cash wages if the native possesses many head of cattle, and even if he is prepared to do so, the wages are not actually paid over, as the charge for grazing is made a set-off.

XIII. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS

- (25) I have noticed no such tendency
- (26) So far as I am aware the great majority of labour tenants in this District sign on for 12 calendar months, and work all the year round. If they are given a small piece of ground, it is ploughed and planted and cultivated for them. Of course large numbers of extra natives are taken on for reaping and harvesting, but these mostly come from Basutoland.
- (27) (A) There is no hard and fast rule but the tendency is for the farmer to obtain as much service as he can.
 (b) Again there is no hard and fast rule. Payments are made both in cash and in kind, but the tendency is not to pay in cash.
 (c) & (d) I know of no daily paid labourers on farms
~~xxx~~ Average monthly wages for males £1 to £1.5.0 with food and quarters.
- (28) The usual practice is to stipulate for the payment of so many bags of mealies as food for the contracting native and his family for the 12 months of the contract. If a dwelling is available it is handed over; if not, the native is permitted to erect one. The natives in this District live in flat topped oblong dwellings.
- (29) As the yearly tenancy is the rule in this District, the question does not arise.
- (30) (a) & (b) There is no fixed rule. But so far as I know, even where land is set aside for the native, it is always ploughed, planted and cultivated for him so that his services are always at the disposal of the farmer. If he has a small number of cattle he is usually allowed a certain amount of grazing, but the number is regarded with jealous eye, and grazing fees are charged in many instances. So far as I know no native cultivates his slice of land apart from the lands of the farmer. I do not know that there is any rule as to the amount of land set aside for the native, but it is never, to the best of my knowledge, very large. Farms of the whole are not very large in this District, and there is therefore not too much to spare for the labour tenants.
- (31) (a) & (b) I know of none. There are cases
 & ~~with~~ farms with no actual European occupant,
 (32) but they are owned by Europeans living not far away and the natives thereon are labour tenants working for the owner's benefit

XIV. FARMING BY NATIVES.

- (33) There^{is} is only one native farming on his own account in this District. The farm was left to him by his employer on decease. The farming is mixed, i.e. grain and stock.

XV. MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE.

- (34)(a) In view of (33) above this question calls for no answer.
 (b) The only method of improving native agriculture is to institute Agricultural Training Farms for Natives. I can suggest no other. They should be Government Institutions and not left to private enterprise.

XVI. NATIVES LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES

- (35) No instances are known.

XVII. EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS BY NATIVES.

- (36) No instances are known.

XVIII. RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS.

- (37) There are none in this Area.
 (38) Basutoland, Witzieshoek and Moroka. Most of them arrive on foot.
 (39) Not so far as I know.

XIX. RECREATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.

- (40) Excluding the one Diamond Mine, the answer is in the negative.

XX. EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME.

- (41) The natives in this District do not much absent themselves from home.

XXI. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

- (42) (a) & (b) Yes. So far as I have observed, the female sex is in the majority. Girls are cheaper to employ than males.

XXII. ORGANISATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.

- (43) Not at all, except so far as the I.C.U. watches their interests.

XXIII. TRADE WITH NATIVES.

- (44)(a) Mostly cash purchase.
 (b) Yes.
 (c) I know of no protection.
 (d) I know of no such system.

- (45) ~~I know~~ Not to my knowledge.

XXIV. EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES.

- (46) (a), (b) & (c) I have not come across many educated

inclined natives outside of the Bantu United School in the Municipal Location which gives employment to over 20 teachers. From the little I have seen, I am ~~inclined~~ to the belief that their habits of industry are improved, they are more generally adapted to changing conditions and their earning capacity is greater if the necessary openings can be made.

XXV. OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.

- (47) (a) Outside of the Bantu United School, except for an interpreter or two in Government employ, practically none.
 (b) None as conditions are at present.
 (c) A general feeling of dislike for the educated Native.
 (d) I cannot see why, if it is accepted on principle, that the native should be educated, he should not be given the necessary openings to enable him to utilize his education. But this raises the question of the Colour Bar and the feeling on that point is very strong in the Free State.

XXVI. NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS.

- (48) This question I am hardly competent to answer.

XXVII. LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS.

- (49) I know of no logical reason why these laws should not be applied to natives.

XXVIII. EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION.

- (50) (1) Native Land Act 1913.

The general effect in the Free State appears to have been to accentuate the drift to the towns, as outside of the two very small areas there is no land available for Natives.

(V) Native Taxation and Development Act

I have not observed any marked effect brought about by the passing of this particular Act. But on the question of taxation generally the educated natives are gradually but steadily instilling into the minds of their brethren the inequality of its incidence. It is pointed out that the married native with a family drawing 30/- or £2. per month pays taxes out of all proportion as compared with a European with the same family receiving say £500 per annum. This is the kind of point that is made in practically all speeches at Native Meetings. Further the manner of disposal of the taxes collected is being constantly talked about and emphasized in speeches. It is pointed out that the Government collects over a million from the natives in direct taxation, but that in return the money spent in direct benefit of natives is comparatively negligible.

There is no doubt that this question of taxation and the lack of direct benefits is very strongly exercising the educated native mind, and slowly filtering into that of the uneducated. I am inclined to think that it is a more serious grievance than the Pass question.

(VI) Natives (Urban Areas) Act.

I think the general social effect of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act has been in the direction of improvement. Locations generally are somewhat better from a housing point of view, have better roads and sanitary services, and better lighting.

Town and Village Councils on the whole have begun to realise that it is not good business to let the natives herd together in a mass of dilapidated structures with no proper control. But the economic effect is the other way. The native appreciates the improvement in his general condition, and his tastes increase, but his means do not shew a proportionate increase.

(VII) Masters and Servants Act.

There is a growing feeling amongst the native population that it is unfair to treat as criminal offences what are really small breaches of a civil contract. This is one of the Statutes most disliked by the native and inveighed against by native speakers, and used as a concrete example of the allegation that there is one law for the black and one for the white.

XXIX. NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS.

- (51) The Cape or the Coloured people are in a very distinct minority in this District.

XXX. GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

- (52) (a), (b) & (c) I cannot speak for the area. But the general attitude of Natives towards Europeans since my arrival in the Country nearly 30 years ago has undoubtedly not improved. Education, (and some natives are very well educated) has shewn them the tremendous gulf that exists in South Africa in the minds of Europeans between themselves and the natives, and resentment at the European attitude towards them has arisen and is growing. It is apparent in the growing lack of civility and respect.

- (d) A Joint Council of Europeans and Natives functions in Kroonstad, but I fear that it has little, if any, influence.

W. J. THOMPSON.



MAGISTRATE.

GJ.

1. Reitz O.F.S. Feb. 1924/1929
Middelburg, Cape Feb. 1929/1931

[364]

2. No Knowledge

3. do

4. do

5. do

6. do

7. do

8. (a' Mil (b' 9

9.

In the O.F.S. natives receive lands to plough in lieu of wages. The head of the family contracts with the master for himself and family to work for 12 months for a certain quantity of land to be ploughed and planted for the servants use. Many instances can be quoted where the master has turned the servant off the farm after a dispute, before the crops could be reaped. The law, of course makes provision for these cases and the master must allow the servant to tend and reap his crops. In some cases the native never returns to claim his crops because as the law now stands the master can turn his livestock off the farm and in many cases he impounds the animals after giving the native notice to take them from the farm and the native has no redress.

I have not yet had any great experience of the working of the Cape Act.

10. There is very little serious crime in Middelburg Cape area. Drunks, minor assaults and petty thefts make up the roll. The majority of cases are due to intoxication.

11. Rations are supplied to a few natives in terms of the Poor Relief Ordinance. There is a crying need for free medical treatment in the Cape. The local authorities who are responsible for the medical treatment of paupers have not the funds therefor and as a result only serious cases are treated.

12. There is no sanitary accommodation for natives attending the Court.

13. There is a large verandah at the back of the Court Room.



MAGISTRATE

PARTICULARS REGARDING KROONSTAD URBAN AREA, IN ANSWER
TO QUESTIONNAIRE NO N.E.C. 57/6.

1. POPULATION IN URBAN NATIVE LOCATION:

The last house to house census taken in Kroonstad Municipal Location was made on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Locations in June 1928, and at the same time it was decided that such a census be taken every three years, thus another house to house census is due to be taken on 28th June 1931.

