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Mr. JOHN WILLIAM DODD HUGHES called and examined:

CHAIRMAN: You are Director of Agriculture for the Bunga? - Yes.

How long has the agricultural work of the Bunga been in progress? - I started with them in 1906 and I think it had then been in progress for two years before I came.

Now, what was the original line on which the work was started? - When I came, I took over from Mr. Newton Thompson, who was then styled Superintendent of the Agricultural Institution at Tsolo, and they then had an apprentice system there. That is to say that any ratepayer's son could go there and for three years he was supposed to work on the farm and in that way he learned what agriculture meant. Well, that was all that they were doing then. At that particular place, they were making a great feature of teaching the pupils, the apprentices, what sort of seed they should use, what sort of bulls and rams should be employed and they were doing stud service work on the farm there free of charge.

At that time the idea was to teach people how to do agricultural work - they were training people to do agricultural work and to help others? - Yes, that was part of the scheme. These young fellows would go there and by working at this place they would see what better methods were and in that way they could return to their own place and be better agriculturists.

When did the policy start of training demonstrators? - I should like to say this, first of all. I may be using the word "I" a lot because I was the individual who had a great deal to do with this, but I do not want to appear egotistical. After I had had these men going some time, these apprentices were allowed a maintenance allowance. It was 9d per day to start with for the first year, 1/- per day

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for the second year, and 1/3d for the third. So that, instead of getting people there really who wanted to learn modern agricultural methods, we were getting a certain number of wage-earners who were learning all the time while they were making a little money.

They were actually being paid 9d per day?-- Yes, and in the second year 1/- per day. We gave these fellows free boarding and everything free. Their maintenance cost us very little. There was no standard definitely laid down. Ratepayer's sons were coming in and they were being taught, but after a while I found that the results we were getting were nil. I then suggested that they should start an agricultural school scheme, under which the individual who came there should pay to come in. Then he would come with a definite object of wanting to acquire a certain amount of knowledge and, naturally, he would want to make the best use possible of his time. And further than that, you would have the home influence, which, if you returned that boy to his home for not having done good work, would mean that the father would say "I am paying for you, get a move on". At the same time, I wanted to try and see what could be done in demonstration work and I suggested to our then Secretary for Native Affairs, the late Mr. Dower, to see if the Government would give us a certain amount of money for the purpose of training these agricultural demonstrators. That is to say, if they would help us we might be able to get hold of some Europeans to teach these young men and put them through an agricultural college course, so as to fit them for the work which I had in mind.

I wanted these demonstrators to be able to show people how things should be done and why they should be done. I felt that at Tsolo one could give these young men a

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proper training, one could bring about the right atmosphere, teach these boys how to work with the Native landowner and then they would go out and demonstrate to the Natives what they should do, they should shew them that they were not getting sufficient returns from their lands, and they should take a certain section of those lands and work them themselves for the Natives. In this way. Supposing we have here 10 acres belonging to a certain man. The demonstrator would come and say to this man, "Now you are making a very poor show with your lands. Your output is too small on your lands, and I want to prove to you that, by better methods of agriculture, from the same seed which you are using, on the same ground, you can do a great deal better. Now, you give me half an acre or one acre of this land and, after that, you go and plant yourself." By using better methods there, these demonstrators would shew the other people that they were able to get better returns from their lands and, in very many instances, it was quite a remarkable thing to see how the demonstrator succeeded in his efforts. In many instances, the mealie crop put in by the demonstrator was twice as large as that of the man ploughing on the land immediately alongside him. The crop of the demonstrator stood head and shoulders above everything else. We would also go and say to a man, "Very good, you want us to go and work that section of your land. Now we shall divide your land into three, four or five sections, and we shall take one of these sections. On section No.1 you will do all the ploughing and planting. No.2, you will do the ploughing for us and we shall do the planting ourselves; on Section No.3 we shall do the whole lot, ploughing and planting, and No.4 again you will do the whole lot, and,

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in that way, you will see the difference as between what we do and what you do yourselves." In that way we did get excellent results and the people were following the example which we set.

Then it struck me that, if we could get a certain number of these people trained as agriculturists at the school of agriculture, we should be able to employ those men to work among their own people and no doubt they would get at the individual far better than the European who did not live among them. That is to say that, instead of having European demonstrators, we should have Native demonstrators. That was really the start of the whole of the demonstration system.

