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Report of the Native Affairs Commission for the years 1927-1947 (incomplete)

South Africa. Native Affairs Commission

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muddled collection of dilapidated buildings harbouring a mixed community of workers and loafers in every stage of progress and degeneration. There were cases where fifty-three people occupied a building of a total area of 60 by 40 feet, and which was divided into small insect ridden rooms, without ventilation, without water, and served by one primitive closet for all occupants. The tenants obtain the money to pay their high rents and to feed and clothe themselves in diverse ways. Some of the ways of earning a livelihood are surprisingly disclosed every time a house is pulled down and the floor taken up when a number of pits are revealed in which the illicit liquor was kept. As Korsten is now partially demolished these pits can be seen on almost every vacant stand and the extent of the illicit liquor traffic appears astonishingly great. Yet the population, despite the conditions, included large elements of happy, sober, decent living, hard-working people. Given the opportunity, progress became immediately marked, and that opportunity came for many of them when Port Elizabeth started on its new housing scheme at New Brighton.

The New Brighton Village contains many features which are worthy of emulation by other municipalities. Chief among them are the low rents which have been rendered possible by the Government Sub-economic Housing Scheme and the services of efficient architects, builders and town planners working in collaboration with the experts of the Central Housing Board of the Public Health Department. For the inspiration and drive which has resulted in New Brighton, credit must go to the public-spirited citizens of Port Elizabeth who have interested themselves in the matter. The houses of this model Native town have been built in accordance with the capacity of the Native to pay. The houses, which are semi-detached and are served by water-borne sewerage are well built and comfortable. Electric light is provided to each house. The houses are set in gardens which are properly fenced and the streets are all macadamised. The lay-out programme provides for a children's playing ground for every group of twelve houses. A public hall, a swimming bath and other amenities are provided. Five large schools are to be erected which will minister to the children of the town. There are to be 3,200 houses, of which over 1,000 are to-day completed and occupied. The rentals charged are 16s. per month for a three-roomed house and 14s. per month for a two-roomed house. Single Natives are catered for at a monthly charge of 6s. per single room in four-roomed dwellings. These charges cover all municipal services with the exception of electric current, for which a charge of 1s. 6d. per month is made. The rent includes medical attention, medicines and garbage removal. A Native headman is appointed for each block of 200 houses, and a Native qualified nurse for each block of 400 houses. Her services are given free of charge.. The new township is resulting in a complete clearance of the slums of Korsten, though it will take some time before this is finally accomplished. Three thousand slum dwellers from Korsten have already been transferred to the new village. The result of the transfer has been a pronounced improvement in the living standards of the Native people. The women are showing a surprising interest in their new homes. They are taking a pride in the beautifying of their surroundings and are making their small gardens attractive. The improvement in the health and in the morality of the inhabitants is striking. There have been considerably fewer cases of violence and assault than formerly; and the unruly gangs who had their meeting place at Korsten are disappearing together with the illicit liquor traffic.

Bloemfontein.

The interest which Bloemfontein has taken in the housing of its native population is well known and has been commented upon in many Commission's reports. At Bloemfontein houses are erected by the natives themselves or leased by the local authorities to natives. Although the system does not produce the same standard of dwelling, either for comfort or for permanency, as in other centres, nor does it give the municipality the same measure of control as at New Brighton, yet the system afford considerable satisfaction to the native owners. The financial position of the location is very satisfactory. There is a native dispensary holding regular clinics. Courses of instruction in matters touching the health and welfare of the natives are being conducted. An European matron has recently been appointed who has a number of native nurses working under her. Recently a health week was organised by the matron for education of the native population, which was aided by numerous demonstration stalls and the exhibition of bioscope pictures. These measures illustrate the active organisation of native welfare which goes far to make the Bloemfontein Native Location an orderly and contented native township.

Durban.

The Durban Municipality is faced with topographical difficulties and native conditions which differentiates it from other centres. Durban lies adjacent to native reserves in which the wives and families of most of its native industrial workers live. The tendency, therefore, is for many of the natives of Durban to occupy single quarters in the hostels during the week, and to travel out by bus or rail to visit their families during the week-end.

There is, therefore, a greater necessity for hostels for single natives than is necessary at Port Elizabeth where there are no adjacent native reserves, and where the natives are probably more detribalised than they are in Durban.

The ordinary rent charged to the single native in the municipal locations and hostels is 5s. per month. These hostels are all run under the control of sympathetic and experienced managers. The public welfare spirit in Durban has been very evident during the past two years in improving conditions. Provision in the 1937 amendment of the Urban Areas Act of 1923 for compelling all employers of native labour to provide approved accommodation for their natives is being enforced by the municipality. During 1937 and 1938 a total of 638 licences were issued by the municipality for the proper housing of 8,147 natives. The municipality is affording a supply of milk for their tenants and children at a nominal price. The need for native recreation has been met by the provision of additional football fields and cricket pitches, and a new cycle track has been laid down at the Somtseu Road recreation ground.

The interest which is being taken in the ecenomic standards of the natives may be inferred from the Conference held between the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the City Council, and Government, on the 10th September, 1938, to consider the question of native wages. This Conference voted a ten per cent. increase in native wages which became immediately effective amongst all municipal employees.

Durban has made a unique attempt in the Lamont Location to provide a semi-rural condition for the urban native by means of the " spill-out " scheme embracing some 350 houses. This scheme is particularly suited to the broken nature of the country. The lay-out of the location provides for half acre plots, so that each home can have its own patch of ground for garden purposes, its own privy pit and a pit for rubbish disposal. The three-fold advantage of this arrangement is that the householder lives under conditions to which he is accustomed, that his health and pocket are safe-guarded through efficient and cheap sanitation, and that the local authority has available land which can be cut into smaller plots should the lack of available land elsewhere necessitate additional housing from the " spill-out " scheme.

Pietermaritzburg.

Pietermaritzburg, like Durban, lies close to native reserves, and many of its native workers maintain their homes and families in rural areas. The native administration of the city is excellent and the fullest use has been made of the powers conferred on local authorities under the recent Act to ascertain the whereabouts of every native within the borough boundaries and to inspect the accommodation provided by employers. The municipality has provided an excellent housing scheme and the natives are well catered for by a firmly established and flourishing market adjoining the beer hall. The latter is adapted for cinemas and other forms of entertainment, and is rapidly developing into a native social centre. Native recreation facilities in Pietermaritzburg are undoubtedly among the best in the Union, and these have contributed much towards the disappearance at weekends of large aggregations of loitering natives who had previously congested the public thoroughfares in the centre of this city. The hostels for the single men and women are well patronised and their extension is under consideration.

Johannesburg.

In no part of the Union was the Natives (Urban Areas) Act more necessary than in the City of Johannesburg, with its chain of towns stretching along the Witwatersrand. The conditions under which gold mining was early developed, the rapid growth of attendant industries, and the widespread forces of recruitment and economic attraction which brought together a vast agglomeration of natives from all over the Southern Continent, were initiated in days when the spirit of *laissez-faire* had reached its high water mark.

Before the draft of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act was submitted to the Government by the Native Affairs Commission, the report of the Commission of 1921 contained the following passage:—

> " The Commission felt that in Johannesburg it was approaching the native question in all its potential possibilities for good or evil. A vast congeries of organised labour; the unco-ordinated native life of a large city—raw natives from the hinterland of civilisation, and also at their elbow educated natives with the veneer of old world civilisation upon them; decent men and women living in decent homes, and also dwellers in slums so disgraceful and immoral that the thought of them murdered sleep; the complete absence of tribal

life so much a part of their old organisation, so many shut doors to progress, and to uplift, impressed the Commission as nothing else in its journeys had done."

It was under these conditions and with the determination to improve them that the Natives (Urban Areas) Act was drafted and passed by Parliament. The last report of the Department pointed to the enormous improvement in these conditions which had been effected by the tactful administration of the Act during the past twelve years. This applied particularly to Johannesburg.

The Municipal Native Affairs Department of that city has not confined its attention solely to the registration and control of natives, nor to their housing and amenities. It has also devoted itself to the health and social welfare of the native people. The results of cultural contacts between the primitive natives, straight from the kraals, with our modern European industrial society are being scientifically studied by trained experts with an effort to base administration upon carefully ascertained knowledge of the conditions prevailing.

The Municipality has committed to its care the control of a native population of 219,893 natives. Accommodation has been provided in four townships and four hostels for 81,194 natives. Three of the native townships referred to, viz. the Eastern, the Western and Orlando Townships, contain 8,830 two- or three-roomed detached brick cottages. These cottages stand on their own seperate allotments which are enclosed with diamond mesh fencing. Each house has its own latrine, and every care is taken in regard to the sanitation of the township. The rents charged for this accommodation, which includes water and all services, are higher than in the case of Port Elizabeth. They range from 20s. to 25s. for two-roomed and from 25s. to 30s. for three-roomed houses. The higher rents are probably due to the different financial conditions under which the houses were erected—those in Johannesburg having been built out of loans falling under the economic scheme, while the lower rents referred to in Port Elizabeth were in respect of houses which were built from monies obtained under the sub-economic housing scheme. The remaining township, known as Pimville, has been reserved for natives who desire to build their own houses. Here stands are let to Natives on a rental varying from 8s. to 10s. per month, which includes water and all services. The township consists of 2,386 stands; the estimated population last year was 16,000. The accounts of all these townships show an excess of expenditure over revenue amounting to £17,260. 2s. 2d. for the year ending 30th June, 1938. This loss, however, is not met from the general revenue of the town but from the Native Revenue Account. Each of these townships and hostels is managed by a European superintendent and staff.

