

5. (a) Grond eienaers laat dit toe tot eie voordeel maar tot nadeel van die land as geheel ;
- (b) Verbied dit deur streng wetgewing en pas wette streng toe.
6. (a) Blankes noodsaaklik ;
- (b) Naturelle baie wenselik maar nie as Hoof oor blankes nie en alleenlik om nie-blankes te bedien en dan in vertrekke waar geen blankes werk nie.
7. Geen opmerkings.
8. Deur opleiding en deur Naturelle in verantwoordelike betrekings in die lokasies en naturelle gebiede aan te stel.
9. (a) Deur hulle eie verkose rade wat meer verantwoordelikeheid moet dra ;
- (b) Ja mits hulle meer verantwoordelik as liggaam kry en dra. Mits die naturel goed van karakter is behoort geen verdere kwalifikasies voorgeskryf te word nie. Blankes behoort op die Rade deur die plaaslike bestuur aangestel te word.
10. Ja mits dit 'n blanke persoon is en dat hy alleenlik stemreg sal hê in sake wat betrekking het op die naturel en lokasie aangeleenthede.
11. Nee die huidige stelsel van beheer is ondoeltreffend. Administratief behoort die lokasies beheer te word deur die Plaaslike Besture maar die handhawing van die orde behoort nie die las van die Plaaslike Besture te wees nie maar wel van die Unie Regering. Die Unie Regering behoort die Lokasies te voorsien van voldoende polisie om die orde te handhaaf. Waar die administratiewe beheer en die beheer vir die handhawing van die orde deur dieselfde amptenare uitgevoer moet word of onder hulle toesig verwek dit vroeër of later tweedrag wat beheer moeilik maak.
12. Geen opmerkings.
13. (a) Ja. Dit verseker albei partye. Dit behoort ook op vrouens van toepassing te wees ;
- (b) Met die passtelsel behoort weggedoen te word en 'n identifikasiekaart in die plek daarvan gestel te word, wat voldoende ruimte het vir alle nodige aantekeninge en die eienaar se portret daarop. Dit behoort jaarliks vernu te word ;
- (c) Ja. Die bogenoemde identifikasiekaart.

14. (a) Ja. Afkomstig uit Naturelle Gebiede en die Platteland. Die grondoorsaak is die aanloklikheid van die dorpslewe. 'n Strenger registrasiestelsel sal instroming reguleer ;

(b) Ja deur identifikasiekaart.

15. Lokasies moet gebruik word vir die doel waarvoor dit daargestel is en oortollige naturelle moet verwyder word na plekke waar hulle 'n heenkome kan vind.

16. Geen opmerkings.

17. (a) Arbeidskragte behoort reguleer te word en kontroleer te word deur 'n Regerings-werwingsbeamote ;

(b) Ja maar alleenlik deur Regerings-werwingskantore.

18. Ja waar hy of sy deur die landswet toegelaat word.

19. Geen opmerkings.

20. ~~Beperkte hoeveelheid drank behoort aan nie-blankes deur die Wet toegelaat te word.~~

21. (a) Die passtelsel behoort afgeskaf te word en deur identifikasiekaart vervang te word wat die naturel aan die eienaar van 'n plaas of perseel op versoek behoort te toon ;

(b) Ja. Identifikasiekaart ;

(c) Geen uitsondering ;

(d) Aan eienaars en bewoners van plase en persele.

22. Identifikasiekaart in plaas van pas.

23. Ja vir albei.

24. 25. 26. Indien die beleid soos bogenoem uitgevoer word sal die saak homself reguleer.

27. Vir gesondheidsdoeleindes.

28. Regerings-werwingskantore.

Harrismith.

20 November 1946.

vir HARRISMITH BOERE UNIE.

*H. van der Walt*  
Sekretaris.

Munisipale Kantore,  
FICKSBURG,  
27 November 1946.

Aan die Kommissie van Ondersoek  
insake Wette op Naturelle.

MEMORANDUM VAN GETUIENIS INGEDIEN DEUR DIE STADS-  
RAAD VAN DIE MUNISIPALITEIT VAN FICKSBURG, O.V.S.

Antwoorde en sienswyse oer vreeslyn onder opdrag (a)-

(1) Die Stadsraad is die beskeie mening toegedaan dat stedelike lokasies hoofsaaklik behoort te bestaan as woonplek vir naturelle werknemers wie daadwerklik in diens van die blanke bevolking is en dat die teenwoordigheid van die naturelle, insluitende hul gesinne, beheer moet word deur die nuttigheid van sulke naturelle om aan die aanvraag vir arbeid, te voldoen.

Behalwe naturelle wat sekere essensiële dienste verrig wat ontstaan deur die samelewing van 'n naturelle gemeenskap, en welke dienste alleenlik doeltreffend deur naturelle aan hul mede naturelle gelewer kan word, behoort geen naturelle in lokasies toegelaat te word wat nie 'n werknemer van blankes in dorpe is nie. Met ander woorde, naturelle lokasies in stedelike gebiede behoort te bestaan as 'n arbeidsbron waarin sy inwoners beperk moet word tot die werklike aanvraag vir naturelle arbeid in daardie gebied.

