different tribes and they live amicably with each other, but now and again a quarrel arises but it is now a good many years since anything serious occurred.

The natives are not rationed, but receive their full wages in cash and then buy whatever good or clothing they may require from stores and butcher shops in the Compounds. The shops are conducted by the Company and all goods sold in them are without exception bought from independent dealers in Kimberley and the district—nothing whatever is imported from anywhere outside the district of Kimberley.

A Government official, styled the Protector of Natives is stationed in Kimberley, and his duties are to ensure that all the legitimate wants of the natives are supplied and that they are not overcharged, and generally he looks after their welfare.

The natives work 48 hours a week and they earn wages ranging from an average of 3/- to 4/1 per shift according to the class of work done, while their expenditure in the Compound stores for food and clothing and luxuries is about 1/3d a day.

They cannot obtain liquor in the Compounds.

The living quarters are comfortable and airy and well lighted and so designed that they are easily kept clean and free from vermin and are furnished with two-tier steel bedsteads which also can be sunned and easily kept clean.

Unlimited quantities of hot and cold water are supplied free and fuel also for cooking purposes.

No difficulty is found in getting all the labour required and two factors tend to popularise the Company's Compounds, one is that the boys are not rationed but are able to buy whatever food they feel inclined for on any particular day and another is that in addition to their wages they are paid 5/- a carat for any diamonds found by them in the course of their work, — this bonus amounts to a very considerable sum and every boy profits by it at one time or another, although obviously there is an element of luck.

The Natives are paid very liberal compensation in cases of injury received at work.
Some of them contract to serve for periods of 4 months but most of them for 6 months and during that time they have no communication with the outside public, but on pay days their friends receive permits to visit them, while in cases of serious illness amongst themselves or their families special facilities are provided for their families to come to them or for them to visit their families.

The boys are encouraged to deposit their savings with the Manager and these savings are remitted to their homes at the end of their contract time.

The number of natives employed by the Company today is about 5,000.
A wagon owned by an Indian parades the streets of the Location, selling offal from the slaughter poles. This wagon is not screened and is simply black with flies. The natives in charge tramp on the contents of the wagon with their bare feet. The attention of the Public Health Department should be drawn to this wagon as it is only that Department which can act.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Wesselton Compound</th>
<th>Bultfontein Compound</th>
<th>DuToitspan Compound</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basutoland</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bechuanaland</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Province</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>1,657</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal &amp; Zululand</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Rhodesia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Rhodesia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Coast</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyasaland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-W Africa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,179</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average stay in Compounds: 8 months.

Kimberley,
29th October, 1930.
EXTRACT FROM KIMBERLEY BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1930.

POPULATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>European</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>17,198</td>
<td>8,284</td>
<td>19,158</td>
<td>44,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>3,110</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>7,508</td>
<td>12,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,308</td>
<td>9,983</td>
<td>26,666</td>
<td>56,957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Death Rate -
per 1,000   11.6  16.4  25.6

Infantile Death Rate - per 1000.

66.6  155.8  314.5

ENGLAND AND WALES for quarter ending 30/9/30.

45.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year at 30th June</th>
<th>De Beers Cons.Mines Ltd. Total Number employed</th>
<th>Board of Health Urban Natives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>16,904</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17,654</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14,712</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15,350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>16,719</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,249</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6,656</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10,546</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>12,303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,033</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24,392</td>
<td>12,811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19,168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,913</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PAUPER RELIEF.

Native pauper relief as laid down by the Cape Provincial Administration is totally inadequate. Prior to the 12th September 1929, the local magistrate had discretionary powers as to the amount and the nature of food given to paupers but regulations subsequently promulgated limited the relief that could be granted. These Regulations stipulate that natives shall only be given the following relief ration:

- Adults: 24 oz. Mealies
  - 1" fat
  - ½" salt
  Per diem.

- Children: 16 oz. Mealies
  - 1" fat
  - ½" salt
  Per diem.

20 oz. of mealie meal may be issued in lieu of the 24 oz. mealies if a saving is effected thereby or if the District Surgeon considers that mealies are unsuitable for the pauper. Recipients of this relief are generally old and decrepit natives or they are cripples or blind people totally unable to work or obtain their own living. Fortunately the local authorities have power to supplement the aforementioned rations by issuing additional pauper relief. The Kimberley City Council have found it necessary in a great many Kimberley cases to issue an additional ration of 1½ lb. of meat per week and during the winter it has become incumbent upon the Council to provide firewood and blankets in many cases and also to provide accommodation in a number of cases. It is suggested that the local magistrate should be given greater discretionary powers in respect to the amount of pauper relief.
It is suggested that one Identification Pass should be inaugurated, i.e. one pass should cover the poll tax receipt, the travelling pass and the general identification pass. At present there is much confusion and very many cases of genuine hardship.

It is also suggested that police raids for the enforcement of the pass regulations and the poll tax regulations should be discontinued and that a better and a more humane method should be adopted. Many cases of great hardship have occurred amongst the families of natives arrested and sentenced for non-payment of poll tax. The Protector of Natives should be quite disassociated from the Collection of all taxes.

When a native has failed to pay his poll tax and it is found that he is in regular employment it is suggested that authority should be given to his employer to deduct by instalments from the native’s wages the amount due.

If the employers were held responsible for native taxes the disruption to business would be avoided. This of course applies with equal force to the rural areas.

From observation it would appear that a little more sympathy from the police or the recruitment of a better stamp of men would alleviate a great deal of the present suffering - to say nothing of the discontent. Perhaps the foregoing paragraph should read:

"Many misunderstandings which now arise between the natives and the police would be obviated if all members of the Force dealing with natives were able to speak Zulu - Xosa."
Kimberley is the only Town in the Union where the Board of Health is not controlled by the Municipal Authorities. This does not tend for the betterment of sanitation, housing, and other health measures connected with native life in this centre.

The M.O.H. is not controlled in any way by the Municipality but is directly responsible to the local Board of Health who have powers to levy rates.

This is quite an anomalous position and the work would be done better if it were under the control of the Municipality. The time would appear to have come for Kimberley to fall in line with the methods adopted in all other centres.
The Municipal problem, of the influx of Natives, is the rural problem of Native landlessness. My observations during the summers of 1925-1929 have disclosed that urban locations, especially in the O.F.S. were mysteriously bound up with the communities of surrounding districts by effective, though invisible economic ties.

When the rains are abundant and the mealies are plentiful in the country districts, native communities in towns seem always to have some spare cash; but when the season is bad and the rural population suffers a shortage of grain, natives in town locations, including those who are in receipt of regular wages, seem to have no money at all. So much so that some congregations can hardly meet their usual Church and School fees. Missionaries can hardly sell any more Bibles and Hymn Books and those who cater for location recreations with concerts, dances and bazaars, must always reckon with deficits.

