

## BYVOEGSEL : WITZIESHOEK.

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Met betrekking tot die heersende toestande in Witziesshoek en die teenwoordige metode van bewerking van die grond, is dit duidelik dat dit op die duur nie molik sal wees vir die gebied om die aanwassende bevolking te dra nie.

In Witziesshoek word tans volgens opgawe deur die Komdt. van die gebied aan die N.E.K. voorgelê gemiddeld 3000 sak graan geproduseer op 'n oppervlakte van circa 50,000 (vyftig duisend) morgte grond waarvan ongeveer 6000 a 7000 ploegbaar en onder behouing is en wat volgens getuienis van die Naturelle self bestaan uit goeie grond vir die verbou van mielies en ander gewasse. Hierdie opbrengs verteenwoordig omtrent half sak per morg; die gevolg is dat daar jaarliks deur handelaars en ander 'n groothoeveelheid mielies in die gebied moet ingevoer word om die bevolking te voed.

As iemand wat Witziesshoek weet met sy moegikhede vir meer as veertig jaar ken is dit my (en ook ander wat bevoeg is om te oordeel) duidelik dat die bewoners van die gebied in vlyt en arbeidsaamheid wat betref landbou aanmerklik agteruitgegaan het gedurende die laaste jare.

Om in hierdie toestand verandering te bring is myns insiens noodsaaklik in belang van die Naturelle.

Dit is duidelik dat die noodsaaklikheid vir Naturelle om vir lang tydperke elders te gaan werk om geld te verdien om in hulle behoefte te voorsien daaraan te wyte is dat die opbrengs van die landbou nie voldoende is nie.

Dit word deur die Naturel self gereel dat die lang afwesigheid van die gebied nie in sy ekonomiese en maatskaplike belang is nie.

Om in hierdie toestand 'n verandering te bring wil ek graag die volgende aan die hand gee -

Die aanstelling van 'n praktiese boer van die omgewing wat bekend is met die plaaslike toestande, alseok met die Naturelle en hulle gewoontes, om hulle te dien met raad en voorligting by die bewerking van grond en die behartiging van die algemene belange van die Naturelle.

Die voordele van die gebruik van kraal mis (waarvan daar gewoonlik 'n groot hoeveelheid is) word deur die Naturel nie besef nie, alseok die voordele verbonde aan wisselbou.

'n Verder oorsaak van die uitput van die lande bestaan ook daarin dat die lande elke jaar in dieselfde rigting ondiep te ploeg en agtereen met dieselfde gewasse te besaai.

Dit is oorbekend dat Naturelle in die reel sonder behoerlike toesig baie *vlak* ploeg en die grond na die proses verder ook sleg bewerk; ek beweer dus (en dit is bewys) dat alleen deur dieper en deegliker te ploeg die opbrengs van die gebied aanmerklik kan vermeerder word.

'n Ander/...



'n Ander vername oorsaak van die groot vermindering in produktiewe waarde van die grond in Witzieshoek is die bestaan van 'n groot aantal paaie wat die gebied in alle rigtings deur kruis. Dit is oorbewys dat waar 'n gebied deur paaie, wat deur bou of weigrond loop deurkruis is, die oppervlakte kaal gelaat word, wat nie alleen ernstige verdamping veroorsaak nie maar waar daar gedurige vertrapping plaasvind word paaie deur die speel van water in die reën seisoen tot slote geskep.

As iemand wat in die maatskaplike en ekonomiese welvaart van die Naturel belangstel wil ek aan die hand gee dat 'n Kommissie aangestel word om met die oog op die sluiting g van onnodige paaie in die gebied 'n ondersoek in te stel en daaroor te rapporteer.

As lid van die Wee Raad van <sup>hierdie</sup> ~~KwaZulu~~ distrik vir 'n lang aantal jare is ek van oordeel dat daar in Witzieshoek 'n groot aantal paaie bestaan wat oortollig is en met goeie gevolg gesluit kan word, sonder om onnodige ongerief aan die verkeer te veroorsaak.

Die gedagte van 'n proefplaas op klein skaal in of in die onmiddellike nabyheid van die Hoek is ook deur enkele persone uitegespreek. Dit sou m.i. alleen met voordeel kan onderneem word as die bestaande Goewerments eiendom "Arbeid Adelt" wat ongeveer vier myl van die grens van Witzieshoek geleë is daarvoor aangewend word. "Arbeid Adelt" is 'n klein plaasie waar daar altyd 'n openbare skool met Hostel daaraan verbonde was dog weens die baie klein aantal kinders al vir enige jare gesluit is, en daar bestaan ook nie vooruitsigte dat die skool sal heropen word nie.

Die plaas bevat voldoende saailand wat ooreenkom met die saaigrond in Witzieshoek alsook weiding vir 'n paar opregte vee wat deur die Naturelle gebruik kan word wat begerig is om hulle beesras te verbeter.

Die geboue op "Arbeid Adelt" bestaan uit skoolgebou, onderwysers woning, 'n paar primitiewe buitehuise, en is vireers vir pleef doeleindes voldoende toegerus.

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Statement by The Magistrate, Reddersburg.

Postal Address:-P.O.Box 24, Reddersburg, O.F.S.

1. SCOPE OF STATEMENT:

- (1) Statement applies to dist. of Reddersburg
- (2) (a) Mainly Basutos dealt with, but more or less mixed tribes.
- (b) My experience with natives dates from 1913-spent 8 years in Labour Areas, Witwatersrand, in Native Affairs Dept.