(2) Dit word gevoel dat waar 'n naturelle gemeenskap gevestig is in 'n lokasie, die verblyfstoestande so goed as moontlik behoort te wees. Heersende toestande kan ons insiens verbeter word deur die daarstelling van reiniging- rekreasie- gesondheid- opvoedkundige en vermaaklikheidsfasiliteite. Gemeenskaplike washuise, stortbaddens en ander baddens, rekreasiefasiliteite, vermaaklikheidsale, gesondheidsklinieke, higiëniese latrines, skole ens. behoort verblyfstoestande heelwat te verbeter.

Verder behoort daar akkomodasie te wees waarin sekere ambagte verrig kan word vir die gemeenskap, onder andere haarkappers, skoemakers, kleremakers ens., asook sekere opslagplekke waar essensiële voedingstowwe soos vleis, melk ens. verkry kan word.

In afgeleë lokasies is poskantoor en telefoondienste 'n groot gerief.

Wat huisvesting in stedelik gebiede betref, bestaan die mening dat individuele benuising vir gesinne en hostels vir enkel persone wie nie families in die lokasies het nie, die doeltreffendste is.

3(a) Huisvesting in stedelike gebiede behoort na ons beskouing in die volgende orde verskef te word:-

- (1) Deur naturelle self.
- (2) Deur die plaaslike bestuure/ die Staat deur middel van sub-ekonomiese skemas.
- (3) Deur werkgewers van groot groepe naturelle en
- (4) Deur twee of meer van voorgenoemde groepe gesamentlik.

3(b) Die indiensneming van naturelle vir die aanbou van naturelle

huise word beskou as uitvoerbaar mits dat dit geskied onder blanke tegniese leiding, byvoorbeeld deur bouinspekteurs en waar dit Staats- of Munisipale skemas betref, onder blanke toezig.

Goedkoper huise sal sodoende beskikbaar wees vir natuurlike.

- (4) Die Stadsraad is die mening toegedaan dat slegs beperkte eiendomsreg aan natuurlike toegestaan moet word. Hiermee word be-  
doen die verhuur van persele op langtermyn, indien nodig, en  
onder voorwaardes wat die plaaslike bestuur pas. Eiendomsreg  
is 'n reg wat blykbaar selfs nie in die natuur se eie reserwes  
bekend is nie en om natuurlike toe te laat om grond te bekom  
deur transport, sal hul 'n reg toeken wat selfs nie in hul eie  
land bekend is nie. Dit mag ook verdere komplikasies as gevolg  
he deurdal eiendomsreg aanspraak mag verleen op ander regte  
wat miskien nie vir natuurlike in hierdie land bedoel is nie.
- 6(a) Die stelsel van aanstelling deur plaaslike besture van (1)  
blanke en (2) natuurlike amptenare, word as bevredigend beskou.  
Hierdie aanstellings geskied teenswoordig in die diskresie  
van Stadsrade en wel met die oog op die bevoegdheid en kwalifi-  
kasies van die applikant vir die aard van werk waarin die vaka-  
ture bestaan. Hierdie skyn die beste stelsel te wees.
- 6(b) Nee. Daar bestaan teenswoordig volle geleentheid vir indiens-  
neming van bevoegde natuurlike in stedelike natuurlike-adminis-  
trasies in ondergeskikte hoedanigheid. Dit skyn egter nood-  
saaklik dat hoofbeamptes uit blankes moet bestaan.
- (7) Die bestaande masjinerie vir die invordering van lokaaliegelde  
skyn bevredigend te wees en verleen genoegsame magte aan  
stedelike besture.
- (8) Deur regverdige en billike toepassing van bestaande wetgewing en  
oorweging van aanbevelings van Natuurlike Adviserende Rade insake  
natuurlike administrasies, kan die goeie orde en bestuur miskien  
die beste verseker word.
- 9(a) Stedelike natuurlike kan ons insiens hul sienswyse doeltreffend  
lig deur dit aanhangig te maak by die Adviserende Rade wie dit  
weer opper aan plaaslike besture.
- 9(b) Die bestaande stelsel van Natuurlike Adviserende Komitees skyn  
bevredigend te wees dog die kwalifikasies vir lede van so 'n  
komitee skyn te laag te wees. Daar behoort 'n beperkte eien-  
doms- of okkupeerderskwalifikasie te wees vir sulke lede, terwyl  
status sy opvoedkundige hoedanighede weerspieël.
- (10) Nee. Ons is van mening dat 'n stelsel gebaseer op die van die  
huidige Adviserende Komitee meer vir die natuurlike kan verrig dan  
direkte verteenwoordiging op 'n Raad. So 'n verteenwoordiging  
sal hoogs waarskynlik bestaan uit een blanke persoon deur die  
natuurlike verkies, en die feit dat hy also die natuurlike ver-  
teenwoordig, sal dus moontlik die posisie skep dat hy as 'n  
agitator deur die ander Raadslede beskou word.
- (11) Ja. Alhoewel daar plek is vir verbeterings in die samestelling  
en funksies van die Adviserende Komitee. Die grootste moeilik-  
heid wat die kleiner Munisipaliteite tref, is tekort aan fondse  
om meer en beter fasiliteite en beter omstandighede in hul  
lokasies te skep wat ons insiens te wyte is aan die verkeerde  
finansiële verhouding met die Staat, wat groter finansiële ver-  
antwoordelikheid behoort te aanvaar.
- (14)(a) Ja.  
(i) Vanaf plase en reserwes.  
(ii) Droogtes en misoeste verminder die gesinsinkomste en die groot  
meerderheid/...

