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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

MAJORITY REPORT

OF THE

Eastern Transvaal Natives Land Committee.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Price 1s. 6d.

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Majority Report of the Eastern Transvaal Natives Land Committee.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency
the Governor-General.*

To the Honourable the Minister of Native Affairs.

We, the undersigned, being the majority of the Members of the Eastern Transvaal Natives Land Committee, appointed under Government Notice No. 1093, of the 15th August, 1917, have the honour to submit our Report in terms of such Notice.

PREFACE.

1. The following are the Terms of Reference and instructions issued to the Committee in terms of the said Government Notice:—

“To enquire further into and report

- (a) as to the suitability or otherwise of the areas included in the Schedule of the Native Affairs Administration Bill;
- (b) as to the adequacy or otherwise of those areas;
- (c) as to the desirability of setting apart other demarcated areas for inclusion in the Schedule in cases where the scheduled areas appear to be unsuitable or inadequate;
- (d) as to the exclusion from the Schedule of such areas as are not required for the purpose of native areas;
- (e) as to the demarcation of areas—to which by reason of existing conditions of occupation by natives as well as non-natives it is not practicable to apply at present, or for some years to come, prohibitive measures affecting the purchase, hire, or other acquisition of land.

“In carrying out the terms of this reference the committees shall take into consideration, *inter alia*, the following points in arriving at a decision:—

(1) The lines of actual and beneficial occupation of the land by natives or non-natives;

(2) the provision of adequate land in native areas to meet the needs and present requirements of natives as judged by the present numbers in actual and beneficial occupation of land, together with an additional extent to meet future needs, such extent to be estimated and based upon the following factors:—

- (i) The estimated annual increase in the native population for a period of ten years;
- (ii) the closer settlement of natives on existing native locations or native reserves which may be included in “native” areas;
- (iii) the extension of a system of closer settlement in native areas;
- (iv) increased activity on the part of the natives in agricultural pursuits within native areas and in mining manufacturing, and labour pursuits at industrial centres outside native areas;
- (v) decrease in pastoral pursuits on the part of the natives within native areas;
- (vi) the provision of land climatically suited to natives who are acclimatized to high altitudes;
- (vii) the situation of any land suitable for native occupation in relation to existing native locations or native reserves; and
- (viii) the climate, soil, and water supply (present and potential) of suggested native areas.

“As regards paragraph (e) in considering whether any land shall be so treated the committee shall not include any land which appears in the Schedule of the Natives Land Act, 1913, or any land which prior to the passing of the Natives Land Act, measures of prohibition in such matters already applied and are still in force.

“And, should the committees recommend the demarcation of any such areas, as statement of their reasons in support thereof should be furnished, together with a recommendation as to any restrictive laws with regard to the purchase, hire, or occupation of land which should be made applicable to those areas so as to prevent an influx of natives from other parts and their indiscriminate settlement on private property therein, or to further the attainment of the ultimate object of enabling Parliament to declare such areas to be ‘native areas’ or ‘non-native areas.’

"Lastly, the committees may take evidence; may visit each 'native area' recommended by them and furnish reasons in support of any of their findings under (a), (b), (c) and (d)."

2. In terms of the said Government Notice the enquiry of the Committee was limited to the districts in the Province of the Transvaal east of (but not including) the districts of Rustenburg and Potchefstroom, viz.:—the districts of Barberton, Bethal, Carolina, Ermelo, Heidelberg, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Pretoria, Standerton, Wakkerstroom, Waterberg, Witwatersrand, and Zoutpansberg.

3. In terms of the said Government Notice the Members of the Committee were:—Mr. Ernest Stubbs (Chairman), Mr. T. J. Kleinenberg, and Commandant Daniel Opperman.

Mr. Kleinenberg having declined the appointment, Mr. J. C. Boltman was appointed in his stead on the 29th August, 1917.

4. It was further notified by the said Government Notice that with a view to facilitating the work of the Committee and enabling them to arrange their itinerary all persons desiring to give evidence should give due notice thereof to the Committee before the 30th September, 1917.

5. On the 14th August, 1917, the Chairman of the several local Committees including the Chairman of this Committee met and were welcomed by the Minister then in charge of Native Affairs, the Honourable Sir Jacobus Graaff, and by the Honourable Mr. F. S. Malan, the Minister of Mines.

A statement was made by the Honourable Mr. F. S. Malan, as to the Government's views and requirements. A résumé of the proceedings is annexed to the Report.

6. The Committee held its first meeting at Pretoria on the 10th September, 1917, and proceeded on its tour of inspection of native areas on the 2nd October, 1917, completing its itinerary on the 10th January, 1918.

7. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a Secretary qualified to take verbatim notes of evidence, but the Committee was fortunate enough eventually to secure the services of Mr. Adv. C. P. Bond, who performed the duties both of Secretary and shorthand-writer with marked ability.

The Secretary's task has been one of peculiar difficulty. Beyond the taking of evidence no clerical work was possible until the completion of the Committee's itinerary with the result that the Secretary was obliged to compress a vast mass of routine and detail work into the few weeks which then remained available.

The Committee's thanks are due for valuable assistance rendered by Messrs. Apthorp, Pilkington, Pringle of the Native Affairs Department, Pretoria, and by District Officers generally as well as by officials of the Surveyor-General's Department.

8. Commandant Opperman, one of the members of the Committee, was unfortunate enough to contract malaria during the Committee's tour of inspection, and the Committee has since, owing to his very serious indisposition, been deprived of the benefit of his advice and experience, and of all opportunity of ascertaining his concurrence or disagreement with the views expressed in this Report. This Report is issued accordingly as expressing only the views of the signatories thereto.

PROCEDURE.

9. The Committee's itinerary was duly published in local newspapers and persons desirous of giving evidence were invited to appear before the Committee at the several centres mentioned. Notices were also sent to Magistrates and Native Commissioners instructing them to make known to the general public of their districts, so far as possible, when and where representations might be made to the Committee.

Generally speaking, this procedure was sufficient to attract witnesses, though one or two complaints have been received from persons who stated that they had had no opportunities of meeting the Committee.

INSPECTION OF AREAS.

10. The Committee's itinerary showing the various places visited is given in the Appendix.

The Committee regrets that its inspection of areas was not so exhaustive as it would have wished owing not only to the very limited time allowed, but also to the incidence of the summer rains by which its movements were considerably hampered. A special point, however, was made of visiting areas concerning which there had been any difference of opinion expressed in the evidence given either before this Committee, or the Parliamentary Select Committee.

Some localities, notably the Singwedzi and Sabi Game Reserves, proved to be wholly inaccessible, and the Committee in arriving at a decision with regard to such areas has been obliged to content itself with the knowledge of them gleaned either from its own individual members or from witnesses. In such cases the Committee has naturally had to sift the evidence with the greatest care, and has attempted, by exhaustive cross-examination, to gauge the accuracy and bona fides of the several witnesses.

The Committee finds that, in several cases, witnesses were quite prepared to express a decided opinion on localities of which they had little, if any, knowledge.

EVIDENCE.

11. A large mass of evidence has been taken by the Committee and is annexed hereto. Portion of it is reported in narrative form, but the accuracy of such report having been contested in one instance, the Committee decided that a report showing both question and answer would be the more satisfactory, as obviating any equivocal construction of the words of the witness. This form was accordingly thereafter adopted, but the evidence already transcribed in narrative form was left unchanged.

Owing to the limited time at the disposal of the Committee all the evidence has not been revised by witnesses. A selection, however, was made of such evidence as was, in a special sense, of a controversial character, and this was returned to witnesses for revision. Only in one case—already referred to—was the accuracy of the Report challenged in any material particular.

The Committee is satisfied that the evidence as reported is correct.

As the Committee rests its case very largely on the evidence, it asks specially that the whole of the evidence be printed together with its Report.

NATIVE WITNESSES.

Native witnesses were heard "en masse." Special pains were taken to explain to the meetings the land-provisions of the Native Affairs Administration Bill, and to make it quite clear that while every consideration would be given to the representations made, no promise could be made that they would be acceded to in whole, or in part.

The Committee desires to record here that it is convinced that, in spite of the activities of a certain section of native opinion, the masses on the veld are at one in welcoming the principle of Territorial Separation provided their requirements are fairly and reasonably met and that the opposition, generally speaking, is confined to the educated and detribalised class.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORT.

12. Having inspected the areas and considered the evidence laid before it the Committee's first task was to decide whether the areas included in the Schedule to the Native Affairs Administration Bill were suitable and adequate. This involved the decision of the preliminary questions (a) what classes and what numbers of natives would require to be accommodated within the areas and (b) what quality (both as to soil and climate) and what extent of land was necessary to accommodate them. It was also necessary to decide how far, if at all, the broad question of suitability and adequacy was affected by the following topics specially commended to the notice of the Committee, in terms of the instructions of the Government already referred to:—(c) the possibilities of closer settlement within native areas; (d) increased activity on the part of natives in agricultural pursuits within native areas and in mining, manufacturing and labour pursuits at industrial centres outside native areas; and (e) decrease in pastoral pursuits on the part of natives within native areas.

(a) Classes of Natives to be provided for.

13. According to the figures collected by the Natives Land Commission known as the Beaumont Commission (which figures this Committee accepts as applicable to the year 1915), the native population (a) Rural and (b) Urban of the districts coming within the scope of the Committee's enquiry was as follows:—

	Rural.	Urban.
Barberton	34,685	844
Bethal	7,942	250
Carolina	11,735	876
Ermelo	24,799	700
Heidelberg	24,414	700
Lydenburg	106,000	1,500
Middelburg	48,500	3,700
Pietersburg	234,434	5,000
Piet Retief	27,317	500
Pretoria	73,000	29,000
Standerton	14,000	900
Wakkerstroom	26,101	862
Waterberg	81,967	700
Witwatersrand	7,938	265,000
Zoutpansberg	197,304	..
Total	920,136	309,632

The question which arises for decision is:—Should the whole of this population be provided for within native areas, or merely the rural portion of it. And, again, assuming that it is only the rural portion that should receive consideration, should provision be made for them as a whole, or only for that section of them which, if not already resident in native areas, might reasonably be expected to remove thither in the event of the Native Affairs Administration Bill becoming law?

The Committee considers that the requirements of the case should not be limited by consideration of the number of natives who might be expected to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by native areas. Apart from the almost insurmountable difficulty of estimating the numbers of such natives—a matter of pure guess-work, seeing that it depends very largely upon so incalculable a factor as the natives' attachment to the soil—the Committee is of the opinion that the justice of the case requires that every native upon whom the law imposes a disability by virtue of his residence in non-native areas, should be given the opportunity of moving into a native area, whether he avails himself of the opportunity or not. That this may possibly result in an excess of native areas beyond actual present requirements and the locking-up for an indefinite period of a large extent of land which cannot be used either by black or white is an unfortunate circumstance which the Committee regards as inseparable from the position which the Bill is designed to create.

It is the rural population, *i.e.*, the native squatters and labour tenants (servants in rural areas are so few in number as to be negligible for present purposes) whose residence as such within non-native areas the Bill is designed to discourage. The Committee considers, therefore, that accommodation should be found for the whole of the rural population within native areas.

The Committee does not, however, consider that there is any need to make provision for the native urban population resident in non-native areas. These natives, broadly speaking, are servants within the meaning of the Bill, and the Bill imposes no disabilities upon their residence in non-native areas. They constitute, moreover, a constant floating native population resident within non-native areas. They are servants because of their necessities. And they—or others like them—will continue to be servants, probably in increasing numbers as their necessities increase. To provide an additional area for this class would not improve their position and would serve no useful purpose.

Whether provision should be made for them, however, by way of native townships in non-native areas is a topic which will be touched upon at a later stage of the Report.

(b) *Quality of Land to be provided.*

14. *Soil.*—The first consideration in demarcating areas for native occupation should be, in the opinion of the Committee, the provision of a sufficiency of land that is both cultivable and productive, that is to say, of land where the quality of the soil and the quantity of the rainfall are such that a plot small enough to be thoroughly worked by an average native family (consisting of (say) five persons), is capable of producing sufficient food for such family.

The Committee finds that at the present time the native population is principally pastoral and that native agriculture has, broadly, not proceeded beyond the most primitive stage. The Committee is satisfied, however, that this is merely a stage in the evolution of the native as of other races and that the larger portion of the native population will be driven eventually to finding its principal, if not its sole sustenance in the soil.

Good cultivable and productive land is, therefore, essential in order to provide sufficient scope for the inevitable agricultural development of the race.

What is good cultivable and productive land, and how much of it is required to sustain a native family of five? It has been a matter of no little difficulty for the Committee to extract from the varying factors which go to the making up of productivity of soil a formula which will be applicable over a wide area.

Broadly, however, it finds that the following conditions are essential, *viz.*:—an average quality of sandy soil or sandy loam or turf and a well distributed rainfall of from 15 to 18 inches, and that, given these conditions, 4 morgen are as much as can be cultivated by a single family and are sufficient to provide them with the means of subsistence.

The question of grazing is comparatively free of difficulty. A certain amount of pasture land is necessary, but practically the whole of the area which comes within the scope of the Committee's enquiry affords excellent pasture for cattle. The question is, therefore, narrowed down to the consideration of the extent of grazing required for the purposes of each family.

Taking the census figures for the year 1911 the Committee finds that roughly each native family owned three head of large stock and nine of small. This figure the Committee accepts as constant and applicable at the present time and for some considerable time to come. Though native-owned stock has, no doubt increased considerably, it has probably not increased relatively to the native population, and, in any case, the holding of each family is, in the opinion of the Committee, limited by economic cause to as many

as the family is capable of maintaining, *i.e.*, limited by the extent of grazing area which the family can afford to buy or lease as well as by the actual extent of land available.

