

control and for the European community are security of public charge.

POVERTY: Most Bantu babies are often born and brought up in what may be called slum conditions in our urban areas. The average member of the Bantu race may soon attain the European or 'civilized' standard of necessities without talking or dreaming of its comforts and luxuries. The Bantu baby is born in urban surroundings with all its problems of health but the family is too poor to provide the surroundings and condition as would make for the baby's good health.

For instance: (a) They cannot provide for early medical attention which is so necessary in pediatric practice because there is no money.

(b) If the doctor comes, he finds as any modern pediatrician knows that some of the conditions are due to dietetic errors or bad feeding. This calls expert knowledge for feeding besides the money necessary to buy the food material required for readjustment these

dietetic errors. (c) Not only is there no money to buy the necessary food or medicine in certain cases but also there is no money to have canisters, tin-boxes in which to keep the baby's food under ideal conditions. (d) There is insufficient care for the baby because the

mother is forced at times to nurse the baby in the morning and in the evening only because she goes out to work during the day. She has no day-nursery but has to leave the baby with other little ones.

Ignorance: It is no disgrace to admit ignorance of my people in bringing up babies under modern methods and surroundings. Every where even here in Johannesburg mothers have to be taught through visits to parental and infant welfare clinics. It is there that they learn baby craft. So illustrated here in Johannesburg we have the Child Welfare Clinic under the patronage of the City Council where poor mothers get and get periodic advice. I understand that for poor mothers milk is supplied free and delivered at the home until the next visit. A native mother would be only too glad even if she walked miles to get there.

There is free medical attention and pediatric physician advisers  
the mothers 3

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We fear, while we have high regard for the integrity, sincerity and disinterestedness of the personnel, that fixed departmental and general policy might, subconsciously, obtrude itself into leading questions with a view to justify such policy or there might be a feeling of impatience when witnesses bring certain aspects. It would have been much more welcome to us if an independent Committee of non-official experts without administrative responsibilities were entrusted with the task of collecting this evidence and drawing up a report on the basis of evidence to be submitted to the government through the present personnel officially.

We would be in a happier frame of mind if most of the Committee would recuse themselves and give us the opportunity of asking them questions on the various sections of the Commission's questionnaire.

Before making reference to the questionnaire sent out, we would like it recognized as a principle that African Society is not static. It is dynamic and constantly changing in outlook, ideas and ideals. It is a child of its environment and the times. All legislative and administrative practice therefore must be progressive in outlook, horizontal and not vertical in its applications with due regard to the changes in the society and of the times.

It would be better to free ourselves from this anthropological outlook which is static and unquestionable and take the socio-economic outlook which is broad and adaptable. Let South Africa devote more attention to the study of Social pathology its causes and treatment instead of anthropology.

If the group psychology of our country is reorientated in keeping with principles of Christianity and democracy we shall have gone a long way in seeing the subjects of the questionnaire in their true perspective, and towards composing our social, racial problems. Retrogressive, discriminating laws and practices are the growth of a bad biased racial psychology.

The questionnaire is anthropological in outlook and does not seem to suggest need for change but merely modification to permit continuation of things under the present framework without disturbing the old order and outlook.

With the limited time in which we have had to consider the terms of reference we can only deal with them in principle.

In principle we would urge that no unproved or unorthodox economics should be applied on the African people unless such economic principles are acceptable to all free civilized and non-slave holding communities.

We accept and recommend the application in Native Affairs in South Africa all methods and processes that have been found generally accepted by the civilized world.

It should be recognized principle that the adequacy or otherwise of wages of a worker be determined not by his race but the sufficiency of such wages to meet the requirements or social and economic needs of the family according to modern standards and not merely the personal requirements of the individual labourer or worker hence the undesirability of wages in kind which do not take into consideration the welfare of the man's family as is the case among African Mine and farm workers.

African wages should rise in keeping with the cost of living to permit the African like other sections to pay his way instead of appearing as an object of public charity.