meerderheid van die boere wil die naturel nie weidingsregte vir hulle vee op die plase gee nie.

- (14)(b) Strewe na opvoedkundige- en mediese fasiliteite.
- (c) Medies-ongeskikte en afgeleefde naturelle vind geen tuiste op plase nie en kan dit ook nie in die reserwes vind nie.
- (d) Drang na stadsewe en wanbegrippe oor toestande wat werklik in lokasies heers.
- (e) In die reserwes skyn daar te min grond te wees en die toestande is baie agterlik. Naturelle wat nie in die reserwes gebore en groot geword het nie, het blykbaar min kans om daar 'n tuiste te vind.

Ons insiens is dit 'n Staatsverpligting om deur ongeskiktheidsfondse vir siek en afgeleefde naturelle en behuising, hierdie toestroming teë te werk. Ook behoort daar voorsiening gemaak te word om oortollige arbeid na ander sentra en ook na plase waar dit benodig is, te exporteer, en om beter fasiliteite in die reserwes en selfs groter reserwes te skep.

- (19) Die Raad is ten gunste van Munisipale Biersele maar is van mening dat privaat brouery vir eie gebruik terselfdertyd toegelaat kan word.

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*Mr. Walsh  
20/9/46*

CHIEF MATOLONG,

BETHULIE,

BLOEMFONTEIN, C.F.S.

19th September, 1946.

The Chairman & Members,  
Native Laws Commission,  
CAPETOWN.

Sirs,

I, the undersigned, basing my argument on the influx of the territorial natives in towns in the Free State, as well as in the Cape, would like to point out that this is due to the fact that the Bantu have no land on which to live. The Bathaping people, in particular, in Bethulie are feeling the pinch in that their territory was taken away from them many years ago, and the Government forgot to give them a Reserve on which to live.

Whereas the article 12 of the Pretoria-London Convention of 1881 and 1884 is entitling such tribes to the rights to live as human beings, for this reason I would like to draw the attention of the commission to the fact that it may be possible to re-examine the said article 12.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your Obedient Servant,

*Matlong Mereti Baiseng*

CHIEF MATOLONG IV,

DESCENDANT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF THE SAID  
TERRITORY.

ANTWOORDE OP VRAELYS.

Opdrag (a) :-

1. Die grond beginsels van Voogdyskap van die Europeaan, segregasie en beperking van toelating van Naturelle afkomstig van ander gebiede.
2. Die aanbou van meer woonhuise deur plaaslike besture en werkgewers gesubsidieer deur die Sentrale Regering.
- 3(a) Deur stedelike besture en werkgewers gesubsidieer deur die Sentrale Regering.  
(b) Alhoewel die huise onder toesig of kontrak van Europese Bou-aannemers opgerig kan word moet uitsluitlik naturelle-arbeid gebruik word.  
(c) Die kapitale koste moet deur die plaaslike bestuur en werkgewers verskaf word met subsidie van die staat, terwyl rente-delging deur die naturel gedra moet word.
4. Nee.
5. Die vernaamste oorsake is die instroming van naturelle uit plattelandse gebiede en die heersende tekort aan woonhuise. Die beste metode om hierdie vraag op te los, is, om meer huise te verskaf en instroming te belet.
- 6(a) In uitvoering van die Voogdystelsel moet blanke-amptenare aangestel word, terwyl uitvoerende magte aan sekere naturelle amptenare gegee mag word, na gelang van die aard van die pos.  
(b) Volgens my mening is die geleenthede voldoende.
7. Die bestaande masjienerie is nie doeltreffend sover dit die invordering van loseerdersfooie aangaan nie. Meer vredesbeamptes behoort aangestel te word, en die eienaar van die huis moet verantwoordelik gehou word vir betaling.
8. Deur inligting van wat werklik gedoen word om die lot van die naturel te verbeter en streng optrede teen agitators.
- 9(a) Deurmiddel van verteenwoordigers wat werklik die sienswyse van die naturelle vertolk.  
(b) Die adviserende liggame is nie doelmatig in die opsig dat die verteenwoordigers nie deur die oorgrote meerderheid van die Naturelle self verkies word nie, dog in baie gevalle deur 'n agiterende minderheid. Die kwalifikasies moet wees nie oortreding van die kriminele wette en 'n standaard 6 Sertifikaat.
10. Nee (a) Omdat dit indruis teen die grond-beginsels en segregasie.  
(b) Omdat verteenwoordiging in die Unie Parlement die teenoorgestelde uitwerking gehad het dan wat beoog is.
11. Ja. Indien die regulasies meer stiptelik uitgevoer word.
12. Nee. Volgens my mening nie.
- 13(a) Ja. Omdat dit die Administrasie in staat stel om leeglers op te spoer. Dit behoort nie volgens my mening op naturell-vroue van toepassing te wees nie.  
(b) Daar behoort onderskei te word, en die Naturel moet ingelig word omtrent die doel van die registrasieregulasies en dokumente.  
(c) Ja. Deur dienskontrakte, loseerderspermitte en standhouerspermitte.
- 14(a) Ja.