The work of inspecting and approving accommodation provided for natives by their employers is being vigorously extended by the local authority and the work of clearing the existing slums is also being carried on. Despite these measures, however, the accommodation for the natives in the City of Johannesburg is still very inadequate. The Management reports that this work "has been considerably handicapped by the lack of accommodation for natives in the Council's native townships and hostels, as magistrates are reluctant to impose any penalty for harbouring natives unless there is adequate accommodation to which such natives could be sent on expulsion, consequently many areas which have been cleared are becoming re-occupied by native families recently arrived in Johannesburg. In addition to this, the tremendous recent increase of single natives employed in Johannesburg, many of whom are not provided with accommodation by their employers, has made it virtually impossible for the Department's building programme for hostels to keep pace with the increase". To meet the requirements above referred to application has been made by the Johannesburg City Council to the Central Housing Board for a sub-economic loan of £1,347,340 for the purpose of extending Orlando, and the creation of additional hostels for single male and female natives.

The following are approximate totals of the last approved estimates in respect of the Native Revenue Accounts for all the urban local authorities in the Union:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.		Total Expenditure.
		Ex. Loan.	Ex. Revenue.	
	£	£	£	£
Transvaal	389,038	260,475	410,679	671,154
Cape	153,720	60,000	154,847	214,847
Natal	130,583	441,584	124,839	566,423
O.F.S.	78,397	24,507	82,303	106,810
TOTAL £	751,738	786,566	772,668	1,559,234

The following summaries, taken from the Native Revenue Account Estimates submitted by a few of the larger local authorities, indicate the sources of revenue and the main services upon which the expenditure is incurred:—

East London (Estimates 1938).

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Rentals, houses, huts, sanitary, water.	£16,100	Administration	£3,445
Cemetry	200	General Maintenance (houses, sewerage, etc.	3,793
Fines	400	Sanitation (rubbish removals, sewerage, etc.	1,854
Public Health	880	Water supply	7,600
General Fund Contribution	9,278	Lights	600
		Health	2,393
		Interest and Redemption on loans	6,919
		Other	254
	£26,858		£26,858

Cape Town (Estimates 1938).

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Cemetry Fees	£25	*Langa Location.*—	
Bad Debts	200	Salaries, etc	£2,930
Rentals, etc	20,429	Water	2,741
Hospital Fees	350	Maintenance	1,750
Midwifery Fees	30	Other	3,118
Registration Fees, etc	3,250	*Hospital Expenses*	3,030
Fines	150	*Registration of Natives*	2,610
Contribution from General Revenue	14,278	*Loan Charges, etc*	12,606
		Contribution towards liquidation accumulated deficit	8,500
		Other	1,427
	£38,712		£38,712

Boksburg (Estimates 1938-1939).

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Rent of stands, huts, etc	£5,951	Salaries and Native wages	£912
Sundry	721	Administration and office expenses	326
Fines	200	Maintenance	155
Beer Hall	800	Sanitation, water and light	2,157
		Loan charges	2,133
		Brewing of kaffir beer	797
		Other	1,398
	£7,672		£7,878

Krugersdorp (Estimates 1938-1939).

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Rent private houses, etc	£5,200	Salaries, etc	£1,078
Fines	900	Native wages	1,184
Rents (housing scheme)	2,776	Administration	287
Beer halls	1,540	Sanitation, water, etc	4,920
Other	849	Loan charges	3,134
		Beer halls	1,151
		Other	926
	£11,265		£12,680

Springs (Estimates 1938-1939).

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Rents	£13,270	Administration	£1,846
Fines	1,000	Police	2,116
Grazing fees	60	Roads, drainage, etc	1,843
Lodgers' fees	1,160	Health expenses	3,826
Public health	600	Sanitation	2,595
Cemetry	100	Sewerage	2,445
Beer hall	3,000	Electricity	931
Hostel	900	Water	2,570
Other	345	Beer hall	2,725
Advance from General Funds	7,788	Hostel	1,630
		Location dwellings	3,444
		Other	2,252
	£28,223		£28,223

JOHANNESBURG (Estimates 1938-1939).

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Pimville	£8,800	Salaries, wages, etc.	£ 52,826
Wemmer Native Hostel	16,500	Rents, rates, charges for services, etc.	29,399
Salisbury and Jubilee Hostel	2,550	Grants-in-aid and Gratuities	3,083
Western Native Township	29,000	*Miscellaneous expenses	72,217
Eastern Native Township	8,900	Capital charges	79,805
Wolhuter Women's Hostel	550		
Wolhuter Men's Hostel	21,650		£237,330
Orlando Township	38,000		
Orlando Sub-economic Scheme	39,800	*Includes—	
Fines	2,400	Maintenance of Buildings	£17,863
Licence Fees	4,800	Maintenance of roads	8,800
Medical Service Fees	1,700	Maintenance of Sanitary services	15,447
Native Beer Halls	56,000	Stores and material	20,525
	£230,650		

DURBAN (Estimates 1938-1939).

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Breweries and Eating Houses	49,417	*Native Breweries*	£12,828
Locations and Hostels	22,358	Eating Houses	12,656
Housing loans	4,320	Locations and hostels	26,607
Registration	16,045	Registration of Natives	13,058
General	1,725	Togt	430
Lamont Location	2,107	General	1,637
		Administration	7,132
		Medical	461
		Indirect Administration	2,717
		Native Recreation and Welfare	2,758
		Lamont Location	9,520
	£95,972		£89,804

BLOEMFONTEIN (Estimates 1938-1939).

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Rents, etc	£17,060	Administration	£9,800
Lodgers' Fees	6,500	Sanitation, refuse service, etc	6,030
Fines	400	Location roads	4,530
Contract Fees	5,500	Water	3,340
Native dispensary	300	Grazing camps	480
Grazing camp	250	Health Department	3,755
Housing Schemes (rents)	3,000	Housing Scheme	3,335
Other	1,450	Loan Charges	2,615
		Other	1,250
	£34,460		£35,135

COPY OF GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH AT THE CONFERENCE OF MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVES HELD IN PRETORIA ON THE 28TH AND 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1937, TO DISCUSS THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIVE LAWS AMENDMENT ACT (No. 46 OF 1937):—

General the Right Honourable J. C. Smuts, P.C., C.H., K.C., D.T.D., Acting Minister of Native Affairs, then opened the Conference in the following terms:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, allow me, on behalf of all of us, to thank Mr. Mayor for the kind words of welcome which he has addressed to us.

In opening this Conference to-day I am acting, as you are all aware, on behalf of my colleague the Minister of Native Affairs. We all regret the absence of Mr. Grobler to-day from this important meeting and we especially regret the reason for his absence, but you will be pleased to hear that, according to the latest information from Mr. Grobler, he is deriving great benefit from the cure he is undergoing, and I hope it won't be long before we shall have him once more giving his able and experienced and sympathetic consideration to the great questions which have to be dealt with in the Native Affairs Department.

The object of our meeting here to day is to consult together—Government and Local Authorities—and devise ways and means as to the best way in which to work the Native Laws Amendment Act. It is a complicated Act and has proved contentious in some of its details. A great deal of its success in future will depend upon the fair means of working it, and I hope that as a result of our consultations and deliberations here it will be possible to devise ways and means which will make a smooth and acceptable working of that Act possible. As you know it is the last Act of a trilogy of Acts which expressed the main outlines of the Government Native Policy.

In regard to the other two Acts I need not trouble you to-day. I refer to the Native Representation Act and the Native Lands Act. With regard to these two Acts, however, I may say this, that I hope and I feel sure that as time passes it will become clear that the objects of those Acts have been directed to high issues of public policy and that they will lead to an improvement of the situation in this country on a very large scale. The Representation Act, as you know, was intended to separate the native vote in Parliament from the European vote and it has had the effect of giving the native people in this country their own representatives to speak for them in Parliament. They have made their choice at the recent election and I think we shall all admit that their choice has been a good one and we hope that now that the Natives have their own spokesmen in Parliament we shall be able to see more clearly what are their opinions and requirements and how we shall deal with the problems which arise in connection with them. As I have said on previous occasions I expect a great deal from the Native Representative Council which gives the Natives a direct voice, although only an advisory voice, in their own affairs. That Council will advise Parliament in all matters of native concern and I think it will be a matter of great importance and it will probably in the end prove to be a matter of very great improvement that the natives shall have the right to speak for themselves and advise Parliament in regard to their most important concerns.

We come now to the last of the three Acts—one that is difficult, important and which deals with issues which are daily becoming much more important and pressing in this country. I refer to the problem of the natives in the big urban areas. That Act will require a good deal of very careful administration if it is to be worked smoothly, and it is for that reason that the Government has made this departure in calling the representatives of the local authorities all over South Africa together in order that we can consult together and see what is the best way of setting to work on the difficult and somewhat far-reaching provisions of that Act.

Let me say a word on the history of that Act. You will remember it was considered years ago by the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. That was as far back as 1931. Subsequently, in 1932, the matter was further considered by the Government Committee who drafted a report and a scheme. That report was thereafter, two years ago, submitted by the Government to the consideration of a Departmental Committee to see what improvements could be effected in this scheme from the Departmental Government point of view, and finally, this year, the report in the form of a Bill came before Parliament and a Joint Select Committee was wisely appointed representing both Houses of Parliament and they heard evidence; they heard the Municipalities; they heard most of the other interests concerned and finally brought out a report in the form of a Draft Bill which Parliament then considered. This was passed after a number of amendments in the Act—the Native Laws Amendment Act—which is now before us.