2. TRIBAL SYSTEM.

- (4) No remarks offered as I have had no experience
- (5) ditto
- (6) ditto

3. NATIVE CUSTOMS.

- (7) to (11) No remarks offered as I have had no experience of this subject

4. OVERSTOCKING.

- (12) Same remarks as 3. above

5. CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL;

I have noticed no change.

6. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NATIVES.

- (14) In my opinion natives have advanced considerably socially & economically during the past 25 years.
- (15) There is a growing tendency for natives at present to adopt european dress, recreation amusements, education, customs in marriage.
- (16) I am not acquainted with native laws of succession.

7. NATIVE MIGRATION.

- (17) During past 10 years:

- (i) have not observed
- (ii) do
- (iii) yes
- (iv) have not observed
- (v) yes
- (vi) no
- (vii) yes
- (viii) no
- (ix) yes

B. (iii) to seek employment

- (v) do
- (viii) unknown

(ix) for employment-better conditions offered here

- (18) unknown

- (19) (a) Repatriation to their kraals
- (b) unknown

8. LAND TENURE BY NATIVES.

- (20) Favour the communal system: natives as a rule have very limited capital, and consequently the individual has very little chance, especially where litigation is concerned, of making a success of the land held.

9. LANDLESS NATIVES.

- (21) Criminals mainly

10. FARM EVICTIONS

- (22) No cases to my knowledge

11. NATIVES ON FARMS

- (23)
- (a) Undesirable



- (b) undesirable
- (c) fair
- (d) desirable
- (e) undesirable

## 12. NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.

- (24) Does not apply to this district-farms are small and heavily stocked-hence no tenants

## 13. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS.

- (25) No tendency to replace natives here  
 (26) None of these conditions obtain here  
 (27) unknown-these conditions do not obtain here (A) & (B) & C.  
 (D) Males, 6 Monthly rate of 12/- plus food & quarters  
       Females " " 5/- ditto  
 (28) No tenants in this dist.  
 (29) do  
 (30) do  
 (31) No  
 (32) no remarks-condition does not obtain here

## 14. FARMING BY NATIVES.

- (33) none

## 15. MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE.

- (34) Not marketed-natives do not produce on their own account here

## 16. NATIVES LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES.

- (35) No.

## 17. EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS BY NATIVES

- (36) none employed to my knowledge here

## 18. RECRUITED NATIVE WORKERS

- (37) No recruiters in this dist.  
 (38) Recruited natives do not come here  
 (39) no remarks-conditions do not obtain here

## 19. (40) No.

## 20. EFFECTS OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME.

- (41) This condition does not obtain here-natives reside with their families.

## 21. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

- (42) Yes, both urban & rural. Females favoured: cannot say why females are favoured.

## 22. ORGANIZATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.

- (43) Not organized in this dist.

## 23. TRADE WITH NATIVES

- (44) Trade on cash basis: not much competition: natives not protected against high prices: native credit is identical with that of europeans, as far as I am aware

- (45) No.

## 24. EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES.

- (46) (a) Have no experience  
 (b) They are better able to carry out ordinary duties  
 (c) Are able to earn more wages  
 25. (47) Very few openings for natives educated above the average  
 (b) School teaching

## 26. NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS;

- (48) Woodwork: e.g. Furniture making and also rough wood work, curing of skins, leatherwork and cane work.

## 27. LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS.

- (49) Present laws, if strictly observed, are in my opinion efficient

## 28. EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION.

- (50) No remarks

## 29. NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS.

- (51) Cannot say-have had no experience

## 30. GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

- (52) Feeling between natives and europeans in this dist, is generally good. Good treatment from the side of the europeans and honest labour from the natives will doubtless enhance good feeling between the races.

*J. N.*



[198]

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION  
NATURELLE EKONOMIESE KOMMISSIE

2/13/2

125

Harrismith

18th February

31

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

Native Economic Commission.  
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With reference to identical minute 64/276(4)

of the 21st ultimo from the Secretary for Native Affairs, I  
beg to report as follows to the questionnaire:-

1. This statement refers to Harrismith District and is made  
in my capacity as Magistrate and Native Commissioner. I  
have been stationed here for just over a year.
- 2.3.4.5. No land is owned by natives in this District.
6. Recruited Native Labourers. It usually takes a labourer  
about seven months to complete the 180 day shifts which  
he contracts for - the only factors tending to prolong  
the term are when natives do not work on Sundays or have  
extra days added on account of "loafing". The average  
earnings are £2 a month clear.
7. As far as I can ascertain natives would welcome a Govern-  
ment Labour Bureau if it resulted in increased wages and  
I do not think that this would affect the farm supply of  
labour nor would the small difference in pay be any in-  
ducement to natives to proceed in larger numbers to the  
labour----



[199]

labour centres. (c) No.

Master and Servants Act.

8. (a) 10 (b) 155.

9. The Free State Masters and servants Ord.(No.7 of 1904) appears to have worked satisfactorily for a number of years but it certainly does not err in partiality towards the native. In this District (as in most Districts of the Free State) many of the "servants" are in reality squatters. They are allowed certain lands to plough and certain grazing rights in return for which they can be called upon by the owner of the farm to perform any farm duties required of them. In very few cases is there any monetary wage with the result that frequently these "squatters" are given a pass by their "master" to go on leave for three or four months (at the time most suitable to the Master) to earn sufficient cash to pay the native tax, and I consider that where these "squatter servants" are not paid in cash but only receive lands and grazing the law should make the "master" liable for the tax payable by the servant. This system of obtaining labour in return for lands may not impose any hardship on the native during normal times but it is undoubtedly to his detriment in times of drought because as soon as rains come the farmer requires his own lands to be ploughed first and the native runs the risk of losing his harvest altogether. Another disadvantage under which the native suffers is his inability (as a rule) to make use of the provisions of Sections 23 and 24 of Ord.7 of 1904 through want of corroboration as to the terms of his contract. There is very often a dispute as to the amount of wages (in the case of town "boys") agreed upon and unless the native can bring strong proof of his allegations as to a certain wage being stipulated the European's statement is invariably accepted by the Court - of necessity. The native should be given the right to demand that all contracts of service extending over (say) three months should be in writing with the remuneration <sup>and</sup> dates of service clearly stated and that the agreement should be entered into....



be entered into before the nearest Police Sergeant or other official.

