Additional Native Commissioner, Durban.
(Continued)

1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Native Messenger.
4 Native Constables.
1 Typist.
2 Third Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.

Inspector of Native Reserves, Mahowe.

1 Inspector of Native Reserves.
1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Native Messenger.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Mbabi.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
3 Native Constables.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Ingwavuma.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Native Constables.

Magistrate and Assistant Native Commissioner, Mahlabatini.

1 First Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
3 Native Constables.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Mapumulo.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
2 Native Constables.

Magistrate and.........
| Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Melmoth | 1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.  
| | 1 Second Grade Clerk.  
| | 1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.  
| | 1 Native Messenger.  
| | 4 Native Constables.  |
| Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Maima | 1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.  
| | 1 First Grade Clerk.  
| | 2 Second Grade Clerks.  
| | 1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.  
| | 2 Native Constables.  |
| Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Mwedwe | 1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.  
| | 1 Second Grade Clerk.  
| | 1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.  
| | 1 Native Messenger.  
| | 1 Native Constable.  |
| Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Mbandula | 1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.  
| | 2 Second Grade Clerks.  
| | 1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.  
| | 3 Native Constables.  |
| Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Mzanga | 1 First Grade Native Commissioner.  
| | 1 First Grade Clerk.  
| | 1 Second Grade Clerk.  
| | 3 Native Constables.  |
| Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Mautu | 1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.  
| | 2 Second Grade Clerks.  
| | 1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.  
| | 1 Native. . . .
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Additional Native Commissioner, Umgeni Court</td>
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<td>Native Messenger</td>
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<td>Native Commissioner, Ubonbo</td>
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<td>Second Grade Native Commissioner</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Second Grade Clerk</td>
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<td>Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Constables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspector of Native Labourers, Vryheid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspector of Native Labourers, Lower Um-Koma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspector of Native Labourers, Bulwer</td>
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<td>Inspector of Native Labourers, Mngoma</td>
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<td>Inspector of Native Labourers, Adams Mission Station</td>
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<td>Inspector of Native Labourers, Fort Shepstone, and Harding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspector of Native Labourers, Chief</td>
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</table>

Notes:
- Chief/
1 Chief Native Commissioner.
1 Second Grade Chief Clerk.
1 Senior Clerk.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Second Grade Relief Clerk.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
3 Second Grade Relief Clerks.
1 Shorthand Typist.
1 First Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Chauffeur.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Native Constables.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
1 First Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
3 Native Constables.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 First Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Native Constables.

1 Senior Grade Native Commissioner.
1 Senior Clerk.
1 First Grade Clerks.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Woman Clerk.
2 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.
1 Native Clerk.
6 Native Constables.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter Clerk.
4 Native Constables.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.
4 Constables.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Native Constables.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Native Constables.
1. First Grade Native Commissioner.
1. First Grade Clerk.
2. Second Grade Clerks.
2. Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.
5. Native Constables.

1. Senior Grade Native Commissioner.
1. Senior Grade Clerk.
1. First Grade Clerk.
3. Second Grade Clerks.
1. First Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1. Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
5. Native Constables.
1. Distributor of Native Letters.
1. Inspector of Private Locations.

1. Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2. Second Grade Clerks.
1. Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
3. Native Constables.
1. Lineman.

1. First Grade Native Commissioner.
1. First Grade Clerk.
2. Second Grade Clerks.
1. Second Grade Woman Clerk.
2. Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4. Native Constables.
1. Assistant Inspector of Native Locations.
Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Mount Fletcher.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Native Constables.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Mount Prere.

1 First Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
3 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Native Clerk.
1 Native Interpreter-Clerk.
5 Native Constables.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Nganduli.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Native Constables.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Ngeleleli.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
3 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.
4 Native Constables.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Nsamakwe.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
2 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.
4 Native Constables.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.
1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
3 Native Constables.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Qambo.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Native Constables.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, St. Marks.
1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
1 Second Grade Clerk.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter Clerk.
1 Native Clerk.
4 Native Constables.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Tabangulu.
1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Native Constables.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Taolo.
1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Native Constables.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Tsomo.
1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.
3 Native Constables.

1 Special Grade Native Commissioner.
1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
3 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Woman Clerk.
1 First Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
10 Native Constables.

1 First Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
2 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.
4 Native Constables.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
5 Native Constables.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
1 Second Grade Clerk.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Distributor of Native Letters.
1 Native Clerk.
1 Director of Native Labour.
1 First Grade Chief Clerk.
4 Senior Clerks.
1 First Grade Clerk.
6 Second Grade Clerks.
2 Second Grade Shorthand Typists.
1 First Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
2 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.
1 Third Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
4 Messengers.

1 First Grade Principal Clerk.
1 Senior Clerk.
4 First Grade Clerks.
51 Second Grade Clerks.
1 First Grade Woman Clerk.
1 Supervisor.
5 First Grade Woman Assistants.
7 Second Grade Woman Assistants.
1 Telephonist.
1 Depot Superintendent.
Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.
6 Depot Cleaners.
3 Conductors.
3 Record Takers.
1 Messenger.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
5 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter Clerk.
1 Depot Attendant.
1 Matron.
4 Native Constables.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pass Office, Randfontein</th>
<th>1 Pass Officer.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Second Grade Clerks.</td>
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<td>1 Matron.</td>
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<td>5 Native Constables.</td>
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<td>1 Matron.</td>
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<td>4 Native Constables.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native Commissioner, Germiston</th>
<th>1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.</td>
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<td>6 Native Constables.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3 Record Takers.</td>
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<td>1 Depot Attendant.</td>
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<td>1 Matron.</td>
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<table>
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<table>
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<th>Native Commissioner, Benoni</th>
<th>1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 First Grade Clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Second Grade Clerk.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Record Takers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Depot Attendant</td>
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</table>

*Seven....*
14.

7 Native Constables.
1 Matron.
1 Typist.
1 Woman Assistant.

Pass Office, Brakpan.
1 Pass Officer.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Native Constable.

Pass Office, Springs.
1 Pass Officer.
4 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Depot Attendant.
1 Matron.
5 Native Constables.

Pass Issuer, Randclif Kop.
1 Pass Issuer.

Assistant Native Commissioner, Harberton.
1 First Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1 Second Grade Clerk.
1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.
9 Native Constables.

Assistant Native Commissioner, Blaauberg.
1 Second Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.
7 Native Constables.

Inspector of Native Labourers, Brakton.
1 Inspector of Native Labourers.
1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.

Assistant........
Assistant Native Commissioner, Graaskop.

1 First Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
12 Native Constables.

Assistant Native Commissioner, Grootposlonken.

1 First Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1 Second Grade Clerk.
1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.
13 Native Constables.

Assistant Native Commissioner, Hamanskraal.

1 First Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.
12 Native Constables.

Assistant Native Commissioner, Leywedorp.

1 Second Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.
6 Native Constables.

Inspector of Native Labour, Siandaputte.

1 Inspector of Native Labourers.
3 Second Grade Clerks.
7 Native Constables.

Additional Native Commissioner, Louis Trichardt.

1 Second Grade Additional Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerks.
5 Native Conductors.
15 Native Constables.

Additional ........
1. First Grade Additional Native Commissioner.
1. Senior Clerk.
3. Second Grade Clerks.
1. Second Grade Woman Clerk.
1. Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
25. Native Constables.

Assistant Native Commissioner, Mlanza.-

1. First Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1. Second Grade Clerk.
1. Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
5. Native Constables.

Assistant Native Commissioner, Fokwani.

1. Second Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1. Second Grade Clerk.
1. Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
10. Native Constables.

Additional Native Commissioner, Pretoria.

1. First Grade Additional Native Commissioner.
1. Senior Clerk.
3. First Grade Clerks.
12. Second Grade Clerks.
1. Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.
1. First Grade Woman Assistant.
2. Second Grade Woman Assistants.
2. Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.
1. Matron.
2. Depot Attendants.
1. Superintendent of Reception Depot.

Assistant...........
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<td>1 First Grade Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Second Grade Clerks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk</td>
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<td>6 Native Constables</td>
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<td>1 Second Grade Additional Native Commissioner</td>
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<td>1 Second Grade Additional Native Commissioner</td>
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<td>1 First Grade Clerk</td>
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<td>1 Second Grade Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk</td>
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<td>14 Native Constables</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 First Grade Assistant Native Commissioner</td>
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<td>2 Second Grade Clerks</td>
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<td>1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Native Constables</td>
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</table>
Native Commissioner, Witbank.

