Farming with proper use made of available irrigation facilities, with provision of adequate domestic and stock water, etc., then, generally speaking, there is sufficient location land for the Natives in the locations to-day, exclusive of the major portion of the Transvaal where the locations are heavily over-populated. This statement does not include Natives on Crown land, Company-owned land, and individual European-owned farms leased to Natives. Zululand is underpopulated and can, with the cane areas of Natal and Zululand, if developed, absorb (if desired or required) all Natives now resident on Crown and private land in Natal and Zululand.

The trouble is that the conditions mentioned, which will make the available land sufficient, will not be carried into effect. This means that we can double the 11, or 17, million morgen, whichever figure is taken, and we will be as badly off in twenty-five years time as we are to-day.

3. Afforestation: Wood for building and fuel is urgently needed in the majority of locations and can be provided under a proper system of farming and fencing.

4. Obstacles to more economical use of land: Communal system of farming and 'lobola' with its attendant ills of overstocking with poor stock, no fencing, bad farm practice, etc.; lack of domestic and stock water supplies, lack of irrigation, lack of concentration of residences in relation to arable land and concentration of such arable land in relation to grazing land.

5. ............

From the agricultural, educational, health, economic, industrial, commercial, and social points of view, the agricultural village or town system appears to be the only possible system for the future if we are to make the most economical use of the congested Native areas. In the Transvaal, where the village system already exists, it can be extended and perfected in suitable agricultural areas. The Transvaal Natives differ materially, in varying degrees depending on race and locality, from the Natives in other parts of the Union in that the bulk of the people reside in stads or towns and villages instead of being scattered all over the country in family groups. This way of living becomes more evident the further west one goes, and is most marked in the Bechuanaland Protectorate where the stads reach the dimensions of what, in the European world, might be regarded as towns or cities.

This way of living closely approximates the ancient civilisation of north, north-west, and north-west central Africa and present day conditions in the agricultural areas of such countries as France and Belgium. In the Phokeng Location, for example, the Hoff Stad or Capital Town is well laid out. The streets are mostly straight and run at right angles to each other, dividing the town up into definite blocks or residences as in a modern European town. The houses are, generally speaking, well built, commodious, rectangular structures, suitable for European or Native. The inset closed window settings are undoubtedly a relic carried down from the Northern civilisation. The psychology or mental outlook of these........
these people, therefore, is entirely different from that of the Zulu or Xosa and must be taken into account in connection with education, industries, and agriculture, three items which should be the subject of investigations in order to permit of special treatment of this section of the Native community. The conditions under which the Phokeng people live permit, under proper management, of improved educational facilities at low cost; the establishment of proper sanitation and water services; and the establishment of recreational facilities which will induce in the Native a liking for his own town instead of for the European town. The establishment of economic home industries, which will extend to factory industries, is possible. The most important point, perhaps, is that community living reduces suspicion and superstition, and induces the community, or co-operation, spirit so marked in parts of North Africa, France, etc. From the agricultural point of view this system, as has been proved in Europe, is of course ideal and will make possible advances in agriculture which cannot at present be contemplated in other Native areas in the Union. Had such a community existed in the cane area in Zululand, instead of the individualistic Zulu, half the troubles of our cane system would disappear at once. My one great regret is that the western areas of the Transvaal are—except under irrigation—so unsuitable for general agriculture.

Can the agricultural village or town system be extended to the individualistic Zulu and Xosa speaking peoples? When I asked Tikadi Kama’s son (the present ruling chief of the Bamangwato in the British Bechuanaland Protectorate) why he (Kama) and Kama’s father had adhered to the North African town and village system, he replied that it was to make the best possible use of the agricultural and grazing land.

The......
The agricultural land is mainly grouped and separated from the grazing lands. His further reasons were for the control of the people and for defence.

There is surely only one objection to the system and that is the question of sanitation. Remove this difficulty and for all other reasons the system is surely sound. Otherwise we would not have European villages, towns, and cities.

Napoleon spread this system over France and his reasons for doing so were largely those of Kama’s son except that of defence.

6. Mortality among Adults and Children:

The child is the father or mother of the race. Therefore, as an agriculturist, I am mainly concerned with the health of the child which is largely dependent on what the child puts into his or her stomach. To-day the main diet is mealies or kaffircorn, instead of milk in various forms. Hence (a) a high mortality (b) a decadent race.

7. Stock, Types of. Overstocking - methods of combating this Evil

(a) For numbers of stock etc., please see article 'Denudation etc. of Native areas' (attached).
(b) Types of: 99% scrub except in Zululand.
(c) Overstocking - Methods of combating this Evil: Up to date there are no practical methods. If fear did not stand in the way of progress, if we honestly wished to save ourselves, the Natives and the country, we would impose direct limitation as is contemplated when the meat factory is erected in Kenya. We have the meat factory but we are not contemplating limitation. Propaganda and education are our watchwords to induce limitation. The evidence you have taken.
taken will show what effect this policy will have, in
the next twenty-five years, against 'lobola', 'cattle
are the Native's bank', etc. Have we the time avail-
able, with these watchwords, to save the Native areas
from destruction? I think not.

8. **Irrigation and Water Supply:**

I would strongly emphasize the need for a complet
scheme of irrigation. The lack of water is so grave
in most of the Native areas in the Transvaal that
there should be no delay in investigating this need.

VII. **URBAN NATIVE AREAS:**

3. **Recreation:** Lack of suitable recreation and recrea-
tion grounds for Natives is responsible for a good dea
of trouble. A day and a night spent along the reef
visiting bioscopes, dance halls, dens, etc. is
enlightening. Mr. Lawrence, the Compound Manager
at Neder Deep has very definite hard business ideas
on this subject. He is providing tennis courts etc.
The provision of recreational facilities in Native
towns in the Native areas is also necessary.