Before 1913, the economic interdependence of rural and urban Natives was easily explained. A man in town could earn say 15/- per week and pay his way because he kept his cattle on a farm out of town, whence he received periodical supplies of thick milk. At ploughing time the wife or the son could go out and arrange with a rural relative about seed and some ploughing lands, and so raise enough grain for home consumption, besides extra quantities of mealies and kaffir corn to sell and subsidize his limited domestic funds. Since 1913, however, such outside sources of income have been stamped out by acts of Parliament.

The law has reduced the rural native to an economic helot. He can acquire no domicilium rights anywhere. Only in town locations may he acquire a leasehold dwelling, but he can acquire no freehold property on Municipal ground. In the adjoining districts of the Orange Free State in particular, he has no place outside the public roads for the hollow of his foot. Such a being has no outlook on life. He is an industrial nomad and must legally keep his tax receipts on his person apparently because he has nowhere else to keep them.

His indirect taxes are unreasonable high. Stuff used by rural natives always came in for a high tariff and the duties were raised still higher in 1928. As these people have next to no schooling for their children they practically get nothing in return for their high taxes, admitted to be absolutely beyond their income.

Sometimes he send his children to town where there are Native Schools. When it is found that all his children are not on the farm he may be sternly told by the landowner that the children have got to be on hand to render unrequired services when required, otherwise his family and few goats must leave the farm. The result is that he eventually lands in a town location with his bundles on his head having sold his cows for what they could fetch. The economic condition of most of those left behind is such that they have no means to leave the farm; and if, and when, they can do so, they have no other objective but a town location.

In the Kimberley District, like the adjacent districts of Boshof and Jacobsdal, there are no Native Reserves. Some locations there are out West on the Barkly District. The land is so poor as the rainy seasons have lately become very uncertain. Permanent residents find the location useful only as a jumping off place, where they leave their wives and proceed to the scattered alluvial diggings in that area for employment. This is at best a precarious calling, so that all these people invariably regard Kimberley as the only escape from economic stranguation. And it is not always easy for a Location Superintendent to send away each or every applicant for a Location stand. "Give them a pass back to where they came from".
is easier said than done, when such a Native may have been evicted from his last farm. Cases are on record where Natives have been evicted after many years on the same farm and often when his standing crops were considered rather rich.

In the Barkly and Christiana Districts, the first set-back of the labourers on the diggings was imported by the Diggers’ Law of 1927, which debarred capitalists from advancing money to diggers. Unable to carry on without capital, diggers had Perforce to give up business and turn their labourers into the open veld; there in turn flocked into town and further demoralised the labour market in Kimberley. The very recent closing up of the asbestos mines of Griqualand West has not made conditions any better for the price of a "bellyful of scoff". While Europeans are rationed and otherwise provided for, Natives must pay their poll-tax or go to gaol, while the gaol term does not absolve them from liability for the tax. The tax on rural locations has been increased in 200% it is also levied on bachelors and boys of 16 who never paid it before.

In the circumstances there seems no way for natives to escape the economic stranguation. When there are jobs to dispense no one will think of employing a Native while anyone else is available. And if no one is competent to do the job, someone else will be employed to draw the wages and a Native to do the work at a starvation allowance. The irony of the situation is that the man who draws the wages pays no direct tax while the man who starves must pay monthly pass fees and annual poll taxes or go to gaol.

The shops, especially those patronised largely by natives, keep two charges for each article; a cheaper price for Europeans and a higher price for Natives — anything from 20% to 33% more. This double standard, the commercial people copy from the Union Government. "Kaffir Truck" used exclusively by natives was always taxed at a higher rate than the ordinary commercial lines. Recently the extra duties on "Kaffir Truck" have been doubled. These extra levies made an appreciable increase in Customs receipts. Increased native taxes proportionately accentuated the penury of native taxpayers and increased the amounts of their indebtedness to the shopkeepers and their burdens are not eased by the white labour policy.

When duties were increased, a kind of German print worn by Transkeian Natives soared up to 2/6d per yard. To avoid dressing beyond their means, they fell back on a Japanese line, not previously listed as "Kaffir Truck". As soon as the Transkeian shops began to order this print in larger quantities from Tokyo, the Customs Department retaliated by putting the new duties on it and it rose from 9d per yard to 2/9d. But, strange to say, none of this tax was available for Native Education. Accordingly a direct Native Tax was imposed in 1925. When the Bill was introduced, it was contended on behalf of the natives that they paid too much already and that an additional tax might break the camel's back. But it was pointed out on behalf of the Government that a direct tax was necessary if natives are to get the schools and the teachers they have been clamouring for. With such a tax it was argued further, native teachers will get a living wage. The new tax has produced £8,000 per year in the Kimberley District only. So far from improving native schooling, facilities and teachers salaries, there has been a drop in native teachers' salaries from about £20 to £60 per annum. Not a shilling of the £8,000 comes back to us. On the contrary, the amount we were entitled to before the tax was levied has actually been reduced. This is in the district of Kimberley and what is true in regard to Kimberley is equally true in the case of Koffiefontein, Jaggersfontein or any other place.

In 1927 I visited Lichtenburg and saw myriads of natives toiling on the alluvial diggings as of Landspurte, Treasure Trove, Grasfontein, and Welverdiend. With their wives and sons and daughters they were helping in a practical way to solve the poor white problem. Poor whites were arriving daily on the diggings by the lorry load and finding ready employment as overseers, hawkers, claim owners etc., so that by the exercise of his muscles the native was banishing white employment. And what were they getting for their pains? Exactly what we call, in Dutch, "Stank voor Dank".
maintenance of white civilisation, and the high cost of European Government, and the welfare of the families of poor whites.

It was computed by the Native Affairs Department at Lichtenburg that no fewer than 176,000 natives were working on the alluvial diggings of Lichtenburg at the time. If there were any income tax payers among the mercurial yet flourishing shopkeepers on the diggings, the bulk of their turnover came from the pockets of the tens of thousands of poorly paid native labourers; so too the Customs duties on the profitable line of "Kaffir Truck",

From Official returns of the operations at the Alluvial diggings I have learnt later that for the following year

LICENSES paid by Europeans, Asians and other traders (including native and Coloured lorry drivers and Eating House keepers) amounted to £12,000.

POLL TAXES paid by Europeans and other non-natives 9000
PASS FEES paid by Natives only 1250
POLL TAXES paid Exclusively by Natives 5000

And while much was being done on the Digtings for the welfare and education of the children of the part payers of £21,000 the authorities were doing absolutely nothing for the 182,500. I am afraid Europeans will feel indignant when told that they owe their free education and other benefits largely to native taxes and native fines — another lucrative source of revenue. Fines in connection with the Liquor Traffic on Reef towns alone amount to five figures every month, which also shows what a strangle hold the liquor trade has on the scant income of natives.

