

35.1.19

Close Contacts { Banti
Increase in Population Indian
Problems arising

(1)

Agony { Banti
Munals Indian
Indians Coloured

① Investigations

② Constitutive Agencies

③ Check on the Opinion

④ ~~Practical Work~~
Training for Service

⑤ Practical Cooper

Investigations

Turn over a spirit
Inquiry into urban areas
Effects on the Reserves & Farms

(a) Food

(b) Munals

(c) Farming life

Effects in Urban Area

(2)

- (a) Overcrowding
- (b) Impoverishment
- (c) ~~Shack~~ ^{Shack} rooms - ^{very} ^{dirty}
- (d) ^{Health} ~~Health~~ ^{Family} Life

§ ~~-----~~ Dist. Hk. Investigate these matters

Constructive Agencies

Housing

Wages

Unemployment

Health

Child Welfare { ^{Edison}
Lynx Aid
Hotels ^{Hotel}
HCCW
Bank
Women

Home Building

Clinics - Missions

Nursing Service - ^{Municipal}
Red X. ^{Just help}

Munim
Hospitals

Blind
Cripples
Deaf

Care of Aged - new program

(3)

Training of Nurses

Nurses

Health Inspection

Doctors

Social Welfare

- Bathing & day care

Urban Hostels for girls

~~Bathing & day care~~

Bathing & day care

Coloured & Indian work

Institute as midwife.

Mr. R. J. work



~~Restoration of~~

- ① Reduction of ~~fare~~
3rd class fares ^{on 16 miles} raised
in 1921 by 25%

② Reduction of workers
season tickets

③ Restoration of 1st class
neg. dropped 44/20 %
Horn increased

④ ~~Restoration of 1st class~~ in Salami

Problems Before Us

1. Political ~~Stat~~ Status - domination
(1) ~~Imperialism~~ ~~Cooperation~~
(2) ~~Administrative~~

2. Economic Status

(a) Land

(b) Wages, ~~Organization~~ Labor Law & Labor
Organ

~~(c)~~ (c)

3. Legal Status

4. Social ~~Status~~ Conditions

Education

Health

Housing.

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THE NATIVES REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

The Second Annual Session of the Natives Representative Council met in Pretoria on November 21—25, and resumed sittings on Monday, November 28.

There is as yet no official hall available for meetings, and, therefore, the Pretorius Hall of the City Hall was engaged for the purpose. Such an arrangement compares very unfavourably with the excellent Bhunga Hall in Umtata in which the Transkeian Territories General Council meets.

The Council was opened by the Minister of Native Affairs, the Hon. H. A. Fagan, who, in the presence of a large company of visitors, summarised the development of Native policy and services during the past year. The Minister's opening words indicated his desire for the co-operation of the Bantu people through their leaders in the carrying out of his duties as Minister of Native Affairs: "I wish to emphasise that the prosperity and happiness of every section of the people of South Africa is dependent upon the prosperity and happiness of every other section, and it is therefore in the interests of every one of us to see that everyone else is as happily placed as possible. I have felt from the very beginning that my task would be an impossible one without the co-operation and goodwill of all sections of the population, and in particular of the Bantu people, whose welfare has been entrusted to me. I look upon this Council as the representative of the Bantu people who will bear with me the responsibility for this great task."

In indicating progress Mr. Fagan pointed out that £4,000,000 had been made available and had been spent during the past three years for the purchase and development of land for Native settlement.

The Minister repeated the warning previously issued by the Department that the newly-acquired land must not be looked upon as a refuge for families living as tenant labourers in the European farms, and he explained the formation of Committees throughout the Transvaal to answer a questionnaire he had issued with regard to the application of Chapter IV. of the Native Trust and Land Act since there had been misunderstanding and even agitation about the proclamation in the Lydenburg District.

* Councillor R. V. Selope Thema and Councillor A. M. Jabavu, in thanking the Minister, assured him of the co-operation of the Bantu people. Councillor Thema spoke of the part that the Bantu people had played in the development of the country, the cities, the roads, the mines. "This is the year of the Voortrekker Centenary," he said, "and although I know I am on delicate ground, I wish to say that we Bantu people are with you in the honour you are bringing to the memory of the Voortrekkers. We want you to see that our people did what they did according to their own rights. Some of our people fought you, it is true, but please do not forget that there were others who helped you. Please do not remember only the bad against us. We are grateful to you for what you have done for us and we trust that you will acknowledge that there have been occasions when we have been of assistance to you."

It was no easy task to deal with the very important proposed Union and Provincial legislation dealing with Natives for the year, to scrutinise the estimates of Native Revenue and Expenditure, to receive reports of Commissions and investigations and to consider numerous resolutions, within less than a week. Councillors more than once drew attention to the fact that they had not received copies of reports and proposed legislation in time to master these before coming to the session of Council, and the chairman agreed that the Council should extend its sittings to Monday, 28th, so as to give the week-end for such study and preparation. Councillors requested that, in future, legislation and other matters to be considered should as far as possible be in their hands some time before the date of the meetings.

The Native Representative Council is a deliberative and advisory body. The estimates of the S.A. Native Trust Fund and any proposed Native legislation must be submitted to the Council for comment before presentation to Parliament, but the Council cannot control such expenditure and legislation.