State legislation and authority should not be used to prevent any member of the State whatever his race or colour from training and engaging in any trade that he is capable of with full monetary rewards.

Every effort must be made to keep the African worker with his family near his place of employment.

We have dwelt on these fundamental principles for two reasons namely,

- (1) We were not given enough time to make detailed analyses of the points raised in the questionnaire.
- (2) We desire a changed progressive group psychology in Native Affairs and in Social Legislation in South Africa.

A. LABOUR. We shall now take up the points raised in the questionnaire. We, however, do not propose to follow the questionnaire in any definite order or in detail. We wish to state that real wages of all African workers including mine and farm labourers should be increased. It is well known that well-paid labour is more likely to be contented, physically fit, efficient and intelligent. This implies ability to meet the minimum essential family requirements such as adequate food and clothing, good housing accommodation, reasonable training or long apprenticeship in the trade under well-regulated conditions. It further implies the existence of good public school education for the children as well as a good public health or preventive medicine scheme or environment. For labour to acquire the benefits we have just mentioned must be free to bargain, mobile enough to be sold at the best market and must not be subject to special statutory restrictions; hence, the urgent need of removing the antiquated Pass Laws, Natives Service Contract Act 1932, Masters and Servants Act, the Native Labour Regulation Act and the Natives Laws Amendment Act 1937.

We would not recommend the establishment of a Native Labour Exchange but instead we would suggest a Labour Market Information Bureau to publish labour requirements and type of labour required in various areas. Such information could be made available in different magistracies, schools and churches throughout the country. The labour would be free to make its choice since Africans like all peoples have different aptitudes.

African labour of all types and classes should be free to organise into Trade Unions which should be recognised and registered by the Union Department of Labour. Apprenticeship and technical training for skilled work should be available to Africans and avenues of employment in skilled work should be open to Africans on an economic wage rate skilled to improve the African's standard of living. The African has other abilities and aptitudes than being merely an unskilled labourer, a mine or farm labourer. Skilled or

Civilised labour policy are expression of racial exploitation. The artificial and man-made barriers must be done away with. Besides, it is most extraordinary for a democratic, christian legislature to be using its State authority to depress and deprive from economic benefits other members of the State. The African is South Africa's essential worker and must be permitted to enjoy full economic benefits.

With this technical training and public school education there should be established a Juvenile Affairs Board for natives to place the school leaving youths.

#### B. HOUSING.

Houses for workers should be fit for human habitation, meet a reasonable requirements of public health with proper ventilation air space, good light, adequate and accessible water supply and sanitary accommodation. Besides, houses for workers should, as far as possible, be within reasonable distance from work to obviate extra transport costs to the worker as well as the spending of long periods to and from work which is unwarranted loss of energy which manual labourers require to conserve for work.

Houses for rent or purchase by labourers should be available at rates and rents or hire-purchase which the labourer can reasonably afford from his wages. For instance, rent should not be beyond 1/5th or 20% of the man's wages. The option to buy should not be beyond possibility if the labourer so desires and can meet the terms of sale even in location areas.

Taking the Native Locations in Johannesburg, we find that they are anywhere from three to eleven miles from town so that there are millions of hours a week wasted between work and home which a manual labourer can ill afford as it is energy wasted.

Besides, one, the Eastern Native Township is among mine dumps, and another, Pinville, is three-fourths surrounded by abnegate farms. However, Orlando Location is on an ideal location except for distance of ten miles from the centre of the city.

(1) The houses at these locations except the 1941 house at Orlando are incomplete with one door, no flooring, no ceiling no plaster on inner walls, and no doors between rooms and most of them with only two small rooms which are overcrowded in a family of a wife and three children. And if the children happen to be of opposite sexes, an acute problem of privacy and separation of sexes over ten years of age arises. The roofs of some of these old houses are very low and some of the foundations are so low that they may be considered non-existent. The old iron half tank at Pinville still exists from the first decade of the century. It does not seem to disturb the conscience of this wealthy city. Poor street lighting and no individual electric lighting for each house. Communal water taps for groups of houses are the system of water supply. Roads are generally loose earth dusty in dry weather and muddy dangerously slippery in rainy weather. Most of these sanitary defects are being corrected in the new section of Orlando Township to the credit of the local authority.