Coming to the most important provision of this Act dealing with the question of the influx of natives into urban areas, I need not point out to you, ladies and gentlemen, that this has become a movement of enormous dimensions and, unless controlled, it may lead to revolutionary social and economic changes in South Africa. The Act is an attempt to get control of that almost uncontrolled situation and all the evils which are emerging from it. We all admit it is a very difficult and in many ways a ticklish job to tackle, but the Act lays down certain broad outlines which we are here to consider from the point of view of the administration. Hitherto this influx into our towns and cities, that is, native influx from the country, has been largely uncontrolled and the evils have been growing correspondingly. You all know, as authorities in your Municipalities, that the town locations and the city locations have been growing on a very large scale. In fact, the figure shows that in the last 15 years, from 1921 to 1936, the native population in our urban areas has practically doubled, from 587,000 to 1,150,000.

The problems that arise from this great migration—this enormous human movement in the country—are correspondingly great and difficult. There is the question of housing with which you have to do. The towns are called upon to make provision in the way of housing for all those natives with whom they are flooded, even far beyond their requirements, and housing conditions in nearly every location are tending to become shocking. I wish to give the officials credit for the way in which most of our Municipalities are coping with the problem of native housing. It is a big problem—and very expensive. The Government has had to come to your assistance with enormous grants at sub-economic rates and even so we scarcely have the problem under control.

There is not only the question of housing, but also of public health. Medical officers from one end of the country to the other are warning us that the health conditions prevailing in most of our locations are very serious indeed. You can imagine what the state of affairs must be when you have

this huge flood of natives, just emerging from a state of barbarism, flooding into our towns. The question of public health must become very grave indeed.

Then, when there is an economic set-back to the country you are faced with the problem of unemployment. Unwanted natives have to be fed and looked after by the Government and the Local Authorities.

All this crowding in of natives into towns under, to them, entirely novel conditions, must lead to great and far-reaching disintegration of native life. We understand that the whole native system, owing to this migration to conditions which are so strange and different from the conditions from which the natives come in their locations and in the country, all these conditions must be very upsetting and must lead to a great deal of what I call disintegration of native life, and the results, of course, are very far reaching. What the ultimate effect will be of this change which is setting in—in my opinion one of the biggest changes in South Africa—nobody can say. We can only try to do our best to stem the tide and keep the conditions healthy as far as possible.

We have had discussions on the difficulties in this country in regard to the question of maintaining law and order in these locations and you can imagine that the question of maintaining law and order must gradually become more difficult owing to this overcrowding of a semi-barbarous population in our towns.

Owing to this migration, we find that the farming industry of this country is suffering correspondingly, and to-day one of the greatest difficulties with which we have to deal in this country is this scarcity of farm labour at the same time that there is a surplus of native population, many of them probably unemployed, in the towns. That is the situation with which the Act tries to deal. I do not want to exaggerate. It is almost impossible to exaggerate in a matter of this kind.

We must make allowances and we make allowances for the natural expansion of the towns and the town population. Our towns have been growing fairly rapidly in population and their needs have expanded, too. Naturally a larger labour force is required in connection with their needs and requirements. We have, also, the great industrial expansion which is going on in this country all the time and which calls for larger labour reserves. There is also this further consideration that it is generally useful to have a certain labour supply from which the requirements can be satisfied as the occasion arises, but it is a question whether the numbers now crowding into towns are not such as to pass all limits and to become a real menace to the country. The curious thing is that the very improvements which we are effecting in the towns by way of colleges, housing conditions and conditions generally, simply accelerate the process. All that you are doing to improve conditions in the town locations simply prove an additional incentive to the natives to leave their homes and to crowd into the towns where they meet with better conditions than in the reserves and on the farms where they have been living so far.

The question is how to deal with this problem, evidently one of the most far-reaching problems we have been faced with here in South Africa and which will get out of hand unless dealt with wisely and in time. Naturally the best way to deal with this situation would be to tackle it at its source and to prevent—to restrict—the increase and to prevent this influx of natives into the towns. That would be the best way to slow down this process and restrict this undue and accentuated increase of natives into our towns.

There is power at your disposal to do so. You will remember that an amendment of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923, an amendment which was passed in 1930, gave power to the Municipalities to restrict this increase of unwanted natives into their towns. This provision, however, has not been made use of generally. I am told that there are only 11 towns in South Africa who have so far availed themselves of the power to limit and control the entry of natives into their locations. In these 11 towns where the system works I am told it works very satisfactorily. But then the majority of our urban communities have so far not availed themselves of these powers. I do not know why—they may have difficulties of their own—but there is no doubt, the proper way to deal with this influx is to cut it off at its sources and to say that our towns are full, the requirements met, we cannot accommodate more natives and we are not going to accept more except in limited numbers.

Now, that is the reason why the Government has taken power under this Act which we are discussing to act where local authorities themselves do not act. Where the situation is getting out of hand, where the natives are accumulating in the locations far beyond the urban requirements, the Government takes power to itself to step in and to act for itself to impose restrictions on the ingress into towns. That is one of the most important

provisions in this Act. You can understand, gentlemen, that no Government likes to interfere with the job which in the first instance is that of the Municipalities, and as long as we are satisfied that you are reasonably doing your best we are not going to interfere. We do not want to make trouble for ourselves and we would be quite prepared to leave the matter in your hands, and I hope that as a result of this new power which the Government has taken but does not want to use if it can avoid it, the towns will develop a sense of responsibility to themselves and to the country and deal with this question themselves; make use of the power which they have to restrict ingress and so make it unnecessary for the Government to intervene.

This brings me to the most discussed and, I may say, most controversial provision of this Act, and that is the question of the census which the Government may take. Naturally if the Government has to step in and restrict the influx of natives into towns, it must have facts to go by, and the only thing which will be useful to it is a census. It must have a census of the native population in respect of each particular town so that it may make up its mind from that census whether there is a surplus of natives in that area with whom they have to deal and in order to overcome the difficulties.

That is why the Government has taken power to have this biennial census. It will be held biennially at the joint expense of the Government and the Municipalities. The Government is prepared in all the larger towns to share and to pay 50 per cent. of the expenses, but you will understand that the problem is essentially an urban one and your locations concern you directly more closely than they concern the rest of the community, and you should also, according to the view of Parliament, bear your fair share of the expense of such a census.

This census will go into the question of the employment of the natives in urban locations and for purposes of this census a statement will be prepared showing what are the requirements of the town, how many natives are employed, how many natives are surplus to the domestic and industrial requirements, and from this census it would therefore appear whether in any particular area there is a great surplus of natives not wanted either for domestic or for industrial purposes.

That would be the effect of the census, and when the Government has the results of that census before it, it can make up its mind whether it is a case for interference and whether it should step in. If it finds that the position is a flagrant one, it can then proceed to repatriate. So many of the surplus natives as it finds necessary would be repatriated and settled somewhere at its own expense. One of the reasons of the land policy which I have referred to has been an attempt to get the necessary land when this repatriation of natives to the countryside has to take place.

I need not point out to you that it is not a job which any Government would like to undertake. It would be accompanied by a good deal of friction and perhaps odium and in any case there must be very considerable difficulty in effecting this movement back of natives and no Government would be likely to do it as long as the position is not a flagrant one and as long as the Government feels that the Municipal local authorities are doing their best in trying to deal with the situation. If it is not done, then in terms of this Act the Government will do it and it will try to do so with the least show of harshness to the native people in these urban areas.

It is provided, as you have seen, that if there is to be this repatriation the first to go will be the foreign natives, the natives who do not belong either to the location or to the neighbouring territories—South-West Africa or the Protectorates under the Imperial Government. Those who have come most recently will be the first to go. I think that every precaution will be taken by the Government to see that there is no undue harshness, to spare the feelings of the natives as much as possible in this difficult matter and to see that no undue friction is developed in applying the provisions of this Act.

You can see that all this would be unnecessary, all this can be avoided, if the other and better method of dealing with the question is adopted, that is if the ingress into towns were controlled and limited so that we did not have a continual accentuation of this evil of crowding into towns which we so wish to prevent.

I have referred at some length to this matter because it is probably the most important provision of the whole Act and a matter which, no doubt, will receive your very careful consideration. I would appeal to you, gentlemen, to look upon this matter in a broad, national spirit. We see evils growing up in South Africa, we see a menace to the native people, we see a menace to our white civilization which we cannot allow to go on unchecked. We have now the legislative power, you have the power and the Government has power to deal with this matter, and I hope we shall put our heads together and see what is the best way of dealing with this big movement which has developed such serious difficulties for our national life.

There are some other provisions in this Act which I will briefly refer to.

You will see this Act prevents any holding of land by natives in urban areas. That has been put a stop to and the policy of the Government is quite clear. It is not only in harmony with the general segregation policy of the Government but it is to prevent the inter-mingling of black and white in the towns, it is good for their morals, health, social life and in every way, and I think that, although this is a new departure, it is going to prove a most salutary departure. Natives should not resent being separated from the whites and living in their own location. If this provision is properly carried out there should be no objection whatever on the part of the natives to living in a location by themselves where they will not be intermingled with the whites.