This being so, the Committee has proceeded on the assumption that for practical purposes the holding in stock of each native family will not exceed three head of large and nine of small. Taking four morgen per head of large and $\frac{1}{4}$ morgen per head of small stock as the basis of the average grazing requirements, the Committee arrives at the conclusion that $14\frac{1}{4}$ morgen are required for grazing purposes for each family.

The total extent of land required by each family is, therefore, $18\frac{1}{4}$ morgen, of which four morgen should be arable and productive.

Climate.—Finally, there is the question of the provision of land climatically suited to natives acclimatised to high altitudes.

Of the area which comes within the scope of the Committee's enquiry the following districts are situate on what is known as the high veld, varying in altitude from 4,000 to 6,000 feet, *viz.*:—

Bethal (with a native rural population)	7,942
Carolina	11,735
Ermelo	24,799
Heidelberg	24,414
Standerton	14,000
Wakkerstroom	26,101
Witwatersrand	7,938
Total	116,929

Allowing for smaller high veld areas in the Middelburg and Lydenburg districts, there are, therefore, roughly 24,000 native families resident in high altitudes whose continued residence in non-native areas with their existing status, the Native Affairs Administration Bill is designed to discourage and eventually abolish. These natives owned in 1915, 66,000 head of large and 130,650 head of small stock. It will be seen, therefore, that as a class they are richer and more prosperous than their compatriots of the low veld. They are Christians and have reached a higher stage of civilisation, and they have, to a large extent, freed themselves from the restraints of tribal rule. As a class the Committee considers that they are deserving of the highest consideration.

Assuming that the Native Affairs Administration Bill becomes law in its present form there can be no question but that this class of natives will find itself in a situation of real hardship—unless suitable and adequate areas approximating in general climatic and health conditions to the high veld are placed at its disposal. Unless they consent to a diminution of status, or unless they are allowed to purchase exemption from degradation, they will have no alternative but to move into the lower-lying and malarious areas of the Transvaal. Fraught with danger as such a move would be to themselves personally, it carries with it also the risk of the loss of their sole wealth—their cattle, which are peculiarly susceptible to change of climate and veld.

The Committee has, therefore, no hesitation whatever in saying that the ideal to be aimed at is the provision of a sufficient extent of land suitable for the peculiar needs of the natives of the high veld. It is sufficient at this stage merely to state the ideal requirements of the case, whether it is possible to realise the ideal, and what attempts the Committee has made to realise it, the following pages will show.

(c) *Possibilities of Closer Settlement in Native Areas.*

15. The possibilities of closer settlement in native areas are not such as to affect to any appreciable extent the proposition that four morgen of arable and productive land taken over the whole of the native areas are required to sustain a native family of five. By closer settlement the Committee understands any scheme by means of which a tract of land, of greater or less extent, may be brought under irrigation and so made to support a larger population than it would be capable of doing by means merely of dry land cultivation. The Committee is satisfied that possibilities of such schemes do exist in native areas, notably in Mpefu's Location in the Zoutpansberg district, on the Olifants River in the Middelburg district, on the Steelpoort in the Lydenburg district, and on the Zebediela River in the Waterberg district, but it is impossible to say without a minute survey what extent of land would be affected thereby and what number of natives could be settled on such land. Probably not more than 5,000 morgen in all could be so made available. The additional number of families that could be provided for in this way is so insignificant in comparison with the whole that the Committee prefers to leave the closer settlement factor out of account entirely in estimating the extent of land required.

Nevertheless, the Committee is of opinion that the closer settlement possibilities of the areas should be fully investigated and developed at some future time if only in the interest of the agricultural education of the native population.

The net result of the table on the basis of the requirements as in the year 1915 is:—

- (a) That there is a shortage of arable and productive land.
- (b) That there is an excess of land suitable merely for grazing.
- (c) That no areas are provided to meet the needs of natives resident in high veld districts of the Transvaal.

It became the duty of the Committee accordingly to endeavour to effect such re-adjustment of areas as might redress the balance in favour of arable and productive land and to provide suitable accommodation for the natives of the high veld. In doing so it was necessary to take into consideration the increase of the native population over the next ten years, that is to say, to contemplate native requirements as they might be expected to be in the year 1928.

Estimated Increase of Native Population over next ten years.

18. The Committee finds as a fact that in several areas the native population is practically stationary owing to the prevalence of venereal and tropical disease, but there are obvious difficulties in the way of arriving at an estimate of the increase of the whole of the native population based on a consideration of this kind. Instead of paying regard to localised influences on the birth-rate, it has found it the safer and more convenient method (though admittedly not entirely free of objection), to proceed on the basis of the increase as reflected by a comparison of the census returns over the whole of the Union for the years 1904 and 1911.

The native population of the Union in 1904 was 3,491,056, and in 1911, 4,019,006. The total native population to be provided for in areas coming within the scope of the Committee's enquiry was, in 1915, 920,136. The population to be provided for in 1928 would, therefore, be 1,159,371, or taking five units to a family, 231,874 families.

On the basis of four morgen of arable and productive land and $14\frac{1}{2}$ morgen of pasture land per family, the total extent of land required would be 927,496 morgen of arable and productive land, and 3,304,200 morgen of pasture land—in round figures, say, 950,000 morgen of arable and productive land and 3,350,000 morgen of pasture land.

New Areas recommended by Committee.

19. This, then, was the task set the Committee to define areas of an approximate extent of 4,300,000 morgen, which should provide sufficient arable and productive land and not too much pasture land and which should, moreover, contain in themselves a modicum of land climatically suited to natives acclimatised to high altitudes, keeping in view, as the Committee was bound to do in terms of its instructions, the lines of present occupation by natives and non-natives.

To do this it was necessary to add to and take away from the areas included in the schedule to the Native Affairs Administration Bill; and the result of the Committee's labours is reflected in the areas scheduled in appendices 4 and 5, which the Committee hereby formally recommends to the Government, subject to a reservation to be mentioned later, as areas suitable and adequate to the needs of the native population for the next ten years to come, and which the Committee recommends should be substituted for the areas included in the Schedule to the Native Affairs Administration Bill.

The total extent of the new areas is 4,704,730 morgen, as against 5,007,678 morgen, the extent of the old.

The extent of arable and productive land provided by the new areas is 950,451 morgen, as against 578,626 morgen provided by the old.

The extent of land suitable only for grazing is 3,754,279 morgen in the new areas, as against 4,429,052 in the old.

The Committee has succeeded, therefore, in finding the necessary additional extent of arable and productive land. It has not been so fortunate, however, in reducing the extent of grazing area to what it considers to be the actual grazing requirement. There is still an excess of roughly 400,000 morgen, but the Committee is satisfied that there are no means of avoiding this result. The bulk of the areas is pasture land affording only at intervals opportunities for agriculture. To include the necessary arable land it was necessary to include also a large extent of pasture land in excess of actual requirements.

The tables in the appendix show in concise form the extent of the readjustment and regrouping that was necessary. Approximately 1,733,166 morgen were cut out of and 1,430,218 morgen were added to the old areas.

High veld areas are provided in the shape of areas 2A and 4A.

It will be seen that the recommendations of the Committee involve the entire elimination of two of the old areas, viz.: Areas Nos. 4 and 19 and the linking up of three old Areas Nos. 6, 7 and 18 into one new Area No. 4; also that two *open* or *neutral* areas are provided. These are points which, together with the matter of high veld areas, require some little elucidation. The Committee will, in the following pages deal with them seriatim under the headings of (a) elimination of old areas, (b) linking up of areas, (c) neutral or open areas, and (d) high veld areas.

[U.G. 31—'18.]

Finally, it is necessary to add that the areas recommended are not considered to be in a condition to receive immediately any large access of population. The recommendations of the Committee are, therefore, expressly made subject to the reservation that the areas recommended are not considered adequate and suitable unless such of the provisions of the Native Affairs Administration Bill as are designed to create an immediate exodus of natives from non-native to native areas are withdrawn. This point entails a discussion of the licence-provisions of the Bill in their bearing upon the question of the readiness of the areas for immediate settlement.

Adequacy of Areas as affected by the Licence-provisions of the Bill.

20. Section 12 of the Bill is as follows:—

“12. After the expiry of one year from the commencement of this Act a native shall not reside on any land in a non-native area unless—

- (a) he is the registered owner of such land, or is a wife or the child of such owner, or is a member of the family of such owner and actually dependent upon him; or
- (b) in the case of land which fell within the Schedule to Act No. 27 of 1913, but which under this Act is within a non-native area, he had immediately prior to the commencement of this Act a lawful right to reside on such land; or
- (c) he resides on land in respect of which at the commencement of this Act approval had been given by the Governor-General under sub-section (1) (h) of section eight of Act No. 27 of 1913; or
- (d) he resides on land under an agreement which has been registered under, and within the period prescribed by section fifteen of this Act; or
- (e) he is a “servant” as in this chapter defined; or
- (f) he is licensed as a labour tenant under this chapter; or
- (g) he is licensed as a squatter under this chapter; or
- (h) he holds a written permission granted and registered under section seventeen.

Any native who resides, and any proprietor who permits or causes a native to reside on land in contravention of this section, shall be guilty of an offence.

Section 16 of the Bill is as follows:—

16. (1) A proprietor who desires that any native residing on land in a non-native area may continue to reside thereon after the commencement of this Act or after the expiry of any lawful agreement registered under the last preceding section may, within six months after the commencement of this Act, or before the agreement expires, as the case may be, apply to the magistrate for a squatter's licence or for a labour tenant's licence for such native. The proprietor shall cause notice of his application, together with the particulars thereof, to be published or advertised as prescribed by regulation.

(2) In respect of every such application the magistrate shall consult the divisional council (if any) having jurisdiction where such land is situate, or, if there is no divisional council, two or more persons nominated by the Governor-General for the purpose. The magistrate shall thereafter transmit particulars of the application to the minister together with the recommendation thereon of the divisional council or such nominated persons, as the case may be.

(3) The minister may approve, or withhold his approval from the issue or renewal of any such licence, and no licence shall be issued or renewed without such approval.

(4) Every such licence, whenever issued, shall expire on the thirtieth day of June next following and, subject to the provisions of this section, may be renewed on the same terms and conditions.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the minister may, after consideration of a recommendation (if any) by the divisional council or nominated persons aforesaid, revoke any such licence before the date of its expiry or modify any of its conditions, if satisfied that the revocation or modification is in the public interest.

(6) There shall be paid in respect of the issue or renewal of—

- (a) a labour tenant's licence, ten shillings; and
- (b) a squatter's licence, one pound, if the licence is issued within one year after the commencement of this Act, two pounds if it is issued within two years after such commencement, and three pounds if it is issued at any time thereafter;

but if such a licence is issued between the thirty-first day of December in any year and the thirtieth day of June in the succeeding year, one half only of the prescribed fee shall be payable.

(7) A licence issued or renewed in respect of a squatter or labour tenant shall include any wife, the minor male children, and all unmarried female children of the squatter or labour tenant (as the case may be), provided in the case of a child such child is actually dependent on him."

The object of these provisions is no doubt to abolish squatting and labour tenancy conditions and to reduce all natives resident in non-native areas to the level of full-time servants within the meaning of the Bill. Any native in a non-native area who is not already a servant is, therefore, liable to be faced with the alternative of becoming one or of moving into a native area; and, in any case, even in the possible contingency of his being allowed to remain as a squatter or labour-tenant, he remains subject to the payment of an annual licence fee which may be as high as £3, in the case of the squatter, and which is fixed at 10s. in the case of the labour-tenant. The Government has, no doubt, satisfied itself that squatting and labour-tenancy conditions are an evil which should be eliminated with all convenient speed. That is, of course, an issue which does not fall within the scope of this Committee's enquiry; but the Committee is vitally concerned with the issue how far these licensing-provisions are calculated to react on the broad question of the adequacy and suitability of the areas, and, more especially (though discussion of this aspect is postponed to a later stage), on the position of the high veld natives.

It may be premised, as a general proposition, that the squatter in a non-native area will not be in a position to pay the licence-money which, though chargeable to the owner of the land, will, as a matter of course, be recovered from the tenant. He will either have to become a servant (for even as a labour-tenant he is subject to licence), or move into the native area. Whilst declining to become a servant, he may or may not decide to move, but in any case he will not pay the licence-money simply because he cannot. If he decides not to move, it is interesting, though not germane to the enquiry, to speculate upon the machinery that will be employed to compel him to do so; whether admonition will suffice, or whether, in the other extreme, physical force may not be necessary; and again, assuming that physical force is used, to what lengths in the employment of it authority will be driven in order to secure the full attainment of its ends. In any case if the squatter decides to move, as he may well do when confronted with the panoply of law and order, it becomes a matter of vital importance to decide whether, in fact, the areas are ready to receive him.

Now, the question whether the areas are ready to receive a sudden large access of population is not a question of extent. It is not even a question of quality. It is a question wholly of "development." A family might well starve on the most fertile soil in the world in the interval that is necessary to reduce it into a condition of productivity. And, from the nature of the case, native areas are almost entirely undeveloped. The developed portions are the occupied portions. It is in the undeveloped residue that the native from the non-native area must seek an asylum. Much of the land which is described as "arable and productive" is still virgin "bush," and must be cleared before it is suitable even for the purposes of native cultivation; much of it that is said to be suitable for grazing is waterless and must be supplied with boreholes before it can be made adequate to the needs of man or beast. When the Committee, therefore, states, in general terms, that a given tract of land is capable of supporting a definite number of people, it must be understood as contemplating a gradual process of settlement. It assumes that the native settler will be guided, encouraged, and helped by some such body as the Land Settlement Board, which watches over White Settlement. To transport natives even from the exiguous conveniences of settled life in non-native areas suddenly and in large masses to areas which they still have to prepare before they can exist in them would be disastrous in the extreme.

