(*g*) Marketing facilities, including means of transport and communication, should be improved.

(*h*) Special officers should be appointed to promote and control co-operatives.

(*i*) Increased use should be made of co-operative ploughing units.

(*j*) Poultry keeping should be encouraged.

(*k*) Excessive grazing of the veld will have to be restricted, but positive remedies such as the continuance of stock sales and the provision of alternative means of investment and earning a livelihood should be resorted to rather than straightforward wholesale stock restriction.

(*l*) Soil erosion must be checked by preventive measures such as improved agricultural methods and prohibiting malpractices. More funds and staff should also be made available for carrying out curative measures and the help of the proposed youth organisation secured.

(*m*) The relationship between the Department of Forestry and the proposed Native Affairs Department Forestry Section should be clarified and an active forestry programme to provide for domestic fuel and timber requirements as well as commercial afforestation embarked upon. In the meantime cheap wood and/or coal should be provided in some areas, the destruction of vegetation prohibited and burning of dung strongly discouraged.

(*n*) To make this scheme feasible, the pressure of human population on land will have to be reduced through a much more orderly allocation and survey of existing land, the provision of sufficient incentives for those who really desire to earn their living from the land, and the diversification of economic activities to provide employment for those living in the proposed village centres.

(*o*) Scientific knowledge on which to base wise land use is fundamental to the improvement of agriculture. For this reason it is essential that a Research Institute, allied to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, should be established where these fundamental problems of land use can be investigated.

(xxxv) The development of economic activities other than agriculture, and on Western lines, in the Reserves is becoming essential in order to increase the total available income (para. 240).

(xxxvi) The establishment of village and urban centres to accommodate those who cannot or do not desire to be engaged in agricultural pursuits; to enable improved educational, recreational, housing, sanitary and water facilities to be provided; and to bring about an orderly and more economical use of land, is recommended (para. 242).

(xxxvii) Increased facilities for commercial training of Natives should be provided and the possibilities of establishing a commercial training centre explored (para. 244).

(xxxviii) Co-operation should be encouraged where it fulfils a definite economic need, subject, however, to constant propaganda, inspection and control (para. 246).

(xxxix) An agricultural and mineral survey of the Native areas should be undertaken (para. 248).

(xl) Various selected industries providing for the more immediate needs of the Natives should be established at centres in or near the Reserves (paras. 249, 250, 251 and 256).

(xli) To facilitate this industrial development the State should take the initiative in providing essential requirements such as water, power, transport and communications and, if necessary, in providing the capital required (paras. 252-6).

(xlii) The state should exercise control of industries during the formative process (para. 256).

(xliii) To provide these facilities the creation of *ad hoc* Regional Development Authorities should be considered (para. 256).

(xliv) The Native Affairs Department should be strengthened by the addition of trained economists and sociologists on its staff, and should keep in close touch with economic and sociological trends of thought in other Departments and throughout the country (para. 262).

(xlv) More encouragement should be afforded to, and greater control exercised over, Agricultural Demonstrators. More refresher courses should be run, and the Demonstrators better trained along the lines previously recommended (para. 264).

(xlvi) Women agricultural demonstrators should be appointed for specific purposes (para. 264).

(xlvii) Better liaison arrangements should be established between the Native Affairs Department's Agricultural Section and other bodies concerned with Native agriculture (para. 264).

(xlviii) There should be a greater interchange of officers between the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Section of the Native Affairs Department (para. 264).

(xlix) The number of low-paid European officials in the Reserves should be reduced to a minimum (para. 265).

(l) To secure the Native's co-operation, greater use should be made of responsible Native leadership, not only in the Department's own staff but on committees or commissions of enquiry and in other spheres of action affecting the Reserves para. 267).

(li) To facilitate co-operation between the Native Affairs Department and other Departments, periodical conferences should be held (para. 268).

(lii) Chiefs should be better trained and better paid. Chiefs' sons should be included in a compulsory education scheme, and should later be given a special course in administrative and financial methods and Native law and custom (para. 269).

(liii) The development of the Reserves should be increasingly a matter of national interest. Of this development the Native Affairs Department, welcoming and using the constructive interest of the public, Native and European, and strengthened by the addition of advisory economists and sociologists and by effective liaison with other Departments, must be the administrative organ (para. 270).

B. MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

272. The main conclusion arrived at after a critical study of the Native Reserves is that they are rapidly deteriorating, and that urgent

remedial measures are necessary in the interests of the nation as a whole. It must be realised that the Reserves constitute an integral part of the Union's economy. The country cannot afford to waste its admittedly slender resources. Development of the Reserves is therefore the responsibility of the whole nation. This is particularly true as some portions of the Reserves are situated in *potentially* rich agricultural country.

At the same time, the lack of reliable information is undoubtedly responsible for a great deal of exaggeration, mis-statement and ill-informed opinion. The Council was constantly confronted with this difficulty, and **consequently makes an urgent plea for the improvement of social and economic statistics relating to the Native Reserves, for the encouragement of government and private research work in both the social and the natural sciences, and for the dissemination of more information in the form of more adequate government departmental annual reports.** The Council welcomes the appointment of a Publicity Officer to the staff of the Native Affairs Department, and the decision to issue a number of illustrated brochures dealing with different aspects of the Department's activities.

273. Though population statistics are by no means accurate, and accurate health and vital statistics are difficult to secure, sufficient information is available to indicate that, in spite of a high mortality rate, the population in a large portion of the Native Reserves is increasing at a faster rate than the Reserves can support *under existing conditions*. Even in areas where the population has remained more stable there is this pressure of population on land. With the decrease in the mortality rate accompanying an improvement in medical, sanitary and other standards the rate of increase is at first likely to become still higher, and the ruination of the land even more rapid. It should be relatively easy to reduce the infantile mortality rate by twenty-five per cent. or more, as experience at Polela has shown. **For this reason the Council contends that an improvement in agricultural practices and simultaneous diversification of employment must form the first steps towards any scheme for Reserve reconstruction. Improved agricultural methods form the basis of soil reclamation and conservation, improved food supplies and improved health.**

274. So far as the broad lines of agricultural policy are concerned, the Council would reiterate the remarks made in its Fourth Report to the effect **that the primary task of Native agriculture for many years to come must be to produce the maximum amount of food per morgen, consistent with a stable farming system which does not lead to soil and veld deterioration. In the better watered regions there must be a change-over from the present semi-pastoral economy, with its dependence on the single crop maize, to a much more labour-intensive form of farming producing high yielding food crops such as certain vegetables, groundnuts, soyabeans, etc. Animal husbandry should be changed to place more emphasis on the production of milk.** There is no doubt whatsoever that with improved methods the production of essential foodstuffs in the Reserves could be considerably increased. There is also no doubt that with improved and controlled grazing it would be possible to improve milk yields in many of the Reserves. After all, the farms of many of the Union's most successful dairy farmers adjoin areas such as the Ciskei and Transkei.

275. **One of the pre-requisites to the improvement of agriculture in the Reserves is for the State to lay down and enforce certain general rules regarding land use. These rules should be based upon the facts of soil, vegetation, topography and climate, and should also take into account the nutritional factors referred to above.** They would involve the setting aside of land for specific purposes such as afforestation, residence and cultivation, and such measures as the controlling of grazing. This step may sound a drastic one, but, as was pointed out in the Council's Report No. 4, the present situation calls for drastic measures. Primitive farming methods were not unduly harmful when population was sparse and nomadic conditions prevailed. But though conditions have changed many of the same ways persist. The majority of the Natives persist in a type of agriculture which completely disregards their own long-run interests and those of the physical characteristics of the soil. **The strengthening of the Native Affairs Department's Agricultural Section and the provision of adequate funds must, of course, be fundamental to such a scheme.**

The purpose of these regulations regarding land use would be not to regiment but to avoid the unnecessary wastes of the trial and error method of adjustment. Communal pasturing, scattered cultivated patches, one-crop cultivation etc. were proved to be uneconomic many years ago. The need for building up the soil and adjusting the method of farming to the natural controls is well known. Should we not attempt to benefit from our knowledge, or must the Native areas go through the same age-long evolution from manorial to present-day methods, with no guarantee that the Reserves will not disappear in the process?

It is presumably one of the main objects of the Planning Committees constituted under the Native Affairs Department rehabilitation scheme to determine the broad uses to which the land should be put. This will imply undertaking (*a*) aerial surveys—a *sine qua non;* (*b*) soil and vegetation surveys; (*c*) inventories of forest, mineral, water and recreational resources; (*d*) classification of lands; (*e*) inventories of scenic potentialities with a view to the tourist trade. **To enable these Committees to perform their functions adequately the Council contends they should be considerably strengthened, and suggests the establishment of Regional Development Authorities under the aegis of the S.A. Native Trust.**

Given a competent staff, techniques developed overseas have demonstrated that the general data essential to social and economic planning of this type can be secured at very reasonable costs.

276. The need for an improvement in Native agricultural practice is realised by the Native Affairs Department, and is the principal reason for its propounding this rehabilitation scheme. In fact, anyone who has given even a cursory glance at the Reserves cannot but be struck by the primitive nature of the agricultural methods employed. But the rehabilitation scheme is, in the opinion of the Council, likely not to succeed unless more emphasis is placed on the need for adequate personnel. There is also no guarantee that the Planning Committees as presently constituted will be able to take a sufficiently broad view. **It is essential that it should be realised that the development of the Reserves is a matter of general national interest.**

277. The Council is aware that an agricultural revolution cannot be achieved simply by prescribing the methods of land use and forbidding certain malpractices. Nor can it be attained by official action alone. The co-operation of the Natives must also be secured. **The Natives must also help themselves.** It is for this reason that the Council attaches so much importance to education.

As far as agricultural education is concerned, there is no doubt that the attempts of both the Native Affairs Agricultural Section and the Bunga Agricultural Department to improve agricultural methods have met with limited success.

Undoubtedly lack of funds and of staff have proved handicaps, but the lack of success seems to lie deeper than this. Neither the agricultural schools nor the agricultural demonstrators have fulfilled the high expectations held out for them by the Native Economic Commission of 1930-32. There is still a considerable gap between precept and practice.

One of the principal remedies lies, in the Council's opinion, in providing those responsible for control and instruction with a much wider training and background, and with greater opportunities for keeping abreast of scientific knowledge, practice and experiment elsewhere. To be more specific, the Council suggests the distribution of relevant literature, the holding of refresher courses(1) and conferences, more liberal provisions for study and special leave, and the seconding of officers to and from other Departments. The Council could not help but be impressed by the number of excellent officials and other parties working enthusiastically under innumerable difficulties, and has no doubt that all of them would welcome such a step.

278. Fundamental to the whole question of the reconstruction of Native agriculture is the acquisition of scientific knowledge on which to base wise land use. **For this reason the Council recommends the establishment, possibly at Fort Hare, of a Research Institute, allied to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, where these basic problems of land use can be investigated.**

279. Education in the Reserves is linked not only with an improvement in agriculture, but also with a general improvement in health and living standards. Education, public health and agriculture are inseparably linked together. **It is for this reason that the Council recommends the extension of educative, preventive and curative services through the same agency as is planned for the Polela Health Centre near Bulwer, Natal, or for Kambi, near Umtata.**

Improved education is the first step towards an improvement of social and economic conditions as a whole. **One of the fundamental obstacles to progress at the moment is the totally different scale of preferences held by the majority of the Reserve Natives.** But education must be closely associated with home background and everyday life. It should take into account the needs and desires of the Natives in their particular environment. **In this sense Native education is still in its experimental stage, and experience such as the training of home visitors and visiting teachers, the establishment of school farms such as Nyanga, and the like should receive every encouragement.**

The Council contends that educational facilities will have to be improved and extended. For the children the ultimate aim must be compulsory education for all those between seven and fourteen. For the adolescents some scheme like the C.C.C. Scheme in the United States, the Country Badge Scheme in Britain or the Special Service and Physical Training Battalion should be considered. For the adults, as well as meetings and shows, considerable use can be made of pamphlets, posters and, particularly, the cinema. The importance of adult education and propaganda cannot be overemphasised. Special mention should also be made of the need to direct educational efforts to the chiefs and others in power. Only in this way can new ideas be spread, the danger of apathy and the necessity for action be brought home, the idea that education produces a superior caste who must not soil their hands be removed, and the gap between home background and educational outlook be bridged.