The result of the census of the 28th of June 1928 was as follows :-

1.(1)	Male Adults	1809
	Female "	1949
	Male Minor	
	Children	1621
	Female Minor	
	Children	<u>1850</u>
	Total	<u>7229</u>

The total number of occupied dwellings in the Location at the time of this census was 1023, which same figure may be taken as the approximate number of families as it is exceedingly rare to find more than one family occupying one house. From the above it may be computed that the average number of natives per dwelling was (including lodgers and their children), 7.1 persons.

(2) In 1921 the Government census of that year showed a native population of 3500 persons of all ages and sexes in Kroonstad location. The details of the total are not available to the writer of this report

(3) (a) & (b) See (1)

2.(2) Details of Native population outside Location.

In June 1928, the Registering Officer computed from contracts of service registered in his office, that approximately 500 native adults were resident on their masters' premises in the urban area, outside the location; 350 (approx.) were females and 150 were males. About 50 were brickfield employees (males) and the balance were domestic servants, including yard boys and gardeners. In June 1931, the Registering Officer estimates the number at 650. Precise figures are difficult to arrive at as no contracts of service are registered with females and female domestics comprise the bulk of the native population in the Urban Area, resident outside the Location.

2. NATIVES IN EMPLOY OF URBAN LOCAL AUTHORITY:

3.(a) Wages paid : With few exceptions the commencing wage of all municipal native labourers is 2/6 per diem. The highest wage paid is about 5/9 per diem - only about ten natives are receiving this wage. The average wage is 2/9½ per diem at the present moment.

3.(b) Classes/

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3.(b): Classes of labourers are :-

1. Roadworkers and quarry workers
2. Gardeners and Potters (Parks Department)
3. Labourers in Power and Pumping Stations (about 10% semi-skilled).
4. Night Soil removal labourers
5. Slop, night soil and scotch cart drivers
6. Abattoir workers, including a few semi-skilled slaughterers and flailers.
7. About a dozen messengers, office boys and native clerks and wardsmen.

3. NATIVE MIGRATION INTO THE URBAN AREA:

4.(a) Yes. b(1). A continuous increasing influx. b(11) The figures given in Chapter 1. incline one to believe that the influx of natives began round about 1913, increasing steadily since. b(111) With a very marked increase between 1928 and 1931.

No special investigations were made into the causes since they were patent to the Superintendent of Locations as he is also the Registering Officer, of this area and all incoming natives have to report at his Office for permits to seek for work. 4(d) From personal interviews with incoming natives seeking work or applying for residential permits the causes are ascribed by the Registering Officer to the following :-

1. Attraction of Town life
2. Unsatisfactory conditions of service on farms
3. Relatively higher wages paid in towns as in comparison with rural areas.
4. Lack of land among rural natives, accentuated by Land Act of 1913.
5. Overcrowding of neighbouring reserves, i.e. the population increase steadily but the available land remains the same in area.
6. Facilities for education in Urban Areas, which facilities are almost totally absent in rural areas.
7. Failure of crops in the native reserves and rural areas (temporary).
8. Facilities afforded (by home brewing clause in Location Regulations) to native women, for brewing and selling of Kaffir Beer in the Urban Area. Thus a large number of women immigrate to the Urban areas from the tribal reserves solely for this purpose.

4(e) This influx of natives into the Urban Areas consists almost entirely in immigrants from the tribal reserves, farms and other rural areas. About 15% of the influx consists in natives from other Urban Areas.

4 (f) No records are available prior to 1921.

4 (g) The influx from 1921 to 1928 was 3729, or 524 per year over the period. Today's population is 9200, an increase of 2000 since June 1928, or about 700 per year during the period 1928 - 1931. Thus the rate of influx has markedly increased during the last three years.

4. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS:

5.(a) Yes. 5(b) The female sex. 5(c) Because in spite of the greater efficiency of the male domestic, housewives prefer to have a female servant working in the house during the daily absence of the master.

6.(a) Yes. The Sanitary Inspector informs the Location Superintendent of all cases of unsuitable housing of native servants on their masters' premises and unless the housing is improved such native servants have to go and live in the location.

6.(b) In some few cases separate sanitary conveniences are provided for native servants by their masters. There are no public sanitary conveniences for native servants in the town proper, but there are several such conveniences on the outskirts of the Location. Probably the majority of native servants in town use the sanitary closets of their European Masters.

5. NATIVE VISITORS:

7(a) Two blocks of rooms, 24 in all. Visitors are also issued with free visitors permits on production of proof that they have obtained suitable accommodation on premises of siteholders.

7(b) See 7(a). 7(c) Yes. No charge is made against standholders in respect of temporary bona-fide visitors who are employed or resident in other areas. Further no charge is made to standholders where the lodgers are the standholders own children or close relatives living under the same roof as the standholder. A charge is made, however to ordinary lodgers employed or seeking work in the Urban Area.

7(d) A charge of 6d per week or 2/- per month is made

7(e) On account of extra water and sanitary services used by lodgers. The water in particular is a communal service and unless the charge is levied, there is no other means of reimbursing the native revenue account. The lodgers outnumber the standholders in most locations, so that it would mean that more than half the inhabitants would be getting water at the expense of the others.

7(f) Yes

7(g) 10/- to 15/- per month per room only, average about 12/-. Full board about 25/- per month per person.

6.

8(a) Yes 8(b) Yes fairly. The number of convictions of natives in this area in respect of both serious and petty crimes during the past twelve months (June 1930 to June 1931), have been extraordinarily low. The police attribute this to the recent installation by the Municipality of an expensive system of street lighting in the Location. Prosecutions both under the Location Regulations and for other crimes have decreased at least 50% during the last 12 months. Exact figures are not appended as a large number of these cases do not go to the Superintendent of Locations first but are taken directly by the police.

7. INDIGENCY/

7. INDIGENCY:

9(a) Yes; about sixty. 9(b) Yes. 9(c) They are exempted from rates and rents, further about thirty receive poor relief from the Provincial Secretary at a rate of about 10/- per month per indigent. This source of relief has been now curtailed. In actual cases of starvation a little temporary relief is given by the Magistrate or Location Superintendent in the way of rations. The churches seldom relieve any cases; probably owing to lack of funds, they generally pass cases of indigency on to the Magistrate or Municipality.

8. EDUCATION:

10(a) In 1929 a Primary and Higher Primary School of twenty-two class rooms, was built by the Urban Local Authority from money loaned for the purpose by the Imperial grant at a cost of about £4300. All the Protestant Mission Schools amalgamated in this effort. The present number of children attending, being 1100, twenty-two native teachers including a native headmaster, are employed and paid by the Education Department, to teach at this school. The Municipality granted about four morgen of land for the purposes of this school, and this ground is laid out as playing fields and a school garden. A school woodwork shop, 50' x 20' has recently been added to the school buildings by this Urban Local Authority. The Roman Catholic Faith stood out of the Bantu United School scheme and still maintains an independent Mission School in the Location. The attendance of this school is approximately 400, and there are six native teachers paid by the Education Department. There are no provisions whatsoever for night classes for natives. The missionary Manager of the Bantu School took this matter up with the Education Department some time ago, but this Department could not assist (probably owing to financial stringency).

9. RECREATION:

11(a) The Urban Local Authority recently set aside and fenced a piece of ground as a native communal Sports ground. Tennis Courts, Football fields, Cricket Pitch and cycle track were constructed. With the exception of the Tennis Courts, these grounds have not been used much by the natives, probably owing to lack of funds for sports material or lack of a proper sports organiser.
11(b) Nil.

10. HEALTH:

12(a) Good; there were only about five deaths during the last twelve months - all enteric. Other infectious diseases except for a few cases of venereal, were conspicuous by their absence.
12(b) There is a Municipal Venereal Disease Clinic in the Location, and also a baby clinic, where free treatment is given. Other cases attend at the non-European outpatients Department at the Hospital (daily, from 2 to 3 p.m.), where they receive free treatment and medicine. When necessary, necessitous cases of indigents are admitted to Hospital as non paying or pauper patients.

11. (1) LOTS OR STANDS:

13(1) Area of stands is now fixed at 40' x 80'. There are about 200 stands out of a total of 1297, which measure 50' x 50' only per provisions of native Urban Areas Act. The charge made for site or stand rent is 4/- for a 40'x80' stand and 2/6 for a 50' x 50' stand per month.

13(2) NATURE OF TENURE:

Twelve months, renewable, subject to tenant not being convicted of a serious crime or continuously failing to pay rent. There are virtually perpetual quit rent conditions. This Urban Local Authority has never yet found it necessary to refuse a renewal of site permit.