CONTROL OF STOCK

Much discussion was given, at the recent meeting of the Natives Representative Council, to the draft proclamation considered by the Council in 1937. In the meantime, the proclamation has been considered by the Transkeian Bhunga and the Ciskeian Territories General Council. In the Ciskei the measure has received much support and the Ciskeian Council approved it. Councillor Jabavu stated that the general attitude there was one of general impatience to have some control lest the veld be destroyed past possibility of recovery. In other areas, however, the measure finds little favour since cattle owners are nervous that their stock may be compulsorily removed or destroyed. Many Councillors had received definite requests from their people to vote against limitation.

In many overstocked areas the overstocking is due to the large numbers of stock owned by a few persons and there is nervousness lest any all-round reduction might leave many families without the oxen necessary for ploughing. The measure in question is intended to be a "veld preservation" proclamation and it is unfortunate that some have assumed that limitation of stock to the carrying capacity of the veld and the institution of veld preservation and reclamation would necessarily mean the reduction of stock. It was made clear that such limitation would actually mean less loss through drought, and the preservation of stronger and better quality beasts, and the improvement of the milk supply as well as ploughing force. Where poor quality stock barely survives drought periods, such stock is of little use except perhaps for *lobola* purposes.

The Council was, however, unable to go further than to ask the Government to put the proclamation into force in those areas of the Ciskei where the residents asked for its introduction.

It is hoped that tidings of good results in such areas may influence others towards its introduction elsewhere.

ASIATIC "PENETRATION" IN THE TRANSVAAL

At a Conference held in Pretoria recently, the Pretoria Federation of Ratepayers' Associations discussed the Asiatic occupation (as distinct from ownership) of property in European areas, and adopted a memorandum which protested against this so-called "penetration," and pressed the Government to introduce controlling legislation.

Under the circumstances it is interesting to note that a Government Commission is at present investigating " . . . whether, and, if so, to what extent, the letter and spirit of any law restricting or prohibiting the ownership, use or occupation by Asiatics of land is being evaded . . . " in the Transvaal, and this Commission has, during the course of its travels, covered a number of towns in which the "penetration" is alleged to be taking place. The position is thus summed up in a memorandum presented to the Commission by the Transvaal Indian Congress:—

"Assertions have been made, both to the Commission and outside, that Indians have penetrated or intruded into European areas on an extensive and alarming scale. These statements in some measure influenced the appointment of this Commission. This charge of penetration was made by Mr. Nicolson and was repeated recently at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Transvaal Municipal Association.

"We say with certainty and without hesitation that this statement is incorrect and cannot be substantiated.

"The Commission toured important towns in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal, and nowhere found that Indians have penetrated into European areas, either for the purpose of residence or trade. In all towns responsible witnesses, on behalf of the Town Councils, agreed that the Indians have, on a voluntary basis, remained within their own areas, and that they were in the majority of cases, occupying the same part of the town which they occupied 15, 20 or 30 years ago. The Town Clerk of Pretoria, when asked to quote specific instances of penetration by Indians into European areas in Pretoria, could give as an only instance, land occupied by Asiatics in Prinsloo Street for close on half-a-century. Pressed further, the Town Clerk agreed that there was not much of an intrusion by Indians into other parts of Pretoria.

"Conditions in the other parts of the Transvaal, which were not visited by the Commission, are similar to the Eastern and Northern Transvaal."

SOCIETY OF JEWS AND CHRISTIANS

The Society of Jews and Christians (Johannesburg) was formed about a year ago "to maintain and promote good relations between Jews and non-Jews and to spread knowledge concerning the factors (social, economic and others) which lead to friction." Founded at a period when the anti-Semitic forces throughout the world were on the up-grade, the Society was determined to do everything possible to prevent the growth of such a movement in South Africa, and their first annual report, in reviewing the year's activities, shows how this problem was tackled.

The report states that "the ready response in Johannesburg, and the rapid spread of the movement to other centres in the Union testify that the Society caters for a definite need and fulfils an important function in the life of our country. . . . The very existence of a movement of this kind serves as a deterrent to forces seeking to destroy the good relations between the Jew and his non-Jewish fellow citizens." The report then outlines the Society's method of enlightenment through "The Spoken Word" (public functions, private gatherings, and a host of addresses to various organisations), and through the "Printed Word"—which has resulted in the publication of the following pamphlets:—

1. "Jews and Christians," by Dr. Maude Royden.
2. "Some Facts about the Society," with an address by the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr.
3. "The Problem of Race," by Professor R. F. A. Hoernlé.
4. "A Jewish Rabbi Appeals to the Christian Conscience," by Rabbi W. Hirsch.
5. "The Jew in the Economic Life of South Africa," by Professor J. L. Gray.

Societies of Jews and Christians now exist in Benoni, Bloemfontein, Capetown, Durban, Kimberley, Pretoria and Springs, and it is anticipated that the movement will extend to many other towns in the near future.

CARE OF CRIPPLES IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

A recent article in the International News Letter of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples deals with the difficulties the Lord Nuffield Fund will have to face in providing in South Africa "a service which will prevent crippling and

which will provide prompt and efficient treatment for all who need it" for all races.