(1) The refresher course for N.A.D. Agricultural Officers held at Pretoria University during April 1945 furnishes an admirable precedent.

280. Even with the steps taken above the modification of agricultural practices is likely to be a relatively slow process. And even though, as a result of such improvements, the Native areas were eventually able to support satisfactorily as many people as they do at present, the immediate need is for a reduction in the pressure of population. **In brief, diversification of activities to increase the available income is essential to the welfare of many of these regions.**

Such diversification will in part accompany the creation of urban centres with their various amenities and service industries. **The creation of such centres is essential both in order to make possible the provision of various social services at a reasonable cost, to provide for social intercourse and break down the effects of isolationism, and because the day is past when every male Native child born in the Reserves can expect to be entitled to a plot of ground and grazing for unlimited stock.**

Most people are now agreed that the establishment of other light industries, as well as service industries, particularly those catering for the Natives' primary needs, is essential. Of the industries suggested the Council is most impressed with the prospects for those based on afforestation (viz. timber, furniture, wattle bark, etc.), textiles, dairying and other agricultural processing industries, and leather and tanning. With the completion of the National Road network and the development of flying the tourist industry is likely to become increasingly important. The Council is convinced, however, that there is likely to be little, if any, industrial development even in the most favoured Native areas unless—

(*a*) more detailed knowledge is made available regarding raw materials and other resources;

(*b*) steps are taken to provide necessary amenities such as water, power, transport and communications;

(*c*) wage determinations for such industries, which will presumably cater primarily if not solely for the Native market, take into account the special conditions in the Reserves;

(*d*) the initial development steps are taken by the State.

To facilitate such development the Council advocates the creation of a Regional Development Authority on the lines proposed in its Fifth Report, under the aegis of the S.A. Native Trust. A particular region where such an experiment might be tried is the Transkei. This is one of the most distinctive regions in South Africa. It is a relatively homogeneous area separated from the rest of the Union both by geographical features and by poor communications. While one of the best favoured regions from a climatic point of view, it is also one of the most backward. The majority of the inhabitants enjoy a relatively low material standard of living. These factors make it one of the best areas for experimenting with any scheme for regional development. In exercising its functions, the Regional Development Authority proposed will have to co-operate closely with the Government Departments concerned, particularly the Native Affairs Department.

For the government to render assistance under such circumstances is not without precedent, as the whole T.V.A. Scheme is built up largely on this principle. "In all these ways, then, by industrialisation, by development of communications, by land reclamation schemes, by introducing new and more varied types of farming, a wide diversity of occupations could be created for those who are redundant on the land."(1)

(1) "Food and Farming in Post-War Europe," by Yates and Warriner, page 57.

The Council agrees that, in order to increase the productivity of Native labour, **the ultimate aim must be the building up of a permanent, stable labour force**—an objective which the above measures would assist in achieving. The migratory labour system must, therefore, be progressively eliminated; in order to prevent economic dislocation, however, this process must necessarily be gradual.

281. The Council is convinced that only some such scheme for development of the Reserves as advocated above can prevent these areas from being a permanent liability instead of a permanent asset, fostering the social and economic development of the country as a whole. **As a final step towards such development, the Council advocates the considerable strengthening of the Native Affairs Department both in the matter of funds and of trained personnel to enable it to carry out the wider national functions contemplated in this Report.**

282. **To sum up, the goal for South Africa's Native Reserves calls for a more diversified and improved agriculture based on nutritional requirements. It calls for varied industrial activities, better marketing facilities, improved essential services such as water, power, transport and communication, a financial organisation capable of assisting in this development and, finally, a governmental organisation equipped to satisfy the educational, health and other needs of the people and to ensure that the Reserves are integrated into the whole national economy.**

283. In conclusion, the Council wishes to record its appreciation of the willing and helpful co-operation of the Secretary and Department of Native Affairs in facilitating the preparatory investigations on which this Report is based. The Council also acknowledges the valuable assistance of its staff in the preparation of the Report; particular mention should be made of the work of Dr. I. G. Halliday, which entailed much first-hand investigation and research. Dr. Halliday is responsible for the Annexures.

H. J. Van Eck (*Chairman*).
N. B. Spilhaus.
G. E. Steyn.
E. H. Brookes.
J. G. Carinus.
A. C. Payne.
I. B. Pole Evans.
Bernard Price.
H. G. Swart.

G. W. G. Browne (*Secretary*).

Pretoria, 23rd March, 1946.

ANNEXURE I.

S.A. NATIVE TRUST.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1943–44.

(For further particulars see *Union Government Gazette* of 17th November, 1944, page 222.)

	£
Purchase of Land for Native Settlement	69,726
Native Education	1,708,682
Agricultural Section	92,026
Engineering Section	30,586
Native Agricultural Schools	9,031
Experimental Farms and Plots	13,145
Water Supplies	47,881
Veld Improvement	8,129
Afforestation	13,024
Livestock Improvement	6,080
Roads and Bridges	10,755
Stock Diseases Prevention	36,768
Public Health	77,471
Official Quarters	1,969
Payments to Mission Societies, Councils and Reserve Boards	235,413
Grants for Industrial and Other Purposes	13,305
Communal Cultivation	32
Settlement of Natives removed from Urban Areas	366
General	87,703
Increased Crop Production	23,783
Buildings, Equipment and Livestock	14,022
Total	£2,499,897

ANNEXURE II.

STATISTICS IN REGARD TO NATIVE LAND AS AT 28th FEBRUARY, 1944.

(See "Review of the Activities of the Department of Native Affairs, 1943–44," page 3).

A.—The extent of scheduled Native areas under the Natives Land Act, 1913, as amended by Acts Nos. 28 of 1925, 34 of 1927, 36 of 1931 and 27 of 1935, is as follows:—

	Morgen.
Transvaal Province	1,215,850
Cape Province	6,255,980
Natal Province	3,000,200
Orange Free State Province	74,290
Total for Union	10,546,320

B.—**Quota of land prescribed for acquisition by the South African Native Trust and by Natives under the Native Trust and Land Act, No. 18 of 1936.**

Section *ten* of the Native Trust and Land Act, 1936, empowers the South African Native Trust and Natives to acquire land in or adjoining the released areas established under that Act until the land so acquired, together with that which vested in the Trust by virtue of its having been Crown land in released areas at the date of the passing of the Act, reaches the figure of 7¼ million morgen. This quota is apportioned as follows between the Provinces:—

	Morgen.
Transvaal Province	5,028,000
Cape Province	1,616,000
Natal Province	526,000
Orange Free State Province	80,000
Total for Union	7,250,000

C.—**Extents of Released Areas as scheduled under the Native Trust and Land Act, No. 18 of 1936.**

The extent of the released areas as scheduled under the Native Trust and Land Act, 1936, is approximately as follows in the respective Provinces:—

	Morgen.
Transvaal Province	4,753,992
Cape Province	1,607,800
Natal Province	288,718
Orange Free State Province	79,343
Total for Union	6,729,853

D.—The extent of Crown land in released areas which vested in the Trust in the several Provinces in terms of paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section *six* of the Native Trust and Land Act, No. 18 of 1936, was as follows:—

	Morgen.
Transvaal Province	1,400,950
Cape Province	50,747
Natal Province	45,949
Orange Free State Province	Nil.
Total for Union	1,497,646

E.—The net amount, therefore, of land which may be acquired by the Trust and Natives in the various Provinces is as follows:—

	Morgen.
Transvaal Province	3,627,050
Cape Province	1,565,253
Natal Province	480,051
Orange Free State Province	80,000
Total for Union	5,752,354

F.—The extent of land which had been purchased by and transferred to the Trust up to the 28th February, 1944, in each Province was as follows:—

	Morgen.	*Cost.*
		£
Transvaal Province	1,093,578	2,549,790
Cape Province	374,524	1,519,578
Natal Province	52,020	438,235
Orange Free State	42,206	346,395
Total for Union	1,562,328	£4,753,998

G.—Not all of the land referred to under "F" above is quota land, e.g., land acquired by the Trust in scheduled Native areas does not count for quota purposes. The extent of quota land acquired by the Trust up to the present in the several Provinces was as follows:—

	Morgen.
Transvaal Province	1,092,078
Cape Province	364,013
Natal Province	52,020
Orange Free State Province	42,206
Total for Union	1,550,317

H.—The extent of non-quota land which had been purchased by the South African Native Trust in the several Provinces was accordingly as follows:—

	Morgen.
Transvaal Province	1,500
Cape Province	10,511
Natal Province	Nil.
Orange Free State Province	Nil.
Total for Union	12,011

I.—The extent of quota land which had, up to the 28th February, 1944, been acquired by Natives in the several Provinces was as follows:—

	Morgen.
Transvaal Province	88,673
Cape Province	6,109
Natal Province	4,289
Orange Free State Province	Nil.
Total for Union	99,071

J.—The extent of land which had still to be acquired by the Trust and by Natives in terms of the Act was accordingly as follows:—

	Morgen.
Transvaal Province	2,446,299
Cape Province	1,195,131
Natal Province	423,742
Orange Free State Province	37,794
Total for Union	4,102,966

ANNEXURE III.

THE AREA OF THE NATIVE RESERVES AND OFFICIAL STATISTICS (BASIS OF TABLE I).

Reference is made in paragraph 33 to the difficulties associated with the use of Census statistics. It is, however, essential to use these figures as a starting point.

The Census Office publishes some statistics pertaining to "Native Areas" within magisterial districts but has no figures for the extent of these areas. The Native Affairs Department has, since 1936, kept a record of the area of all Trust purchases but for the extent of other Native areas relies on the figures given in the different land scheduling Acts. These Acts do not always include the necessary figures and in any case they take no account of the boundaries of magisterial districts. This makes the use of Census figures difficult as, to the Census Office, the magisterial district is the unit.

It is true that the Natives Land Commission (Beaumont Commission) (1) of 1916 published *approximate* figures for the Native areas according to the Census headings and the then existing magisterial districts. These figures are shown in Column 2 of Table I. Some areas, however, have not been surveyed, while the partial occupation of some farms by Natives on a share basis as well as subsequent changes in the boundaries of magisterial districts render these figures unreliable.

In an attempt to obtain more exact figures of the area of land included as "Native areas" in the Census returns the Department of Native Affairs agreed to send out questionnaires to magistrates or Native Commissioners in the main districts of the Union which contained Native Reserves. A comparison between the figures given in answer to the questionnaire and the areas for the Transkeian Magisterial Districts collected by Fox and Back (2) as well as the area figures for the Natal Reserves computed by R. H. Smith (3) from the 1938, 1 : 250,000 topocadastral maps produced by the Trigonometrical Survey, showed that the questionnaire areas were unreliable in a number of cases. Where discrepancies occurred or where the questionnaire figures were obviously wrong the matter was further investigated and the approximate areas computed from the maps kept by the Native Affairs Department. As a result the figures used in Table I can be accepted as approximately correct and the most accurate available. They can therefore be used as a basis and subsequent Trust purchases added. Variations may always occur in the area of Native-owned farms but such differences are small and of negligible importance and do not affect this survey.

(1) U.G. 19/1916.
(2) "A Preliminary Survey of the Agricultural and Nutritional Problems of the Ciskei and Transkeian Territories," page 344
(3) Unpublished thesis on "Labour Resources of Natal," University of the Witwatersrand.

The "Native Areas," lying within the boundaries of magisterial districts, with the exception of certain relatively small and scattered areas (mostly Native-owned farms), are, accordingly, shown for 1916 (Beaumont Commission figures), 1936 and 1939 in Table I.

ANNEXURE IV.

TENURE IN THE NATIVE AREAS OF THE VARIOUS PROVINCES (SUMMARY).

Note.—For further particulars see Rogers "Native Administration in the Union of South Africa," Chapter VI and the Native Trust and Land Act No. 18 of 1936 with its subsequent amendments and regulations.

Cape Province.

The conditions in the Transkeian Territories and Ciskei are essentially the same.

(*a*) **Unsurveyed Areas.**—All tribal lands have been subdivided into wards or locations with a headman over each which had had the effect of limiting to some extent the arbitrary powers of the chiefs.