VIII. **NATIVE LABOUR:**

(a) **Wages:** Comparison of Native income in farming, ur-
ban, and other occupations etc. If all privileges are
taken into account, there is very little difference ex-
cept in the case of the residents in the Transvaal loca-
tions who are worse off than any other section of the
Native community, especially in proportion to their
wants which are greater than those of the bulk of
Zulu and Xosa speaking people. The blanket Native, man
or woman, is almost an unknown or, at least, is a
negligible factor in the Transvaal. They practically
all wear European clothing. Their system of housing is
more extensive and expensive. Their farming
incomes........
These notes were prepared in 1930 and, as then fore-shadowed, there is a considerable surplus of Native labour today. From July to December of this year this position will, it is anticipated, become very acute and relief works on a considerable scale will have to be provided. Wage rates on farms and in outlying Municipal and Divisional centres are falling.

The average of the Native crops for the Union is estimated at below 50% of last year's returns.

I estimate a 20% drop in Native taxation revenue for the year 1931-32. If it were possible, this position might be permanently met by the repatriation of all Tropical, extra-Union, Natives and a further reduction of the Portuguese quota.

\[\text{Pretoria.} \quad 20.3.31\]
incomes are practically negligible and, if it were not for the mines we would have famines. I believe the famine question was partly responsible for the building of the Pretoria-Pietersburg railway. The average wage of £36 per annum is, I consider, a standard figure and the average Native farmer's income from farming is £20 to £30, inclusive of what we call farm privileges. The same figure applies in the case of farm Natives. There are, of course, exceptions. For agricultural purposes I assessed the Native farmer's income a year or more ago at £20 to £30. This standard governs the outside wage market to a considerable extent. There are, of course, areas where the standard is below the value of £20 and others where it is above £30 but the bulk of Native farmers' farming returns fall within the figures quoted. I have full details showing how the standard is arrived at. Due to the drop in the price of wool and mealies etc., the Native farmer, like the European farmer is to-day badly hit and this lowering of the standard will re-act particularly on the European farm labour market, particularly from next year. The position to-day is:-

1. that the Native farmer's income being reduced, more people must go out to work to meet the standard of living to which these people have become accustomed;

2. the European farmer, as a first step, is reducing the number of labourers employed so he does not want what he has, much less the additional labour available;

3. this gives the mines a flush of labour, especially pending good rains;

4. By 1933 or thereabouts we will probably have reached a new normal on a lower level and be where we were last year; with this difference, less money with a higher buying value. The correlation between....
between Native farmer, farm Native, and town Native incomes must, as a general rule, stand—making allowances for financial adjustment periods like the present (which is not a slump period), disabilities, privileges, and exceptions.

(b) **Effect of Native Wage Level on Machinery:** The effect is depressing—e.g., three men with a plough instead of one with a riding plough.

3. **Domestic Male and Female Servants, Advantages and Disadvantages of Employment of:**

I would ask why males are used as domestics in Natal and the Transvaal and females in the Orange Free State and Cape Province. Possibly the answer is the effect of the East, where females are little used; through British settlers in Natal and Hollanders in the Transvaal. The same state as applies to Natal and the Transvaal exists in the countries north of the Union. Our Natives do not have the religious faith, matrimonial arrangements, castes and manner of living of the East, which makes the man the best and only possible domestic there. The use of the female as a domestic is for social and economic reasons preferable in this country.

**Social:** A raw Native man, divorced from his family for a year or more at a time, working in the closest contact and entering into, as it were, the inner life of the household must, under the conditions under which he lives, be a potential danger not only to white women but to the whole social fabric of European life and standing. I think this is clearly illustrated in the difference that exists in the Native and European outlook in the Cape Province and Orange Free State, on the one side, and Natal and the Transvaal on the other. The use of the Native male as a houseboy should, particularly if his family is not with him, be prohibited under certain conditions by law.
Economic: If the houseboys ceased to be domestics, the mines would hardly need to use extra-Union labour.

IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS:

1. Absentee Landlordism and its Effects: In the case of Companies like the T.C.I., generally speaking, good.
   (a) Stock are taxed so the farms are not overstocked and pasture is not destroyed.
   (b) The Natives have stock practically always in good condition for ploughing, milk production, and sale.
   (c) The Company's rent collecting agents inspect and see that their properties are not deteriorating, which is in the interests of the Native squatter, the Company, and South Africa as a whole.
   (d) Company methods are a model to us who are afraid to use the same methods.

   In the case of privately owned farms, results are generally speaking, bad; overstocking and overpopulation is rife; maximum rent is a first consideration. Of course there are many exceptions.

   Absentee Native Landlord: The system is bad. The son not the father and owner, should be absent.

3. Banking and Co-operative System: The Reverend Father Bernard Huss has performed a great work. The Savings Bank and Kaffrarian Bank have also achieved much. To some extent, salvation of the people on the cattle and other questions lies in this direction.

   Unfortunately the Department, up to the present, has not been in a position to take an active part in this matter. We are outside the law and the Land Bank. We are at present starting co-operative citrus and dairy work in the Western Transvaal, following the lead given by the British Bechuanaland Protectorate where 135 Native dairies have been established in a percentage of which a form of co-operation is in vogue.

   Cost........
4. **Cost and Standard of Living of Natives in Rural and Urban Areas:**

This point has already been dealt with and, as stated, I can supply detailed location figures.

(b) **Credit System:** This means for the Native, as for the European, slavery; more so for the Native. The reason why the Native suffers more than the European is clear. In Natal there are numbers of cases where the Native cane growers are heavily in debt to the millers. This particular matter is being tackled. At the present time it is too early to say whether success will be achieved. The percentage of Natives in debt to the traders is, as far as I can ascertain, very great. The cash system of trading in the Bechuanaland Protectorate appears to me to have many advantages over the Barter system prevailing in the Union. It makes for better competition. The Native learns to know the value of money and, above all, he learns to know what his products are worth.

6. **Indigency:** If we continue as we are at present, the poor black problem of the future is the one to be feared above all others in this country. I judge the Native this way: if food is scarce, but his family will not starve - he will go out and work to augment supplies and make a few luxuries possible. If starvation faces him and his family, he is panic-stricken and won't move. Note the result in the Ciskei in the big drought of 1919-1920. This was a lesson - we had to give the indigents work practically at their homes to save them from starving to death. In the 9th Kaffir War, Umlakaza, Kreli's adviser, made a mistake which should be a further lesson to us. If he had left sufficient food in the land to support the women...
women and children; that war would have been a very different matter.