The Act also makes provision in the matter of collecting of rents in these urban locations. The rents may be obtained from the employers, or alternatively, a cheap form of collecting which will avoid the expense of law suits and going to the courts of law may be made use of.

There is one other provision in this Act which I consider to be very important and far-reaching, and that is in regard to the question of kaffir beer. Now, it is unnecessary for me to point out to you that this question of kaffir beer is one of the most pressing questions with which the natives are concerned in this country. Much of the trouble that we have to-day in our administration is due to this question. We make impossible laws in this country, and we want the police to carry them out. We want water to run uphill, and if the provisions are impossible to carry out we are dissatisfied and we blame somebody and generally it is the Government that is blamed.

To my mind the existing provisions in regard to native beer, kaffir beer as it is called, are quite unworkable and are imposing such a strain on the natives and on the Government—the administration of justice and the policing of this country—that a change is becoming imperative in the public interest.

Our law hitherto has been one, in principle, of total prohibition and the law has laid down, up to to-day, that natives shall not be allowed to drink in the urban areas unless special permission is given for the purpose or the town accepts a monopoly of brewing kaffir beer. The principle is prohibitive, but it may be avoided in one or other of two ways—special permission to brew may be given to the natives or the town may itself undertake to supply the kaffir beer as a monopoly. That has proved quite unworkable and has been the source of much of this antagonism which has developed between the police and the natives. The police are called upon to administer a law which is against human nature and which you cannot carry out, and in carrying it out they have incurred the illwill and odium of the natives. This should not be allowed to continue.

The Act under discussion reverts the position and says that in future natives shall have their beer, and it lays down three ways in which it can be done, leaving it to the option of the local authorities to say which of these three ways shall be adopted in any particular area. The law says now, the natives shall have their beer, in native locations, in urban areas, but they leave it to the town to say which of three methods will be adopted.

One method will be Municipal brewing, the Municipality undertaking the charge itself of starting a system of brewing and supplying the natives with beer, and a number of municipalities are in favour of that system, I know. They have already approached the Native Affairs Department with a view to getting the necessary permission to start a beer supply. When this is fairly and properly done with due regard to the native requirements and native sentiments I think it may lead to an enormous improvement in this country. It may do away with all that unnecessary friction and ill-feeling and fighting against human nature which I understand are there in connection with this question. That is one way—that urban authorities may supply beer and may take a monopoly for the sale.

Another way is for the urban authorities to license particular natives to supply beer. Parliament has introduced that alternative because there is a feeling that we are dealing with an experimental situation, we ought to prove our way and see which is the most workable system and one that is most in the interests of smooth administration, and there is no doubt that some of our local authorities favour the idea of licensing natives for this purpose and not leaving it to indiscriminate domestic brewing, which, they are afraid, may lead to very grave abuse.

If neither the method of supply through an urban authority nor the method of licensing is adopted, then there is only one course left and that is, the natives must brew their own beer—but their beer they will have under this Act, and it will be for you to consider closely and carefully which is the method most in accordance with your own views of what is right and fair and what the requirements are of your natives.

I hope that our urban authorities will give this matter their very serious consideration. I know there is a great division of opinion in this country over these matters. We have good people who want to improve human nature even beyond what the Lord has made it, and there are difficulties that many people feel in the working of this liquor question as applied to the natives, but I think we must temper the wind to the shorn lamb. I think we shall have to study native feeling and requirements even beyond what they themselves might think is right for the native. I think we shall have to act like wise men in dealing with a practical situation of a very serious character, and I hope your deliberations here may be helpful in your choice of one of these three alternatives which will be the best in dealing with this difficult question of kaffir beer.

I do not think there are any other points that I need refer to here to-day, gentlemen, and I leave these matters for your consideration. We want, as an administration, to be helpful. We know we are calling upon you to deal with a ticklish, difficult question—a question of human nature, a question of the civilization developing in this country, a question of great moment in this country which may have very far-reaching results in years to come.

We, as an administration, want to consult with you, and I think this Conference may serve a useful purpose in clearing up ideas and getting a simple and smooth and humane method of dealing with very difficult and in some cases dangerous public issues. In the administration of native affairs my feeling is this. As long as we temper fairness and justice with humane feeling, have consideration for the feelings of the natives who are also human and who also have their points of view; as long as we combine justice and fairness with fair play and humane feeling and do our best to give the natives a square deal, we shall overcome most of the difficulties that lie in our path in this matter.

I do not consider that native matters, such as we are dealing with, mostly of administration, are insoluble. I think they are soluble, but you will have to bring to bear upon them a sense of justice and fair play. If we do that I think in years to come we shall gradually work our way out of this state of tense feeling which is working up in this country. You have a state of tension growing up between the natives and the Europeans which does not augur well for the future, which does not augur well for collaboration between the races and the happiness of our population in South Africa. I think we can get out of that tense feeling by wise administration, by tempering, as I have said, justice with fairness and humanity and making black and white feel that our object is to give everyone a square deal in this connection.

I hope that the consideration which you will be able to give to this question and the advice you will be able to give to the Native Affairs Department will be useful and helpful to the country in this matter of paramount importance.

APPENDIX "I".

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NATIVE SCHOOLS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF EACH OF THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

American Board Mission	74
Anglican Church	627
African Methodist Episcopal Church	8
African Presbyterian Church	9
American Zulu Mission	8
Apostolic Faith Mission	4
Assemblies of God	1
Bantu Presbyterian Church	294
Baptist Church	19
Berlin Mission Society	26
Berlin Lutheran Mission	186
Church of Nazarene	1
Church of Scotland	40
Congregational Church	60
Congregational Union Mission of South Africa	1
English Church—Order of Ethiopia	14
Ethiopian	2
Free Church of Scotland	1
French Evangelical Church	2
Full Gospel Church	1
German Lutheran Church	27
Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission	90

Hepzibah Faith Mission	1
Holiness Mission	5
Independent	11
Interdenominational	93
International Holiness Union	1
London Missionary Society	31
Methodist Church	1,110
Moravian Church	62
Miscellaneous	5
New Church	1
Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk	298
Norway Mission	1
Norwegian Lutheran Mission	61
Presbyterian Church	41
Pentecost Holiness Church	5
Reformed Baptists of Canada	1
Roman Catholic Church	253
Salvation Army	20
Scandinavian Alliance Mission	10
South Africa General Mission	30
Swedish Alliance	8
Swedish Lutheran	49
Swiss Presbyterian	48
United	142
Undenominational	11
Zion Tokaza	3
	3,796

NUMBER OF NATIVE SCHOOLS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF EACH OF THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS.

Cape Provinve	1
Natal	128
Orange Free State	Nil
Transvaal	1
	130

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UNRECOGNISED NATIVE SCHOOLS.

Cape Province	350
Natal	600
Orange Free State	100
Transvaal	350
	1,400

ANNEXURE J.

STATEMENT OF LAND POLICY UNDER THE NATIVE TRUST AND LAND ACT, 1936.

The Native Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act No. 18 of 1936), was, by Proclamation No. 219 of 1936, brought into operation on the 31st August last.

Section *four* of the Act established a corporate body known as the South African Native Trust, with the Governor-General as Trustee, to be administered for the settlement, support, benefit and material and moral welfare of the natives of the Union.

The Governor-General was authorised to delegate his power and functions as trustee to the Minister of Native Affairs acting in consultation with the Native Affairs Commission. This delegation of authority was duly effected by His Excellency under Executive Council Minute No. 2333 dated the 8th October, 1936, and was published for general information under Government Notice No. 1566 of 1936.

The Act not only vested in the South African Native Trust all of the established Crown and Trust native locations and reserves and all Crown land in the released areas defined in the First Schedule to the Act but in section *ten*, in recognition of the essential fact that more land would be required for native occupation, empowered the Trust from time to time to acquire additional land for native settlement, until the land so acquired, together with that vested in the Trust by virtue of its having previously been

Crown land in released areas, should reach a maximum of seven and a quarter million morgen, apportioned between the various provinces as follows:—

Transvaal	5,028,000	morgen.
Natal	526,000	morgen.
Orange Free State	80,000	morgen.
Cape	1,616,000	morgen.
TOTAL	7,250,000	morgen.

Immediately the Act was brought into operation, the Government embarked upon an active policy as regards the acquisition of further land for native occupation in accordance with the provisions of section *ten*.

From the outset it was realised, firstly, that it would be impossible, both from the financial and the practical point of view, immediately to buy up all land owned by non-natives in the released areas; and, secondly, that in order to avoid an artificial inflation of land values with a consequent fictitious boom inevitably to be followed by a serious and acute depression which would adversely affect farming interests throughout the Union, adequate precautions must be taken to ensure that the Trust in purchasing the land would not pay extravagant and disproportionate prices therefor.

It was accordingly decided that the various districts in which there were released areas should be visited in turn by members of the Native Affairs Commission for the dual purpose of—

(1) receiving and considering any local representations which might be put forward for the modification of the released areas on the basis contemplated under section *two* of the Act; and

(2) investigating the position as regards native ownership and occupation of land in those districts with a view to determining where the greatest need existed for the acquisition of additional land for native settlement and accordingly which land should immediately be acquired for the purpose.