While the children of non poll tax payers in Kimberley can matriculate on the spot, native children who pass standard VI in Kimberley have no other schooling facilities. As long ago as 1925 the Provincial authorities promised us standards VII and VIII in Kimberley. This promise the Kimberley School Board is willing to carry out, but it cannot materialise because the Government pleads "lack of funds". Thus a washerwoman whose 15 year old child passes Std. VI must find money to send her to a Boarding institution elsewhere. If she were a Hottentot, her child could get a home, all the needed schooling and share the mother's scanty larder without railway fares, school fees and boarding fees at a distant school.

At the present time, we in Kimberley have no accommodation for scores of children who passed stds 5 and 6 in their tender years. And unless the Roman Catholic Brothers can build schools for them, as they have done in different parts of this and adjoining districts, their only chance is to acquire bad habits loafing about the streets while their parents are at work. And there seems no outlook for them.

The latest news for those in primary classes is that this year, they may not expect their usual stock of books, which Coloured Schools over the way have no difficulty in obtaining. Natives are now asking whether their crime is the payment of poll tax, for the stream of native gold continues to flow automatically into the Government coffers.

If it were at all possible to find out the exact amount contributed by way of indirect taxation by the raw kaffir population of this Union, the figures would surprise many people. The Commission could render a great service by ascertaining first, the amount of customs revenues in the Transkeian Territories. From this is will be possible to estimate the combined contribution of the five million natives in the whole Union. With such figures, supplied by the Commission, the Government would, I think, admit what I was told by the late Sir William Hoy twenty years ago, and his successor Sir. More last month, in identical words, viz.: "Natives are our best customers" then perhaps this country will understand that one could never build a stable WHITE SOUTH AFRICA on the rickety foundation of a race discrimination which takes everything from a subject race without giving anything for it.

I once saw the returns of one little mining compound. The place being enclosed, the labourers buy their stamps inside the Compound. During 1929 the bough stamps to the value of £1,060. Now, if a few hundred labourers in
a small compound like Wesselton spend over a thousand a year on stamps, what will be the amount spent by a compound like the Robinson Deep and similar compounds each with over 4,000 labourers?

At the end of 1929 the General Post Office has on its hands the sum of £6,000 remittances by Natives to their friends which could not be delivered because the addresses were insufficient and the covering letters so badly written that even the senders could not be traced.

Coming back to Kimberley, I may say this town is unique in many respects. Natives here pay Hospital tax of nearly £4,000 annually. When the local mining industry was at the height of its prosperity, natives in Kimberley supported the local hospital to the tune of £12,000 per annum. Other natives in the Union do not have to support their hospitals but this is about the only tax that Kimberley Natives pay cheerfully because of the amount of good done to natives at that institution for the benefit of improvident natives; but pass fees and poll taxes exacted literally at the point of the bayonet, from all and sundry including youngsters of 18 years (like the extortionate duties on Kaffir Truck) carry with them the curse of the remitter into the Treasury.

Commercial people, have at times shown an inclination to listen to native complaints on the high cost of living. And if the average Kimberley native is not better paid it is largely because of the influx of wanderers from the country who, finding themselves homeless, are prepared to work for bare existence as they did on the farms. I know of some merchants who are willing to pay their natives more if other dealers were willing to do the same. Others have raised their natives wages regardless of what their neighbours are doing. Thus one remedy for the harrassed native families of Kimberley would be for the commercial people to take a leaf out of Bloemfontein's book and agree to a minimum wage. At Bloemfontein when the low wages were raised to the minimum, those who were paying above the minimum actually raised their natives' pay by 6d per day. Someone in the commercial world is wanted to give a lead to the merchants and contractors and it is not impossible to believe that they will follow.

Finally, even a Native cannot toil for ever. He must be overworked some day so, falling anything better, the principal industrial centres should have a reserve where an overworked Native or Miners Phthisis victim could mind his own goat or cow and spend the evening of his life under his own vine and fig tree.

32 Angel Street,
Kimberley 24231

S O L T. PLAATJE
Senior Vice-President.
Cape Native Voters' Association
In my opinion the Native Land Act is the chief cause of the trouble. By this Act the native is forced to be landless, a hopeless wanderer, having been robbed of the right to plough on shares with his cattle in a manner which benefitted both the farmers and squatter. A native cannot now hire, nor buy land, nor plough on the share principle on private owned farms or even on Crown Lands.

The Act has made the Rural areas hopelessly unattractive. The three months labour to be given to a farmer is often spread over the whole year in order to bind labour to the farm in a manner which amounts to slavery. The wage paid at the farms is on the average 10/- per month, sometimes being as low as 5/- per month for which there is no limit or fixed hours of work. Sometimes the wages are paid by goods or partly so, which practice leads to abuse.

The native is generally a person who likes to own cattle. When a man has cattle he is well reckoned, hence the ambition to own cattle is prevalent. The poor people tracking from one farm to another lose many cattle and even the very life of some of them has become intolerable. With this Act repealed, the native allowed to buy or hire land on individual tenure with improved facilities for the sale of produce, with the Squatter's law repealed which causes forced labour, with facilities for education on sound basis, the native will go back to the farm and leave the location life, for there he has no ambition. Even the property he has is on the Municipal ground, he cannot own, but loses immediately he fails to pay the amount fixed.

The condition at the Rural is so bad that against his will the non-European is forced to migrate to the Urban areas. The native is anxious to lead a clean life as an owner and the location is less attractive, but he may live nowhere else. On the farms he cannot own anything as he could do prior to the promulgation of this obnoxious act. Is there any wonder that they migrate to the Urban areas, thinking they might get a little money to cover their need?
2/4/1.

TAUNG. Bechuanaland.

30 March, 1931.

Secretary,
Native Economic Commission,
PRETORIA.

Venereal Diseases amongst Natives.

The Magistrate of Vryburg informed me that Dr. Holloway desires the information contained in attached copy of a report from the District Surgeon of Taung.

(sgd) ?

Magistrate.
To the Magistrate:

Prevalence of Syphilis amongst Natives.

Q.1. Syphilitics treated during last three years:
1928 - 377; 1929 - 441; 1930 - 510.

Q.2. Have you experienced an increase in number? If so, state reason.

There has been an increase in numbers attending the Surgery, but this does not signify an increase of the disease itself, but means that more Natives are attending and consequently a less number suffering from the disease untreated.

Q.3. How many Syphilitics do you consider there are in Taungs District, apart from these treated. Please give approximate figures and reasons.

I should say 100 putting it at the outside. I have reported previously in my yearly reports that the increase of Syphilis is apparent only and not in reality. The reason is that the Natives see for themselves the rapid improvement by the injection method and seeing with them is believing.

Q.4. Any other information regarding venereal diseases in Natives.