(i) Van die Platteland.

(ii) Die Algemene mening dat lewenstoestande beter in stedelike gebiede is.

(b) Ja. Deur die strengte toepassing van bestaande wette en regulasies.

15. Deur sulke naturelle te verplig om te werk. Bejaarde en sieklike persone behoort vrygestel te word van betaling van ~~rent~~ focie en oumense tehuisse, sowel as beter hospitaal-geriewe moet verskaf word.

16. Die rekords van die Naturelle Administrasiekantoor.

17(a) Vir doeltreffendheid is die aanstelling van 'n Kontroleur van mannekrag, en die daarstelling van registrasie en werwingskantore raadsaam.

(b) Ja.

18. Nee. Omdat dit 'n onmoontlike posisie sal meebring en die toestande onder die naturelle self sal versleg.

19. Ja. Deur die oprigting van biersale in stedelike lokasies.

20. Onwettige drankhandel moet onderdruk word deur strengere optrede teen die onwettige verskaffing van drank. Daar moet onderskeid gemaak word in die verskaffing van drank.

OPDRAG (b) :-

21(a) Die passtelsel behoort vervang te word deur registrasie deur-middel van dienskontrakte, loseerderspermitte en standhouderspermitte.

(b) Bogenoemde moet vertoon word op aanvraag.

(c) Ja. Soos vrouens, sieklikes en bejaarde persone.

(d) Alleen op redelike tye.

22. Beantwoord onder 21 hierbo.

23. Nee.

(get) J. Pretorius.



MEMORANDUM OF CITY TREASURER, DURBAN,  
RE  
ANNUAL LOSSES ON SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSING TO BE BORNE BY DURBAN CITY COUNCIL

*Dr. Walsh*

There is attached hereto a Schedule showing the annual losses which the Durban City Council is bearing and which it expects to bear upon its several sub-economic housing schemes.

Briefly summarised the position is as follows :

Under existing conditions the total annual losses are anticipated to be £268,400 made up as follows :

	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Euro- pean</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>%</u>
Schemes completed (Old Formula)	£ 79,270	29.5	£ 1,013	0.4	£ 3,268	1.2	£ 2,302	0.9	£ 72,687	27.0
Schemes under con- struction (Old and New Formula)	13,686	5.1	335	0.1	9,264	3.5	-	-	4,087	1.5
Schemes under Future Housing Programme (New Formula)	<u>175,444</u>	<u>65.4</u>	<u>7,169</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>110,250</u>	<u>41.1</u>	<u>15,525</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>42,500</u>	<u>15.8</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>£268,400</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>£8,517</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>£122,782</u>	<u>45.8</u>	<u>£17,827</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>£119,274</u>	<u>44.3</u>

If the Government agree to apply the New Housing Formula to all existing sub-economic schemes of the Council the total annual losses are anticipated to be £230,865 made up as follows :-

Schemes completed	47,287	20.5	508	0.2	1,227	0.5	884	0.4	44,668	19.4
Schemes under con- struction	8,134	3.5	335	0.1	3,812	1.7	-	-	3,987	1.7-
Schemes under Future Housing Programme	<u>175,444</u>	<u>76.0</u>	<u>7,169</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>110,250</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>15,525</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>42,500</u>	<u>18.4</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>£230,865</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>£8,012</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>£115,289</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>£16,409</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>£91,155</u>	<u>39.5</u>

With a city the size of Durban with a population of approximately 357,304 and with an annual general rate  
income/

income of only one million pounds, potential losses of the magnitude shewn above are burdensome in the extreme and will become increasingly so in the future.

The inevitable effect will be that the City's assessment rates will require to be increased to a considerable extent with adverse affects upon every owner of immovable property in the city particularly the small home owner.

The most unsatisfactory feature of this burden is that only 3% of it relates to the European community and the balance of 97% is occasioned by the housing of the non-European sections of the community.

Expressed in percentages the European Housing will account for 3% of the total loss, the Indian Housing will account for 46%, Coloured Housing will account for 7% and Native Housing will account for 44%.