7. Development/Improvement of Native Handicrafts: Here there is a great industrial future. Unfortunately we do not go beyond the school stage. We want the factory in the yard and the show place, say, in Johannesburg. Many examples can be quoted, i.e. the Indian reserves in the United States of America, India, Nigeria, Egypt, etc.

8. Native Products - Markets and Facilities for Sale of:
(a) Practically all products are marketed through the European trader.
(b) No marketing facilities in the shape of public markets either for selling or buying exists. This is a great pity and should, and should be rectified.

X. EDUCATION OF NATIVES:
The position is as follows (as regards extent & nature in rural & urban areas):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Children of School-going age in each Province: 1929.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Province: 361,174.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State: 103,547.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal: 229,981.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal: 383,703.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total all Provinces: 933,405.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. The above-mentioned figures are arrived at in the following way:

The percentage increase on the 1921 figures was taken. This was added to the 1921 figures, giving the number of children between the ages of 5-14. This number was halved to arrive at the number of school children of school-going age.

Percentages of Children of School-going Age who actually attended school in each Province: 1929:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Province:</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State:</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal:</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal:</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Percentage for all Provinces: 25%

Increase ........
Increase in Number of Scholars attending School in the Year 1929 as compared with the Year 1928:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>13,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>9,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>1,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total increase for the Union</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,895</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1. This increase shows the marked progress being made, which is particularly remarkable in view of the fact that education for Natives is not compulsory as it is for Europeans.

The question of compulsion has been discussed by Native Councils but, up to the present, has received little support.

2. The relative number of boys and girls attending school is approximately equal - that is, 50% boys and 50% girls irrespective of the type of education, whether primary, industrial, or training school etc.

No. of Rural and Urban Schools and Children attending: Year ended 31st March, 1929, except in the Case of the Orange Free State where Figures given are for 1928:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Enrolment &amp; Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.F.S.</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total - All Provinces</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Enrolment - all Provinces</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>248,317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
The statistics for the year 1929 have not yet been compiled in respect of the Orange Free State but it is probable that the number of subsidised schools will reach the figure of 240 on 31st December, 1929, and the number of pupils 20,200. The increase in the number of schools is due entirely to the establishment of rural schools. All towns are adequately served.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Scholars</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cape Province</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Stds.</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>£187,719.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. I.</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>46,923.17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>36,873.9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>30,169.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16,760.13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10,056.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6,704.5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>£335,213.6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Orange Free State</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Stds.</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>£18,606.6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. I.</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4,880.7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3,050.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1,830.2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1,220.2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>610.1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>305.1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>£30,502.5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natali</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Stds.</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>£57,017.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. I.</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11,035.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7,357.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6,437.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3,678.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2,789.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1,839.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1,149.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>459.16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>200.15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>£91,963.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transvaal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Stds.</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>£58,185.15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. I.</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5,312.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6,649.15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4,156.2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3,324.15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1,662.9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>831.4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>£283,122.9.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount: .........
Amount expended on Native Education in each Province: Year ended 31st March, 1929:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>£335,213.6.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State</td>
<td>30,502.5.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>91,963.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>83,122.9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£540,801.0.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost per Student in each Province: Year ended 31.3.29:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Province</td>
<td>2.15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State</td>
<td>1.11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>2.4.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>1.4.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Fees:

Practically all schools, whether European or Native, are State or State-aided institutions – except unregistered schools. In State or State-aided institutions the following fees are charged for books etc. There are no fees for actual tuition up to Std. 6 in the Cape, Orange Free State, and Natal; and up to the Matriculation standard in the Transvaal. This applies to Europeans as well as to Native.

Cape: Education free up to, and including, Std. 6 both Native and European.

Orange Free State:

| S/Std. A. | 3d. |
| S/Std. B. | 6d. |
| Std. 1.   | 9d. |

(No family pays more than 2/6d.)

Natal: Fees are 6d. per child irrespective of Std. of Education. In case of more than 3 children in a family the fees are only payable in respect of 3.

Note: With regard to fees in the O.F.S., the revenue derived therefrom is not Government Revenue, but is paid to the Mission controlling the school and must be used in the interests of the school.

Number of Inspectors for Native Education: 1929.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Province</td>
<td>30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Number of European Teachers employed in Native Schools: 1929.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Province</td>
<td>117.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State</td>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>67.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>144.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>349.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(b) Number...
(b) **Number of Native Teachers employed:** 1922.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>3,387.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange Free State</td>
<td>479.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>1,200.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>1,494.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6,560.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

2. **Results and Value:** A knowledge of one official language and the three 'Rs' - after that vocational training is required for 90% of the people to meet their present needs.

3. **Occupational Training:** This has already been dealt with.

4. **Occupations in which educated Natives are engaged:** Chiefly the following: teaching, religion, clerical work of an elementary nature, interpreting, store and delivery boys, agriculture.

5. **Effect of Education on earning Capacity and Wage Rates:**

This is nil for the bulk because it is not vocational for the vocations that are available for 80% of the people. Even for clerical work the training is rather academic than commercial. The teaching is good for academic teachers, for Divines, and interpreters.

* N.B. Of these teachers we should only be using a few. The bulk should be academic agriculture, academic commercial, etc.

**SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT POINTS IN FOREGOING EVIDENCE.**

2. System of land purchase and tenure.
3. Limitation of stock and relationship of lobola etc. thereto.
4. Effects of stock limitation on promotion of general agricultural
agricultural welfare of the Natives.
5. Destruction of Native areas due to communal farming and lack of control of number of stock.
6. Effect of present system of academic education. Effect that right type of vocational education would have.
7. Poor black problem of the future.
8. Share tenant versus Agricultural Segregation system.
9. Training of administrative officers for Native areas.

(Dated) R. W. Thornton

DIRECTOR OF NATIVE AGRICULTURE.
PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JACOB DE VILLIERS,
1st March, 1931.
CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIVE AFFAIRS BOARD OF
COUNCIL, OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

* No. 42, 1931.*

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR CANE IN NATIVE AREAS

IN NATAL.

Under and by virtue of the powers and authority vested in me by section twenty-five of the Native Administration Act, (Act No. 35 of 1930), I hereby proclaim, declare and make known that from and after the date hereof the following provisions shall take effect and have the force of law in any area specified in the Schedule annexed to this proclamation and to the Natives Land Act (Act No. 27 of 1913), and any amendment thereof and in any cane area within the boundaries of any Native Authority or resolution of the House of Representatives of Parliament designated as a native area for the purposes of the said section twenty-five of Act No. 35 of 1930.

