

1. A small number of house maids live on the properties of their employers. The majority of workers live in the locations. What we consider very unsatisfactory is the practice of some employers who let disreputable shanties in their backyards at exorbitant rates to people who cannot find houses in the location, or these who prefer these inconveniences to paying transport charges.
 2. The Municipality builds houses of brick and iron. The house has neither ceiling nor floor. The outside wall is not plastered. The chimneys are useless. The flat roof portion becomes intolerably hot in summer and unbearably cold in winter. The air bricks doors and chinks in the ceiling are draughty and in dusty weather the furniture gets choked up with dust. There is a lamentable lack of finish about the house, which looks fairly solid from the outside. The primitive ~~sanitary~~ sanitary arrangements (the bucket system) has served its time. The worst feature of the system is that all backyard removals are done at broad daylight. In summer the presence of swarms of flies attracted by these operations warns the residents that the enteric season is here. The Health authorities meet the situation by vaccination. The water-borne sewerage system followed in Mc. Namee village is recommended. Incidentally individual water taps instead of communal street taps would encourage gardening, let alone ease the burden of the house wife.

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 3. Only one of the locations is served with street lights. There is need for the electrification of all the locations. Light should be brought into the houses as in P.E. Standholders are not allowed to have individual taps even when they are prepared to pay for laying pipe lines and upkeep. The low wage level of Native workers make it imperative that rents be reduced to the level of the Mc. Namee rents.
 4. The average worker cannot afford to hire more than two rooms at 17/- a month, irrespective of the size of the family. We consider it essential that adolescent boys and girls of one family should have separate rooms. The minimum of three rooms for a family is the ideal. This is the practice at Mc. Namee.
 5. The very poor who are unable to afford to pay rents and rates are as a rule the old and infirm who are unable to work. These are the people who should be receiving old age pensions and are the proper objects of charity. We would like to see these people comfortably housed and properly fed. The system followed in Mc. Namee village of housing the poor and providing them with all their needs, furniture, weekly rations is commended.
 6. The idea of settlements in the interests of family life is all to the good. If the settlements are to be at a distance from where the wage earner works, transport facilities at very considerably reduced rates would have to be provided, otherwise the scheme would not attract many. We assume that the suggestion that the owner may be permitted to build his own house implies ~~that~~ freehold tenure. The Central Government has the resources to make such a scheme practicable. It can better arrange for loans on easy terms. It can provide cheap transport. It can build dams to make stock and vegetable raising possible. It is in a model village of this type that the African can best be assisted to develop along 'his own lines'. A village Board of Management presided over by a responsible headman with some real power could manage the affairs of the village, try civil cases. There would be responsible school committees, clinics, bioscope halls, shops etc. This is the kind of place where many of the responsible group would like to see their children grow in.
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A small number of houses might live on the properties of their employers. The majority of workers live in the localities. That we consider very unsatisfactory is the practice of some employers who let their properties in their hands at exorbitant rates to people who cannot find houses in the locality, or those who are for these incentives to paying transport charges.

The Municipality builds houses of brick and iron. The houses are rather ceiling and floor. The outside wall is not plastered. The chimneys are useless. The roof garden becomes infested with insects in summer and unacceptably cold in winter. The air bricks doors and cracks in the ceiling are draughty and in dusty weather the furniture gets choked up with dust. There is a lamentable lack of light about the houses, which looks fairly well from the outside. The primitive sanitary arrangements (the bucket system) has caused in time the worst features of the system is that all backward removals are done at broad daylight. In summer the presence of swarms of flies attracted by these operations makes the residents that the sanitary season is here. The Health authorities meet the situation by vaccination. The water-borne sewerage system followed in Mc. Namee village is recommended. Incidentally individual water taps instead of communal street taps would encourage gardening, let alone ease the burden of the house wife.

Only one of the locations is served with street lights. There is need for the electrification of all the localities. Light should be provided into the houses as in P. B. Standards are not allowed to have individual taps even when they are prepared to pay for laying pipe lines and upkeep. The low wage level of Native workers makes it imperative that rents be reduced to the level of the Mc. Namee rents.

The average worker cannot afford to live more than two rooms at 14/- a month. In respect of the size of the family, we consider it essential that adolescent boys and girls of one family should have separate rooms. The minimum of three rooms for a family is the ideal. This is the practice at Mc. Namee.

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Collection Number: AD843

XUMA, A.B., Papers

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- **Historical Papers Research Archive**

Location:- **Johannesburg**

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