The above percentages will be slightly, but not very materially, altered if the Government agree to apply the new Housing Formula to all existing sub-economic schemes. Under this formula the European housing will account for 3% of the losses, Indian Housing will account for 50%, Coloured Housing will account for 7% and Native Housing will account for 40%.

If therefore the Council is to be debarred from charging Native Housing losses against the profits of Kaffir Beer Account, and in view of the diminishing balance of the Working Balance Reserve of the Native Revenue Account, there seems every likelihood of the above losses on Native Housing requiring to be charged against the Borough Rate Fund - a very disconcerting prospect for the borough finances. It seems inexplicable that the deficiency in one section of the Native Revenue Account should not be allowed to be offset by the credit balance on another section of the same account.

Furthermore, it is somewhat incongruous that Kaffir Beer profits which, in terms of Section 19 (3) of the Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No. 25 of 1945, may be utilised to promote the social welfare of Natives residing in the city, may not, however, be utilised to contribute towards the most beneficial form of social welfare viz. good housing.

The Native community and the Native Revenue Account enjoy by way of low assessment rates the benefits flowing from the profits of the several Municipal Trading Undertakings which are patronised principally by the Europeans. These Trading Undertakings contribute approximately £360,000 towards reducing the general assessment rate, but the Native Trading Undertaking i.e. the Kaffir Beer Account makes no such contribution and is now being debarred from even contributing specifically towards the relief of Native Housing Losses.

ANNUAL LOSSES ON SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSING TO BE BORNE BY DURBAN CITY COUNCIL.

Capital Cost	Scheme	Europeans		Indians		Coloureds		Natives		Total	
		Old Formula	New Formula	Old Formula	New Formula	Old Formula	New Formula	Old Formula	New Formula	Old Formula	New Formula
£	As at present - Schemes completed - (Financed from Govt. Funds).	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
29,766	Aged Poor - Clayton Road	1,013									
24,470	Springfield Scott-Inanda Roads			1,063						1,013	
19,946	Cato Manor			912						1,063	
25,000	do Municipal Employees			1,293						912	
11,026	Sparks Estate									1,293	
48,085	Melbourne Road Flats					421				421	
115,117	Lamont Locations - Additions					1,881				1,881	
46,253	Somtseu Road Location - Additions							7,926		7,926	
10,482	Somtseu Road Rec. Hall & Additions							4,290		4,290	
15,810	Jacobs Location Additions							539		539	
2,457	do. Sewerage							2,859		2,859	
8,853	Grey St. Womens Hostel							142		142	
321,490	Blackhurst Location							1,432		1,432	
	Schemes Completed (Financed from Corporation Funds)							28,236		28,236	
217,010	Locations and Hostels							20,354		20,354	
28,807	Lamont Location General							7,228		7,228	
	Schemes approved but not yet commenced (Financed from Govt. Funds).							369 (Cr.)		369 (Cr.)	
684,350	Lamont Extension								894		894
	Schemes under Construction (Financed from Govt. Funds)										
57,355	Rapson Road Flats for Women		335								335
515,437	Springfield			9,264						9,264	
441,114	Merebank Hostel								3,193		3,193
14,035,500	Future Housing Programme (10 yrs.) (Financed from Govt. Funds)		7,169		110,250		15,525		42,500		175,444
£17,153,328	GRAND TOTAL	1,013	7,504	12,532	110,250	2,302	15,525	72,687	46,587	88,534	179,866
	As the position would be if New Formula was applied to all existing schemes (excluding Schemes Financed from Corp. Funds)										
	Schemes Completed.										
29,766	Aged Poor - Clayton Road		508								508
24,470	Springfield Scott-Inanda Rds.				415						415
19,946	Cato Manor				355						355
25,000	do. Municipal Employees				457						457
11,026	Sparks Estate										457
48,085	Melbourne Road Flats						164				164
115,117	Lamont Location - Additions						720				720
46,253	Somtseu Road Location "							3,466			3,466
10,482	do. Rec. Hall & Additions							278			278
15,810	Jacobs Location Additions							169			169
2,457	do. Sewerage							32			32
8,853	Grey St. Womens Hostel							52			52
321,490	Blackhurst Location							1			1
	Schemes approved but not yet commenced							13,457			13,457
684,350	Lamont Extension								894		894
	Schemes under construction										
57,355	Rapson Road Flats for Women		335								335
515,437	Springfield										335
441,114	Merebank Hostel				3,812						3,812
14,035,500	Future Housing Programme (10 yrs.) Add sub-economic Schemes financed from Corporation Funds		7,169		110,250		15,525		3,093	42,500	175,444
245,817	(Native Schemes)										
£17,153,328	GRAND TOTAL		£8,012		£115,289		£16,409	27,213	£27,213	£63,942	27,213 £203,652

ESHOWE 17. 1. 1947.

Die Sekretaris,  
Kommissie van Onderzoek i/s Wette op Naturelle  
p/a Posbus 384  
PRETORIA.