1. In this Proclamation—

"cane area" means sugar cane area;

"cane area" means an area reserved for the growing of sugar cane by natives and for purposes incidental thereto.

"cane area" means an area reserved for the growing of sugar cane by natives and for purposes incidental thereto.

"Director" means the Director of Native Agriculture of the Department of Native Affairs;

"Director" means the Director of Native Agriculture of the Department of Native Affairs;

"holder" means the person to whom a holding is allotted under this proclamation and includes a person who is permitted the use of land under sub-section (5) of section two.

CANE AREAS AND HOLDINGS.

2. (1) The Minister may by notice in the Gazette define an area as a cane area or designate or reserve which shall be reserved for the growing of sugar cane by natives and for purposes incidental thereto.

(2) No holding shall be allotted in any cane area as to is to be allotted for the growing of cane shall be subdivided and demarcated into holdings. Each holding shall be not less than ten acres and except with the Minister's approval shall not exceed fifteen acres in extent. The Chief Native Commissioner may cause residential areas to be demarcated in any portion of a cane area in which it is determined that no holder may reside elsewhere in a cane area than in a residential area except with the approval of the Chief Native Commissioner.

(3) Natives already residing in a cane area at the date of its reservation as such shall have the first claim upon the allotment of holdings therein and next after them in the consideration of applications shall come natives of the tribe in whose ward the cane area is situate. Should holdings therefor not be allotted natives from any other tribe or district.

(4) Allotment of a holding shall be made by the Chief Native Commissioner in consequence of an application of a native or of a person who is entitled to acquire a holding in such cane area or an heir of such person, and not more than one holding may be allotted to or acquired by any native.

(5) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this section if any native holder and the Minister may in the discretion of the Minister, permit the transfer of the lease of a holding under this proclamation and with the planting, cultivation and marketing of cane, such transfer shall be at the discretion of the Minister described in the preceding subsection mentioned, the Minister may in his discretion declare such transfers to be effected without the consent of the holder or the holder's heirs.

(6) (a) Any rental payable under this proclamation and with the planting, cultivation and marketing of cane by natives in mission reserves shall be paid to the Minister.

(b) All rentals or levies due by any native planter or by any other person shall be payable by every native planter a levy at the rate of sixpence per ton of cane sent by him to a mill a deduction of any sums which may be assessed on the miller's declaration of weights.

ADVANCES TO HOLDERS.

5. (1) Advances to holders in respect of expenditure in connection with cane growing may be made by the Department of Native Affairs when considered necessary in any amount not exceeding twenty pounds sterling (£20) each in any calendar year.

(2) No holder shall receive any advance in money or kind in respect of the cane crop or his holding from any miller or buyer of cane or any other person or company.

MILLING AND MARKETING OF CANE AND SUPERVISION OF CANE

PRODUCTION.

6. (1) Cane areas and the production of cane by holders in such areas will be under the supervision and control of officers appointed by the Minister. It shall be incumbent upon every holder of cane to submit to such officers as are appointed by such officers in connection with the administration of this proclamation and with the planting, cultivation and marketing of cane areas, any request the holder may make in writing or any order or instruction he may appeal to the Chief Native Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

(2) Every holder in cultivating, neglecting or refusing to obey any such order or instruction as is in the preceding subsection mentioned, the Minister may in his discretion declare such transfer to be effected without the consent of the holder or the holder's heirs.

(3) Sales and deliveries of cane from a cane area by a holder to a miller shall be carried out as directed by and under the supervision of an officer appointed as in sub-section (1) provided.

(4) All money due from a miller to a holder shall be paid through the Native Commissioner of the District in which the cane area is situated.

(5) Officers shall also be appointed to supervise the planting, cultivation and marketing of cane by natives in mission reserves under the provisions of Act No. 49 of 1903 (Natal). Such officers shall act as advisers to the native cane planters in all matters affecting the production and marketing of cane and may also act as intermediaries between cane planters and millers in any dispute arising out of any existing agreement.

RECOVERY OF RENTS, LEVIES AND ADVANCES.

7. (1) Any rental payable under this proclamation or levy payable under section two and the repayment of any advance made under this section shall be a charge on the holding of the holder or his heir and shall be deducted by the Native Commissioner from the moneys paid out by the miller in respect of such crops until the amount deducted shall have been paid in accordance with the following:

(a) any amount not exceeding twenty pounds sterling (£20) each in any calendar year.

(b) no holder shall receive any advance in money or kind in respect of the cane crop or his holding from any miller or buyer of cane or any other person or company.

8. (1) A Certificate of Occupation issued in terms of sub-section (3) of section two shall entitle the holder to the occupation rights in his holding for a period of ten years; provided that in the discretion of the Minister, in case of such forfeiture the holder may, if in the opinion of the Minister, the certificate of occupation was not warranted, be compensated in such manner as the Minister may determine.

(2) Except by mutual consent of the holder and the Minister the certificate of occupation issued in terms of sub-section (3) of section two shall be revocable in any way modified until after the expiration of the period of ten years referred to in sub-section (1). At the expiration of that period the holder or his heir shall have the first claim to reallocation of the holding for a further period of ten years and thereafter for successive periods of the same length, provided always that the holding shall be at the discretion of the Minister in respect of each decennial period.

RENT AND CANE LEAVES.

9. (1) No rent shall be payable upon a holding during the first five years of occupation and in the second year of occupation the rate of £1 per acre shall be payable. In occupation thereafter a rent of £1 per acre shall be payable. In occupation thereafter a rent of £1 per acre shall be payable.
(3) Holdings rendered vacant by surrender of the rights therein or by forfeiture or by any other cause, except the death of the holder, may be reallocated to approved applicants upon payment in such instalments and subject to such conditions as the Director may prescribe of any unpaid dues thereon including any compensation which may have been paid to the former holder. The certificate issued to any such applicant shall convey occupation rights only for the unexpired portion of the period of ten years which was interrupted by such surrender, forfeiture or other cause. Should an applicant not be immediately forthcoming for a vacant holding the Native Affairs Department may work such holding until reallocated.