- 4 Second Grade Clerks.
- 1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
- 4 Native Constables.

Chief Native Commissioner, King William's Town.

- 1 Chief Native Commissioner.
- 1 Senior Clerk.
- 1 Second Grade Clerk.
- 1 First Grade Relief Clerk.
- 1 Second Grade Relief Clerk.
- 1 Second Grade Shorthand Typist.
- 3 Agricultural Supervisors.
- 1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
- 1 Native Messenger.
- 1 Chauffeur.
- 1 Caretaker.

Native Appeal Court, King William's Town.

- 1 President.
- 1 Registrar.
- 1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.

Native Commissioner, Victoria East.

- 1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
- 2 Second Grade Clerks.
- 1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.
- 1 Distributor of Native Letters.
- 3 Native Constables.

Superintendent of Natives, Barking West.

- 1 Superintendent of Natives.
- 2 Second Grade Clerks.
- 2 Native Constables.

Assistant Native Commissioner, Cape Town.

- 1 First Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
- 2 Second Grade Clerks.
- 1...
19.

1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Native Constable.

1 First Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
1 Second Grade Clerk.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
3 Native Constables.

1 Senior Grade Native Commissioner.
1 Senior Clerk.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
2 Native Clerks.
2 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerks.
6 Native Constables.

1 Superintendent.
1 Native Constable.

1 Superintendent.
2 Native Constables.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
6 Native Constables.

1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
3 Native Constables.
Additional Native Commissioner, King William's Town:
1 Second Grade Additional Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Second Grade Women Clerk.
2 Native Clerks.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
3 Native Constables.

Superintendent of Natives, Kuruman:
1 Superintendent.
2 Native Constables.

Superintendent of Natives, Hafsing:
1 Superintendent.
1 Second Grade Clerk.
3 Native Constables.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Middletown:
1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
1 Second Grade Clerk.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.
3 Native Constables.

Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Edel:
1 Second Grade Native Commissioner.
1 First Grade Clerk.
1 Second Grade Clerk.
1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.
3 Native Constables.
1 Native Clerk.

Assistant...
Assistant Native Commissioner, Mook.

1 Second Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1 Second Grade Clerk.
2 Native Constables.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.

1 First Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
2 Second Grade Clerks.
1 Native Clerk.
2 Native Constables.

1 Second Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.

1 Second Grade Assistant Native Commissioner.
1 Third Grade European Interpreter-Clerk.
1 Second Grade Native Interpreter-Clerk.

Superintendent of Native Affairs, 1 Superintendent.

3 Native Constables.

Superintendent of Native Affairs, Vryburg.

1 Superintendent.
2 Native Constables.
Chief Magistrate of the Transkeian Territories, Umtata, 23rd September, 1931.

Native Economic Commission: Transkei
Evidence - Natives.

The Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
P. O. Box 384,
Pretoria.

With reference to your minute No. N.E.C. 60 of the 17th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a list of co-operative societies in the Transkeian Territories showing particulars of membership and amounts of deposits and loans in respect of each society.

Two societies have not furnished particulars and two have not been included in the attached list. One of the latter is merely a savings club and the other has not yet commenced operations.

R. Fyfe King
Acting Chief Magistrate.

RGC.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Loans</th>
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<td>Intata Native Co-operative Credit Soc.</td>
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<td>353</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Saints Co-operative Soc.</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macize People's Bank</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malanga Co-operative Credit S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macize People's Bank</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsomo Bantu Lowere Areears Savings and Loan Society</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Pillowvale Co-operative Thrift S.</td>
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<td>Tabankulu Co-operative Bank Society</td>
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<td>Palmeton Co-operative Credit Society</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantu Co-operative Thrift Society</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cqobono Co-operative Credit Society</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngqeleni Co-operative Credit Society</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sode Co-operative Credit Society</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>2375</td>
<td>2375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homvaland Co-operative Credit Society</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulube People's Bank</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Credit Society</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantu Co-operative Thrift Society</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>2106</td>
<td>2656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsolo District Bantu Banker's Credit Soc.</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habati People's Bank</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentani Co-operative Credit Society</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>2986</strong></td>
<td><strong>8941</strong></td>
<td><strong>9411</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Justice Solomon has had occasion at the Ermelo Circuit Court to draw attention to a case in which a native girl of fifteen years of age had been kept in prison for six months awaiting trial. This is contrary to the provisions of the Children's Protection Act, which does not permit the detention in prison of a child under sixteen awaiting trial unless the permission of the Minister of Justice has been previously obtained, or if no other accommodation is available.

Not only was the child unlawfully kept in prison, an act which the judge described as a most unfortunate mistake, but also she had to consort with women criminals, two of whom were actually suffering from a contagious disease.

This is a sorry business, and the question must be asked why the authorities at Ermelo were oblivious of the provisions of the Children's Protection Act, which is expressly designed to prevent the deplorable practice of herding impressionable children with hardened criminals? Mr. Justice Solomon has requested the Department of Justice "to find a means of bringing to the notice of magistrates, public prosecutors and the police" the provisions of this Act. It is, to say the least of it, curious that officials should have been ignorant of the fact that they were committing a breach of the law.

That the girl in question was found not guilty serves to accentuate the blunder which has been committed. The greatest possible care should be taken to see that juveniles of all races should not come into close association with adult criminals. An error of this kind must not be permitted to occur again.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Pretoria.
P.O. Box 593.

C. Faye,
Secretary, Native Economic Commission,
P. O. Box 384,
Pretoria.

24 September, 1931.

With reference to your Minute N.E.C. 59 of the
18th June last and your subsequent letter of the 1st September,
I now beg to return the files containing some of the evidence
given before your Commission. I must again apologise for
keeping these papers so long, but I explained to you previously
how the delay occurred.

The remarks which follow are taken largely from a
Memorandum submitted to me by Mr. G.H. Melck, Sub-Director of
Veterinary Services, who has had considerable experience in the
administration of East Coast fever and is also fairly well
acquainted with conditions in the Transkei and other native
areas.

The evidence that affects our Division most,
deals chiefly with two subjects, namely (a) East Coast fever and
its regulations, and (b) the question of scrub cattle and the
cattle industry in the native areas in general.

East Coast fever: This subject is dealt with in
various places and by various witnesses. Mr. Freer, our
Senior Veterinary Officer, states the case from the Department’s
point of view and various other witnesses have certain com-
plaints to make. The chief complaints are: (1) the lengthy
quarantining of certain areas, and (2) the restrictions against
the export of cattle from the territories.

It should be explained that when the evidence
was given in Umata the slaughtering at the I.C.S. abattoirs,
East London, had not yet been commenced. When Mr. Freer gave
his evidence at East London the slaughtering had been in pro-
gress for some two months. In the one case, therefore, the
witnesses were stating the difficulties that were anticipated,
and in the other case Mr. Freer was able to state exactly what
had or was taking place. The latter evidence can, therefore,
be looked upon as the more important.

Before dealing with East Coast fever restric-
tions, in general, a few remarks in connection with the export
of native cattle should be made. Here again the position has
altered since the Commission took its evidence, because the
I.C.S. abattoirs have in the meantime closed down and it would
appear that it is most unlikely that the company will again
slaughter there in the immediate future; the reason being
that with the depressed state of the market overseas, they are
not in a position to sell the meat extract at a workable pro-
fuit, and in addition they have considerable difficulty in ob-
aining the necessary cattle at a reasonable figure. This is
obtaining the necessary cattle at a reasonable figure. This is
very surprising in view of the demands that had been made by
various farming communities and the Transkeian authorities for
the factory should have been opened at a time when the markets
have...
have an exalted idea of their scrub cattle, in other words, both Europeans and natives were asking prices for their scrub cattle far above their value for the purpose of meat extraction.

As slaughtering has now stopped at East London, the restrictions about which so many complaints were made need not be discussed in detail, but must, nevertheless, be criticised briefly, as several witnesses appear to attack the Department on this point. Further, there is a possibility of slaughtering being started again at some future date. There are also movements from the Transkei to places other than East London.