#### C. RENTS.

It is an understood principle that no more than 1/5th or 20% of a worker's wages should go for rent. The average African

African labourer wage is around £3 a month and a monthly rent of £- for a three-roomed house and £1 for a two-roomed

means  $\frac{1}{3}$  of wages and if transport is added to this, e.g. Pinville and Orlando townships  $\frac{1}{2}$  of wages. High rents are also charged in Municipal townships other than locations. This presents much complicated problems in dealing with rents than if one had to deal with locations alone. The rent regulations could not be based merely on room basis in comparison with locations because generally speaking privately built houses are completed premises with floors, ceilings, doors, plastered walls and the money used for building is generally on higher rates and charges, commissions, raising fees, first quarter's interest in advance which swallow up a large amount of original capital and in effect increase the original capital which has to be redeemed and the interest which must be paid on it. The municipalities on the other hand receive loans on most favourable conditions possible and even at sub-economic rates. Besides, many people are prepared to pay higher rent for single rooms even in unsound premises in non-location areas merely to compensate for nearness to place of employment, regularity of traffic between home and town, and for the freedom they enjoy free from location regulations not withstanding any other advantages location housing schemes might offer.

There are two factors which must influence high rents in locations and render them uneconomic for these municipal tenants namely,

- (a) High cost of white labour which is employed to build locations when the tenants who subsequently occupy these premises receive only a small proportion of wages paid such white labour.
- (b) There is an unnecessarily large and highly paid European staffs for posts for which Africans are available and would with ordinary training in Civil service administration be competent enough to do satisfactorily.

In fact in many cases Africans are doing the spade work but do not receive the pay.

We would suggest as a remedy

- (1) Reduction of rents in location.
- (2) Employment of Non-European labour for building of locations.

It is argued that the ratepayers will be opposed as they are responsible for the repayment of the loan. We would observe that Africans are also to a less degree ratepayers and ultimately they repay the original capital and interest on it and yet these houses still remain the property of the ratepayer. We would suggest that where a ratepayer remains long enough to pay capital cost and interest the house should be transferred to him.

- (a) Private Non-European contracts.
- (b) Tenders invited from African industrial training schools until more private contractors are available. Such a scheme would reduce the cost and offer valuable business training to future African tradesmen.
- (c) Employment of Africans ~~in all posts~~ in all posts in Native Affairs including senior posts in locations.
- (d) Employment of African Staff in clerical work, house repair work and other jobs in locations.
- (e) Establishment of new, and recognition of technical African Industrial schools with sufficient State subsidy. The question of rent for the African is not solved even if we reduce rent at the locations because the African is confronted with high rents

elsewhere at Sophiatown and New Clare and Alexandra townships. The real problem in all these places including the locations is the low wages of the African. Only the raising of these <sup>wages</sup> wages will fundamentally affect the rent problem. \*

Overcrowding does exist both inside and outside locations. The cause of overcrowding is fundamentally economic. People rent smaller accommodation than their requirements only because they are unable to pay for larger or more desirable accommodation. Others sub-let and double up in order to meet rent charges. Again here the increase of wages is indicated so that people may buy or build for themselves or rent larger places.

There is a substratum of very poor people who are unable to pay the current rates of rent. We would suggest that they should be paid reasonable wages to be enabled to meet their economic requirements. Since we know that a poor man is usually half-starved, half clad and poorly housed and therefore predisposed to ill health, we would not suggest to hasten his ill health or premature death by the use of "impervious" material. Our health knowledge and humanity in us demand that the man's standard must be raised to a level of survival rather than lower his environment any lower.