The duty of allocating lands is in the hands of the magistrates but actually the headmen do the allocating subject to the magistrates' confirmation. As a result the headmen are still to some extent influenced by the chiefs.

(*b*) **Surveyed Areas.**—In the Ciskei there are locations held under individual tenure in the districts of East London, Kingwilliamstown, Victoria East, Fort Beaufort, Peddie, Stutterheim, Queenstown, Herschel and Glen Grey. In the Transkeian Territories the following seven districts have been surveyed and individual tenure introduced; Butterworth, Nqamakwe, Tsomo, Idutywa, Umtata, Engcobo and Xalanga. There are minor differences in the Transkeian Territories introduced under the edictal system of legislation operative there.

Title is only granted in the case of arable and/or residential sites and residence on the arable allotments is prohibited except under special circumstances. Arable sites average about five morgen and residential sites ½ to 1 acre.

The Chief Magistrates at Umtata and Kingwilliamstown act as Registrars of Deeds.

Land cannot be subdivided or sublet but it is hereditable according to the law of primogeniture transfer being effected by simple endorsement and registration. It cannot, however, be alienated without the Governor-General's consent and the principle of "one man one lot" is applied. Land may be forfeited on certain conditions, e.g. non-beneficial occupation.

Residents pay annually: General Tax of £1, arable site quitrent minimum 15s. with 10s. for each additional wife, building site quitrent 2s. 6d. Married landless Natives (i.e. usually without *arable* land) pay General Tax of £1 plus 10s. hut tax for each wife.

(*c*) **Trust Farms.**—See essential conditions *re* occupation of Trust Farms below.

Natal.

(*a*) **Tribal Reserves.**—In these areas the allotment of land for arable and residential purposes is in the hands of the chiefs subject to the right of the Native Commissioner, with the approval of the Chief Native Commissioner, to intervene where abuse exists and subject to any limitation which may be prescribed by the Minister as regards the extent of allotments, areas to be used exclusively for residential and cultivation purposes, etc.

(*b*) **Mission Reserves.**—These areas are subject to special regulations which provide for direction and control by the Chief Native Commissioner, Natal, acting on behalf of the Minister and assisted by Advisory Boards.

(*c*) **Individual Tenure.**—This is practically non-existent except for a few lots in three mission reserves and the "Impala Lands" near Eshowe. (See Rogers *op cit.*, pages 138 and 139.)

(*d*) **Trust Farms.**—See essential conditions *re* occupation of Trust Farms below.

Transvaal.

(*a*) **Reserves.**—The land reserved for Native rural location purposes in the Transvaal may be divided into two classes (which in some cases co-exist in one location) viz., (i) land belonging to the Natives themselves, and (ii) land not belonging to them.

The original tribal system of communal occupation continues in operation, the allotment of land resting entirely in the hands of the chiefs and the only avenue of official intervention in matters of this nature has been under and by virtue of the powers of the Paramount Chief (vested in the Governor-General).

(*b*) **Individual Tenure.**—None in the Reserves.

(*c*) **Trust Farms.**—See essential conditions *re* occupation of Trust Farms below.

Orange Free State.

(*a*) **Reserves.**—The Orange Free State Reserves are all communally occupied and the allotment of land for residential and cultivation purposes is effected by the chief at Witzieshoek and by headmen in the Seliba and Thaba 'Nchu reserves.

(*b*) **Individual Tenure.**—None in the Reserves.

(*c*) **Trust Farms.**—See essential conditions *re* occupation of Trust Farms below.

Trust Farms—*i.e. land acquired by the S.A. Native Trust under Act* 18 *of* 1936.

Essential Conditions *re* **Occupation of Trust Land.**

1. That Natives settled on an individual basis are required to pay an annual rental of £1. 10s.

2. That Natives settled on a tribal basis—

(*a*) are required to pay the local tax of 10s. per annum under the Natives Taxation and Development Act No. 41 of 1925, which is paid by ordinary location residents; and

(*b*) that, in addition, the tribe or community as a whole must pay for the use and occupation of the farms, an annual rental assessed by the Minister on an equitable basis, with due regard to the expenditure incurred by the Trust in acquiring them, and the circumstances of the people, and that the tribe or community apply for the imposition, under the provisions of Section 15 of the Natives Taxation and Development Act No. 41 of 1925, of an annual levy upon each taxpayer, assessed on a basis calculated to produce in the aggregate the annual rental payable in respect of the farms;

(*c*) that the areas to be utilised for residential, arable and grazing purposes be as defined by the Department;

(*d*) that the occupation of the properties be subject to such limitation in respect of stock as may be imposed by the Department;

(*e*) that the allotment of land upon the properties to individual tribesmen be effected by the Department's local officer acting in consultation with the chief or headman;

(*f*) that the properties be subject to the supervision and control of the Department's local officers.

(Memorandum on Policy and Activities of the Native Affairs Department, 1942, page 4.)

ANNEXURE V.

Number of Natives employed on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines at the end of Each Month. (a)

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
January	306,396	294,114	316,822	326,059	364,912	367,542	298,737
February	309,822	305,298	322,748	342,000	371,624	375,923	310,715
March	309,634	312,922	324,518	351,404	370,232	374,152	316,370
April	308,025	316,359	325,361	354,775	369,277	371,032	315,746
May	300,374	317,863	322,699	355,574	366,584	367,997	309,797
June	295,869	320,749	321,529	352,863	363,157	366,189	303,314
July	292,618	318,773	317,412	349,655	363,473	356,146	297,152
August	290,932	318,074	315,517	353,493	364,340	347,356	295,397
September	291,222	317,963	314,289	356,208	363,077	340,148	295,699
October	289,250	315,058	309,142	354,285	362,497	329,321	294,696
November	285,910	310,376	304,954	351,065	358,156	315,507	291,599
December	282,680	307,372	304,882	346,726	352,416	299,014	287,396

(*a*) Data suplied by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

ANNEXURE VI.

"CATTLE UNITS" PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	*Cattle Units per Head of Population.* (*a*)
U.S.A.	0.7
Canada	1.0
Cuba	1.3
Venezuela	0.9
Ecuador	0.5
Chile	0.8
Brazil	1.3
Uruguay	5.2
Argentina	3.2
Australia	4.45
New Zealand	5.8
United Kingdom	0.3
Eire	1.7
Norway	0.6
Sweden	0.6
Denmark	1.2
Holland	0.4
Belgium	0.3
France	0.5
Spain	0.4
Italy	0.2
Switzerland	0.5
Germany	0.4
Czechoslovakia	0.4
Hungary	0.35
Yugoslavia	0.5
Greece	0.5
Bulgaria	0.55
Rumania	0.4
Poland	0.4
Lithuania	0.8
Latvia	0.9
Kenya	1.7
Tanganyika	1.0
Rhodesia (Southern)	1.8
Madagascar	1.45
Swaziland	2.0
Basutoland	1.0
Bechuanaland	1.7
South West Africa	2.25
Union of South Africa	1.75
Native Territories (S.A.)	1.5

(*a*) **Cattle Units Equivalents.**

Cattle = 1.
Sheep = 8.
Goats = 8.
Pigs = 2.

ANNEXURE VII.

Livestock Losses in Native Areas, 1937 *Agricultural Census*.(a)

Region.(b)	Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Holding.	Number.	Percentage of Total Holding.	Number.	Percentage of Total Holding.
Cape Province—						
North Western	5,300	4·8	11,300	12·6	16,400	10·2
Herschel	1,100	5·3	3,100	7·0	2,000	6·1
Glen Grey–Queenstown	4,000	6·5	22,900	12·6	7,300	8·2
Ciskei	12,100	12·2	30,100	9·5	13,800	10·6
Transkei (Total)	147,700	9·5	340,900	13·8	135,900	15·1
,, Highlands	24,100	7·8	61,800	17·2	29,900	15·8
,, Midlands	63,900	9·7	213,200	14·9	60,500	14·3
,, Coastal	59,700	10·3	66,000	9·8	45,500	15·8
Natal (excluding Zululand)—						
Highlands	9,100	7·2	2,700	9·7	6,500	10·9
Midlands	31,800	9·8	9,300	11·0	22,400	6·3
Coastal	14,500	10·6	3,200	16·2	7,600	11·5
Zululand (Total)	40,500	6·8	13,100	8·5	29,200	10·2
,, North	6,600	4·7	300	4·4	2,600	6·0
,, Inland	25,500	6·8	11,800	9·2	22,500	9·9
,, Coastal	8,500	10·5	1,000	3·3	4,200	26·8
Transvaal—						
Central	3,800	2·7	2,600	5·1	3,800	4·0
Western	2,500	3·5	2,200	7·0	1,300	5·5
North and East	22,500	6·6	17,000	22·6	26,000	7·3
Orange Free State—						
East	200	1·7	1,400	6·9	100	10·3
Other Areas	1,900	—	5,600	—	7,200	—
TOTAL: All Native Areas	298,000	8·3	466,000	12·9	280,000	10·6

(a) These figures are only collected for certain years.

(b) For details of Regions see Table I.

ANNEXURE VIII.

Annual Value of Production from Lands and Stock per Family of Five.(a)

	Transkeian Territories.		Ciskei.	
	Consumed per Family.	Sold per Family.	Consumed per Family.	Sold per Family.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wool sold (8d. per lb.)	—	1 5 8	—	1 6 6
Mohair sold (1s. 3d. per lb.)	—	—	—	1 2
Hides sold (8s. per hide)	—	6 0	—	2 11
Skins sold (1s. per skin)	—	9	—	1 5
Cattle sold [£10 per head (b)]	—	1 14 1	—	—
Sheep or goats sold (one per family)	—	—	—	1 0 0
Pigs sold (estimate)	—	10 0	—	—
Poultry and eggs sold (estimate)	—	7 6	—	10 0
Mealies produced and consumed (15s. per bag)	5 0 6	—	—	—
Kaffircorn produced and consumed (15s. per bag)	6 0	—	—	—
Wheat produced and consumed (25s. per bag)	1 6	—	—	—
Grain produced and consumed (15s. per bag)	—	—	6 1 6	—
Beans produced and consumed (20s. per bag)	3 0	—	—	—
Pumpkins, etc., produced and consumed	10 0	—	10 0	—
Tobacco used (estimate)	2 6	—	—	—
Beef consumed (£3 per carcass)	2 4 9	—	18 0	—
Mutton consumed (animals died 5s., slaughtered £1)	3 10	—	1 7 6	—
Milk (1s. per gallon)	1 15 0	—	1 15 0	—
TOTAL £	10 7 1	4 4 0	10 12 0	3 2 0

(a) U.G. 21/1944, paras. 144 and 152.

(b) In a paper read before the Transkeian Medical Association in February, 1943, the Transkeian Director of Agriculture uses the average figure of £8 per head (i.e. the average price received at Stock sales during 1942) and arrives at the figure of 24s. per Transkeian family as the cash income from the sale of cattle.

ANNEXURE IX.

Native Areas : Estimated Value of Wool, Mohair, Hides and Skins Produced, 1937.(a)

(Calculated on Basis of Wool, 6d. per lb., Mohair 9d. per lb., 8s. a Hide and 1s. a Skin.)

Region.(b)	Wool.	Mohair.	Hides.	Skins.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Cape (excluding Transkei)	47,400	1,700	8,100	3,900	61,100
North Western	700	—	1,100	600	2,400
Herschel	3,100	600	300	100	4,100
Glen Grey–Queenstown	25,000	1,100	1,600	1,300	29,000
Ciskei	18,600	—	5,100	2,000	25,700
Transkei	213,100	3,900	60,400	19,200	296,600
,, Highlands	34,700	3,600	10,900	3,100	52,300
,, Coastal	46,000	—	20,100	5,800	71,900
,, Midlands	132,400	300	29,400	10,300	172,400
Natal (excluding Zululand)	1,200	—	16,600	1,500	19,300
Highlands	450	—	3,000	300	3,750
Coastal	—	—	4,800	100	4,900
Midlands	750	—	8,800	1,000	10,650
Zululand	5,200	—	15,000	1,000	21,200
,, Northern	—	—	4,400	300	4,700
,, Coastal	—	—	2,000	40	2,000
,, Inland	5,200	—	8,600	600	14,500
Transvaal	500	—	6,700	900	8,100
North and East	—	—	5,500	800	6,300
Central	—	—	400	100	500
Western	500	—	800	—	1,300
Orange Free State	2,500	800	200	100	3,600
GRAND TOTAL	269,900	6,400	107,000	26,500	410,000
UNION TOTAL	274,300	6,400	107,800	27,000	416,000

(a) Adapted from 1937 Agricultural Census. This was the last *complete* census.