The Transkei has a very bad East Coast fever history. The disease is still active in Eastern Pondoland and is also present in a few of the other districts. There are, however, a number of districts that are now looked upon as entirely clean. Nevertheless, experience has taught us that East Coast fever may again break out in such districts. It is absolutely essential that the Department should take every precaution to protect clean areas, not only outside the Transkei, but also within the territories, from re-infection, and it is for this reason that we cannot agree to the demands of the Transkeian Magistrates that the whole of the territories must, as it were, be thrown open for the export of cattle and the movements that this entails. If unlimited movements were allowed from the clean portions of the Transkei, it would immediately lead to illicit movements from infected or suspected areas into these clean areas in order to get the cattle away. Cattle are allowed out of the territories to Durban and other markets but only from clean areas. But it has to be admitted that the class of cattle available for export is not in great demand at any of the larger markets. This question of markets crops up repeatedly in connection with the cattle problem which is considered below.

The Transkeian authorities are worried about extra markets to reduce overstocking and would appear to blame the Veterinary Department and the restrictions it imposes for a good deal of this difficulty. But even if we should remove all restrictions entirely, it would probably make no difference to the situation. The class of beast they have is not wanted at the bigger markets outside the Transkei. The demand there is more than met by supplies from other sources, and apart from the fact that the native has an exalted idea of the value of his cattle he will never sell at the compound prices offered for scrub cattle. If natives could be induced to eat more meat, it would certainly help to remove a good many of the surplus cattle, but excepting at special feasts, they apparently satisfy their appetite for meat by eating animals that die either of disease or other causes.

The only other veterinary point that requires criticism is their statement that we quarantine too large an area when a disease breaks out in a location. With this I cannot agree. If the disease appears at any particular spot, it is absolutely essential to quarantine either the whole location or at any rate a very large area until we definitely know how we stand. Movements might have taken place from that infected area before the disease was discovered, and it is necessary to know whether the disease has been spread further by that means before we can definitely define the quarantine area. It will also depend on the severity of the outbreak. But when once we are satisfied that the outbreak is a mild one and is confined to a small area, then the restrictions are gradually removed from the areas furthest from the infection.

With reference to the overstocked condition in the Transkeian territories, the limited market for these cattle, and the small possibility of finding new markets for them in

the...
the future, appears to be the chief difficulty. It would, therefore, appear as if the trouble must be remedied by other means. All are agreed that the Lobolo system is at the root of all the trouble and, unless that is removed, there is little hope of remedying the overstocked condition now complained of. Mr. Brownlie shows, in his evidence, that it would be a mistake to interfere with this social custom of the natives and that, in fact, the payment of the Lobolo legacies marriage and renders the offspring therefrom legitimate. Perhaps when natives are legally married in church according to christian custom, this difficulty of legalisation may be overcome, but it is doubtful whether this change is likely to come about soon. The only remedy would appear to be the substitution of small stock, or, better still, hard cash for the cattle.

The practice of allowing every native to keep an unlimited number of cattle, seems to me to be entirely wrong. The only suggestion which I can make to remedy this evil, is that the Native Affairs Department should try to introduce a system whereby the number of stock that each native is allowed to possess, should be regulated, controlled and limited in accordance with his rank and the extent of land to which he is entitled.

To a lesser extent a similar evil exists on European farms, where the native often possesses more cattle than the European owner himself. If the farmer has to do this in order to retain his labourers, he is paying dearly for his labour. The Bunga is undoubtedly doing much to improve the social life of the natives and his agricultural methods, and no doubt excellent work is being done at their three agricultural schools and excellent propaganda is being done by officers in their employ. The Director of Native Agriculture has also done much to improve matters during the short time that he has occupied this office. But there are a number of contributing factors to this sad state of affairs in the cattle breeding industry, and apart from overstocking, there are such defects as indiscriminate breeding, lack of water supply, and too small stock, especially goats that almost amount to vermin.

To introduce pure-bred bulls into the territories in the existing circumstances would do no good whatsoever. They and their immediate progeny would probably not live at all or degenerate into beasts worse than those that the kafigir possesses today. If more fencing were possible, it would certainly help matters, but effective fencing in such a large native area is hardly practical, which means that the segregation of cattle from small stock and rotation of grazing are impossible. To improve the breed of cattle that have sunk into such a condition of deterioration, would mean remediying the defects mentioned, but the greatest need of all is to remedy the condition of overstocking. Unless this is done, the country will surely become a desert and the numbers of cattle will automatically be reduced through sheer starvation. Years ago the numbers were kept fairly low by diseases that periodically swept through the country. Systematic dipping has apparently removed the majority of these diseases, and must be looked upon as an indirect cause of this overstocking. It is hoped to be hoped that better and means will be found to restrict the number of animals in the native areas, as an indirect cause of this overstocking.

It is hoped to be hoped that better and means will be found to restrict the number of animals in the native areas, and that all the surplus animals by starvation will step in and kill the numbers of cattle all the surplus animals by starvation will step in and kill all the surplus animals by starvation. Starvation will be the rule during the dry season. The starvation point will be reached sooner each year as overstocking progresses, and erosion becomes more extensive. On the other hand, if the number of becomes more extensive, it will become possible to improve the cattle can be limited, it will become possible to improve the type of animal, and it will become easier to find markets for these animals.

P.S. DU TOIT,
DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES.
£100,000 SPENT ON THE BANTU

D. R. CHURCH MISSIONS.

The Dutch Reformed Church spent annually £100,000 on the Bantu, said the Rev. G.C. Olivier, at a meeting of the Pretoria Native Welfare Association in Pretoria last evening. Dr. E. H. Brookes presided.

Not a penny of this money came from overseas; it was all collected in South Africa by the Afrikaner people, said Mr. Olivier. Of the Church's 243 missionaries, 220 were Europeans, every one a South African. The aim of the Church was to develop the heart, hand and head of the Native and the coloured man. The speaker gave a brief review of the Church's work in South Africa and outside its boundaries, indicating that there was every possibility that they would have their own mission synod in the near future. Native missionaries, elders and deacons would attend this synod. Soon, also, they would have their own training college for teachers. There were 210 mission communities, comprising in all 2,000,000 souls, and the work of the Church for the Native was far greater than most people knew.

VISION BEFORE THEM

True leadership did not just sway the mob by a flood of bitterness, declared Miss Dorothy Maud, in an address on leadership. It did not pour out grievances, but worked by means of friendship. It was very tempting to become bitter, but Africa would not progress if it remained bitter.

To shout continually of the injustices that had been done to the Natives would do the cause of the Bantu harm. What was the vision before them? Where did they want to lead Africa to?—material prosperity, political justice, industrial and commercial equality of opportunity; to all these, and still more— to a great wealth of service, black and white working together for Africa and through Africa for the whole world.
1. Under the provisions of Section 85 of the South African Act the Provincial Councils were made responsible for primary and secondary education for both Europeans and Natives.

Until 1921 the Provincial Councils had to finance the cost of Native Education out of their ordinary provincial revenue and were solely responsible as regards the control, administration, scope and policy of Native Education.

The passing of the Financial Relations Fourth Extension Act (No. 5 of 1922) had the following effect:

(a) of preventing Provincial Councils from imposing direct taxation on the persons, lands, habitations or incomes of Natives;
(b) of compelling Provincial Councils to make financial provision for Native education not less proportionately than that of 1921-22;
(c) making the Central Government responsible, by implication, for the extension of Native education by grants from the revenue derived from the direct taxation of Natives.

As the result of the above, the position at the moment is that the Provincial Administrations have retained the control of the scope and administration of Native education while its financial control is vested in the Union Government.
2.

The consequence of this system is that the activities of the Department are limited to criticising and approving estimates and suggesting alterations on broad financial principles. These activities take the form of annual — if possible — conferences between representatives of the different Provincial Education Departments, the Native Affairs Commission and this Department.

At these conferences certain points of policy, general questions, finance, scales of salary and allowances, etc. are discussed.

2. The policy arrived at by the Department in conjunction with the Native Affairs Commission and the different Provincial Administrations is set forth in the accompanying extract from notes of a Conference on Native Education held at Cape Town on 1st and 2nd February, 1927.
EXTRACT FROM NOTES OF A CONFERENCE ON NATIVE EDUCATION HELD AT CAPE TOWN ON 1st and 2nd FEBRUARY, 1927.

Present

Mr. J.F. Herbst, Secretary for Native Affairs, Chairman;
Dr. A.W. Roberts
Mr. F.W. van Niekerk
Dr. C.T. Loram
Mr. H.S. Scott, Director of Transvaal Education;
Mr. J. Gray, Secretary, Orange Free State Education Department;
Mr. W.G. Bennie, Chief Inspector of Native Education, Cape;

Mr. Allison of the Native Affairs Department, Mr. H.G. Kuschke, Organising Inspector of Native Education, Orange Free State, and Mr. Pomeroy as well as Mr. Loubser of the Cape Education Department were in attendance.