3. HOUSING:

15(a) Yes. There are two blocks of municipal rooms (twenty-four rooms in all), provided by the Urban Local Authority as single quarters. It has since been found necessary to convert at least one block of rooms into married quarters. Size of all rooms is 12' by 12' with chimney and fireplace in each room, semi-detached. Separate adequate sanitary conveniences are provided for males and females to each four rooms. Rent is 12/6 per month per room inclusive of all charges and services. Not more than two persons are allowed to occupy one room. Exception is made in the case of infants under one year. All buildings are constructed of baked brick and cement, concrete floors and iron roofs. Height of ceiling is about 12 feet; probable life of building is at least 50 years or more. This Urban Local Authority has long recognised the advisability and advantages of erecting suitable dwellings for natives instead of allowing the latter to build themselves.

15(b) 1297 Dwellings have been erected by stand renters.

(1). Yes, the Municipality assists with building loans.
(11). Practically all building loans for natives in this area come from the Government under the Housing Act of 1920. N.B. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient sum for native housing requirements in the Urban Area. Only fifteen loans have been made to natives in this location, the total amount being less than £300. About 400 loans of £25 each, are still required to put the Native Housing in this Urban Area properly in order.

(111). Plans of dwellings with cost and short description of materials etc. are attached to cover 5,6,7,8, & 9.

(IV). Few loans are asked for by single natives and there is no variation of plans in such cases.

X. This Urban Local Authority realises that the economic status of the native is such, all over the country as to render him in most cases incapable of erecting a suitable dwelling unless assisted by a building loan.

15(c). 1, II, III The number of families occupying single rooms is negligible in this Urban Area. The practice is only allowed in the case of newly married couples with infant children.

4. RENTALS.

16(a). Site rents are 50' x 50' stands 2/6 per month
40' x 80' stands (or sites) 4/- per month.

16(b). There are no native houses built and let by the Municipality in this Urban Area.

5. LODGERS AND VISITORS:

17(a) Visitors are given free visitors permits (other than seeking work) for the period of their stay with friends or relations in the Location.

17(b) Lodgers are not issued with Lodgers permits unless they have obtained work and suitable accommodation within the proclaimed area. They are at first given a permit to seek work and only obtain a Lodger's Permit under the above mentioned conditions. Similarly if the Lodger ceases to be employed his permit is withdrawn after he has been given a reasonable time (three weeks) to obtain work again and the lodger has to pass on and seek work in another area. Lodgers permits are issued for one month at a time only but are renewable while the Lodger is in permanent employment.

17(c). I, II, III, IV. No special housing is provided for these classes of persons outside the Municipal rooms already mentioned. The Superintendent of Locations in each case satisfies himself that suitable lodgings have been found before he issues the required permit.

6. NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT:

18(a) & (b). The commission has already been supplied with eight copies of fullest details on these heads by the Superintendent of Locations.

7. FEMALE WORKERS:

19(a). Yes

19(b). A small amount of washing for the poorer class of European is taken away by the Native women and done in the Location, but the usual thing is for all work to be done on the Mistresses' premises.

19(c). None

8. NATIVE BEER:

20(a) 1. Yes 11. Yes

20(b) Yes - four gallons per registered occupier at one time, for own consumption only.

20(c) Yes. A minority of the better class natives see and denounce the evils of home-brewing followed almost invariably by illicit selling.

20(d) 1. The native women in this Location often come to complain to the Superintendent of Locations that they or that native bought beer from them and failed to pay or tendered a counterfeit coin in payment. This is a significant sign and means that native women are beginning to regard Kaffir Beer selling as a right and prerogative (although illegal). The native women said so here when the Municipality wanted to erect a Kaffir

-7-

Beer Brewery in the Location. Further during the period 1928-1931 there have been several cases of natives being made drunk and robbed at these Shebeens.

20(d) (11). There ought to be control. Native canteens should be allowed in the Northern Provinces as in the Cape and Municipal Beer Halls should be established since it is impossible to enforce prohibition on the native without doing so as regards the European. The trade now goes on under ground and uncontrolled, enriching a few unscrupulous natives and Europeans when the proceeds might be obtained and devoted to native development generally. Further sanction and control by the Government of the sale of liquor to natives, would do away with many vile concoctions which are at present drunk by natives undermining them physically and morally.

20(e). Convictions for brewing excess quantity of Kaffir Beer and selling same in this Urban Area are :-

1928.....	75
1929.....	25
1930.....	21

These include grape liquor and brandy possession and selling.

N.B. The improvement shown by the above figures is not so great. Fewer culprits have been caught owing to economy in native policemen both by Government and Municipality.

9. TRADE BY NATIVES:

21(a). No.

21(b). This Local Authority considers it undesirable at the present juncture and is definitely opposed thereto

21(c). Yes. 21(d). Twelve Eating House licences (to sell cooked food) have been approved by the Municipality. Further about 14 hawkers and pedlars licences have been issued, but in the case of these latter, the Municipality has exercised its rights under Section 22(c) of the Native (Urban Areas) Act, and precluded Native Hawkers and pedlars from selling in the Location.

10. STOCK:

22(a). Yes. 22(b) 1/- Registration & Grazing fee per ox or cow; 2/- per head for horses, mules and donkeys. Pigs and sheep are not allowed within the urban area. Each site holder gets one milk cow free of grazing and registration charges. Further a grazing camp of about 30 morgen has recently been fenced and is reserved for Location animals; camp fee of 9d per head for all class of stock.

11. CULTIVATION OF LAND:

23(a) I & II No.

12. HEALTH/

12. HEALTH:

24(a) Good. The total number of deaths of natives in this area for the period January 1st to December 31st 1930, was 191, an increase of one over the previous year. The total native population was about 9000 for the period, so that this figure represents 20.5 per thousand population. This figure includes natives brought in sick from the farms and District and dying in the Urban Area. Eighty-five out of this figure of 191 were children under one year. Deaths of natives over 50 years of age, were 22. Fatal cases of infectious disease were :-

7 Enteric - average age 23

4 Tuberculosis " " 48

13 Syphilis (ages of victims 3 days to 62 years).

Deaths from preliminary trouble other than T.B. numbered 40, and there was one case of cancer (a female aged 62 years).

49 children died of diarrhoea

8 natives were killed in accidents

6 natives died of heart disease (average age - 78 yrs.)

24(b) See X 12(b).

13. SERVICES RENDERED BY URBAN AUTHORITY:

25(a) 1. Communal water supply is by taps, one to each block of about 16 stands

2. All main streets are lighted with electricity and lighting is now available for private houses if required.

3. Fuel wood is available, from the Municipality at 6d per head-load.

4. House to house bi-weekly removal of night soil. Houses where there are several lodgers have to have a tri-weekly removal service. Full buckets are always removed, free of charge, irrespective of the regular removal service.

5. Two carts are provided for a house to house removal of refuse. Five scavengers are permanently employed cleaning the streets.

6. The streets are adequately repaired and maintained by the Town Engineer's Department at an exceedingly low figure, £500 p.a. now reduced to £350 per annum.

7. Nil

25(b) I & II See 25(a)

25(c) I Charges made to Europeans. Water 5/- per thousand Gallons (an average valuation). Light - first 15 units @ 9d next 5 @ 6d, and the balance at 3d per unit. Sanitary service - 5/- per pail per month (bi-weekly service) Refuse Removal - 3/- per month Slop Water - 2/- per month.

II. Charges made to Natives.

Water at 4/- per 1000 gallons

Light - Churches 10/- per month, fixed charge

Street lighting £100 per annum. Fixed charge (works out about 4d per unit).

Sanitary Services - 3/- per month per pail (House to house bi-weekly).

Refuse removal - Actual cost of maintenance of transport and scavengers is charged to Native Revenue Account.

25(d) No.

25(e) No.

14. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS:

26. Copy attached.

12. NATIVE VILLAGE:

27(a) I, II, III, IV, V. No

13. NATIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL:

28(a) Yes. There is a Native Advisory Board established under Section 10(1) of the Native (Urban Areas) Act.

(b) 1. Six members, "standholders" are elected at a yearly ballot by the Registered occupiers of the Location

11. Its functions are purely advisory and non executive, but it is always consulted by the Urban Local Authority on all matters pertaining to the Location, and its advice is seldom disregarded. The Board also assists the Superintendent of Locations in maintaining good order in the Location.

111. The system has been fairly successful.

IV. The Board is consulted on all matters relating to natives. Its advice has only once been rejected by the Municipality, and that was on the question of Native Trading.

