

4.(a) RECOGNITION OF NATIVE EDUCATION AND ITS CLAIMS:

Native Education compared to that of Europeans and Coloureds, receives a step-sisterly consideration, while suitable buildings, equipment, etc., are provided even for Coloured schools. Native children are in most cases housed in unsuitable buildings and equipment haphazard. Natives contribute princely directly and indirectly towards the public exchequer. Why this differentiation?

(b) COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS. Native boys and girls at school age are found roaming about the streets in gangs. Sometimes they are breaking shops for toys and sweets. These will be professional thieves in time. For this reason they should be compelled to attend school at state expense.

(c) PENSIONS FOR AGED AND INFIRM NATIVES. Formerly Natives were an independent people and begging had no equivalent in their language. Today Natives are reduced to beggary, and wonder the Government should pass them over when paying out pensions to aged Europeans and Coloureds.

J. Roberts
Native Economic Commission.
questionnaire for Magistrates and Native Commissioners.

Scope of Statement: In respect of the District of Bethlehem, where I was stationed as Assistant Magistrate from 1.8.1928 to 31.10.1930 and the District of Fouriesburg where I have been stationed as Magistrate since 1.11.1930.

Land Transactions affecting Natives.

2. (a) No. (b) and (c) fall away. Fouriesburg District as magistrate since 1.11.1930.

3. Not applicable here - Fouriesburg District.

4. Have not been stationed in districts where Natives own land, consequently I am unable to express an opinion on this matter.

Use of Land held by Natives:

5. I have no knowledge regarding this matter.

Recruited Native Labour:

6. I am unable to express an opinion on this matter

7. -do-

Masters and Servants Act:

8. Cases tried in 1930 under Masters and Servants Act:
(a) Employers of Natives - 2. (b) Natives - 38.

9 (a). I have no comments to make regarding the working of the Act.

(b) Although not directly concerned with contracts between Masters and Servants, Ordinance No 30 of 1906 (O.F.S.) to amend the Law relating to Passes should be amended. It is a regular practice amongst members of the farming community in the districts of Bethlehem and Fouriesburg to issue a pass to their native servants to look for work when the servants leave at the termination of a contract. The pass is more or less as follows: "Pas vir Willem om werk te soek. Tyd - dae. Skuld my 5r." No trekpas is issued to the native, and his stock is left on the Master's farm. The next farmer to whom the native proceeds to look for work if he urgently requires additional labour and if the amount shown on the pass is not too big will probably advance the money to the native to repay his late employer. On repayment of the amount a trekpas is issued. If the amount shown on the pass is considerable - reckoned in accordance with the value of a native's labour - it is futile for the native to search for employment as this is refused him. In such an event the native either has to leave his stock in his late master's possession for a debt - sometimes doubtful - at times equivalent to not even half the value of the stock, or to return to his late master and beg him for ~~employment~~ re-employment. On the other hand, if the native procures work he starts his service with his new master in debt. The result is that at certain times of the year, especially after the crops have been reaped, numbers of native labourers are roaming over the country looking for work. This is a distinct loss of labour. The employer has his remedies by civil process but this is not resorted to. To put it mildly, the practice, to my mind, is a mild form of slavery. In the few instances where the employer is brought to Court for contravening section 3 of the aforementioned Ordinance the plea is advanced that there was no refusal to issue a pass. Section 1 of the Ordinance should be amended by the insertion of the word "trek" before the word "pass" in line 5, and the addition of the following at the end of the section: Such pass shall be an unconditional pass".

Crime Committed by Natives:

10(a). Considering the economic condition of the Natives generally in this district, there is remarkably little crime committed by Natives. 99% of the cases before this Court in which Natives are concerned are for minor offences.

(b) falls away

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES:

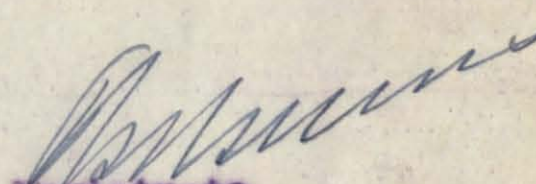
- II. (a) There is no provision for poor relief for Natives in this district. No Native is in receipt of poor relief.
- (b). There are undoubtedly at times cases of hardship amongst the Natives but these are very rarely brought to the official notice. Most of the natives residing in this district have friends and relatives in Basutoland and I can only conclude that these come to their assistance in times of scarcity.

SANITATION:

12. (a) No sanitary accommodation exists for Natives attending this Court and these offices. The Government has, however, had a certain sum on the Estimates for the last two years for the building of a new Courthouse and Offices. According to the plans provision is made for a shelter and suitable sanitary arrangements are provided for.

SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURTS:

13. There is no waiting-shelter provided for Natives attending my Court and offices. See, however, answer to previous question.
14. I am prepared to submit replies to the questions in the questionnaire where I am able to do so and should a copy be sent to me.


Magistrate
Fouriesburg

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

Reply to General Questionnaire by C. W. KOPS, Farmer,
Hammonia, Ficksburg, O.F.S.

I. (1) Ficksburg, and some statements refer to Basutoland.

(2) (a) Basutos and Zulus.
(b) Five years farming with Natives, and previous knowledge of farming conditions.

(3) (a) See (2) above.
(b) None.

II. Not prepared to make a statement as I cannot notice any effect of the Tribal system in Ficksburg area.

III. (7) (i) Very little polygamy here. In the few cases I have known the man and wives in each case are very steady hard working Natives. In all cases these families seemed very well off.

(ii) Lobolo system probably has a steadying effect on sons of poor parents as they have to earn the wherewithal to buy the stock. In the case of sons of fairly well-off parents the father pays the lobolo for the sons, so the system probably has very little influence on the sons.

(8) (a) Hardly affected by Christian rites. Even when married in church, lobolo is still paid.

(b) Sometimes a man and a lone widow will co-habit without marriage. Otherwise very little cohabitation without marriage has come to my notice here. In the case of seduction of a young woman damages have to be paid by the man and on subsequent marriage the balance of the full lobolo.

(9) (a) and (b). The lobolo system probably does cause a certain amount of overstocking; but I think overstocking is due more to the fact that Natives love acquiring stock - it is their bank - and further the ground is communal ground so far as grazing goes.

(10) (a) Fifteen to twenty head of stock (including 1 horse and some sheep). Damages - 6 head of stock.

(b) (c). I think it is a good system and the amount of lobolo is selfregulating. I may mention that no woman is simply sold - if she does not want to marry a particular man she need not do so. She has the choice of husband.

(11) Stock has been and is still being used for lobolo.

IV. (12) (a) and (b). I do not know about attempts in Basutoland to prevent overstocking. On European farms Natives having too much stock are told to get rid of some of it or go. They usually manage to get rid of some stock - sending it to Basutoland to swell the numbers there - or to relatives on some other European farm.

(c) Impression that it is worse in Basutoland.

(d) See 3 (9)

(e)/....

(8) Radically change the Natives' outlook on stock as the only safe bank, and as a standard of wealth.