In order to expedite the work in so far as possible, it was arranged that the four members of the Native Affairs Commission should, for the purpose of these investigations, function as two separate committees, Mr. Heaton Nicholls, M.P., and Colonel Collins, M.P., in respect of the Transvaal and Natal Provinces and Mr. J. M. Young and General Conroy, M.P., in respect of the Cape Province. The Thaba 'Nchu area in the Orange Free State and East Griqualand areas in the Cape, which presented problems of unusual difficulty, were investigated by the Commission as a whole.

Here it may conveniently be remarked that considerable progress has been made with these investigations, the following districts having already been dealt with by the respective committees or (as indicated above) by the Commission as a whole:—

Transvaal Province:

Potgietersrust, Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg, Waterberg, Rustenburg, Lichtenburg, Marico, Middelburg, Lydenburg, Pilgrims Rest and Piet Retief Districts.

Cape Province:

Kingwilliamstown (including the sub-districts of Middledrift and Keiskama Hoek), Victoria East, Peddie, East London, Komgha, Stutterheim, Cathcart, Queenstown, Glen Grey, Matatiele, Mount Currie, Maclear and Umzimkulu Districts.

Orange Free State:

The District of Thaba 'Nchu.

Natal:

Paulpietersburg and Northern Zululand.

It is regretted that it was not possible prior to the commencement of the current session of Parliament to deal with more of the districts of the Natal Province, but, as soon as Parliament has been prorogued, this work will be resumed and it is trusted that it will be brought to completion by the end of the current year.

The reports on the various districts, as and when presented by the committees, are submitted to the full Commission for consideration, discussion and confirmation, and the Minister, in the light thereof, determines which properties in each district should first be inspected and valued with a view to their acquisition by the Trust for native settlement. The properties concerned are then inspected and valued by members of the Central Land Board who, when carrying out this service, endeavour to

negotiate options, on the basis of their valuations, with the owners. In this connection it should be emphasised that no negotiations whatsoever are conducted by members of the Native Affairs Commission with the owners or their agents on the question of price, the question of valuation and the matter of negotiating options being left entirely to the Central Land Board for the Union which is the statutory body appointed in terms of the Land Settlement Amendment Act, 1934, to deal with matters of this kind.

The inspection and valuation reports are ultimately submitted, with the recommendation of the Central Land Board in each case, for final decision by the Ministers of Native Affairs and Lands as to whether any particular property is to be immediately purchased by the Trust and, if so, at what figure. The Department of Lands, as the department to which is entrusted the buying of all land required by the Government, is then instructed to negotiate the actual purchase on the basis laid down by the Ministers of Native Affairs and Lands and to arrange for transfer to be registered in favour of the Trust against payment of the purchase price.

In the light of what has been said above, it will readily be appreciated that the requisite preliminaries to actual purchase must of necessity take a considerable time, but it may be mentioned that the inspection and valuation reports have commenced to come in and will continue to do so in a steady stream, so that it is confidently anticipated that by the end of the current financial year the purchase by the Trust of a very considerable morgenage will have actually been effected. It should be emphasised, too, that in order to obviate hardship upon the sellers the Department has agreed to their being allowed to remain in occupation of the land sold to the Trust until such time as they have reaped the current season's crops. In other words, the bulk of the land, the purchase of which is at present being negotiated, will not be available for native settlement until July or August next.

The Trust then must make adequate arrangements for the administration, supervision and control of three different classes of land, viz.:

A. the old-established locations and reserves, scheduled native areas for the most part, which previously belonged to one or other of the former Trusts or were Crown native locations;

B. land which has vested in the Trust by virtue of its having been, at the commencement of the Act, Crown land in released area; and

C. land subsequently purchased by the Trust for native settlement under section *ten* of the Act.

As different conditions exist in respect of these classes of land, it is proposed to indicate briefly the policy of the Trust as regards the occupation, administration and control of each.

A. *Existing locations and reserves.*

Speaking generally, it is notorious that the existing native locations and reserves are congested, denuded, over-stocked, eroded and, for the most part, in a deplorable condition.

The Native Economic Commission drew attention to the appalling state of affairs in these areas and stressed the necessity for the adoption of remedial measures before it should be too late and they should be entirely ruined—*vide* paragraphs 72-75, 82-85, 92-94, and 250-349 of the Commission's report (U.G. 22 of 1932).

The existing locations and reserves are some ten and a half million morgen in extent and the Government, in embarking upon its vast scheme of native land purchase involving the acquisition by or on behalf of natives of an aggregate of seven and a quarter million morgen, has realised that it would be an utterly vain and futile policy which failed, at the same time, to envisage the adoption of remedial and redemptive measures for the existing reserves. Indeed, in certain respects this may be regarded as the more important aspect of the work of the Trust since it would be of little use to acquire seven million additional morgen of land for natives and at the same time to suffer the established locations to become ruined past redemption by overstocking, denudation, erosion, haphazard and deleterious methods of cultivation, indiscriminate veld burning, etc.

It is axiomatic, therefore, that a primary factor to be borne in mind in the acquisition of land by the Trust is that of affording relief, in so far as possible, to the existing locations so as to enable the necessary remedial measures to be instituted and to afford them an opportunity to recover.

It is obvious, too, that the work of rehabilitating the existing locations must be undertaken systematically, that is to say, location by location, until all the locations in each province have been dealt with. Operations in one province naturally cannot be delayed until all the locations in another province have received the necessary attention and the work must proceed simultaneously on a systematic basis in each of the provinces.

It has accordingly been arranged that a detailed survey of each location shall be carried out by qualified officers of the Department, who will make recommendations as to the following matters:—

(*a*) the definition of residential areas;

(*b*) the definition of arable areas outside which the location residents would not be permitted to cultivate land;

(*c*) the demarcation of rotational grazing areas;

(*d*) the acquisition of any additional land required to afford relief to the location, to overcome congestion, to provide for necessary expansion and to allow of settlement being effected upon a proper basis;

(*e*) any necessary fencing in connection with (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*), including the fencing off of areas which should be given an entire and complete rest from grazing or occupation for any other purpose, so as to enable them to recover;

(*f*) any anti-soil erosion measures which may be necessary;

(*g*) the provision of additional water supplies, such as boreholes, wells, reservoirs, etc., indicating where such could most economically and advantageously be provided, having due regard to the local requirements of water for domestic purposes and for stock;

(*h*) the imposition of any necessary and effective limitation in respect of the number of stock which each taxpayer in the area concerned should be permitted to keep;

(*i*) afforestation and the preservation of timber;

(*j*) irrigation schemes, if any;

(*k*) the best means to be adopted to ensure adequate supervision and control of the area for the future; and

(*l*) any other steps which should be taken to promote the interests and well-being of the people.

The report and recommendations of these officers are carefully considered by the appropriate administrative and technical officers of the Department and laid before the Minister in consultation with the Native Affairs Commission with definite recommendations as to the various remedial measures to be adopted. When the Minister has approved of the suggestions the necessary works are put in hand and any requisite appointments made.

This location reclamation scheme has actually been put into operation in the Transvaal and detailed surveys of four locations there have already been effected. The initial surveys in the Natal and Cape Provinces will shortly be undertaken, the necessary special staff having been appointed for this purpose. In so far as the Transkeian Territories are concerned, it has been decided to leave the matter in the hands of the United Transkeian Territories General Council, which has its own agricultural and engineering staff and has for a considerable time past been quietly working in the direction indicated.

Undoubtedly the crux of the whole matter lies in the limitation upon the number of the stock carried by the native population in the Native areas.

Once remedial measures under this locations reclamation scheme have been adopted in respect of any location, detailed and close supervision will have to be exercised to ensure compliance by the people with the requirements of the Trust as regards their occupation both of the original location and of any additional land which under the scheme may have been made available to them. They must be prevented, for instance, from ploughing in residential areas, from constantly breaking up fresh patches of land for cultivation outside the arable areas; from depasturing their cattle on reserved areas; from destroying fences, cutting down timber, burning veld and from the malpractices of a similar nature.

B. *Land which has vested in the Trust by virtue of its having been, at the commencement of the Act, Crown Land in released area.*

Full and complete lists of the various tracts of land falling under this category have not yet been furnished but are in process of compilation in the offices of the several Registrars of Deeds and Surveyors-General.

The great bulk of such land—over a million morgen—lies in the Transvaal where in certain released areas there are large unsurveyed tracts which formerly belonged to the Crown but have now vested in the Trust.

There is no such land in the Orange Free State, while in the Cape Province and in Natal some sixty-seven thousand morgen and some forty-five thousand morgen respectively fall under this category.

It must be emphasised that much of this particular class of Trust land already carries a sufficiently large number of natives and thus, speaking generally, cannot be regarded as available for the accommodation of landless natives or of the surplus population from congested areas.

The conditions under which natives, prior to the commencement of the Act, were permitted to occupy unalienated Crown land in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Provinces were respectively as follows:—

Transvaal: Each adult male native squatting on Crown land in the Transvaal was called upon to pay a rental of 30s. per annum. This charge covered the right to reside and cultivate on Crown land, entitled the squatter to sufficient wood and water for domestic purposes and included the right to depasture ten head of large or twenty head of small stock. As regards excess stock, a further grazing rent was payable of 10s. per annum for each five additional head of large and two shillings and sixpence for each ten additional head of small stock.

(Executive Council Resolution No. 34 dated the 12th February, 1923.)

It should be mentioned here that prior to the commencement of the Act a few Crown farms in the Transvaal were leased to natives on a tribal basis.

Natal: Under the provisions of Natal Act No. 48 of 1903 native squatters on Crown land were called upon to pay a rental of £2 per hut per annum. This was an inclusive charge and no special grazing rent was payable.