(b) For details of Regions see Table I.

ANNEXURE X.

TWEESPRUIT DAIRIES, THABA 'NCHU DISTRICT.(a).

A.—*Native Suppliers of Milk and Cream during* 1943.

Group.	No. of Suppliers.	Total Value.	Average Value per Supplier.
		£	£ s. d.
£0–£10	53	234	4 8 0
£10–£20	14	207	14 16 0
£20–£30	15	376	25 2 0
£30–£100	15	810	54 0 0
Over £100	3	610	203 8 0
	100	2,237	22 7 0

B.—*Native Suppliers of Milk, December,* 1943.

Group.	No. of Suppliers.	Quantity in Gals.		Value.	
		Total.	Average per Supplier.	Total.	Average per Supplier.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Under 20 gals.	4	46	11	1 9 0	0 7 0
20–40 gals.	21	668	32	22 14 0	1 2 0
40–60 gals.	17	816	48	27 4 0	1 12 0
60–80 gals.	7	506	72	17 12 0	2 10 0
80–100 gals.	11	968	88	31 8 0	2 17 0
Over 100 gals.	18	4,072	226	136 14 0	7 12 0
	78	7,076	91	237 0 0	3 1 0

C.—*Native Suppliers of Cream, December,* 1943.

Group lbs. Butterfat.	No.	Quantity.		Value.	
		Total (lbs.).	Average (lbs.).	Total.	Average.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0–20	5	72·5	14·5	5 11 0	1 2 0
20–40	4	115·7	28·9	9 1 0	2 5 0
Over 40	5	271·3	54·2	21 2 0	4 4 0
	14	459·5	32·8	35 14 0	2 11 0

(a) Based on information supplied to the Additional Native Commissioner, Thaba 'Nchu.

ANNEXURE XI.

IMPORTATION OF MAIZE BY RAIL INTO TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.(a)

Calendar Year.	*Bags Imported.*
1932	124,230
1933	172,370
1934	124,210
1935	326,340
1936	1,068,860
1937	235,230
1938	28,020
1939	51,260
1940	268,990
1941	320,420

(a) Information supplied by the Chief Magistrate, Umtata. The Mine Wages Commission (U.G. 21/1944, page 11) estimated that an average of about 100,000 bags per annum was imported by road.

ANNEXURE XII.

Estimated Milk Production and Deficiency, Native Areas.(a)

Area.	No. of Cattle (Nov., 1943 Census).	Estimated No. of Cows.	Yield at 50 Gals. p.a. per Cow, (Gals.).	Estimated Total Family needs,(b) (Gals.).	Deficiency (Gals.).
Northern Areas—					
Transvaal	811,000	202,700	10,137,000	15,390,000	5,253,000
O.F.S.	24,700	6,200	309,200	666,000	356,800
Cape Province	115,100	28,800	1,439,200	3,219,000	1,779,800
Natal	1,286,000	321,500	16,075,200	28,642,500	12,567,300
Transkeian Territories	1,471,100	367,800	18,388,500	29,225,000	10,836,500
Ciskei	270,300	67,600	3,378,200	7,182,000	3,803,800
TOTAL	3,978,200	994,600	49,727,300	84,324,500	34,597,200

(a) *Vide* " A Note on the Natives in Rural Native Areas " by Dr. H. H. Curson Table V.

(b) Estimated on the basis of ½ pint per person per day.

ANNEXURE XIII.

Budgets completed by Native Commissioners for Mine Natives' Wages Commission.(a)

	Transkeian Territories.		Ciskei.		Natal.		Northern Areas.		Union.	
	Total.	Average per Wage Earner.	Total.	Average per Wage Earner.	Total.	Average per Wage Earner.	Total.	Average per Wage Earner.	Total.	Average per Wage Earner.
No. of Districts	13·00	—	6·00	—	11·00	—	8·00	—	38·00	—
No. of Kraals or Budgets	147·00	—	46·00	—	101·00	—	80·00	—	374·00	—
No. of Huts	558·00	2·3	128·00	1·6	376·00	1·5	217·00	1·8	1,279·00	1·9
No. of Men	288·00	1·2	87·00	1·1	290·00	1·2	152·00	1·2	817·00	1·2
No. of Women	325·00	1·3	82·00	1·0	321·00	1·3	191·00	1·6	919·00	1·3
No. of Children	725·00	3·0	232·00	2·9	628·00	2·6	386·00	3·1	1,971·00	2·9
No. of Persons	1,338·00	5·5	401·00	5·0	1,239·00	5·1	729·00	5·9	3,707·00	5·4
No. of Wage Earners	244·00	1·0	80·00	1·0	240·00	1·0	123·00	1·0	687·00	1·0
Period at Work—										
(a) Persons	198·00	0·8	65·00	0·8	183·00	0·75	98·00	0·8	544·00	0·8
(b) Months	1,739·00	7·1	666·00	8·3	1,673·00	7·0	1,094·00	8·9	5,172·00	7·5
No. of Lands	141·00	—	40·00	—	98·00	—	67·00	—	346·00	—
Area of Lands (Morgen)	839·00	3·4	161·00	2·0	353·00	1·4	363·00	3·0	1,716·00	2·5
No. of Cattle	1,830·00	7·5	335·00	4·1	1,721·00	7·1	584·00	4·7	4,470·00	6·5
No. of Sheep and Goats	3,128·00	12·8	1,083·00	13·5	957·00	4·0	485·00	4·0	5,653·00	8·2
No. of Pigs	274·00	1·1	38·00	0·4	76·00	0·3	49·00	0·4	437·00	0·6
No. of Kraals Owning—										
(a) Cattle	124·00	—	40·00	—	93·00	—	57·00	—	314·00	—
(b) Sheep and Goats	97·00	—	32·00	—	56·00	—	42·00	—	227·00	—
(c) Pigs	110·00	—	22·00	—	40·00	—	52·00	—	224·00	—
Cash Income from—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Wages	5,484·00	22·5	232·70	27·9	6,569·90	27·4	3,920·50	31·8	18,207·10	26·5
(b) Sale of Stock	570·90	2·3	167·25	2·1	627·60	2·6	315·00	2·5	1,680·75	2·4
(c) Sale of Produce	499·40	2·0	175·00	2·2	57·90	0·2	10·00	0·08	742·30	1·1
TOTAL £	6,554·30	26·8	2,574·95	32·2	7,255·40	30·2	4,245·5	34·5	20,630·10	30·0
Value of Own Produce Consumed by Kraals—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Mealies	1,681·50	6·9	240·10	3·0	716·30	3·0	291·90	2·36	2,930·60	4·3
(b) Beans	267·00	1·1	14·40	0·2	86·90	0·4	43·10	0·4	411·40	0·6
(c) Kaffir-corn	157·75	0·6	156·00	1·9	186·00	0·8	148·75	1·2	648·50	1·0
(d) Pumpkins	39·00	0·2	5·00	0·1	14·85	0·1	4·60	0·04	63·65	0·1
(e) Milk	1,146·75	4·7	252·50	3·1	1,193·75	4·9	467·75	3·6	3,060·75	4·4
(f) Meat	358·00	1·5	134·00	1·7	510·00	2·1	62·00	0·5	1,064·00	1·5
TOTAL £	3,650·00	15·0	802·80	10·0	2,707·80	11·3	1,018·30	8·3	8,178·90	11·9
Cash Expenditure on—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Clothing	1,914·58	7·8	823·65	10·3	1,520·25	6·3	1,848·10	15·0	6,106·60	8·9
(b) Food	1,403·20	5·8	771·35	9·6	1,911·55	8·0	1,399·90	11·4	5,486·00	8·0
(c) Labourer's Expenses	499·85	2·1	208·50	2·6	944·65	3·9	426·90	3·4	2,079·90	3·0
(d) Purchase of Stock	419·25	1·7	159·75	2·0	209·50	0·9	91·45	0·7	879·90	1·3
(e) Miscellaneous Articles	321·95	1·3	216·85	2·7	322·60	1·3	205·10	1·7	1,066·50	1·5
(f) Taxes, School and Church Fees, School Books, etc	516·80	2·1	206·90	2·6	520·85	2·2	351·65	2·8	1,596·20	2·3
TOTAL £	5,075·63	20·8	2,387·00	29·8	5,429·40	22·6	4,323·10	35·0	17,215·10	25·0
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Savings	445·60	1·8	74·30	0·9	174·00	0·7	162·00	1·3	855·90	1·2
Lobola Received	688·00	2·5	100·00	1·3	453·00	1·9	240·00	2·0	1,401·00	2·0
Lobola Paid	438·00	1·8	200·00	2·5	543·00	2·2	326·00	2·6	1,507·00	2·2

(a) See U.G. 21/1944, Appendix " J ", page 56 for full particulars.

ANNEXURE XIV

UNION DEFENCE FOFRCE REJECTMENT RATES.(a

A.—*Rejectment Rates (Percentage of Total Recruits Examined.)*

Period.	European Males, Per cent.	European Females, Per cent.	Natives. (b) Per cent.
1940–41	20·7	—	23·4(c)
1941–42	25·9	24·0	14·2
1942–43	32·1	25·4	14·1
1943–44	35·9	25·7	42·3
TOTAL	27·6	24·7	19·5

(a) Data supplied by the Director-General of Medical Services.

(b) *Not comparable* as originally the recruit was attested by the Native Commissioner after medical examination by the District Surgeon but later this attestation was made provisional subject to confirmation of medical fitness by the Army Medical Officers at Reception Depots. *Later only A1 recruits were accepted except in special circumstances.*

(c) 1st January, 1941 to 31st July, 1941.

B.—*Reasons for Rejectment* (a).

Disease.	European Males.		European Females.		Natives.	
	Number	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Diseases of Nervous System	1,779	4·5	81	2·3	93	0·8
Diseases of the Respiratory System	3,122	7·9	123	3·5	431	3·8
Diseases of the Cardio-Vascular System	4,949	12·5	505	14·2	441	3·9
Diseases of the Digestive System	2,493	6·3	109	3·1	710	6·3
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	1,631	4·1	73	2·1	1,346	11·9
Diseases and Injuries Locomoter System	4,817	12·1	116	3·3	1,713	15·1
Diseases and injuries of the Ear	1,541	3·8	96	2·7	77	0·7
Defective Vision	3,474	8·7	399	11·2	599	5·3
Defective Physique	2,299	5·9	330	9·3	2,745	24·2
Hernia	1,937	4·8	27	0·8	590	5·2
Varicose Veins	1,323	3·3	135	3·8	492	4·3
Miscellaneous	10,361	26·1	1,548	43·7	2,100	18·5
	39,726	100·0	3,542	100·0	11,337	100·0

(a) Data supplied by the Director-General of Medical Services.

ANNEXURE XV.