Crime Committed by Natives.

10. (a) There is not a disproportionate amount of crime committed by natives in this District.
- (b) Stock thefts are undoubtedly in some cases due to the low wage paid to the native and the temptation placed in his way.
11. Poor Relief for Natives. (a) There is at present no poor relief for natives in this District and up to now there has been very little need for assistance but if the mealie crops should fail owing to the late rains I am afraid that there will be some necessity to ration natives on some of the farms leased by the poorer type of farmer.
12. 13. There is adequate sanitary accommodation and waiting shelter for natives attending Court in Harrismith.

C. E. STIDOLPH

Magistrate.

CS/EP



Magistrate's Office,

[201]

HOOPSTAD.

10/16 February, 1931.

Secretary,  
Native Economic Commission,  
Box 384,  
PRETORIA.

Native Economic Commission.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your questionnaire  
No. N.E.C.57/2.

1. My replies refer to the district of Hoopstad in the Orange Free State Province where I have been stationed as Magistrate for the past 2 years.

Land Transactions affecting Natives: Paragraphs 2,3,4,5,6 and 7 do not apply to this district.

8. Masters & Servants Act: During 1930, 22 cases were tried for contra. under the above Act in which (a) one European was charged for withholding wages. (b) Offences by Natives numbered 21, of which 17 were for desertion and 4 refusing to obey a lawful order.

The Act itself is a good one but should be tightened up in some respects.

1. The custom of farmers lending or advancing money to Natives should be stopped. Some Natives owe amounts which at the average wage of 10/- per month they can never repay. If they wish to leave their employer he gives them a trek pas but stipulates for example "Pass bearer to look for work - he owes me £5 or £10 as the case may be". It is almost impossible to find an employer who is willing to engage a strange Native and pay the former employer £10. The result is the Native is nothing less than a slave to the first employer until the debt is paid. There are many of these cases. The result is Natives are not able to find a new master and desert from service and risk arrest and imprisonment so long as they can get away from the place they are at.

Legislation/...



Legislation should provide that no monies lent in excess of one month's wage will be recoverable. The habit is a cruel one, persons who for some reason or other cannot keep servants, gladly lend them £2 or £3 to hire them, knowing that on the wages paid the Native has no hope of ever refunding the money. On the other hand if the Native has stock, certain stock is pledged for the money lent at ridiculously low values, the Native all along the line is fleeced.

(2) All contracts of service over 3 months should be in writing and registered in the office of the Magistrate. If these amendments are made, then

(3) the law should provide "Whipping" for second and subsequent convictions for desertion from service.

Crime by Natives, 10(a): There is very little crime in this district. 10(b) Those that have come to Notice are as a rule sequel to a beer drink.

Poor Relief for Natives, 11(a): Old, decrepid and sickly Natives receive poor relief from the Provincial Administration. (c) and (d) 6 Natives are receiving poor relief grants sufficient to keep from starving - applications made to the Magistrate, if genuine, are recommended and favourably considered by the Administration.

Sanitation, 12 (a) & (b): There is no provision at my office and a urinal would be very useful.

Shelter for Natives at Courts, 13: There is no shelter and waiting accommodation except the verandah in front of the Court room which is inadequate and generally occupied by Europeans. A small shelter should be provided.

(Sgd) ??

Magistrate.



BRANDFORT O.F.S.,

5th March, 1931.

The SECRETARY,

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION,

P. O. Box 384,

PRETORIA.

Questionnaire for Magistrate  
and Native Commissioners.

With reference to your Questionnaire No. N.E.C.  
57/2, received through the Secretary for Native Affairs under  
cover of his Minute No. 64/276(4) of the 21st January, 1931,  
I beg to report as follows :-

1. (a) Brandfort O.F.S.,  
(b) Magistrate,  
(c) Since 1st August, 1930.

LAND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NATIVES.

2. (a) Natives have no interest in land whatsoever.  
(b) & (c) In view of (a), these two questions fall away.

3. See 2 (a)

4. See 2 (a)

USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

5. See 2 (a)

RECRUITED NATIVE LABOUR.

6. No recruiting.

7. " "

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

8. (a) .....10.

- (b) .....59.

9. Law No. 7 of 1904 (O.F.S.) has, with a few exceptions  
worked satisfactorily. Since its inception it has  
undergone no amendment '.

The provision in the Law of payment of wages in money  
or in kind has been widely appreciated both by the Master  
and Native Servant.

I am.....



... I am, however, strongly of the opinion that there should be a co-ordination of all the Provincial Laws<sup>or</sup> consolidated under one Union Act dealing with Masters and Servants to avoid the confusion which necessarily exists when a Master and/or Native Servant goes from one Province to another to live, or in search of work, etc.

9. (b) This Law is lacking in one or two provisions, e.g. :  
should the servant become ill or otherwise incapacitated through no fault of his own, the master should be obliged to maintain him up to, say, a period of one month and to pay for any medical attention at the rate of, say, 1/-d a day for a similar period, unless the servant voluntarily leaves for his home (as is often the case), in which event all responsibility would cease.