What then is the remedy? Land Boards, though, in the opinion of the Committee, they are an indispensable adjunct to any scheme of Native Settlement, would afford no solution. They would simplify, perhaps even accelerate the process of gradual settlement, but they would be quite unable to cope with the "dumping-down" of a multitude. In the opinion of the Committee, there is no alternative but the entire withdrawal of the licence provisions of the Bill. Why should it not be sufficient merely to prohibit fresh squatting and allow existing squatters to continue without impediment until they disappear in the course of a generation? Why should it be necessary indeed, to attempt to abolish squatting in a breath, as it were, and by a mere stroke of the pen? Economic forces are at work which are bound, in due time, to cause the total extinction of squatting in any event.

As the country becomes more closely occupied from squatting to labour-tenancy and from labour-tenancy to the condition of full-time servant is but a step. We have seen the process throughout all its stages at work in the Cape Province and the Orange Free State. We see it running its course to-day in the Transvaal, as various areas are thrown open to white settlement. Granted that the squatting evil is flagrant, any attempt to extinguish it suddenly can end only in the creation of a new situation worse than the old. The Committee is confident that the utmost that can be hoped for, on lines of fairness and justice, is the extinction of squatting within a generation. To bring this about involves

merely the refusal of fresh facilities—a very different thing from the utter deprivation of facilities already granted or, at any rate, already tolerated. By these means the evil will disappear gradually but surely, without offence and without the unpleasant odour of victimisation which surrounds the licence-provisions of the Bill. Moreover, once territorial separation becomes an accomplished fact, it is impossible to ignore the effect on the squatting system which will arise from the mental attitude of the squatter himself. Planted in a country where he feels himself to all intents and purposes an alien subject to foreign law and customs, cut off from the majority of his people within native areas, and deprived of the benefits they enjoy as the result of fixity of tenure and a specialised Administration which keeps in view their own peculiar modes of life and customs, is it too much to say that every consideration of sentiment and profit will prompt him to sever a connection which he might well conceive to be as disadvantageous to himself as it is to his white masters?

What has been said with regard to squatting applies equally, though perhaps in a less degree to labour-tenancy. Like the squatter, the labour-tenant is liable to be faced with the alternative of becoming a full-time servant or of moving into native areas; in the cases where he is allowed to remain he is subject to the payment of a licence fee of 10s. The incubus is, in his case lighter than in the case of the squatter—presumably because he is not conceived to be so great an evil as the squatter—but it is equally designed to eliminate him; it is an equally unpleasant form of compulsion; and it is, in the opinion of the Committee equally unnecessary. Here, too, the Committee is of opinion that a mere prohibition of fresh contracts would be quite sufficient, in itself, to bring about the object which the Legislature has in view, and to bring it about, moreover, without any violent disturbance of native life.

The question of the licensing and restriction of labour-tenancy figures so prominently in the evidence laid before the Committee, that the Committee may possibly be excused if it makes a passing reference here to one aspect of the matter with which, in strictness perhaps, it is not directly concerned, namely—whether, in the present stage of farming development in the Transvaal, labour-tenancy is, in fact, the evil that the Bill presumes it to be. It will be seen that the consensus of opinion is opposed to such a view. Granted that labour-tenancy is a wasteful system, it appears to be the only system by means of which the average farmer can for the moment develop his land. It is, in short, the system of paying for service out of the only surplus at the farmer's command—his land; and it is the system which has facilitated, if it has not been solely responsible for, the degree of development that has already been reached. It will be found that farmers are opposed to any restriction of the system, though it is conceded that it requires more organisation and more co-ordination in order more effectively to distribute the available labour supply.

In sum, then, the Committee feels that the whole question of adequacy and suitability of areas is inextricably bound up with the imminence of settlement in large numbers. The areas are adequate and suitable, if the settlement of natives is slow and gradual, and if it is guided and directed under proper Government supervision. They are inadequate and unsuitable, and incurably so, if, as contemplated by the Bill, large numbers are to be driven into them, holus-bolus to find, without guidance and assistance and without system, such a living as they may. Nay more, the Committee is convinced that under conditions such as these no areas, however large or however rich, would be suitable or adequate by whatever test were applied; and that while the licensing provisions of the Bill remain the benefits of territorial separation are but a delusion and a dream.

ELIMINATION OF AREAS AND LINKING-UP-OF-AREAS.

21. In defining areas for native occupation a consideration which the Committee has consistently kept in view is the necessity for large compact areas in preference to small detached ones scattered among the white community. The reasons are obvious. Small black "islands" in a white area are a negation of the principle of the Bill, which aims eventually no less at physical than it does immediately at territorial separation. And it is abundantly proved (see evidence passim) that even under existing conditions native reserves and locations are a prolific source of irritation to the surrounding white inhabitants. Again, from this point of view of the specialised administration of Native Areas under separate laws and customs, and under a separate centralised control, the existence of small detached areas, subject to the alien influences surrounding them, must inevitably lead to a large measure of confusion.

To lessen the points of contact between black and white was therefore a task which the Committee set itself to perform whenever possible.

The Committee found twelve separate areas in the territory which came within the scope of its enquiry. It has by eliminating two of the areas and linking up others reduced the number to six.

Of the old areas, three, namely, Nos. 3, 4, and 6, were, from their isolated situation and their small extent specially open to objection. Nos. 3 and 6 it was possible to link up with other areas not too distant. Area 4, however, proved to be a more difficult matter.

It is situated about midway between Area 2 on the one hand and old Area 5 on the other. It is completely surrounded by old-established European inhabitants, and its extension in either direction proved to be impracticable. Though the areas consist almost entirely of the locations of Matok and Ramagoep, the Committee, taking the view that their isolated situation was no less detrimental to the natives themselves than a source of irritation to Europeans, decided that the only course was to eliminate it, giving the natives opportunity for expansion in one or other of the larger areas, and leaving the centre of the Pietersburg District completely free for European development. According to the Bill the inhabitants of the locations are entitled to remain there until dispossessed by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The question arises how then to dispose of them. It was decided that Area 2 A, being similar in climate and altitude to Area 4, would provide an area adapted to their requirements. Area 2 A—an open area—is thus made to serve the double purpose of linking old Area 3 with Area 2, and of providing for the dispossessed natives of old Area 4.

Though the Committee has endeavoured to link up areas so far as possible, it has naturally made its design subject to the necessity of not unduly disturbing European occupation. Area 2 A, which links up 2 and 3, though holding a very considerable native population contains nevertheless a fair number of European inhabitants too. The Committee has accordingly made it an open area.

The area on the other hand which links together old Area 6 and old Area 7, making them portion of new Area 4, is, in the opinion of the Committee, purely native, and should, in any case, apart from any consideration of linking up, have formed part of a native area.

The process of linking-up occurs again through the medium of Area 4 A—an open area formed primarily for the accommodation of high veld natives—which joins together Areas 4 and 4 B, and which together with Areas 4 and 4 B will, it is designed, ultimately form an Area 4.

Finally, it is necessary to draw attention to the linking-up of old Areas 7 and 18. Occasion for the linking up in this case was given by the total elimination of Area 19, and the necessity for finding a suitable area in its place. The area between 7 and 18 proved to be the most suitable.

The elimination of Area 19 provides matter for controversy. It will be discussed more fully in dealing with the recommendations of the Committee in each district.

NEUTRAL OR OPEN AREAS.

22. In terms of its instructions the Committee is required to report as to the demarcation of areas—to which by reason of existing conditions of occupation by natives as well as non-natives it is not practicable to apply at present, or for some years to come, prohibitive measures affecting the purchase, hire, or other acquisition of land; and again, should the Committee recommend the demarcation of any such areas, a statement of the reasons in support thereof should be furnished, together with a recommendation as to any restrictive laws with regard to the purchase, hire, or occupation of land which should be made applicable to these areas so as to prevent an influx of natives from other parts and their indiscriminate settlement on private property therein, or to further the attainment of the ultimate object of enabling Parliament to declare such areas to be native areas or non-native areas.

The Committee finding that by reason of the conditions of occupation in certain areas it was not possible to provide adequate and suitable areas for natives without to a large extent disturbing European interests, recommends that the following areas, viz., Nos. 2 A and 4 A be declared such areas as are contemplated in the foregoing instructions, viz., Areas (called Open or Neutral Areas), which, though neither native nor non-native in a special sense are available at once for native occupation, and are destined ultimately to become solely native.

It recommends further that the area in the Barberton district known as Old Area 19, which the Committee recommends be abolished as a native area, be similarly declared an Open Area ultimately to become non-native.

The position with regard to 2 A has been to some extent dealt with already in considering the linking-up of areas 2 and 2 B. It is only necessary to add here that Area 2 A is almost entirely surrounded by native areas, and is connected with the non-native area by narrow gaps to the north-east and south-east. Everything, in the opinion of the Committee, points to the desirability of this area ultimately becoming native. As a non-native area the position of its inhabitants, shut in on every side by native occupation, would have been far from enviable. Moreover, it is an area suitable for high veld natives and for the natives of Old Area 4, which the Committee recommends should be abolished. On the other hand, it is not desirable, in view of the European interests involved that the area should be declared a native area, and so made immediately subject so far as Europeans are concerned to the restrictions which apply to native areas.

Area 4 A is provided to meet the needs of natives acclimatised to high altitudes. It is at the present time more native than European, but there is an increasing and con-

siderable European population (stated in evidence to consist of about one hundred farmers). While the Committee considers that it is desirable that this area should ultimately become native, it is not prepared, in view of the opposition of the European interest, to recommend it as a native area in terms of the Bill.

Area 19 is purely native, but is required for white settlement, for reasons which the Committee approves, and which will be dealt with more fully in considering the recommendations in respect of each district. It is occupied at present by 14,000 natives, who are separated by a considerable distance from the nearest native area recommended by the Committee. As the area cannot be made available for European settlement for some considerable time to come the Committee considers that no useful purpose would be served by declaring it immediately to be portion of the non-native area, and that on the other hand considerable hardship would be imposed upon the native inhabitants by such a course.

As to the restrictive laws with regard to the purchase, hire or other acquisition of land which should be imposed in order to prevent the influx into open areas of the natives other than those for whom the areas are primarily designed, the Committee recommends:—

A—With Regard to Area 2 A.

- (1) That non-natives be prohibited from buying, leasing, or acquiring other interest in land from natives.
- (2) That the right of buying, leasing or acquiring other interest in land be limited (a) to members of the tribes of Matok and Ramagoep, who are *bona fide* residents of old Area 4, and (b) to natives who are *bona fide* residents of high veld areas.

B—With Regard to Area 4 A.

- (1) That non-natives be prohibited from buying, leasing or acquiring other interest in land from natives.
- (2) That the right of buying, leasing or acquiring other interest in land be limited (a) to members of the tribe of the Ndebele, and (b) to natives who are *bona fide* residents of high veld areas.

C—With Regard to Old Area 19.

- (1) That natives be prohibited from buying land.
- (2) That natives be prohibited from leasing or acquiring other interest in land for periods longer than one year, and that the right of leasing or acquiring such other interest in land be limited to natives who at the coming into force of the Native Affairs Administration Act are *bona fide* residents of old Area 19.

With regard to Areas 2 A and 4 A it will be observed that it is proposed that non-natives retain the right of freely disposing of land to other non-natives, and of mortgaging their interest at will. It is hoped in this way to mitigate the hardship necessarily attendant on the conversion of the areas into native areas. On the other hand, by giving natives the right to buy in open areas—a right which will no doubt be eagerly availed of—and prohibiting them from reselling to non-natives the conversion of the areas into native areas pure and simple is accomplished gradually, and it is hoped without any depreciation of non-native interests.

HIGH VELD AREAS.

23. The question of providing areas suitable for the accommodation of natives acclimated to high altitudes is one which, in some quarters is regarded as the real problem set before this Committee. The Committee fully recognises its importance; and it accepts, as a general principle, that the ideal to be aimed at is the provision of high veld areas sufficient to sustain the 24,000 families resident in high veld altitudes at the present time. The Committee is, however, forced to admit that that ideal has not been fully attained. Some provision it has made; it will be its task now to show in what way its recommendations in so far as they fall short of the ideal, may be justified in the light of the difficulties which surround the whole question, and of the peculiar position in which the natives of the high veld find themselves to-day.

The high veld—including in that term more specifically the districts of Heidelberg, Standerton, Wakkerstroom, Ermelo and Bethel—contains some of the most densely populated and highly developed country in the Transvaal, and has, since its earliest settlement been regarded universally as par excellence a white man's country. Situated on the wide plateau of the Drakensberg, with an altitude varying from 4,000 to 6,000 feet, its cool, bracing climate makes it eminently suited to the physical development of the white race; while its regular and copious rainfall and its vast tracts of cultivable soil render it no less valuable for its agricultural and productive possibilities. Whatever view may be held as to the respective economic futures of the high and the low veld from a purely agricultural point of view, there can be little question that, in comparison with the high, the low veld may in some cases prove actually dangerous to European life, while, at its best, it is detrimental to the proper physical development of Europeans. Nor is it on this ground

alone that the high veld has acquired its essential character as the preserve of the white race. Europeans were in fact, the pioneers of the high veld. The earliest Voortrekkers, fighting their way through the hordes of Umzilikazi found here a virgin solitude. Their descendants might well claim, in the interest of the white race, a prior right to the fertile plains settled and peopled by their forefathers. Small wonder then that Europeans, and not alone Europeans of the high veld, entertain a jealous attachment for the scene of their earliest endeavour, and that they show themselves bitterly opposed to any attempt to deprive the high veld of its character of a white man's country.