14.

Special Representations by Urban Local Authority on any points arising out of the questionnaire.

INFLUX OF NATIVES INTO THE URBAN AREA:

Some months ago this Urban Local Authority made application in terms of Section 5(6)(a) of Act 21/1923 as amended by Act 25/1930, for a Governor General's proclamation in the Gazette prohibiting the entry of outside natives into the urban area, to seek for work; such prohibition to be for a period of twelve months from date of proclamation. Proclamation was refused by the Native Affairs Department on the grounds that further legislation was contemplated on this head. This urban Local Authority feels that the principle involved in this section is of great import to all Urban Local Authorities and that the provision made for a proclamation in the amending Act is a sound one and should be given effect. Further it might be mentioned that the application for a proclamation prohibiting the entry of outside natives seeking work into this Urban Area for a period of twelve months, came from the Location inhabitants themselves through their Native Advisory Board.

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Annexures covering 15(b) V. VI. VII. VIII. & IX.

COST OF BUILDINGS EXCLUSIVE OF FLOORS AND CEILINGS.Baked Brick Walls.Unbaked Brick Walls.

Plan 3.	About £33	About £25.
Plan 4.	About £58	About £38.
Plan 5.	About £63	About £41.

All estimates subject to Native Labour being used throughout.

Probable life of buildings at least 50 years or more.

Plans 1 and 2 are more ambitious. Plan 1. (4 rooms) building costs £120. Plan 2. (5 rooms) building costs £150.

These plans are not included as only 1st set of blue prints are kept in the Location Superintendent's Office and lent to builders.

About 130 Houses only have been built on these two plans.

BUILDING INSTRUCTIONS.ISSUED UNDER SECTION 8 OF KROONSTAD LOCATION REGULATIONS.

1. No Native will be allocated a Building Stand until he has accepted a Plan and agreed to build according to that Plan. Copy of the Plan accepted must be attached to Applicant's site permit.
2. In Plans 3, 4 and 5 the walls may be constructed of baked or unbaked bricks but all bricks used must first be passed by the Location Superintendent or one of his Assistants.
3. All foundations must be of baked brick and cement 14" wide to a depth of 12" below and a height of 12" above the ground and all walls must be 9" thick.
4. All timber and iron, doors and windows, must be examined and passed by the Superintendent of Locations or one of his Assistants before such materials are built in.
5. Every Native carrying on building operations must call the Superintendent of Locations or one of his authorised Assistants to pass the building at each of the following stages:-
 - (a) On completion of foundation.
 - (b) When walls are window-sill high.
 - (c) When walls are roof high.
 - (d) On completion of the whole building.
6. Dagga mortars may be used after first course of bricks above foundation level.
7. Where unbaked brick or baked brick with dagga mortar is employed for the walls, the houses must be plastered inside and out. If sand and dagga plaster is used the house must be replastered yearly.
8. Any deviation from Plan accepted renders the builder liable to have his work demolished unless such deviation from Plan be authorized by the Superintendent of Locations, in writing.
9. All unplumb walls will be demolished.
10. All E.C's. must be built according to the specifications of the Location Superintendent and at least 10' off the street if there is no sanitary lane.
11. All excavations made on a Stand during building operations must be filled in within one month after the completion of the building.
12. Natives, if they so desire, may submit their own Plans for approval by the Location Superintendent.

T. B. Floyd.
TOWN ENGINEER.

KROONSTAD.

MUNICIPALITY OF KROONSTAD.SPECIFICATIONS FOR W.Cs. OF THE KROONSTAD MUNICIPAL LOCATION.INSIDE DIMENSIONS:

Length 5 feet 6 inches, width 3 feet, height in front 8 feet, at back 7 feet 6 inches.

SEAT:

The seat must be 18 inches from the ground. If the seat is made of one rail it must be 20 inches from the wall. If the seat is made in the ordinary way it must have a depth of 20 inches.

ENTRANCE DOOR:

This door must be made of wood and must be properly made and fastened to the frame with hinges. It must be 3 inches short top and bottom to allow of a free current of air. At the back just under the roof there must be left a hole equal to the space of one brick for ventilation.

PAIL EXIT OPENING:

This door must be 20 inches square, and must be of wood and fastened with T-hinges. The floor of the W.C. must be level and must be made of baked brick and cement.

ROOF:

The roof must be of good corrugated iron and rain proof. The walls must be built of baked brick or raw brick. If the walls are made of raw brick they must be plastered inside and outside. Such W.Cs. must be so plastered at least twice a year.

"J.R. BRENT"

SUPERINTENDENT OF LOCATIONS.
KROONSTAD.

MUNICIPALITY OF KROONSTAD

LITEKANYO TSA MATLOANA A HO EA NTLE A MALOKESHENE A 'MASEPALA
OA KROONSTAD.

LITEKANYO TSA KA HARE:

Bolelele 5 feet 6 inches, bophara 3 feet, bophahamo bo ka pele 8 feet, bophahamo bo kamorao 7 feet 6 inches.

SETULO:

Se tsoanetse ho phahama 18 inches ho tloha fats'e, haeba se entsoe ka polanka e le 'ngoe moo ho, luloang se ts'oanetse ho ba le 20 inches ho tloha leboteng la ntloana. Haeba ho entsoe setulo ka mokhoa oa teng se be le botebo ba 20 inches.

MONYAKO OA HO KENA:

O etsoe ka mapolanka o kenngoe li-hinges hantle. Monyako ona o be bokhuts'oanyane ba 3 inches ka holimo le ka tlase hore Moea o tsebe ho kena. Kamorao ka mor'a marulelo ho siuoe lesoba le lekanang le setene se le seng hore Moea o tle o tsebe ho kena.

MONYAKO OO NTS'UOANG EMERE HO OONA:

Monyako ona o ts'oanetse ho ba bolelele le bophara ba 20 inches, ebe monyako oa lepolanka le kentsoeng li-hinges tse bitsoang T-hinges. Fats'e ho ntloana ho ts'oanetse hore ho loke hantle (ke hore ho be gelike or level) ho katoe ka litene tse besitsoeng li kopanngoe le samente.

MARULELO:

Marulelo ebe a Makapa a lokileng, le hona a hloke masoba a lutlang. Mabota a ntloana a hahuo ka setene se besitsoeng kapa se tala. Haeba ho habilo ka se tala, mabota a lilo hantle kantle le ka hare. Mabota a liloang joalo a nchafatsoe ka ho liloa bonyane habeli ka selemo.