I doubt if there is much primary Syphilis (Chancer) for speaking generally one sees very little of rashes on the faces of Natives (secondary rashes) meeting them in the ordinary way. There must be primary cases and no doubt they hide these and they get better without any treatment, just as they recover from Anthrax without treatment for they have no cure for this latter disease in their own hands. Syphilis was much more severe formerly in Taungs.

(Signed)  E. T. CLAYTON,
District Surgeon.
GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

Statement by I.M. Meyer, Superintendent of Natives.

Vryburg, Bechuanaland.

1. Scope of Statement.
(1) Vryburg District. Area 16,193 square miles in extent.
(2) Bechuanaas (Barolong, Batlapin and Batlharos). Nine and an
half years as Superintendent of Natives, Vryburg District.
(3) Am consulted daily by Natives with regard to their troubles and
difficulties in the Reserves, on the farms and in the town. Attest
all Natives going to work on contract on mines and on farms.

2. Tribal System.

Advantages of the tribal system are that large numbers of
Natives are controlled by the Chiefs and Headmen of their respective
Reserves. The Reserves remain the home of those who go out to work
for part of the year for economic reasons and they are able to leave
their families in safety while away from home.

The Disadvantages are:
(a) All Headmen are looked upon as Chiefs by the people with the
power of a chief. This power is not always used for the benefit of
the people and is abused very often to show their authority.
(b) No one is allowed to plough or to reap until the Chief or the
Headman gives the word. This is usually given when it is too late
with the result that crops are not as good as they should be or they
have been sowed so late that the frost gets them.
(c) Except in two cases the Chiefs and Headmen do not stand for
progress, owing to their ignorance. Any Natives who are inclined
to improve themselves or the Reserves are told to get out of the
Reserve. They have no option but to go or remain and bury their
ideas. The reason for this is that the natives are afraid that their
land will be taken from them by the white man if the possibilities
of the land are brought out.
(d) The relatives of the Chiefs and Headmen have too much influence
over them.
(e) There is no justice in their courts as the Chief or Headman can
be bought and spite and jealousies outweigh justice.
(f) In very many cases the Natives are afraid to appeal to the
appeal to the Native Commissioner when Judgment has been given against
them because if they do their lives are made a misery. The Native
Chief or Headman feels that he can do no wrong.

(g) I can only suggest one remedy. Every Native Chief appointed
should have certain qualifications. He must have passed standard
six and when appointed should be willing to take any agricultural
course at one of the Native Agricultural Schools. The course
should be free to such as the natives themselves follow the example
set by the chief.

(5) Yes. Poverty of Chiefs and Headmen. Injustice of Chiefs and
Headmen. Their attitude of non progress. Their Judgments being
upset by the Native Commissioner's Court. Education and Religion.
Natives who go out to work and see the progress of the white man
realise that their Chiefs and Headmen are the primary cause of their
poverty. The system should be allowed to continue unimpeded as
natives are beginning to realise that they may appeal to the Native Co
Commissioner's Court and get Justice. The Council System should be
introduced by Statute as the Chiefs and Headmen are the only ones
against the System.

(6) Their duties are laid down by Proclamation No. 2252 dated 21st.
December 1922, which provides for everything.

3. Native Customs.

(7) Polygamy in the true sense of the word is not practiced nowadays.
There are only about a dozen cases in this District. They are all
men who belong to three generations ago.

Lebolo has practically died out in this District. Its absence is,
I think, the chief cause of the poverty of the Bechuana. Wives and
concubines are too easily got and discarded in the same way. Immor-
abilirity is rife in the reserves and the town. There is no incentive
in the young man to work for and increase the stock in his father's
kraal. He wastes it on himself and the numerous women who are only
too ready to supply his needs for cash or a small present. In all
the cases in which complaints have been made regarding non support
of wives and children, the parties have not been married legally
or by lobolo. It is apparent to the native that a woman taken in this
in this way is easily discarded when he tires of her. It is a
difficult matter for the Court to enforce the support of the
children because if the man disobeys it means he goes to gaol and
still the children are not supported.
(8) Christianity is increasing daily amongst the Natives and
churches and schools are established in all the Reserves in this
District. In the last ten years the congregations of the different
denominations have increased tremendously. Natives who have been
christianised will not marry according to Native Custom. At the rate
Christianity is going ahead there will hardly be a heathen left in the
Reserves in twenty years time.

Cohabitation without marriage is practiced to a large extent
by the heathen element. This applies more to the farm natives as
there are no schools or churches at which they can get instruction.

4. Overstocking.

(12) I do not think that the Reserves as the following examples will
show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reserve</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Large Stock</th>
<th>Small Stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genesa</td>
<td>64,153</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morokwen</td>
<td>160,750</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motitun</td>
<td>52,070</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures are taken from the Population Census 1921 and the
Agricultural Census for 1930.

There are large tracts of land in the larger Reserves which are not
being used at all today. This, however, will be rectified this year
when boreholes will be put down to make use of all unoccupied land.

5. Change in Quality of Soil.

The soil has become poorer. The natives will not manure their lands.
They plough the same kind of land in the same land year after year.
Grass fires yearly destroy large areas of bush and trees. It is very
difficult to catch the delinquents. The head of the Kraal nearest the
beginning of the fire should be made responsible and liable to
imprisonment. The Forest Regulations are being strictly carried out
to prevent the cutting of green trees or bushes. Except for three
Reserves there is insufficient firewood on the Reserves for the natives
own consumption.

(14) The Native has become poorer. Minderpest killed off large numbers of cattle. They also lost large numbers of stock during the drought and locust campaigns from 1923/1926. Good crops are reaped only once in five years on account of the scarcity of rain. Native methods of agriculture only tend to lessen their chances of reaping any crops at all during bad seasons. It is essential that Agricultural Demonstrators be sent among them to teach them modern methods. Native Stock has improved on account of their continually changing a big ox for two tollies or heifers from the European Farmers and Speculators. The great trouble is that they do not master castrate scrub bulls. If their stock is to be improved good bulls must be introduced and any bull not passed by the Native Agricultural Department must be castrated. This applies to all other stock on the Reserves.

Socially the present generation has a broader outlook in life. Education and Religion has set its seal on them. Contact with the European has made them realise the value of progress. The detribalised native does not wish to return to the Reserves under present conditions. The Chiefs Power leaving them cold.

(15) In the urban areas, yes. There is a school with five teachers and about two hundred scholars in the Location. There are four churches and many other denominations hold services in private houses. There is one football ground and two tennis courts. Concerts are held monthly.

European dress, education and customs is adopted throughout the Reserves. There are no facilities for native education on the farms.

(16) Everything depends on whether the heir is a master or not. This matter is of so vital and of such personal importance to the Native that the Natives themselves should be consulted before any change is made.

7. Native Migration.

(17) No.