This, then, was the difficulty which the Committee had to face at the outset—to convert portions of a region thickly occupied by Europeans, and regarded by them with an almost sentimental attachment into areas reserved for natives. The difficulty was unsurmountable, and the Committee was forced to turn away from any design it may have entertained of creating areas on the high veld proper, and to endeavour to seek a solution elsewhere. That is to say, failing an area on the high veld, could an area be found elsewhere approximating closely enough in climatic and health conditions to the high veld to obviate undue hardship in the removal of natives from one to the other?

The Committee claims to have found such areas in those described in the appendix as 2 A and 4 A—the first situate in the Pietersburg district, and comprising the area between Areas 2 and 2 B, the second situate in the Middelburg district, and bordering Area 4. Leaving 2 A out of consideration for the moment, inasmuch as it is earmarked for the natives of old Area 4, abolished by the Committee's recommendations, Area 4 A is for practical purposes the only area which the Committee is able to define for high veld natives. Adjoining as it does Area 4 (old Area 7), which is essentially native country, it readily commends itself for the purposes to which the Committee recommends it should be put. It is already occupied by some 17,000 natives. In character it varies between high veld and middle veld, and is generally healthy. It is in extent 192,130 morgen, of which it is estimated that 40 per cent., say, 76,852 morgen is arable and productive. It should provide, therefore, for 19,000 families and 28,000 head of large stock, including the 3,000 families with their stock already in occupation; at the utmost 16,000 additional families could be accommodated. European occupation is comparatively sparse. There are said to be 100 families, but their occupation is recent, and the development of little consequence. Nevertheless, they are opposed to the creation of a native area, and in order to meet them as far as possible the Committee recommends that 4 A be an open area, ultimately to become native. It is hoped in this way to minimise the hardship which must inevitably result in the general interest to one section or the other from the creation of native areas.

This provision is admittedly inadequate, but any extension of Area 4 A southwards is barred by the limits of long-established European interests; while a projected irrigation scheme on the Blood River is also a factor which the Committee is unable to ignore. Excluding the high veld itself, Area 4 A is the only area within the whole of the territory falling within the scope of the Committee's enquiry which comes within measurable distance of being regarded as suitable to natives acclimatised to high altitudes. True, there are middle veld areas, the transition to which from high veld areas involves a smaller degree of hardship than the transition to the low veld proper—notably Bushbuck Ridge, in the Lydenburg district, which forms part of Area 4, and the Spelonken areas, which form part of Area 3—but the Committee does not claim that these contribute, to any appreciable extent, to a solution of the problem. It has been suggested, indeed, that white interests, even on the high veld, would not be seriously prejudiced if native-owned farms in that locality were made the nucleus of small native areas; but the question is not one of legal prejudice, it is at bottom a question of race susceptibilities, and the Committee feels that the formation of such areas, while merely touching the fringe of the problem, would have no effect but to multiply occasions for discontent and conflict.

What then is the conclusion? Merely that, as a result of territorial separation, some degree of hardship is inevitably imposed upon high veld natives as a class. In so far as it is a hardship which exceeds the hardship necessarily entailed upon one or other section of the community in the interest of the whole, there are, in the opinion of the Committee, considerations which extenuate, if they do not entirely mitigate it.

It has already been remarked that the high veld native is not a pioneer. He found a settled country when he came, and he came, broadly speaking, of his own free will a stranger in a strange land, giving his service freely, and accepting freely in return the precarious interest in the soil, which the white man was disposed to allow him. His interest is very largely, almost exclusively, that merely of a labour tenant, that is to say an interest, which in any case, irrespective of legislation, is bound to terminate as the country becomes more closely settled and land more valuable, leaving him, by a natural process, with no prospect but that of becoming a servant pure and simple. Far different, indeed, is his position from that of his compatriot of the low veld, who attached to a soil which for generations he has regarded as his own, and which is hallowed by the tradition of his race, finds himself engaged in a perpetual and hopeless struggle against the encroachment of his white conqueror. While, in the one case, one cannot but feel that every nerve should be strained to confirm the native in the possession of ancestral ground

and the enjoyment of a vested right, in the other one's regret at having to inflict a hardship upon him is tempered by the reflection that the occasion for it is due to circumstances for which he is no less responsible than the white man himself.

In brief, the Committee feels that though a real hardship may be inflicted, it is not oppressive to say to the native of the high veld: "You cannot buy or lease land here, where you are, in some sort, an alien and a stranger. If you want land, go back to the low veld, whence you came, and which is the seat of your race." It has been laid in evidence before the Committee that the large majority of high veld natives are Zulus and Swazis, and that none have lived there longer than forty years. Why should they not return to their own countries, or to country like it, if they are dissatisfied at being cut off from acquiring land in the country which they have adopted of their own free choice? The hardships incidental to such a removal cannot with justice be laid at the door of the white race.

It is repeated, the hardships of such a removal cannot be laid at the door of the white race, that is to say, *provided* (and the Committee cannot too strongly emphasise this point), the white race does not actively compel the removal. It is one thing to say "if you want land you must go elsewhere"; quite another and an odious thing to say, "You are not wanted here except as a servant. You must go"; and yet as we have seen, that is precisely what the Bill does say when it imposes disabilities upon natives resident in non-native areas. Under such conditions, having to return to the unhealthy low veld areas the high veld native might well feel that he is the victim of oppression and injustice. Accordingly, without entering again into the question of the license provisions of the Bill, the Committee considers it desirable to make quite clear that, unless these provisions are withdrawn, it makes no claim to having provided even in a minor degree for the natives of the high veld.

It is necessary before leaving this subject to make reference to a section of high veld natives who, in the opinion of the Committee, deserve a special consideration, namely, the Ndebele tribe, large numbers of whom are scattered throughout the high veld districts of the Transvaal as servants and labour tenants. In speaking of high veld natives generally the Committee has regarded them, in the bulk, as strangers who have migrated of their own free will. This does not apply to the Ndebele. Their presence on the high veld is due to the deliberate dispersal of the tribe, considered a political necessity after the Mapoch War of 1885. Their position under the Bill is therefore peculiarly invidious. The Committee recommends therefore, that preference be given to them in Area 4 A. It regards that area as a provision specially designed in their interest, and that they have a prior right to accommodation there whether as a tribal entity or individually. Mfeni, the Chief of the tribe, who resides at present on the farm Welgelegen, in the Pretoria district, has long made representations with a view to being allowed to return to the ancient seats of the tribe. That has not been regarded as desirable in a political sense; but Area 4 A is distant enough from the old Hoofstad to be politically unexceptionable, and the Committee sees no objection to Mfeni's being granted a location there, or being allowed to reside there upon such terms as the Government may consider desirable. In declaring 4 A to be an open area therefore the Committee would recommend that the right of acquiring or leasing be limited in the first instance to members of the Ndebele tribe, and, secondly, to natives who are *bona fide* residents of the high veld.

AREAS IN DETAIL.

24. The broad lines by which the Committee has been governed having been enlarged upon, it now remains to consider in some little detail the recommendations of the Committee as they affect each of the districts concerned.

It will be seen that throughout the enquiry considerable stress is laid upon irrigation prospects inside and outside proposed native areas. It is as well perhaps to make quite clear at this stage what policy the Committee has seen fit to adopt with regard to such prospects in so far as they affect the demarcation of areas.

It will be found reiterated throughout the evidence that has been laid before the Committee that the native does not make use of irrigation. The Committee is satisfied that this is, broadly, a true presentment of the facts of the case. In bulk the natives with whom the Committee has had to deal are primitive and ignorant. That they should know nothing of irrigation is not surprising when one considers that even in white schemes of development it is only in very recent times that irrigation has begun to play an important part. But it is true to say also that even the advanced native who has had opportunities of studying the methods of the European makes little or no use of artificial aids to cultivation. This is not always due to lack of opportunities. It may to some extent be due to uncertainty of tenure. It is very largely, however, in the opinion of the Committee due to temperament. Competent authority has said that the native is the worst cultivator in the world; as one witness has expressed it, he is reluctant to recognise any aids to cultivation but sunshine and rain.

This being so, and granting that the defect is not incurable, the question that arises is "is it desirable in the interest of the country at large to include within native areas

areas which lend themselves to schemes of irrigation, and so lock up for an indefinite period land which might be put to the best possible use by Europeans? The Committee finds no difficulty in answering this question in the negative. South Africa furnishes comparatively few opportunities for irrigation schemes. Its future is inalienably bound up with its agricultural development. Nay more, the Committee feels that, in the light of recent events adequate agricultural production wherever it may take place is a matter of world interest, and that it would be in the last degree wasteful to commit so important a factor in production as irrigation has proved itself to be to the keeping of a people who, at present, whatever may be said of the remote future, are unfitted to make use of it.

The Committee has therefore made every effort to include within the non-native area land which appears to it to be capable of comprehensive irrigation schemes. It has not always succeeded, because it was necessary at times, to take other and paramount considerations into account, such for instance as the need for providing the natives with reasonable access to water for themselves and their stock. In the result it will be seen that the overwhelming bulk of the available irrigable land is left at the disposal of Europeans. That natives are thereby largely cut off from an important side of agricultural development is unfortunate, but unavoidable, and the Committee is satisfied that such opportunities as are left to them are sufficient to afford them reasonable scope for many years to come.

In what follows reference should be made to the Parliamentary and other maps which form part of the Committee's exhibits.

Zoutpansberg.—The native area in this district consisted of portion of old Area 5 (now Area 3).

The Committee has excluded from the area the Singwedzi Game Reserve east of longitude 31°⁰, and the area known as Scrutton's lease.

Both excluded areas are, in the opinion of the Committee, unsuited to native occupation, and responsible and representative European witnesses have testified to their value for European purposes as the locale of large ranching schemes.

Scrutton's lease is highly mineralised. It is a comparatively short distance from the railhead at Messina, and adjoins on the west the large area recently thrown open for European settlement.

The exclusion of both areas is considered necessary in any event to cut down the overwhelming excess of grazing land contained in the areas scheduled in the Bill. Sufficient scope for pastoral pursuits is left in the remaining area.

Representations were made with a view to the exclusion of the Forest Reserve Tsakoma and Entabeni, situate to the south of Mpefu's location, in the heart of what is essentially native country. This was found to be quite impracticable. The situation of forest reserves in a native area need not necessarily hamper the activities of the Forestry Department. No doubt the proper machinery will be available for the protection of forests whether within or outside native areas.

The Committee has added an area consisting of some 90,000 morgen situate to the south of Mpefu's Location. This was considered necessary, not only as a means of making up the deficiency of arable ground, but to meet the immediate need of the natives of the district itself. The area in question is essentially native country. Bawenda have been in occupation for more than a hundred years, Shangaans, who now preponderate, for at least forty years. The total number of natives in occupation is estimated at 25,000, all under tribal rule, and practically all rent-paying squatters.

There are important native institutions in the additional area such as the Elim Hospital, the Rossbach Norman College, and other mission undertakings.

The Zoutpansberg range forms a natural boundary to the area.

In including this area the Committee also had in view the eventual accommodation there of the natives of Senthimula's and Khutama's Locations. These locations offer exceptional possibilities for white settlement, and their situation in the midst of the non-native area is considered undesirable. The railway line passes through the locations, and it is understood that a large portion of them is capable of irrigation. No European interests are involved in the additional area; development hugs the railway line, and is extending south, north, and north-west.

Pietersburg.—The native areas in this district consisted of portions of Areas 5, 2, 3, 4, and 7, and the whole of Area 6. By eliminating Area 4, and linking up Areas 2 and 3 and 6 and 7, the Committee has reduced the number of areas to 3, viz., new Areas 2, 3, and 4.

The elimination of Area 4 and the linking-up of Areas 2 and 3 and 6 and 7 have already been dealt with in treating of the elimination and linking-up of areas.

Area 5.—The Committee has excluded portion of the Singwedzi Reserve east of Longitude 31. The same reasons apply here as in the case of the similar exclusion in the Zoutpansberg district.

The Committee has added an area in extent about 100,000 morgen in the Groot Spelonken region, which, like the area immediately north of it, is required to bring up the proportion of arable land to the estimated requirement. The occupation of this area is

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almost purely native, and has been so for very many years. The area includes the locations of Mamahiela, Mamariema, and Molimo.

Area 6—now portion of New Area 4.—The Committee has excluded the Forest Reserves known as Forest Reserve and Legat. It has added a portion of the farm Manarein No. 1478, in extent about 100 morgen, on which are situate the burial grounds of Mohlaba's people, the owner being willing to sell and the natives anxious to buy.

Area 7—now portion of New Area 4.—This area has been linked up with old Area 6 by the addition of a little more than half of what is known as the Harmony Block.

This additional area is necessary in order to meet the requirement of arable and productive ground. It is already occupied by 14,000 natives, who have lived there for many generations, but its rich soil and plentiful water supply are capable of supporting a very much larger population. There is no European occupation, the area being totally unsuited thereto owing to the prevalence of Blackwater, from which the native is said to be immune.

The portion of the Harmony Block which remains in the non-native area is more suited to Europeans. It is watered by the Mokoetsi and Muli-Mahlaba rivers, which are said to be capable of being used for irrigation. It is said to be excellently suited to sugar cultivation, and is in close proximity to the railway line.

In the Olifants ward the committee has added the area between the Olifants River and the Chuniespoort Mountains, the boundary generally following the top of the Berg. This area is generally admitted to be essentially native. European occupation is comparatively insignificant, owing to difficulties of transport and distances from the markets. It is recorded in evidence that European farms have been abandoned for these reasons. Chunies Location being situate below the natural boundary formed by the Berg falls outside the area.

Further east it will be observed that a small provision is made for the natives of Matabatas Location. The lots added are already in occupation by them.

It has been urged by the Department of Lands that the area between Mafefe's and Mabin's Locations following the course of the Olifant's should be excluded from the native area, the reason given being that it contains fairly good alluvial soil. To have done so would have still further reduced the proportion of arable ground, already below the requirements, and would have driven a wedge into the heart of a native area.