"Racial differences provide their own problems. All hospital and clinic accommodation must be duplicated, since Non-Europeans are never permitted to share the accommodation provided for Europeans. Native prejudices and ignorance must be overcome and the parents of crippled children persuaded that there is nothing inherently shameful in the presence of a crippled child in the family circle. The industrial future of the Non-European cripple provides even greater difficulties than that of his English fellow-sufferer, since in most Provinces no skilled occupations are open to Non-Europeans and the heavy manual work usually undertaken by Natives demands a high standard of physical fitness."

IN THE NEWS

International Missionary Council: The South African delegation to the International Missionary Council in Madras, will include four Africans.

Finance of Native Services: Speaking at a Durban Rotary Club luncheon recently, Mr. F. C. Hollander criticised the procedure by which the Provinces obtain money from the Central Government for Native services: "...it was impossible for the Provinces to plan any long-range policy of services for Natives, because the money was only voted by the Government out of the Native Development Account every year, and no Province could tell in advance whether its grant would be more or less than it was for the current year..."

Rustenburg Indians: Following the recent disturbances in Rustenburg, almost the entire Indian population (about 150 souls) have left the town in fear of possible rioting when the Voortrekker wagons arrive.

Night School for Native Servants: The Diocesan College, Rondebosch, has initiated a night school for the school's Native servants, tutored by a member of the staff and post-Matriculation students. The experiment has been successful, and the College hopes to continue the school in the future.

Token System on Natal Coal Mines: It was announced at the Native Representative Council meeting that legislation would be introduced at the next session of Parliament to abolish the Token system on Natal Coal Mines. For many years, the Institute, the Vryheid Joint Council and other bodies and individuals have agitated for the abolition of this system.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN THE UNION—1936

(1936 Census Report)

	Males	Females	Persons
Crown Reserves or Locations	1,005,915	1,414,433	2,420,348
Mission Reserves or Stations	49,524	64,611	114,135
Tribally-Owned Farms	55,996	78,428	134,424
Native-Owned Farms (Individual and Syndicate)	61,461	81,649	143,110
Crown Land (Native Occupation)	63,404	86,975	150,379
Total for "Native" Rural Areas	1,236,300	1,726,096	2,962,396
European-Owned Farms	998,850	1,054,590	2,053,440
Asiatic- or Coloured-Owned Farms	12,817	14,129	26,946
Company-Owned Farms	42,986	58,431	101,417
Government Farms (European Leased)	8,025	5,907	13,932
Total for "European" Rural Areas	1,062,678	1,133,057	2,195,735
Mine Compounds	371,323	15,535	386,858
Industrial Compounds	102,832	10,904	113,736
Municipal Compounds	34,231	1,819	36,050
Urban Locations	165,520	189,647	355,167
Residential Areas and Townlands	234,156	156,239	390,395
Rural Suburbs	6,545	4,760	11,305
Native Townships	14,655	17,094	31,749
Rural Townships	19,444	16,401	35,845
Total for Urban and Semi-Urban Areas	948,706	412,399	1,361,105
Alluvial Diggings	14,883	9,749	24,632
Construction Gangs	41,414	1,781	43,195
Other Areas	8,670	956	9,626
TOTAL	3,312,651	3,284,038	6,596,689

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424885

INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS

MONOGRAPH SERIES: No. 1

"Some Economic Problems of the Bantu in South Africa"
By D. Hobart Houghton, M.A.

Contents include: **Contact between Black and White; Some Problems of the Reserves; The Farm Native; The Economic Status of the Urban Native; The Bantu as Producers and Consumers.** Med. 8vo., 56 pp. Price 1/7 post free from S.A.I.R.R.

RACE RELATIONS, VOLUME V. No. 4

Special Voortrekker Centenary Number.

Contents include articles by: Leo Fouché, J. A. I. Agar-Hamilton, A. H. Murray, A. M. Keppel-Jones, I. D. MacCrone, Z. K. Matthews, Edgar H. Brookes and Rev. J. Reyneke. Demy 4to., 24 pp. Price 1/- from booksellers and S.A.I.R.R. (free to members).

RONEOED MEMORANDA

1. Unskilled Labour in Durban. (18 pp.)
2. Wages, Hours of Work, etc., of Unskilled Labour—according to Industrial Council Agreements and Wage Determinations. (6 pp.)
3. Effect of the 1936 Trust and Land Act on Family Social Life: Edith B. Jones. (3 pp.)

Free to members of the S.A.I.R.R.

COUNCIL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE

The Seventh Annual General and Fourteenth Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held in the Hiddingh Hall, Cape Town, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 9, 10 and 11, 1939, commencing at 9.30 a.m. on the first day.

INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIP

1. **DONOR:** An annual subscription of *Ten Pounds* or a gift of *One Hundred Pounds*
2. **ORDINARY:** An annual subscription of *One Pound* or over.
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Two mine labor was obtained

- (1) Tax
- (2) Pressure on chiefs
- (3) Recruitment
- (4) Restriction of land
- (5) Social & psychological see notes

Effects of mine labor system.

- (1) Sophistication
- (2) Training in habits of industry
- (3) Augmentation of income
- (4) Depression of wages. "Adult" not family wage

~~The consequences are~~

- (5) Restriction & secondary work on mines
- & Effects on efficiency.
- also effects of (4) on B.M.