Geagte Heer:

In opdrag van die Plaaslike Skakelkomitee van Afrikaanse Verenigings, bestaande uit 15 Verenigings, bied ons die volgende kort Opsomming aan na aanleiding van u vraelys in verband met u opdrag.

Genoemde komitee het twee afgevaardigdes benoem wat voor u sou verkyn het op Eshowe.

Opdrag (a)

- 1
  - (i) Instelling van sandklok
  - (ii) Registrasiakaarte vir arbeid in Stad.
  - (iii) Verlof om in stede te werk.
  - (iv) Naturelle moet of stedeling of buitesteedse naturel wees - nie belange in beide, gevalle nie. b.v. vrou en kinders in reserwe met eiendom sook getroud in stad.
  - (v) Instelling van Arbeids- en Registrasieburo vir alle arbeiders in stad.
  - (vi) Vasgestelde lone in verskillende tipes in stad b.v. huisbediende, fabriek, munisipaliteit, ens.
- 2
  - (i) Georganiseerde sub-ekonomiese behuising.
  - (ii) Vasgestelde huur.
  - (iii) Geen besittingsreg.
- 3 (a)
  - (i) Huisbediende deur werkgewers.
  - (ii) Fabriek en myne - Industries - Werkgewer.
  - (iii) Ander - Munisipaliteite.

(b) Behoorlike behuisingskeme moet daargestel word in lokasies en reserwes. Moet deur naturelle (opgeleide) opgerig word. Prakties uitvoerbaar om tussen eie mense te werk.

(c) Behuising van naturelle moet uit naturelle trustfondse gefinansier te word, net soos met aankoop van grond. Lenings kan teen billike rente aan munisipaliteite gegee word. So ook aan ander werkgewers.
- 4 Nee
- 5 (i) (a) Gebreke in bestaande wetgewing veral onbeheerde toestroming na stede. Behuising moet verskaf word voordat naturel reg kan verkry om na stad te gaan.

- (b) Grond in besit van private persone, mag nie gronde onderverhuur vir die doel van verblyfplek van naturelle nie.
- (c) Gereelde beheerde toevoer van geregistreerde arbeiders sal toestand verlig.
- (ii) Verwydering na behoorlike daargestelde woonplaas - sien behuisingskemas by 3 (b)
- 6 (a) Naturelle amptenare onder beheer van blanke superintendente moet die naturelle bevolkings beheer. Nie soseer opvoedkundige as leiers bekwaamhede moet in aanmerking geneem word nie. Blanke superintendente moet nie bloot amptenare wees nie, maar persone wat 'n helder begrip het van die naturelle se sielkunde en die staat se doel met hulle. Alleen naturelle met invloed onder hulle eie volk, leiers eienskappe ens. moet vir hierdie doeleindes gebruik word.
- (b) Ja, soos in (a)
- 7 Nee, stelsel is nie doeltreffend nie. Na instelling van registrasie van alle arbeiders moet belasting deur werkgewer ingevorder word.
- 8 Aanstelling van naturelle amptenare onder bevel van blankes vgl. Kapteins in reserwes.
- 9 (a) Lokasie superintendent moet mondstuk wees van hulle wense.
- (b) Huidige stelsel van naturelle verteenwoordigers moet afgeskaf word.
- 10 Nee. Agtergrond van naturel pas nie aan by stedelike lewenswyse nie - dus geen benul van omstandighede nie. Raad van Superintendente van verskillende lokasies moet Munisipaliteite adviseer.
- 11 Nee. Met georganiseerde behuising in behoorlik afgebakende naturelle dorpe kan beheer gesistematiseer word.
- 12 Ja, soos aangedui hierbo.
- 13 Ja, in alle gevalle behoorlike beheer van arbeid, gesondheid, administrasie en alle ander gebiede.
- 14 (a) (i) Platteland se reserwes; naburige gebiede.  
(ii) Moeilike omstandighede soos mislukking van oeste.  
(b) Gerugte oor hoe lone in stede sonder lewenskoste te besef.  
(c) Behoorlike registrasie
- (b) Ja behoorlike beheer soos hierbo uiteengesit.
- 15 (a) Registrasie van arbeiders by/deur werkgewers.  
(ii) Naturelle belasting moet gebruik word in alle uitgawes in verband met naturelle.