The design earlier entertained of linking-up new Areas 3 and 4 had to be abandoned owing to the important European interests in the intervening area. Portions of this area between the Groot Letaba and Silwana's Location are said to be capable of irrigation. It is stated by competent authority that as much as 10,000 morgen could be placed under water. Land is being taken up there to a large extent, and the prospects of sugar, cotton, tobacco and citrus are said to be good. There is a fairly large native population, but these can be suitably accommodated in Areas 2 and 3, where members of the same tribal entities are already in occupation.

A further reason for excluding this area is the necessity for a gap giving access to the non-native area to the east of areas 3 and 4. This is desirable in order to prevent contact as much as possible.

Waterberg.—The areas in this district consisted of Area 1 and portions of areas 2, 7, and 17.

Area 1.—This area, with the exception of the north-western corner, is essentially pastoral, and little arable and productive land is available in the immediate neighbourhood. It would have been left untouched, therefore, but for the necessity of making provision for the Bathaleroa tribe. This tribe, which owns the farm Pic van Teneriffe to the south of Old Area 1 and which consists of some 6,000 souls has occupied the intervening farms for six generations. It was found possible to include these without prejudicing European vested interests.

Area 2.—The old area has been adopted by the Committee almost without change. The farm Macalacalas Kop adjoining the Potgietersrust Town Lands has, for obvious reasons, been cut out. As compensation the Committee have added the farms Tweefontein 1033, Biltongfontein 1690, Rietfontein 1440, which are at present solely occupied by natives.

Area 7, New Area 4.—The Committee had added six farms by way of exchange for eight excluded for the purposes of the projected Loskop Irrigation scheme on the Olifants River.

Area 16, New Area 5.—The Committee has excluded in the Pretoria district two, and added in the Waterberg twenty-one farms which have been occupied by certain tribal entities for generations, and some of which are already owned by natives, who are anxious to acquire still more farms within that area.

The provision is necessary in order to raise the proportion of arable land, and will not prejudice European occupation at the present time.

Area 17, New Area 4b.—The farm Kalkfontein has been added. The natives on the adjoining farms are cramped and have expressed a desire to buy this farm, the owner being willing and eager to sell, and having made representations to that effect to the Committee.

Lydenburg.—The native area in this district consisted of portion of Area 7.

The Committee has excluded a number of farms in the eastern portion of the area which form part of a block destined for a large ranching scheme. The farms are not occupied by natives and are not suited to native occupation. The proximity of the railway facilitates their use for European purposes.

The Committee has also excluded the farm Elandsfontein, which is beneficially occupied by Europeans and is highly developed.

In the Steelpoort Area the Committee has added the farms lying between the old boundary of the area and the Steelpoort River. This recommendation is made in opposition to the representations of the Europeans of the district. The Committee finds: (1) that the left bank of the river is very largely occupied by natives at the present time, and is traditional native country; (2) that the natives living in the south-eastern portions of the old area are, in dry seasons, dependent entirely on the river for the watering of their stock. The river, moreover, is a natural and visible boundary, and has been regarded by the natives for many generations as marking the limit of European interests.

It is true, on the other hand, that the river is capable of being used for irrigation, but in this respect, the left bank is in no wise comparable to the right bank, which is reserved to Europeans. No comprehensive scheme of irrigation is possible, and in any event, it is extremely doubtful whether the volume of water available is sufficient to irrigate the land capable of receiving it. The left bank of the river is extremely rugged, even mountainous in parts, and the Committee is confident that it has little or no value for white settlement. The evidence given on these points needs no comment.

It may be as well to add here that the non-native portion of the Lydenburg district is particularly fortunate in the possession of irrigation prospects. The Waterval and Ohrigstad valleys and the Spekboom and Dwars Rivers all, according to the expert evidence laid before the Committee, offer exceptional opportunities, not to mention the right bank of the Steelpoort itself. It has been stated in evidence that by expanding these schemes twice the population could be carried that is carried now.

The additional area is necessary also in the opinion of the Committee to supplement the old area which the Committee considers to be probably the poorest of all the areas provided for native occupation. Four ranges of mountains run across the area from north to south; leaving Geluk's location out of consideration, of the rest of the areas only 8 per cent. is estimated to be cultivable. The area added indeed is by itself too small to supply the deficiencies of the old area.

A further additional area has been provided in the eastern part of the district below the Drakensberg. This is admittedly necessary for the accommodation of the natives numbering 45,000 resident in that part of the district who are almost entirely rent-paying squatters.

The additional area is already largely occupied by Shangaans and Swazis who have lived there for a considerable time. It is, generally speaking, malarious, less so in the Bushbuck Ridge portion, and, excluding the Bushbuck portion, again, its occupation by Europeans is insignificant, though it is used to some slight degree for winter grazing. The Bushbuck Ridge portion, *i.e.*, the foothills of the Berg is higher in altitude and more healthy than the remainder of the area. It is designed for the natives at present in occupation of whom there are a considerable number as well as for natives, such as Kowyn and his following, who live in the neighbourhood of Pilgrim's Rest and on the higher levels of the Lydenburg district. There is some, but not much European occupation. Though this area is well supplied with water from the streams issuing from the Berg, there are no irrigation schemes of value owing to the contours of the country. The area generally forms a valuable and much needed addition to the quota of arable and cultivable land. The extension has been made southwards in preference to northwards, in order, among other reasons, to link up with the Barberton area.

The recommendations in the Lydenburg district are generally in line with the views of district officers.

Barberton.—The native areas in this district consisted of old areas 18 and 19.

The Committee has entirely eliminated Old Area 19. The Committee went over that area following the course of the Komati almost up to the Swaziland border. It was much impressed by what it saw of the soil conditions, rich pasture and irrigation possibilities of the area. The one drawback, the prevalence of malaria, is not insurmountable if Panama Canal methods are employed and the Committee is satisfied, confirming the white evidence laid before it, that the area offers splendid opportunities for white settlement. It is stated that along the Komati alone some 2,000 settlers could be accommodated; that is allowing for 20,000 morgen capable of being placed under water. Possibly more area would be available. The area not available is admirably suited to cattle. Transport offers no difficulties, the area for the most part, being within easy reach of the railway and the country being unbroken and flat in character. It is within easy reach of the seaport at Delagoa Bay.

The Lomati River, too, offers exceptional opportunities for irrigation—see the evidence of Mr. Kanthack, the Director of Irrigation. Schemes have already been initiated there with success by the Lomati Estates, Limited, who have acquired what was once the Jappes

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Concession. They have a manager and a thousand head of cattle on the property. A canal between five and six miles long has been laid down and a thousand acres are under irrigation. The design of the company being eventually to apportion the property into lots for white settlement.

Area 19 might reasonably be expected to become the largest land settlement scheme in the Transvaal. On the other hand, it is at the present time almost entirely native. The native population is 14,000 souls but, in the opinion of the Committee, the country is not eminently suited to native occupation. It is not at all suited to a large native population. The present population hugs the river banks. There is no water at all between the river and the Swazi border. The natives who are Swazi and Shangaan are among the most primitive of the native population of the Transvaal and still largely use the hoe. The Committee, therefore, has no difficulty in adopting the representations of the European inhabitants of the Barberton district that Area 19 should not be a native area. On the other hand, in view of the considerable native population in occupation, it considers that Area 19 should remain an open or neutral area (ultimately to become non-native), until such time as the irrigation schemes materialise and the area is required for white settlement. No difficulties present themselves here as the area is almost entirely crown land.

In exchange for Area 19 the Committee adds a large area lying between the native area of the Lydenburg district and Area No. 18. This area is already occupied by some 10,000 natives who live chiefly in the north-western portion where there are evidences of an earlier and considerable native population. The area is large enough to make provision for the natives of the Barberton district and any overflow from other districts. The Committee has visited a portion of the area and finds that it is better suited to native occupation than Area 19, owing to the presence of numbers of small streams. There is evidence before the Committee that the area is capable of accommodating 50,000 natives. The present small population of this area affords no indication of its possibilities, a large portion of the area being game reserves. The character of the country generally is similar to that immediately north of the Sabi, where some 45,000 natives are in occupation. As this number includes a large number of Swazis, it is thought that the Swazis of Area 19 might reasonably be content to live in the additional area.

There is some European occupation in the portion of the area known as Section F. The interests are, however, not important and very little serious farming is carried on. Care has been taken not to interfere with the European interests in Section E, more especially the White River Settlement.

The new area serves a useful purpose in linking up Old Areas 7 and 18.

Old Area 18 has been left intact except for the exclusion of an area of 8,000 morgen known as Cunningham's Concession, which was considered necessary in order to leave the railway open to non-native settlement in the north and to give ready access to Komatipoort.

Middelburg.—The native areas in this district consisted of portions of Old Areas 7 and 17.

The Committee has excluded the whole of the portion of Area 17 and nine farms on the right bank of the Olifants in Area 7, in view of the projected Loskop Irrigation scheme, which is said to be capable of accommodating some 1,500 settlers. The excluded area is extremely valuable for white settlement and is excluded on the strong representations of the inhabitants of the district.

The tail end of the irrigation scheme from Mooiplaats to Veeplaats has been retained in the native area primarily because it is necessary to give the natives access to the river for the watering of their stock; but it serves the purpose also of providing such natives as are capable of making use of it, with further opportunity of agricultural development, when the scheme is finally put into operation. The consensus of European opinion is not opposed to this provision, owing to the scarcity of water in other parts of the area.

The Committee has added open Area No. 4A. This area is middle veld and semi-high-veld in character and is provided for the accommodation of natives acclimatised to high altitudes. It is at the present time more Native than European. It includes the Pokwani Location and farms owned individually by natives. Many of the farms are solely occupied by natives.

The occupation of Europeans is comparatively recent and the development is not important, though the farms are largely used by high-veld farmers for winter grazing, and are owned by them for that purpose. The farms broadly are owned by absentees and are used as reservoirs of labour for the high veld. The area is well watered and 40 per cent. is considered to be arable and productive. It is far removed from the railway, and as it is in close proximity both to Areas 7 and 17, it lends itself readily to conversion into a native area. In the meanwhile it is recommended that it be an open or neutral area to obviate any serious disturbance of European interests.

Area 4A is connected with Old Area 17 (now Area 4B), by means of a "neck" of land which extends across the Olifants River into the Pretoria district. This neck corresponds to a gap in the irrigable area which, beginning in Old Area 17, ceases at the farm Rondavel 86 and begins again further north at the farm Schuinsdraai. The linking up, therefore, in no way interferes with the irrigation scheme and provides for the natives of Area 4 a much needed access to the river.

It is considered that Area 4A is not unreasonable compensation for the valuable irrigable land which is excluded from the native area. This view of the matter should commend itself as favouring the adoption of the area in the general interest in spite of the local interests that may be adversely affected.

Pretoria.—The native areas in this district consisted of Area 16 and portion of Area 17.

Area 17—now Area 4B.—The Committee has excluded a number of farms two deep along the course of the Olifants River in order to meet the requirements of the projected Loskop Irrigation scheme. It has taken care, however, to preserve to the natives access to the Moos River, which is necessary for the watering of their stock.

The Committee has added the farm Waterkloof 285, adjoining Kwarrielaagte 356, owned by Paledi's tribe, as Paledi's people are anxious to buy the farm and the owner is willing to sell. The same applies to the small portion of Elandsdoorn No. 225, which has been added.

The Committee has also added the farms Uitspanning No. 9, Blompoort No. 562, and Witpensklouf No. 563, excluded by the former Commission on the ground of a supposed irrigation scheme. The Committee finds that there are no feasible schemes of importance; and, in exchange, it excludes from the area the farms Riekerkslaager 511, Vaalbank 363, and Allemansdrift 222, which are said to be necessary to the full development of irrigation schemes which may be initiated outside the area higher up the course of the Elands River.

Area 16, now Area 5.—This has proved to be the most contentious of all the areas. Strong representations have been made with a view to the restriction of the area to the area already actually owned by natives. The arguments chiefly used are, first, that the area contains land which is indispensable to farmers living on the higher levels for the winter grazing of their stock and, secondly, that it is undesirable to have a large area in close proximity to the administrative capital of the Union.

The latter point may be dismissed at once. The Committee has no authority to enter into a consideration of this nature. The first point has caused some little difficulty, but in view of the fact that there is a very large native population within the area with considerable vested interests who cannot be provided for elsewhere, the Committee, unfortunately, could make no considerable concession to the European interest. The utmost that could be conceded was the exclusion of the farms Sterkwater No. 213, and Zaagkuil-drift No. 518. These farms are situate on the edge of the area and do not materially affect the scheme. The suggestion that the area should be confined to the existing reserves and to the farms actually owned by natives, involves the creation of small black islands; the intervening farms would in such cases have been totally unsuited to Europeans. As it is the area practically conforms to the limits of actual native vested interests, the scattered European farms being included as a matter of necessity. The hardship entailed upon European owners of farms arises largely out of the expropriation clauses of the bill. If they could be guaranteed against expropriation, or if they were expropriated immediately, the Committee conceives that their position would be considerably eased. It is the indefiniteness and uncertainty which is productive of discontent. It is important to note that no European development of importance is affected. The owners of the farms are absentees and use the farms almost exclusively for winter grazing and as reservoirs of native labour.

It may be true that the area is not traditional native country in the sense that large portions of the Zoutpansberg and Pietersburg districts are. Still, the natives have lived there a considerable time, and in preserving it as a native area the Committee does no more than observe the traditional policy of the old Republican Government which, in the words of the late President Kruger (quoted in Mr. Brunner's evidence before the Select Committee), was to appoint to every tribe a fixed territory under the protection of the Government.