- V. (13) I have not been farming for 25 years, but from older farmers I gather that the soil has not deteriorated much - many soils are probably in better condition now owing to better methods of farming. The quantity of soil is less due to erosion, and it seems as if maize farming allows of more erosion than wheat farming. Vegetation has suffered due to overstocking - mountain bush has been broken by stock and used for fuel by Natives. Veld in winter usually poor. The above refers to European farms. In Basutoland the soil has probably deteriorated more owing to bad farming methods, and no use being made of fertiliser. Erosion is also much worse in Basutoland.

In all cases soil deterioration is I think, largely due to continuous cropping without replacement of phosphates by fertiliser and humus by green manuring. Veld deterioration is due to overstocking.

- VI. (14) The Natives on European farms (and to some extent in B'land) wear more European clothing (men and women) now. Some estimate the increase at 75%. Probably due to schools and the fact that higher wages are now paid. The art of making clay pots and other utensils (basketwork, dishes, etc.) dying out - petrol (paraffin) tins are so easily obtained - also they ~~thi~~ do not make their own shoes and hats as much as they used to.

(15) Yes, more European dress. Houses now have corrugated iron roofs, hinged doors, and in many cases bedsteads (crudely made). A certain amount of furniture is used - chairs and beds and shelves. European amusements - football in towns and sometimes tennis. Reading - very occasionally only. There are very few schools indeed (one on my farm). Christian marriages are also very few (I don't know about town Natives). They do not employ servants. Horse racing is a favourite amusement of theirs - often encouraged by traders to induce Natives to visit their area - hoping for some trade on the day of the meeting.

(16) I can't see how their laws of inheritance and succession help or hinder the Natives, except that the fact that a man must look after his deceased brother's wife and children is probably a hardship. The woman (wife of deceased) has here an advantage in that she is not left stranded, as she would otherwise be, for she inherits nothing. She is only allowed to keep stock etc. in trust for her children.

- VII. (17) A. In the last five years (my own experience) past ten years (in the experience of older farmers) -

- (i) No - on the contrary.
- (ii) Yes - especially this year and last year, owing to food shortage in B'land.
- (iii) Slight tendency - hardly noticeable.
- (iv) No.
- (v) Yes - but do not know what effect new Municipal Ordinances will have. I understand that a "Quota" principle is now in force or coming into force.
- (vi) Have not noticed any.
- (vii) Increased tendency for Natives to go from here to Johannesburg (mines probably).
- (viii) and (ix) Do not know.

B. In case of (ii) and (v) the congestion of Native areas and lure of higher wages. In other cases lure of higher wages and more excitement of town life.

(18) (a) Social effect on Natives of migration into towns does not seem to be good. I have the impression that they are more immoral in towns and lose some respect for Europeans owing to their mixing with low class Europeans. In spite of higher wages in towns I doubt whether they are better off owing to higher cost of living and somewhat higher standard of living required (they need better clothes, etc. in towns).

(b) Have not noticed that farmers find a shortage of good Native labour.

19. (a) How to deal with surplus Natives in urban areas we do not know.

(b) We feel that it is useless simply to close the towns to Natives - something must be done to make it possible for them to earn a better living in their own areas. This might solve the problem of surplus Natives in urban areas too. See my reply to (47) and (48) for suggestions.

VIII. (20) We think that the communal system would be more economical as regards capital needed for stores, implements, and oxen. We doubt, however, whether it would be possible to get Natives to work together amicably under a Native overseer.

IX. (21) Some will be absorbed by industries. We, however, again urge that better use be made of their existing areas in the way of better and more intensive agriculture. (See (47) and (48)). I could say a lot about the bad state of affairs in B'land.

(22) Very few evictions. Usually because they have too much stock - sometimes because they cannot get on with the Master. They usually go to another master - but Natives with much stock are finding it increasingly difficult to find places.

(a) Share farming is not allowed here.
Labour tenancy is not allowed as far as I know.
do not understand what is meant by this.

(b) Site good, but we think (d) is the best basis.
on the farm with their families, are allowed
grazing and usually get paid monthly wages
somewhat.

(c) attempt to import Natives from
owing to fact that the importer
rent.

(d) system of labour here used

(e) build themselves a
the average 5 head of
about £1 a month, and
of (5 bags maize p.a.)
ed for her. She culti-
the house once a week for
She further must do reaping
dash for this. The children
not compelled to do so as a rule
in cash.

(28)....

(28) If huts are available they are allowed to use them - no rent is charged. They must buy or provide their own roofing material. (These Natives are not strictly labour tenants of course, I am giving this information in case your Commission requires it.)

(31) I know of two cases where Natives farm on farms, or ~~the~~ rather portion of farms, belonging to Europeans. The terms are broadly these - they must on these portions grow crops in the proportion of 3 bags of seed for the owner and one for themselves. Their own lands are kept apart however - they are not allowed simply to give 3/4 of the whole crop to the owner. The owner supplies seed and fertiliser and bags and pays threshing costs and reaping costs for his own portion of the crop.

(32) (a) The farms in the cases mentioned are well looked after, as well as if the owner himself farmed them.

(b) No effect.

XIV. (33) Only in cases mentioned in (31).

XV. (34) (a) Sold to traders in towns or country.

(b) (i) A big question. Can only outline a few points. In Native areas it seems as if the first essential is an adequate supply of fencing material and fertiliser. Better agricultural training is needed, and the Chiefs seem to need their responsibilities brought home to them. They seem to be satisfied if they personally get their food and taxes.
(ii) Co-operative selling would possibly be of benefit as in the case of European marketing.
I could say more but these are the broad suggestions.

~~(35)~~ (35) No.

XIX. (40) No actual provision is made but they are rarely prevented from having race meetings, parties, dances, and of course beer drinks, except when these would interfere with farming operations at such strenuous times as, for example, during the wheat reaping season.

XXI. (42) (a) and (b) General Natives.

(i) Females generally - because on farms particularly housework is looked upon by Natives as female work; and because in the past Native men were not trusted near women when the master was away from the house for greater part of the day. This distrust has largely died out, but the custom of having maids has remained - also maids are cheaper.

XXII. (43) No organisation. General grievances are usually settled by ~~the~~ conference with the master.

XXIII. (44) (a) Nearly always barter.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, by keen competition they are protected to a certain extent. But I find there is a difference in price for the same article sold to Europeans or to Natives. The Native pays more.

(d) No.

C.W.Kops.

5.

- XXIV. (46) The impression is that the so-called "educated" Natives have been "spoilt". They are more cheeky and often agitators and seem to be dissatisfied with farm life. Natives we have found very adaptable to changing conditions - but educated Natives not particularly more so than the others.
- XXV. (47) (a) A Native who can read and write is most useful on the farm for counting reapers work and for milk recording.
- (b), (c) and (d). We think that at present they are getting the wrong type of education. It would be better if they received an agricultural education or trades school education so that we could rely on them to be able to mend and adjust implements, fences, and more or less take charge of certain sections of farming. We find that they will not think for themselves when a difficulty arises.
- XXVI. (48) Clothing and boot factories, blanket mills and some others could no doubt be set up in Basutoland. Blankets are high in price - the duty varies from 100 to I believe 150%.
- XXX. (52) We think the Natives are more friendly, and less afraid of Europeans - probably due to more humane treatment by Europeans.