~~Pros & Cons of Compulsory~~
Should mine labor be continuous
See notes

Should recruitment be continued

Native Policy at work

Historical

Struggle in Cape - Final struggle proposed
Neutral Control with admission to Control
The Republics - Control with no escape ^{in the}

Union - Disagreement.

Decision Imported

Change \neq in distribution of
Population

Preponderance of the North.

No Immigration

" Older European populations

2/3rd of white population

No proportionment now possible.

Municipalities have been fighting a
rear-guard action

Will Federation win?

The Policy ^{is} Control at work.

Europeans have
moved into the
Bantustans
come into closer
contact

NATIVE POLICY DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO PROFESSORS

CORRESPONDENCE FOLLOWS IMPORTANT BOOK ON PRACTICAL LIBERALISM FOR SOUTH AFRICA

A VERY interesting correspondence has been taking place in *Die Burger* with regard to Professor Hoernlé's book, "South African Native Policy and the Liberal Spirit." Of this book *Die Burger* published a review by Professor P. J. Schoeman, in which it was suggested that Professor Hoernlé spoke on behalf of the Liberals in an un-South African spirit and though his book was printed in South Africa and written by a South African for South Africans, it was unduly critical of the Afrikaner's attitude to the Native. To this Professor Hoernlé replied and his letter was published together with Professor Schoeman's comments.

WE quote from both documents. Professor Hoernlé wrote:

"Wat is dan die mikpunt van my argument? Dis 'n beroep op die liberaal-gesindes om te besef dat die liberalisme van die 19e eeu, wat op assimilasië uitloopt, nie in ons 'multi-racial society' toepaslik is nie, en dat dit 'n behoefte en 'n plig vir alle liberaal-gesindes is om hul beginsels opnuut grondig te herdink, tensy hulle gewillig is om hul ideale as onverwenslikbaar op te gee.

"Van hierdie standpunt bespreek ek die drie moontlikhede van assimilasië, parallelisme en totale dissosiasie. Ek gee my voorkeur aan die laasgenoemde, en ek beveel dit by my medeliberale aan. Sover daar iets is wat ek sou 'begeer', is dit my begeerte. Dr. Schoeman het dit vir u lesers nie duidelik gemaak nie, en ook nie dat wat ek 'totale dissosiasie' noem, die 'Voortrekker-ideaal' van 'absolute territoriale segregasie' insluit, maar nog verder gaan as hierdie ideaal, want totale dissosiasie bevat nie alleen territoriale afskeiding nie, maar ook aparte politieke, sosiale en ekonomiese organisasies. Aangesien blankes en nie-blankes blykbaar nie in dieselfde staat en maatskappy kan saamlê op die voorwaarde dat die politieke, sosiale en ekonomiese inrigtings vir al twee rasse gelykmatig verwezenlik word nie, is my ideaal 'n suiwer blanke staat en maatskappy aan die een kant, en 'n suiwer natuurelstaar en -maatskappy aan die ander kant.

VAN hierdie resultaat van my redenering maak die professor geen melding nie, asook nie van my finale gevolgtrekking dat hierdie ideaal in die huidige omstandighede nie verwezenlikbaar is nie omdat ons blankes nie sonder natuurel-arbeiders kan of wil klaarkom nie, sodat ons vir altyd die beleid van blanke heerskappy, of diktatorskap sal moet handhaaf.

"Die professor praat van 'nasionale selfmoord', en gee aan die hand dat sonder blanke heerskappy die nasionale selfmoord van die blanke ras onvermydelik is. Veronderstel dat dit so is, dan sou ek die argument van my boek as volg opsom:

"Eerstens, indien heerskappy vir blanke selfbehoud nodig is, het ons nie die reg om met ons ideale van vryheid en demokrasie te pronk nie, want hierdie ideale is nie met rasheerskappy verenigbaar nie.

"Tweedens, as ons tog hierdie ideale vir die nie-blanke rasse wil verwezenlik, sou dit alleen deur totale, of absolute dissosiasie gedoen kan word. Dit sou dan die egte liberalisme in rasse-verhouding wees.

"Derdens, die blanke bevolking van Suid-Afrika is m.i. nie gewillig om die prys vir die verwezenlik van hierdie ideaal te betaal nie. Daaruit volg dat ons so lank moontlik sal voortsukkel met 'n kaste-staat, waarin die nie-blanke rasse die onderste kaste sal moet bly. So 'n staat is natuurlik teen my begeerte."

PROFESSOR SCHOEMAN replied:

"Professor Hoernlé is, of hy dit nou wil of nie, vandag een van die mond-stukke van die meer uitgesproke Engelse liberaliste in Suid-Afrika. En of hy nou al heel naïef aanvoer: 'My boek is in Suid-Afrika vir Suid-Afrikaanse lesers gepubliseer. Ek het dit nie geskrywe om enige seksie van die Unie se blanke bevolking in die oë van oorsese lesers sleg te maak nie...' weet hy baie goed dat sy boek nie uit Engeland verban sal word nie.