- 16 N u l
- 17 (a) (i) Soos hierbo uiteengesit.  
(ii) Beheer. Minister van Naturellesake, Provinsiale hoofde, Stedelike Superintendente.  
(iii) Ja, soos hierby uiteengesit. Werwingskantore kan ondergeskik wees aan registrasiekantore.
- (b) Ja, in alle gevalle
- 18 Nee. Vasgestelde lone vir bedrywe. Keuse van bedryf moet aan naturel gelaat word. Naturelle sal dus bewus wees van lone voordat hy registreer. Naturelle moet of in stedelike of in landelike gebied geregistreer word. Mag nie in albei woon en werk nie.
- 19 Kosprys. Behoorlike gelisensieerde plekke deur Munisipaliteite. Alle profyte in naturelletrustfonds
- 20 Direkte beperkte verskaffing van goedkoop drank aan naturelle by kroes. Tussenhandel en sluikhandel deur kleurlinge en Asiats sal daardeur uitgeskakel word. Ja, verskaffing aan alle gekleurdes alleen in kleinmaat.
- 21 (a) Moet beheer wees oor beweging.  
(b) Alle pas- en identifikasiakaarte moet saamgevat word tot een dokument - vingerafdruk en/of foto. Volle besonderhede.  
(c) Nee  
(d) Altyd op aanvraag deur (i) polisie (ii) superintendent van lokasie (iii) werkgewer.
- 22 Sien 21  
Moontlikhede van laegleery en diefstal sal uitgeskakel word.
- 23 Elke burger in land - blank en gekleurde.
- 24 - 29 Nie ter sake nie.

Met hoogagting, die uwe.

VOORSITTER - ESHOWE SKAKELKOMITEE  
N A T A L.

The Native Interests Sectional Committee of the King William's Town branch of the National Council of Women are glad of the opportunity of giving evidence before the Native Laws Commission of Enquiry.

The following is a summary of the points they wish to raise :

TERMS OF REFERENCE (a) OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

2. Apart from the urgent need for suitable dwellings for Native families, this Committee is of the opinion that hostels for school children should be provided by the Union Education Department. Many of the children come into the town from rural areas to attend school, and without properly organised hostels there is bound to be lack of control.

3.(b) This Committee feels that Natives should be employed to the fullest extent possible on the construction of houses for Natives. 1st. Because the use of Native labour will keep down the cost of production, and so enable a smaller rental to be charged for the completed dwelling. 2nd. Because of the shortage of European labour for houses required by the white population.

13. (c) We consider a system of registration to be essential, but it should be one which does not permit of the Native feeling he has been singled out for differential or harsh treatment. For this reason we advocate that a number should be supplied to every person, white or black. This number to remain unchanged from birth to death.

As documents are difficult for Natives to retain in good order, a metal disk could be supplied.

15. We advocate a living wage for all workers, and an adequate pension or allowance for the aged and infirm.

17. (b) Yes, we consider a system of labour bureaux essential for the future.

18. As far as possible suitable employment should be made available as near their kraals as possible. The breakup of family life should be avoided.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (b) :

21. (a) All Pass Laws would be wiped out if the registration we advocate were instituted. This would also do away with the

21. (a)  
(Contd.)

irritations caused by something quite foreign to the average Natives' make-up - namely bits and pieces of flimsy paper upon which hieroglyphic's, meaningless to him, are scrawled.

23. (11) Yes, most emphatically.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (c):

24. (a) We deplore everything which leads to a break-up of family life. In this connection we wish to draw attention to the very serious state of affairs in this district with regard to deserted wives and families. Though some men remit money from their wages when they go away to work there is a large proportion of husbands and fathers who break right away from their dependants. This leads to great hardship of which we are in a position to speak with authority.

ANOTHER ASPECT:

*5. Widowed employment*

One matter which does not come up in the Questionnaire, but which seems to come within the scope of this enquiry, is that of permanently disabled mine workers. It used to be the case, and probably still is, that an injured mine employee was given the choice of accepting a lump sum for injuries received. This in some cases has been stated to be a mere £40. This money accepted, the mine appears to have considered itself absolved from all further responsibility.

Once the money is spent, the man becomes a life-long liability upon his relations. A strong, healthy native used frequently to come to the houses of King William's Town people to beg. He had just stumps of arms, as both hands had been blown off in a mine accident. This man should have been in receipt of an allowance for life. There have been many such cases.

*not in lump sum*

E.C. Hinds.

Convenor Native Interests Committee.



11/10

*Borders New European*  
*Trade & Labour Council*  
NATIVE LAWS COMMISSION.

*Mrs Welton* 205

MEMORANDUM TOUCHING ON QUESTIONS :-

1. The basic principle governing the presence of natives in urban areas must be that of allowing them full citizenship and equal rights with all other groups of the community.

2. I believe that the following suggestions would bring about improved conditions of residence in Urban Locations : a living wage with Wage Determinations covering all towns and villages, Townships for Africans where people may own their homes with pride and satisfaction. Every town or village be forced to set aside a piece of land for this purpose. In addition to this, local authorities may be allowed to introduce some economic housing scheme for the floating population i.e. those who spend 6 - 12 months in towns and another 6 - 12 months in the country. Those Africans who have the means to run hostels must be encouraged and the Municipalities may also erect hostels as long as such hostels do not compete with those owned by Africans. The employment of social workers such as those being turned out at the Jan Hofmeyr School would greatly improve the conditions.

3. (a) (1) as above.

(b) Employment of Africans as far as they are able and are available. The African has advanced to such an extent that he is represented in almost all trades and professions.