All contracts, beyond the ordinary monthly service, should be formally entered into in writing, for a continuous period not exceeding two years, to be binding, in fairness to both parties, for difficulty often arises as to the truth where no written contract is necessary for legal proof - under one year - .

Further, that all/<sup>such</sup>contracts should be subject to registration and that the Master be responsible for reporting the date and conditions of employment and the date of discharge; that on discharge, the Master should give a certificate of character for the benefit of the next employer, subject to a penalty if false; that a Native, after 16 years of age, not living in a Native Location be registered showing that he is employed or is carrying on some useful work of his own; that all Servants be subject to medical examination before employment.

The Magistrate should be given the discretion, on second and subsequent convictions, within, say, six months of each other, to impose corporal punishment up to 10 strokes in deserving cases.

CRIMES COMMITTED BY NATIVES.

10. (a) Crime here is practically negligible, considering the population (approximately 7870 Natives).
- (b) The few rapes and serious assaults, etc., which have occurred,



...occurred, have been committed only on persons other than Europeans. Assaults generally occur at or after beer drinks. Stock Thefts, of which there are only a few, are chiefly committed by the Xosa Native and only for the pot.

POOR RELIEF FOR NATIVES.

11. (a) Yes, and this only affects old natives living in the Municipal Location, because those on the farms have one or more children who provide for them.

(b) Yes.

SANITATION.

12. (a) None. It is essential that there should be one, particularly for Native witnesses from the country.

(b) It's urgent need is apparent and I would urge immediate provision being made for one.

SHELTER FOR NATIVES AT COURTS.

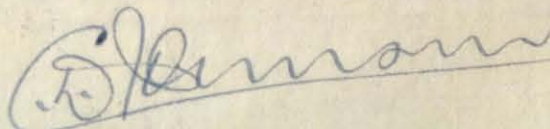
13. None. One badly needed, because at present they stand or sit packed in front of the Court House and pavement and this often obstructs the general public walking to and fro and this, of course, is undesirable. If a waiting-shelter could be erected in the Court Yard, behind, it would be appreciated.

GENERAL.

14. Not received.

15. " "

16. With regard to Native gatherings, I would strongly advocate such provisions as are reflected in Government Notice No. 1787 of 1927 being not only <sup>applied</sup> ~~confined~~ to Native Reserves and Locations, but also extended to <sup>other</sup> ~~other~~ areas generally, inclusive of Municipal Locations.



MAGISTRATE,  
BRANDFORT O.F.S.

ZMOB.



Further medical relief seems to be supplied much more generously than in either the Cape Province or Natal. The District Surgeon is frequently sent to a distance of 20 miles for a sick Native.



1. (a) Edenburg.  
(b) Magistrate.  
(c) 5 months.
- 2,3,4, There are no land transactions affecting Natives.
5. No land is held by Natives.
6. No recruiting is carried on in this district.
7. The Natives in this District know nothing about this question.
8. (a) Nil (b) 28.
9. The Act works satisfactorily and does not have sufficient importance to be regarded in its effect.
10. (a) ~~(a)~~ No. Very little crime.  
(b) Nil.
11. The Orange Free State Government makes certain <sup>monthly</sup> allowances in deserving cases.
12. (a) New offices are being built which will provide urinal & E.C.  
(b) It is adequate.
13. Ample provision is being made in the new buildings.
14. Not received.
15. -----
16. The economic condition of Natives in this district is very unsatisfactory. The rates of pay are extremely low both in town and district. The Natives are very law-abiding but, Pace copy books, extreme poverty must affect them adversely.

To my mind the most distressing feature is that there seems to be nothing to which they can aspire. In a purely pastoral district no leadership can be looked for and all inspiration therefore must come from without.

I attach a statement by an educated Native. I

concur with the feeling expressed therein.

*L. J. ...*



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*T. L. ...*



Edenburg District.

The Economic aspect is very poor and unfavorable on the farm and Location. The rate of pay being the lowest possible in S.A. and there being no ploughing facilities for Natives in this district it can hardly be expected that their conditions can improve without aid. The Town Native earning from 10/-, 15/- and so on per month has also to pay Municipal and other taxes and keep himself clean and free from criminal tendencies. This inadequate pay introduces to the Native mind desires for illicit<sup>kaffir</sup>/Beer sales and low habits familiar to poverty stricken people. The district as a whole is inhabited by loyal, religious Natives. Two rural schools, one at Austins Post and another at Bethany. In the urban area there are schools for Native children and one for the Colored children, who have no hopes of ever being sent to seminaries owing to lack of funds. Parents cannot afford to send them.

In fact it is difficult to gauge the economic conditions of these people. In their despondent state, they have no influential persons of some standing. Even in the town, it is noted that there is no Native Advisory Board in existence, owing to the hopeless disorganized state among them. The introduction of registration of contracts between Masters and Servants is vital and would bring to light some of the information essential to unravel the mystery of conditions in existence here, and which the Commission might work upon in the future.





GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

[208]

STATEMENT BY THE MAGISTRATE,

P.O. BOX 12, FAURESMITH, O.F.S.

1. SCOPE OF STATEMENT.

(1) DISTRICT FAURESMITH O.F.S.

(2) a.

Barolong, Basuto & Griqua.

b(1) 2 years.

(2) Ordinary Administrative and Bench Work.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX.~~

(3) a.

Domestic Servants.

c.

Collection of Taxes, Pauper Relief, & Estates.

2. TRIBAL SYSTEM.

(4) a.

Better Control.

b. Nil.

(5) a.

Yes.

b. Modern Ideas & contact with labour agitators & Missionaries.

c.1. No.