If Native villages are created they should be near to workers place of employment. To put them ten or more miles, is to defeat the very ends in the interest of family life you wish to achieve. If these villages are at that distance, it may then be necessary in the interest of family life to move the industries and factories to within a few miles of such villages. How could we expect a man gardening at night ten miles or more out of town? It is essential that permanently industrialised Africans should live with their families near their places of employment and such persons should not be location dwellers but owners of plots with freehold title to land thus giving them and their family, security, pride of ownership and responsibility as citizens. They should be guided and trained to take full responsibility for the local government.

Before leaving the question of housing and rents it must be realised the limited areas in which Africans are permitted to rent, acquire, or build houses lead to overcrowding and high rent charges. There should be freehold townships for Africans in different directions of the city in order to accommodate town workers near their places of employment and to relieve congestion at week-ends and holidays in the few available townships and locations with visits from domestic workers and hostel dwellers.

Further we must call attention to three problems which have a direct bearing to cost of living and affect directly the standard of living of African labourers and their families.

10 (1) Loans and Bonds. Africans generally do not enjoy personal credit and, therefore, find it impossible to arrange small short time loans. Besides, because (a) they are considered a bad financial risk by a certain type of financier or (b) they are not familiar with complicated financial deals and the money market is closed against them they become a fertile field of exploitation by certain money sharks and agents. They seem to have to pay high raising fees, registration fees, usury interest 10% or more and also receiving bonds out of proportion to their ability for repayment of loan from their meagre incomes and even including rent from properties. Consequently, many Africans have struggled to buy a stand only to lose it to a bond-holder for a loan on a few rooms built. As a result of this, certain plots with buildings have been resold many times by one bond-holder through inability of prospective buyers to meet the terms of sale regularly.

B. Certain/.....

Certain bondholders in this way hold most of the title deeds of most townships.

We would like to make the following suggestions:-

- (a) Regulations to be framed fixing limits of raising fees, rates of interest to be paid, registration fees, "Inspection fees" etc. in connection with loans and bonds.
- (b) Appointment of a bonds inspector to advise Africans on questions of loans and to see that regulations are by bondholders.
- (c) Government sub-economic or economic loans to standholders on freehold townships to build or acquire small dwellings for occupation. To avoid abuse, this money should not be used for premises for business such as rooms to let or shops.
- (d) This money may be controlled by the local authority.
- (e) Formation of a public utility company to assist these people to build decent homes reasonably.

(2) Special Statutory Restrictions Against Africans: During any period of the year the African has to be in police custody, be brought before courts for trial for infringement of technical regulations which are no crime for other sections. Thousands of days and hours are lost from employment awaiting trial and during trial. Further, actual cash is lost in paying fines as the following list of convictions during 1939 according to the Union Year Book 1940 shows:-

"Predominant Offences against Africans 1939"

<u>"Offence"</u>	<u>"Number of Convictions"</u>
"Illegal possession of Native liquors"	77, 582
"Drunkenness"	39, 473
"Location Regulations"	20, 635 "
"Masters and Servants Act"	18, 356 "
"Natives Labour Regulations"	26, 066 "
"Natives Pass Laws"	101, 309 "
"Natives Taxation Act"	48, 668 "
"Natives Urban Areas"	<u>7, 517 "</u>
"Total Convictions"	339, 336 "

Supposing that each man were sent to gaol for only one day that would mean 339,336 days or 11311 months or 943 years lost from employment. This implies loss of wages, lack of provision for the family and also loss of huge amounts of actual cash paid for fines.