Number and Percentage (a) *of Natives rejected at the Native Recruiting Corporation's Branch Office.* (b)

Branch Office.	1936.		1937.		1938.		1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.		1943.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Butterworth	3,706	19·64	1,339	8·60	950	6·03	711	4·34	614	3·80	510	3·20	332	3·37	271	2·95
Engcobo	904	10·95	739	8·24	661	6·75	678	7·04	1,022	8·90	849	8·27	551	7·33	795	10·84
Kingwilliamstown	1,940	13·12	1,228	9·39	712	5·10	838	6·23	1,014	6·43	794	5·33	516	6·81	594	5·73
Kokstad	4,065	13·71	2,347	9·08	1,448	4·59	1,497	4·99	1,785	5·09	1,904	5·52	2,002	7·04	1,414	6·69
Queenstown	2,220	12·94	1,446	9·75	878	6·11	921	6·71	1,090	6·33	916	5·32	830	7·04	421	5·11
Umtata	6,645	19·38	3,954	13·54	2,247	7·43	1,686	5·55	1,712	5·22	1,908	5·76	1,760	6·49	1,216	5·20
Graskop	121	5·58	146	5·20	78	2·43	90	2·89	169	3·96	287	6·60	224	5·75	90	2·40
Pietersburg	678	9·97	408	9·68	335	6·23	71	1·90	316	3·21	289	3·57	172	2·32	78	1·29
Zeerust	No returns available						286	6·76	78	1·51	79	1·44	174	4·00	240	5·22
Pietermaritzburg	1,592	9·59	874	5·98	434	2·86	298	1·99	470	2·61	468	2·91	317	2·73	287	2·36
TOTAL: Union of S.A.	21,871	14·72	12,481	9·67	7,743	5·55	7,076	5·07	8,270	4·99	8,004	5·05	6,878	5·75	5,406	5·09
Basutoland	5,140	15·32	3,020	10·43	2,524	6·27	2,643	6·53	3,504	7·39	3,936	10·31	2,483	12·21	3,151	11·70
Bechuanaland	No returns Available						977	10·21	1,291	9·43	740	8·05	856	11·41	966	11·80
Swaziland	No medical examinations															
TOTAL: High Commission Territories	5,140	15·32	3,020	10·43	2,524	6·27	3,620	7·23	4,795	7·84	4,674	9·87	3,339	12·00	4,117	11·72
GRAND TOTAL	27,011	14·83	15,501	98·1	10,267	5·71	10,696	5·64	13,065	5·76	12,680	6·16	10,217	6·93	9,523	6·74

(*a*) Percentage of *total* examined. An additional small percentage is rejected at the W.N.L.A. Compound. In 1943 only 0·4 per cent. were rejected at this Compound as unfit for *mine* work. the proportion rejected for *underground* work being somewhat higher and in the region of 5 per cent.
(*b*) Information furnished by the General Manager, Native Recruiting Corporation.

ANNEXURE XVI.

NATIVE RECRUITING CORPORATION, LIMITED.(a)

Summary of Voluntary Deferred Pay and Native Remittances paid during the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1943.

	Voluntary Deferred Pay.		Native Remittances.	
	No. of Vouchers.	Amount. £	No. of Orders.	Amount. £
Basutoland Branch (includes Bloemfontein and Witzieshoek)	12,479	93,000	26,522	101,900
Bechuanaland Branch (includes Western Transvaal)	9,752	75,400	3,929	17,700
Butterworth Branch	5,177	34,100	15,638	52,300
Engcobo Branch	993	7,300	3,712	13,700
Indwe Branch	291	2,700	356	1,300
Kingwilliamstown Branch	3,126	30,700	6,005	26,200
Kokstad Branch (includes Mokhotlong and Qachas Nek)	3,250	24,600	14,547	51,900
Maclear Branch	1,236	10,300	7,125	22,800
Natal and Zululand Branch	1,133	7,800	6,514	23,000
Pondoland Branch	3,491	32,500	6,125	25,500
Queenstown Branch	1,870	16,400	6,647	24,500
Swaziland Branch (includes Piet Retief)	2,632	23,500	3,518	16,100
Transvaal Branch	2,674	18,100	2,694	11,100
North Eastern Transvaal Branch	1,618	12,100	4,204	14,000
Umtata Branch	7,990	81,800	14,501	62,000
Sundry Payments (Johannesburg, etc.)	9,407	67,200	57	200
	67,119	537,600	122,096	464,100

(*a*) Details supplied by the Native Recruiting Corporation, Limited.

ANNEXURE XVII.

Average Number of Natives Employed on Gold Mines by Members of the Chamber of Mines classified according to Territory of Origin.(a)

Year.	Union of South Africa.				High Commission Territories.			Mozambique.	Others.	Tropicals.	Total.
	Cape Province.	Natal and Zululand.	O.F.S.	Transvaal.	Basutoland.	Bechuanaland.	Swaziland.				
1937—											
Number	118,296	15,766	3,251	18,555	39,666	7,906	6,874	81,165	219	6,050	297,748
Per cent.	39·8	5·3	1·1	6·2	13·3	2·7	2·3	27·3	—	2·0	100
1938—											
Number	116,394	15,719	3,831	20,762	43,759	9,965	7,062	80,733	208	13,490	311,923
Per cent.	37·4	5·0	1·2	6·7	14·0	3·2	2·3	25·9	—	4·3	100
1939—											
Number	118,761	16,085	4,318	21,472	45,575	9,867	6,791	75,372	120	18,399	316,760
Per cent.	37·5	5·1	1·4	6·7	14·4	3·1	2·1	23·9	—	5·8	100
1940—											
Number	131,749	17,400	5,329	25,330	52,044	11,672	7,152	74,427	70	22,593	347,766
Per cent.	37·8	5·0	1·5	7·3	15·0	3·4	2·1	21·4	—	6·5	100
1941—											
Number	140,264	19,014	5,974	27,478	50,950	11,354	7,749	79,126	56	21,943	363,908
Per cent.	38·7	5·2	1·6	7·6	14·0	3·1	2·1	21·7	—	6·0	100
1942—											
Number	126,095	17,002	5,608	26,021	47,514	9,792	6,195	88,270	55	26,534	353,086
Per cent.	35·7	4·8	1·6	7·4	13·4	2·8	1·8	25·0	—	7·5	100
1943—											
Number	103,395	14,515	5,293	24,210	39,066	8,446	5,694	79,609	50	21,591	301,869
Per cent.	34·3	4·8	1·7	8·0	12·9	2·8	1·9	26·4	—	7·2	100

(*a*) Figures supplied by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

ANNEXURE XVIII.

Natives engaged in Different Areas for Employment on Gold Mines.

Regions.(a)	1937.			1939.	1942.
	Contracted.	Voluntary.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Cape Province	47,556	52,382	99,938	110,533	93,071
(a) *Native Areas*	44,206	50,510	94,716	104,101	88,147
North Western	902	76	978	2,217	3,638
Herschel	74	1,717	1,791	1,233	2,135
Glen Grey–Queenstown	3,511	2,306	5,817	5,350	5,003
Ciskei	6,513	2,883	9,396	8,880	4,541
Sub-Total	11,000	6,982	17,982	17,680	15,317
Transkei	33,206	43,528	76,734	86,421	72,830
,, Highlands	6,997	10,756	17,753	20,710	20,244
,, Midlands	12,547	24,227	36,774	40,623	31,751
,, Coastal	13,662	8,545	22,207	25,088	20,835
(b) *European Areas*	3,350	1,872	5,222	6,432	4,924
Natal	2,585	11,430	14,015	14,357	11,911
(a) *Native Areas*	2,190	9,633	11,823	11,343	9,333
Ex Zululand					
Highlands	550	1,047	1,597	1,924	1,464
Midlands	748	5,105	5,853	4,362	3,509
Coastal	749	401	1,150	1,232	1,001
Sub-Total	2,047	6,553	8,600	7,518	5,974
Zululand	143	3,080	3,223	3,825	3,359
North	—	27	27	50	53
Inland	143	3,053	3,196	3,775	3,306
Coastal	—	—	—	—	—
(b) *European Areas*	395	1,797	2,192	3,014	2,578
Transvaal	2,403	8,587	10,990	13,679	16,014
(a) *Native Areas*	2,403	7,869	10,272	12,666	14,163
Central	234	16	250	487	860
Western	—	—	—	1,597	1,601
North and East	2,169	7,853	10,022	10,582	11,702
(b) *European Areas*	—	718	718	1,013	1,851
GRAND TOTAL	52,544	72,399	124,943	138,569	120,996

(a) No figures are available for the Orange Free State. The regions in the Native Areas are the same as those in Table I.

ANNEXURE XIX.

Distribution of Natives in Age Groups per 100. (*Sub-Nigel Mine* 1939 *and* 1942).(a)

Age Group. (Years.)	Cape.	Natal.	Basutoland and O.F.S.	Transvaal.	Bechuana-land.	Swaziland.	East Coast.	Tropicals.
18–22	28·31	33·62	22·00	27·84	24·89	15·96	8·38	17·76
23–27	26·90	29·62	31·65	30·38	34·38	31·95	26·29	33·94
28–32	20·47	16·19	24·82	18·99	20·84	24·41	25·25	23·70
33–37	12·46	9·81	12·26	10·14	9·95	13·59	22·38	12·46
38–42	7·54	6·31	6·44	8·61	5·42	9·39	12·60	9·13
43–47	2·95	3·06	2·02	2·78	4·06	2·82	3·77	2·44
48 and over	1·37	1·39	0·81	1·26	0·46	1·88	1·33	0·57
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

(a) Based on figures supplied by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. The figures are derived from the recorded ages of all Natives engaged by the Sub-Nigel Mine during 1939 and 1942, adjustments being made to cover obvious errors.

ANNEXURE XX.

THE AIMS OF THE EXPERIMENTS IN THE BETTERMENT AREAS: TANGA, ZAZULWANA AND ZINGQAY(a).

1. To have at least 6 fruit trees at every home.
2. To have abundant vegetables at every home.
3. To develop kraal sites: Plan of Lay-out, i.e. to have—
   (a) poultry plants;
   (b) implement shed;
   (c) cowshed;
   (d) piggery;
   (e) planting of hedges and trees to improve appearance and give shelter.
4. Stocking of maize at reaping.
5. Pit-silos at every home.
6. Haystacks to be made co-operatively and sufficient for all the cattle.
7. Succulent feeds to be planted on the lands for winter feeding; Mangels, Chou-Moellier, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Kale, etc.
8. Miscellaneous crops such as Beans, Peas, Pumpkins, and Potatoes to be grown on the same land with Maize and the Crops in 7 to facilitate the practice of **rotative cropping** for the benefit of the soil.
9. To plant each type of seed separately.
10. **Pure seed** to be used throughout the locations.
11. No broadcasting of crops which grow successfully in rows.
12. To plough lands on contour and to introduce contour furrows to prevent erosion.

STOCK.

13. To limit the stock to the carrying capacity of the veld.
14. Heaviest culling to take place among the sheep in preference to the cattle.
15. All goats to be done away with.
16. All donkeys to be done away with.

17. To cull horses to within reasonable transport limits.
18. To introduce purebred cattle as far as possible and to practice grading on the remainder with bulls of pure blood. The breed to be decided upon by the location concerned.
19. To erect central dairies for the selling of cream.
20. To control the grazing, resting of one or more camps per season to encourage the good grasses to seed.
21. To prevent any old unprofitable methods of farming such as "Buqisa", which system consolidates the soil and proper methods of agriculture cannot be carried out.

(a) This Circular was issued by the Agricultural Supervisor, Butterworth, in October, 1939. It was translated into Xhosa and all the residents in the local Betterment Areas were supplied with a copy.

ANNEXURE XXI.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON SOIL EROSION 1926–1944

(£'s) (*a*).

(*a*) Department of Native Affairs (S.A. Native Trust) 1935/36–1943/44.

	£	£
Cape Province—		
Herschel	37,600	
Glen Grey	25,400	
Queenstown	17,900	
Victoria East	12,600	
Middledrift	9,600	
Other	6,400	
		109,500
Transkei		18,500
Natal—		
Bergville	24,200	
Nqutu	24,000	
Estcourt	18,100	
Polela	12,300	
Nongoma	9,800	
Lower Umfolosi	8,000	
Mtunzini	5,000	
Other	9,900	
		111,300
Transvaal—		
Pietersburg	13,300	
Letaba	8,200	
Potgietersrust	7,000	
Other	2,600	
		31,100
Orange Free State—		
Thaba 'Nchu	15,900	
Harrismith	13,900	
		29,800
Miscellaneous		6,800
TOTAL (1936–44)		307,000
Department of Native Affairs (1934/35) (*b*)		22,000
		329,000

(*a*) United Transkeian Territories General Council (1926–43)—

Umtata	19,400	
St. Marks	19,100	
Qumbu	12,200	
Engcobo	11,700	
Tsolo	9,800	
Mt. Fletcher	8,900	
Xalanga	7,700	
Idutywa	7,700	
Nqamakwe	7,700	
Matatiele	6,500	
Tsomo	5,500	
Mt. Frere	5,200	
Butterworth	5,000	
Other	28,800	
Undistributed	39,300	
		194,500
		523,500
Estimated Exp. (U.T.T.G.C.) 1943–44		3,000
		£526,500

(a) Information obtained from the Native Affairs Department.
(b) Nothing was spent by this Department before 1934/35.