2. No.

3. Yes.

(6) a. No Chiefs in this District.

b. -

c. -

d. -

e. --

3. NATIVE CUSTOMS.

(7) No polygamy in this District.  
Limited amount of Lobolo.

(8)a. Christian rites are cheaper than Lobolo.

b. Most natives are anxious & willing to cohabit without marriage.

(9) Most raw natives endeavour to collect cattle with a view to bartering same by lobolo for more wives.

(10)a. 10-15 cattle.

b1. Recommend maintaining this custom.

2. Recommend fixed tariff, 10 head of cattle.

(11) a. Cattle.

b. Cattle & money.

c. Scarcity of cattle.

d. Natives wishing to acquire means to obtain



4. OVERSTOCKING.

- 12(a) No.  
 (b) 1. -  
     2. -  
 (c) YES.  
 (d) Desire to accumulate stock.  
 (e) Number of cattle should be limited to size of ground.

5. CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL.

- 13(a) VEGETATION deteriorating soil, eroding considerably.  
 (b) Caused by overstocking.

6. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NATIVES.

- (14) Natives are now more arrogant and independent.  
 (15) <sup>Natives</sup> Decidedly. Existence of Churches, recreation clubs, & ~~XXXX~~  
 Motor Transport.  
 (16) No apparent effect.

7. NATIVE MIGRATION.

- (17) 1. No Native Areas in this District.  
     2. do.  
     3. Increasing tendency towards town.  
     4. Nil.  
     5. Increasing tendency.  
     6. Nil.  
     7. Nil.  
     8. Nil.  
     9. Nil.

B. Seeking employment.

- (18) (a). Nil.  
      (b). Nil.  
 (19) (a) Surplus natives should be evicted.  
      (b) No natives whatsoever should be allowed to live in ~~xxx~~  
 urban locations unless employed. Kaffir beer should  
 be limited to one gallon per family per day.

8. LAND TENURE BY NATIVES.

- (20) Do not favour land tenure.

9. LANDLESS NATIVES.

- (21) Employment is always available.

10. FARM EVICTIONS.

- (22) a. No.  
      b. -.

11. NATIVES ON FARMS.

- (23) a. Not desirable as Land is limited.  
      b. }  
      c. }  
      d. } No Comments.  
      e. }

XX.12. NATIVE LABOUR TENANTS ON FARMS.

- (24) A. a. Unable to say.  
      b. do.  
      B. abb. do.

13. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS.

- (25) a. No.  
      b. No.



(26). Only monthly contracts in this District.

(27) A. -  
B. -  
C. -  
D. 20/ to 15/- per month, Free grazing, free quarters & rations.

(28) -

(29) -

(30) A-  
B -

(31) Nil.

(32) -

14. FARMING BY NATIVES.

(33) Nil.

15. MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE.

(34) Nil.

16. NATIVES LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES.

(35) Nil.

17. EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS BY NATIVES.

(36) Nil.

18. RECRUITED NATIVES WORKERS.

(37) Nil.

(38) Nil.

(39) Nil.

19. REGISTRATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYERS.

(40) Nil.

20. EFFECT OF ABSENCE OF NATIVES FROM HOME.

(41) Does not apply to this District.

21. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

(42) a. Yes.

b. Yes.

Nil. Female.

2. More suitable. Male natives not favoured in domestic employment by housewives.

22. ORGANIZATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYERS.

(43) Nil.

23. TRADE WITH NATIVES.

(44) Does not apply to this District.

(45) No.

24. EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES.

(46). a. More slothful & frivolous.

b. Ordinary.

c. Slightly improved.

25. OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.

(47) a. None.

b. None.

c. No demand, & Europeans available.

d. -.

26. NATIVE INDUSTRY IN NATIVE AREAS.

(48) -.

27. LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWN.

(49) -



28. EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION.  
(50) No Comments.

29. NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWN.  
(51) ..

30 GOOD FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

- (52). a. Yes.  
b. Natives becoming far more insolent, rowdy, disrespectful & independent..  
c. Fraternising with white missionaries, persons & Labour agitators.  
d. Natives should be kept in their place.

*M. W. A. S.*  
MAGISTRATE.

Fauresmith, O.F.S.

9th. March, 1931.





[212]

1. a. District of Koffiefontein. b. Magistrate. c. Three months.  
Land Transactions Affecting Natives.

2. No. B & C fall away

3. No native purchasers of land in this District.

4. Not applicable to this District.

5. USE OF LAND HELD BY NATIVES.

Nil

6. Recruited Native Labour.

The Koffiefontein Mines Limited. have no recruiting Agents.

The average duration of the contract is three months, which period is voluntary. The average earnings per month are £4 per month.

7. As there is no recruiting agency here it would not affect the present position

8. a. Nil b. Sixteen cases.

9. The Masters and Servants Act has worked satisfactorily in this District.

10. Serious crime is not prevalent.

The influx of natives in search of work in town from rural areas and the beer drinking is the main cause of crime in this District.

11. Poor Relief for Natives.

A. The same facilities as for Europeans are applicable to natives.

b. As a rule a native indigent receives Ten shillings per month from the Orange Free State Provincial Administration. Hospital treatment is provided on the recommendation of the District Surgeon.

12. SANITATION.

a. Nil.

13. Shelter for Natives At Court.

Nil.