(4) Upon the death of a holder his heir shall have the right of cession to him of all rights under the Certificate of Occupation for the remainder of the period of ten years interrupted by the death of the holder. Should the heir not desire such cession the holding shall be disposed of as in subsection (3) provided.

9. The rights held under a Certificate of Occupation shall not be alienated or transferred or sub-let in whole or in part except with the approval of the Chief Native Commissioner, nor shall the rights of occupation or the cane crop on the land be mortgaged or pledged or be liable to execution for debt otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this proclamation.

GENERAL.

10. Animals bona fide required for the working of holdings as determined by the Director may be depastured on the commonage of the location or reserve in which the cane area is situate free of charge.

11. All questions and disputes arising out of the provisions of this proclamation, save and except any legal dispute in connection with any agreement between a native planter in a Mission Reserve administered under Act No. 49 of 1933 (Natal) and a milling firm, shall be deemed to be matters of an administrative nature in respect of which the decision of the Minister shall be final. Proceedings arising out of any such matter shall not be subject to the rules governing judicial procedure nor to appeal to or review by any court of law.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Union of South Africa at Capetown this Twenty-second day of December One thousand Nine hundred and Thirty.

JACOB DE VILLIERS.
Officer Administering the Government.

By Command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government-in-Council.

E. G. JANSSEN.
The area of the Union of South Africa is 142,996,958 morgen. The Native areas comprise 11,117,830 morgen, a high percentage of which (particularly in the Transkei and Zululand) is equal to the best agricultural and pastoral land in the Union. The European area, including Crown land etc., is 131,879,058 morgen, much of which is semi-arid, agricultural and grazing land of low value.

In the Native areas there are, according to the Census figures, 3,365,811 head of large stock and 7,442,319 of small stock — or, reduced to a small stock basis 36,926,374 head of stock, which gives 2.42 head per morgen. This is more than double the number that the Native areas can carry, without causing starvation, deterioration, degeneration and annual loss both direct and indirect, through starvation.

The European area carries 7,630,725 large stock of which over 1,500,000 are Native owned, and 42,359,000 small stock of which 1,723,626 are Native owned. On a small stock basis the European area carried 87,686,724 which gives 1 head per 1.77 morgen, or approximately 3 the density of the Native areas; yet even the European areas are overstocked, despite boundary fencing, paddocking, and feeding.

Improvement of stock can only be secured by better feeding and by maintaining less and better stock.

Native areas as they were:

Comparatively few years ago — a very short space of time in the life of a people — the Native areas were covered in most parts feet high with magnificent pasture; water was plentiful; the cattle were heavy, strong, and fruitful. Four animals could in those days draw a load at the end of winter which, at the same season, eight cannot draw to-day. The cows gave 10-15 and even more calves and a plentiful supply of milk; thus in every village, the people were healthy and happy, as were also the livestock. That was an era of peace of prosperity following centuries of unrest, when the strong preyed upon the weak; and when, at times, whole nations (with all they owned) were practically destroyed.

Such is the era that comes to a nation when it has passed from an uncivilised, warring, roving, pastoral existence to one of a settled more intensively agricultural and industrial nature which ensures permanency of homelife and of occupation, and leads to prosperity and the building up of nationhood within definite boundaries. This change from a roving to a settled life, from barbarism to civilisation, and the birth and growth of nationhood within definite boundaries, calls for great and painful sacrifice and adjustment. It is seen in the history of every civilised nation.

To-day every Native is faced with these questions:

"Have you, in your farming, endeavoured to meet the changed conditions imposed by a settled civilised existence? Are you making any attempt to preserve your land for your children? Or are your methods leading to the destruction of your land and the casting away of your children's inheritance?" Consider carefully these questions and the answers to them which are given below.

δ For the sake of comparison large stock are converted to small by multiplying by 8, which is the Argentine figure. The American figure is 7 but this does not generally work out in practice in our country.
A Picture of the Native Areas as they are to-day:

1. Heavily overstocked, with ever-increasing millions of scrub cattle which are protected by civilisation from disease and invading armies, until they become like locusts in number and of little value — unfit for beef; without weight, strength, or size to pull a plough; barren of milk for calves or humans, and altogether having no fruitfulness. A cow may add but five or six degenerate scrubs to the worthless millions already there - and then die.

2. Heavily overstocked in many parts with low-producing sheep which graze closer than do cattle and so rob the cattle of their already scanty sustenance.

3. Heavily overstocked in most parts with nondescript scrub goats more deadly than even the sheep in their methods of grazing, walking, and of devouring cultivated crops; of less value than any other class of livestock, except the donkey, and the last animal to be found in the desert before it at last reverts to the donkey and the camel.

4. Though livestock per capita of population are present in numbers never equalled in the history of the people, yet there are insufficient cattle for the plough when the good spring rains come; because of their degeneracy and weakness through habitual semi-starvation, and acute starvation in late winter and spring. Thus less grain is produced, and the people go hungry.

5. Benedumed of good pasture, unedible plants taking the place of edible ones, surface or sheet and snot erosion rampant, waters lessening or disappearing, all caused by overstocking, for which man is responsible, man the destroyer, who, through ignorance and shortsightedness, destroys instead of using the knowledge with which he is endowed, for building up and enriching the inheritance of his children, and, in the process, enriching himself also.