(3) Fines and Imprisonment. It is a well-known tendency that Magistrates often impose fines and terms of imprisonment which seem out of proportion to both the nature of crime committed and the man's earning capacity. The consequence is that the man prefers to serve a term of imprisonment. Further, often he has no option of a fine. The effect of all these disabilities is to undermine further the African's sub-economic status

- (1) the bread winner is out of employment for longer or shorter periods and the family's requirements suffer;
- (2) Loss of actual cash on fines;
- (3) Loss to the State and to the taxpayer by the high cost of penal servitude, need of more police, larger Magistrates courts, police stations and gaols.
- (4) Loss to employers and dislocation of industry as a result of frequent absence of employees from work without previous

notice. This tends to curtail and reduce the African family's income with consequent lack of food, clothing and sometimes loss of accommodation for non-payment of rent, and, if one lives in certain locations ejection of family, attachment and sale of family furniture to cover rent arrears.

- (5) Encouragement and development of anti-social and anti-state attitude.
- (6) Permanent loss of employment.

To reduce the financial and economic loss to African families from these sources, we would recommend

- (a) abolition of the above-mentioned special statutory restrictions for "Natives Only".
- (b) Framing of regulations for fines being imposed in proportion to one's earning capacity.
- (c) Frequent use of suspended sentences for petty offences.

(4) Health Services and Nutrition What a blessing if the Secretary of Public Health controlled the purse strings of the State. It is ~~known~~ a known fact that the health of the individual as of the community is influenced to a great extent by environment - housing - the standard of fitness of houses, presence or absence of overcrowding, the economic status which determines the State of nutrition of the family. It is an accepted fact that overcrowding increases mortality and morbidity and decreases the life span.

Pulmonary tuberculosis generally reflects poverty, malnutrition favoured by overcrowding and diminishes the size of a house in relation occupants increases.

Many Africans people call a doctor when they believe death is inevitable for lack of money.

The Johannesburg municipality is running clinics, dental and nursing services at the townships. There is a small hospital at Orlando. The distance of the townships from the town creates a problem for both patients and doctors, especially for Pinville and Orlando which are twelve and ten miles respectively from town without local doctors.

The Alexandra Health Centre and University Board run a clinic at Alexandra Township with a full-time medical officer assisted by medical students and with access to specialists at the University. Services on a panel system where the people choose their own doctors with available specialist service may be kept in mind. It gives the patient the freedom to choose or change doctors as is true in private practice.

The staple African diet is "mealie pap" occasional milk. Some bread now and then. "Mealie pap" without milk or bread and tea without meat or vegetables and no fruit. Sometimes infants of working mothers are fed on mealie-meal porridge without milk. Fruits, milk meat and vegetables are luxuries largely because of the people's inability to buy them. The availability of such diet is not welcome. It is a starvation diet lacking in most food essentials hence the high infant mortality, high adult death rate and much morbidity and ill health. The Africans are just largely unable to buy sufficient food for his physiological needs. Rents, transport charges etc. take a good part of their income. With a wage of £3 to £4 and a family budget of £6 to £7 one can see that food requirements cannot be met.

Special Native Markets for food, clothing or fuel would not assist unless the people had money with which to buy. The increase of real wages for Africans is essential. The African can no longer reduce their standard of living without reducing their productivity



efficiency.

There would be no objection to cooperative Societies where the community concerned desires them.

Municipal trading is most undesirable and inadvisable.

Price control will have to be for the whole community, both white and black, as the African when and if he can buy from the same shops and markets.

People should be enabled through sufficient wages to buy agricultural products for daily physiological needs and not to depend on occasional unwanted surplus. Nothing is accomplished nutritionally by dumping one truck load one day in 365 days for 40,000 to 45,000 people. The communal feeding idea has a slave mentality which feeds the beast of burden but do not let him to be free to feed himself from his own adequate earnings.

Milk is a rare luxury with many people. It would be a good thing to sell it at cost if it is not a policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul as the beer-hall idea which enjoins men and women to drink more municipal beer so that your children may get milk. Why not pay people enough to buy their own food.

There is no objection for garden facilities but the people have to work hard during the day and because of long distances from work they have to leave homes early and return too late.