CHAIRMAN: When was that, when did you turn out your first Native demonstrator? - I should say it would have been about fifteen years ago.

In which part of the country did the first demonstrator start? - We had the first Native demonstrator in the Mount Frere district and another one in the Cofinvaba district. The one was among the Bakas and the other one was among the Tembus. Those were the first two Native demonstrators that were appointed after this system had been inaugurated.

SENATOR VAN NIKERK: Did you select the most backward district first? - The Bakas were the people who are as backward as any you can come across, and the Tembus, who are a very large section here - we wanted to see what they could do. The man out Mount Frere way was right on the one side, on the boundary line, and the other one was right on the other side.

CHAIRMAN: Were those parts chosen with regard to the advancement or the backwardness of the people - were

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the two different tribes chosen because of that? - We chose two totally different types of people. The Bakas were as backward as any you can get, whereas the Tembus ~~were~~ were and always have been very keen to improve.

What has been your experience in the last 15 years of the work of the demonstrators? Has the progress caused by them come up to expectations? - It has come up to more than my expectation. The first thing aimed at in regard to these Territories was that the first thing which these people had to be taught was to feed themselves. They had to produce sufficient crops to feed themselves. If we had the slightest bit of a drought, no matter how little it was, no matter how little it effected the general conditions, mealies were at once sold at from £1 to £2 per bag, and even £3 per bag, and the difficulty was that in these areas they were so quickly effected that they never produced enough to feed themselves.

That is as short a time ago as 15 years? - Yes. And I wanted these people, in the first instance, to produce sufficient to feed the people in the Territories.

Have the results been satisfactory? - Well, the results there have shewn that, within a shorter time than I had anticipated, it was possible for these people to produce sufficient to feed themselves. I should like to give an illustration of what has happened. The Bombana, those are the people round about Elliotdale - an offshoot of the Pondos, - about as backward a lot of people as you can find, were approached. When I went to that district and held my first meeting with the object of telling them that I thought that we could do something for them in the way of agriculture, the old Bombana chief, who attended the meeting, said, "The Bombans have never starved. You say that you can do this

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thing and that thing for us. I am not going to oppose it and if any of my people want to come in, let them, but personally I have always planted and done things in my own way and I do not want your way." Well, we got in there and our principal is to put a demonstrator into a ward or location for two years. At the time of that time he is shifted. At the end of these two years, this particular old chief himself made application for the demonstrator and asked that he should be allowed to come into his area. I arranged for a meeting at a particular place in the district. I arranged that my demonstrator was to go in there and was to come with me to the meeting. On the day when I arranged to be there, I had motor trouble, and I could not get there at the time which I had arranged. Instead of arriving at 10 o'clock in the morning, it was not until three in the afternoon that I got there. I said to the demonstrator, "We shall probably have to go to the chief's kraal and get those people together now". But no, at the place where the meeting was to be held, I found eleven people waiting. I apologised for being so late, but, to my surprise, the old man said "We were not going to miss this opportunity of seeing this man and we arranged that, if you had not arrived by dark, we would leave someone on guard to tell us when you came". It shewed that these people had seen the results and that they were satisfied to follow the example which had been set.

Do you find, when you open up in new districts, that it takes some time before the demonstrator starts to make an impression? Our object of having a demonstrator for two years in each location is this, that in all matters effecting Natives, it takes time before you get down to

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anything properly. In the first instance, they might say "This might be good in a good season, but it will not help in a bad season." Or, otherwise, they might say, "Our fathers have always done it in this way and we do not want to change". And then there is another point. When you are working any ground, new ground, in order to get your best results you want at least two seasons to do something. We never plant anything without proper fallowing and, in the first year, it is very difficult to persuade people to manure their lands, and, therefore, it is only in the second year that they begin to realise the necessity of doing so. That is the reason why we leave a demonstrator for two years in a particular area.

As a result, we have the opportunity of getting better crops in the second year than in the first year, and in that way we produce better results. We did get opposition sometimes, Take these Bakas, these people whom we started with. For a long time we got no results. But today, these self-same Bakas are clamouring for more demonstrators although they have three of them there now. It takes time to get the thing home and to make them realise it.