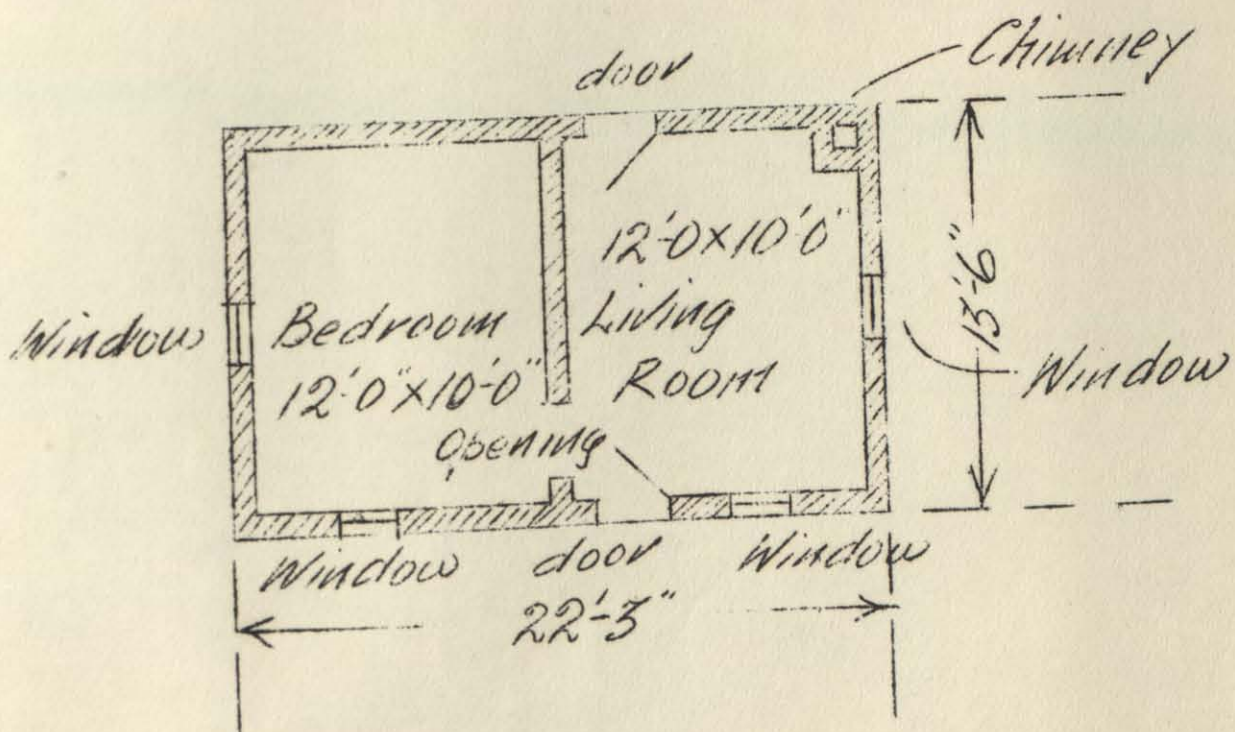
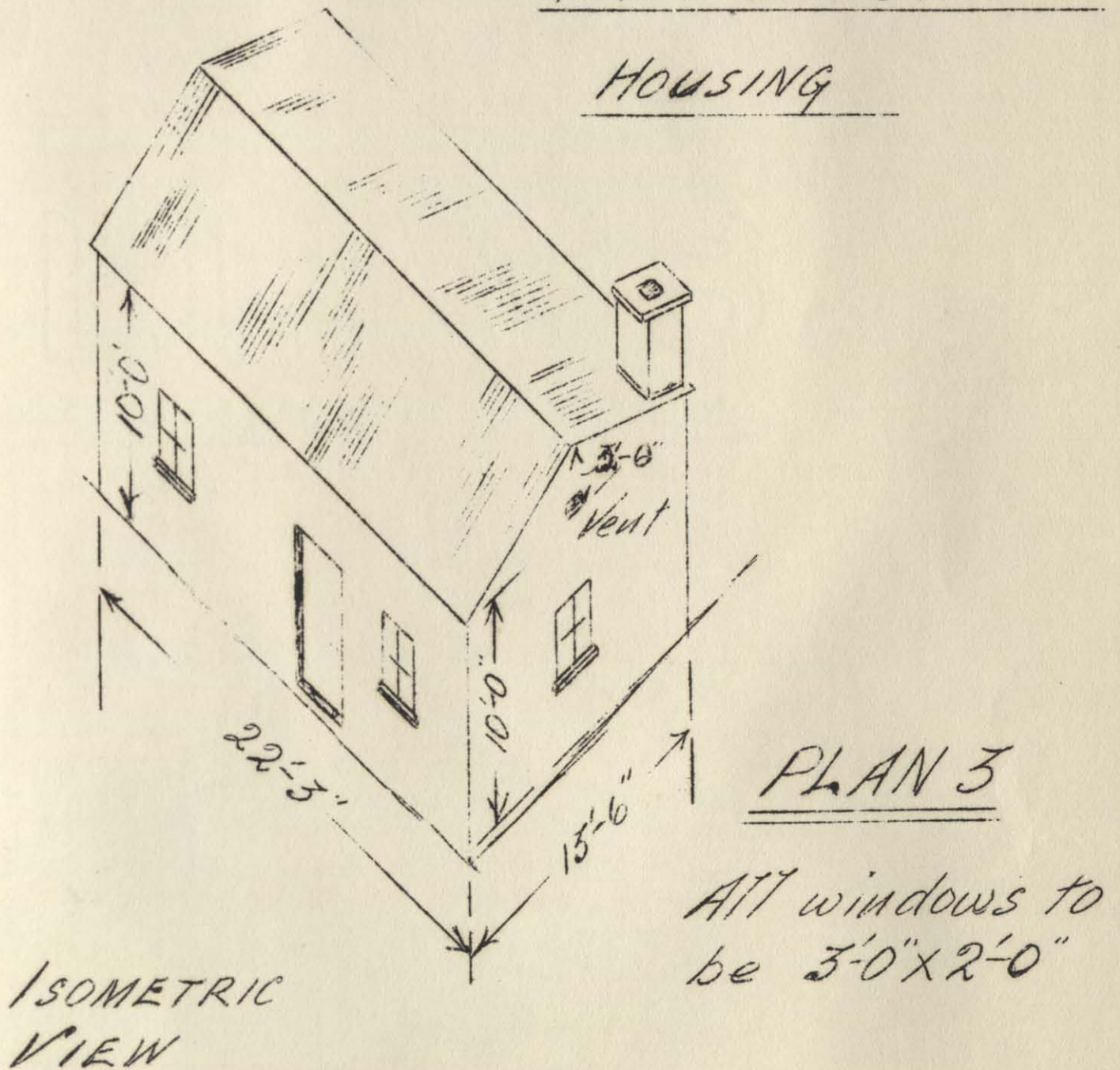
"J.R. BRENT".

MOOKAMELI OA MALOKEISHENE.
KROONSTAD.