The Chairman put forward for consideration certain suggestions as the basis of the policy to be followed in Native Education.

After discussion the Conference adopted the following:

(i) ................
2.

(i) The main object should be to provide elementary education for Native children.

(ii) The system of education should emphasise character training, habits of industry, use and appreciation of the vernacular, the official languages, health and hygiene, agriculture and other practical subjects.

(iii) To provide teachers for these schools a limited number of students should be trained at approved training institutions. These institutions should be selected on a regional rather than on a denominational basis.

(iv) There should be established in certain areas (on a regional rather than on a denominational basis) a limited number of Native high schools designed -

(a) to train men as farm demonstrators;
(b) to train women as home demonstrators;
(c) to offer vocational training to a limited number of Natives, e.g. that of section to Native Chief or Native civil servant in Native areas, etc. and
(d) to prepare students for admission to the South African Native College.
With reference to your minute No. N.E.C. 102/4 of the 15th. August, I beg to inform you that the results so far on road work reflect the following difference in cost:

(a) European Labour on day work is equal to 2'4 as against 1 by Native labour.

(b) European Labour on piece work is equal to 1'9 as against 1 by Native labour.

Apart from the financial results I am unable to express an opinion as to comparative efficiency, seeing that it has not been possible to apply a test which is of any value.

With regard to the annexure to your N.E.C. 102/4, I beg to state that this Administration holds no posts open to Natives.

Twenty-four Natives are employed at the Rietfontein Chronic Sick Home, as cook-boys, garden boys, outside boys, etc. and are paid at local rates varying from £30 to £48 per annum.

Six Natives are employed at the Provincial Stores and are paid at local rates.

All the Natives are employed at a fixed rate of pay and there is no pension scheme open to them.

(sgd) C.H. Sheard
for PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.
GENERAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

URBAN ECONOMICS.

SUMMARY.

To be compiled by the Secretary of the Provincial Missionary Associations from Individual Returns.

The numbers correspond to the numbers in the questionnaire.

-------------------

70. Wages paid in following services:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Highest</th>
<th>Lowest</th>
<th>Average plus Board &amp; Lodging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Male</td>
<td>£4 per mth.</td>
<td>10/- per mth.</td>
<td>£1/15/6 per mth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>£2</td>
<td>5/-</td>
<td>£1/9/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Labour Male</td>
<td>4/- day</td>
<td>2/- per day</td>
<td>3/- per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>1/-</td>
<td>2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garage Work</td>
<td>£5 mth.</td>
<td>£3 mth.</td>
<td>No returns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevedoring</td>
<td>8/- per day</td>
<td>3/- per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Labour</td>
<td>4/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Services</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>2/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Services</td>
<td>£5 per mth.</td>
<td>£2/14/-per mth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store Labourers</td>
<td>5/- per day</td>
<td>£1 per mth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in Factories</td>
<td>4/6 per day</td>
<td>10/- per week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Boys</td>
<td>£5 per mth.</td>
<td>£1 per mth.</td>
<td>£1/3/9 per mth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>25/- week</td>
<td>16/6/- week</td>
<td>No returns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71. No of districts with minimum budgets for Native families 4.

(a) Least favourable .. £5/3/2 for man, wife & five children.

(b) Most favourable ..£1/1/- per week for man, wife & 2-3 children. Rent, clothes & luxuries are not included in either case. Only two answers were received to this question.

(c) Typical ...

72. Average Rents charged to Natives: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>One Room</th>
<th>Two Rooms</th>
<th>Three Rooms</th>
<th>Four Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Private Premises</td>
<td>9/9</td>
<td>19/2</td>
<td>29/-</td>
<td>39/-per mth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Municipal Townships or Locations</td>
<td>6/10</td>
<td>13/4</td>
<td>17/6</td>
<td>19/4 per m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


| 1. | 4/-- per month | 18/- per month |
| 2. | 9/-            | 30/-            |
| 3. | 12/6           | 5/-             |
| 4. | 18/-           | 70/-            |
73. Is there any unemployment problem?
   No of answers.  Yes 7  No 2

74. Economic pressure in urban areas more severe and corrupting on Males. No of Answers:
   on Females. No of Answers:

Classified Suggestions - Better wages for both males and females and thus make unnecessary resort to illegal ways of earning money. Start industries for young Natives. Keep country Natives away from towns. Encourage Native trading in locations. Prohibit females, unless married, coming to urban areas. Sale of Kaffir beer and immorality are chief forms of corruption mentioned.

75. Economic position of urban Natives better or worse than Rural Natives.
   "Better". No of Answer 1.
   "Worse". No of Answers 5.

Classification of Respects.

   The rural Native is better off than the urban because his requirements are fewer. Rural Natives have stock, fuel and huts - urban has none of these without paying for them and thus suffer when out of employment. Community life does not exist in urban areas as it does in rural. In the one reply in which the urban Native was considered better off, the conclusion was based upon the fact that he had better wages and better houses.

76. Employment agencies other than existing corporations for engaging massed labour.
   No of Answers.
   "Yes" 1
   "No" 8

77. Classification of suggestions.
   No suggestions offered.
55. Average percentage of families
   (a) Having titles to the land they occupy, 41'7.
       Lowest percentage 12 District HERSCHEL
       Highest percentage 95 District QUEENSTOWN (HACKNEY).
   (b) Average percentage of squatters on
       Native or Crown Lands 43'2%
       Lowest percentage 3% District KEISKAMA HOEK
       Highest percentage 80% District KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.
   (c) Average percentages of employees or squatters on Non-
       European lands 7'5%
       Lowest percentage 0 District GLEN GREY,
       Highest percentage 33% KEISKAMA HOEK
       District MIDDLEDRIFT.

56. (a) Overstocked and deteriorated Commonages.
   No. of answers 24.
   No. of negative answers 3.
   (b) Cultivated lands exhausted.
       No. of answers 20.
       No. of negative answers 5.
   (c) Stock improving.
       No. of answers 20.
       No. of negative answers 14.

57. Percentage of males usually absent from home at Labour centres.
   Average 35'5%
   Lowest 10% Highest 60%
   District NEWLAND
   EAST LONDON
   KOSHHA and part of KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

58. Existence of home industries.
   No. of positive answers Nil.
   No. of negative answers 20.
   Specification of such Industries - No definitely "home"
   industries. Only employments outside agriculture are
   /road
making, railway work, domestic service, shearing on European farms. Home industries have been tried in Glen Grey district, but without success.


Development of co-operation in selling No. of answers, no differentiation made. No. of negative answers -

Classification of Suggestions - Idea of co-operative buying and selling might be encouraged at Training Schools as the Bantus are suspicious of such plans. Suggested that the time is not ripe for such enterprises. People's Bank wanted at Hersel.

60. Formation of farmers' Associations. No. of Answers

"Yes" 15
"No." 7
Effective 5 No estimate of their value
Ineffective 4 value was offered in 13 cases.

61. Agricultural Demonstrators at work. No. of Answers

"Yes" 19
"No." 3
Effective 16 No estimate of value
Ineffective nil offered in 6 cases.

62. Could improved agriculture solve the problem of enabling the soil to carry the whole of its present population?

No. of Answers

"Yes" 9
"No." 10

63. Cash wages paid for farm labour No. of Answers

"Yes" 21
"No." 1

Average Rate 11/10 per month
Lowest 5/- to 10/- Highest 10/- to 30/-

District FORT BEAUFORT District STUTTERHEIM and KING WILLIAM'S TOWN RESERVE.

64. Specification of supplementary considerations - In two cases
cases free housing and food was mentioned. "Rations" in six cases, Free grazing in eleven cases: share of crops (varying from 1/3 to 1/2) in four cases: small piece of land to plough in seven cases: payment of clipping fees mentioned in one case and payment of general tax (where contract lasts for twelve months) in one case.

65. Fair living wage of Farms

No. of positive answers 1 (Stutterheim & K.Wm's Town Reserve).