#### (5) Tuberculosis

A little while ago we mentioned that Pulmonary Tuberculosis was directly associated with poverty and its attendant evils. In the Union all signs seem to indicate that it is on the increase among non-Europeans. In private practice one sees more cases than previous. In a place like Alexandra Township which in many ways reflects the health conditions of Urban Africans, the deaths from Tuberculosis have been steadily on the increase. For instance, during the years 1938/39, 1939/40 and 1940/41 there were 68, 58, 78, deaths recorded respectively. Besides, deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are out of proportion of population ratio, between white and black. Over 90 % of these cases or deaths are due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis which spells poverty. Poverty compels the poorest section to live under slum conditions with attendant overcrowding, malnutrition or semi-starvation which tend to devitalize them and reduce their resistance to disease.

When these cases are reported and applications made for their admission into the Sanatorium at Rietfontein it often takes months before accommodation is available. By that time even what was a suitable case for sanatorium care has become worse and the border case is often dead. However, those cases that do gain admission and are treated may show excellent improvement but as soon as they return home they seem to decline much more rapidly than before they went into the sanatorium. It would seem that the good treatment and environment at the hospital has made them more sensitive to the bad environment which cause their decline.

The facts we want to draw the attention of the Commission to are:

- (1) Rietfontein Sanatorium is too small to serve the non-European Tuberculosis cases from the whole Transvaal. Its present accommodation at the modern rate of one bed per death per year from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is below the requirements of a place like Alexandra Township alone.

- (2) There is a need of provisions not only for hospitalization but also for the care of the breadwinners ~~tax~~ dependents and the home environment so that when the hospital inmate returns conditions are more favorable for maintaining the gains made at the Sanatorium.
- (3) There is need for after care of these cases.
- (4) Above all, this shows the grave limitation of palliative institutions such as clinics, sanatoria, hospitals, and even a state medical service, if the people have no access to reasonable economic rewards which help them maintain satisfactory standards of living and health.

It is again a question of real wages for the African in order to buy his health through good housing, good food, sufficient clothing and so on.

Even State Medical Services would not succeed when there are such economic inequalities between races and classes.

#### (6) Transportation.

Because of long distances from employment Africans in Johannesburg are spending a high proportion of their wages on transport charges. For instance, Pimville and Orlando Locations residents pay 11/6 a month including bus fare, Alexandra Township 8d. a day, Western Areas 5d to 6d. per day. It would be some relief to some of the Africans if the Railways could be persuaded to extend the Pimville Jeppe special fares to include George Goch station so that the Eastern Native Township can be included in the scheme. Since Africans are far and out of town on the orders of European community, the ratepayers and government departments should bear half the cost of transport to these townships.

#### (7) Education

Man differs from the rest of the animal kingdom by his slow and limited natural instinct his need for learning with a greater or almost limitless capacity for education and learning.

Native Education as financed special direct taxation which is in itself is a serious burden on the poor Africans because its incidence disregards the fundamental principle of modern taxation namely, ability to pay so that each year around 50,000 Africans are convicted and some put in gaol under the Act we therefore wonder how many people it elevated through education than it demoralises in gaols and further impoverishes in fines. The modification of methods of collection are no solution of the root cause but an evasion of the real issue ability to pay.

There is also an annual grant of £ 340,000 for Native Education from general revenue. The schools are government aided established built and controlled by various missionary denomination.

There is only one Government School in the Transvaal with two semi-public high schools. Only about one-third of African children of school-going age do attend school. Even with this one-third the schools are over crowded, understaffed with the most poorly paid teachers in South Africa. The average pay of an African male teacher in the Transvaal is £5/10/0 a month and £ 4/10/0 for female teachers. On the salaries they must pay rent, transport, food, clothing and meet other family requirements for such intelligent and progressive leaders of the community.

The buildings are provided by mission organization and they are generally unfit for the purpose with a few exceptions.

There is never enough funds to meet even the requirements of this one-third school going population to say nothing about expansion, consequently new school are awaiting negotiation.