A Picture of the Native Areas in the Future, if the present suicidal Policy of Overstocking etc. is continued:

1. Owing to overstocking and its effects, it is anticipated that in some 25 years' time, desert conditions will obtain in many parts; indeed depopulation of both man and beast is already taking place. Depopulation will greatly accelerate as conditions become worse. All the agencies bringing about this sad state of affairs have been for some time, and still are, ceaselessly operating. Faster and yet faster they exact their penalty as they obtain a growing ascendancy over a section of the country. And so, in the next ten years, deterioration will have made greater strides than it has done in the preceding thirty years. As the grazing becomes poorer, the livestock become smaller and less prolific. This is Nature's way of trying to cope with the adverse conditions created by man. The present destruction of pasture is, however, too rapid to be combated by any such saving adjustment by Nature, who in a final, despairing effort, destroys through starvation thousands of stock, thus making the land uninhabitable to man who has forced this position upon her. The first animals to go are the cattle. Even now they are dying in vast numbers because of starvation. The death rate in the Transkei in the last three years was almost double that of the preceding three years. This terrible mortality is being greatly accelerated by the presence of sheep and goats, which graze shorter than do the cattle, and deplete the pasture still further, and, in killing out the cattle, extend their own grazing grounds. In the next few years, the sheep, in vast numbers, will follow the cattle along the road of starvation and death; they, in turn, will be helped to that end by the goats who, notwithstanding that they eat plants which the sheep do not, and that like donkeys, they take the very roots out of the ground must in the end, as real desert conditions approach, follow the same road to extinction. Some goats and donkeys will perchance remain even as they have survived in every desert country of the world. Such combination is found even in the Sahara and, nearer home...
home, in the worst parts of the North West Cape, where no domesticated animals, other than camels can live.

The destruction of the pasture brings about the exhaustion of our water supplies. There is then no dense blanket of herbage to hold water on the land so that it can soak in; instead it runs off and on to the sea. There is no dense blanket to reduce evaporation by the sun. As the herbage becomes sparser the stock walk farther in an effort to find sustenance. And, as the waters begin to fail, the animals have to walk yet farther to quench their greater thirst. This trampling backwards and forwards - a result of overgrazing - brings on worse results. The good grasses and plants get no chance to seed, so cannot reproduce themselves and thus gradually disappear. The unedible grasses and plants, if indeed they exist, spread over the areas originally occupied by the good plants and so, though useless to stockowners, to a great extent, save the country from utter barrenness and sterility, as witnesses in many Natal Locations, where useless wire grass has supplanted all the Msinga and other good grasses.

When even the useless plants fail to supplant the good ones, the barren desert reigns supreme. The beginning of this end is found in the little footpaths; these gradually become little sluots, rapidly forming into great sluots, rapidly forming into great sluots, having thousands of branches carrying the water and the crumbling earth to the sea. In other parts again the whole surface is loosened by constant overgrazing and trampling; this washes away in the first big storm and little bare patches appear which grow rapidly greater, and no plant will start growing on these patches again until Nature is allowed, aided or unaided, to restore fertility.

The great sluots not only carry off the surface or rain water, but gradually draw away the subsoil water, causing vleis to disappear and springs to die, which, in dying destroy the rivers until at last the land becomes a desert, useless for man or animal.

2. Glen Grey District as an Example:

This once beautiful district at one time carried 60,000 inhabitants. Since then all the European farms in the district have been purchased and handed over to Native farmers. To-day it carries, according to the latest Census figures, 43,000 inhabitants. This means that the district is depopulated to the extent of 17,000 inhabitants. It is not because the land area has shrunk - the area is far greater: yet the people are less in number. Nor is it because the people are unprogressive; they are striving to improve their stock and their agriculture, building weirs across their great sluots and dams across the smaller sluots in an effort to check erosion and to retain the water on the soil and stop the soil from being washed away to the sea.

The Native Commissioner and the Council, backed by the people are with great energy endeavouring to check, or delay, the ever more rapidly approaching desert conditions. They may, and probably will, retard awhile the hand of the moving clock yet it will be but a little while, for in the end, inexorable Nature will prevail and the energy and money expended to-day will be largely lost. To overcome this peril, the people of the District and every other District must seriously and immediately consider the cause of this trouble. Remove the cause without delay and the effect will disappear; or, at least, man's ingenuity, aided by Nature will, over a term of years restore the fertility of the country. The cause is overstocking; leave it untouched, and, no matter how hard we strive, outraged Nature will exact her penalty and drive us off the land: and then, if left unhampered by man and beast, will gradually, though it may take hundreds of years to do so, repair the ill and make the country smile again.

3. The cry is heard: "Give us donkeys with which to work". But what would then result? Your cattle will surely be stamped out more quickly than even at present and desert conditions hastened on. The head of cattle in proportion to the number of people is far greater than...
than it has ever been, yet the cattle are unable to do the work that half their number did previously.

Another cry is for more land. Surely, when the land at present available is properly cared for and preserved, will it not then be time to ask for more? This history of Glen Grey and many other areas is the answer to this cry. More land may stay the hand of the on-moving clock a little, a very little, as the active work in Glen Grey is doing; but, if the stock there is not limited, in a few years' time matters will be back to where they were, despite the extra land provided. No! additional millions of morgen of land will not finally stay the trouble: livestock, saturation and then overstocking come in time, no matter what the extent of the country, and, if not regulated and checked, the country slowly succumbs to the evils man has brought to it.

Remedial Measures and the Result.

1. In every country the wise farmer, he who wishes to live in comfort, having a peaceful conscience, in the knowledge that, through him, his children and their children, will enjoy a heritage better, not worse, than what he received, will limit his stock to a number that his farm can both carry, and thrive under, and not deteriorate. He will see that the different classes of stock are in the right proportion one to the other, so that none will be harmed. Thus his stock will be well fed. They will respond to more and more improvement; the cow that gave six bottles of milk will be replaced by one giving 12, which in turn will be replaced by one giving 18 bottles and give way again to one supplying 24 bottles, so that his profits will be more than doubled though his farm carries half the number of stock. As with his cattle, so with his sheep; those giving 4 lbs. of wool will be gradually replaced by sheep giving 6, 8, 10, and 12 lbs; they will carry this load because they are well fed. The Dames who live in farms from 2 to 60 acres in extent are a prosperous and contented people. They have followed the above principle. They cannot extend their boundaries, yet their country is becoming better, not worse. In India a couple of well-fed buffaloes or cattle give sufficient milk to a family, and will do as much work in a day as six of our weak, half starved scrub cattle.

2. Limit the number of stock to the veld available and the following benefits will follow:

a. They will not die from starvation.
b. Each class will be kept in the right proportion, one to another, and so starved from starvation.
c. The stock will again grow out in size.
d. They will again become prolific.
e. They will be strong to plough and more grain will be produced.
f. The cattle will give milk for the calves and the babies.
g. There will be good milk for the people and to sell.
h. There will be good beef to eat or sell.
i. Cattle and sheep can be improved; with half the number the wealth of the people will be doubled and the country saved.
j. Denudation of the veld will cease.
k. The approaching desert conditions will be driven back.
l. The cause of erosion being removed, the existing erosion can be checked and in most parts finally overcome and the waters will again become plentiful.
m. The donkey will not be necessary; he is a desert animal.
n. The practically useless goat will be replaced by the Angora that brings money, or the Swiss that gives rich milk for the people, and so spare the cows' milk for sale.