Cape Province: Natives squatting on unalienated Crown land in the Cape Province were not called upon to pay any special rent but originally paid hut tax. Hut tax was, however, abolished under Act No. 41 of 1925 and these natives were then required to pay local tax (10s. per annum) by virtue of section *nineteen* of that Act which includes within the definition of "native location" for local tax purposes any Crown land occupied by natives under communal conditions other than land for which rent is payable to the Government.

The charges indicated above, by virtue of sub-section (4) of section *forty-eight* of the Act, are still operative in respect of the occupation by natives of what was formerly Crown but is now Trust land in released areas.

The permanent settlement of much of this class of Trust land will be effected in conjunction with the dispositions made in connection with neighbouring locations under the locations reclamation scheme. In other cases large areas of such Trust land densely populated by tribesmen will of necessity have to be treated in the same manner as if they were native locations as *de facto* they are, in other words, detailed surveys will have to be carried out and any necessary remedial measures adopted. In both these cases, the land would, in accordance with the policy of the Government, be made available to the natives on a tribal as distinct from an individual basis. It has been decided that for the present the rentals or taxes previously paid for the rights of occupation of such land in the several provinces will remain unaltered.

C. *Land purchased by the Trust for Native Settlement under section* ten *of the Act.*

Land purchased from non-natives by the Trust for native settlement purposes in the released areas will fall into two categories, viz.:

(*a*) land on which the previous owner resided and actually carried on farming operations; and

(*b*) land which was not occupied by the previous owners. Under this category fall company-owned farms, labour farms, privately-owned farms carrying rent-paying tenants, etc.

The land falling under class (*a*) above will naturally afford facilities for the settlement of additional natives, as in most instances the owners of such land keep on their farms only a sufficient number of native families to meet their ordinary labour requirements.

Many of the class (*b*) farms, however, already carry a large complement of natives, and, accordingly, unless special measures are adopted to increase their carrying capacity, e.g. by developing the water supply, will not prove of any great assistance in the matter of settling dispossessed and landless natives. The natives resident on these farms (except such as are merely labour reservoirs) usually pay rental on an individual basis, the standard charge being £2 per hut per annum in Natal and £2 per annum per male adult with annual grazing fees of 3s. per head of large and 6d. per head of small stock in the Transvaal.

From what has already been said, it follows that much of the land purchased by the Trust under section *ten* of the Act will, on the recommendation of the Native Affairs Commission, or in pursuance of the locations reclamation scheme, be acquired for and on behalf of specific tribes in order to provide necessary extensions to the tribal locations. Other land purchased by the Trust will be utilised to provide accommodation for tribes and communities which have never been assigned locations.

In both these cases settlement of the properties will be effected under strict supervision on a tribal basis.

As a temporary measure, until such time as sufficient land has been acquired in the several Provinces and the necessary arrangements can be made for the fixing of the rentals on an equitable basis, it has been decided that for the rights of occupation of land purchased under section *ten* of the Act, the natives will be required to pay rent as follows:

Transvaal and Orange Free State:

The amount hitherto paid in the Transvaal in respect of unalienated Crown land.

Cape and Natal:

The amount hitherto paid in Natal in respect of unalienated Crown land.

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

The necessary steps must be taken to ensure that all land made available to the Trust, by purchase or otherwise, for native settlement will be duly allotted to and occupied by natives in such manner that it will not be ruined by malpractices such as have already been referred to but will be properly farmed without its carrying capacity being overtaxed.

To ensure adequate supervision and control the employment by the Trust of a large field staff will be necessary. What is contemplated in this connection is that there should be a duly qualified agricultural officer appointed for each district where there is any considerable extent of Trust land and that under him should function a sufficient number of European agricultural field assistants (each being placed in immediate charge of a defined area) to exercise effective control. Two or three native rangers will be appointed under each field assistant and their functions will be to act as forest and fencing guards, to prevent veld fires and generally to keep their superior officer in constant and close touch with occurrences and developments within the area.

In the Transvaal agricultural officers have already been appointed under the Trust for the districts of Barberton, Letaba, Marico, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Potgietersrust, Pretoria, and Zoutpansberg, and such officers are shortly to be appointed for the districts of Lydenburg, Lichtenburg, Nelspruit, Pilgrims Rest, Rustenburg, and Piet Retief.

Such European agricultural field assistants as the investigations under the locations reclamation scheme may show to be necessary will be appointed under these agricultural officers, and thereafter from time to time, as additional blocks of land are acquired by the Trust in any district, any further appointments of agricultural field assistants and of native rangers requisite to ensure effective administration will be made.

Further, where there are forests and plantations on Trust land, it will be necessary to appoint special forest officers and rangers to exercise supervision and control. In this connection it may be mentioned that, with the collaboration of the Forest Department, suitable regulations for the protection of forest produce and the preservation of fauna and flora on Trust land have been drafted under the provisions of section *forty-eight* of the Act and will shortly be promulgated.

PURCHASE OF LAND BY NATIVES.

While, as has already been indicated, it is contemplated that Trust land will in the ordinary course be made available for native settlement only under a form of leasehold tenure and will be occupied by them under supervision and control, it is realised that in exceptional cases natives, whether tribes, communities or individuals, should be permitted actually to purchase land from the Trust or be assisted by the Trust to acquire land in released areas from private owners. This, indeed, is in accordance with the intention of the Legislature as expressed in section *eleven*, in section *eighteen* and in paragraph (*h*) of sub-section (1) of section *forty-eight* of the Act.

ANNEXURE K.

Report of the Controller of Native Settlements on the Developments that have taken place since the issue of the White Paper.

Settlement of Land Acquired by the South African Native Trust.

The policy adumbrated in the Statement of Land Policy under the Native Trust and Land Act, No. 18 of 1936, which was presented to Parliament in the form of a White Paper in 1937 is consistently being carried out as regards the settlement of Natives upon land which is acquired by the South African Native Trust.

Reference was made in the White Paper to the fact that arrangements had been made for a detailed survey of each existing Native location and reserve to be carried out by a committee (now known as the Locations Reclamation Committee) of qualified officers in each province in order to ascertain what practical steps should be taken to retrieve and rehabilitate these areas, which, as stressed by the Native Economic Commission, were for the most part in a deplorable condition owing to congestion, overstocking, denudation and erosion.

These Committees are specially required to investigate and report upon what additional land (which has been or is to be acquired by the Trust in the released areas) is required to afford relief to each location, to overcome congestion, to provide for necessary expansion and to allow of settlement being effected upon a proper basis.

The reports and recommendations of the Locations Reclamation Committees are carefully considered by the appropriate administrative and technical officers of the Department and are thereafter, with the remarks of those officers, considered by the Minister in consultation with the Native Affairs Commission.

From what has been said above, it will be gathered that the ultimate decision as to the tribe or location to which a particular farm acquired is to be allotted depends largely upon the recommendations of the Locations Reclamation Committee after careful investigation *in loco*. It will be realised, too, that these location reclamation surveys are of paramount importance and, if they are to be carried out thoroughly and effectively must, of necessity, take time. The work is, however, proceeding steadily in all the Provinces.

Where, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Locations Reclamation Committee, it has been decided that a group of farms in the released area are to be made available for a particular tribe or location, the Department must necessarily wait until such time as all of the properties in question have been acquired by and transferred to the Trust, before approaching the tribe or community concerned in order to ascertain whether they will be prepared to accept the use and occupation of the land, subject to the conditions laid down by the Government, the most important of which are as follows:—

(1) that the Natives resident on the properties will be required to pay the local tax of 10s. per annum which is paid under the Natives Taxation and Development Act by ordinary location residents;

(2) that, in addition, the tribe or community as a whole must pay for the use and occupation of the farms an annual rental assessed by the Minister on an equitable basis, with due regard to the expenditure incurred by the Trust in acquiring them; and that the tribe or community apply for the imposition, under the provisions of section *fifteen* of the Natives Taxation and Development Act, No. 41 of 1925, of an annual levy upon each taxpayer, assessed on a basis calculated to produce in the aggregate the annual rental payable in respect of the farms;

(3) that the areas to be utilised for residential, arable and grazing purposes be as defined by the Department;

(4) that the occupation of the properties be subject to such limitation in respect of stock as may be imposed by the Department;

(5) that the allotment of land upon the properties to individual tribesmen be effected by the Department's local officer acting in consultation with the chief or headman;

(6) that the properties be subject to the supervision and control of the Department's local officers.

Until such time as the Department is in a position to approach the Natives with a definite proposition on the basis indicated above, occupation of such of the properties as may have already been acquired by the Trust is permitted to members of the tribe or community concerned on a purely temporary basis and subject to the conditions prescribed in the White Paper referred to above.

The great bulk of the land which is being purchased by the Trust will be utilised as adjuncts to the existing locations and reserves in accordance with what has already been said and it may be stated that where land is acquired by the Trust in an area which has not yet been dealt with by the Locations Reclamation Committee the Chief Native Commissioner is asked to furnish his recommendations as to the temporary settlement of Natives upon the properties concerned, as an interim measure, subject to payment of rental at the rate prescribed in the White Paper.

While the Trust is fully alive to the necessity for expediting, in so far as possible, the settlement of Natives on farms acquired by it, there are several factors which render it necessary to hasten slowly in the matter.