"En wat moet die leser in Engeland, wat nooit Afrikaans lees nie, by voorbeeld dink en glo wanneer Professor Hoernlé op bladsy 104 van sy boek skrywe:

"The Afrikaner, who hates liberals, values liberty only for himself and the Afrikaner people, or, at most, for all White South Africans. He denies it to everyone else in South Africa. He approves of Liberalism in others only when it helps him to realize liberty for himself: he condemns and rejects Liberalism when it seeks to realise liberty also for others, and especially for the non-Europeans in South Africa..."

ANGESIEN hy 'n studie van ons vraagstukke maak, weet hy dat vanaf die dae van Drs. Philip Van der Kemp en Livingstone, die mense in Engeland hul taal- en ras-genote se opinies uit Suidelike Afrika as enigste maatstaf neem om die Boerenasie te veroordeel en teen te werk as die aartsonderdrukkers van die sogenaamde arme, weerlose natuurel.

"Die, wat my betref, treurige en uiters ongewenste toestand van sake is nou eenmaal so dat ons Boerenasie geen grootse natuurel-beleid kan uitwerk en deurvoer sonder die simpatieke en grootmoedige samewerking of morele steun van Engeland met sy reuse-belange in Suidelike Afrika nie. Professor Hoernlé het deur hierdie boek van hom so 'n samewerking opnuut baie bemoeilik. Hy het 'n skewe en onsimpatieke voorstelling gegee van ons Afrikaners se houding en standpunt teenoor die natuurel. Hy het die vergrootglas deurgaans net gehou oor: Wat ons Regering nog nie vir die natuurel doen nie. Die feit van die natuurel in Suid-Afrika daar veel beter aan toe is as in enige ander gebied in Afrika, gee hom nie moed vir die toekoms nie.

IN sy boek wei hy uit oor die drie moontlike oplossings van ons natuurel-vraagstuk, nl. assimilasië, parallelisme en totale dissosiasie of absolute territoriale segregasie. In sy antwoord op my resensie sê hy: 'Ek gee my voorkeur aan die laasgenoemde en ek beveel dit by my medeliberale aan.' (Kursivering sy eie.)

"Op die vierde laaste bladsy van sy boek, bladsy 183, waar hy ons sy finale konklusies gee, kom hy egter tot die slotsom dat absolute segregasie onmoontlik is. Hy stel dan die vraag: 'Why is it unrealizable?', en gee die antwoord: 'Because the will to realize it is not there, nor is there any power on earth which can bring it into being...' the White group as a whole cannot be conceived as agreeing of its own motion to the sacrifices of power, prestige, and, not least, of economic advantage and convenience, which would be involved in total separation.'

DEUR territoriale segregasie so onmoontlik voor te stel, is 'n mens amper geneig om te glo dat hy van opinie is en wil suggereer dat die ander twee moontlikhede, nl. assimilasië of parallele ontwikkeling, 'n kans gegee moet word, wat vir ons op niks ander as nasionale selfmoord sal uitloopt nie.

"Die algemene tendens van sy boek het miskien die strekking van totale dissosiasie as enigste oplossing voor te hou. Hy bederf egter sy eie bewysvoering deur die konkluderende volsinne hierbo aangehaal. Laat hy hierdie sinne omskryf om aan te pas by sy stelling soos in sy brief vervat, nl. 'Ek gee my voorkeur aan die

laasgenoemde en ek beveel dit by my medeliberale aan...' Dit moet egter nie net sy begeerte wees nie, maar ook sy strewende, soos dit lankal ons begeerte en ook ons waaragtige strewende is."

P. J. SCHOEMAN.

IN the course of a further unpublished reply which Professor Hoernlé has kindly allowed us to use he wrote as follows:

"Die Professor haal nog 'n keer my bladsy 104 aan waar ek sê dat die Afrikaner se vryheidsliefde net 'n liefde is of vir die vryheid van sy eie nasie, of vir dié van die blanke bevolking van Suid-Afrika, maar dat hy nie gewillig is om dieselfde soort vryheid ook aan die nie-blanke meerderheid toe te ken nie. En daaruit konstrueer die Professor 'n afsonderlike aanval op die 'Boerenasie' as 'aartsonderdrukkers van die sogenaamde arme, weerlose natuurel.'

"My derde uitdaging aan die Professor vereis van hom 'n antwoord op twee vrae:

"(a) Is dit redelik van hom om te verswyg wat ek op dieselfde bladsy onmiddellik verder sê? Daar sê ek: 'It would, however, be a mistake in fact, and a grave injustice to the Afrikaner people, to suggest that they stand alone in this attitude. All (my eie kursivering in die teks van die boek) White South Africans, with a handful of individual exceptions, are found to share the same attitude when it comes to race relations. By accepting contentedly the principle of White domination, the majority of White South Africans is committed, implicitly, to the policy of liberty for ourselves and denial of liberty for all non-Europeans.' (Sien ook bl. 127.)

"(b) My tweede vraag is: Is dit, of is dit nie, die waarheid oor ons teenswoordige beleid in sake rasse-verhoudings? Is dit waar of onwaar dat die witman baas is en baas wil bly? So ja, dan kan die witman nie aan die nie-blankes dieselfde regte toestaan, waarin sy eie 'vryheid' bestaan nie.