KROONSTAD MUNICIPALITY

NATIVE LOCATION

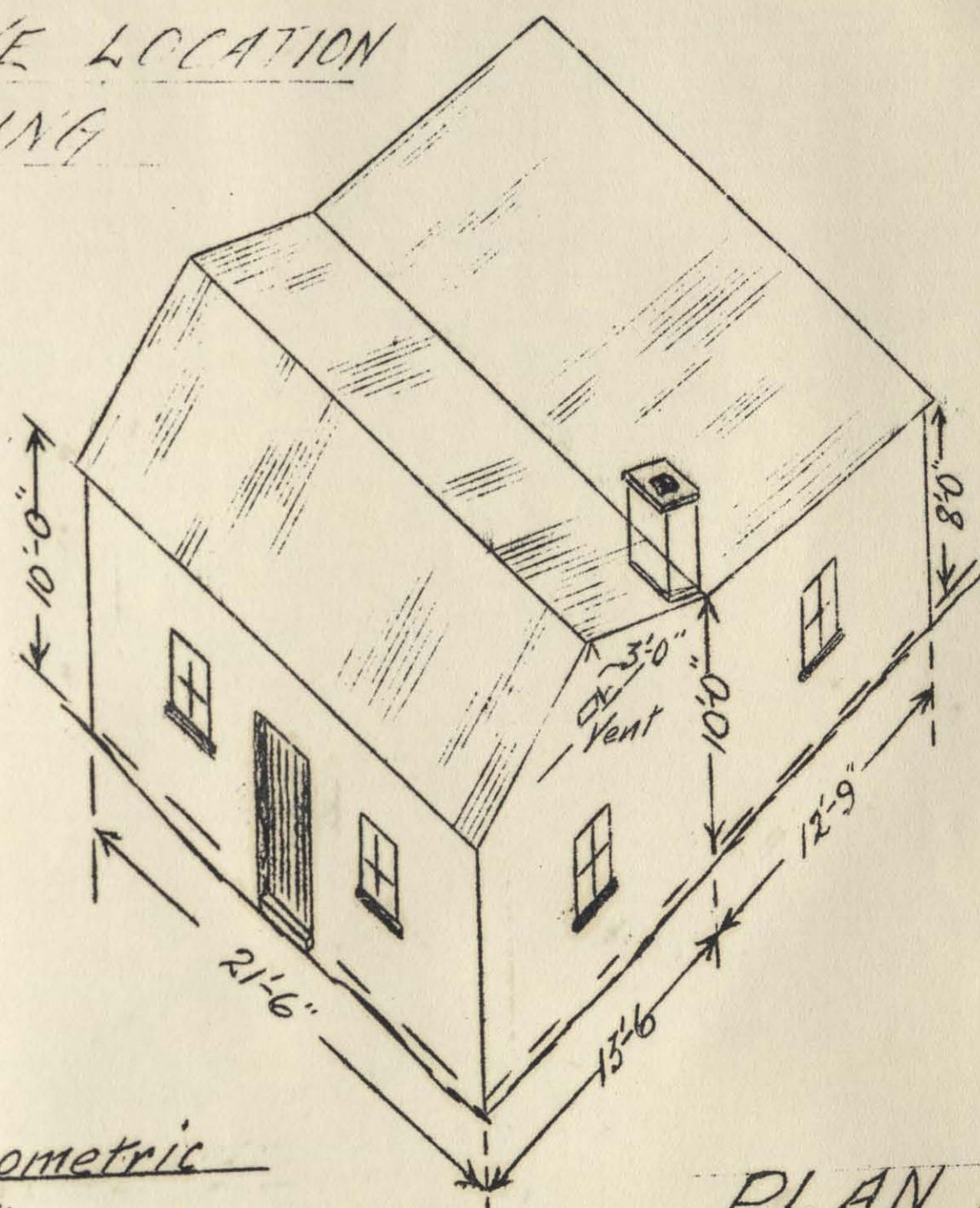
HOUSING



PLAN

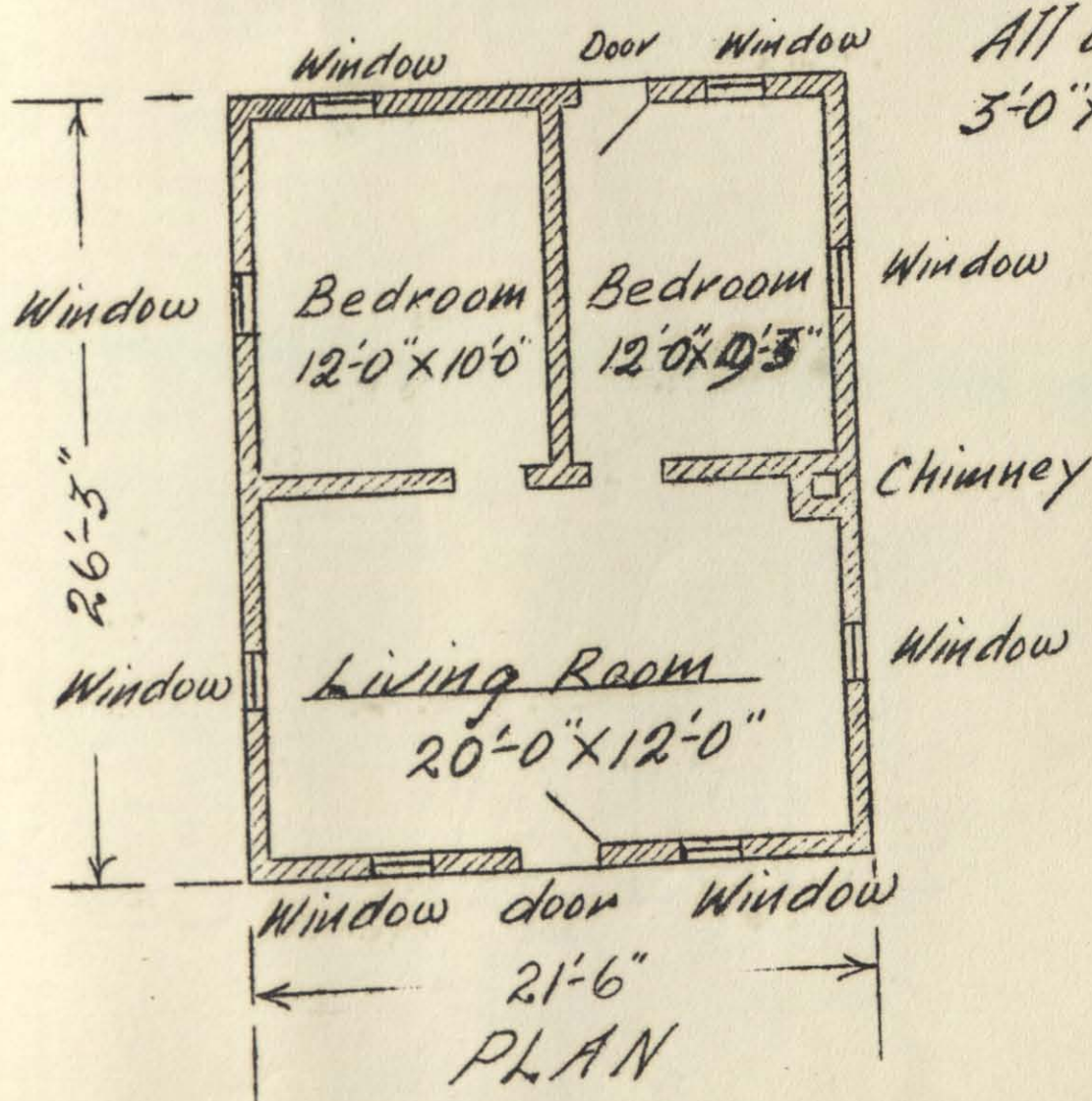
KRCONSTAD MUNICIPALITY

NATIVE LOCATION HOUSING



Isometric
View

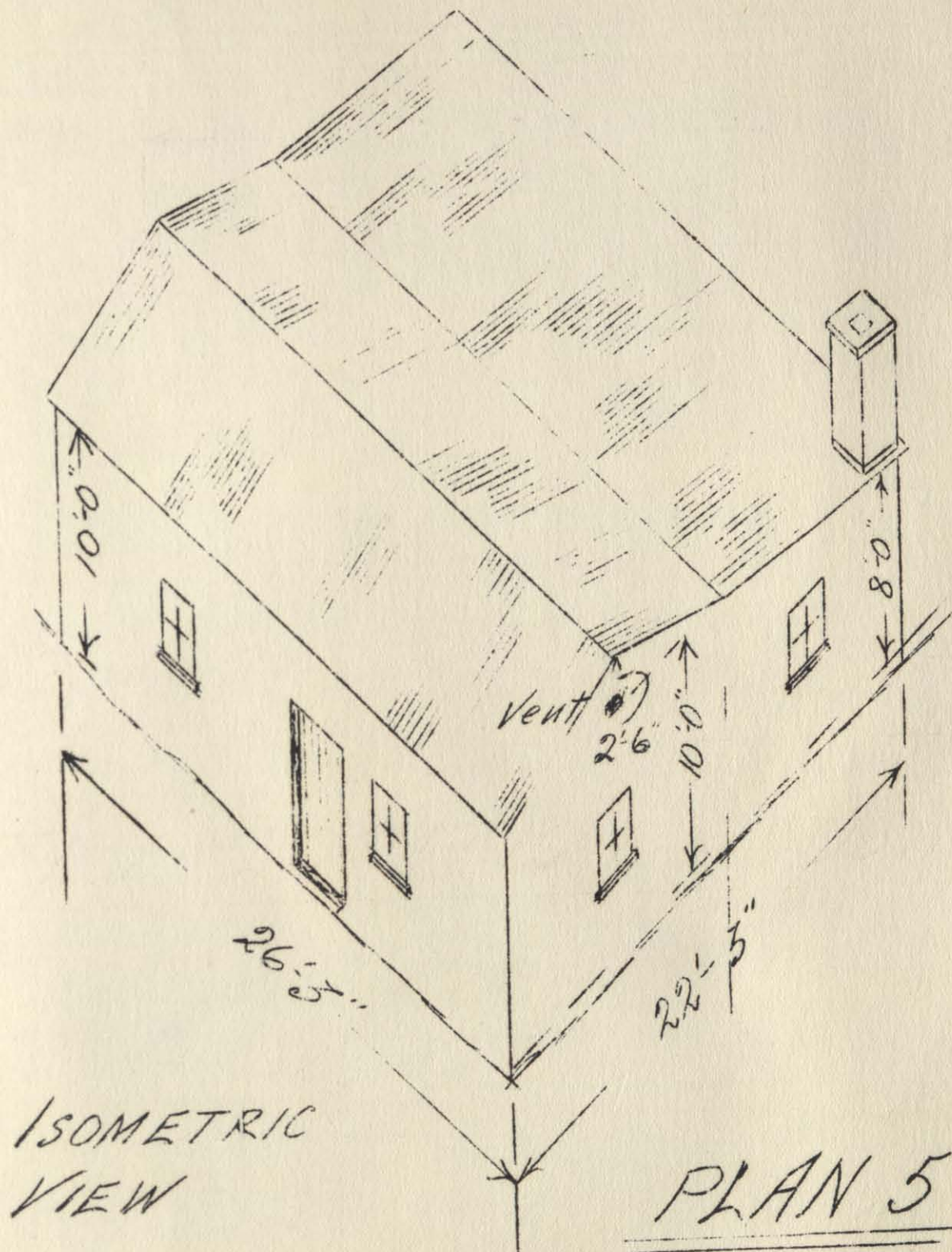
PLAN No 4



All windows
3'-0" x 2'-0"