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INDEX.

(Numbers refer to paragraphs. A number in brackets after a paragraph indicates a footnote, a small Roman numeral in brackets a sub-paragraph, and the letter A, followed by a Roman numeral, an Annexure.)

Abancedise, 156 (2).

absentee ownership, in N. Transvaal, 26.

Acts of Parliament—
Natives Land Act (27/1913), 20 (1), 28.
Native Trust and Land Act (18/1936), 28, 95, 146 (1), 237, 241 amended, 30 (1).
Native (Urban Areas) Act (1923), 30.
Native Education Finance Act (29/1945), 140 (5).
National Resources Act (S. Rhodesia, 1941), 217 (1).
Representation of Natives Act (1936), 262.

administration, administrative machinery, 238, 257–270.
reduction of low-paid European employees in, 265, 271 (xlix).
technical officers, 266.

Advisory Boards, for Native education, 139.
Central (Union), 140, 168.

Ady, P., 240 (2).

afforestation, 93 (3), 95, 193, 231, 232, 239, 250, 271 (xxxiv), 275, 280
industries based on, 280.

age distribution, 123, 177–179.

agricultural science, 153.

agricultural shows, 60.

agriculture, 39, 169, 231, 239, 242–243, 246–247, 257–258, 260, 264–265, 271 (xxiv, xxxv, xlvii), 275–282.
affected by migratory labour, 8, 103, 185.
primitive methods of, 49, 234, 271 (v).
obstacles to progress in, 50, 101–103, 229.
first step in rehabilitation, 104, 239, 273, 282.
needs co-operation, 105, 239, 271 (xxxiv).
essential to improved health, 136.
education in, 157–161.
training for women in, 161, 271 (xxv).
monotony of, 173.
proposed rehabilitation scheme for, 192–225.
methods under nomadic conditions no longer suitable, 221, 275.
gives inadequate income, 241.
Dept. of controls dipping, 257.
manorial methods of, 275.

Alexandra Township, 164.

Alice, vegetables grown by irrigation at, 61, 204.
trees planted against erosion at, 96.

allotments, military, 171.
by deferred pay or remittances, 171.

All Saints Misson, course for Jeanes teachers at, 156.
school farm at, 160.

altitude, variability of, 34.

amadumbi, 59

amaThebe, 72.

Argentine, population density of, 36.

ariboflavinosis, 110.

Assisted Voluntary Scheme, 44, 175.

Australia, population density of, 36.

avitaminosis, 110.

bakers, 244.

banks, 265.
savings, 218.
contour, 223.
river and stream, 229

Bantu peasantry, 264.
need for stability, 6.

Barberton, 227.

bartering, by Natives with traders, 42.

Basutoland, 176, 224 (3).
annexation of, 25.

Battalion, Special Service, 279.
Physical Training, 279.

beans, 58, 59, 68, 202.

Bechuanaland Protectorate, 176, 182 (2).
restriction of kaffircorn sales in, 42.
land tenure in, 117 (4), 238 (3).
Native Advisory Council of, 203 (6).
difficulty of establishing Native traders, 244 (1).
tanneries proposed in, 247.

beer, beer halls, demand for kaffircorn stimulates production, 56.

Bennett, Dr. H. H., 221 (3).

Bennett, Dr. (Mount Coke), 131.

Benson, Wilfred, 172 (1).

Bergville, 224.

Bernstein, R., 164 (1).

Betterment Areas, land allocation in, 52.
Tanga, 92.
fencing in improves school attendance, 167.
Proclamation (Livestock Control and Improvement Proclamation, 41/1939), 211.
excess cattle in, 213.
limitation effects improvement, 217.
aims of work in, A. XX.

bilharzia, bilharziasis, 131.

birth rate, 122, 123, 240, 273.
reduced by industrialisation, 240.

blacksmiths, 244 (1).

blindness, 132.

Boards, Reserve (in Mission Reserves, Natal), 23.
local licensing, 45.
of Trade and Industries, 247, 248, 249.
Location, 269.
Reserve, of Management, 269.
Central Advisory Board on Native Education (N. Rhodesia) 269 (1).

Bochem, 248.

Bond, Dr. G. W., 115 (1).

boots, factories for, 247, 249, 252.

Boshoff, Dr. P. H., 132.

botanists, 190.

Brits, 176.

broadcasting, mobile units for, 169.

bronchitis, 127.

Brookes, E. H., 21 (2).

Bryant, Rev. A. T., 72, 86 (1).

budgets, of Reserve families, 100, 170, A. XIII.

Buell, Raymond, 123.

Buffalo River, 28.

building, buildings, school, 142, 145.
timber for hut-, 221, 226, 227.
in villages, 243.
rectangular, 250.
demand for materials, 250.
for carpenters, bricklayers, masons, 250.

Bulwer, 77.
tree-planting at, 96.

Bunga, 228, 250, 266, 269.
see Transkeian Territories General Council.

Bureau of Information 3.

butcher shops, 218, 244.

butter, 75.

Butterworth, Egg Selling Society at, 92, 204.
Agricultural Supervisor's circular, 217.
timber industries at, 250.

Cadbury, L. J., 240 (3).

Calderwood, Rev. W. B., 20.

Cameroons, 172.

canework, 249.

Cape Colony, Cape Province, land policy in, 20, 25.
North-western, 32, 34, 55 (1), 56, 115, 132, 235, 269.
Midlands, 227.

Cape Provincial Licensing Ordinance (19/1930), 45.

capital, 252, 271 (xli).

caries, 132.

carpenters, increasing demand for, 250.

carpentry, in villages, 243.
see training, vocational.

catchment areas, 229.

cattle, 73–88, 209, 213–218, 231, 249, 265.
status largely dependent on, 73.
distribution of, 77.
improvement of breeds, 83–84, 207.
polluting water supplies, 114.
improving milk yield, 207.
draught, 207.
sharing of, 207.
hardiness of, 207.
cult, 214–215.
units per head, A. VI.
see husbandry, animal.

Census and Statistics, Department of, 31, 34, 148.

Censuses—

of Agricultural and Pastoral Production, 31.
of population, 31.
wide margin of error in, 35.
of 1911, 36.
of 1921, 36.
of 1936, 36, 174, 178.
1936 Occupational, 39 (1).
1937 Agricultural, 58, 64, 212.

cereals, increased place of in agriculture, 62.
storage of, 70.
needed for pigs, 207.

Ceylon, 123.

Chamber of Mines, 171 (1), 177 (1), 183.

cheese, 75.

Chief Inspector of Native Education, 139.

Chiefs, future of, 17, 238, 269.
education of, 279.
education of sons, 17, 269, 271 (lii).
illiteracy of, 101.
progressive, 238.
need for better training and payment of, 269, 271 (lii).

chieftainships, 269.

child welfare, 156, 161.

cinema, mobile units for, 169, 279.

Ciskei, 20, 22, 34 (2), 36, 130, 156, 157, 160, 202, 227, 228, 236, 235, 269, 274.
individual ownership of land in, 53.
production in, 89.
malnutrition in, 108.
erosion in, 208.
excess stock in, 213.
roads in, 253.

Ciskeian General Council, 192, 223.
special session of, 1945, 4 (1).
responsible for forest policy, 94.

Clark, Colin, 240 (1).

climate, climatic factors, influence, 34, 30, 275, 280.

clinics, 119, 134, 257.

clothing, made of hide and skins, 73.
trade, an opening for women, 163.
factories for, 252.

Coles, D., 75.

colocasia, 59.

Colonial Office, British, 169 (2).

Commissions, Government—

Beaumont Commission, 28, 36, 237.
Corbett Commission, 156 (1), 166.
on Disturbances in Copper Belt, N. Rhodesia, 180 (6).
pour l'étude du problème de la main d'oeuvre au Congo Belge, 184 (1).
Industrial and Agricultural Requirements Commission, 1.
Location Commission (Transvaal), 26.
Meat Commission, 218.
Natal Native Land Commission, 22, 23.
National Health Services Commission, 118, 122, 125, 136 (4).
Native Affairs Commission, 140.
Native Economic Commission, 1, 4, 42, 74 (1), 122, 125, 183 (4), 208, 221.
Native Production and Trade Commission (S. Rhodesia), 176.
West African Commission, 232.
Witwatersrand Mine Natives' Wages Commission, 1, 77 (1), 100, 173, 176, 182, 188, 202, 236.

Committees—

Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, 169 (1).
Inter-departmental Committee on Labour Resources of the Union, 62 (1).
Inter-departmental Committee on Native Education, 137.
Inter-departmental Committee on Social Health and Economic Conditions of Urban Natives, 30 (2).
Locations Reclamation Committee, 208 (3).
Native Farm Labour Committee, 30 (1).
Nyasaland Committee of Enquiry into Emigrant Labour, 173 (1), 176, 180 (5).
Committee on Overstocking in Transkeian Territories (Young Committee), 74 (2), 208 (1), 218.
Provincial Financial Resources Committee (Corbett Commission), 156 (1), 166.
Reclamation Survey Committees, 211, 213, 248.
Southern Rhodesia National Cattle Committee, 207 (1).
Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines Prevention of Accidents Committee, 134, 169.

committees, local licensing, 45.
school, 142.
Planning, 193, 239, 248, 271 (xxxiv), 275, 276.
local, 237.

communications, 282.
need for improvement in, 105, 204, 239, 241, 242, 271 (xxxiv, xli), 280, 282.
difficulty in providing, 252.

community centres, 105, 161, 169.

compensation, accident, 171.
phthisis, 171.
for inferiority, 265.

compost, reluctance to prepare, 66, 116.

compounds, bachelor, 175.

conferences, advocated between Departments, 136 (4), 268, 271 (li)
for officials, 197, 277.

Congo, Lower, 126.
Belgian, 172, 175, 176, 180, 187.
Labour Commission in, 184.

contour terracing, reduced by ploughing, 62.

cooking, 156, 271 (xxv).

co-operation, 245–246, 271 (l, li).
in Reserves, 17.
essential to agricultural progress, 105, 219, 224, 232, 238, 271 (xxxiv), 277.
between teachers and parents, 156.
essential to development, 169, 197, 239, 271 (xxix).
in storage, 203, 206.
for marketing produce, 206.
for buying, 206.
for credit, 206.
for ownership of implements, 206, 271 (xxxiv).
obstacles to, 206.
in stock limitation, 217.

co-operatives, officers to control, 206, 239, 246, 271 (xxxiv).
not generally successful, 40.
establishment to be encouraged, 244, 271 (xxxviii).
co-operative credit, 245.
annual audit recommended, 245.
Central Committee of, 245.
consumers', 246.

Co-operative Societies, Registrar of, 245.

copper mines (N. Rhodesia), 180.

Cornell, Capt. H. H., 238 (1).

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 200, 239, 271 (xxxiv), 278.