To what extent does it affect the agriculture of the Natives generally, apart from the few whose lands have actually been worked by the demonstrator? - It has a very great uplifting influence, in some cases more than others. It depends, to a very large extent, on the density of the population. And then it depends on the economic position in that particular area. Where they are pretty dense and they only have certain lands, they are ready to take it up and do the best they can.

They are beginning to realise the inadequacy of their own methods of agriculture and of their own way of

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doing things? - Yes.

Where the population is less dense, is it as slow a process. Take the Pondos, for instance? - Well, they took a little longer to get going, but today they are as keen almost as anyone else, and they have shewn that, not only by the way in which they employ their demonstrators, but by the way in which they have taken up fertilizing. Theirs is a part which requires a good deal of fertilizer and the amount of proper fertilizer which is being brought into Pondoland now has surprised me. The results have really been better than what I anticipated.

In Mount Fletcher, the demonstrators and the Bunga representatives described the speed with which the Natives were taking it up as disappointing. Do you agree with that view? - Were the people who spoke to you Basutos?

The Councillor was Mlandu? - The results among the Basutos has certainly been slower than they have been in other parts.

How can you account for that? - I am afraid I cannot account for it.

One would expect the Basuto to do very much better? - Well, I must say that, before I came to work among them, I always had a tremendous respect for the Basutos but from what I have seen among those who are in the Territories they are far behind the other people.

Take the Hlubi, are they readier to take these things up? - Yes. Our results in the Mount Fletcher area have been poor in that regard. We have the mixtures there. The Basutos are very keen on riding, but that is all. They are keen on a horse but they are not keen on any other animal.

Is it possible that, among the Hlubis the fact that, for a very long time, they were harrassed by everyone

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else has tended to make the more intelligent of them survive? - I suppose that might have something to do with it, because the Klubi has always had to work for someone else. It is ingrained in him and he is not a lazy person, he is always at it; he cannot just sit down and do nothing.

Now about your Figoes, do you find them more intelligent? - Yes, the Fingoës are very keen people and they are most intelligent.

Do you find them more intelligent than the Galekas? - We have very intelligent Galekas too, but on the whole, I think, that they would be more intelligent than the Galekas, - the Fingoës would be more intelligent.

Is it not striking that the people who have suffered most from persecution should be the most intelligent? - I do not think so. They had to do the work in the past, they had to attend to things and the others did not.

Quite so, the persecution through which they have been has developed in them a higher type of intelligence? - The question is, would that apply to the individual? Possibly their brain power might not be better than that of the other chap, but the point is that he has to fish for himself.

They had been up against hard facts of life and the others had not? - That is so.

DR. ROBERTS: It has made him more cunning. The Fingoë is called the Jew of South Africa? - Yes, that may be so.

CHAIRMAN: How many demonstrators have you got in your service now? - 72 out in the fields.

Do you think that number is adequate? - We have got 14 in probationary training now and we hope to put on more next year.

Mr. Welsh told us that, to a certain extent, the

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cost has influence the situation, but looking at the position purely from the point of view of getting agriculture to progress, to keep pace with the increasing population and, assuming that the money will be found, how many demonstrators do you think that you would require for the Territories?— Well, I am not a prophet and it is a very difficult thing to say.

It is not a case of prophecy?— It is, in this way. Judging from what I have said today, that the results have been so wonderful --- we have three demonstrators in the Umtata district. You may say, "Well, put on six or nine", and I would hesitate to do so because each of these fellows must be put into a particular location or area which wants them. I mean that simply to plank them into a district before the people there want them, is sheer waste. At present, I think, 14 additional demonstrators in the Transkei could be profitably employed. That is for the whole of the Territories.

Did you not start by creating that want?— To a certain extent. We started with two.

You started by creating the want in spite of indifference or opposition?— We started with two in order to see whether it would be a success and we found the results were good, so we gradually increased the numbers. I can tell you this. We had one district which stood out for years and they said they would not have a demonstrator there. They said that a demonstrator was not a purchaser of food or a producer of food, but he would be there as the eyes of the Government, to look about him and see what was going on. Willowvale was one of these districts. They would not take on a demonstrator until they had a meeting of the people and then they said, "Yes, this man is a friend"; and

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within a fortnight they sent for one.

You saw the need for demonstrators, but the Natives did not see it and, in spite of that, you imposed a demonstrator on them? - Yes.