(c) Where possible the African should provide 50% of the costs or even 75% depending on his income. The balance to be provided by the state and local authorities in equal shares.

4. Natives should be allowed to acquire ownership of their homes in or near Urban areas. It must be clearly understood that the Native has every claim to freedom of speech and movement and that South Africa is his home. Therefore if he chooses to be in town and has the means of owning his home let there be no barriers. He must own his home under the circumstances that he has paid for it and let there be no safe guards. He is no longer new to Western Civilization if other races need no safe guards why must the Native?

10 5. Chief causes of squatting near urban areas are the restrictive laws (see Urban Areas Act) which eject people from towns, the low wage policy of farmers resulting in people leaving farms with no money to buy land with and no houses to return to. No homes socially and economically. The whole Urban Areas Act needs overhauling it is obsolete and does not conform with the present social standard of Natives. There must be a Wage Determination covering farms in each district and Wage Inspectors for each town and district. More land in the Native territories or reserves must be made available.

6. Africans should be employed. If segregation is the policy of this country then it must be carried on to its logical conclusion.

Why have Europeans over Natives when there are Natives who can do the work to the same standard of efficiency or more. Employ Natives from the Superintendent to the junior clerk. In many cases it would seem that the pre-requisite for appointment as Location Superintendent is that he has lived among the natives, can utter the clicks of the Native language or <sup>is</sup> a retired constable. We want an approachable man who comes among the people not only for his fat cheque but because he is interested and ready to improve them socially and economically. We want men specially trained for the position.

All superintendents should possess at least matriculation, Native Law and Administration or a Diploma in Bantu Studies. A Senior Clerk to possess matriculation or its equivalent and junior clerks must possess a Junior Certificate.

8. By the employment of Native Officials where possible and by employing Blockmen to be paid a living wage.

9. (a) Direct representation on Town Councils by Natives.

(b) Then the existing Boards would not be necessary.

If Advisory Boards must stay then the least educational qualification for a Board member must be the sixth standard.

10. Yes. No person other than the sufferer can best express his ailments or complaints. The time is long over due when Natives should take active part in Administration.

13. (a) No. This piece of legislature is nothing less than slavery.

(b) No.

(c) No control. Natives must be treated as citizens.

If there is no need to control other groups of the community then there is no need to control the native.

14. (a) (i) They come from the reserves.

(ii) The root cause is that the land set aside for natives is inadequate. It is preposterous to expect a family of 5 or 6 to make living on 5 morgen of land. In many cases even that 5 morgen is not available and hence townwards drift.

Native law also plays important part, by the law of Primogeniture the land devolves upon one Senior male heir, the younger brothers have no right and are forced to seek other avenues.

History repeats itself. This townwards drift is not peculiar to this country, even in Europe and other countries at some time or other there has been such drift.

Suggestion : There is much land in this country for both white and black to live harmoniously and happily but we find that it is not even a question of the jungle law which speaks of the "survival of the fittest". Jungle law is still better because there are opportunities. More land must be made available, Trading facilities in the reserves

with all present day social amenities. In other words make life in rural areas more attractive.

15. Farmers not doing their share. They must pay attractive wages with all social facilities i.e. good homes, more farm schools and provide recreation. Provide hostels for aged and infirm e.g. Adeek Homes at Port Elizabeth.

Adcock

17. (a) As already mentioned, improved wages and conditions of employment on farms, in towns and on the mines. There are those natives who prefer to work on farms but due to low wages and lack of facilities find it essential to go either townwards or to the mines. With improved conditions they would certainly remain on farms. There is always steady migration to and from the mines and with improved conditions this could be faster. The permanent town dweller on the other hand would improve his social standard with the result that his spending power would increase to the advantage of all. In short let the native sell his labour to the highest bidder without restriction.

(i) I think labour exchange may be given a trial, but it must cover all races.

(b) Yes. This might as well be given trial to cover all races.

19. Domestic or home brewing is the best. Natives have every right to have their drink in its customary fashion. It is healthy, clean and free from concoctions when brewed at home when there is no fear of police raids and disturbances. It also plays an important part when celebrating certain tribal customs.

21. The very fact that this question is asked proves that there is realisation of the unrest, feeling of insecurity and lowering of the dignity of humanity caused by these iniquitous pass laws. The system must be discontinued. No documents except those carried by everybody else if any at all.

22. I strongly recommend total abolition of passes. Put a man in a pig sty, he behaves like a pig, treat him like a beast or a hooligan he will be have beastly or like a hooligan. The Natives made the supreme sacrifice because they were made to understand inter alia that this war was for freedom of speech and movement. Why then in a so called democratic country these discriminatory racial laws. Passes make criminals of thousands of law abiding Africans. They are a source of bitter resentment against the Government and the Europeans in general. Total abolition would bring about harmony and better understanding between white and black which is necessary for the betterment of South Africa.

**Collection Number: AD1715**

**SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974**

**PUBLISHER:**

*Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation*

*Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

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