Piet Retief.—The native area in this district consisted of Old Area 20, now New Area 6. The Committee has added six farms in order to meet the requirement of more arable and productive land. The farms in question are occupied by tribal entities who have lived there for a considerable time. European interests are not adversely affected to any extent, the farms being used by their owners almost entirely for winter-grazing and as reservoirs of native labour.

This additional provision is not regarded as sufficient to meet the immediate needs of the natives of the district. In view of the large provision made elsewhere further native area in this district is not considered desirable. The native population consists of Zulus and Swazis who have not broken away from their tribal origins in Zululand and Swaziland. It is considered that if they expand they might reasonably be expected to expand into their own countries, or, in the case of the Swazi, into the new Area 4 below the Drakensberg, where they have tribal affinity.

NATIVE TOWNSHIPS.

25. In the earlier pages of this report some discussion was foreshadowed of native townships in non-native areas, designed to meet the needs of the considerable native population which, of necessity, finds itself in non-native areas. Such townships are, strictly, perhaps not native areas within the meaning of the Bill and would, therefore, appear

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not to come within the terms of the Committee's enquiry. They have, however, a very special, if indirect bearing on the general question, and the Committee makes no apology for touching upon them here, very briefly, and rather with a view to fixing attention on their importance than with the object of putting any recommendations other than merely tentative ones before the Government.

Given the presence of a large native urban population, it was important to ascertain exactly under what conditions such natives live, and the Committee made it its business accordingly to visit the localities both on the Rand and in Pretoria where natives are found largely to congregate. The vast majority of urban natives are, of course, to be found in mine compounds and mine locations; the conditions under which they live are, generally, excellent, and, in the opinion of the Committee, leave little to be desired. The real problem is furnished by the smaller but still considerable population of natives who have nothing to do with the mines, and over whose residence in towns and in the close neighbourhood of towns little, if any, supervision is exercised. The Committee found such natives to be living in slums under conditions of appalling squalor and in close contact with whites and with other races of every shade of colour in municipal locations and in private native townships. In all cases it found that considerable improvement could be effected in a direction that would make for the advantage of black and white alike.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the conditions in the slums; it is difficult, indeed, to speak in measured terms of what is a crying disgrace to a civilised community. The Committee wishes here simply to show that even municipal locations and private native townships, which represent a conscientious striving towards the elimination of slum conditions, touch merely the fringe of what is, in fact, a greater and more difficult problem.

Of municipal locations it may be said that some are "Model" in the sense that pains are deliberately taken to ensure the best possible sanitary and moral conditions, and that others are no whit better than the worst slums that Johannesburg has to show; some very few are subject to elaborate supervision, others have no supervision at all; all alike owe their existence in the first instance, not to any regard for the interest of the natives themselves, but to the desire to remove unpleasant and malodorous actualities as far as possible from the white community. The inferior and barbarous race must be placed where it cannot offend the delicate susceptibilities of the European; it must be enclosed in a ring-fence and restricted in its movements both inside and out. These seem to be the governing conditions, nay rather, in most instances, the sole considerations that have influenced municipalities in the formation of locations. Little attempt is made to render the locations attractive by reproducing, so far as possible, some of the wholesome elements of native life, or to render it even convenient by providing easy means of access to the seat of employment; and there are no opportunities of "Uplift" such as those enjoyed by the European city dwellers. In short, the municipal location is, as a general rule, nothing but a glorified lodging-house, offering no attraction either to the kraal native who finds himself in industrial centres for short periods at a time or to the more advanced and enlightened native who is in permanent employment and is an urban-dweller in the real sense of the word. Both avoid the location if they can. The one congests the slums, and becomes, in due course, a source of infection to the kraal; the other seeks an outlet in private native townships.

The private township is a creature of private enterprise; it is native only because of the presence of fairly large numbers of natives which tends to eliminate European occupation, and it owes its inception in many cases to the activities of native churches and missions. The inhabitants are, as a rule, of a superior class—natives in permanent employment who have divorced themselves entirely from the conditions of the veld. They are prosperous enough to own their own houses and plots of land. They live clean wholesome lives on the approved European lines. The Committee cannot speak too highly of the conditions here. But there is no local Government, and sanitary and health requirements are left a great deal to chance—a defect producing no apparent inconveniences while the townships are still in their infancy, but likely to constitute a real danger in the time to come.

Such then are, in broad outline, the conditions under which natives are found to live in urban areas at the present time. The ideal, in the opinion of the Committee, is something compounded of the municipal location on the one hand, and the private native township on the other—in other words, a township or location (call it what you will), which is under a sufficient measure of supervision to ensure proper sanitary and health conditions without denying scope to the feeling of independence which finds most commonly its expression in the desire for fixity of tenure, and without restricting freedom within the limits considered to be absolutely necessary. The question of the nature of the supervision is important. It should not be municipal, or, at any rate, it should not be left entirely to municipal control, which is likely to be measured as much by the size of the municipal conscience as by the financial, even the political exigencies of the place and the moment. Moreover, the Committee considers that the natives themselves should have some share in the supervision. Why not, indeed, a native council presided over by a permanent officer of the Government? Nothing, in the opinion of the Committee, is better calculated to

foster the desire for self-improvement and to produce the best possible moral and social conditions in a native community. There is no reason why the same happy relations should not exist between Council and Government officials as are found in rural areas between native commissioners and chiefs. The Committee looks forward to a time when, side by side with the large industrial centres and connected with them by convenient train and tram facilities (this is an essential which cannot be over-emphasised), there will be found large self-sufficing native townships, in which natives will want to live because they will find there a means of expressing themselves and developing along the lines to which they are best suited, and which they will want to make their homes. The effect on labour cannot be overestimated. With a settled and permanent population such townships would be reservoirs of labour for the towns and the districts. With the family of the labourer in residence respectable native women would be available for domestic employment and thus eliminate that objectionable feature in town-life—the house boy with his opportunities of close and intimate contact with the European.

The question of the creation of native townships might well be taken in hand in conjunction with the question of the supply of liquor to natives. The Committee feels that the native urban population having been concentrated, the difficulties of coping with the illicit traffic will largely disappear. It may even be feasible, subject to local option as in European urban areas, to licence houses in such townships for the sale of kaffir beer or even of light Cape wines, and thus, by providing in moderation a wholesome drink which may be had openly and legally, extinguish the demand for the pernicious stuff which, under existing conditions of subterfuge and evasion, is all that the native can obtain, but which, nevertheless, the repressive measures in force have not prevented him from obtaining at will.

These are merely tentative suggestions. The Committee does not feel called upon to make them more definite than they are. It feels, however, that the creation of native townships along some such lines as have been indicated is a corollary to the principle of territorial separation and may afford a solution to many of the harrassing questions which arise out of the existing conditions in urban areas of indiscriminate contact between black and white.

EXHIBITS.

26. The following exhibits are put up with this report, viz. :—

- (1) Large wall map* of the Transvaal showing the areas included in the Schedule to the Native Affairs Administration Bill, and areas recommended by the Committee.
- (2) Map* of the Transvaal in triplicate showing high veld, middle veld, low veld, and malarious areas and showing areas recommended by the Committee.
- (3) Large wall map* of the Transvaal showing the same particulars as No. 2.

ERNEST STUBBS,
Chairman.

J. C. BOLTMAN.

C. P. BOND,
Secretary.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

On Tuesday, 14th August, 1917, a meeting of the Chairmen of the various Local Natives Land Committees was held at the Union Buildings.

Present: Sir Jacobus Graaff, Minister in Charge of Native Affairs; Hon. F. S. Malan, Minister of Mines; W. C. Scully, Esq., Cape Committee; General L. A. S. Lemmer, West Transvaal Committee; E. T. Stubbs, Esq., East Transvaal Committee; G. C. McKenzie, Esq., Natal Committee; H. F. B. Papenfus, Esq., Orange Free State Committee; E. Barrett, Esq., Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, and R. S. Medford, Esq., Department of Native Affairs.

After a welcome had been extended by the Ministers, Mr. Malan intimated that as he had been a member of the Select Committee on Native Affairs and thus more acquainted with this particular matter than Sir Jacobus Graaff, he would make a statement as to the Government's views and requirements.

* Not printed.

The following is a resume of Mr. Malan's statement:—

In 1913 Parliament passed the Natives Land Act in terms of which:—

- (a) Certain areas were set apart within which only natives had the *right* to buy land or acquire interests in land. In those areas non-natives could buy or acquire interests in land *with the Governor-General's consent*:
- (b) Certain areas were set apart within which only non-natives had the *right* to buy land or acquire interests in land. In those areas, however, natives could buy from natives, or, *with the Governor-General's consent*, from non-natives.
- (c) A commission was to be appointed whose duty would be after enquiry to report what areas should be set apart as "Native Areas" and what as "Non-native Areas."
- (d) Parliament would then make other provisions.

The restrictions imposed on the traffic in land and land-rights were, therefore, regarded as temporary pending the Commission's report and action thereon by Parliament.

The Commission—known as the Natives Land Commission—was appointed but, owing to the European War and the Rebellion in South Africa, was unable to complete its labours within the statutory period of two years fixed by the Act and an extension of one year was granted by Parliament.

In May, 1916, the Report of the Commission was laid before Parliament.

In January, 1917, the Government published for general information the Native Affairs Administration Bill which it proposed to introduce during the forthcoming Session—a Bill proposing to repeal the temporary measure of 1913 and embodying the result of the labours of the Natives Land Commission and the future native policy of the Government.

The Native Affairs Administration Bill was duly introduced during the 1917 Session, passed its second reading and referred to the Select Committee on Native Affairs.

That Committee, although sitting daily, was unable to deal with the Bill fully during the Session and, as will be seen from the Committee's Report, considered that the native areas scheduled in the Bill—those areas being the native areas recommended by the Natives Land Commission—required investigation *in loco*.

That being so the Committee recommended the appointment of local Committees for such an investigation on certain lines.

The Government has accepted the Select Committee's recommendation and the result is the appointment of the Committees of which you gentlemen are the Chairmen.

Each of you has a draft of the terms of reference and instructions, which the Government proposes to issue to the Local Committees.

Before passing on to them I wish it clearly to be understood that the policy embodied in the Bill does *not* come within the scope of the Committees, and they must regard the policy as having been endorsed by Parliament by the second reading.

The duties of the Committees are therefore to be confined to the specific terms of reference.

As regards the Cape Province it is true that the Appellate Court has decided that the Natives Land Act is not applicable to that Province, but the Committees dealing with land in the Cape must nevertheless carry out the terms of reference just as if the Act does apply.

Coming now to the terms of reference paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) are clear, and need no amplification, but the Government has laid down certain factors which the Committees must take into consideration in dealing with those paragraphs. These factors are not to be considered as the sole ones, and the Committees may, of course, in their discretion give weight to other facts which may be brought before them in evidence or otherwise.

As regards paragraph (e) I must say that evidence was placed before the Select Committee tending to show that the ideal aimed at, viz.:—the bringing about of actual separate "Native Areas" and "Non-Native Areas," with different laws applicable to them, might not be practicable for some years to come, inasmuch as there might be portions of the Union where the ownership or occupation of land by natives and non-natives is at present of such a nature that it would be difficult to decide at the moment whether the land should be recommended as a "Native Area" or a "Non-Native Area."

Paragraph (e) therefore places upon Committees the duty of considering whether there are such areas which may for the present be regarded as, so to say, "Neutral," but which may ultimately later on be more properly declared "Native" or "Non-Native."

If the Committees do think there should be such "Neutral" areas then they are asked to suggest what restrictive laws with regard to the purchase, hire, or occupation of land should be enforced in them.

In considering the question of "Neutral Areas" the Committees are not to recommend certain classes of land as such, *e.g.*, any of the areas scheduled under the Natives Land Act, 1913, or any land in the Orange Free State, and it must be borne in mind that "Neutral Areas" are purely a passing phase, and that in course of time should become definitely "Native" or "Non-Native."

The Government has not thought it necessary to request the Committees to visit each Native Area—this is left to their discretion—as in a number of instances there is no conflict of opinion.

The Government leaves the Committees free to arrange their own procedure, itineraries, etc., but as their reports will be required for submission to Parliament during the next Session it is hoped that they will be able to complete their labours before the end of the year.

NOTE.—The terms of reference and instructions mentioned in this memorandum are contained in Government Notice No. 1093 of 1917—copy attached.

APPENDIX II.

ITINERARY.

The Committee visited the following places in the order stated:—

Pretoria District.—Hamanskraal, Pienaarsriver, Schildpadfontein, Allemansdrift and Paledi's Kraal, Native Townships and Locations.

Middelburg District.—Middelburg, Pokwani, the region surrounding Pokwani for a radius of 20 miles up to the Olifants River on the west, and Magalies Location on the north.

Lydenburg District.—Schoonoord, Lydenburg (inspecting portion of the Steelpoort area en route), the Waterval Valley, Steelpoordrift, Penge (taking in the whole of the area between the Steelpoort and the Olifants), Lydenburg, the Ohrigstad Valley, up to the boundary of the Native Area, Pilgrim's Rest, Graskop, Bushbuck Ridge, Champagne, Pilgrim's Rest, Sabi.

Barberton District.—Nelspruit, Komatipoort, the Libombo Flats as far as Figtree and Barberton.

Zoutpansberg District.—Louis Trichardt, Sinthimula and Khutama's Locations and surrounding farms, Messina, the Limpopo, Msequa's Reserve, Bandolierkop, Driefontein (within the proposed additional native area).

Pietersburg District.—Groot Spelonken, Duivelskloof, Leydsdorp (traversing the Harmony Block), Tzaneen, Haenertsburg, Pietersburg, Machichaan's and Malietsies Locations, and the area lying between these locations and Area 2, Blaauwberg (traversing Area 2 from south to north as far as Burgerrecht).