Is there any reason for turning back from that policy? - I am not turning back from it, only I do not want to overdo it, I do not want to flood the country with them. The demand must be greater than the supply, the demand must be greater than the production of these demonstrators and we do not want to overdo it. The men themselves must put in the work. It is no good putting in a man there who would probably do a bit of work for them. We do not want to give them any cheap labour. When a demonstrator goes to an area, he says, "I want oxen", or "I want a plough tomorrow morning". It has to be brought straight away. A lot of these old fellows who have lived on the hillside for years take some getting into that.

Do not these people want the demonstrator to show them - the demonstrator act as a sort of teacher to them? - The economic pressure is forcing them more and more to realise it, but I think we are going as fast as we can just now. It may be possible at a later stage of development that these demonstrators should not necessarily have to do so much work for these people as they do today. The intelligence of the people may be so developed that one man could go along and advise another to do this or that and, in regard to your view that you will have better results if we had more demonstrators, I should say that we could possibly have fewer men over a wider area. I do not think this is the time to have too many demonstrators, but I do say this, that as the demand increases so we should be ready to provide additional men.

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As the intelligence and the knowledge increases so the demonstrators will be able to serve wider areas.

You have fourteen men in training now. When will they come into the field? - After a boy has taken his course of two years, we grade a certain number and offer them positions. Then they have to go back to the school of agriculture and put in a probationary period on actual work, in which they themselves shew whether they are efficient enough to be left in charge of a job, and whether they are individuals who can be put in charge of other people. That probationary period lasts from two months up to six months and, at any time during that period, they can be turned off as useless. When they go into the field depends on their own efficiency. Everything depends on the stage of efficiency which they have reached and, in addition to that, the question of their going into the field depends upon any area or any district calling out for demonstrators. We always have certain parts and certain districts clamouring for men and when we find that these areas are really keen, we try to give them a man.

Do you think that the Bunga is at present making sufficient provision for the immediate needs of additional demonstrators? - Yes, certainly.

You do not think that, owing to the demands of other territories for the services of demonstrators, your own territories have been somewhat starved? - No.

Now, in regard to the red Native, the uneducated man, the object of the demonstrator is to get at him? - To a large extent.

Not so much at the educated Native as at the uneducated Native? - The population of reds and educated Natives that could be employing our demonstrators is about equal. But we get at the reds quite as much as at the

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educated people and, of course, there is no distinction in that way. We get going wherever we can.

About the same proportion of red Natives are being brought under the influence of demonstrators as educated people? - Yes.

Yesterday, the Chief Magistrate suggested that the number of educated Natives might not be more than 5%, certainly not more than 10%. Now, if we take it at 10%, then it would mean that there is 80% of your population still outside the scope of the demonstrators. That is to say, 10% of the educated people, and an equal proportion of reds, according to your statement, come under the influence of the demonstrators, which means that 80% are still outside of his scope? - Well, of course, it is the educated man who takes the demonstrator first.

Yes, but allowing a similar number of red Natives, it means that the great bulk of your population still comes very slightly under the influence of the demonstrators. That seems to be very much in conflict with your idea that you have enough demonstrators? - There are areas, for instance in this one part I was speaking of, where they have three demonstrators and others where there are two, where they have hardly an educated man near them. In the bottom part of the Nganduli district, for the last forty miles from the sea, there is one school and we have two demonstrators working that area. So, in some of the areas the demonstrators are working among them.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: What the Chairman was referring to was this - what proportion of educated and red Natives are getting any advantage of the demonstrators? - I do not know. What I thought the Chairman meant was this, is there any difference between the red Native and the school

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Native - I thought he meant does the school Native get the demonstrator more quickly than the red. As a matter of fact, we are actually today working with more reds than with educated people.

How far does the influence of the demonstrator go? Say he makes a demonstration in one part. Do the people from the surrounding parts follow him up, do they follow his work?- No, I do not think so. What I mean to say is this, You have the Tsolo school of agriculture in one part. You have all the Natives surrounding that school and they actually see what is being done there and, as a result you would think that they would benefit from it, but they do not. That is a very funny trait. You get at the individual himself. You must get him to realise, by personal contact, that he must go in for better methods, he must actually see that he can get better mealies from his lands and the more you impress that upon him personally, the better it goes home.

Tsolo may be isolated?- No, it is not. The lands of these other people are right up against it.