~~Recommendations~~

If European children require a long formal system of education for discipline and training which fits them for useful work and intelligent citizenship, how much more necessary is this for an African child. If Europeans who are generally richer and well paid require and receive for public education with free books how much more necessary is this for an African South Africa's poorest of the poor, the most underpaid. If European youth require well-equipped technical colleges to train them into efficient and successful tradesmen how much more the African. If the African fails in citizenship, fails to pay for his own education and does not measure to the standard of European tradesmen you and I know the reason and we know who holds the key.

Education both scholastic, technical and industrial should have well paid outlets for employment or else we develop a dissatisfied, discouraged social group with inevitable antisocial and justified antistate attitudes.

We therefore recommend:

- (a) The financing of Native Education on a per caput basis from the general revenue based on the number of children of school going age.
- (b) Compulsory school education in urban areas from 6 years upwards in urban areas to begin with nursery education for ages 2 - 5 years and a school leaving age of 16.
- (c) Free public school system of education with free books. A public school system justifies the use of state funds more than would be the case with denominational schools and the education department has full control of school and teachers.
- (d) Erection of school buildings and provision of equipment by the State.
- (e) Higher salaries for African teachers with Civil service status and pension rights.
- (f) Scholastic education and technical training for employment in Civil service and skilled trades.
- (g) Provision of adult education facilities.

Let us follow the examples of civilised countries and make the education of the African a State charge and responsibility. It may seem a costly programme but it is more dignified and in keeping with Christian and democratic principles to put more money in education and schools than penal servitude, Magistrates courts, Police stations, gaols and even reformatories.

#### 8. Social Services.

- (1) A Small proportion of Africans play soccer. Some of the younger section play that expensive game, golf, and a few play chance games.

- (2) There are a few football grounds at Western Native Location and Orlando location. Eastern Native Location and Pinville have no Sports facilities. There are a few tennis courts. In town there are the Bantu Sports Club privately sponsored and the Kemmer Sports Club municipally owned. There is only one swimming bath at Kemmer Barracks. These two sports clubs are enclosed. They cater for all domestic servants, hostel dwellers and township dwellers. They are out of reach of many and it costs much in time and fares to get to them.

Greater recreational facilities must be provided for varied activities including play grounds and parks for children. Play grounds for African children with equipment are non-existent.

All forms of wholesome and health recreational facilities must be provided.

- (3) There is no security for unemployment, old-age, and invalidity. They are real burdens on the worker as he may be still liable for the special Native taxation. The burden is further increased if he has two or three sons apparently 18 years of age or over all of who are liable for taxation even if they are unemployed and have no income. This becomes a real burden on the working man, for, Native Taxation under Native Taxation and Development Act, is the only form of taxation which operates as a penalty without regard to ability to pay. It should be abolished and substituted by ordinary taxation based on ability to pay.

We recommend contributory unemployment insurance, sick benefit fund, and old age pensions. Again we find ourselves against the inability of the African worker to make his share of the contribution. Since the government and the employers both benefit through the low wages of the workers, the government receiving, perhaps, income tax from the employers who makes larger profits from poorly paid African workers, they should both contribute for the benefit of the worker.

- (4) Social Welfare agencies to protect the interests of urban Africans are practically non-existent. There are few creches and two privately owned nursery schools. Schools only can accommodate one-third of the African children of school-going age. The agencies that exist cannot cover the ground.

Recommendations:

- (a) Compulsory education for young children to Std. VI.
  - (b) More creches for working mothers but better still higher wages for breadwinners to keep mother and child together at home.
  - (c) Establishment of Juvenile Affairs Board to work with the schools to place the school leaving youth in employment.
  - (d) Grants to destitute children.
  - (e) Training and appointment of Social workers.
  - (f) Increase of Blind pensions.
- (5) Maintenance grants are not paid to African children generally and the amount allowed is very inadequate. Only 10/- per month per child and 7/6 per child if there are two children/....

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