Firstly, in order to arrive at a decision as to the best use to which any particular property can be put, it is, as has already been pointed out, necessary to await the recommendations of the Locations Reclamation Committee.

Secondly, for obvious reasons, in the great majority of cases, the previous European owners and occupiers must be allowed a period of grace, after transfer of the land has been registered in favour of the Trust, within which to reap their standing crops and to make the necessary arrangements to remove. This applies particularly in the case of occupiers of the "bywoner" class. These persons very often experience great difficulty in securing accommodation for themselves and their families elsewhere and cannot simply be cast adrift.

It has accordingly been necessary for the Trust to make special concessions to them and to allow them to remain on the land until other arrangements can be made for them. Thus, some twenty farms in the Lichtenburg district, which carried a fairly large complement of bywoners, were purchased by and transferred to the Trust in June of last year, but it has been found necessary to allow the bywoners to remain in occupation until the 31st August next. Needless to say, the settlement of Natives upon any property cannot be proceeded with so long as European bywoners are allowed to remain on that land.

Thirdly, it must be pointed out that a number of the farms acquired by the Trust, particularly in the Pietersburg and Potgietersrust districts, already carried a full complement of Natives prior to the date of purchase and that the Locations Reclamation Committee has reported that others were in the past overstocked and tramped out with the result that they need a period of rest within which to recover.

Fourthly, the Trust must hold sufficient land in reserve to enable it to meet its definite statutory obligation to provide accommodation for Natives who may be displaced from land outside a scheduled Native area or a released area by reason of the operation of the provisions of Chapter IV of the Native Trust and Land Act, 1936, or of section *sixteen ter* of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1923, as amended by the Native Laws Amendment Act, No. 46 of 1937.

At the present stage it is quite impossible to gauge what the requirements will be for these classes of Natives.

A census of Natives in urban areas throughout the country for the purposes of section *sixteen ter* was taken in July last, but it is not yet possible to say, even approximately, how many Natives will have to be removed from urban areas under the section.

In so far as Chapter IV of the Native Trust and Land Act is concerned, the whole position is in the melting pot. The Native Farm Labour Committee recommended that early steps be taken to apply the provisions of the Chapter throughout the Union and this recommendation is under consideration by the Cabinet. Apart from the recommendation of the Native Farm Labour Committee, a local committee has been appointed in each Transvaal district to consider and report upon the advisability of applying the provisions of the Chapter.

Under these circumstances, it would be folly for the Trust to take immediate steps for the permanent settlement of the farms which it has acquired, only subsequently to find itself without land to accommodate Natives for whom it is bound by law to provide.

Here it may be mentioned that the policy is to apply the tribal basis also, as far as practicable, to the settlement upon Trust land of displaced Natives. In other words, steps will be taken to ascertain to what tribes or

locations these Natives belong and an endeavour will then be made, in consultation with the chief or headman concerned, to place them upon the tribal land or location or upon such Trust land as it may be decided to utilise as an adjunct thereto.

It should be emphasised that, save when it can legally be demanded by reason of the operation of Chapter IV, there is no intention of making Trust land available for the settlement of Natives who, without adequate reason, remove from European farms on which they have been residing under labour conditions. Instructions have accordingly been issued that the greatest care is to be exercised by district officers to discourage Natives, who are resident on privately owned farms either as full-time servants or as farm labourers, from giving notice to their landlords and removing from the farms in the hope that they will be provided with land by the Trust.

The attached schedule reflects the districts in which any considerable extent of land has so far been purchased by the Trust and what the position is as regards the settlement of Natives thereon.

HOWARD ROGERS,
Controller of Native Settlements.

Pretoria, 25th April, 1939.

SCHEDULE.

TRANSVAAL PROVINCE.

Lichtenburg District ... Thirty-one farms in the released area in this district have been acquired by the Trust. Some twenty of them, as has been pointed out in the body of the memorandum are, however, still occupied by bywoners and these properties are interspersed among the others.

It is accordingly not yet practicable to arrange for the permanent allotment of these farms to the tribes within the district or to do more for the present than to allow Natives temporarily to reside on such of the farms as are not occupied by bywoners, subject to the usual conditions.

The Locations Reclamation Committee have not yet dealt with the locations in this district, but propose to do so at an early date.

In any case the permanent settlement of these farms cannot very well be proceeded with until a decision has been reached on the question of the application of Chapter IV.

Marico District ... ... Thirteen farms, of a total extent of 52,597 morgen, comprising the great bulk of the land previously owned by non-Natives in released area No. 9 in this district have already been bought and taken over by the Trust.

Two of these farms, Driefontein No. 36 and Klipfontein No. 222, carried a full complement of Natives prior to their acquisition by the Trust. Eight of them were utilised to provide accommodation for Natives who were required to remove from a large block of company owned land in the district, which was purchased by the Lands Department for European settlement.

The remaining three have been earmarked for exchange for Native owned land in the European area.

It may well be that they will have to be used for the accommodation of " displaced " Natives.

Rustenburg District ... The Trust has bought numerous farms in the Rustenburg District, the total extent being 212,210 morgen and has taken possession of almost all of this land.

After consultation with the Chief Native Commissioner, Northern Areas, and the Assistant Director of Native Agriculture, the Controller of Native Settlements drew up a tentative scheme, with due regard to the recommendations of the Locations Reclamation Committee, for the allotment of the land already acquired and still to be purchased by the Trust in this district to the existing tribes resident there. The Minister, on the 11th May, 1938, approved, with certain reservations, of the proposals but, in doing so, issued the following instruction:—

" While I approve of the general scheme of allotment put forward I realise that a large number of the farms concerned have not as yet been acquired by the Trust. We can, therefore, only proceed to put the tribal basis of settlement into operation when all of the properties to be allotted to a particular tribe have been transferred to and taken possession of by the Trust and when the Cabinet has laid down the basis upon which the rental is to be assessed. In the meantime we must continue to collect rental on the individual basis of £1. 10s. per annum, plus grazing fees for surplus stock, from such Natives as are resident upon such of the farms as have already been acquired by the Trust,"

No steps have yet been taken permanently to allot the farms to the tribes concerned and it is undesirable that this should be done until it is known what our commitments are likely to be as regards the accommodation of " displaced " urban and farm Natives.

In the meantime Natives belonging to the tribes to which the respective farms have provisionally been allocated are permitted to lease residential, cultivation and grazing rights subject to the usual conditions.

Zoutpansberg District ... Twenty-three farms have already been purchased in this district, of which twenty-one have actually been taken posession of by the Trust. The great majority of these according to local officers already carry a full complement of Natives, so much so that we were hard put to it to obtain accommodation for the Natives who had to be removed from the Levubu Irrigation Settlement and we had to utilise a number of farms in the Letaba District for this purpose.

The Bavenda section of the Levubu Natives were, however, removed to and settled upon the farms Diepkloof, Beaconsfield and Cliffside in the Zoutpansberg District.

It should be added that the Zoutpansberg Locations have not yet been dealt with by the Locations Reclamation Committee.

Letaba District ... ... In the Letaba District the Trust has purchased and obtained possession of ten farms.

Four of these, viz., Soetfontein No. 153, Bandolierfontein No. 154, Koedoesfontein No. 46, and Nuweland No. 81, were utilised for the settlement of 307 Shangaan families from the Levubu Irrigation Settlement. Three already carried a very full complement of Natives at the date of their acquisition by the Trust. The remaining three have a fairly large number of Natives, but a few additional families could be accommodated thereon.

Pietersburg District ... The Trust has acquired 203,334 morgen of land in the Pietersburg District, comprising 136 farms. Practically all of these farms have been taken possession of by the Trust.

These farms roughly fall into four categories—

(*a*) those constituting the triangle between Matlala's Molietzie's and Machichaan's Locations together with a number immediately to the north of that triangle;

(*b*) those purchased on the recommendation of the Commission in order to link up Chunie's, Molepo's Mamabolo's and Lekgalie's Locations;

(*c*) a number of farms in the Chuniespoort area and in the neighbourhood of Mpahlele's and Matabata's Locations; and

(*d*) seven farms in the Groot Spelonken area.

The Locations Reclamation Committee has dealt with the various locations in the Pietersburg District and on their recommendation it is proposed ultimately to utilise the numerous farms referred to under (*a*) above as adjuncts to Molietzie's, Maraba's, Machichaan's and Matlala's Locations. Actually twenty-six of these farms, of an extent of 38,072 morgen, have been set aside as an adjunct to Molietzie's Location under the approved reclamation scheme for that Location and the Natives are paying a rental of £2,250 per annum to the Trust in respect thereof.

Owing to certain difficulties, it has not yet been possible to submit the reclamation schemes for Matlala's, Machichaan's and Solomon Maraba's Locations for final approval by the Minister, but it should be stated that most of the farms intended for use as adjuncts to these Locations already carry a full complement of Natives. Indeed, some of them are somewhat congested.

The great majority of the farms falling under category (*b*) above were already fully occupied by Natives at the date of their acquisition by the Trust. Where conditions permitted grazing rights have been leased to the Natives of the neighbouring locations which are much overstocked.

The farms referred to under category (*c*) above lie in a mountainous area of low rainfall and cannot carry a large Native population. It is intended to utilise them in due course as adjuncts to neighbouring locations, viz. Mpahlele's, Jack Eland's and Matabata's, but before this can be proceeded with, it is necessary to purchase a number of farms intervening between those already acquired. Owing, however, to lack of funds, it will not be possible to do so during the current financial year.