DIE Professor staan daarop dat ek die Afrikaner-volk wil slegmaak. Dit lyk vir my egter asof hy my wil slegmaak in die oë van Afrikaans-sprekende lesers. Ek het in my boek gesê, en in my antwoord op die Professor se oorspronklike resensie herhaal, dat ek liberaal-denkende mense van hul tradisionele assimilasië-beleid wil afkeer. Nie teenstaande hierdie beweerings, gee die Professor nou aan die hand dat ek segregasie as onmoontlik voorstel net met die doel om 'assimilasië' 'n kans te gee.' Foei tog, Professor! ek sou so 'n verdraaiing nie van u verwag het nie."

R. F. ALFRED HOERNLÉ.

Dictators Meet

Miss H. Keyser sends me this tale of the dictators' first meeting.

"When Hitler and the Duce met for the first time in Venice in 1935 the following story became current not only in Italy, but also in Gallia Transalpina. It was told me by a Fascist.

"Between Verona and Venice the Fuehrer became worried as to how to greet Il Duce. One of his advisers who accompanied him on his memorable journey, and who had a slight smattering of Latin, suggested that it was more than suitable for such an occasion to use the following greeting: 'Salve Imperatore!'

"The Fuehrer was duly impressed since it sounded so well and, after having practised it, he majestically greeted Il Duce at the station where he was met.

"He raised his arm in the old Roman fashion, and sternly said: 'Salve Imperatore!'

"Il Duce was overcome but, since he is very quickwitted, promptly replied: 'Salve Imitatore!'

"The Fuehrer was overwhelmed and bowed to his host."

—Alan Nash in the Cape Times.

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AFRICAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

35th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

FUNDS REACH RECORD TOTAL OF £8,750,000

The 35th annual general meeting of the members and shareholders of the African Life Assurance Society, Limited, was held in the board room at the society's chief administrative offices, Johannesburg, on Saturday, March 30, 1940, the chairman and managing director, Mr. I. W. Schlesinger, presiding.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, also the minutes of the 34th annual general meeting, which were confirmed and signed, also the report of the auditors upon their examination of the books and affairs of the company, the chairman then moved the adoption of the directors' report, balance sheet and accounts as printed, and said:—

Gentlemen,—The accounts before you cover the 12 months ended at December 31, 1939—the society's 35th year of incorporation. The position they reflect is as strong as any previously presented to you—in fact, in all major respects, an even stronger one. Gratifying as this state of affairs would have been under any circumstances, it becomes increasingly so when we remember that at no time during the past year did the trend of commercial conditions in South Africa follow anything like an ordinary normal course. For the greater part of the year clouds of apprehension and misgivings, occasioned by the international situation, exercised a very disturbing influence. This introduced a hesitant note as affecting new financial commitments and reacted unfavourably upon the volume and velocity of business turnover generally. When this state of nervousness and tension gave place to one of actual hostilities and war became a stark reality, an even more complicated outlook had to be faced. This acted as a further brake on the wheels of nearly every section of commercial activity. Particularly was this so as affecting assurance companies, who, dealing in long-term contracts, were called upon to review with particular care all the factors that war conditions had created. Necessary and essential decisions affecting the future conduct of the business had to be taken by all assurance offices and a great deal of research, thought and discussion engaged in before the position became clarified. But, despite these complications, I am able to lay before you this morning a record of further progress in the expansion and consolidation of the society's interests which will be as pleasing to the general body of members as it is to my colleagues and me on the board of directors.

The first evidence of this to which I will draw your attention is provided by the volume of

NEW BUSINESS

transacted during the year. This amounted to £6,691,028—a new business production that entitles the past year to rank among the best yet achieved by the society. To see this figure in its proper perspective, we have to bear in mind that the disturbed conditions to which I have referred were a severe handicap to the operations of our field forces; also that, as a matter of deliberate policy, when war broke out, we curtailed our

new business activities in the United Kingdom. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, however, the total of last year's new business compares very favourably with our previous high water mark, and I hold the view, which you will doubtless share, that such gratifying results reflect with the greatest possible credit upon the agency forces of our two departments.

The incidence of last year's new business will be clear when I say that in the Ordinary Department

10,285 applications were received to assure	£5,130,382
985 of these were declined, postponed or not proceeded with, representing	178,595

9,300 applications thus remained, for which policies were issued to a value of	£4,951,787
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In the Industrial Department

50,372 Life and Endowment policies were issued to a value of	£1,739,241
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The total new business transacted during the year thus amounted to £6,691,028

The average sum assured under contracts granted by the Ordinary Department was well over £500, which, from an actuarial point of view, may be considered very satisfactory.

PREMIUM INCOME

excluding the single premiums, arising from new and renewal business transacted last year was some £15,000 in excess of the corresponding figure in the previous accounts.

It was composed as under:

Ordinary Department	£890,101
Industrial Department	235,907
	£1,126,008

If we incorporate in the above figure the value of single premiums received and the consideration for annuities granted, we arrive at a total amalgamated premium income of £1,201,679 as shown in the accounts before you. Measured against the disjointed times which prevailed during the period in which the present accounts were compiled, this impressive figure speaks highly of the state of efficiency to which our organisation has been brought.