8. Land Tenure by Natives.

(20) The communal system seems best suited for present conditions in the Native Reserves.
Native Reserves. At present the Chiefs and Headmen have the control of giving out lands for agricultural purposes. This is not satisfactory as many people have no lands at all and others have more than their fair share. These lands should be given out by the Native Commissioner or by some person authorised by him and should not exceed three morgen. The land should be registered and title given to the owner. Those people who have lands larger than two morgen should have their lands reduced accordingly. This would give satisfaction to the majority. It would also be necessary to give lands to the widows to enable them to grow food for their minor children. In case of the death of the husband the title could be transferred to his widow. As widows do not pay tax under the present circumstances, they should not be taxed on acquiring land, although a small charge of 2/6 could be made for registration. Registration Fees should be made payable in all cases.

9. Landless Natives

(21) If conditions improve in the Reserves these are bound to drift back to the Reserves and as the Reserves become overcrowded further land will have to be provided for their occupation. There is sufficient land unoccupied in this District which could be purchased for future Native occupation, but bores will have to be sunk to make the land habitable.

10. Farm Evictions.

(22) No.

11. Natives on Farms.

23. The usual method of employment in this District is from 8/- to £1 per month plus food and quarters, free firewood and water. Special food allowances are made for married men with families. The Native is also allowed free grazing and water for his stock which are never very many. There are a few farmers who allow natives to plough a small patch of grain for themselves.

12. Labour Tenants on Farms.

(24) The Native labour Tenant system is not employed in this District.

13. Replacement of Farm Workers.

(25) No.

(26) does not apply in this District.
14. Farming by Natives.

(33) General Farming. They are now producing cream, wool and slaughter animals. They are doing their best to imitate European methods. They also produce mealies and Kaffircorn. Everything is done on a small scale for the want of capital. There are eight farms in this District owned by Natives.

15. Marketing of Native Produce.

(34) Native produce is marketed through the traders in the Reserves. If they give a fair market value for goods bought from the Native. If the Native feels that he is not getting fair value from one trader he goes to another or sells his produce in town. Native Agriculture can only be improved by the introduction of Native Demonstrators.


(35) No.

17. Employment of Europeans by Natives.

(36) No.

18. Recruited Natives.

(36) Yes. Two European Recruiters both of whom have Runners. Methods are satisfactory. At present there is no demand for labour. Capitation fees are 35/- per head for mines and 25/- per head for farms. Only 41 Natives were recruited in 1930. January to March 1931 there were 27. The Natives in this District do not like contract work. They prefer to go to the alluvial diggings or to be employed on the monthly system.

(38) None.

19. Recreation of Native Employees.

(40) No.

20. Effects of Absence of Natives from Home.

(41) The married man on the Reserves only works for a few months between ploughing and reaping seasons to get money to pay for his tax. If he goes to work on a farm he takes his family with him in bad seasons but leaves them at home in good seasons. If he is unable to go to procure work on a farm with suitable pay he goes to the alluvial diggings or to the nearby towns. The farm native who has become detribalised and works permanently on the farms has his family with him.


(42) Yes. In town girls and women are employed inside work and an
and as nurse girls. Men and boys are employed for outside or rough work.

The same applies in the District. The Bechuana male does not like doing work which he considers should be done by a woman, such as cleaning out bedrooms etc, besides it is far more convenient for the European house wife to have a woman to attend to household duties.

23. **Organisation of Native Employees.**

(43) None. The Bechuana is sceptical of the I.C.U which has not been able to organise with any success in this District.

23. **Trade with Natives.**

(44) Some traders give cash for all produce sold by the Native. Others give half cash and half goods. The traders who give all cash, however, do the larger trade. Prices are fairly standard, except where higher transport rates have to be paid by the trader who lives a long way from the rail head. Competition between traders is average. They don't cut throat business. There is very little credit given except on security of stock pledged. Tokens are not used by the traders in this District. The Bechuana is very sceptical of anything which is not currency and of no purchase value elsewhere.

(45). No.

24. **Effect of Education on Natives.**

46) Education has broadened the mind of the Native. The educated native does not believe in the witch doctor or other native customs such as bogwera and boyali, circumcision schools for boys and girls. His great difficulty in life is to earn sufficient money to live up to European standards. At present there are three bootmakers doing repairs on their own account in the urban area. None in the District. The only employment for educated Natives appears to be as Teachers, Ministers of Religion, Native Constables in the South African Police, Chauffeurs and Interpreters. These positions, however absorb only a very small minority. The balance become labourers or go back to the reserves. The Native is unable to compete with the European or the Coloured man. The educated native who is lucky enough to be employed in any of the above situations earns from £4 to £10 per month.
25. **Openings for Educated Natives.**

(47) At present there are no further openings for educated Natives than those mentioned in the previous answer, question 46. The Industrial training obtained by Natives at the Tiger Kloof Institution in this District is an excellent one. The only way to employ these after they have left the institution appear to be by establishing the different trades in the Reserves with an European in charge and employing these skilled workers in their respective trades. The raw materials could be purchased very cheaply from the Natives in the Reserves and the manufactured articles could be easily marketed at a profit. It would be necessary to have an European in charge as the Native is unable to shoulder responsibility.

26. **Native Industries in Native Areas.**

(48) Apart from the trades which could be carried on as suggested in answer to question 47, the farming industry appears to be the only one which could be established. In order to produce cream or beef the Native cattle will have to be improved by the introduction of decent bulls of a hardy type. The same principle applies to all their stock. To improve the agricultural side it will be necessary to introduce Agricultural Demonstrators.

27. **Laws Affecting Native Workers in Towns.**

(49) There are no laws applicable here relating to the regulation of wages or conditions of employment or for dealing with disputes. Natives have only a civil action against their employers. The service contract system should be introduced. There should be a minimum wage. Domestic servants Males 15/- per month plus food & quarters, female 15/- per month plus food & quarters, other than domestic servants 17/6 per week. All disputes should be decided by the Native Commissioner. The civil remedy which can be taken by the native to-day is far too costly to the Native.

28. **The Effect Upon Natives of Certain Legislation.**

(50) The Master and Servants Act of the Cape is out of date. It should be repealed en bloc and an act passed dealing with modern conditions. At present it affords no practical protection against unscrupulous masters, of whom there are many. The introduction of
The introduction of the service contract system would afford practical protection for both master and servant. The native Taxation and Development Act has hit the native farm labourer especially hard. He earns 10/- per month and has to pay £1 tax per year. A man with a family finds himself either in gaol or enslaved to the farmer. There should be a minimum wage of £1 per month for farm labourers or else an abatement in the tax for natives who have been employed nine months in the year on farms. This would not affect the Reserve native who works only a few months in the year and then not always on farms.

The Native Administration Act has supplied a long felt want to the Native in every way.

The Pass Laws could very easily be abolished if the Service Contract System were established throughout the Union of South Africa.


51) None. Only small Coloured Population in this District.