Yes, but say the demonstrator has done his work on Plot A, what about the man on Plot B?- Well, the man who is on Plot B is in this position, that he can see what is being done. But what he says is this, "You are following the white man's ideas and I am going on with my own", and it is not until he has had it done on his own lands that he sees it.

CHAIRMAN: At present you have one demonstrator to something like 15,000 people, or rather one demonstrator to over 10,000 morgen or arable ground. Now, if each man wants ocular demonstration, then it means that your demonstrators are not enough?- Well, you can lead a man to the water, but you cannot make him drink. The Bakas we took

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to the water and in the end they did drink. At one time we actually shifted ~~x~~ demonstrators out of their area and then they asked that they should come back, and then, in the end, they got good results. I think, economically, it would be wrong to put in more at the present time than what we are actually doing. I know that, from the point of view of the outsider, I may be regarded as being absolutely wrong. People outside say, "If this thing is good, why not push along with it?", but I want you to remember that we have a peculiar sort of people to deal with and you have to go carefully. For instance, the first time a demonstrator goes to a location, he will get only three lands, but the next year he will get seventeen lands, and so on until we get a big percentage of the lands being worked in more up-to-date ways. The great thing is that the influence of these people must spread. And there is no doubt about it that we are going in the right direction.

Supposing the Union Government were to say, "We are prepared to provide funds by which, in three years' time, another 75 demonstrators could be put to work in the Territories". You say that it would not be economic, that it would be useless expenditure of money. But if that were done, do you think that you could still usefully use these men? - I do say that there is not the slightest doubt that these men would do some good.

But you think it would be a diminishing return in comparison with what the present demonstrators are doing? - Yes, and I do not think that the lasting effect would be as great as what it is at present. You see what has happened so far. From this demonstration work our agricultural shows have developed. Now that is one instance where we

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have the opportunity of seeing actual results and the way in which these agricultural shows have grown and developed shews what has been done actually in the Territories.

Now, your first demonstrators had an advantage. They could claim that their work was meeting with success. The other demonstrators now will not perhaps succeed as fast but there is still a certain amount of room left for further improvement? - Yes, undoubtedly.

Is it not a good thing to make another spurt and to carry this on, even if it should cost a little more? - Well, judging from my point of view, and I have seen this thing grow gradually, I am very much averse to making it too easy for any of these people to get a demonstrator. For instance, we never send out a man at the first request that is made. Those chaps have to shew that they are very anxious to get these demonstrators before they are sent.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: What is the average production of the Natives to the morgen in mealies? - Do you mean right through the Territories?

Yes? - There I want you to remember that I do not keep statistics and we do not know. The ordinary man working in the ordinary way, starting at 2 bags, has put it up to 4 bags to the morgen. On our demonstration plots, we get 7 to 8 up to 12 bags per acre. It all depends on the particular area where you are.

You have never worked out a scale of what the Territories are producing today and what they could produce if your system of demonstrators improved the conditions of the people considerably? - This is what I can say. In the first instance we did not feed ourselves. We used to import mealies, but today we are actually exporting. I have never worked out what could actually be done. For this reason,

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that a number of our districts are not surveyed so that you would not know exactly what the size of the land was on which certain crops were produced. You would not know whether you were dealing with the products from 8 or 10 morgen and it would be practically an impossible job to get those returns correctly. Another thing is this, you go to these Natives and ask them what they get off their lands. If you do not actually see it yourself, they will give you wrong figures.

But do not your demonstrators tell you what these people are actually getting, these people next to them? - We have figures of what we get from our demonstrators' plots and what is got from the plots adjoining them. Those figures, of course, are correct. You have an idea of how a Native is doing, but the Native himself cannot exactly tell you what he does, because he does not know. I went to a part myself where we had one of our first demonstrators at work. The demonstrator had not been there for six or seven years. I asked one of the traders what had been the effect of the demonstration work which we had done there. He told us that, after our demonstration work, he had been selling implements to these Natives, which he had never sold them before. So I asked him what about the grain that was produced and he replied, "I never sell any grain to these people round about here, I buy from them." So I said "Have they got much grain", and he said "They have hundreds and thousands of bags put away". I said, "They could get good prices, why do they not sell", but he did not know. He said he had grain going weavilly, so he asked one of his neighbours for the loan of a grain pit and the man said "Allright, you can come along". He saw that man's pit and he saw the bags of grain removed

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from that pit. There was a big number of them so he asked that Native whether he had any more pits like that and the Native told him he had seven pits, all the same size and all full up. So the trader said, "That means that you have over 200 bags of mealies stored there". The Native turned round surprised and said, "Who told you that?". The trader said "You did yourself". The Native seemed put out and said "Well, I have made a mistake".