The progress of the society is best depicted by the

GROWTH OF THE FUNDS

which I give below in quinquennial periods:—

Funds at the end of	
1st year, 1905	£26,483
5th year, 1909	97,793
10th year, 1914	357,949
15th year, 1919	967,378
20th year, 1924	3,289,466
25th year, 1929	5,270,769
30th year, 1934	6,842,460
35th year, 1939	8,787,364

During the past five years more than £5,800,000 has been paid out by the society in the ordinary normal course of its business. Despite this, over the same period, the funds have increased from £6,842,460 to £8,787,364, i.e., by nearly £2,000,000.

The income derived from the investment of our funds appears under the heading

INTEREST, DIVIDENDS AND RENTS

which in the present accounts figure at £438,174. Compared with the previous year this is a substantial

increase in the income gathered from these sources and maintains the percentage yield at the customary satisfactory level earned by the society's funds. As pointed out in some of my earlier addresses to you, the yield netted by an assurance company's general funds year by year becomes a matter of greater importance and while the security and integrity of its funds must be the sheet anchor of an assurance company's investment policy, due consideration must always be had for the average over-all yield that those investments produce.

QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION

The success that has attended our adherence to these principles will be apparent in the quinquennial valuation now in progress. To safeguard bonuses on with profit policies the directors have decided to value these classes on a 3 per cent. interest basis instead of 3½ per cent. as before. After making this considerable strengthening of the reserves the preliminary figures indicate that the results of the valuation will be entirely satisfactory and bonuses will be maintained at present rates, at the same time having in hand a substantial margin to meet war time conditions.

The total income from all sources earned by the society during the year under review is obtained by amalgamating the revenue applicable to interest, dividends and rents, with the total income provided by the new and renewal business account, single premiums and consideration money for annuities granted, which I have set out thus:—

Total premium income ...	£1,201,679
Interest, dividends and rents (gross) ...	440,864
Less income tax ...	2,690
	438,174
	£1,639,853

The growth of the society in the light of its progressive total income can be gathered from the following table, which sets out those figures in quinquennial periods:—

Total income at the end of the	
1st year	£32,781
5th year	64,747
10th year	191,900
15th year	573,616
20th year	929,887
25th year	1,216,227
30th year	1,309,275
35th year	1,639,853

It would be superfluous to offer any observations upon a record such as this.

We will now look at the other side of the revenue account and consider the outgo for the year, which in the combined departments amounted to £1,318,292, of which claims by death and matured endowments, accounted for £644,793. These payments were composed as follows:—

Claims by Death—	
Ordinary dept. ...	£180,305
Industrial dept. ...	33,247
	£213,552
Matured Endowments—	
Ordinary dept. ...	375,040
Industrial dept. ...	76,201
	451,241

Total claims by death and maturity	£664,793
---	----------

Compared with the previous year, claims by death were slightly less, indicating a continued careful selection of business, while maturities were slightly more, which is traceable to the increased number of endowments effected in the years following immediately upon the conclusion of the 1914-1918 European War. Since inception of the society, 35 years ago, we have paid out in claims by death and survivorship a sum of approximately £7,250,000. As this is but one of the channels through which payments pass back to our members, this figure will give you some idea of the extent of the organisation we have built up.

Other items constituting outgo do not call for any special comment, except to say that expenses of management show a further gratifying contraction, and to add that every reasonable economy is insisted upon by our general manager and those who assist him in the administration of the society's affairs.

WAR-TIME PRIVILEGES AND CONDITIONS

Reverting to my earlier remarks concerning the position we were called upon to face in the early days of September last, you will know, of course, that, save in very exceptional circumstances, policies issued by the ordinary department are free of any restriction as to residence, travel or occupation. It followed, therefore,

that at the outbreak of war existing members were at liberty to engage in naval or military activities without prejudicing their policies in any way. But with a state of war having been proclaimed it did not appear equitable that new entrants into assurance, after that date, should enjoy a similar privilege, without compensation to existing members. The contingency of war had actually materialised, and the hazard of death associated with military and naval service had therefore assumed a more formidable aspect. On the other hand, the Insurance Act of 1923 lays it down that without the consent of the company concerned any policyholder may engage in naval or military service in defence of the Union. It was therefore impossible for companies, even had they thought it proper, to impose any restrictive condition in this respect. Nevertheless, the situation called for adjustment, and as an outcome of the conferences held by the combined assurance offices, it was unanimously agreed that the fairest method of meeting the contingency of war risk would be through the imposition of a small extra premium on policies issued during the period of hostilities. A proviso was also unanimously adopted to the effect that if it were found possible to reduce premium rates after the conclusion of hostilities, any reduction so agreed upon should operate for the benefit of policies granted under the new rates. We hope the provision that has been made against an anticipated mortality experience heavier than the average of the past few years will prove sufficient. If, however, it does not, the position will be reviewed again, and now, as always, members may be confident that their interests will be closely protected. I need hardly point out that, once issued, a policy of life assurance is not liable to any increase in the original premium rates. To those, therefore, who may be wavering in a decision whether or not to make an investment in an assurance policy I would point out that the wise course is to act now, for delay may involve them in additional expense.

As concerns the clause in the 1923 Act to which I refer, I would like to mention that the words "in defence of the Union" are being interpreted as liberally as possible and companies have agreed that "defence of the Union" shall include military and naval aviation, and, further, that it shall extend to training as well as to active service in the field.