30. Good Feeling Between Europeans and Natives.

(52) In order to promote a better feeling between European and Native it is necessary to provide some machinery whereby natives could be defended in Court when accused of crime. The native is unable to bear the expense of an Attorney. I do not wish to reprove the Department of Justice but when it is a matter between an European and a Native, the Native has no hope as he does not know how to defend himself. In all employment disputes between Native and European provision should be made for the matter to be decided by the Native Commissioner.

The Native looks upon the Native Affairs Department as his father and protector and lives in hopes that his wrongs, which are many, will be righted one day, in order that he may become as happy and contented a citizen as the European in South Africa.

I.M. Meyer.

Superintendent of Natives.

Vryburg, Bechuanaland.
Statement by J. Ker-Seisen.
Postal Address: Superintendent of Natives, Mafeking.

1. Scope of Statement.
(1) My statement applies to the Mafeking District native areas.
(2) (a) My remarks refer to the Bechuanas.
   (b) (i) Length of my experience with the Bechuanas (Borolongs) is 16 months.
   (ii) I have come into very close touch with them. I have made myself acquainted with their customs, ways of living and tribal characteristics. As Superintendent of Natives I travel to every point in the Reserves. I am regarded as a protector of the native and I am called upon to advise and to assist individual natives as well as Chiefs with all their difficulties.
(3) (a) I have had eight years experience of natives in a judicial as well as in an administrative capacity. During this period I was stationed solely in native areas.

2. Tribal System.
(4) (a) Its advantages are:
   (1) Cheap administration;
   (2) The holding together of an aggregation of families by the force of cohesion based on kinship;
   (3) It encourages and maintains loyalty of the tribesmen to those in authority, be they natives or Europeans.
   (b) Disadvantages are:
   (1) That all persons of the tribe are subject to the laws and customs of such tribe irrespective of the social status attained by some of them. This is a distinct grievance in this area and I recommend that legislation be introduced which will allow the more advanced natives exemption from native law and customs. The most perfect form of government of an aggregate of individuals is to give them their choice in matters which concern them intimately.
   (2) In most cases those natives in authority i.e., Chiefs and headmen are too conservative and discourage innovations in keeping with the advancement of the tribe. You therefore have two forces pitted against each other leading to a waste of energy and dissensions which are not beneficial to the tribe.
   (iii) Chiefs in their struggle for supremacy i.e., as figure head are too exacting and severe with the ordinary tribesmen who finds little scope for improving his economic position. Especially is this so when in Bechuanaland where Chiefs have original civil jurisdiction over members of their tribe and concurrent criminal jurisdiction with the Magistrate. Most criminal cases are however, tried by the Chiefs. Appeals to the Magistrate are rare as an appeal from a Chief's judgment falls from grace and is severely dealt with whenever opportunity offers.
   I recommend that criminal jurisdiction be taken away from Chiefs in Bechuanaland and that only concurrent civil jurisdiction with the Native Commissioner be given to them. This will be very beneficial to the natives who will prefer to take their cases to the Native Commissioner's Court. If a vote were taken on this matter the majority will vote in favour of this suggestion. This will maintain an even balance.

(5) (a) The tribal system is breaking down;
   (b) Vide (1), (ii) and (iii) of (4) (b) European civilization and standards of living have influenced the break down of the tribal system to a great extent. Native Chiefs have lost all their former political power and are now servants of the Government and subordinate to it. The tribal systems therefore, become "federalised" i.e., subordinate to the State. Tribesmen therefore respect the Government Officials.
who appear to have more power than their Chief.

(c) (l) This breakdown should not be assisted but natives should be properly guided in the process of working out their destiny.

(ll) It can be improved in Bechuanaland by making provision as suggested in (d) (b) (lil). This will bring about a system of choice. The native social system is based on kinship as most individuals will choose to remain with the tribe provided their individual freedom is guaranteed in the tribe.

(lil) It should be allowed to continue provided the breakdown is beneficial to the natives concerned.

(8) (a) Vide sections 31 and 39 of 2, B.N. 1855 and the Regulations in Government Notice 2852 of 21st December, 1928.

(b) Not at present

(c) Vide (b)

(d) Vide (b)

(e) Yes but not the capacity. I know of instances where Chiefs have lost control over their people owing to their fear of the "White Man's Law". The best Chief for natives legally and administratively is a Native Commissioner who is sympathetic and has the interests of the natives at heart.

(8) NATIVE CUSTOMS.

(9) (1) (a) Polygamy is bad for the moral character of native men and women. It encourages promiscuous intercourse not only by men but, in the absence of their husbands, by his wives with other men. European civilization has voted polygamy and in regard to natives until this custom is suppressed by legislation they cannot hope to progress socially and economically. Good moral character is the basis of good citizenship, civic responsibility and progress so where it is lacking (b) industry and (c) progress is retarded.

(9)(ll)(a) Lobola (or Bogadji) is dying out in this District. Most of the native marriages are according to Christian rites. Where lobola is still practised to any great extent, owing to the economic condition of natives generally these natives who cannot pay dowry still find an outlet for their sexual impulses leading to impurity on a larger scale. 

(b) In regard to industry of natives lobola, viewed in the light of modern thought, cannot be said to improve the industry of natives owing to their economic condition today. It can be compared with a man who, keen to win a prize in a lottery, puts all his money into the lottery and neglects to pay his ordinary debts. Then he marries he has a wife, no money or cattle, and many debts. So he starts life altogether wrongly.

(ll)(c)(lil) For the reasons given in (l) and (ll) hereof the progress of natives is retarded.

(8) (a) In this District to the extent of 75%

(b) About 10%

(9) (a) The native system of lobola (or Bogadji) is a contributory cause of the overstocking in native reserves. The young native will invest his money in cattle in expectation of an increase in order to pay the number of cattle demanded.

(b) The inherent desire of natives to own large numbers of cattle, albeit inferior, is a contributory cause of overstocking as also the custom of a kraal head's responsibility for the debts and acts of members of the family because he usually pays with cattle.

(10) (a) Usually 5 head of cattle but vide 9(a)

(b)(l) Not necessary in Bechuanaland.

(11) Lobola cattle were usually valued at 25 per head.
But the market price of these cattle today is approximately 25-10/- to 25 per head. For the present an arrangement whereby a native may pay a lesser number of cattle as long as their value equals a certain sum should be made optional and a native Commissioner, Chief or Headman empowered to place a value on the cattle proposed to be given as dowry in case of dispute. This will also assist the officers of the Department of Native Affairs in their efforts to improve native cattle. Natives are very conservative and the idea will soon find the support of most of them. Besides it is favourable from an economic, equitable and business point of view, tending to reduce the number of cattle. In their march along the road of progress, natives must be made sooner or later to scrap or to modify some of their customs to suit the times.

(11)(a) and (b) cattle  
(c) and (d) no change in this district.