3. Irrigate where necessary and possible. This ensures good crops and keeps the water on the land to strengthen the springs.

4. Why only have skins to sell? The cattle fetch far more. In the Transkei, one of the most beautiful stock and agricultural areas in the Union, 76,025 cattle died mainly from starvation and old age last year, worth at, say, 24 per head, £304,100. What a loss the people...
people are imposing on themselves! In other areas the losses were even greater. If the cattle die (and that they surely will) they are not available for lobola or any other purpose. If £1,000,000 worth of cattle are sold annually, it will simply be selling those that otherwise would die. If you would but honestly try to help yourselves in this important matter, your agricultural advisers will assist you to organise sales so that you can secure for yourselves that one million pounds which now is largely wasted every year. Is that not better than selling bones and skins?

5. If the people will only listen to the advice of their agricultural advisers and limit their stock, the country will be saved for them and their children, while the limited or smaller number of stock can be improved. Then they will prosper. If they do not follow this advice they are condemning themselves and their children to hardship and poverty, because no matter how great a country is in extent, it can only carry a certain number of stock and no more. Nature, if fed and assisted, is kindly and will help; but, if she is flouted, in the end she will punish us. There are no politics, creeds, or classes in agriculture. These do not affect Nature - so agriculturists the world over sink such differences and work together. There must be co-operation among the people and between them and their agricultural advisers. This is the only way to success in agricultural and stock farming.

6. Transkeian Territories General Council and Pondoland General Council Resolutions:

At the last meeting of each of these Councils, a resolution was passed by the leaders of the people, asking the Native Affairs Department to assist the people in providing a market for their cattle. These resolutions give the Department hope that the people are truly anxious to save themselves, their livestock and their country. To prove this desire, let every District Council come forward this year and support these resolutions. Let the support be of a practical business nature, showing what each district is prepared to do. Let the people say:

a. We support the General Council Resolution.

b. We are prepared to sell a definite percentage of our cattle.

c. The percentage for this District will be ............

d. The percentage agreed to works out that each taxpayer who has 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, or more head will sell not less than ......(a number to be agreed upon to make up that percentage)

e. The stock for sale will be available in certain specified months.

Such resolutions will show that the people are in earnest, that they are supporting their leaders, and following their advice and that of their agricultural advisers. Such resolutions will enable the Department to organise big sales in the Native areas; such sales will attract the best buyers, ensuring competition and the highest prices available in the country for the class of stock offered and make it possible for you to attend the sales in person.

But if such resolutions do not come forward, then all will know that the people are not in earnest and that they reject the advice of their leaders and agricultural advisers, preferring rather to follow the old methods which, in the end, will lead to the ruin and despair of the whole people.
THE SECRETARY,
NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION,
P.O. BOX 364,
PRETORIA.

Native Economic Commission - Departmental statistics.

In reply to your Minute No.N.E.C.86 of the 1st instant, I beg to enclose a statement of the revenue collections under the heads referred to in your Minute for the financial years 1927/28 and 1928/29 for the districts in which important alluvial digging operations were carried on during these years.

It is impossible to give figures relative to the actual digging areas, neither is it possible to distinguish between fines paid by Natives and Europeans nor the classes of contravention in respect of which the fines are imposed so that no data in this connection can be furnished.

With regard to 'licences' it is observed that the figure quoted includes 'Native and Coloured lorry drivers'.

It must be pointed out that licences required by motor drivers are issued by Municipal Authorities on behalf of the Province. The figures given do not therefore include motor lorry drivers' licences but you should be able to obtain this information from the municipal authorities in the districts referred to.

[Signature]
COMMISSIONER FOR INLAND REVENUE.
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</table>
Native Affairs Department,
PRETORIA.

11 June, 1931.

Evidence supplied by Mr. Butler.

Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
PRETORIA.

With reference to your minute No. N.E.C.26 of 8 instant requesting me to furnish your Commission with my observations on the evidence tendered by Mr. Butler, I wish to say:

1. I think the quickest way of securing these observations would be for the Commission to ask me any questions on any points in this evidence in which they are interested. I may offer comments on a number of points which may be of little interest, if I selected these myself, and therefore waste time.

2. I consider the evidence as submitted by Mr. Butler to be of exceptional value.

3. The following are some of the most valuable points, to my mind, on which I could comment verbally in a few words:

   a. The aims and objects of the school. Page 3.
   b. Crop production. Section two - Page 1.
   c. Overstocking. Section three - Page 1.
   e. The minimum number of cattle required by the people: Section three, pages 1 and 2.
   f. Cows: Section three - page 2.
   g. Means being taken to reduce overstocking - under all sub-heads: Section three - page 3.
   h. Goats: Section three - page 5.
   i. Obstacles in the way of a general reduction in number: Section three - page 5.
   j. The main obstacles to the more economic use of land - Section one - page 1.

The last is the only section in Butler's evidence in which, when giving reasons for or against any point, he has omitted the chief reason - namely that of some form of individual/tenure. The omission was not due to an over-sight but because he thought that by showing the difficulties of better cultural methods he had implied sufficiently clearly that these cannot be overcome in the communal system.

(3rd) R. W. Thornton,
DIRECTOR OF NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS:

PRETORIA. 18.6.1931.

Comments from Mr. Hughes and from Mr. Every are awaited. - Mr. Every is absent on long leave.

C. Faye,
Secretary, N. E. C.
Department of Native Affairs,  
PRETORIA.  
4 May, 1931.

CONFIDENTIAL: FOR INFORMATION OF COMMISSIONERS ONLY.  
M.A. 127/313.

Housing for Natives in Native Locations.

Sir,  

In connection with your Council's location housing scheme, I have the honour to inform you that this Department has been advised by the Magistrate, Kimberley, that the Natives of the locations, in preference to having the accommodation erected by the Municipality, desire that loans of material be advanced for the purpose of enabling them to erect dwellings for themselves on the same basis as is followed in the Bloemfontein Municipal Location.  