(d) and (e) The attitude of Europeans and Natives towards one another here seems to be as good as it is likely to be.

Please excuse the fact that I cannot send duplicates - also the sketchy nature of my evidence - I have only had two days in which to prepare it.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) CONRAD W. KOPS.

PRETORIA.
26.6.1931.

Location,
SCHWEIZER RENEKE,

7 April, 1931.

Chairman,
Native Economic Commission.

Sir,

It is very regrettable that your Commission only returned forty-two (42) miles from here at Vryburg, Bechuanaland, while I was prepared to lay before you the grievances of the Natives in the Christiana district (Schweizer Reneke). However, with no doubt these I will do in writing to you will also be included in those done verbally.

In this particular district Native farm labourers are suffering under, and from drastic treatment from their employers. Complaints are coming in night and day by Natives against their employers, withheld wages, few acres ploughed for them and their stock, and no assistance can be obtained from the local Officer in the Native Affairs Department. No protection for the interests of the Natives in this district as far as the Department is concerned.

The Native Land Act of 1913 is the cause of all persecutions now in existence towards the Natives, because since it is in operation, Natives have no more the rights they were enjoying before it came into force; it barred them from hiring and buying farms lawfully, unless in private. To-day the poor Natives are wandering the country through with their blankets on their shoulders and their children alongside them sick or not, in most cold winter days, they are made homeless by those who were empowered by this diabolical act (Native Land Act). Their slogan is "I am the Boss and you are the boy", "I have got land and you have none". It is at times said that Natives have an antagonistic spirit against the Europeans, and yet, even if they should, they are not responsible because they are driven thereto by those governing them. Surely if Natives should be considered human beings, there should be great peace between white and black in South Africa, the whole trouble of the restlessness lies with the Native Land Act. I maintain that immediately this Act is removed things should weigh equal on the scales.

It is at instances interpreted that the Contract is no good. Yes, it is to a certain extent "no good" but on the other hand it is good because it binds the employers and employees if only it be carried on in the proper way. There should be no employers (farmers) who would take up Natives on their farms without the knowledge of either the Magistrates, Police, J.P.'s or any Officials of the Government, who would act under instructions. The law should force the Europeans before taking up Natives, to take them to either of the above-mentioned to make or sign written contracts, presently this law is, but it does not compel the employers therefore they are on the chance of making and breaking their agreements every fortnight with their employers. I maintain that there should be something of protection made for the African Natives as a whole from the bad laws now in existence.

Urban Areas.

With regard to the wages of the Natives in places such as these the minimum wages should be 3/6 to 4/- per day, because the cost of living is very high. Those on the farms should be 2/6 per day additional to the six or eight acres ploughed for them, because it is at times that it doesn't rain then they get nothing from the soil. Sometimes (as these few years) crops are very cheap, then they are unable to pay or meet their necessary expenses (such as school fees, doctors expenses, clothing, groceries, etc.).

On the question of unemployment, it is very unreasonable to replace the Natives with the whites, because Natives are just as well asked taxes as the Europeans. It should only be advisable to share the ~~work~~ work between white and black, as they are also citizens of this country.

Hoping and wishing this statement also to be included in all others, though unfortunately I happened to miss you when at Vryburg.

With sincere wishes,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) J. HENRY MALEKE.

Dist. Secretary, I.C.U. of Africa,
Western Transvaal and Borders.

PRETORIA.
26.6.1931.

Dr. A.W. Roberts,

LID, NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMM.

-- UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA --

NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIEKOPIE.Avond Rust
21 Febr. 1931.Die Voors. N.E.K.
Blftn.

Weled Heer

Ingesluit bekom u mij aanmerkings aangaande my getuienis.

Weens beperkte tyd en ander onvermijdelike oorsake is die aanmerkings baie kort. Ik hoop egter om Dinsdag a.s. 24 deser om 11 uur aanwesig te wees om verder inligtings te verskaf.

Ik kan dan sos verlang voor 30 April 'n afgetikte memorandum wat meer uitgebrei is aan die Kommissie voorlê.

Hoogagtend de uwe

(Get.) M.H. RAATH.

N. E. K.

Mededeling deur: M. H. RAATH, Avond Rust.

- (1) Veral betrekking op Oostelike en Noordoostelike deel van O.V.S. en Naturelle gebied van Witzieshoek.

Verklaring verwys na plaasarbeiders en bewoners van Witzies Hoek. Levenslange ondervinding en studie van en beheer oer Naturelle arbeiders op boreplaas.

- (2) Die stamstelsel beskou ik as voordelig omdat deur middel van die Kaptein beheer kan uitgeoefen word deur die owerheid. Die stamstelsel verswak deur lange afwesigheid van Naturelle om te verdien.

Kapteins is 'n hulp vir owerheid om volk te regeer.

- (3) Lobola moedig vlyt aan onder Naturelle en vereis omtrent 15 beeste. Hang egter af van vermoë van vader van bruidegom.

- (4) Daar word indirek pogings aangewend om vee te beperk. Te veel vee word aangehou omdat vee van swak gehalte is. Vee verbeter weens gebruik van Bulle van boer.

- (5) Saaigrond is in die laaste 25 jaar merkwaardig verminder in produksie vermoë weens slegte bewerking en gebrek aan mestof.

- (6) Die maatskaplike status van die Naturelle is die laaste 25 jaar verhoog weens die invloed van die beskawing en die Kristelike invloed, maar ik twyfel of die morale invloed verbeter is. In sommige opsigte seker verswak.

Naturelle maak meer gebruik van Europese klere.

- (7) Daar is altyd neiging by Naturelle om te verhuis van plaas tot plaas of gebiede.

Die laaste 5 tot 10 jaar is verhuising na dorpe erg toegeneem van plase en selfs uit gebiede. Uit O.V.S. vind verhuising ook plaas na Basutoland. Oorsake: Begeerte om hoër lone te verdien en om onderwys vir kinders te kry en weens feit dat plase kleiner word.

Naturelle maak gereedelik gebruik van onderwys voorregte en is ook bereid om opofferings te doen.

- (8) Ik is ten gunste van individuele besit omdat dat dit self respek by die Naturel veroorsaak.

Daar is geen oortollige Naturelle op boere plase nie, maar 'n gedurige tekort van plaas arbeiders.

- (10) Ontruiming van Naturelle deur eienaar van plaas vind seer weinig plaas, en daar is gewoonlik baie gegronde redes. Ontruimde Naturelle vind gereedelik woonplek.

- (11) Beste plaas arbeiders is woonvolk omdat daar meer verantwoordelike gevoel by hulle is.

- (12) Die plakkers stelsel is die verkieslikste.

- (13) Die Naturel is die natuurlike plaas arbeider. Die hoof van die huisgesin maak kontrak waarin die voorwaardes vermeld word waaronder die famielie op die plaas woon.