No. of negative answers 23

66. Native families moving to industrial centres because of

(a) Evictions from Farms. No. of positive answers 5
    No. of negative answers 14

(b) Overcrowding in Native rural locations.
    No. of Negative answers 12
    No. of Positive answers 6

(c) Unsatisfactory Labour conditions on farms.
    No. of positive answers 14
    No. of negative answers 6

67. Average percentage of definitely prosperous families 68

Lowest percentage 0 Highest 30

) CRADOCK District) GLEN GREY x District GLEN GREY x
) DONDRECHT x

x Conflicting evidence here. Difficult to say which to believe.

68. Economic position of the people in Native-owned lands improving.

No. of positive answers 8
No. of negative answers 12

69. Summary of grounds for conclusions.

Where improvement is noted it is most generally attributed to the establishment of Agricultural Schools and Annual Shows. The increasing use of better implements, the tendency to build better houses, improvement in the breed of stock kept and increased individual ownership of land are other causes mentioned. Individual ownership
ownership increases the desire to improve the soil and to preserve commonage. One reply was to the effect that the higher wages being earned in urban areas tended to improve conditions in rural.

69. (b) Causes of economic deterioration.

In almost every instance drought is stated to be the chief cause: overstocking holds second place, followed by communal ownership. Suspicion of, and prejudice against, new methods of agriculture: neglect of the soil and lack of lands were other causes mentioned. The improvident habits of Natives, illiteracy, general attitude of "laissez faire", intemperance, insufficiency of wages and lack of land appeared in answer to this question.

(c) Suggestions for improvement.

Natives should give their children instruction in agriculture and home industries should be encouraged. Better educational facilities, especially on the industrial side. Practical demonstrations of checking soil erosion wanted; more demonstrators: improved systems of agriculture and irrigation. Local councils should make dams, fence lands and employ modern methods of agriculture, and thus increase employment among Natives. Better wages should be paid: casual labourers should be encouraged to go from the rural areas to the towns. Grant lands in terms of Act 40 of 1879 with facilities for transfer and so encourage the people. Extend the Bunga system. Restrict drinking facilities. Tax the Native through his cattle, sheep and goats only, and thus eliminate (a) overstocking; (b) scrub animals; (c) unfairness in the incidence of the tax.
(To be answered by the Town Missionaries)

Answered by The Reverend T. Savage,
Town - Cape Town,
Denomination E.C.

70. What is the average wage paid in the following services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Board &amp; Lodging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Service</td>
<td>£3/10/-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>£3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day labour</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4/6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garage Work</td>
<td>£22. a week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Services</td>
<td>6/- a day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store Labourers</td>
<td>£1/10/- a week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in Factories</td>
<td>£1/10/- &quot; &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Boys</td>
<td>£1/10/- &quot; &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>£1/10/- &quot; &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

72. What rents are charged to Natives in?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Townships or Locations</th>
<th>One Room</th>
<th>Two Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Townships or Locations</td>
<td>10/-</td>
<td>14/- a month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

72. Is there an unemployment problem? Yes.
MUNICIPALITY OF GRANAMBAK.

Reply to questionnaire submitted by the Native Economic Commission under cover of their letter 57/6, dated 2nd June, 1921.

I. NATIVE POPULATION.

1. IN URBAN NATIVE LOCATION.

(1) (i) Adults, (ii) Male 692 (iii) Female 1012 These figures include a small proportion of coloured. Say about 200 souls.

(iv) Juveniles, (v) Male 800 (vi) Female 835

(vii) Number of families 620

(2) Not available.

(3) (a) No.

(b) -

2. IN URBAN AREA OUTSIDE NATIVE LOCATION.

(2) Last figure available is that of 1921 census when the total Native population of the town (including Municipal Location) was 5,993.

II. NATIVES IN EMPLOY OF URBAN AUTHORITY.

3. (a) Average 2s. 6d. per diem.

(b) Labourers, gardeners, scavengers, carters.

(c) -

(i) nil.

(ii) nil. (y) nil. (z) nil.

(iii) Sick pay (when ill) for limited period. No effect on wages. Payment for all public holidays.

(iv) nil.

III. NATIVE MIGRATION TO URBAN AREA.

4. (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Continuous.

(ii) For many years.

(iii) Most marked during drought of 1927.

(c) During course of routine duties.

(d) Numbers of these Natives were living in the Fingo Location, over which the Urban Authority has no direct control.

(e) Farms, Native Territories and other districts.

(f) No.

(g) -

IV. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

5. (a) Yes.

(b) Female.

(c) Customary to employ females. (But a few boys are employed as gardeners and for other outside duties).

6. (a) Not many sleep on premises of employer, Regulations }

(b) require separate sanitary provision for them.

V. NATIVE VISITORS.

7. (a) No accommodation.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) -

(e) -

(f) Yes.

(g) On application to the Location Superintendent for permission to take in lodgers.
VI. OBSErvANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

(5) (a) Yes.
(b) Yes, generally.

VII. INDIcENOY.

(9) (a) Yes.
(b) Yes.
(c) Charitable Societies partly supported by Municipality and Provincial Council.

VIII. EDUCATION.

(10) (a)
(b) (i) 
(ii) 
(iii) 
Four day schools attached to various churches.

IX. RECREATION.

(11) (a) Open spaces for tennis, football and cricket.
(b) 

X. HEALTH.

(12) (a) Good, on the whole.
(b) Free attendance at hospital out patient department, and at Child Welfare Clinic. Council and Government share cost of treatment in hospital of infectious and contagious diseases, including treatment of Venereal cases.

XI. URBAN NATIVE LOCATION.

(1) LOTS OR STANDS.
(13) Fifty feet by fifty feet.

(2) NATURE OF TERRIT.
(14) Yearly.

(3) HOUSING.
(15) They erect their own houses.

(a) (i) Twenty-six married quarters.
(ii) Detached cottage.
(iii) Two rooms - first room 12 ft. by 11 ft. second room 10 ft. by 11 ft.

(iv) Two rooms
(v) Nil.
(vi) Brick.
(vii) European.
(viii) £110.
(ix) Many years.
(x) Five shillings.

(b) (i) No; but Council will allow them to make and burn bricks for a fee of 2s. 6d. per annum, for right to dig the clay.

(ii) No.
(iii) Various.
(iv) Married.
(v) Various.
(vi) One to four.
Replies to questionnaire submitted by the
Native Economic Commission under cover of their letter
5778, dated 2nd June, 1931.

(b) (vii) Staddle and daub, wood and iron.
(viii) From £10 to £40.
(ix) Very variable.
(x) Building plans must be sanctioned before erection.

(c) (i) Yes.
(ii) Up to eight.
(iii) No.

(d) RENTAL.
(16) (a) Land only, 16s. Od. and £1: 6s. 0d. per annum per plot.
(b) House and land owned by Council 4s. Od. per week.
(c) (1) Nil.
(ii) Gross rents for 1930 £272. Expenses including
Loan Charges (for building only) £250.

(5) LONGERS AND VISITORS.

(17) (a) 
(b) 
(c) (i) 
(ii) No provision.
(iii) 
(iv) 

(6) NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.
(18) (a) (1) Labouring. (2) Domestic, and (3) few clerical.
(b) (1) From ½d. to 3/4 - per day. (2) 10s. Od. to £2 per
month, (3) Up to £6 per month.
(c) with food.

(7) FEMALE WORKERS.

(19) (a) 
(b) 
(c) No.
(d) No provision.

(8) NATIVE BIER.

(20) (a) (1) Yes.
(ii) Yes.
(c) 
(d) 
(e) Illicit.
(k) Larger proportion quite satisfied.
(l) Beer raids.
(m) Convictions for brewing - 134 cases, 5 selling.

(9) TRADE BY NATIVES.

(21) (a) Yes.
(b) Council allows them to sell their own vegetables
on open square free of market fees or rent if
they desire to barter vegetables grown by
themselves.
(c) 

(10) STOCK.

(22) (a) 
(b) Grazing fees paid monthly.
(c) 

(11) CULTIVATION OF LAND.

(23) (a) (1) Each erf is large enough to provide own garden.
(b) Ditto.
(i) 
(ii) Many grow their own vegetables.
Replies to questionaires submitted by the Native Economic Commission under cover of their letter 577/2, dated 2nd June, 1911.

(12) HEALTH.

(24) (a) 
(b) 
(c) 
See answer X.

(13) SERVICES RENDERED BY URBAN AUTHORITY.

(25) (a) (1) Ten shillings per annum - supply unlimited.
(11) Streets are lighted by electricity.
(111) Firewood supplied at very low cost from Municipal Plantations.
(iv) Public conveniences provided free.
(v) Refuse removed free of charge.
(vi) Council maintains roads.
(vii) Nil.