The Department will be glad to learn your Council's views in this connection.

I have the honour to be,  

Sir,  

Your obedient Servant,  

(sgd)  

SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Town Clerk,  
KIMBERLEY.
Circular Minute.

Prime Minister's Circular 5/24.

With reference to this Department's circular Lo 2 of the 7th November, 1924, dealing with the use of Labour Exchanges by Government Departments, and Prime Minister's Circular No. 5 copy of which was transmitted therewith, it will be noted that in Section 6 of the Prime Minister's circular it is intimated that at the close of the financial year each Department will be required to furnish a statement showing what action has been taken in the matter.

In order that the Department may be aware of the progress that has, up to the present been made, will you please furnish replies to the following queries at an early date.

(a) What steps have been taken by you to give effect to the request contained in clause (1) of Circular Lo. 2 namely, that no applicant for employment be accepted by a Government Department unless upon production of evidence of registration. With what Departments has it proved possible to make such arrangements ?

What number of persons have, after registration at the Exchange, obtained employment during the period following upon receipt of Circular Lo 22.

(b) What is the nature and number of the vacancies notified to your Exchange by Government Departments since receipt of Circular Lo 22 ?

(c) What Departments, if any, have notified particulars of persons engaged or discharged, as suggested in Clause (3) of Circular No. Lo. 22.

(d) Give particulars of the changes made by Government Departments as a result of the Prime Minister's Circular.

(e) The extent, if any, to which the Exchange is being used by the Department of Defence.

As this information will probably be required by the Cape Town Office shortly a in connection with Parliamentary enquiries, please treat this matter as urgent.

SECRETARY FOR LABOUR.
The Prime Minister desires it to be understood by all Departments of State that it has been decided as a matter of definite policy that, wherever practicable, civilized labour shall be substituted in all employment by the Government for that which may be classified as uncivilized. Civilized labour is to be considered as the labour rendered by persons, whose standard of living conforms to the standard generally recognised as tolerable from the usual European standpoint. Uncivilized labour is to be regarded as the labour rendered by persons whose aim is restricted to the bare requirements of the necessities of life as understood among barbarous and undeveloped peoples.

2. The system of utilizing the cheapest labour available has no doubt been found to possess certain easy present advantages, but it is considered that with the exercise of efficient organization and control the employment of the higher grade capabilities in all classes of work will result in greater and more permanent economic and social advantage.

3. Every Department will, therefore, investigate with the closest attention the avenues in which it is at all practicable to give effect to the principle indicated. A representative of the Department of Labour will be associated with responsible officers in each Department to ensure co-ordination of method, to allow of the wider application of successful experience and to keep the system under helpful observation.

4. Juvenile white labour should be employed wherever possible, and the Department of Labour will welcome any suggestion as to the development of a reasonably permanent career to this class of employee, and the avoidance of ultimate and unmerited stagnation.

It is desired that, in connection with any changes consequent upon the introduction of the policy under reference, the Labour Exchanges attached to the Department of Labour should be exclusively utilised, and in the case of any difficulty the Secretary for Labour, Pretoria, should be approached.

6. At the close of the financial year the Prime Minister will desire from each Department a statement showing precisely the action which has been taken in response to this Circular, the number and classes of persons replaced, the classes of work upon which they were engaged, the cost of the service under the previous system and the number of persons employed under the new system and the cost, with a statement showing the degree of economic success which has been secured as the result of the change.
7. Employment under the Railways & Harbours Administration is being dealt with separately, and this Circular will not apply to the Department of Native Affairs. Otherwise Heads of Departments are requested to submit particulars showing the numbers of persons affected and making proposals for the earliest practicable change.

8. The Prime Minister wishes it to be known that the present policy has been decided upon as a serious attempt on the part of the Government to set an example to employers throughout the country, and that he relies upon every official to do his utmost to promote satisfactory results.

(Sgd.) H. Gordon Watson,

SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

AK.
Thriftiness of Natives.

In reply to your minute No. N.E.C.75, of the 14th instant, I beg to inform you that it is not practicable to furnish the amounts of the deposits and withdrawals made by Natives in the Post Office Savings Bank for the periods desired. The following information taken from my Annual Report for 1929-30 (page 30, items 11 and 12) may however be of assistance to the Commission:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>At 31.3.1922</th>
<th>At 31.3.1929</th>
<th>At 31.3.1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of open accounts in the names of Natives</td>
<td>32,111</td>
<td>38,179</td>
<td>49,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount at credit</td>
<td>£313,284</td>
<td>£360,824</td>
<td>£418,861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I regret that it is not possible to give any details of the transactions made by Natives in Union Loan Certificates, but such transactions are so insignificant as to be negligible.

(Signed) ? Redelinghuys, for POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Department of Native Affairs,
PRETORIA.

N.A. 56/308.

2 June, 1931.

Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
PRETORIA.

Daggakraal No. 161 and Vlakplaats No. 340,
District of Wakkerstroom.

With reference to your minute N.E.C. 21
addressed to the Director of Native Agriculture on the
7th ultimo in the above connection, I have the honour
to inform you that the farms Daggakraal No. 161 and
Vlakplaats No. 340, in the district of Wakkerstroom, were
acquired by the Native Farmers' Association of Africa,
Limited, a company in which a European, Mr. Schlesinger,
had the controlling interest, and sub-divided into lots
of approximately 10 morgen each for sale to Natives.
The purchase price of the lots is about £10 per morgen
and each sale is, of course, subject to the approval of
the Governor-General under section one of the Natives
Land Act, 1913. Many of the plots on these properties
have been taken up but, it is understood, there are still
a number available.

The Native Commissioner at Wakkerstroom reports
that the plots "are beneficially occupied and successfully
worked by the occupiers and, from enquiries made, it would
appear that the two settlements unquestionably supply a
certain amount of labour not only to the surrounding farms
but also to the towns of Wakkerstroom, Volkarust and
Amersfoort".

I have no record of the farm Klipgat in the
Potchefstroom District mentioned in your minute under
reply, but further enquiry is being made.

(agd) A. L. BARRETT,
for SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.