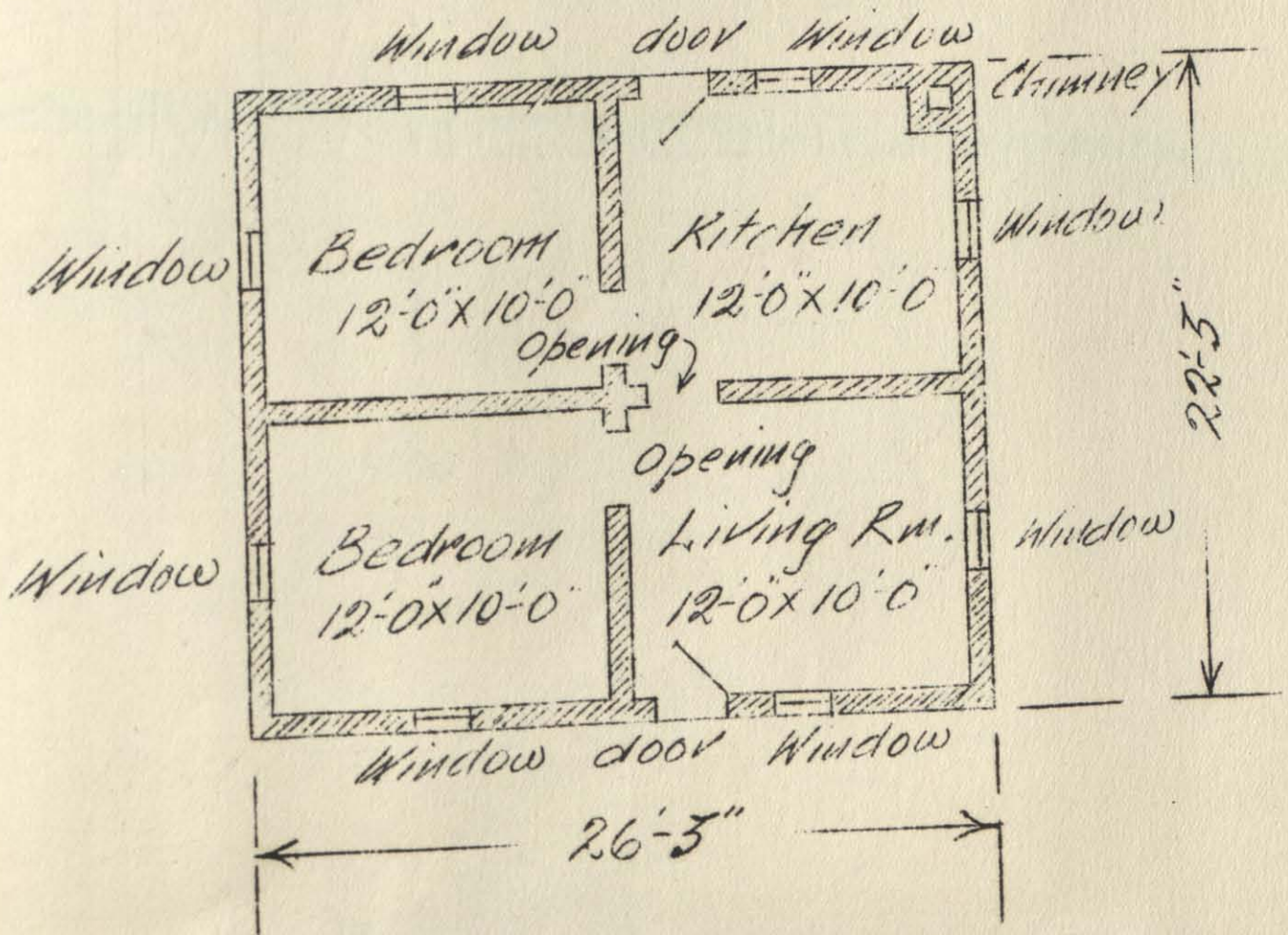
PLAN

NATIVE LOCATION HOUSING



PLAN

All windows to be 3'-0" x 2'-0"



M U N I C I P A L I T Y

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

For the Year

E X P E N D I T U R E

ADMINISTRATION

Propn. Administration Charges	2600. 0. 0	
Salary - Superintendent	2501. 6. 8	
Transport - Superintendent	95. 1. 2	
Salaries - Assistants	334. 5. 1	
Wages - Native Assistants	357. 6. 11	
Bad Debts	200. 0. 0	
Stationery, Office Furniture etc.	139. 7. 8	
Legal Expenses & Sundries	137. 3. 5	2364.10.11

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE:

Repairs & Maintenance	31. 7. 7	
Interest, Redemption & Rates	79.13. 4	111. 0.11

REMOVAL "A" LOCATION:

Interest on Loan	401.17. 6	
Sinking Fund - 2%	133.19. 1	535.16. 7

UNITED SCHOOL:

Interest & Redemption on Loan	286. 4. 3	
School Buildings	46.17. 2	333. 1. 5

GENERAL MAINTENANCE CHARGES:

Repairs to Roads, Buildings, etc.	541. 3. 7	
Sports Ground	24.13. 6	565.17. 1

SANITATION:

Propn. Salary - Sanitary Inspr.	50. 0. 0	
Native District Nurse	88.12.11	
Wages - Natives	849. 8. 0	
Upkeep - Animals, Plant, etc.	650. 0. 0	
Int. & Red. - Loan - Sanitary		
Pails	56. 0. 0	
Burial - Native Paupers	32.11. 8	
Purchase - Baby Clinic	75. 0. 0	1801.12. 7

VENEREAL CLINIC:

Medical Fees, Rent, etc		339. 9. 6
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HOUSING SCHEME:

Repairs & Maintenance	12. 0	
Interest & Redemption on Loan	102. 12. 8	103.4. 8

LOCATION BIOSCOPE:

Running Expenses	216.15. 6	
Erection of Hall	336.18. 1	553.13. 7

WATER SUPPLY:

Water @ 5/- per 1000 gallons		2107. 2. 0
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ELECTRIC LIGHT:

Current supplied		100. 0. 0
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DEFICIT BROUGHT FORWARD:

	485.16. 5
	<u>£9401. 5. 8</u>

OF KROONSTADACCOUNTEnding 31st March, 1931.I N C O M EADMINISTRATION:

Rent of Plots	£2852. 3. 0	
Service Contracts	914.12. 0	
Dog Licences	37. 0. 0	
Grazing Fees	42.18. 0	
Cemetery Fees	53. 7. 6	
Native Eating House Licences	41.10. 0	
Legal Costs recovered	34.18. 3	
Miscellaneous	40. 3. 0	4016.11. 9

UNITED SCHOOL:

Rents received	93. 7. 0
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SANITATION:

Sanitary Fees	2419.18. 6
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VENEREAL CLINIC:

Government Refund	384.11. 2
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HOUSING SCHEME:

Rents received	128.17. 3
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BIOSCOPE HALL:

Cash Takings - Bioscope	157.12. 4
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WATER SUPPLY:

Water fees	1733.10. 0
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DEFICIT CARRIED FORWARD:

466.17. 8
<u>£9401. 5. 8</u>

Evidence before Economic Commission.

Mr Chairman Honourable Members of the Economic Commission.

Gentlemen ,

I have the honour on behalf of the abovementioned Association to present an evidence on Education, I must admit that I have not treated the subject as broadly as it is , and as I should do , on the other hand this has helped me to evade the usual tendency of stating too much and in many cases more than can be attained:-

Section (IO) Sub-section (I).EDUCATION OF NATIVES.

Many children in the rural areas do not have the opportunity of attending ~~schools~~ , Schools should be established where the number justifies, and facilities to attend schools in towns . In the Urban Areas , to encourage those who have passed the ~~6th~~ 6th Standard / ^{they} should be given preference in the South African Police , S. A. Railways , and Post Office etc. The greatest difficulty is the economic pressure at the homes of the children and also the fact that the greater percentage of Native children does not attend School and many reasons can be cited for this. Some of these children do not attend S chools merely because their parents do not exercise the necessary force to compel them to go to school. Some enjoy the liberty of being over-age according to the European system of law , and out of the parents control; others have to ~~work~~ ^{work} earn means of subsistence because the parents are either unable to work or out of work, and they cannot afford to pay School-fees or clothing for the children . The pleasures enjoyed by the young Europeans i. e going to bioscopes concerts etc , and having beautiful clothes , also incite the children to leave school and work . These children when grown up resort to gambling , drinking , fighting and other vices . One of the most serious things is that some of these children when unable to get sufficient food at home , go about picking up food amongst dirt , which food is sometimes poisonous and consequently die of this food . In endeavouring to arrive at a solu-

solution of such a matter, we must as much as possible imitate the European mode. It may presently be impracticable but it will certainly be advantageous to introduce compulsory Education. It must be remembered that there are no benevolence societies orphanages, and funds to support the children of the poor as there ^{are} for European children. One fifth of Native taxes is used for the Bantu welfare. More of these taxes should be devoted to the administration of Native compulsory Education.