Councils, 219.
local, 17, 217, 269.
district, 217, 269.

craftwork, 151.

cream, 204.

credit, to co-operatives, 206.

creosoting, 250.

crime, adult and juvenile, 185.

crops, 56–72, 173, 202–205.
cash, 205, 239.

cultivation, 231, 275.
one-crop, 275.

cultivators, 63, 67, 72.
curricula, need overhauling, 168.
Curson, Dr. H. H., 213.
dairying, dairy products, 160, 204, 251, 274, 280.
dams, 61, 115, 204, 223.
D.D.T., 131.
dealers, general, 244 (1).
death rate, 122, 124.
debility, affecting labour supply, 98, 99, 133.
demonstrators, agricultural, 71, 151, 159, 264, 266, 271 (xxv, xlv), 277.
  limitations of, 264.
  help for, 264, 277.
  women, 264, 271 (xlvi).
  should co-operate more with schools, 264.
densities of population, 33, 80, 233–237.
desiccation, 229.
detribalisation, in N. Rhodesia, 180 (7).
de Villiers, Inspector F. J., 160.
diarrhoea, 127.
Dickson, A. G., 169.
diet, 169.
dipping, 223, 257, 269.
diversification of economy, economic activity, in Reserves, 105, 238, 239, 240–256, 271 (xxxiv), 273, 280–282.
Dodd, A. D., 163 (1).
domestic science, 151, 156, 161, 163, 169.
  teacher-training at Healdtown, 156.
donkeys, 114, 209, 217 (1).
  restriction of, 209.
Dormer, Dr. B. A., 130 (3), 131.
Drakensberg, 34 (2), 213.
drift sand reclamation, 96, 223.
dung, cow, used as fuel, 66, 226, 230, 239, 271 (xxxiv).
Durban, offers urban employment in proximity to Reserves, 9.
East London, 256.
eating houses, keepers of, 244 (1).
economists, 199, 262, 270, 271 (xliv).
education, 137–169, 173, 206, 225, 240, 248, 253, 255, 264, 265, 268, 279, 282.
  of Chiefs' sons, 17, 269.
  in mission reserves, 23.
  lack of, obstacle to progress, 50, 279.
  improved services in villages, 105, 117, 242, 271 (viii, xxxvi).
  essential to improved health, 136, 271 (xii).
  agricultural, 157–161, 269.
  inadequate facilities, for, 164–166.
  affected by attitude of chiefs and headmen, 167.
  should be compulsory, 168, 169, 269, 271 (xxvii, lii), 279.
  adult, 169, 271 (xxix), 279.
  would increase mining efficiency, 187.
  to combat overstocking, 216.
  commercial, 244, 245, 271 (xxxvii).
  Central Advisory Board on (N. Rhodesia), 269 (1).
  adolescent, 279.
Education Account, 140.
Education, Departments of, 61, 139, 169, 197, 257, 258.
Educational Statistics, Bulletin of, 149, 167 (1).
efficiency, affected by health, 102.
eggs, as source of income, 92, 204, 207.
Electricity Supply Commission, 115 (1).
Elliotdale, 77.
Empangeni, 256.
employment, urban, 9, 236.
  commercial, 236, 240.
  domestic, 236.
  industrial, 240.
  limited in Reserves, 241.
  provided in village and urban centres, 243, 271 (xxxiv).
  as traders, 244.
  direct and indirect (through afforestation), 250.
Engcobo, 77.
Entebbe, 126.
enteric, 130.
erosion, 220–225, 229, 231, 239 271 (xxiv).
  soil, 11, 204, 208.
  dams used for irrigation, 61, 204.
  spread of, 98.
  surface and sloot, 208.
  caused by wind, stock paths, overstocking, 208.
  donga and sheet, 220.
  caused by decreasing soil fertility, 220.
    by indiscriminate tree-cutting, 206.
  wind, 229.
  expenditure on, A. XXI.
Eshowe, 204, 256.
Estcourt, 224.
factories, textile (Kingwilliamstown), 241, 250, 280.
  meat-canning, 247, 249.
  leather, tanning, boot- and shoe-making, 247, 249, 252, 280.
  pottery, 247.
  milk, condensed and dried, 251.
  dairy products, 251, 280.
  soups, dehydrated and dried, 251.
  fruit and vegetables, 251.
  sawn timber, 252.
amily life, Bantu, decline of, 11.
farming, 6, 274, 275, 280.
  need for more stable labour supply, 12, 15.
  possible improvements in conditions, 15.
  collective, 17; in Palestine, 238 (1).
  labour from Natal and Ciskei, 21, 22.
  sugar, wattle, in Zululand, 27.
  intensive, 239, 271 (xxxiv), 274.
  commercial training to help in, 244.
farms, tribally owned, 31 (3), 37.
  Native-owned, 31 (3), 37.
  demonstration, 158.
  (Nyanga) school, 160, 271 (xxiv), 279.
  for fattening stock, 218.
Federated Malay States, 126.
fees, prospecting and licence, 29.
  school, 153.
fences, fencing, 167, 193, 207, 217, 223.
  ring, 217.
  posts for, 230.
fertiliser, 218.
  subsidised supply of, 57, 60, 66.
  co-operative buying of, 206, 245, 264.
fines, levied in cattle, 73.
Fingoes, 20.
first aid, 134, 161.
five-mile radius rule, for traders, 45.
  for schools, 146, 271 (xvii).
Flagstaff Agricultural School, 145, 157–158.
fluorosis, 115 (2).
food, foodstuffs, affected by communal grazing, 74.
  need for improved supplies of, 102, 104, 111, 136, 202, 239, 271 (xxxiv), 274.
  deficiencies in, 110.
  in schools, 151.
  storage of, 203.
  protective, 202, 204, 271 (v).
  production reduced, 222.
  supplies threatened by soil erosion, 224.
  factories for, 252.
Forëamic survey (Congo), 126.
forestry, forests, 93–96, 226–232, 239, 271 (xxxiv).
  divided responsibility for policy, 94.
  " reserved " forests, 95.
  headmen's forests, 95.
  training in for Natives, 230.
  Director of, 250.
Fort Cox Agricultural School, 60, 157, 204.
  project system at, 158.
  women's courses at, 161.
Fort Hare, 155, 200, 278.
Fox, F. W. and Back, D., 74, 78 (2), 122 (1), 209 (6).
Frankel, Prof. S. H., 234 (3).
Franklin, N. N., 245 (2).
Freemantle School Farm, 160.
Friedlander, J., 130 (3).
fruit, 60.
  inadequate supply of, 202, 204.
  emphasis on production of, 239, 271 (xxxiv).
  demand for should increase, 243.
  canning and dehydration, 251.
fuel, 228, 248.
  inadequate provision for, 66, 93, 226.
  wholesale cutting of timber for, 221.
  plantations, 227–232, 239, 271 (xxxiv).
  cheap supplies recommended, 230, 239.
furniture, manufacture of, 250, 280.
  household, 250.
Gale, Dr. G. W., 122, 125.
Gambia, 172.
gardening, gardens, school, 60, 151, 156, 160, 161, 264.
Gezira Irrigation Project, 238 (3).
Glen Grey, 34 (2), 53, 94, 130, 208, 228.
  Secondary School (Freemantle Farm School), 160.
  system, 236.
  Act (1894), 269.
goats, 75, 78, 85, 207, 209, 217 (1), 221.

gold, 265, 271 (xxxiii).
Gold Coast, 126, 172.
gold mining, 8, 15, 121, 170–190, 271 (xxxiii).
Gompies River, 61.
grain, 70, 202, 203, 239, 245, 271 (xxxiv).
see crops, maize.
grants, equipment (school), 143.
-in-aid (school), 143.
grasses, 208, 221, 227.
grazing, 75, 79, 208, 210, 212, 229, 231, 232, 238, 274, 275, 280.
controlled on Trust Settlements, 52.
augmented by Trust Farms, 52, 224.
communal, 55, 74, 238.
control necessary, 207, 239, 271 (xxxiv).
rotational, 217, 238.
over-, 221.
on stalk fields, 221.
regulated by local Boards, 269.
groundnuts, 58, 274.
Hailey, Lord, 126.
Haines, E. S., 43 (2), 47.
Hammanskraal, Amalgamated Native Farmers' Association at, 92, 204.
handicrafts, in Reserves, 7, 249.
teacher-training in Transvaal, 156.
harrows, 63, 64.
head-harness (Bavarian), head-yoke, 207.
headmen, 167, 238.
Healdtown Training Institution, supplies milk to Practising School children, 87.
teacher-training (domestic science and physical training) at, 156.
health, 255, 269, 282.
decline of, 11.
standard of community's progress, 102.
its importance for efficiency, 102.
services in villages, 105.
affected by malnutrition, 108.
by inadequate food supplies, 202.
clinical abnormalities of, 109, 110.
inadequacy of services and statistics, 119–122.
importance of preventive measures for, 119, 271 (ix).
co-ordination necessary, 136 271 (xiii, xxx), 279.
taught to women welfare workers, 161.
improved by increased milk, 217.
services improved by better transport, 253.
Health, Department of Public, 61, 96, 112, 114 (2), 127 (1), 130, 131, 132, 136 (4), 197, 257, 268.
herding, handicaps school attendance, 167, 217.
monotony of, 173.
Herschel, 34 (2), 94, 208, 224, 227, 228, 235.
Hertzog, General, introduced Native Bills, 29.
hides, used for clothing, 73.
production of, 90.
Himeville, 77.
home-craft, 238.
home welfare officers, 161, 169.
horses, 75, 207.
hospitals, 119, 131, 134, 271 (xi).
housecraft, housewifery, 163, 169.
housing, need for improvement of, on farms, 15.
urban, 16.
in Reserves, 102, 117, 169, 271 (vi).
in villages, 242, 271 (viii, xxxvi).
improvement of to prevent disease, 112, 136.
with cash from stock sales, 218.
Hubbard, C. S., 231 (1).
Hunter, M., 73 (1).
husbandry, animal, 73–91, 104, 160, 203, 220, 234, 249, 274.
value of products, A. IX.
husbandry, field, 220, 221.
Huss, Father Bernard, 245.
hygiene, 156, 161.
see also sanitation, health.
Ilfracombe, 159, 207.
illiteracy, illiterates, 164, 169, 214.
Illovo, 204.
imincele, 62,
Impendhle, 77.
implements, 218.
co-operative buying of, 206, 246.
income, from sale of dairy products, etc., 92, 204, 207.
family, 100, 170, A. XIII.
cash, of Reserve miners, 171.
increase necessary, 238, 271 (xxxv).
national, 238.
India, population density of, 36.
superfluous cattle in, 215.
Indians, importation of to Natal, 22.
Industrial Development Corporation, 250.
industrialists, 199.
industries, in Reserves, 7, 193, 238, 243, 247–256, 271 (xl), 280.
Native Home, Director of, 247.
home, 249.
cut, make and trim, 250.
sawmilling, 231, 250.
timber, 250, 280.
wood pulp, 250.
creosoting, 250.
furniture, 250, 280.
mainly to meet primary needs, 252, 280.
need state initiation and control, 256, 271 (xli), 280.
service, 280, 282; see also communications, power, sanitation, transport, water.
wattle bark, 280.
tourist, 275, 280.
see factories.
nfantile mortality, 122, 125–128, 133, 273.
Ingwavuma, 131, 208.
insemination, artificial, of cattle, 207.
International Labour Office, 123 (3), 126 (2).
investment, 219, 239, 271 (xxxiv).
state and private, 241.
irrigation, 60, 193, 269.
projects, 61.
Jacks, G. V. and Whyte, R. O., 220 (1), 224 (1).
Jamaica, 123.
Jeanes teachers, 156.
Jokl, Dr. E., 123, 185 (2) 231 (1).
Justice, Department of, appoints Native Commissioners to magisterial functions, 54 (3).
kaffircorn, 56, 68, 71, 72, 202.
sale of restricted in Bechuanaland, 42.
used for beer, 56.
inadequate production of, 202.
production lessened by soil erosion, 222.
co-operative storage and marketing of, 246.
Kaffraria, British, 20.
Kambi, 136, 279.
Kark, Dr., 131, 164, 204.
study of malnutrition, 109–111.
of housing, sanitation, etc., 112.
of death rate, 124.
see Polela.
Keet-Rogers Memorandum, 95 (7).
Keiskamahoek, 77.
Kenya, 126.
Kenyon, J. T., 249 (1).
King Edward VIII Hospital, 134.
Kingwilliamstown, 77, 256.
textile factory at, 241, 250.
Kokstad, 253.
kraal, 113, 173, 221, 230.
-wood, 231.
sites, 236.
kraaling, 221.
Krige, E. Jensen, 73 (1).
Kuruman, 56, 109, 247, 248.
Labour, Department of, 169, 258.
Director of Native, 183.
labour, migratory, 39, 170–191, 238, 241.
in mines, 8.
generally undesirable, 8.
supplementing agricultural income, 48.
effect on agricultural practice, 62, 103.
effect on birth rate, 122.
aggravates venereal disease, 131.
reasons for, 173.
difficulty of abolition, 186.
should be eliminated, 190, 271 (xxxii), 280.
labour supply, Reserves, as reservoir of, 5–12.
urban and farming, 15, 16, 20–22.
more stability needed, 12, 185, 280.
efficiency affected by health, 102.
age of, 177.
need for increasing productivity of, 189, 238, 271 (xxxi).
for mines in Reserves, mainly not local, 248.
mobility depends on transport, 253.
mainly exported from Reserves, 255.
better training for, 255.
of mines, A. V, XVII, XVIII, XIX.