(b) (1) No.
(11) Communal.

(c) (1) None.
(11) See above under (a).

(d) Museum.

(e) Note:- Council has just resolved to build a Location Hall to cost £600.

(14) FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

(26) See copy of 1930 Native Revenue Account attached.

XII. NATIVE VILLAGE.

(27) (a) (1) Yes.
(11) No.
(111) No.
(1v) No.
(v) Yes.
(vi) 
(vii) Owned under quit rent.

(b) (1) Difficult to control.
(11) 

XIII. NATIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(26) (a) Yes.
(b) (1) Six members, three of which are nominated by Council.
(11) Arouse the Natives interest in Location matters.
(111) Interest increasing. The Council is sympathetic towards its activities.
(iv) Any new laws and regulations whenever thought necessary.

XIV. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIONS BY URBAN AUTHORITIES.

(29) 

XV. TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(30) 

Grahamstown,
5th October, 1911.
MEMORANDUM
Prepared
by
DR. A. ROBERTS
at the request of the Native Affairs Commission.

ATTEMPT to fix the Amount which should be regarded as
expended by the Government on Administration in relation to
the Native Population of the Union of South Africa.
MEMORANDUM.

Prepared by Dr. A.W. Roberts at the request of the Native Affairs Commission.

An attempt to fix the Amount which should be regarded as expended by the Government on Administration in relation to the Native Population of the Union of South Africa.

1. The change this year in the system of Native taxation, as well as the new outlook on the political and economic situation, as it concerns Natives, necessitates that we should endeavour to discriminate as far as possible, between what is reasonably chargeable in State expenditure, to the Native people, and further what revenue may be regarded as coming directly from Native sources.

The view that now prevails of discriminating both in land and labour between what is European and what is Native implies, I think, that a similar discrimination should have place in financial matters.

I do not venture to discuss whether it is wise or not to make this financial separation between the two races. That is beyond the province of this memorandum. What I am concerned with is that accepting such a separation as a part of the future political direction, it then becomes an obligation to define what may reasonably be regarded as Native expenditure and what as Native revenue.

2. Many attempts have been made to arrive at this financial allocation but the inherent difficulties in the way of reaching a solution that would claim acceptance are such that only partial and very imperfect conclusions have been reached.

Our ......
Our system of accounting has, in the past, taken no cognisance of racial differences. It has been based on a principle of unification - one State, one people, one Treasury.

Indeed in certain directions of expenditure it is very difficult to understand how it could be otherwise. It would be next to impossible to differentiate between Post Office Expenditure and Revenue which should be allocated to the various races in South Africa. The same holds good but in a lesser degree for the Railways, the Police, and for the management expenses of most of the chief officers of State.

3. This being so, it is necessary to fix upon some reasonable ratio which will define the incidence of Expenditure and Revenue in cases where it is impossible to determine it otherwise.

It will at once be apparent that such an arbitrary division is open to grave criticism: but until we are able definitely to say that such and such sums are obtained from purely Native sources we cannot do otherwise than accept some similar arbitrary division.

The value of the dividing ratio will depend upon its apparent reasonableness.

4. The simplest mode of approach is to use a ratio based upon population. It will at once be evident that its simplicity is the single recommendation of this method.

The ratio of Native population to European population is three to one. Now no one will urge that we allocate State expenditure in this ratio. For to take a simple instance the annual interest on the National Debt is £9,000,000. To divide this on a population basis would mean that the Native people would be assessed to the extent of £3,000,000.

What ......
What we have indicated here with regard to this item of expenditure is true of a dozen others. Besides it would mean that Natives and Europeans shall participate equally in the advantages which the State affords and are on equal terms socially and economically. This we know is not the case and because of this disparity a population basis must be set aside.

5. Then in certain types of expenditure we might determine what is spent in a purely Native territory on this section of the Public Service; and then on a population basis estimate what the service would cost for the whole Union under the same conditions.

The criticism here will naturally be that the circumstances and conditions are not the same all over the Union. Without entering into this argument we may reasonably urge that it affords a basis of allocation much more scientific than to arrive at a division by a system of pure guess work.

For example, to attempt to divide the expenditure on Police by any other method than this would not ensure results that would be worthy of acceptance.

6. A much more reasonable, but still very imperfect mode of approach would be to consider the amount of land held by the two races, and apportion the expenditure on this basis.

Thus the total amount of land held by Europeans is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Amount (Morgen)</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>76,633,000</td>
<td>703,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>7,851,000</td>
<td>149,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>32,013,000</td>
<td>587,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.F.S.</td>
<td>15,163,000</td>
<td>206,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>131,460,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,645,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and by Natives
Cape 7,116,000 morgen for 1,706,000 population.
Natal 2,970,000 " 1,223,000 "
Transvaal 1,378,000 " 1,610,000 "
O.F.S. 74,000 " 462,000 "

11,538,000 5,000,000.

Thus if we divide the benefits derived from State control between Europeans and Natives it would have to be in the ratio of

\[ \frac{131\frac{1}{3}}{11\frac{1}{3}} \]
or roughly \[ \frac{12}{1} \].

This I take it is too high a proportion for Europeans.

7. The ratio that most appeals to me after considerable thought and enquiry, is one based upon wages, that is upon liquid wages - the actual cash received for work done. Our modern system of taxation has "income" as its basic argument, and most men regard this form of assessment as being that which approximates nearest to an ideal system.

The underlying idea here is that a man should support the State in proportion to the income that he receives.

I am aware that a large section of Natives obtain no wages, and it is impossible to place any sum against them. This fact is a weakness in this mode of allocation. But the actual non-cash earners are less in numbers than is usually supposed. From the recent Census I obtain the following occupations as held by adult Natives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm labourers</td>
<td>368,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic service</td>
<td>252,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine labourers</td>
<td>235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway labourers</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled labourers</td>
<td>6,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and Municipality servants</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other labourers</td>
<td>147,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers and Ministers</td>
<td>9,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpreters and Clerks</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop boys</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artisans</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,103,600.
A careful consideration of the amounts drawn by these various classes of workers gives £15,000,000 as the amount of liquid wages obtained by Natives all over the Union. Coloured folk draw about £14,000,000; Malays and Asiatics £10,000,000. The fluid wages drawn by Europeans is £140,000,000, so that the ratio of White to Black interest in State expenditure would be nine is to one.

This I am confident is the most reliable basis we can obtain for such differentiation as cannot be determined from the expenditure itself, and it is the one that I shall apply in cases where I have no direct means of discrimination.

8. It is of interest to gather these bases together for purposes of comparison:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basis</th>
<th>European</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population basis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land basis</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage basis</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although there is extreme variation, as for example, between a population basis still the average of the three systems corresponds fairly closely with that which we have selected.

9. In applying the wage basis to the various items of State expenditure it will simplify the investigation if we consider the items in the order in which they are presented to Parliament. There are 36 Votes. Besides these we will also consider the Railway Expenditure and the Provincial Expenditure, in the instances where the latter is not included in the Union Votes.

It is necessary to say again that neither the wage basis nor any other basis will be applied in circumstances where the distinct application of the Vote, or any part of the Vote, makes its destination clear.
Thus for example although Europeans share in the control and guidance of the Native Affairs Department, it is reasonable, I think, to charge the whole expenses of this Department to the Natives.

On the other hand while the Natives participate in the security and other advantages which a Defence organization affords it would, I do think, be unfair to charge them with any portion of the expenses. The Department may be regarded as an assurance against internal trouble: but if it is an assurance against Native trouble as many aver, then it is somewhat strange to charge the premiums to the parties against whom the insurance is directed.

Such votes, also, as Agriculture, Forestry, Child Welfare will have to be considered on another basis than of relative wages.

This will be referred to again when the various votes are considered.

10. We now proceed to consider the votes as they are submitted to Parliament.

Vote 1: Governor-General's Vote.

The Governor-General's Vote is £27,000, but of this £4,000 is for entertainment allowance, apart from travelling and subsistence allowance. It is reasonable to regard this £4,000 as not a charge upon Natives, inasmuch as they never participate in it.

This gives for the Governor-General's Department an expenditure of £23,000. Of this according to the allocation already indicated £2,300 would be a charge upon Natives.

Vote 2: The Senate Vote.