Waterberg District.—Potgietersrust, Valtijn's Location and north-eastwards to boundary of Pietersburg district, Nijlstream, Warmbaths.

Heidelberg District.—Heidelberg.

Wakkerstroom District.—Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Stuurman's Location.

Piet Retief District.—Piet Retief.

Ermelo.—Ermelo.

Bethal.—Bethal.

Witwatersrand.—Native Townships and Locations.

APPENDIX III.—ANALYSIS OF BEAUMONT AREAS.

District.	Native Rural Population.	Large Stock.	Small Stock.	Area required.			Area provided by Beaumont Commission.			
				Total.	Arable.	Grazing.	Total.	Arable.	Grazing.	
Waterberg	81,967	56,850	144,375	337,400	64,000	273,400	366,139	54,707	311,432	Deficiency of arable.
Zoutpansberg	197,304	32,300	332,300	372,200	160,000	212,200	1,504,752	120,380	1,384,372	Deficiency of arable.
Pietersburg	234,434	56,601	387,177	523,198	200,000	323,198	1,660,488	187,078	1,473,410	Deficiency of arable.
Middelburg	48,500	30,000	207,000	210,550	38,800	171,750	171,860	31,123	140,737	Deficiency of arable.
Pretoria	73,000	72,900	209,500	403,900	60,000	343,900	487,736	73,160	414,576	Excess of arable.
Lydenburg	106,000	30,750	121,666	237,400	84,000	153,400	491,245	49,125	442,120	Deficiency of arable.
Barberton	34,685	9,000	10,000	66,500	28,000	38,500	234,125	44,785	189,340	Excess of arable.
Piet Retief	27,317	18,500	27,000	102,350	21,600	80,750	91,333	18,268	73,065	Deficiency of arable.
Bethal	7,942	1,500	9,000	14,625	6,400	8,225	—	—	—	
Ermelo	24,799	10,000	36,000	69,000	20,000	49,000	—	—	—	
Standerton	14,000	4,500	4,500	13,125	11,200	1,925	—	—	—	
Heidelberg	24,414	30,000	37,500	149,375	20,000	129,375	—	—	—	
Wakkerstroom	26,101	5,200	13,150	45,465	20,880	24,585	—	—	—	
Carolina	11,735	13,200	18,500	66,813	9,388	57,425	—	—	—	
Witwatersrand	7,938	1,600	12,000	15,800	6,400	9,400	—	—	—	
	920,136	372,901	1,569,668	2,627,701	750,668	1,877,033	5,007,678	578,626	4,429,052	

APPENDIX IV.—ANALYSIS OF AREAS RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE.

Beaumont Area.	Extent.	Area excluded.	Area added.	No. of New Area.	Extent of New Area.	Arable Percentage.	Estimated arable.	Estimated grazing.	
1	59,466	—	16,480	1	75,946	7	5,316	70,630	} Ultimately to link up and become Area 2.
2	627,945	5,032	7,479	2	630,392	15	94,559	535,833	
—	—	—	117,704	2A.	117,704	20	23,541	94,163	
3	52,784	—	—	2B.	52,784	20	10,557	42,227	
4	24,624	24,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	2,507,920	1,333,246	191,306	3	1,365,980	21·2	289,369	1,076,611	} Ultimately to link up with 4B.
6, 7, 18	894,585	90,894	1,006,886	4 and 4A.	1,810,577	23·3	421,952	1,388,625	
16	263,187	6,555	57,784	5	314,416	15	47,162	267,254	} Ultimately to link up with 4 and 4A.
17	272,110	59,091	20,579	4B.	233,598	16	37,329	196,269	
19	213,724	213,724	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	91,333	—	12,000 (approx.)	6	103,333	20	20,666	82,667	
	5,007,678	1,733,166	1,430,218	—	4,704,730	20·2	950,451	3,754,279	

APPENDIX V.—ANALYSIS OF AREAS RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE, SHOWING DISTRICTS AFFECTED.

District.	Areas.	Extent of Areas.			Native Rural Population.			Native-owned Stock (Large).			Native-owned Stock (Small).			
		Total.	Arable.	Grazing.	Total to be provided for in next 10 Years.	Inside Areas at Present Time.	Balance Outside to be provided for.	Total to be provided for in next 10 Years.	Inside Areas at Present Time.	Balance Outside to be provided for.	Total to be provided for in next 10 Years.	Inside Areas at Present Time.	Balance Outside to be provided for.	
Waterberg	1	75,946	7 %	5,316	70,630	103,278	36,497	66,781	61,968	25,013	36,955	185,904	93,330	92,574
Total extent of—	2 (portion) ..	242,129	15 %	36,319	205,810									
Area—454,495.	2A (portion) ..	12,308	20 %	2,462	9,846									
Arable—68,174.	4 (portion) ..	52,399	21.05	11,031	41,368									
	4B (portion) ..	13,929	31.4	4,378	9,551									
	5 (portion) ..	57,784	15 %	8,668	49,116									
Zoutpansberg	3 (portion) ..	881,335	19.6	173,307	708,028	248,603	128,200	120,403	149,163	33,700	115,463	447,489	100,000	347,489
Pietersburg	2 (portion) ..	388,263	15 %	58,239	330,024	295,387	122,386	173,001	177,231	64,009	113,222	531,693	263,929	267,764
Total extent of—	2A (portion) ..	105,396	20 %	21,079	84,317									
Area—1,389,728.	2B	52,784	20 %	10,557	42,227									
Arable—340,690.	3 (portion) ..	484,645	23.9	116,062	368,583									
	4 (portion) ..	358,640	37.58	134,753	223,887									
Middelburg	4 and 4A ..	307,726	30.2	93,159	214,567	61,110	21,000	40,110	36,666	12,000	24,666	109,298	50,000	59,298
Pretoria	4B	219,669	15 %	32,951	186,718	91,980	46,500	45,480	55,188	47,150	8,038	165,564	157,500	8,064
Total extent of—	5	256,632	15 %	38,495	218,137									
Area—476,301.														
Arable—71,446.														
Lydenburg	4 (portion) ..	736,312	15 %	110,518	625,794	133,560	78,413	55,147	80,136	30,000	50,136	240,408	113,166	127,242
Barberton	4 (portion) ..	355,500	20.39	72,491	283,009	43,703	10,000	33,703	26,223	5,400	20,823	78,669	3,000	75,669
Piet Retief	6	103,333	20	20,666	82,667	34,419	4,000	30,419	20,652	6,346	14,306	61,956	3,900	58,056
Bethal						10,007		10,007	6,003		6,003	18,009		18,009
Ermelo						31,247		31,247	18,747		18,747	56,241		56,241
Standerton						17,640		17,640	10,584		10,584	31,752		31,752
Heidelberg						30,762		30,762	18,456		18,456	55,368		55,368
Wakkerstroom						32,887		32,887	19,731		19,731	59,193		59,193
Carolina						14,786		14,786	8,871		8,871	26,163		26,163
Witwatersrand						10,002		10,002	6,000		6,000	18,000		18,000
		4,704,730	20.2	950,451	3,754,279	1,159,371	446,996	712,375	695,619	223,618	472,001	2,085,707	784,825	1,300,882

APPENDIX VI.

TRANSVAAL.

AREA No. 1.—DISTRICT OF WATERBERG.

1. Extent of Beaumont Area	59,466 morgen.
2. Extent of additional area	16,480 „
3. Total extent of new area	75,946 „

Description.—From the northern beacon of the farm Rietfontein No. 624, generally southwards along the boundaries of and including the farms Rietfontein No. 624 aforesaid, Rob Roy No. 967, Registratie No. 984, Honey No. 968, Friendship No. 966, Hugo de Groot No. 981, Van Leeuwen No. 979, Kitty No. 2319, Wagenersvlei No. 925, Everywhere No. 900, Harry Smith No. 772, Otherworld No. 812, Arnhem No. 1023, Ballymore No. 364, Pic Van Teneriffe No. 1107, thence generally northwards down the middle of the Polala River to the south-eastern beacon of the farm Bossche-Diesch No. 512, thence along the boundaries of the said farm to the point where the north-eastern boundary joins the Polala River, and thence north-eastwards along the boundaries of and including the farms Lily No. 2318, Rietfontein No. 624, to the point of commencement.

DISTRICTS OF PIETERSBURG AND WATERBERG.

[Area No. 2A (Open) ultimately to link up and become part of Area No. 2.]

1. Extent of open area	117,704 morgen.
2. Total extent of such area	117,704 „

Description.—From the northern beacon of the farm Groot-Geluk No. 884, in the Pietersburg district, generally southwards along the boundaries of and including the said farm Grootgeluk, Lodewijks Vlei No. 798, Roodeput No. 700, Wachteenbeetjebosch No. 1669, to the south-eastern beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence generally southwards along the boundary of and excluding Malietsie's Location to the north-western beacon of the farm Vaalkop No. 813, thence generally southwards along the boundaries of and including the last mentioned farm Doornspruit No. 816, Machichaan's Location No. 2404, Doornfontein No. 1652, to the southern beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence generally northwards along the district boundary to where it joins the boundary of Area No. 2, thence generally westwards, northwards, eastwards along the boundary of Area No. 2 to the point of beginning.

DISTRICTS OF WATERBERG AND PIETERSBURG.

[Area No. 2 ultimately to link up with Areas Nos. 2A and 2B.]

1. Extent of Beaumont Area	627,945 morgen.
2. Extent of additional area	7,479 „
3. Excluded from Beaumont Area	5,032 „
4. Total extent of new area	630,392 „

Description.—From the point where the Zoutpansberg-Pietersburg boundary cuts the Mogalakwin River westwards along the said boundary to the north-eastern beacon of the farm De Vrede No. 1118, thence generally southwards along the boundaries of and including the farm De Vrede aforesaid, and the farms Lovely No. 1119, Edevinsdale No. 1120, Glenferness No. 1121, The Glade No. 1076, The Bul Bul No. 1059, Pickum No. 1052, Wuppertoe No. 1032, Orensteinpest No. 1026, Bochem No. 1019, Poplar No. 108, Koekoek No. 1007, Weltevreden No. 1005, Lissa No. 103, Westheim No. 983, Van Wyk's Put No. 841, western portion of Palmietfontein No. 709, Panplaats No. 1859, to the south-eastern beacon of the farm Louisana No. 968, thence in a westerly direction along the boundaries of and including the farms Louisana No. 968 aforesaid, Fair Lourie No. 967, Leisdale No. 966, Lieschingshof No. 965, Pinkie No. 964, Lucy's Own No. 963, Amber Gate No. 961, Normenswerf No. 976, to the southern beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence southwards along the district boundary to the northern beacon of Matalas Location No. 1929, thence generally south-eastwards, south-westwards and north-westwards along the boundaries of and including Matalas Location aforesaid, the farms Zaaiplaats No. 856, Matalas Location to the western beacon of the aforesaid location, thence generally south-westwards, south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the boundaries of and including the following farms in the Waterburg district, Elandsfontein No. 594, Malokongskop No. 1372, Wit-rivier No. 1534, Noord Brabant No. 1555, Zuid Brabant No. 1663, Rietfontein No. 1414,

[U.G. 31—18.]

Bultingfontein No. 1640, Tweefontein No. 1033, Turfspruit No. 2323, Valtyns Location No. 2394 (excluding Makalacaskop No. 2324), to the north-western beacon of the said location, thence generally northwards down the middle of the Magalakwin River to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT OF PIETERSBURG.

[Area No. 2B (BEAUMONT AREA No. 3) ultimately to link up and become Area No. 2.]

1. Extent of Beaumont Area	52,784 morgen.
2. Total extent of area	52,784 „

Description.—The area comprising the following farms in the district Pietersburg: Malietsies Location No. 3, Opgaaf No. 1618, Lastfontein No. 911, Palmietfontein No. 1, Eerste Geluk No. 644, and Vaalwater No. 618.

DISTRICTS OF PIETERSBURG AND ZOUTPANSBERG.

[Area No. 3 (BEAUMONT AREA No. 5)].

1. Extent of Beaumont Area	2,507,920 morgen.
2. Extent of new area	191,306 „
3. Extent of excluded area	1,333,246 „
4. Total extent of new area	1,365,980 „

Description.—From the junction of the Mwenedzi and Limpopo Rivers, generally eastwards along the Transvaal Provincial boundary to where it is cut by longitude 31, thence southwards along longitude 31, to where it cuts the Groot Letaba, thence westwards up the middle of the Groot Letaba River to the north-western beacon of Silwana's Location, thence in a direct line to the north-eastern beacon of the farm Miragoma No. 242, thence generally in a westerly direction along the boundaries of and including the farms Ballombrosa No. 237, Nacdilwa No. 236, Gamela No. 235, Siruluru No. 239, Runnymede No. 238, Meadowbank No. 243, Mamitwa's Location No. 2673, Modjadje's Location No. 2666, Reuter No. 2676, Meidigen No. 380, to the eastern beacon of the lastnamed farm, thence in a north-easterly direction along the north boundary of the aforesaid farm and Reuter No. 2676 (and excluding Forest Reserve Legat), generally in a northerly direction along the boundaries of Modjadje's Location No. 2666, Vlakfontein No. 367, Proesfontein No. 772, Vlakfontein No. 770, in a westerly direction along the boundaries of and including Rotterdam No. 365, Zeekoewater No. 19, Crystalwater No. 49, Vaalwater No. 23, Grootfontein No. 50, Nooitgedacht No. 56, Voorspoed No. 57, Goedgewacht No. 31, Hametskloof No. 2543, Kleinfontein No. 2541, Donkerhoek No. 1930, to the north-western beacon of Mareema's Location No. 1931, thence in a north-easterly direction along the boundaries of and including the said location, Molimos Location No. 2614, Honingsfontein No. 2578, and the Zoutpansberg district farms Rivierplaats No. 952, Rosboch No. 974, Waterfall No. 118, Styldrift No. 364, Wolverroode No. 311, Welgevonden No. 216, Klipfontein No. 109, Madrid No. 112, Barotta No. 65, to the northern beacon of Klein Australie No. 361, thence in a north-westerly direction along the boundaries of and including the farms Lisbon No. 314, Cadiz No. 428, Bergplaats No. 426, Bloemfontein No. 425, Diepkloof No. 423, Baobab No. 422, Mapela No. 426, Setooni No. 419, Serolle No. 399, Drylands No. 398, to the eastern beacon of Paradise No. 384, thence in a north-easterly direction along the boundaries of and including the lastnamed farm and Mpefu's Location No. 467, to the point where its northern boundary is cut by the N'Jelele River, thence northwards down the middle of the N'Jelele River to its junction with the Mfungudi River, thence up the middle of the last mentioned river to its source, thence in a direct line to the source of the Mwenedzi River, thence down the middle of last mentioned river to the point of beginning.