MR. LUCAS: The figures which you quoted just now are figures which you got from the demonstrators? - That is so.

And can those figures be taken as reliable? - Yes.

Could you tell us the number of morgen which those figures would apply to? - No, I could not, not offhand.

CHAIRMAN: In what form are the returns made? - Every six months a man has to send in a return of the land he has worked, he has to say how much seed he has put in, how many cultivations there have been, how many acres, and what the results have been - he has to give the returns from his lands and from the nearest lands.

That is the land which the owner cultivates himself? - Yes. If the demonstrator gets two acres here, he also gets the returns from the two acres adjoining.

He gets the results of the work which the owner is doing without his help? - Yes, that is for the purpose of comparison, to show what better results they get from better methods.

DR. ROBERTS: Do you think that you could take that lower value as a fair average? The demonstrator sends you what he produces and what the owner produces. Do you think you could take the lower average, that is what the owner produces, as being general for the whole of

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the Transkei? - No, the Transkei is so different. For instance, one will get quite different returns from Mount Fletcher as compared with Bizana.

CHAIRMAN: You have your demonstrators pretty well over the whole area? - Yes.

DR. ROBERTS: Would you get an average that way? - Yes.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: At the present rate of progress which you are making, how many years do you think it will take the Native Territories to come up to what you consider a state of good fair average farming? - It all depends on how we can get on. For instance, at the present time, our economic position here is most hopeless. We are bottled up and we cannot sell anything, and naturally all these people are very severely handicapped. That is one of the big setbacks here, and we shall not get on as well as before.

Is there a great disadvantage as regards getting away the grain? - The grain has no price away from us, but if we could put that grain into cattle, it would go away comfortably and at a profit.

MR. LUCAS: But you cannot send your cattle out? - That is so.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Do you think the Native will take to sending out and selling his cattle? - Yes. I have several letters from Natives in my office to this effect, "Do let me know when it will be possible to send our cattle down to the butchers, or to the abattoirs, because I have so many oxen which I want to get rid of."

Does that mean that he is prepared to feed them? - Yes.

MAJOR ANDERSON: Do you know the views of the Veterinary Division on the question of restrictions against

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East Coast fever. You know the economic position of the Territories. Could these regulations be safely relaxed in the interests of the country? - I shall be very glad to give you some figures on that. I have a return here which I got from the veterinary people and it dates back to March 1929. This is the number of deaths which have taken place throughout the Territories since that particular time, and these different locations are still under quarantine. There have been two fairly serious outbreaks, the one at Libode, where up to the 23rd September 1930, 158 deaths had taken place. Those were all due to East Coast fever. There was another outbreak in Flagstaff, where, up to September 1930, 137 deaths had taken place. Now, the total number of deaths which have been recorded and kept up since March 1929, is 399.

CHAIRMAN: Is that throughout the Territories? - Yes. That is out of a 1½ million cattle. And that percentage is neither here nor there. Now the whole of the Territories today are tanked, and I shall give you my personal experience of East Coast fever, when I was in charge at Tsolo. I was using a tank belonging to the Council outside my boundary. That tank was about two miles away. As soon as East Coast fever broke out in the district of Tsolo, I was told I could not go to that tank any more. So I had to keep my cattle in my own fence and spray them with one of those Cooper sprays - the most useless thing going. These were sprays into which the beast - theoretically - walked, and he came under a shower but that shower never penetrated at all. We had an outbreak of East Coast fever and Colonel Stamford, who was then Chief Magistrate, told me that we must inoculate our animals. It was the most awful thing that one could do

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to the cattle at the time. I begged of him not to do it, as I told him that we would not be able to save any of our cattle. But it did not help. They had a place for the inoculation of cattle near the Tsitsa. Thousands of cattle passed on to this inoculation centre and what happened? They died all over the place, in between the fences and everywhere.