Magistrate



9th July 1931,

REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE NO. N.E.C. 57/6

1. NATIVE POPULATION IN URBAN LOCATION  
Year 1930 (1) Adults - 656. (2) Male - 260. (3) Female 396.  
 (4) Juveniles 518. (5) Male - 257. (6) Female 261. (7)  
 (7) Number of families - 239.
2. FOR 1929 The figures were:-  
 (1) 595 (2) 254 (3) 338 (4) 538 (5) 248 (6) 290.
3. Figures given above for 1929
4. No figures available for natives in urban area outside native location,
- 11 NATIVES IN EMPLOY OF URBAN AUTHORITY Wages paid ranges from 1/6 per day to £3. 10s. per month - ordinary labourers.
- 12 NATIVE MIGRATION TO URBAN AREA. No marked influx into location.
- 13 NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS Domestic servants are mostly natives - females being favoured.  
 (6) Employers of domestic servants mostly erect suitable rooms for their employees. Unfit rooms are condemned by the Council. Native latrines are provided on the outskirts of town.
- 14 NATIVE VISITORS No provisions are made for visitors. Householders let accomodation to lodgers. Usually the charge ranges from 5/- to 10/- per month per room.
- 15 LAW AND ORDER The natives are law-abiding.
- 16 INDIGENCY A few indigent natives live in the location - mostly those too old to work.
- 17 EDUCATION A Roman Catholic School has been erected, and a United native Basuto School functions in the Location. No evening schools are provided.
- 18 RECREATION. No facilities are provided by the Council - except that the natives have ground on which they play tennis and football.
- 19 HEALTH Generally speaking - good. Doctors in town treat sick natives in the usual way.
- 20 (13) Arrear of Stands = 73 feet X 61 feet.  
 (14) on payment of 1/6 per month.
- 21 HOUSING Houses are not provided by the Council except 4 rooms for single natives.  
 To my knowledge no families are living in single rooms overcrowding is not too common.
- 22 RENTAL  
 Rental of 1/6d per month charged for land only.
- 23 LODGERS & VISITORS No provision is made for visitors and lodgers in Location.
- 24 NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT Natives are usually employed as labourers and domestic servants, wages range from £1 per month with food, to £5 per month without food.
- 25 FEMALE WORKERS  
 Yes - native women go out to work - no provision for caring for children.
- 26 NATIVE BEER  
 Beer brewed by householders - natives being satisfied with the present system of 2 gallons per household.
- 27 Number of convictions for 1929 - 25  
 " " " " 1930 - 26
- 28 TRADING BY NATIVES  
 No trading licences issued to natives - no demand.
- 29 STOCK  
 Native householders are allowed 3 head of large stock on payment of 6d per head per month.
- 30 CULTIVATION OF LAND No cultivation of land takes place. No ground available
- 31 HEALTH Generally speaking good. Sick natives are treated by their own doctors. Charges unknown to me.



SERVICES RENDERED URBAN AUTHORITY

(1) Water, (2) Sanitary & refuse removal - standholders pay 1/- for Sanitary removals and 1/- for water supplied where natives erect their own W.C.'s they pay 3/6d per month. Europeans pay 4/- for Sanitary removals and 5/6 per month for water. Natives are not allowed to use public institutions and no such institutions are specially provided for their use.

FINANCIAL /ACCOUNTS : Income - £630.  
Expenditure - £658.

NATIVE VILLAGE 27 (a) (i) to (vii) - No.  
27 (b) (i) to (ii) - never considered.

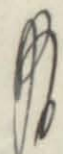
(viii) NATIVE ADVISORY BOARD COUNCIL

(28(d) Yes. (B) Committee consisting of 6 members, 3 appointed by Council and 3 elected by residents. No measure of success as natives refuse to serve on Committee.

(xiv) SPECIAL REPRESENTATIONS BY URBAN AUTHORITY

The Town Council of Ladybrand has no special representations to make.

Yours faithfully,

 JOH. D. ROSSOUW  
TOWN CLERK



NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

[215]

5

C O P Y.

72, Heatherdale,  
BLOEMFONTEIN,  
19th. February 1931.

To The Government,  
Economic Commission  
BLOEMFONTEIN.

Honourable Sirs,

We, the General Executive and Officials of the African Peoples Organization, on behalf of the Coloured People of the Orange Free State, herewith respectfully submit the following points for your consideration;-

1. Personal Tax.
2. To amend the Immorality Bill between Coloured People and Native.
3. To remedy the question of Coloured People still living in the Locations.
4. To proclaim Coloured Townships not as Locations.
5. To permit Coloured People to buy their residential plots and to grant us trading rights.
6. To make facilities for Coloured People employment in Government Provincial Administration and Municipal services.
7. To extend the Cape Franchise to the Northern Provinces relative to Coloured People.
8. To request the Government to build suitable schools for Coloured children in the Orange Free State.
9. General.

(SIGNED)

Executive Secretary A.P.O. Committee.

(Signed) W. R. CLARKE  
Provincial Vice-  
President O.F.S

(Signed) P. J. PAPERS  
D.E.O O F S

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.THINAKA

SENDING VAN DIE N. G. KERK, O.V.S.

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Bus 399,  
Bloemfontein,  
20 Feb., 1931.

Die Magistraat,  
BLOEMFONTEIN.

Waarde Heer,

Dankie vir u brief en ook die lys van onderwerpe  
waaroer die Kommissie wens getuienis af te neem.

Ek sal graag iets wou sê oor punte:

- No. 1. Stam-Naturelle en stamlose Naturelle.
- No. 4. Naturelle-verhuising.
- No. 10. Naturelle-opvoeding.
- No. 13. Die verhouding tussen Naturelle en Blankes.

Mêre om 12 uur sal vir my 'n geskikte tyd wees.

Met agting,

Die uwe,

(Get.) J. G. STRYDOM.

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Kronstad

EVIDENCE FOR NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

(Statement by J. Kokozela).

HEAD 1.