In allocating the Native portion of this vote, £30,000, we may proceed in two ways. First we may regard the total expenditure on the four Native Senators as being a just charge upon Natives.........
Natives. This would yield £3,000.

Or we may divide the Vote according to a wage basis. This again yields £3,000. This sum accordingly would appear to be a reasonable charge against the Natives for the services of the Senate.

Vote 3: House of Assembly.

We might deal with this Vote, £90,000, in a variety of ways. We might consider the amount of time given up to purely Native concerns; we might charge the Natives with the proportionate expenses of those who represent Native constituencies; we might divide the charges according to the number of Native voters as compared with European voters or again we might divide the charges according to a wage basis.

A division according to time allowed for Native concerns is too empirical; the same is true of the expenses of purely Native members.

But the third and fourth methods afford some better grounds for solution.

The present electorate is -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Indian &amp; Asiatic</th>
<th>Mixed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>157,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>141,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.F.S.</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 384,000 | 14,000 | 2,024 | 21,324 | 421,548 |

That is of the 422,000 voters in the Union, 14,000 are Native. Consequently dividing the £90,000 spent on the Assembly on this ratio we obtain £3,000 as the amount chargeable to the Native.

If, however, we divide according to wages we have a value three times this amount, namely, £9,000, to the total expenditure of £90,000.

In .......
In this respect, however, it may be stated that there are various items which cannot in fairness be regarded as even indirectly a charge upon Natives - Dining Room, Smoking Room, etc. This would reduce the indebtedness of the Native people in this Vote to £8,500.

This is the sum which we put down as having to be met from Native Revenue. Yet there is much to be said for accepting the lower sum of £3,000.  

**Vote 4: Prime Minister's Vote £39,000.**

This vote is made up of two distinct parts, the Prime Minister's Department proper, £13,000, and the contribution towards the League of Nations - £26,000.  

In both these avenues of expenditure it is proper that the Native population should share. They owe much to the watchfulness over their interests of the League of Nations and the Prime Minister is especially responsible for the conduct of Native Affairs.  

On a wages basis a sum of £3,900 would be chargeable to the Native people.  

**Vote 5: Management of Treasury.**

The sum of £70,000 is spent in this direction. It would seem that the proper division in this instance is according to the actual expenditure upon Native concerns. And since this is dependent on a wages basis a sum of £7,000 is chargeable for Treasury expenses.

**Vote 6: Public Debt.**

At first sight it would seem that the sum of £9,000,000 chargeable as interest on the Public Debt of the country cannot even indirectly be made to apply to Natives. But since they, as well as other citizens of the Union participate in the benefits which these loans have secured it is reasonable that they should bear their share in carrying the burden of repayment.
We shall refer to the Railway portion of this interest, namely, £5,000,000 when dealing with Railways. Just now we consider the remaining portion £4,000,000.

A portion of the Union Debt was incurred by the Transvaal Government long before Union to meet liabilities in which the Native had no share whatever. The interest on these provincial debts amounts to a little over £1,000,000. Breaking up the remaining £3,000,000 into European and Native responsibility we have: European £2,700,000 and Native £300,000.

Vote 7: Pensions:

The amount annually expended on Pensions is £2,000,000. No small portion of this is due to payments to Anglo-Boer pensioners.

Now it may be argued that the Native must bear his share in such expenditure as: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Superannuation allowances</td>
<td>£302,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid Allowances</td>
<td>111,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation and Retrenchment</td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions and Provident Funds</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These items deal with the machinery of Government. It is questionable however, if he has the same moral obligation to meet -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War allowances</td>
<td>£903,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment of ex-soldiers</td>
<td>66,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These and similar but smaller items are connected with circumstances in which he had no share, with matters that he was definitely requested not to meddle.

Accordingly his share in this Vote can only extend to the one million set apart for Civil Service pensions. In this his obligation is £100,000.

Vote 8: Provincial Administration.

This rather complicated Vote demands very close scrutiny where it deals with Native concerns.
The Union Vote to Provinces is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and allowances</td>
<td>£12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape of Good Hope Subsidy</td>
<td>£1,671,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>£602,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>£1,542,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.F.S.</td>
<td>£613,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£4,440,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The disbursement of these sums will be best seen when we consider the whole expenditure which is £9,450,000 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General administration</td>
<td>£560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>£7,120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals, Charitable Ins.</td>
<td>£810,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads, Bridges, etc.</td>
<td>£960,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£9,450,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now as regards the first and last of these items it is reasonable to divide the expenditure according to a wages basis. Whether the Native obtains a commensurate benefit in good roads and satisfactory bridges in purely Native Territory is open to question. My own personal conviction is that he does not. Taking, however, a wages basis we arrive at:

- Native obligation for General administration: £56,000.
- For roads, bridges, etc.: £96,000.

The sums spent on Native education by the four provinces is £340,000; and on Hospitals and Charitable Institutions £90,000.

In this latter direction I have taken into consideration the fact that Natives are allowed as patients into many of the larger Provincial Hospitals, and have made allowance for it. I have also kept in mind the fact that the Transkei Native Council contributes to its own hospitals. As time runs on Native Councils will in all probability finance their own institutions so that this total sum of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Administration</td>
<td>£56,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads, bridges, etc.</td>
<td>£96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>£340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals and similar institutions</td>
<td>£90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£582,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
will disappear.

Vote 9: Miscellaneous Services £150,000.

This vote is made up of a number of such diverse directions as Expenses of Commissions, War Graves, Industrial Disturbances, Allowances to Chaplains. I have gone over these carefully and in no single instance can I find any direct bearing on Native concerns. The Commissions all deal with European matters.

I have accordingly made no allocation of this vote.

Vote 10: High Commissioner’s Office in London:
Amount spent £82,000.

From this total amount must be deducted the sums spent on Commercial Agents on the Continent £8,000.

It is open to grave doubt whether the Natives benefit to the extent of £5,000 from the existence of a High Commissioner’s Office in London. It is certain that for every thousand Europeans who use the services that this office renders, only one native takes advantage of them.

Still we may allow the £5,000 to stand as representing Native benefits received from the existence and operation of this office.

Vote 11: Inland Revenue.

The sum expended on the management of this office is £132,000. It would be manifestly unfair to charge £13,000 of this amount to the Native people. It seems to me that the more reasonable system of division would be to take the amounts paid by Europeans in their ratio to amounts paid to Inland Revenue by Natives, and divide in this proportion.

An amount of £18,000,000 is paid to Inland Revenue by Europeans, and £1,500,000 by Natives (mainly poll tax, hut tax, and pass fees). But this latter sum is largely collected by officials ....
officials of the Native Affairs Department. This would point to a much smaller sum than £13,000 being allocated to Natives. We therefore place £2,000 as the amount chargeable to the Native people for the overhead charges of the Inland Revenue Department.

Vote 12: Customs and Excise.

I think the basis of wages is a very reasonable one to apply to this expenditure. There is, however, one item that I think it would be unfair to deal with at all as a Native contribution and that is the sum of £14,000 given as a contribution to the general expenses of the "General Botha".

Subtracting this small sum and there remains £207,000 for Customs and Excise expenditure. A wages basis would allocate £21,000 to the Native account leaving £186,000 to be met by Europeans.

Vote 13: Audit.

The sum spent in auditing State accounts is £69,000 and of this £7,000 may reasonably be regarded as the Native assessment.

Vote 14: Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Justice.

The sum voted for this expenditure is £72,000 and of this £7,000 may be regarded as Native.

The reply to the statement frequently made and unjustly made that this Department would be far less costly if there were no Natives it may be pointed out that the cost to Government for legal expenses is almost wholly due to European cases.

Vote 15: Superior Courts.

The expenditure on this important branch of the State is £222,000.

Here we must leave the wages basis for too often it is the man who does not earn wages that makes superior and inferior courts necessary. But to alight on another mode of division is a...
a difficulty of more than ordinary quality, and no determina-

In certain districts the Magistrate is wholly taken up

Even taking up district by district and dealing as

The chief offences with which Natives are charged

With regard to very serious offences there are two

Indeed with far more frequency than is the case with

Now as regards Native civil cases it must not be

Accordingly .......
Accordingly we consider that one-fifth of the total sum of £222,000 spent on Superior Courts, that is, £45,000, is a reasonable sum to charge the Natives.

Vote 16: Magistrates' and Lower Courts.

For this the State pays a little over half a million. In 1924-25 it was £573,000.