AREA No. 4 (BEAUMONT AREAS Nos. 6, 7 AND 18).

DISTRICTS OF PIETERSBURG, WATERBERG, MIDDELBURG, LYDENBURG AND BARBERTON.

1. Extent of Beaumont Area	894,585 morgen.
2. Extent of additional area	814,756 „
3. Extent of excluded area	90,894 „
4. Total extent of new area	1,618,447 „

Description.—From the north-eastern beacon of Mabins Location No. 2019, in the Pietersburg district, generally westward and eastward along the boundaries of and includ-

ing the Lydenburg district farms Anlage No. 491, Nooitgedacht No. 1353, California No. 64, Steenveld No. 10, Diepkloof No. 45, Blyderrivierpoort No. 545, Glenlyden No. 371, Brooklyn No. 546, Arthurseat No. 183, Rooiboklaagte No. 668, Buffelshoek No. 667, and from the south-eastern beacon of the last mentioned farm along the Setali Railway line to where it cuts the eastern boundary of the farm Eveagh No. 265, thence along the eastern boundaries of the last mentioned farms and Kildare No. 263, Ronaldsey No. 273, and Cork No. 60, thence in a westerly direction along the boundary of De Kaap block in the Barberton district to where it is cut by the Selati Railway line, thence along the railway line in a southerly direction to where it cuts the boundary of Cunningham's concession, thence along the western and south-westerly boundaries of the last mentioned concession to the northern beacon of the Komatipoort Town Lands, thence along the western boundary of the last mentioned town lands, to where it cuts the Delagoa Bay Railway line, thence along the railway line in a westerly direction to where it cuts the boundary of Ludwickslust No. 107, thence along the boundaries and excluding the said farm to where its south-western boundary is cut by the Crocodile River, thence up the middle of the said river to its junction with the Logiesriver, thence in a northerly direction up the middle of the Logiesriver to the south-eastern beacon of section F, thence in a westerly direction along the western boundary of section F to the south-eastern beacon of Lagogoto No. 148, thence in a northerly direction along the western boundary of the Barberton district, to where it cuts the Sabi River, thence in a westerly direction up the middle of the Sabi River to the south-western beacon of the farm Frankfort No. 504, in the Lydenburg district, thence in a northerly direction along the boundaries of and including the aforementioned farm, and the further following Lydenburg farms:—Welkom No. 727, Waterhoutboom No. 523, Hebron No. 521, De Houtbosch No. 293, Vooruitzicht No. 363, Welgevonden No. 364, Hebron No. 359, to the south-eastern beacon of the farm Magalieskop No. 33, thence in a westerly direction along the boundaries of and including the farms Mulpad No. 77, Deutye No. 552, Claremont No. 783, Sterkspruit No. 1061, California No. 64, Nooitgedacht No. 1353, Ardwich No. 507, Klipfontein No. 43, Pamshell No. 538, Oldham No. 518, Alverton No. 888, to the south-western beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence in a south-westerly direction up the middle of the Steelpoort River to where it cuts the southern boundary of the farm Appiesboom No. 2291, thence in a westerly direction along the southern boundary of the last mentioned farm and eastern boundary of the farm Driehoek No. 87, thence in a north-westerly direction along the boundaries of and including the Middelburg district farm Goedgedacht No. 419, Tweefontein No. 418, Morgenzen No. 422, Masleroemsoudestad No. 556, Vrischgewaagd No. 373, Weltevreden No. 371, Eensgevonden No. 373, Deugdvellei No. 350, to the southern beacon of Hopefield No. 346, thence in a northerly direction along the boundaries of and including the last mentioned farms and Korenkoppe No. 345, Vergenoeg No. 255, to the northern beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence in a direct line northward through the middle of the farm Nooitverwacht No. 253, including the eastern portion thereof, to a point on the southern boundary of Legalies Location, thence in a north-westerly direction along the boundaries of and including the last said location and the farm Veeplaats No. 220, to the Olifants River, thence in a southerly direction up the middle of the river to where it cuts the Waterberg-Pietersburg boundary, thence in a north-westerly direction along the said boundary to the south-eastern beacon of Zebedielas Location No. 3391, in the Waterberg district, thence in the same district in a south-westerly direction along the boundaries of and including the said location and the farms Reserve No. 1860, Charlotteslust No. 2065, to the south-eastern beacon of Charlottesdale No. 2066, thence in a north-westerly direction along the boundaries of and including the last mentioned farm and the farms Madras No. 2283, Kelulen No. 2284, Gewenscht No. 1989, Volop No. 2285, Taaiboschlaagte No. 2077, to the beacon formed by the boundary of the last mentioned and the extreme south-western corner of Zebedielas Location, thence northward and eastward along the boundary of Zebedielas Location to the south-western beacon of the farm Schaapplaats No. 736, in the Pietersburg district, thence northward to the north-western beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence in a north-easterly direction along the boundary of the Olifants Ward of the Pietersburg district to the northern beacon of the farm Rietfontein No. 585, thence in a southerly direction along the boundaries of and including the farms Deelkraal No. 487, Holkloof No. 1581, Wolvekop No. 1792, Middlerand No. 480, Wonderkop No. 503, Toornkop No. 463, Tigerpoort No. 541, to the eastern beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence down the middle of the Olifants River to the south-western beacon of Matabata's Location, thence westward along the western boundary of the said location to the eastern beacon of Lot No. 252, thence in an easterly direction along the boundaries of and including the said lot and Lots 261 and 264 to the north-eastern beacon along the eastern and southern boundaries of the last named lot and the eastern boundary of Matabata's Location to the Olifants River, thence down the middle of the said river in an easterly direction to where it cuts the boundary of Mafefe's Location No. 2575, thence continuing in the same direction along the boundaries of and including the said location and the farms Cork No. 2643, Dalton No. 2646, Kiel No. 2650, Helvitia No. 2653, Husted No. 2686, Gibraltar No. 2658,

to the eastern beacon of Sekororo's Location, thence generally in a north-westerly and north-easterly direction along the boundaries of and including the farms Balom No. 186, Paris No. 180, Schelem No. 161, Tours No. 162, Maakes Location No. 2551, Magoboya's Location, Mamathola's Location, the south-eastern corner, described by a triangle, in extent about 100 morgen of the farm Manabeni No. 2478, Coombank Letsitel No. 2345, Mohloba's Location No. 2674, Beaconsfield No. 2022, and in a south-westerly direction along the boundaries of the last mentioned farm Mohlobos Location No. 2674, Berlyn No. 331, Sedan No. 323, Potsdam No. 312, Aken No. 314, to the eastern beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence generally southwards along the boundary of and including the last mentioned farm, Lunenburg No. 325, Callsruhe No. 334, Alsace No. 187, Metz No. 165, Enable No. 159, Worcester No. 164, The Willows No. 177, to the Olifants River, thence up the middle of the Olifants River to the point of beginning.

AREA NO. 4A (OPEN).

DISTRICT OF MIDDELBURG.

1. Extent of open area	192,130 morgen.
2. Total extent of such area	192,130 ,,

Description.—From the northern beacon of the farm Roodepoort No. 448, in the Middelburg district, generally southward and eastward along the boundary of the Secoceni ward, the south-western beacon of the farm Probeeren No. 486, thence generally in a northerly and easterly direction along the boundaries of and including the farms Mooiplaats No. 487, Tafelkop No. 500, Hartebeestfontein No. 447, Welgelegen No. 186, Brakfontein boundary, thence generally along the western boundary to the south-western beacon of the farm Kromdraai No. 401, thence generally in an easterly and northerly direction along the boundaries of and including the farms Klipspruit No. 161, Roodekoppie No. 404, Vooruitzucht No. 440, Goedvertrouwen No. 395, Buffelsfontein No. 381, Koppieallen No. 349, to the northern beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence generally in a south-easterly direction along the boundary of Area No. 4 to the point of beginning.

AREA NO. 4B (BEAUMONT AREA NO. 17).

DISTRICTS OF PRETORIA AND WATERBERG.

1. Extent of Beaumont Area	272,110 morgen approximately.
2. Extent of additional area	20,579 ,, .. .
3. Extent of excluded area	59,091 ,, .. .
4. Total extent of new area	233,598 ,, .. .

Description.—From the north-eastern beacon of Rooibokkop No. 491, in the Pretoria district, generally in a southerly direction along the boundary of Area No. 4 A, to the south-eastern beacon of the farm Rondavel No. 86, thence in an easterly and southerly direction along the boundaries of and including the farms Scherparabie No. 367, Uyskraal No. 228, Elandsdrift No. 483, Elandslaagte No. 265, Kleinklipput No. 596, Vaalfontein No. 415, to the Aloes River, to where it cuts the south-western boundary of the farm Oudestadvanmeleeuw No. 564, thence to the southern beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence in a direct line through the middle of the Uitzoek No. 250, to the northern beacon of the farm Klipfontein No. 241, thence generally in an easterly, northerly and westerly direction along the boundaries of and including the last mentioned farm, Buffelsfontein No. 259, Kwarrielaagte No. 356, Waterkloof No. 285, Kwarrielaagte No. 356, the eastern portion of Elandsdoorn No. 225, Uitspanning No. 9, Kikvorschfontein No. 1, Goederede No. 348, Zoetmelksfontein No. 322, Kliplaatdrift No. 395, Pieterskraal No. 418, Wolvenkraal No. 560, Koraanbult No. 117, Rhenostkop No. 463, Bloedfontein No. 515, De Beersput No. 388, Troya No. 603, Rooikoppen No. 477, Meeruite No. 390, Drooge grond No. 598, Wetlaagte No. 445, Bultfontein No. 472, Zandfontein No. 26, Pankoppen No. 505, to the north-western beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence generally in a north-easterly direction along the boundary of the three last mentioned farms and the farm Rooifontein No. 378, and the Waterberg farms Kalkfontein No. 1489, Goedvooralles No. 1716, Opperuimd No. 1730, to the north-eastern beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence in an easterly direction along the Pretoria-Waterberg boundary to the north-western beacon of the Waterberg district farm Geelbecksylei No. 345, thence along the boundaries of and including the said farm to the district boundary, thence along the said district boundary in an easterly direction to the point of beginning.

AREA NO. 5 (BEAUMONT AREA NO. 16).

DISTRICTS OF PRETORIA AND WATERBERG.

1. Extent of Beaumont Area	.. ..	263,187 morgen approximately.
2. Extent of additional area ..	.. ..	57,784 " "
3. Extent of excluded area ..	.. ..	6,558 " "
4. Total extent of new area ..	.. ..	314,416 " "

Description.—From the north-western beacon of the farm Paalkraal No. 311, in the Waterberg district, in an easterly direction along the boundaries of and including the Waterberg district farm Paalkraal aforesaid, Waterval No. 1592, Ruigteslood No. 1003, Haakdoornlaagte No. 339, Slagteboom No. 1190, Transactie No. 99, Vogelstruispen No. 1696, Zwartboom No. 952, Doordraai No. 2097, Syferkuil No. 1463, Rhenostervlei No. 1698, Uitval No. 1697, to the south-western beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence generally in a westerly and northerly direction along the boundaries of and including the Pretoria district farms Buffelsdrift No. 131, Goedverwacht No. 824, Mayersbult No. 613, Wynandskuil No. 154, Boschplaats No. 507, Michielskraal No. 396, Leeuwkraal (unnumbered), Tweefontein No. 275, Pankopzynaagte No. 345, Stinkwater No. 585, Bezuidenoetzkraal No. 517, Kromkuil No. 122, Klipgat No. 11, Klippan No. 54, Eersteregt No. 464, Klipgat No. 335, Government ground No. 115, Kameelfontein No. 51, Sjambokzynaagte No. 52, Kafferkraal No. 323, northern portion of Wildebeesthoek No. 20, Kafferkraal No. 323, Sjambokzynaagte No. 52, Hoekfontein No. 394, Magalieslaagte No. 7, Klipput No. 525, Rietgat No. 526, Waterval No. 189, to the Pretoria-Rustenburg district boundary, thence generally northward along the said boundary and the Rustenburg-Waterberg boundary to the point of beginning.

AREA NO. 6 (BEAUMONT AREA NO. 20).

DISTRICT OF PIET RETIEF.

1. Extent of Beaumont Area	.. ..	91,333 morgen approximately.
2. Extent of additional area ..	.. ..	12,000 " "
3. Total extent of new area ..	.. ..	103,333 " "

Description.—From the north-western beacon of the farm Belgrade No. 86, generally eastward and southward along the Transvaal Province boundary to the southern beacon of the farm Lebanbospoort No. 170, thence up the middle of the Pongola River to the south-western beacon of the farm Altona No. 23, thence generally northward along the boundaries of and including the last mentioned farm Oranjedal No. 35, Tobolsk No. 81, Belgrade No. 86, to the point of beginning.

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