Land, re-allocation of, 17.
purchase of, individual, 17.
Crown, 25, 30, 31 (3), 37.
policy in Ciskei and Transkei, 20
in Natal, 21–24.
in Cape, Transvaal, O.F.S., 25–27.
rentals for, 29.
tribal used by Chief, 77.
stagnation of, 79.
settlement, 193.
use must be scientific, 198–200, 231, 239, 271 (xxxiv).
prescribed, 203, 239, 271 (xxxiv), 275, 277.
surveyed and unsurveyed districts of, 236.
arable, 52, 54, 105, 193, 211–212, 225, 236, 238.
residential, 238.
registration of, 53, 238.
limited, 238.
for factories, 252.
reclamation, 280.
statistics, A. II.

Lands, Department of, 258.

land purchase, conditions in four Provinces, 28.
under Natives Trust and Land Act, 29.
land prescribed for, A. II.

land tenure, tribal, 17.
on farms, 15, 30.
in Reserves, 17, 53–55, 238.
on mission stations, 30.
system of allocation, 51, 52.
individual, Ciskei and Transkei, 53, 236, 238.
in Bechuanaland Protectorate, 117 (4).
communal, 236.
collective, 238.
summary of conditions of, A. IV.

latrines, 114, 116.
pit privies, 145.

leather work, 249.

leper institutions, 119, 130.

leprosy, 130.

le Riche, Dr., 109, 110.

Letaba, 61, 227, 248.

Lew, E. A., 121 (1).

Lewin, J., 269 (2).

licences, paid to Trust Fund, 29.
fees for, 40.
sanctioned by Minister of Native Affairs, 45.
powers delegated to Chief Magistrate, Transkei, 45.
five-mile radius rule for, 45.
under Divisional Councils, 45.
conditions of for traders, 45, 244.

Lichtenburg, 56. N.A.D. grading maize at, 69.
maize and kaffircorn surplus at, 71.

lighting, 256.

limitation, of stock, generally unpopular, 74, 215, 216.
essential in villages, 117.
in Reserves, 208.
should be extended, 217.

literacy, 164, 169.

literature, 197, 277.

livestock, 229.
controlled on Trust Settlements, 52.
maize stalks as food for, 56, 68.
population figures of, 75.
ownership of, 76–78.
relation of to land, 79–80.
losses, 82, A. VII.
improvement of, 83, 84.
limitation of essential in villages, 117.
Control and Improvement Proclamation—see Betterment Areas.
improvement schemes, 218.
decreasing, 222.
see husbandry, animal.
loans, by Co-operative Societies, 245.

lobola, 173.

locations, in Natal, 22.
rural, Transvaal, 26.
scheduled in Natives Land Act, 28.
rural, Cape, 37.

Louis Trichardt, 208.

Lovedu (N. Tvl.), 73.

McDonald, C. A., 112 (4), 250.

McGregor, Dr. M., 125.

MacMillan, W. M., 227.

magistrate, 269.

Mahlabatini, 253.

maize, 56, 68–72, 173, 202, 203, 274.
control of, 43.
stalks, as stock food, 56, 68.
inadequate supply of, 202.
reduced by soil erosion, 222.
stalks as fuel, 66, 226.
co-operative storage and marketing of, 246.
importation into Transkei, A. XI.

malaria, campaign against, 96, 131.
assistants, 130, 131.
prevalence of, 131.

malnutrition, alleviation of by milk schemes, 87.
cause of ill-health, 108–111, 133.
aggravated by intestinal parasites, 131.

Malta, 123.

Mamahiela's location (Pietersburg), 211.

manure, subsidised supply of, 57, 60.
use of as fuel, 66, 226.
sold to Europeans, 66.

Mapumulo, 134.

marketing, 204, 239, 282.
co-operative organisations for, 244, 246.

markets, 60, 259, 271 (xxxiv).
improved by transport, 253.

Marquard, L., 269 (2).

masculinity rate, 179.

masotla, 238 (2).

matambala, 59.

Matatiele, 25.
Trust Settlement at, 52.

Matok's location (Pietersburg), 211.

Mbutu Home Welfare Training Institution, 161.

meat, prized food among Pondo, 73.
canning of, 247, 249.

medical facilities, 273.
need for improvement in, 102, 119, 271 (xi).
must be accompanied by better nutrition, 133.
in schools, 166.
district surgeons, 257.

Melmoth, 253.

Middledrift, 109, 208.

migration, 173.
rural-urban, 35, 190, 241.

milk, 75, 204, 219 (2), 274.
supply generally inadequate, 72.
prized food among Pondo, 73.
aim of increasing supply, 84–86, 207, 217, 239, 271 (xxxiv), 274.
little yield from sheep and goats, 85.
low yield from cows, 86, 202.
as source of income, 92.
supply diminishing, 222.
demand for should increase, 243.
processing factories, 251, 280.
statistics (Tweespruit), A. X.; deficiency, A. XII.

millets, 56.

minerals—
asbestos—at Kurman, 247, 248.
at Letaba, 248.
in Sekukuniland, 248.
chrome, 248.
coal, 230, 239, 254, 271 (xxxiv).
corundum—at Bochem, Letaba, 248.
iron, 248.
kaolin, 248.
lead—at Bochem, 248.
mica, 248.
platinum, 248.
slate, 248.

Mines' Recruiting Agency, 174.

mission reserves, 37.
introduction in Natal, 23.
scheduled in Natives Land Act, 28; in Native Trust and Land Act, 29, 30.

mission stations, 30, 37.

missions, and education, 138.
establishing handicrafts, 249.

Mockford, 164.

mohair, 90.

Molima's location (Pietersburg), 211.

monopoly, not a danger in Transkei, 45.

Mooi River, 61.

morality, decline of, 11.

Moroka, Chief, land for tribe, 26.

Mount Coke Native Hospital, 131.

Mount Currie, 25.

Mozambique Convention, 182.

Mqanduli, 77.

Msinga, 122, 125.

mules, 75, 207.

Murcott, B. B., 84 (1).

Natal, 249, 269.
Native policy in, 20–24.
Republic of, 21.
British intervention in, 21.
present inadequacy of Reserves in, 22.
Northern, 28.
Midlands, 34.
increase in population density of, 36, 232.
stock distribution in, 77.
erosion in, 208.
excess stock in, 213.
fuel requirements of, 228.
forest area in, 232.

Natal Native Trust, 24, 29.

National Health Insurance, 119.

national health service, proposed, 120.

National Nutrition Council, 109 (1), 110 (2).

Native Administration Proclamation, 224 (3).

Native Affairs, Secretary for, 28, 140, 223, 283.
Minister of, 45, 140.

Native Affairs Administration Bill (1917), 28.

Native Affairs Department, 151, 157, 169, 218, 223, 240, 245, 248, 257–268, 270, 271 (xliv), 281, 283.
need for more complete records of activities, 3, 271 (ii), 272.
appointment of Publicity Officer, 3.
Annual Reviews of, 60, 160 (1), 202 (4).
rehabilitation scheme for Reserves, 192–239, 271 (xxxiv), 275.
Agricultural Section of, 197, 264, 268, 271 (xlviii), 275.
proposed Forestry Section of, 230, 239, 271 (xxxiv).
future of, 258.
Labour Section of, 258.
criticisms of, 260.
achievements of, 260.
salaries and qualities of personnel, 265–266, 281.

Native areas, increase of, 33.

Native Commissioner, 264, 268.
dual functions of, 54 (3).

Native Development Account, 140.

Native Military Corps, 164, 171 (1).

Native Recruiting Corporation, 127 (1), 171, 175, 178.

Native Reserves, definition of, 31.
area and statistics of, A. III.

Natives Representative Council, 224 (2), 265.

Nebo, wheat production at, 57.
threshing by N.A.D. at, 69.

needlework, 151, 156, 163.

Netherlands East Indies, 243.

Nigeria, 180.

Non-European Army Services, Director of, 164.

Nongoma, 253.

nursing services, inadequacy of, 119, 134, 271 (xi).

Nyanga School Farm, 160, 279.

Nyasaland, 126, 172, 180, 182 (1), 248.

occupations, 39.

Ockerse, T., 115 (2).

Olifants River, 61.

Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Institute, 75.

Orange Free State, land policy in, 26.
plague in (Northern), 130.
gold mines in, 191, 271 (xxxiii).
overstocking in, 208.
Reserve Boards of Management in, 269.

Orde-Browne, 173.

" Oslo breakfast," 151 (1).

overcrowding, 238.
see also population, over—

overstocking, 196, 208–219, 221, 238, 265.
causes deterioration of Reserves, 74.
in S. Rhodesia, 215.

paddocking, 217.

Palestine, collective farming in, 238 (1).

parasites, intestinal, 131.

pasturage, pasture, common to tribe, 54.
affected by communal grazing, 74, 275.
management of, 207, 224.
differing nature of, 211.
mountainous land useless for, 211.
inadequate for settled population, 221.
invaded by weeds, 221.
conservation of, 265.

peas, 58, 68.

pellagra, 110.

penicillin, 131.

pensions, to blind, 132.

phthisis, 171, 186.

physical training, teacher-training at Healdtown, 156.

Pietermaritzburg, 21, 246, 256.

Pietersburg, Trust Settlement at, 52.
erosion at, 208.
carrying capacity of veld at, 211.
minerals at, 248.

Piet Retief, 227.

pigs, 75, 116, 207.

Pilansberg, 248.

Pim, H., 176 (1).

plague, 130.

" Planning," " Africa Surveyed," 265 (1).

planters, 63, 64.

ploughing, strip-, 50.
up-and-down, 52, 62, 225.
-units supplied, 60.
replacing hoe, 62.
reduces contour terracing, 62, 221.
increases man's share in farming, 62.
co-operative, 207, 239, 271 (xxxiv).
mechanical, 207.
aggravates soil erosion, 221.
contour-, 221.
hillside, 225.

ploughs, 250.

pneumonia, 127.

Polela, Polela Health Unit, 72, 77, 120, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 131, 134 (1), 136, 151 (1), 164, 202, 204 (1), 264, 279.
housing survey, 112.

Police, South African, 257.

policy, Native, its development, 21, 22.

Pondoland, 21.
annexation of, 25.

Pondos, 21, 73.

population, Bantu in Reserves, 7, 8, 9.
distribution of, 14.
census of, 33.
densities of (human and livestock), 33, 36, 80, 232, 233, 237.
increase in, 35, 273.
rural and urban compared, 38.
over-, 233–238.
stagnation of, 235.
pressure needs reducing, 239, 240, 271 (xxxiv), 280.
industrial, 240.

Portuguese East Africa, 182, 248.

potatoes, 58, 59, 204.

poultry, as source of income, 92, 204.
116, 161, 207, 239, 271 (xxxiv).

poverty, cause of high infantile mortality rate, 127.
of prevalent diseases, 133, 135.
of overstocking, 214.

power, need for improved facilities in, 105, 249, 254, 271 (xli), 280, 282.
difficulty in providing, 252, 254.
hydro-electric, 254.
purchasing, 243, 255.

Pretoria Convention, 26, 28.

Pretoria, University of, 277 (1).

prices, of grain in Reserves, 43.

production, agricultural and pastoral, censuses of, 31.

productivity, of Native Reserves, need for increase in, 4, 189.
low, results of, 50.
retarded by migratory labour, 185.
of Native labour essential, 189, 271 (xxxi).
increase of by scientific agriculture, 200.
of soil, affected by wind, 229.
of lands and stock, A. VIII.

progress, obstacles to, in agriculture, 50–55.
in Reserves generally, 101, 279.
in co-operative movement, 245.
helped by educating chiefs, 269.

project system, at Fort Cox, 158, 204.

propaganda, 104, 132, 135, 206, 216, 218, 264, 271 (xii, xxix).
methods of, 169, 279.

prostitution, 185.

Provincial Councils, 140.

Provincial Education Departments, see Education, Departments of.

pumpkins, 59, 202.

Putile Trust, 24 (2).

Queenstown, 34 (2).

quitrents, 269.

rainfall, variability of, 34.

recreation, 242, 271 (xxxvi), 275.

recreational centres, possible in villages, 105.

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