Of the seven farms referred to under category (*d*) above, two, viz. Bontfontein No. 48 and Mostertshoek No. 22, were utilised for the accommodation of Natives who had to remove from the four Letaba farms previously mentioned, on which it was necessary to settle the Shangaan section of the Levubu Natives.

The remaining five are Weltevreden No. 217, Haenertskloof No. 2543, Nooitgedacht No. 56, Portion " A " of Kleinfontein No. 2541, and Paardekraal No. 45. Weltevreden and Haenertskloof already carry more than a full complement of Natives. The previous owner of Kleinfontein is still busy reaping his crops there. A few additonal Natives can be placed on Nooitgedacht. Possession of Paardekraal No. 45 has not yet been taken by the Trust and in any case this farm already carries a large Native population.

Potgietersrust District ... Fifty-six farms, of a total extent of 128,759 morgen, have been purchased by the Trust in the District of Potgietersrust. All of these have actually been taken possession of by the Trust.

These farms roughly fall into three categories, viz.:—

(*a*) Four farms lying in the southern portion of the district and adjoining Zedediela's Location. These four farms have all been provisionally allotted to Zebediela's Location under the approved reclamation scheme for that Location.

(*b*) Five farms lying on the eastern border of Valtyn Makapan's and Mapela's Locations and thirteen in Released Area No. 25 to the north of Bakeberg Masibi's Location. These farms, most of which already carry a full complement of Natives, have all been provisionally allotted to the three Locations specified above under the reclamation committee reports for those locations.

(*c*) The thirty-two farms lying to the west of the Magalakwyn river comprising the so-called Kumalo and Daly blocks.

Two of these farms, viz. Weltevreden No. 709 and Sterkwater No. 862, have been utilised for the settlement of Headman Nkilikatlane and his followers who were evicted from the farm Suid Brabant.

Twenty of the farms will be required to provide additional land for Valtyn Makapan's and Mapela's Locations. There will thus be a balance of ten farms in this area available for the accommodation of " displaced " Natives.

It should be added that two of the farms already purchased in this district, viz., Elberfield No. 107 and Non Plus Ultra No. 157, lie within Chief Matlala's tribal area and, with a number of neighbouring farms which have not yet been purchased, have been recommended by the Locations Reclamation Committee for use as an adjunct to Matlala's Location.

Middelburg District ... The Trust has up to the present purchased twenty-seven farms in the Middelburg District of a total extent of 44,405 morgen. Nine of these farms have not yet been taken possession of by the Trust. The Middelburg locations have not yet been dealt with by the Locations Reclamation Committee, but it is hoped that the requisite survey will be effected during the approaching winter. A number of the farms will be required in order to afford the necessary relief to the existing locations, viz., the Pokwani, Sekwati and Magalie Locations. The remainder will be available for the accommodation of " displaced " Natives.

Pretoria District ... ... Up to the present only three portions of one farm, Bultfontein No. 472, have been purchased by the Trust in the Pretoria District, their total extent being 4,358 morgen.

Brits District ... ... Up to the present only 969 morgen comprising portions of two farms, viz., Portion " C " of Kalkbank No. 11 and Portion " H " of Buffelsdoorns No. 18, have so far been acquired by the Trust.

Piet Retief District ... ... The Trust has so far purchased and acquired transfer of ten and a half farms in the Piet Retief District, their total extent being 36,358 morgen. These have all, with the exception of the half of Bongaspoort, been taken possession of by the Trust. Three of the farms already carry a full complement of Natives and are in fact congested. Of the other seven a number will be required to relieve congestion which exists on the farms in this area which vested in the Trust. The remainder will be available for the accommodation of " displaced " Natives. The Locations Reclamation Committee has not yet dealt with this area but it is hoped that it will be possible to effect the requisite survey during the approaching winter.

Orange Free State.

The only district in which the Trust has acquired land in the Orange Free State is Thaba 'Nchu, where one hundred properties, of a total extent of 47,228 morgen, have been bought by and transferred to the Trust. Of these, all except twenty-three, of a total extent of 9,191 morgen, have been taken possession of by the Trust.

The Locations Reclamation Committee recently carried out a survey of the Thaba 'Nchu area, but the report has not yet been finally considered. In the meantime, in accordance with an interim recommendation put forward by the Committee during the course of its investigations, the Minister approved of the temporary lease for a period of one year of plots of existing cultivated land, each approximately four morgen in extent, on the various farms, of which the Trust has obtained possession, to selected applicants from the Thaba 'Nchu and Seliba Reserves at the rental of 30s. per annum prescribed in the White Paper.

The Minister, at the same time, approved of such of the location residents as might be prepared to remove their stock from the locations (which are badly denuded) being permitted without charge, to graze their stock upon such of the newly acquired Trust farms as carry an abundance of grazing.

It should be added that as the result of its survey, the Locations Reclamation Committee arrived at the conclusion that in order to relieve the congestion in the existing locations, it would be necessary to utilise 17,000 morgen as an adjunct to the Thaba 'Nchu Reserve and 10,500 morgen as an adjunct to the Seliba Reserve.

Should their recommendation in this connection be approved, it will mean that the balance of the land purchased by the Trust will be available for the accommodation of " displaced " Natives. It should be borne in mind that the balance not yet bought of the prescribed quota of 80,000 morgen will probably consist, for the most part, of Native-owned land which the Trust will be compelled to purchase in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of Europeans. This Native-owned land, except that which has in the past been leased to Europeans, is already fully occupied by Natives.

CAPE PROVINCE.

The districts in which the Trust has so far purchased land in the Cape Province are the following:—

Kingwilliamstown, Middledrift, Keiskama Hoek, Glen Grey, Victoria East, Peddie, East London, Matatiele and Umzimkulu.

Districts of Kingwilliamstown, Middeldrift and Keiskama Hoek ... ...

In the Districts of Kingwilliamstown, Middledrift and Keiskama Hoek approximately 14,346 morgen have been bought by and transferred to the Trust. This land consists, to a large extent, of small holdings which are not sufficient even to relieve the acute congestion existing in the neighbouring locations. Consequently, as a general rule, as soon as possession was taken of any property by the Trust it was divided into allotments approximately six acres in extent which, pending the recommendations of the Locations Reclamation Committee, were given out on a temporary basis to landless Natives resident in the vicinity.

It should be mentioned, however, that the land in Released Area No. 22 has been set aside for occupation by the Gwili-Gwili Natives in fulfilment of the Government's long-standing promise of additional land for them, while a number of the Debe Valley lots are, in accordance with the approved reclamation scheme for Peuleni Location, to be utilised for grazing purposes as an adjunct to that location.

Glen Grey District ... ...

Seven farms, of a total extent of 4,736 morgen, have been bought by and transferred to the Trust in the Glen Grey District. These properties, with the exception of portion of Matyantya (Hillside) which it is proposed to utilise as a depot farm have, pending such time as the area can be dealt with by the Locations Reclamation Committee, been temporarily given out to landless Natives from the neighbouring locations in small allotments of an average size of six acres on payment of a rental of £2 per hut per annum.

Victoria East District ...

Three properties, of a total extent of 997 morgen, have so far been bought by and transferred to the Trust in the Victoria East District. These properties have all been earmarked for use in connection with the Victoria East milk distribution scheme.

Peddie District ... ...

Nine farms, comprising 4,211 morgen, have been purchased by and transferred to the Trust in the District of Peddie. These farms, pending such time as they can be dealt with by the Locations Reclamation Committee, have been made available on a temporary basis to the residents of the neighbouring locations for grazing purposes.

East London District ...

The Trust has purchased and obtained possession of almost all of the farms comprising Released Area No. 33, in the East London District. Twenty-three properties, of a total extent of 23,125 morgen, have been bought there.

The Locations Reclamation Committee has not yet dealt with the locations in the East London District and accordingly no suggestion has been put forward as to the permanent settlement of these farms.

Moreover, the Chief Native Commissioner reported in August last that this released area constitutes the only block within the Ciskei which could be made available for the accommodation of " displaced " Natives without creating serious dissatisfaction in the adjoining denuded areas. The farms in question are accordingly being kept in reserve and in the meantime temporary grazing rights thereon only are being leased to Natives.

Districts of Matatiele and Umzimkulu, East Griqualand ... ...

The Trust has acquired and taken transfer of fifty-two properties, of a total extent of 35,790 morgen, in the Matatiele District, and sixty-five properties, comprising 48,855 morgen, in the District of Umzimkulu.

Possession has been taken of all these properties with the exception of two in the Matatiele and nine in the Umzimkulu Districts. Possession was, however, in the great majority of cases given to the Trust only in November or December, 1938.

Certain of these farms lie along the mountain slopes of the Drakensberg which constitute the source of important rivers and streams and, in order to protect these sources of the water supply, a number of properties in the Matatiele District and probably also some in Umzimkulu will have to be reserved from Native occupation and set aside for afforestation purposes.

A special committee of experts is investigating this aspect of the matter.

A preliminary survey of most of the farms which have been acquired by the Trust has, it is understood, already been carried out and the Chief Magistrate has been requested to furnish his recommendations in the light of the Government's declared policy as to the permanent settlement of the farms.

In the meantime, temporary rights are leased to individual Natives, subject to payment of rental as prescribed in the White Paper, viz., £2 per hut per annum.

Natal Province.

Up to the present no land has been bought by the Trust in Natal for purposes of ordinary Native settlement.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

10 AUG 1945

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of the

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