Loon word aan hoof betaal deur voorregte wat hy op plaas geniet: soos vrye woning, vrye water en brandstof, vry weiding en vrye lande ongeveer 3 morge. Vir stukwerk word geld betaal. Terwyl die bewerking van lande dikwils met masiennerie en trekvee van plaas eienaar plaasvind.

Okkupasie van plase deur Naturelle alleen het baie slegte uitwerking op omliggende plase.

- (14) Naturelle sit landbou en veeteel voort.

- (15) Produkte van Naturelle word deur plaaslike handelaars gekoop en word ook dikwils deur base na kus gestuur.

- (16) Behalwe woonvolk kom plaas arbeiders uit Basutoland.

- (20) Lange afwesigheid van Naturelle na myne of stede het baie nadelige invloed op famielie-lewe, huweliks-bande en landbou.

- (21) Vir huisbediendes word op die plase voorkeur gegee aan meide terwyl op die dorpe dit intrent om die helfte sal wees.

Op die plaas is die mans volk gewoonlik nodig vir die plaas werk.

- (22) My opinie is dat die aandrang(?) en produksie op die oomblik voldoende beskerming is, vir die Naturelle op plase en hoe wel die Loon Wet nie van toepassing gemaak is vir landbou nie word sy invloed reeds op die plase gevoel.

Die loonwet is skadelik vir die boere industrie, en ook nie in die ekonomiese belang van die Naturel nie.

- (23) Die heersende krediet stelsel hoewel dit somtyds deur handelaars misbruik word is 'n tegemoet-koming vir die Naturel.

- (24) Opvoeding wat hom aanpas by die behoeftes het 'n goeie invloed op die Naturel en bekwaam hom om beter te kan verdien, as onderwysers, klerke, opsigters oer ander ens.

- (26) Die Naturel is van natuur 'n landbouwer of bou meester en moet in die rigtings ontwikkel.

- (27) Die ophoping van Naturelle in stede het 'n baie slegte uitwerking beide sedelik en ekonomies op hulle en wetgewing om dit te behoed is 'n belang van die Naturel.

- (30) Die verhouding van Blanke teenoor Naturel is in die laaste 25 jaar verbeter, dog/~~maar~~ verkeerde invloede wat onder die Naturel versprei word is die verhouding van Naturel teenoor Blanke nie verbeter nie.

ens/

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

HEILBRON. O. F. S.

27th April, 1931.

[110]

The Secretary,

Native Economic Commission,

P.O. Box 384,

Pretoria.

GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

In reply to the Questionnaire dated 3rd February last on form N.E.C. 51/7, of which a copy was received here last month, I beg to furnish replies as far as I am able under the heads enumerated therein as follows:-

1. SCOPE OF STATEMENT:

- (1) Heilbron, O. F. S.
- (2)(a) Mautu and Xosa.
 - (1) Over 5½ years.
 - (2) Merely as Magistrate.

2. TRIBAL SYSTEM:

- (4), (5), (6) : Does not apply to this District.

3. NATIVE CUSTOMS:

- (7), (8), (9), (10), (11). - Do. -

4. OVERSTACKING:

- (12) - Do. -

5. CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL:

- (13) - Do. -

6. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NATIVES:

(14) In my opinion the social and economic status of Native men and women has not materially advanced and in some respects is really worse than what prevailed 25 years ago. Native men and women of 25 years ago were much better off, because most of them possessed stock both large and small. There was plenty of room for both stock and ploughing. That status was lowered in 1913 on the passing of the Natives Land Act and has been constantly lowered every year since then.

- (15) Yes, in the urban or municipal location; but very few

few/

of those who work on their own account, with the exception of brickmakers, transport riders and eating and boarding house keepers, employ servants.

(16) Does not apply here owing to the partial non-recognition, by the Orange Free State Laws, of Marriage by native custom. Native Succession was discarded 30 years ago.

7. NATIVE MIGRATION:

(17) A. (iii) Yes, since 1913.

(viii) Since 1920.

B. CAUSE. Natives Land Act, 1913. Most of the farms are being subdivided into smaller holdings.

(18) Natives are being impoverished and in many instances suffer real hardship.

(19) The modification of the Natives Land Act, 1913, would render it possible for natives living in rural areas to enjoy many of the privileges or amenities of life which urban natives enjoy.

8. LAND TENURE BY NATIVES:

(20) No remarks to offer.

9. LANDLESS NATIVES.

(21) - Do -

10. FARM EVICTIONS:

(22) - Do -

11. NATIVES ON FARMS:

(23) I favour the labour tenancy as well as the cash wages systems, but they should be on terms adequate for the support of the worker and his family.

12. NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.

(24) A. It should work satisfactorily from the point of view of the farmer and the native provided the terms are fair to the latter.

B.- Hardly in vogue here.

13. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS.

(25) (a) and (b) Not observable here.

(26) (a) (iv) Twelve calendar months of service : this is an

is an/

agricultural district.

(b) Very common.

(c) No.

27. A. Depends on agreement. Usually the services of wife and one or more children are included.

B. Sometimes in cash and sometimes in kind.

C. Not engaged on daily footing.

D. No such distinction observed except that town servants usually receive a cash wage with or without food, lodging and occasional clothing.

28. Usually lodging built by tenant plus food while working.

29. When not actually required on the farm the tenant is generally allowed to seek work elsewhere in order to earn money to pay debts including native tax.

30. A. Privileges are given under heads (a), (b), and (c).

B. (a) Depends on agreement.

(b) - Do. -

31. No.

32. Does not apply here.

14. FARMING BY NATIVES:

(33) Nil.

15. MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE:

(34) Any surplus is taken to the nearest town for disposal.

16. NATIVES LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES:

(35) Nil.

17. EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS BY NATIVES:

(36) Nil.

18. RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS:

(37) (a) Nil.

(38) (a) Recruited Natives for the coal mines at Cornelia and Clydesdale near Viljoensdrift come from this and surrounding districts as well as from Portuguese East Africa.

(39). Provision is made for the return of recruited Natives, after expiration of their contracts, to their homes at the expense of the Company.

19. RECREATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES:

(40) Provision is made at the Mine Compounds for recreation, e.g.- Rugby and other games.

20 EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME:

(41) None observable here.

21 NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS:

(42) In rural parts female natives are generally employed. In urban areas mainly natives of both sexes are employed, but females predominate.

22. ORGANIZATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYERS:

(43) There is a branch of the I. C. U. Organization here.

23. TRADE WITH NATIVES:

(44) (a) Traders trade with Natives on the basis of cash purchase and sale as well as of barter. The latter form predominates.

(b) There is a keen competition between the storekeepers who cater for Native Trade, more particularly Jewish storekeepers.

(c) There is no protection as far as this district is concerned.

(d)(i) There is a system of giving Natives credit with stipulation to pay the debts incurred after harvest. This causes real hardship on the part of the Natives on failure of their crops. Sometimes this happens for two or three years in succession, consequently litigation follows and deprives Natives of their possessions.