We may deal with this expenditure in two ways. We may regard the time of Magistrates in wholly Native areas as being taken up with Native administration and Native offices - such areas as Zululand and the Transkei. The cost of Magistracies in these areas is £91,000, and the population 1,300,000.

Now it may reasonably be urged that if all the Natives in the Union, namely, 4,600,000 were dealt with in the same way the cost would be £257,000.

The other method is to regard the proportion of Natives before the Courts as 5 : 2 of the European proportion. This would yield £344,000 as the cost of Native magisterial control.

But many of the Native cases are offences against the pass laws and these cannot be regarded as occupying the time of the Court unduly, indeed in most cases they are dealt with summarily. So that we adhere to the first allocation, that is we regard the whole Native portion of the Union as being run at the same rate of cost as the Transkei and Zululand.

A comparison with the expenses of administration and Justice (both higher and lower courts) in Basutoland may not be out of place.

The total expenditure in administration of Justice is £26,000.

This would yield for the whole Union £234,000 if conducted in the same scale and system as Basutoland.

Now ....
Now we have allocated the following sums for the

Union -

Superior Courts 45,000.
Magistrates' Courts 257,000.
302,000.

A sum, £68,000 in advance of that obtained from an application of the Basutoland expenditure to the whole Union.

Vote 17: Prisons and Reformatories.

The division of this Vote £765,000 was surrounded by a very great difficulty. No distinct accounting has been kept between Europeans and Natives.

Further the cost per head is worked out irrespective of race or colour thus yielding a most unsatisfactory estimate of average cost per prisoner.

Leaving out cost of Reformatories which are mainly European and a few other items which cannot be regarded as remotely connected with Natives we have a gross cost of our prison system of £700,000.

The daily average number of prisoners was Europeans 2,000, Natives 16,000.

Considering that a European on the average costs twice as much for food, clothing and other prison circumstances than a Native, this division would work out at - Europeans £140,000, Natives £560,000.

This gives as the average daily cost of a Native 1/11, and of a European 3/10.

These averages cannot be far from the true values so we may consider £560,000 as the cost to the State of Native prisoners.

Vote 18: Police.

The total expenditure on this Vote is £2,555,000.

It is unreasonable to divide this vote either according to wages, or land, or even population. I purpose, therefore, considering the matter of allocation from the same standpoint
as I have done in the case of inferior courts.

That is, we take two typical Native regions we consider
was the expenditure on Police protection is on these regions,
and knowing what the population is we reason what the expense
would be if all South Africa were similarly situated.

But it may be reasoned it is not so situated. There
are five times more Police on the Witwatersrand, with its popu-
lation of 250,000 Natives, than in the whole of the Transkei
with its population of over a million. But we cannot blame
this on the Native. If nearness to European conditions necessi-
tates more Police than I think it is unfair to charge him with
increased cost.

So I take two typical Native Areas, consider the cost
of policing them, and then from this cost proceed to deal with
the whole Native population as it would be if the conditions
found in the Transkei, Zululand, Basutoland prevailed all over
the Union.

This seems to me the only reasonable mode of procedure.

(a) The cost of policing the Transkei, with its population of
over a million Natives, is, including management and overhead
charges £108,000. This rate would yield for the whole Union
£432,000.

(b) The cost of policing Zululand is reckoned to be £30,000
which would indicate for the whole Union £140,000.

(c) The cost of policing Basutoland with its population of half
a million is £36,000.

This would indicate for the whole Union £330,000.

This I think is a reasonable estimate. It proceeds on
the assumption that the whole of South Africa is similarly
circumstanced to the three isolated territories.

Since ......
Since the future direction of Native administration will be more and more towards separation from Europeans we may regard the sum we have just stated—£400,000—as that allocated to Native for police protection.

Vote 20: Interior.

The sum total of this Vote is £187,000, but certain portions of it have little connection with Native concerns and may accordingly be set aside from our assessment. These are

- Immigration and Asiatic affairs: £40,000.
- Astronomy: £5,000.
- Proportion of Election Expenses and registration of voters in Provinces where Natives have no franchise: £28,000.
- Grants to Museums, Art Galleries outside Native areas: £25,000.

This leaves for such expenditure as administration, Archives, Census, Museum, the sum of £94,000 of which reasonably £10,000 may be allocated to Natives.

Vote 21: Mental Hospitals and Training for Detectives.

It is a very remarkable fact that the proportion of Native mentally defective to Europeans of the same social class is 1:4.3. Only 5.5 of the Native population out of every 10,000 is defective, while among Europeans the proportion is 23.3 in ten thousand. Sad to say the proportion is steadily increasing in regard to both races.

As a result of this there is a far larger number of Europeans in Mental Hospitals than of any other race. The numbers are:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>European</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Asiatic</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,560</td>
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From enquiry it would appear that the average cost of Native patients is half that of a European patient.
The total expenditure on Asylums is £444,000. If we regard this condition that the European patient costs twice as much as a Native then the cost to the Native people of Mental Hospitals would be £105,000. This works out at an average of 2/1d. per day.

**Vote 22: Printing and Stationery.**

The cost of this to the Government is £255,000. A number of items in the statement of expenditure cannot reasonably be chargeable to Natives except very partially. Some of these larger sums are:

- Defence: £10,000
- Posts and Telegraphs: 26,000
- Interior: 17,000

Dealing with the several classes of expenditure and setting aside amounts that are outside Native concerns we may regard £40,000 as a reasonable amount to allocate to Natives.

**Vote 23: Public Health.**

In this Vote of £382,000 the Natives have a very distinct responsibility. No less a sum than £135,000 is spent on leprosy in which they share to the extent of £36,000. Also the sum of £35,000 is spent on venereal diseases in which they are implicated to the extent of £15,000.

Then the remaining £272,000 an amount of £150 can justly be put down to the debit of a Native account.

This would amount to £260,000 chargeable to the Natives for their participation in the benefits of a Health Department.

**Vote 24: Native Affairs.**

It is reasonable to charge the whole Vote - £324,000 - to the Native account.

There is not a part of the Vote that does not apply directly to Native Affairs.

**Vote 25. .......**
Vote 25: Mines and Industries.

The most satisfactory manner of dealing with the Vote of £302,000 is to consider it from the aspect of how much each race obtains of money advantage from the operation of the Department.

Natives obtain as wages from Mines and Industries £11,000,000.

Europeans obtain as wages from Mines and other Industries the sum of £30,000,000.

We do not here regard the incomes or advantages which great companies obtain. If these were considered then the Native charge in the advantages which the department ensures by its various activities would be very small.

So we may take it that the maximum obligation which the Department of Mines and Industries confers upon Natives is that measured by the wages they receive.

Dividing £302,000 in the proportion of 90:11 we obtain as the native allocation £33,000.

This is the maximum obligation. We are certain that the advantage that natives obtain from the existence and operation of the department is less than this.

Vote 26: Higher Education.

The only part of this Vote of £344,000 that we can justly allocate to Natives is £5,000 being a grant of £4,840 paid to the South African Native College, and £160 to the proportionate administration charges.

Vote 27: Child Welfare.

No part of this vote can reasonably be charged to natives.

Vote 28: Agriculture.

It is very difficult to apportion cost here as most of the ...........
the advantages derived: indirect. For example locust destruction costs the department £440,000. How much of this could be put against the Native account? That there was little damage done to Native fields may be due to this very expenditure. The same is true of extensive investigations in entomology.

Perhaps expenditure on viticulture and horticulture may be left out, but in most of the other services the native must bear his share.

It is difficult to fix on a scale of apportionment, as it is very difficult to say how much the Native obtains from the soil.

Perhaps the division, in this case, least open to contention is that which depends on area.

The total vote is £1,154,000 and leaving out certain services which do not concern Natives industry, the native obligation would be close on £100,000.

Vote 29: Agricultural Education.

Out of this vote of £169,000, the Native obtains so little that we may disregard the vote.

Vote 30: Forestry.

The vote for this service is £160,000. Most natives will urge that they obtain no benefit from this department, that indeed the best of their old grazing lands have been taken from them to provide forest lands.

I have, however, entered a sum of £12,000 as advantages received by the Native people in the form of wages and similar help.

Vote 31: Posts and Telegraphs.

As this department pays its way and as the Natives who use the excellent services of the Post Office have to pay before doing so we may regard their obligation and their payments as balancing.

It .......