Higher Education.

Higher education should be carried in the same manner~~x~~ as is done for Europeans, each should not be altered to suite the conditions of the Nativ~~x~~ people, as this would put the children at a disadvantage on entering for degree courses^{of}. That the Native can cope up with European education has been proved by those Natives who had~~x~~ the necessary facilities qualifying highly. Impecuniosity is the difficlty. many b^usaries are available to Europeans. Why not to Natives? Poverty should no longer be an imperdiment to education.

Overseas Education.

Only those Natives who have icidentally found themselves faced with fortune afford to pay for Oversea Education. The majority of these go for Medical training, the average Native with his meagre earning does not succeed to cover thehuge Oversea expences. The 1928 Native Economic Commission of which D^octor Roberts was a member if I ~~do~~ ^{hell} remember, made a recommendation for Native Medical training in South Africa what has happened to that recommendation, I know not; but that recommendation was highly appreciated by the Natives.

.....

Sub- section (2). Results and value. The fact that education fits a person for life is becoming clearer, and it is by education that we as nation can rise to the higher political privileges. Education reduces crime , and so it should be carried systematically, and should receive all possible assistance .

Section 110) sub-section (5).

The greater number of educated Natives is teachers . Their salaries are hopelessly meagre , they are not able to live decently with small salary ^{Secondary} ~~xxxxxx~~ . To encourage education in the ~~Primary~~ Schools some provision should be made for Junior Certificate , while posts in the Native Affairs Departments ^{civil service etc} should be available for the Matriculants.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Yours respectfully.

Amoldathore
.....
Local Secretary Teachers Association.

Evidence before the Commission.

Mr Chairman and Honourable Members of the Economic Commission.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour on behalf of the abovementioned Union to submit before you evidence which we considered in our humble opinions to be the "Key" to the solution of this economic struggle, and to the matters effecting the Natives as a whole. This Union appreciates the attitude adopted by the Government in appointing a Commission of enquiry. Gentlemen, the fact cannot be disputed that there are matters effecting the Bantu people which are likely to retard the progress and the future welfare of the Bantu as a whole, of which the Bantu are quite conscious of the fact.

Gentlemen, in coming to the subject before us I shall kindly ask you to allow me to deal with:-

TRIBAL AND DETRIBALISED NATIVES.

Section (I) sub-section (4) native customs cannot be retained or carried out since the introduction of the Western civilisation, are anxious to embark upon a new standard of livelihood. Needless to say it is very hard to carry on with these customs which the Western educationists have tried to deliver the Natives from their customs as being superstitious.

THE LANDLESS NATIVES

Section (3) sub-section (1) the landless Native is very much perturbed by the very fact that he is landless himself. In realisation of this truth, that South Africa was the land of his fore-fathers who had livestock according to their abilities, this has jeopardise him totally especially when he is in the position of acquiring land (sub-section (2) the future of this native is a very dark question whether he will ever be justified, unless the Government makes a provision to the effect that Natives who are in the position of acquiring land or "Free hold plots" be provided with an opportunity to purchase same especially in Free State in the way the Government and the Native leaders may deem fit.

Native Migration.

Section (4) sub-section (I) these~~s~~ Natives who are forced by the presence of landlessness and unimproving conditions as far as they are concerned on the rural areas , deem it fit to leave the rural areas especially the younger generation. The Native on the rural areas are informed by religious preachers to educate their children , by being advised find it impossible as the children on the rural areas are part and parcel of their fathers' qualifications , enabling him to live in friendly terms with the farmer. Some Natives endeavour to send their children to the urban areas in order to obtain education . Directly these children obtain light they prefer the urban areas , as they cannot stand the conditions of payments three times beyond a living wage. These natives who are given an acre or more to plough as part of his wage in cases of drought , his liestock is subject to disposal at a very ridiculous price in order to get food , cloth himself and his family. The rural Natives has grown to have an inquisitive psychology , to his discretion since his brother (in the urban areas) appears housed and clad like a whiteman. The influx is directly or indirectly due to the fact that the light of the western civilisation is spreading as desired by the western educationist. The achievement is ^{now} ni~~gh~~ causing all the black people to be restless as numerous materials which are part and parcel of civilisation are theologically understood, yet the practice is impossible due to legislation that curbs the progress of the Bantu people. No economist can outline the theory of achieving a cleaner standard of of life under the ~~existing~~ present conditions of the earning and spending powers. The migration of the rural natives to urban areas is not likely to cease , unless landlordism , better wages , schools etc, are established on the rural areas .

Section (7) Sub section 3. The Native in the urban areas has taken much interest after the whitemans' sportmanship, and at the same time confining himself with the cheapest of all which is (Soccer), owing to the fact that he is in a desperate struggle under a very poor earning capacity which is barely beyond his spending power. Only in some exceptions where tennis is maintained under semi-proper condition. Naturally his brother who is more unfortunate cannot afford either of these confines himself with a game which whilst being played serves as meals of the day which is Liquor, and thus resorting to drunkenness, and his expenditure complies with his earnings.

General economic conditions.

Section 9 Subsection (I) Absentee of landlordism is another factor that has created agitation and has copied with the slogan of the Bantu. The effects of this state of affairs has created ill-feelings among the Native towards the whiteman who are lodging greivances that the Natives have lost respect for them. No man can be happy and be satisfied being deeply conscious of his vagabondism. It ^{is} his chief cry ~~target~~ and desire to get land.

Native taxation.

Section (II) Sub section (3). The cost of living of the Natives is in such a state that ^{sympathetic} economists have remarked ~~that~~ (we cannot understand how a Native can live on such a wage". His expenditure in the urban areas is housing, fuel, taxation, rates, cleaning, doctors fees, religious subscriptions, school fees travelling expences and the general up-keep of the home, which is food. It is doubtful from the health point of view whether a Native can be physically fit and be able to bring up his children properly, especially when his wife has to leave the little ones and go to work in order to assist her husband to cope with these dangerous and desperate situation.

.....

The condition of these children who are looked after by the other older children (who in fact should be in school) is doubtful whether they can be kept properly by the other children until they are dead, only to add more misery to their folk. There is much unsafety of the Native children under the present filthy conditions of some of the Natives' homes. The cost of a living of a Native reflects no surplus to provide himself with good food. No economist can coach interested in the matters such as building ^{of homes} by the Natives worth pounds, unless he starves himself in order to erect this shanty which afterwards owing to unexpected journeys, such as calls due to death of relatives involves him into another soup of finding his dues in a ruin. In some chronic cases (Where he has been si- himself) the house may be liable to sale. The confiscation of his house is not so serious as the conditions recollected, and the task he undertook to build it.

Legislation specially affecting Natives.

Section (15) Sub-section (9). PASS LAWS. The pass is one of the factors which instead of educating the Natives to realise the importance of being easily and conveniently indentified like all the other races of the world, but in practice his case is altogether different. In the first place his pass expires directly he is out or thrown out of work. He is then given another pass which is valid for six days to seek work, after the six days failing to obtain employment has to invoke the administration to grant him another six days pass. The third time the whole matter rests with the authorised officer who will readily ~~xx~~ inform this unfortunate being to seek new pastures, as the employment in the vicinity cannot be obtained. Owing to the fact that unemployment has overpowered the world, most of the Natives are out of work. And this particular pass is distinguishing him from his working brother. The punishment of a Native male who is found not in possession of a pass, is liable to five pounds (£5) with an alternative of one month imprisonment with or without hard labour, for the second time double ~~xxxxxx~~ the abovementioned. There is nothing but

This is nothing than a mere ^{factor} of convicts, under the present conditions of unemployment. What is a menace to him is the expiration of and the way is demanded from him is another source of misery. Two policemen or more are often instructed to conduct a "hold-up of Native workers by means of simply sorting the passless and workless, and those who are subject to having forgotten their passes in their coats pending an excuse which cannot be necessarily accepted. The badness of the pass as a certificate of identification cannot be outlined. No violence, murder, theft, house-breaking can be cured by this pass, as an example exist in the territories where similar cases are on the par with those of pass bearers or better. The solution would be the government to make another "pass of identification to suit both the government and the Natives.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Yours respectfully.

.....*Abamelamkwazi*.....
Local Secretary African National Congress.