NATIVE EDUCATION. Native Education is in its renaissance period. The thirst for it is so great that Native scholars who come from rural areas and who begin their learning at a very late age (14 - 15) stay in the school from "A" till they reach the topmost standards in Primary Schools. On the other hand in Urban Areas they begin at a very early age till they reach the top. This proves how much Natives appreciate education.

In some Urban Areas the influx of beginners is so great that Education authorities are compelled to fix age limits for admission (7 - 8 - 9 10) in order to avoid overcrowding in the limited room that pertains in most Urban Areas where Church buildings are generally used as schools. Consequently many are discouraged and begin to roam about thus forming an undesirable element of juveniles in the locations.

Even Native adults appreciate education. Night schools have become common in all big centres in the Union. In Natal for instance, herdboys are so keen on learning that at the close of day they begin to stream into the village and town schools where in most cases they put up for the night and return to their folds at dawn.

The State however gives little or no encouragement to Native night school work, whereas in the case of Europeans and Coloureds ample facilities are provided for those who have gone beyond the Day School period for learning, and for those who cannot attend the Day Schools.

The equipment too in Native schools is very poor in spite of the fact that people pay school fees.



Further, great difficulty is experienced in obtaining books, as they are purchased at full cost price whereas facilities are provided for the buying of books in European and Coloured schools and all schools under the control of School Boards. They purchase books at half the cost price and in some centres books are supplied free of charge. In some Provinces (Cape, Transvaal and Natal) European and Coloured children receive free education up to Standard VI. This would be a great privilege and help if these facilities were uniform in all Provinces of the Union.

Provision should be made to open as many Farm Schools as is possible. There is dire need for these in order to meet the educational requirements of Natives on the farms. At present there are a few Farm schools in the Free State due chiefly to the enterprise of the Dutch Reformed and the Wesleyan Churches. There are also a few in the other Provinces, but, on the whole, not enough to meet the situation of Natives in the Rural Areas; and although some of them have the recognition of <sup>the</sup> education Department, they receive very meagre State support. In Urban Areas secondary schools should be established to give students a longer period at home so that parents may have a chance to put by sufficient for College or University training, or so that the best may be got through training at home to fit them for // home and family life .

So far the present system of Native education has turned out more penmen than artisans. The reverse should have been the case; as all openings for penmen are flooded, the supply exceeds the demand, consequently wages are low and undercutting is the order of the day to the detriment of civilized living.

In the past the curriculum has attempted a race

with/



with universal knowledge by the ~~Christian~~<sup>acculturation</sup> method and has failed. (Dr Loram) It lost consciousness of the community and its needs. These were not studied and education was not adapted to community needs.

Uniform syllabuses have been used for Town and Country schools although the requirements for Rural and Urban Areas ~~were~~<sup>are</sup> so dissimilar.

During recent years (the last seven) however, Education authorities have made some efforts to have the curriculum remodelled according to the needs of Town and Country communities. This policy should be strongly encouraged as it forms the true basis for the right type of education; and forms the key to community training, so lacking in the case of Natives under the present day conditions. Further syllabuses should undergo frequent changes every two or three years to meet the needs of the community.

The schools and the Churches have not succeeded sufficiently in making people do enough. They have not been dynamic in character through the absence of proper and fully equipped school buildings, open spaces, the lack of provision for agricultural, manual, and handicraft training due partly to meagre state support and mainly also to the Missionary educator whose sole aim was to drive home religion.

In spite of these shortcomings in Native education, the Natives have appreciated what they got and still appreciate the limited educational facilities they receive from the State. It has certainly helped them to become better and useful citizens. It has assisted them in taking part in the development of the arts of peace and in all spheres of life under the guidance of their European neighbours and among their own folk. Darkness and heathenism have been dispelled, superstition more or less modified, brought them under the influence of



Christianity, and helped them to adapt themselves to Western civilization.

Very few Natives have been able to receive training Overseas . The majority of Native students who desire to take up some form of professional training have failed through lack of funds. It is therefore essential that the State should provide educational facilities in this country equal to the best Colleges and Universities Overseas. Failing this, then the State should provide Scholarships to Natives for training Overseas as the need for professional men (Doctors and Lawyers etc.) is very great, particularly doctors whose services are greatly needed in Reserves and Rural Areas.

#### HEAD (2)

In recent years the State has been a little more generous towards institutions where Natives receive occupational training, but, of course, the support has been quite out of proportion in the rates of financing per head per student and in the way of equipment, as against financing European and Coloured Training Colleges, let alone the question of Native Teachers' salaries as against European and Coloured, the latter have permanent scales, systematically graded, rising in regular annual increments and based on a civilized standard of living . On the contrary, Native Teachers' salaries are determined by the Education Department, their salaries on a temporary basis, no annual increments and are not based on a civilized standard of living. In fact they work for a mere subsistence.



(5)

HEAD (3)

In the Native Primary Schools there is little or no provision for equipment for Occupational training. On the contrary, adequate provision is made for occupational training in European and ~~Coloured~~<sup>U</sup> Schools. In most cases the schools are left to struggle by themselves, to find ways and means to provide the requirements for some form of occupational training. The great disadvantage has been that the Native child has not been able to grasp the real meaning of the "Dignity of Labour". On the other hand if provision was made Native children would receive training in home crafts, gardening, poultry and pigeon raising, elementary building, carpentry, agriculture etc.

In view of the fact Natives still pay school fees, and also pay a direct ~~Tax~~, Education Tax and other indirect taxes it behoves the State to make adequate provision for occupational training in Native Primary ~~Schools~~ and Secondary Schools. As a result of the absence of occupational training in Native Primary Schools up to Standard VI, students find that even when they do go to Industrial and Native Institutions, they are not able to follow their occupation owing to the lack of proper elementary training and as a result they ~~are bound~~ to give up their profession and take up ordinary domestic work..