(ii) Little or no system of tokens at stores is practised in this district.

(45) (a), (b), and (c) - Nil.

24. EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES:

(46) (a). The effects of Education on Natives have been very considerable, and are to be seen in the fact that their earnings are much greater than previously. Therefore the demand for cash or high wages is great. The schools must be supported; with them come the demands for books, clothing and expensive living. Simple Natives are being pushed gradually into the present economic world and these changes will press upon them in increasing degree.

(b) They can easily adapt themselves to changing conditions.

(c) They are capable of earning more than they do at present:

present/

hence their demand for higher wages. The majority have to seek markets for their labour elsewhere.

25. OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES:

447) (a) and (b) Apart from Natives' Ministers for various denominations, School Teachers, Builders, Carpenters, Native Clerks (salesmen), Interpreters and Postmen, there are no other openings for Natives.

(c) and (d). There is nothing to report under these heads.

26. NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS:

(48) Agriculture on scientific lines, Basket-work with matmaking, Domestic Utensils made of wood and clay, Masonry, Carpentry, Shoemaking, Tanning, etc.

27. LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS:

(49) (a) (b) and (c). The laws referred to should mutatis mutandis be made to apply to the Natives as well.

28. EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION:

(i) In the Orange Free State this Act came into force at once, without exceptions. The Governor-General could grant no dispensation^{at}. The Act withdrew/ from Europeans and Natives alike the right to conclude any arrangement for hiring land or the ploughing on halves system, this resulted in the ejection of the majority of lessees.

(v) This Act, unlike the old Free State Law, has benefited Natives to some extent as far as Education is concerned. No penalty is imposed for non-payment of tax, but the law appears to operate harshly in the cases of non-production of receipts when demanded by the Police, owing to the fact that in some cases the receipts have been lost or mislaid and in other cases they have ~~been~~ inadvertently been left at home or detained by the employer.

(vi) Natives have derived considerable benefit under this Act. The principle of consultation has been established - namely Native Advisory Boards. ~~xxxxxxx~~ The Act provides for the building of schools, and a school to accommodate about 400 or 500 children has just been completed in the Heilbron Municipal Location. Teachers' salaries may be paid out of the Native Revenue Account, provided ^{for} under this Act.

(vii) Please see my report of 20th February last in reply to identical Minute (H.R./E.O.C.64/276(4) dated 21st January.

(viii) Natives have in many instances suffered a great deal of privations under the Pass Laws, hence the national anti-Pass-Laws agitation. With the advent of the system of Tax Registration there is reason to think that the old Free State Pass Law has become superfluous and should be discarded.

29. NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS:

(51) Not observable here.

30. GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES:

(52) I am informed by one of the leading residents who has been here for very many years that, since the reduction in the severity of sentences under former Free State Laws for petty offences, there has been a better feeling between Natives and Europeans. The granting of the privilege within the last 10 years to Natives to cultivate land (pointed out to them) for their own benefit, and also the payment of regular monthly wages as well as the privilege of grazing stock, has further tended to promote good feeling.

G. M. M. D.
Magistrate.

2/10/3

20.

Hoopstad.

24th. April.

31

The Chairman.
Native Economic Commission.
Pretoria.

General Questionnaire.

Statement by Magistrate of Hoopstad
O.P.S.

Re the above my statement applies to the
Hoopstad district where I have been stationed for 2 years.

The greater portion of the questionnaire is
not applicable to this district.

2. TRIBAL SYSTEM.

(5) The system is breaking down in this district due
to the fact that approximately 75 % of the natives have
adopted European Custom. This breaking down can be chief-
ly ascribed to the absence of native reserves.

3. NATIVE CUSTOM.

(7) Native custom is gradually dying out among the
resident natives with the exception of a few new comers
from Basutoland and the Cape Province who still adhere to
polygamy and Lobola.

(8) (a) About 60 % of the marriages are according to
christian rites

(b) Cohabitation without marriage is very rare.

(10)(a) Among the Basuto and Xosa imigrants the usual
number of cattle for Lobola averages from
10 to 20 head..

(b) The Lobola Custom should be abolished in
districts where the majority of natives favour
christian rites.

- (11) In this district Lobola is regarded more as a gift to the bride's parents the number of cattle not exceeding 4 head.
- (15) There is a very marked tendency on the part of the natives to adopt European dress and modes of living. Practically no natives are seen wearing only the blanket and articles of European furniture are found in all homes. Foot ball and Tennis are very popular games. Parents and children are very keen on schools and the children when given the opportunity make wonderful progress.

9. LANDLESS NATIVES.

Landless natives will always remain wanderers moving from one place to another in search of better wages and living condition and when old generally end up on some farm where for the sake of a place to hire the sons and daughters work for a mere pittance until the old parent dies when they generally move off to fresh fields.

11. NATIVES ON FARMS.

(23) (d) and (e)

Native wages should be paid in cash as the wages in kind system to my mind is very unfair and often means no wage when the crops fail. It also give rise to a good deal of trouble when the crops are very good there is a certain ~~time~~ of farmer and unfortunately ^a good many of them, who always pick quarrels with their natives, who have growing crops just before harvesting, a quarrel generally end in the native having to leave and very often to abandon his crops. A purely cash wage could prevent this. The tendency of advancing considerable loan to natives should be stopped no employer should be able to recover from a native more than the amount of one months wages.

13. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS.

- (26) (1v) Natives in this district are generally hired for periods of one six or twelve months.
- (27) (D) All natives in this district are supposed to be wage labourers the term ^{generally} are adults males 10/- per month food which consists of mealies or mealie meal. Females 5/- per month and food youngsters 2/6 and food. The head of the family in addition is as a rule given 3 acres of land and grazing for his stock.
- (31) (a) There are approximately 60 farms in this district owned by Europeans and occupied by natives - the terms vary so that it is not possible to make a statement, it is alleged that a great deal of illegal ploughing on shares goes on generally only natives in possession of a span or more of draught animals are taken on.
- (32) (a) The effect on the farm is detrimental as ^{no} improvements are made and the property very soon has a dilapidated appearance

3.

- (b) The neighbouring farms suffer greatly as they find it very difficult to get labour, and the labourers they do get soon become demoralised when they see the natives on the adjoining farm practically doing as they please and working without any supervision. The system is a curse to the ^{neighbouring} European farmer.

19. RECREATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES. on farm is nil

- (40)
21. (42) Native domestics are 90% females as they are cheaper.

23. TRADE WITH NATIVES.

Trade with natives is generally on a cash and barter basis very little credit is given them. There is no protection against high prices. There are no Native or Indian Store keepers and very few gentiles.

24. (46) There are no education facilities for the young natives on the farms, they generally follow the custom of the European for whom they work approximately 5% educated.

26. (48) The most useful industries would be for men - Carpentry, building and Leather work. For Women Spinning and weaving, Dress making Laundry work potteries & brush making.

27. LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS.

- (49) Existing laws relating to the ~~same~~ regulation of wages should not be applied to small towns or Villages.

28. EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION

- (50)(V) The natives have benefited by way of better educational housing and sanitary facilities.

- (V1) Though the Urban areas Act a better understanding has come about between the natives and Town Councils.

- (V11) The Orange Free State Master and Servants Act is a very good one but should be amended to prevent farmers advancing loans to natives which they can never repay and which forces them to desert.

- (V111) The pass laws are fair and reasonable.

30. GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND NATIVES.

- (52) There is ^{no} a great general change in this district old custom prevail except among a few of the younger generation whom I think can be described in some way as more sympathetic towards the native.

[Signature]
Magistrate.

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

A. W. ROBERTS

GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

[119]

Statement by: H.J. MALAN.

Postal Address: Magistrate's Office, Senekal.

1. SCOPE OF STATEMENT.

- (1) Senekal.
- (2)(a) Basuto.
- (b) As Magistrate since 1917.
- (3)(b) Have never been employed in Native Affairs Department.

2. TRIBAL SYSTEM.

- (4) For the raw native the tribal system is conducive to much better discipline and the maintenance of family ties.
(b) Disadvantages are mainly high taxes, fines and forced labour.
- (4) Contact with Europeans and the contract labour in the larger centres is gradually breaking down the Chiefs' control.
- (5) In the case of the better class and more educated classes the breakdown is inevitable and it is our duty to guide it along rational lines; probably the Communal Reserve and Mission Station system as in vogue in the Cape may be developed with advantage. The raw native should be encouraged to owe allegiance to the Chiefs.
- (6) The Chiefs are not used in this district.

3. NATIVE CUSTOMS.

- (7) Polygamy, while in contact with European civilisation, should be discouraged. The scanty supplies and earnings are not sufficient to keep the big establishments in anything like a state of health and decency. The women remain indolent, and will do a minimum of work only under pressure.

Lobolo: In the case of the raw native the lobolo system will keep the girls moral, because of their trading in value, but on the other hand the tie is very loose and the marriage too easily annulled.

- (8) In my area marriage by Christian rites are few and is resorted to by the more advanced. Cohabitation without marriage is becoming very common where the tribal influence is lost.
- (9) I have not had an experience of overstocking, as natives are not landowners here.
- (10) Anything up to 10 or 12 head of cattle are paid in lobolo. When away from tribal influence, this custom should be entirely abolished, except in purely native settlements.
- (11) Cattle, and sometimes horses, are paid.

4. (12) OVERSTOCKING.

In the case of natives on farms, there is an objectional tendency to own too much livestock. Farmers have to put up with it at the risk of losing their servants.

5. (13) QUALITY OF SOIL.

More intensive cultivation, fertilizers and rotation of crops have considerably improved conditions here; but this is due to the white farmer.

6. (14) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Natives are being treated less like slaves at present, but there is still much room for improvement.

- (15) Natives in urban locations and on farms are adopting European dress and customs. Their houses are becoming improved, cleaner and better furnished.

Ordinary sports, including horse racing, are indulged in. Practically all children up to 15 go to school. The civil marriage is gradually being adopted by a few. Only the more advanced can afford to engage servants, owing to the low wage earnings. A few natives undertake contracts for brickmaking and building, and employ labour.

- (16) Have had very few cases of succession and inheritance to adjudicate upon.

7. (17) A.
NATIVE MIGRATION.

- | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| (i) | No. |
| (ii) | This is on the increase. |
| (iii) | Unfortunately on the increase. |
| (iv) | Not much. |
| (v) | Yes |
| (vi) | No |
| (vii) | No |
| (viii) | No |
| (ix) | No |

B.
The movement to farms is probably due to overcrowding in Basutoland, and easier conditions on the farms. The movement into urban areas is on increase. There is better housing, more amusements and social life, and off-chance of better employment and better food.

- (18) In urban areas natives have more amusements, etc., and a better chance of employment. In the case of Europeans it affords too much cheap labour to persons who should do without it. The native competes in the unskilled labour market, and the poorer class of white is too prone to resort to the liquor traffic.
- (19) Communal Reserves may be tried with advantage under proper supervision. The law at present allows the Courts to evict unwanted and unemployed natives from the urban areas.

8. LAND TENURE BY NATIVES.

Only the most advanced native is fit to own land and work it to the best advantage. Under the communal system, proper education and instruction can be given, and the inefficient can be ousted under a system of quitrent or lease tenure. The Reserves can only serve as reservoirs upon which to draw for unskilled labour.

9. LANDLESS NATIVES.

The better class will probably develop like the Cape Coloured have done during the past 50 years. Amongst their own people they will become the leaders and become civilised and skilled.

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10. (22) FARM EVICTIONS.

NONE.

11. (23) NATIVES ON FARMS.

- (a) Squatter farming should be discouraged.
- (b) Labour tenancy should be abolished in favour of cash wages.
- (c) Cash rent tenancy will acquire a generation of instruction to keep pace with the modern development and will be almost impossible.
- (d) Cash wages would result in less slavish conditions, and will form the basis of a much more equitable contract.
- (e) Wages in kind is not always conducive to a fair deal.

12. NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.

A.

(a) In the case of a native there is a fixity of tenure, but while the crops are growing the native tenant is at the mercy of the unscrupulous master. In case of termination of contract, I always assess the value of their unreaped crops. If a wife or child misbehaves, and is punished or evicted, the husband becomes dissatisfied and is at the mercy of the master.

In the case of the farmer, he is protected against a general lack of labour at critical times. But he pays dearly for such labour, and if generally educated to a wage system, he should be able to secure all labour for ploughing, shearing and reaping, when required. The great reservoir of Basutoland is near at hand for this class of labour.

B. The system as practised a generation ago, has undergone no change.

13. (26) The twelve months' contract is mostly favoured in this district.

(27) A. Obligation of labour tenant includes wife and family when required, except the decrepit.

B.

Wages is mostly paid in kind to head of family.

C.

Males 10/- p.m.; females 5/- p.m., with rations and lodging. If employed by the day about 6d.

D.

Odd labourers are employed at from 6d. to 1/- p.d. with food and wattle daub huts.

(28) Labour tenants have lands sown for them, and while crops are growing, mealies will be advanced by the farmer. They erect huts on the farms.

(29) Contracts are usually for a year, and when he completes his contract, gets a pass for his family and animals.

(30) A.

Labour tenants have grazing allotted for a certain number of animals. The farmer prefers to do the ploughing himself.

B.

Number of animals allowed and area allotted for cultivation vary with different farmers.