4. OVERSTOCKING.
(a) Yes.  
(12) (b)(1) Frequent lectures have been given by me on the evils of overstocking in this district.  
(11) With no success.  
(c) The wild numbers of cattle have died owing to lack of water but the Reserves are still hopelessly overstocked.  
(d) Vote (9)(a) and (b). Furthermore native cattle etc being usually inferior and poor in condition, are not in great demand owing to the better type of European cattle etc available. The Chief cause of overstocking, therefore, in my opinion is the inferiority of native cattle and sheep etc.  
(e) The grading of native cattle and sheep in order to compete with European cattle etc. This ought to be made compulsory by legislation at an early date as the native is in a very bad economic condition today.

5. CHANGE IN QUALITY OF SOIL.
(13)(a) I have been in Bechuanaland for only 16 months but I understand that a good deal of trampling out of the veld has occurred and natural vegetation has disappeared.  
(b)(1) Lack of water in grazing areas necessitating cattle being driven long distances to water.  
(11) The fact that owing to custom natives build houses made out of poles etc usually taken from the reserve, thus destroying forests in due course. I am pleased to report, however, that since the year 1936 burchels, windmills and reservoirs have been and are being constructed out of native munes and by the end of 1931 the position will be greatly alleviated. A proclamation against the destruction of forest produce is now in force and the position is being safeguarded.

6. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF M-TIVER.
(14) The social and economic status of natives today as compared with that of the past gives cause for alarm. Syphilis is rampant. Physically the men have deteriorated owing to their lazy habits. Economically they are in a parlous position as each year that passes leaves them in a worse condition. In Bechuanaland the natives have been left to shape their own destiny and they have failed hopelessly in their march to progress and economic independence.

(15) Yes there is a distinct tendency to adopt European dress, houses, furniture etc, but culturally they have, as a whole, made no advancement. They have also adopted European marriage customs to a great extent. They employ "Vaalmeen" as servants. These people are, strange to say,
far superior physically than the Bechuanas (their masters). There are no natives in this district who wear anything but European dress, in the different estates one sees tennis courts, rugby fields etc., but generally only the educated natives go in for recreation along somewhat European lines.

(16) Existing laws of native succession and inheritance (a) help the social and economic advancement of both (i) men and (ii) women because they encourage men and women to marry according to Christian rites thus stamping out polygamy which is and has been a bar to their advancement socially and economically.

7. NATIVE MIGRATION.

(17) (a) (1) No, not in this district
(11) Yes, in order to escape Local Tax and mainly due to lack of water on the reserves.
(111) No.
(1v) No.
(V) Yes in search of work.
(VI) No excepting those who return from work
(VII) to (IX) Rarely.

(18) Generally both the native and European benefits by it.

(19) (a) Surplus natives in urban areas should be registered at an employment bureau to be established under the aegis of the Native Affairs Department to whom employers of labour could apply for labour. It should be made compulsory for unemployed natives either to accept employment at reasonable remuneration or to leave such urban areas for their homes within a certain time unless in the meantime they find other employment. There are many employers of labour principally farmers who experience great difficulty in obtaining native labour.

(b) Generally the majority of natives migrate from the reserves to towns in search of work only when their credit begins to press them. Native reserves and areas ought to be made attractive by establishing gainful industries. In most instances chances are lost because of the present system of consulting natives on all matters involving innovation which they generally reject. The native areas in which I have been stationed since 1923 have huge potentialities but no attempt is made to develop them. The native believes in "seeing is believing". The Government should, therefore, decide in what manner each area ought to be developed and adopt a "do and dare policy".

8. LAND TENURE BY NATIVES.

(20) Either system may be good in a particular area. Much depends upon the meteorological features of such particular area. The individual system is the most ideal but one is generally faced with a water problem in South Africa. I would recommend the individual system for those natives who show a desire to progress and show an inclination to adopt the latest scientific ways of farming.

9. LANDLESS NATIVES.

(21) This is a question that, seemingly, time alone will answer. It will be impossible to continue to make land available for natives. It is therefore desirable to abolish polygamy as soon as possible. If the bureau mentioned in 17(a) be established, land could be --given--

Note: The text appears to be cut off or incomplete at various points, and some content seems to be missing or unclear due to the nature of the text extraction process.
10. FARM EVICTIONS

(22) None as far as I know. Most farmers are still in need of native labour. They cannot always obtain it.

11. NATIVES ON FARMS

(23) (a) Share farming is desirable because it is instructive to the native tending generally to teach him better methods in agriculture.
(b) -- not recommended.
(c) 
(d) Yes, desirable.

12. NATIVE LABOUR TESTED ON FARMS

(24) A. (a)(1) The advantage to the farmer are that no matter what the season turns out to be he obtains cheap labour
(b)(1) There are no apparent disadvantages to the farmer during a bad season the native has nothing to sow for his labour. Then not being on a cash wage basis he is badly off economically.
B. (a)(b)(1) There has been an extension in recent years of the system because natives are dissatisfied with the arbitrary manner of their chief and poor farmers settle on adjoining farms who prefer cheap labour. Some go to farms to escape local tax.

13. REPLACEMENT OF FARM WORKERS

(25) (a) & (b) None in this district. Natives remain the choice with farmers.

26) (1) The three consecutive months period predominates in this district.

27) A. (a) & (b) Generally confined to the Head of the family and his able-bodied sons and other males who reside with him. His wife would be included only by special arrangement, generally on a cash wage basis.

B. (a)(b)(1)(11)(111) Usually the native will receive only a piece of ground to plough for himself and certain grazing privileges. Rarely does he receive any cash or anything in kind.

C. (a) 1/- per diem (b) 9d. per diem and food.
D. (a) They usually work on a share system only.
(b) The natives to supply their own food.
(c) Housing is provided if available otherwise not.
(d) I know of no privileges.

28) (a)(b)(c) This depends upon the nature of agreement. Most farmers treat the natives well in order that they may remain on the farm.

29) Much depends upon the terms of the agreement. Usually after each native has given his period of service, he may go elsewhere for the rest of the year in order to earn money.

30) A (a) Usually a sufficient piece
(b) Grazing is restricted as much as possible. Usually the number is decided upon beforehand.
(c) Usually Europeans assist labour tenants by giving advice in regard to the next methods in ploughing etc.
(d) None
(e) Vide (a) Some farmers are a real help to their tenants
In this district the natives who plough and cultivate correctly have generally been taught by Europeans.

B. (a) A.(b) These items are usually decided beforehand.
Much will depend upon the individual farmer. No fixed rule is observed.

14. MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE.
(a) Native produce is generally sold out of hand to traders. In one Native Reserve there is a periodical stock fair which the natives patronise to advantage. Strangely enough the natives pay their taxes better than those in the other Reserves.
(b) By means of demonstrations in deep ploughing, proper harrowing and regular cultivation after each rain. This is being done in this area by Demonstrators;
(c) Inferior stock should be gradually eliminated by castrating inferior bulls and rams etc. Grade bulls and better rams of a breed which is best suited for this area should be introduced and a system of fencing adopted in order to provide winter grazing;
(d) Dairying and cheese-making should be encouraged because this is essentially a cattle producing area. A start herein is actually being made within this area.
(e) Dairy schemes are being provided at regular points and by the end of 1931 most areas will be developed (through the Local Council).

15. NATIVE LEASING LAND TO NON-NATIVES.
(a) No instances in this area.

16. EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEAN BY NATIVES.
(a) No cases in this area.

17. RECOGNIZED NATIVE ECONOMY.
(a) Yes.
(b) No, unsatisfactory methods have been brought to light.
(c) Average of 30/- per capita;
(d) We merely supplies the demand by a system of indigent to the natives i.e. repayable loans.
(e) Seemingly,
(a) No. They go from this area;
(b) vide (a).

18. RECRUITEMENT OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES.
(a) None made — but vide (35)(a).
kraals takes them away from the supervision and
care of their paternal families (or kraal-heads).
They fall into trouble and evil ways by coming
into contact with undesirable people. Upon their return to their kraals they bring back all those
vices. This probably has been the cause of the
introduction of syphilis etc., which is now rampant
in this area. Economically they are better off
because they usually spend practically all their
earnings in the process of adapting themselves to
the changing conditions?

(11) The foregoing effects come home to roost, in most
cases home ties are broken in the process and the
individuals do not come back unless practically
forced to do so by the Native Affairs Officials;
(11) Read (11) with (11) above;
(17) A native only leaves his home in the Reserve by
force of necessity. He does so against his will as
he loves his kraal and land. He is usually
absent for from 6 to 9 months sometimes more.
In the meantime nothing or very little is done
to his land or stock, consequently what should
have been a matter of primary importance is rele-
gated to the background and there is no doubt
that the forced absence of natives from their
Reserves or homes has brought about the parlous
state in which native agriculture is at present.
The position becomes worse year by year;

(V) There will be no progress in the development of
native agriculture unless the native makes it his
career and he will only do so when he can make
sufficient money out of it to supply his require-
ments.

21. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS:
(42) Yes.
(1) Females;
(11) Generally Bechuana males make poor servants owing
to their apparent independence. Tribal matters
are placed before anything else. They are always
"trying" cases and waiting for the "Black
beast" to be killed in order to get their share
of meat.

22. ORGANISATION OF NATIVE EMPLOYERS:
(43) Not organised at all - wide (42)(11).

23. TRADE WITH NATIVES:
(44) (a) Both (42) and (11);
(b) No. They are too far apart in this area;
(c) Probably not;
(d) (1) Yes, but these systems have been tightened up
(11) to a great extent;
(e) The usual system is now for a native to give a
pledge of a beast etc. This transaction is made
public by calling the Headman as a witness.
The beast is usually reacquired by the owner or,
by consent, handed to a stake-holder;
(f) Socially and economically the system is sound
as both parties are protected and the Bechuana is
shrewd enough in fixing prices of his stock and
produce.

(46) (a) Yes.
(b) (1) Richard Leake, Na'aking Sted. (c) 4 years.
(2) Solomon Lokalobate " " (c) 8 months.
(3) John Semidi " " (c) 3 years.
(4) Philip Leakea " " (c) 18 months.

24. EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON NATIVES.
(46)(a) In many cases education has had a salutary effect on their habits of industry. In the majority of cases, however, education has not been of a sufficiently high standard to promote this effect.
(b) Very little effect — vide my concluding remarks in (a);
(c) Very slight effect. The educational system in regard to natives has been altogether on wrong lines. There has been too much academic training of a measure nature and too little vocational and industrial training. The latter is recommended as the native cannot compete with the European.

25. OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED NATIVES
(47)(a) A few positions in the Civil Service i.e., teachers, interpreters, native clerks, demonstrators and constables, attorneys and doctors have a few openings usually;
(b) None at present;
(c) The natives themselves make a barrier because they are not developing industrially and socially to any great extent;
(d) A general sound policy aimed at developing the industrial economic and social condition of natives would ipso facto remove obstacles because positions for educated natives would have to be created. Natives are slow in helping themselves.

26. NATIVE INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE AREAS.
(48) In this district dairying and cheesemaking under supervision. Tanning of hides and skins.

27. LAWS AFFECTING NATIVE WORKERS IN TERMS.
(49) (a) I do not recommend the application of these existing laws to natives because unemployment will be the result. If natives could be made to develop in their reserves, the demand for native labour would exceed the supply and there will be an automatic improvement in each direction.

28. EFFECT UPON NATIVES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION.
(50)(1) The Natives Land Act of 1913 gave natives domestic security because the limits of their land and rights were defined and safeguarded. Economically this has meant a great deal and marked a definite beginning of a period of progress albeit slow. An ignorance disappears better strides in their advancement will be manifested;
(11) There have seemingly been no reactions of its effects upon Europeans as new ground was made available for settlement purposes;
(d) None apparently
(e) None apparently.

(111)(a) This act does not seem to have made any difference to the social and economic condition of natives as few were in a position to qualify for the occupations. The safety of the European cannot be entrusted to the native.
(b) Favourably upon Europeans;
(d) & (c) I cannot say.

(111)(a) The gradual breaking up of the tribal system so the natives were drawn away from home and surroundings for a definite time.
(b) By neglecting agriculture and stock etc., they actually suffered economically in the long run.
(c) Unfavourable to the European because the economic condition of both races is interrelated;
(d) As there is very little call for native labour
at present perhaps the native will turn his attention to agricultural development.

(V) (a) Favourable;
(b) Very favourable;
(c) Favourable;
(d) and (e) None manifested.

(VI) (a) -- Very favourable;
(b) --
(c) Yes, Development could be made more rapid where vitally necessary.

(VI) (a) Marked improvement in social conditions;
(b) No apparent effect economically;
(c) Native labour is generally available to the Europeans;
(d) Yes. Some local authorities seem to have mismanaged matters in the past.

(VII) (a) Impossible to say;
(b) Presumably favourable;
(c) Vide (b);
(d) --
(e) --

(VIII) (a) Difficult to say;
(b) None, seemingly;
(c) These laws seem out of date as each adult native now carries a tax receipt giving full particulars.

(I) (a) I cannot say;
(b) Vide (a). One must presume it to be favourable.
(c) Provides cheap labour for the owners of farms.

29. NATIVES AND COLOURED PERSONS IN TOWNS.

(a) and (b) In Cape Town area: the majority of the coloured people generally rise above the native by learning and carrying on a trade. There are not many coloured people in this district.

30. GOOD FEELING AMONG EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

(a) I am informed no marked change has occurred in this district. The native respects the European.