We had this first outbreak of East Coast fever and the veterinary officer came and said that our stock was not to cross the road any more. It had to remain on one portion of the farm and should not cross over to the other. Well, that particular portion had not got much grass and it would mean that they would simply die of poverty and starvation. I was away at the time when the veterinary officers came and gave those instructions and when I came back I asked my assistant why he had not pointed that out. He told me he had done so. Well, I immediately broke the quarantine and I kept the cattle walking in between that part and gave them fairly decent grazing, and I changed over from the one spray to a wing-pump spray, which gave me a good pressure. We had just on 200 head of cattle. We had five outbreaks of East Coast fever there. Other cattle died on the road in between the fences and everywhere, but during all that time we only lost nine head of cattle. That was in all those five outbreaks.

My reason for saying that it is perfectly safe to open the whole of the Territories is because all these outbreaks were so long ago and the Territories are so clean that there is no danger today. It is quite safe to let the cattle go out. East Coast fever can be stamped out with conscientious dipping at any time.

MAJOR ANDERSON: Of course, the veterinary people have to consider the interests of the country as a

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whole? - We have in our Territory at least three districts which have never had East Coast fever. They all adjoin the Colony and those districts are treated in exactly the same way as though they had infection. Today, the nearest infection is in the district of Willowvale, where they have had one outbreak and all the other districts from Umtata to the Colony side are clean. Yet those three districts which have never had East Coast fever are treated exactly the same as those which have had outbreaks. That is one of the points I wanted to make.

Have you ever had the chiefs of the Veterinary Division down, such as Dr. Viljoen and Dr. De Toit - have they ever been down here? I have had experience of this and by getting the chiefs down we have had grievances cleared up and a sympathetic view taken of matters put before them. It might be a good thing if you tried to get these people down here? - Yes, it might be a good thing. We have had farmers association meetings addressed by members of the Veterinary Division. Unfortunately, here the farmers associations might not be allowed to put their views forward before these people.

CHAIRMAN: Why not? - I do not think they would be who would stop them, surely the cat may look at the king? - I do not think they would get the hearing which the European farmers would get.

MR. LUCAS: Is your expression of opinion the result of experience? - Yes, that is what actually happened at Tsolo. What I put in reply to the question that was put to me by Major Anderson was whether grievances had been removed when the chiefs of the Veterinary Division had been to farmers association meetings. We feel here that our farmers associations may not have their representations listened to in the same sympathetic way as European farmers would.

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My point was about Natives not being given a hearing? - Farmers associations of Natives have never been given a hearing in that way.

CHAIRMAN: The question is, have they ever asked for one? - I do not think so.

MR. MOSTER: You say that there are three districts which have never had East Coast Fever? - That is so.

Do they adjoin the one on the other? - Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Which are they? - Ngamakwe, Tsomo and Cofinvaba.

MR. MOSTERT: Do you know the area of these districts as a block? - No.

Have you any idea of how many cattle they would have? - They are big districts.

MAJOR ANDERSON: Would it be possible to get these areas fenced? If that were done, then would not the objections of the Veterinary Department fall to the ground? - No, and I do not think it would be of any help to the veterinary people. They put fences all over the place in the first instance and it was no good. I have my farm fenced here and all the farms of the Europeans are fenced, but they will not give us a permit.

Is the clean area fenced off from the unclean area? - They will not listen to it, I made application the other day to ask that any stuff which came out of a fenced and tanked area should be allowed to be sent out. We asked for a permit for this stuff but they would not let it out.

MR. MOSTERT: Are there any railway communications through these clean areas? - No, there is a railway into one of these areas now.

MR. LUCAS: A suggestion was put to me the other day by some Natives that there would be scope for a short course of six months at the school for matriculated

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people who want to learn more about farming. I am talking of individual men who want to take up farming in their spare time and it was urged that there would be useful scope in your college to take such people for six months? - We give a short course at each school

Yes, but those are very short courses, four days are they not? - Yes.

Would that be enough? Poultry was one of the subjects? - We give vocational courses.

For how long? - Generally for four days, and it could be extended at any time if there were a number of applicants who wanted it.

Would it not be as well if it were made known? - It is known throughout the Territories.

Another point was that, of your students, a considerable number come for private reasons, but when they have finished their course they go back to their homes and they object to work there for nothing and they leave the farms and go to the mines? - I think the percentage of those people is very small. Some may go to the mines for a short period so as to get some money to buy things, but very few turn out to go to the mines regularly.