(31) Nil.
(32) Nil

14. FARMING BY NATIVES.
Nil on own account.
15. MARKETING OF PRODUCE.
Natives sell their own produce to dealers.
16. Nil.
17. Nil.
18. RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS.
Nil.
19. RECREATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.
No provisions except in urban locations.
20. EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME.
(41) Natives become detribalised and are averse to going back to their kraals.
Females become morally loose.
21. (42) DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
Females are favoured.
22. (43) ORGANIZATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.
This does not yet exist.
23. (44) Cash and barter. There is not much competition between traders. (c) No. (d) There is a credit system - sometimes ~~mandikans~~ creditors go as far as civil imprisonment to enforce payment.
(45) None.
24. EDUCATION.
Education always has a salutary effect. There are always a few who will abuse the privilege of handling writing materials.
Generally speaking as servants they are improved; are employed as native clerks in native stores and even a good educated servant can command a better wage as a domestic.
25. OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.
None locally.
26. NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS.
(48) Brickmaking and building; furniture, baking, weaving, native pottery, leather and skin work.
27. LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS.
Until the native worker has been placed on a par with the white, the matter can hardly be considered at present.
28. EFFECT OF LEGISLATION.
(50) (vi) Urban Areas Act: This act operates satisfactorily is not harshly applied. Keeps beer brewing under control and limits population of locations.

(vii) MASTER AND SERVANTS.

[123]

The disciplinary effect is good. Too much power in the hands of the master to enforce his contract harshly.

Whites often have too many and too cheap and indifferent labour, and this reacts on the industry of the farmer.

Contracts in respect of children should be abolished and a system of apprenticeship applied. Children over 16 should be allowed to contract independently.

(viii) PASS LAWS: Not harshly applied and tends to keep good discipline.

29.

NATIVE AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS.

They tend to mix and intermarry.

30.

FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

There is some loss of respect for the white, who himself is probably to blame. Native pastors of the A.M.E. Church contribute somewhat. Contact with the lower stratum of Europeans furnishes contact with liquor, dishonesty and crime.

The cash basis of paying wages and straight dealing will tend largely to promote good feeling and respect.

MAGISTRATE.

GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

[124]

Statement by Mr. Charles Douglas Johnson,

Magistrate,

Brandfort O.F.S.

1. SCOPE OF STATEMENT.

- (1) Natal and Zululand.
- (2)(a) Natives of this area.
(b)(i) Since birth (1884).
(ii) Whole area.
- (3) Practical experience and knowledge gained during childhood through my late father "Archdeacon Johnson of Zululand". Also Administrative, etc., experience since entering the Natal Civil Service in 1903.

2. TRIBAL SYSTEM.

- (4)(a). The communal system of control is one which is natural to them and establishes machinery whereby complete control and government is effected with a minimum of supervision, provided the administration thereof is under experienced (practical as well as qualified) "European" supervision.

(b). In some Districts appointments have been made of Magistrates (Native Commissioners) who, though worthy men in, perhaps, Districts other than Native centres, are, through lack of knowledge of the language and customs, like "round pegs in square holes" and thus, though acting with the best of intentions, have an adverse effect on the proper control of Native Affairs. He (The Magistrate or Native Commissioner) thus situated, depends entirely on a Native Interpreter, who is sometimes a Native, and thus everything, e.g. administrative, depends on the Native Interpreter ! A sad state of affairs ! Chiefs when interviewing a Magistrate on matters, particularly administrative, desire, naturally, to consult their Magistrate direct, without a "mouthpiece", particularly if the Interpreter is a Native. They literally resent it !

- (5)(a) It is weakening.

(b). Because the Chiefs have now very little authority, they (the Chiefs) should be given greater powers, subject to review by the District Magistrate.

- (c)(i) No.

(ii) It should certainly be checked and the control perfected.

- (iii) No.

- (6) (a). They are petty judicial officers in minor offences and in civil matters concerning members of their respective tribes and are generally responsible for the proper control of their tribes.

(b). Yes, by appointment of Native Councils, on the Transkeian System, as this would instil interest generally in the government of their tribes, besides broadening the Chief's outlook.

- (c). Vide 2(5)(b).

(d). See (a).

- (e). No.

3.

NATIVE CUSTOMS.

- (7)(a) Apart ~~from~~ from a Christian point of view as regards monogamy, polygamy ipso facto, automatically and according to custom encourages a high moral principle, e.g. cohabitation (man and wife) is regulated according to the state of the woman, i.e. if she is enceinte or has a baby at breast, no cohabitation takes place.

I strongly advocate the continuance of the "lobolo". It is an age-long institution and has a strong (beneficial) moral effect on the native generally. Its payment acts as a restraint generally against unnecessary actions by either party (man or wife).

- (b). They (Polygamy and Lobolo) are not adverse to industry.
(c). They certainly do not hinder.

- (8)(a). It has at present a tendency of detribalising and "Europeanising" the Natives, which is to be regretted. If Christianity could only be so taught as to expurgate the undesirable and develop the harmless and perhaps beneficial customs, it would prove, perhaps, a boon.

- (b). Christian principles have ~~the~~ ^{at} present this tendency on the Natives, owing to polygamy.

- (9)(a) & (b). None.

A Native has always been a great lover of stock, ab origine. As this is inherent in him, it is only natural that all his earnings should be invested in or take the form of stock, as his "Bank", with the object of "increase" in due course. It is the "number" of stock which counts, not the "quality" of animal. It is this ~~xxx~~ "number" idea, which is at present unchecked, which is the main cause of overstocking. A Native, as a whole, is a "home-bird" and having that home instinct, which should always be encouraged as it keeps him within bounds, he returns home periodically to visit his family and to cast a loving yet jealous eye on his stock. The love of stock, therefore, should not be discouraged, but educated to the idea of "quality" rather than number. One of the essentials, which would automatically instil the idea of quality should be "limit" in number, regulated according to the inmates and size of the kraal, and a heavy levy imposed on the excess. In this way, it would induce the Native to develop his breed, and thus indirectly devoting his attention - with the aid of European supervision - more to agriculture than he has, generally in the past been doing.

- (10)(a). My references are to Natal and Zululand; but if my suggestion above be accepted, I would suggest the limit of "lobolo" for a commoner be 5 head and an inqutu, or an equivalent in cash, sheep or goats.

(b)(i)(ii). I strongly advocate "lobolo". (See my 3(7)(a) last paragraph). Full lobolo should be paid before marriage, which should take place not longer than one year from date of delivery of 1st payment (whether full or part), otherwise lobolo, which is regarded until then as a depositum, should be refunded or prospective husband has the right to demand marriage subject to the consent of the girl. If during the said year, and naturally before marriage, the father or guardian of the girl disposes of any of the lobolo, it will be presumed, unless otherwise proved, that such disposal was with the consent of the prospective husband and the essentials of a depositum (increase, decrease, identity of animal) thereby ceasing.

N.B. Lobolo has indirectly a beneficial effect on the morality of a woman, e.g. deflowered girl, divorce on

....on the grounds of adultery, etc. As regards the claim for damages for seduction, i.e. actual defloration, one of the essentials to such claim should be that the girl's mother had not ceased carrying out her duty in regard to the customary monthly inspection of the girl. Though some Ministers of religion have rather discouraged than otherwise this custom, I strongly advocate its encouragement to the extent, as stated, of making it an essential in a claim for damages for seduction. ^{NUMBERS} Ministers have approached me in this regard urging its advocacy, for it certainly acts as a check on the morality generally of a girl. It is the custom of all the Native tribes generally, including Basutos. A mother, furthermore, should have not only a moral but a legal right to compel her daughter to submit to the customary monthly examination. This would thus give a mother and indirectly the parents some control over their unmarried daughters. It is an age-long custom, still being carried out by the various tribes and should be given legal recognition.