In the Free State however, it is pleasing to note that gardening tools are supplied by the Department to Native Primary Schools though to a limited extent

HEAD/



HEAD (4)

Educated Natives are engaged as Teachers, Ministers, Interpreters, Clerks, Assistant Salesmen, Messengers, Insurance Agents, Postmen, Postal Agents, Nurses, Cooks, Police and various branches of work where writing, reading and general intelligence are essential.

Native artisans have hardly any scope for working on their trades . Their own folk are too poor to support them properly owing to the standard of low wages obtaining; ~~while~~ on the other hand state legislation (Colour Bar Act, Civilized Labour Policy, White Trade Unions) debars them from pursuing skilled trades in Urban Areas.

Recently an opening has been made for Agricultural Demonstrators who are employed by the Government in the Reserves/ and Territories to demonstrate in field and animal husbandry thus improving the agricultural pursuits of Natives.

HEAD (5)

The earning capacity of the educated man affects wages in that he earns from 33% to 500% more than the unskilled Native worker, by virtue of his skill and ability. The needs of the educated man are more and consequently he expects than the average unskilled Native.

Joe Hazzel



BLOEMFONTEIN,  
19th February, 1931.

Statement by: Mr. H.F.G. Kuschke,  
Chief Inspector of Native Education,  
Education Department,  
BLOEMFONTEIN.

The Chairman,  
Native Economic Commission.

(The paragraphs in the statement bear the same number as the questions in the questionnaire).

Sir,

The request to appear before your Commission only reached me on the 11th February, 1931. Routine work of an urgent nature kept me very busy. Hence I found it impossible to devote much time to the preparation of evidence. I trust that I shall have the opportunity of enlarging upon any statements I may make, should these not be sufficiently clear.

I do not claim to be able to deal with all the subjects suggested in the questionnaire, but I shall deal with them as far as I am able and omit those on which I do not feel competent to express an opinion.

#### I. SCOPE OF STATEMENT.

My statement applies to the Orange Free State only.

As the son of a missionary I have been in fairly intimate contact with Natives all my life, but my real experience of Natives and their ways dates from 1916 when I became principal of the Storberg Gedenschool, an institution for training native teachers which belongs to the four Federated Dutch Reformed Churches of South Africa. In 1924 I was appointed Organising (or Chief) Inspector of Native Education in the O.F.S. In the course of my duties I must travel a great deal and have much opportunity to observe conditions in all parts of the province and I have become fairly well acquainted with both urban and rural areas.

I need hardly emphasise that my observations are made from the point of view of the educationalist rather than from that of the economist.

#### II. TRIBAL SYSTEM.

As regards the Tribal System the O.F.S. occupies a unique position in the Union of South Africa.

There are three native reserves in the Free State, viz., Thaba 'Nchu, Seliba and Witzieshoek. It is only in the last named that anything in the nature of a real tribal system still exists and where there is a hereditary chief at the head of the tribe.

In the/.....



In the Thaba'Nchu and Seliba reserves we find tribes but no chiefs. One might speak of a body without a head. Certain people are recognised as members of the royal family and as such have considerable influence, but they are not chiefs.

In the urban and rural areas not a vestige of Tribal government remains.

We find therefore in the O.F.S. three stages side by side in a limited area of about 60,000 square miles, the pure tribal system intact, the tribal system in an advanced state of disintegration and the entire absence of a tribal system.

The effect of these different stages of development on the schools is worth noting.

In Witziesshoek the tribe governed its own schools since 1902. A certain portion of the proceeds from the local tax was set aside for educational purposes. Schools were built and teachers were appointed and paid by the Reserve Board. Since 1920 an average sum of £300 per annum was spent on the schools apart from the grant received from the government. There are today 1042 pupils at school of which 700 are girls. One would have thought that as the schools belonged to the tribe and were controlled by the tribe, the tribe would have taken great pains to make them a success. But the schools are an absolute failure. The buildings consist of wood and iron shanties which are ovens in summer and refrigerators in winter. They may have been big enough to accommodate the pupils in 1902 and 1903, but they certainly cannot accommodate them today. No attempt was ever made to enlarge the buildings. The repair bill cannot have been very large because some of the buildings are so rickety now that they are in danger of collapsing before the onslaught of a strong wind. The teachers were either relations or very good friends of the royal house. When I visited the Hoek for the first time in 1924 my impression was that the only qualification required to be a teacher in the reserve was to be a cousin or uncle of a member of the royal family. Few teachers possessed any other qualification.

After these remarks it is unnecessary to comment upon the quality of the work done in the schools.

That there is something wrong in the State of Denmark is also proved by the fact that there are twice as many girls than boys at school. The boys, it is alleged, are required to herd cattle. As long as the maizefields remain unfenced the services of herdboys will be necessary, but it seems unnecessary to have one herdboy for three cows. With a little initiative and energy it should be possible to organise the herding in such a way that the majority of boys can attend school instead of loafing about. No attempt at such organisation was ever made, in spite of suggestions made from time to time.

If the chief and his advisors really realised the necessity for equipping the younger generation to cope with the changing conditions they would be able to do a great deal. They could introduce compulsory education in the reserve; they would not have opposed the appointment of competent teachers and they would welcome and support any steps taken for the improvement of conditions or would have taken such steps themselves.

In the Thaba'Nchu area where the system of tribal government is breaking up, the schools are controlled by missionaries. The Reserve Board, as far as I am aware, contributes nothing. Funds are derived from fees.