It was said that those people gave up farming? - No, very few of them do.

Have you known yourself of instances of their going to get money for that purpose? - Yes.

SENATOR VAN NIEKERK: Can you pick them out in the Territories, people who have taken these courses, and are they making good? - Yes, these men who have been through these courses are making good.

Are they head and shoulders above the others? - It all depends on the area they are in. If they are in Butterworth, then it is a hard job to be head and shoulders

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above the others, as they are more progressive there. They certainly make good.

MR. LUCAS: Mr. Butler told us that from 60% to 70% of the population --- not of the population, of the pupils at his institution, have become demonstrators. I understand there have been about 300 students through the Tsolo College and you have only about 70 odd demonstrators altogether. Can that be reconciled by taking in those who have gone to other territories? - I would not have thought that it was as much as that. ^{All} ~~of~~ the demonstrators whom the Union Government are using at present, the Basuto-lend Government, the Tanganyika Government and even as far as the Belgian Congo, are men trained by our schools!

I notice that, in your report, you say that you hope to be able to form an egg circle? - Yes.

Has one been formed yet? - No.

I understand that there is a need for it? - Yes,

You have, I believe, been producing good eggs under good conditions? - Yes.

What are the prospects of an early formation of such a circle? - That has been one of our disappointments. I suggested to a number of our poultry men that they must get on a bigger scale and I told them that as soon as they were on a big enough scale, as soon as they could produce, say, 100 eggs a day, that would be about a 500 proposition, and if it were run under decent conditions, I was quite sure that the East London Egg Circle would admit them as members.

Do you think that they will not raise the objection that they are Natives? - I went down about that and I saw the directors and I saw three of them and told them that we in the Territories were a poultry area and

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and that we could produce any number of eggs . I pointed out that that was exactly what the Natives could do, but we did not want to start an egg circle of our own when they had a good one at East London. So I asked them whether they would admit these people and they said no. They said ~~x~~ they had to consider their people who would say, "No, we do not want any eggs which have been flung on a dung heap". I said, "Exactly, that is why I came to see you", and I told them that when we were ready to produce the right article we would invite them to come and visit us and if they were satisfied with the eggs and if they were produced under proper conditions, would they accept our eggs, and all three of them said yes.

One man told me that it was turned down because of the fact that they were Natives? - I told our people that they would be turned down unless they allowed themselves to be inspected. You are referring to one man who is doing very well in the production of eggs. That man has never approached me and he knows all about it. I had hoped that, if they would not accept any individual person as a member of that society, they would accept a collective number of members. If the Council undertook to put up a cooling chamber here, this would be a branch of the other. Anyway, if the East London people will not let us in, we will have to form our own egg circle, because that is all we shall be able to do.

Has not the time arrived for considering the appointment of someone who could just look into the poultry side, a man who could specialise? - I do not think so. Every one of our students goes through a poultry course at the schools, and they are all poultry men, and we are ready at any time when anyone wants any particular help to let one of our supervisors go out and one of our supervisors is a most

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enthusiastic poultry man.

What steps have you been taking to assist the Natives to market their grain? - Whenever anyone has the right type of grain for sale and sends me a sample, I send that sample round and get the best quotation that I can.

For cash? - Yes, for cash.

Where do you get your quotations, in the Territories or at the Ports? - In the Territories and at the Ports.

Have you been able to assist many in that way? - Yes.

Because, at the rate of increase which you seem to be having in the Transkei, you will soon be having a big export of maize? - Unfortunately, a lot of our maize in the year before last was exported and went wrong in transit, and some of our local buyers had not been as careful as they should have been and a lot of our maize got a bad name as the result of what happened. That was rather discouraging.

DR. FOURIE: Have you found any belief in witchcraft among your people and have you found that, as the result, there was an opposition to demonstrators? - There was a certain amount of antagonism a few years ago, there was some Wellingtonism a few years ago, but that has died out.

No, I mean was there any belief in witchcraft in connection with agriculture? - At first there was a little bit of it. In the first instance, they were using a certain amount of poorer fertilizer. They thought that was doctoring the land. So I stopped it and now they are using fertilizer very extensively, and of a good class.

CHAIRMAN: Were they prepared to pay for doctoring the fertilizer? - Yes, there is no opposition to that nowadays.

The Commission adjourned at 1.5 p.m., until
2.15 p.m.