- (11) (a). Cattle. (b) Cattle, cash and/or equivalent in small stock..
 (c) The equivalent alternatives to cattle having been introduced.
 (d). No adverse effects.

4. OVERSTOCKING.

- (12)(a). No; nothing systematic, so far as I know.

(b). --
 (c). Yes, without doubt. East Coast Fever had, to a large extent, diminished the number; but owing to the effective check of the disease through successful dipping, the cattle have indirectly benefited generally and consequently increased more rapidly.

(d) & ~~(e)~~ (e): See my reply to 3(9)(a)(b).

5.. CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL.

- (13) (a). Yes.

(b). The soil has become impoverished through constant use without being fertilised. This is not due to lack of knowledge, because, with a few exceptions, the Natives know from experience gained in service on farms, etc., that they should use manure or fertiliser to improve the soil. It has been my experience that, unless under constant European supervision, the Natives, as a whole, revert back to their old crude methods of agriculture.

In a large number of elementary schools, too much time is devoted to reading, writing and arithmetic and too little to domestic, industrial and agricultural training. To give the Natives the impression that reading and writing are of greater importance than good honest work, is to be deplored, as such an idea is certain to produce detrimental reflex action on them generally. They are on the whole natural agriculturalists, industrialists and craftsmen and consequently this knowledge, which is at present only elementary, should be developed when it would be found they would be more useful to themselves as well as to the community at large, than anything else. I do not altogether condemn book-work, for there may be some who show an aptitude for becoming teachers, clerks, doctors, interpreters, Ministers of the Gospel, etc., and these should certainly be educated accordingly and a thorough training ~~afforded~~ afforded in all the respective academic requirements; but for the majority of them the case is otherwise as stated above.

6. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NATIVES.

- (14) No marked difference, excepting among the Christian and educated community, who have tried to ape the European in dress, houses, etc.

- (15) Yes; but only in a minor degree (See 14 above).

- (16)(a). It helps to keep him as a "Native" in the true sense of the word. With training and improvement along his own natural lines, a Native would eventually become an active sympathetic member of his own community instead of a stranger. To "Europeanise" a Native is placing him entirely out of his ~~own~~ sphere and into one which is foreign to him and the rest of the Native community. One of the most common Native proverbs is "A leopard cannot change its spots". (See my reply to 3(8)(a).)

7. NATIVE MIGRATION.

- (17) A. (a) (b) & (c) : Not to any marked degree.
(i) No. (ii) No. (iii) No. (iv) No. (v) No. (vi) No. (vii) No.
(viii) No. (ix) No.

(18). --- .

- (19)(a). All Natives in Urban Areas who are idle and are not truly earning an honest livelihood should be exiled or repatriated.

- (b). They should be given an interest in their own areas, under "European" supervision, e.g. agriculture, industry, domestic work, etc. Unless under "European" supervision, which I state advisedly, the "interest" leading to progress either will flag and drift back to the nonchalant state of life, in which the majority of them at present are, or will in a number of cases be abused, e.g. adverse political combinations absurdly seeking equal "European" rights, etc.

8.. LAND TENURE BY NATIVES.

- 20). I favour the "Communal System" of land tenure for all Natives, as this is natural to them and it thus becomes easier in the matter of government control over them (Vide my answer to 2(4)(a).)

9. LANDLESS NATIVES.

- (21). They will either go to farmers or drift to towns.

10. FARM EVICTIONS.

- (22) (a). Yes; in a few instances.
(b). About five.
(c). Failing to comply with the conditions of tenancy.
(d) Went to Locations or to ~~other~~ ^{other} farms.

11. NATIVES ON FARMS.

- (23)((a). Not alone. (b) Not alone. (c) Not at all, for I have often seen Natives ruined on this basis. (d) Not alone. (e) Not at all, because it sometimes leaves the Native "bare" as regards cash wherewith to pay his debts, food, etc.

I would, perhaps, advocate a combination of (a) (b) & (d), for this would act beneficially to both tenant and landlord. It would keep the Native at home, by (a) an interest in land (agriculturally), (b) it would help the farmer by being assured of labour and (d) considering (a) and (b) the Native would be content with a small farm wage which would help him in other respects, e.g. for food (where necessary), clothing, taxes, etc.

12. NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.

- 24). A. (a) & (b). It may be a great advantage to the landlord (farmer), but certainly not so to the tenant (Native), for the reason that the Native will not have the wherewithal to pay for clothing, taxes, etc., and, furthermore, this state of labour alone gives no interest in life to the Native (See my reply to No. 11(23)).

B. Economic pressure has induced the land-lord to pay a "Farm Wage".

13. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS.

- 5) (a)(b). None, so far as I am aware.
- 6) (i) --.
(ii) --.
(iii) --.
(iv) Six months in the year.
- 7) A. (a)(b). It is not confined to the kraal-head; it includes all the inmates of the kraal, the women folk, however, - with a few exceptions -, only working on odd days when required.
- B. Generally, small cash wage to the male inmates - excepting small umfaans - . The women folk work the odd days for nothing.
- C. (a) About 1/-d, (b) about 6d (i.e. "Tog" labourers).
- D. (a)(i) Monthly, in cash or kind. (b)(c) provided ~~xx~~ by the Master.
(d) Allowed off week-ends (Saturday afternoons to Monday morning).
(a)(ii). Females are only required for "tog" work, e.g. hoeing or domestic.
- 8) (a)(b)(c). Yes while working, not otherwise.
- 9) (a) Yes, sometimes; but on written permission from the Master.
(b)(i) Sometimes. (b)(ii) Seldom.
- 10). A. (a) Free; sufficient for the kraal. (b) Free. (c) Sometimes the farmer lends his oxen. (d) None.
- B. (a). Two or three acres per kraal. (b) None, provided the number, which must be the bona fide property of the kraal, is not unreasonable.
- 11) (a). I know of none.
- 12) (a). I know of none.

14. FARMING BY NATIVES.

- 13). None; excepting a few instances on the North Coast (Zululand) in sugar cane.

15. MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE.

- 14) (a). None, excepting a few instances through European agency.
- (b)(i)(ii) Improvement and progress could only be effected under experienced "European" supervision (See my replies to 5 (13)(b) and 7(19)(b)).

16. NATIVES LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES.

- 15) No.

17. EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS BY NATIVES.

- 16) No.

18. RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS.

- 17) (a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) 20/-d on an average. (d) Yes. The Natives are recruited for the sugar Industries in Natal and Zululand ~~and~~ Mines in Johannesburg.
- 18) (a). From various parts of Natal and Zululand to the Sugar Industries in Natal and Zululand and to the Mines in Johannesburg.
- (b). Fares vary according, naturally, to the distances travelled.
- 19) Yes.