In the results we have considered this morning I have included those of the

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

consequently I need not detain you by commenting upon them in any further detail. The department continues to perform a social work of the greatest importance and valuable as it has proved up to now as an adjunct to the society's main activities, with the rapid expansion of our industrial population, I am sure it will prove even more so in the years which lie ahead.

Before moving the adoption of the directors' report, balance sheet and accounts, I must express on behalf of the board of directors the admiration we have for the splendid work performed over the past year by every member of our establishment. The agency force has again proved its mettle, and to all connected with it, I would tender my cordial thanks for their continued loyalty and devotion to the society's interests, coupled with my congratulations on the highly successful outcome of their labours over the last 12 months.

STAFF ON MILITARY SERVICE

To those of our staff who are performing military duty—some in training camps and others who have joined the forces for the duration of the present hostilities—I send my best wishes for success in their military careers and a safe and speedy return. They can rest assured that when peace is restored, we shall be ready to welcome them back.

I now have pleasure in moving the adoption of the directors' report, balance sheet and accounts.

The chairman's resolution was seconded by Mr. Richard Bowman (the deputy-chairman), put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The retiring directors were re-elected and the retiring auditors were duly re-appointed.

The meeting closed with several expressions of thanks and congratulations to the chairman by the members present.

The Times
Sept 9th
Native Law Admin.
ES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER

JUSTICE IN NIGERIA

PROVINCIAL COURTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having been formerly one of the "red Judges" to whom Sir William Geary refers, and whom he would substitute for the Provincial Courts, I wish to express my complete agreement with Captain W. A. Ross's defence of those Courts. Had Sir William's acquaintance with Nigeria been of more recent date he would not speak of it as being now "throughout verily *togata*"; if, for instance, he could step inside the walls of Kano city he must inevitably feel that he has been transported back into the time of Abraham. Throughout Nigeria the characteristics which separate the educated Africans of the coast towns and trading centres from the primitive peoples of the interior are still so fundamental as to necessitate differences in their judicial systems no less than in the administrative sphere; in the Northern Provinces the people from the south are so entirely alien to the inhabitants that they are not even permitted to reside within the native towns, and they are in fact more foreign there than would be an Englishman in Czechoslovakia.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been extended to all places in Nigeria which form centres for the educated Africans, but in the light of experience both as a political officer and subsequently as a Judge, I am convinced that the Provincial Courts, subject to the safeguards to which Captain Ross has drawn attention, provide the tribunal best suited to the present needs of the primitive peoples of the interior. The political officers who preside over these Courts have a knowledge of these peoples, their languages and native laws and customs, which it is impossible for Judges and lawyers stationed in the large towns to acquire, and without which grave wrongs may not improbably be done in the name of justice. Although for obvious reasons the lawyers have resented their exclusion therefrom, there is no doubt that the Provincial Courts enjoy the confidence of the people subject to their jurisdiction to a degree to which it would be almost impossible for the Supreme Court to attain, and that these people greatly prefer to have their cases decided by the political officers whom they know and trust rather than to have them dealt with by "red Judges" and lawyers whom they do not know and therefore fear.

Sir W. Geary has quoted statistics of capital offences, presumably with the intention of drawing the inference therefrom that persons are at present incorrectly convicted in the Provincial Courts, at any rate in the Northern Provinces. It has been said that statistics can be produced to prove anything or nothing, and probably in the present case the apparent disproportion between the numbers of acquittals in the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively really proves nothing at all, for all such sentences are subject to the same process of review before their confirmation. On those occasions when it has been my duty as Acting Chief Justice to review the decisions of the Provincial Courts I have been deeply impressed with the admirable manner in which their work has been performed, and with the ability and great fairness with which the political officers have discharged their judicial duties.

The Provincial Courts system was not the result of any War-time preoccupation by the Colonial Office; it was an integral and essential part of the scheme of government devised by that great administrator Lord Lugard, whose knowledge of and sympathy with the peoples of Africa are unrivalled. "*Festina lente*" must undoubtedly be the watchword when applying the institutions of this country to peoples such as those in Nigeria, and in the matter of that country's judicial system it is to be hoped that the authorities will continue to be guided by "the man on the spot."

The Knowles case, to which one of your correspondents has referred, was not decided in Nigeria at all.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK A. VAN DER MEULEN.
Hildenborough, Kent, Sept. 2.

Natal. The Supreme Chief ^{& depose} appoints all Chiefs, has absolute power to call upon any chief to supply armed men for defence purposes, has power to call upon Natives to supply labour for public works, or for the general needs of the Colony (The power of calling on Natives to supply labour has fallen into disuse since Union. The Natal Commission of 1907 reported that the custom of so recruiting labour, ^(tribes) was irksome & inadvisable.

The Supreme Court is the upper guardian of all orphans & minors in law.
In the Transvaal. The power to ~~depose~~ depose chiefs & remove him. (Sec. 13 Law 4. 1885)

Union Under Sec. 2(7) of Native Admin. Int. Gov. App. has authority over all chiefs

^{N. a. Dept. &}
The ^{N.}Magistrates are the representatives of the Supreme Chief.

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