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PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

**A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE AGRICULTURAL
AND NUTRITIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE CISKEI
AND TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
THEIR BEARING ON THE RECRUITING OF LABOURERS
FOR THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY.**

By

F. William Fox and Douglas Back.

"The curing of Disease is necessary ;
the prevention of ill health is good sense ;
the cultivation of health is statesmanship."

— Dr Jesse Jones.

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5. 64. 09806 Fox

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A P P E N D I C E S.

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A P P E N D I C E S.

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our visit to the Ciakoi and
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APPENDIX I

A BRIEF PRELIMINARY REPORT ON OUR VISIT TO
THE CICKENI AND THE TRANSKEI.

We left Johannesburg on April 21st. and proceeded via Queenstown to Umtata in order to attend the United Transkeian General Council Meetings (Bunga) held there from April 21st. to May 4th. This enabled us to get to know several of the Magistrates, Council Officers and other useful people and proved a most satisfactory way of quickly getting in touch with the main aspects of our problem. We were also taken to several places of interest, including Umtata and St. Barnabas Hospitals and the Taolo Agricultural Station. We also spent a day with Dr. Mears in the kraals around Taolo.

We then returned to Queenstown and proceeded on our original plan, namely to work up the territories from West to East, spending about a week at various centres on the way.

In this way we covered the Queenstown district (Cofimvaba, Lady Frere, etc.), then via Fort Beaufort and Healdtown to Alice (for the Lovedale group, Fort Cox Agricultural College and the Middledrift area).

From Alice we went to Kingwilliamstown, visiting Mt. Coke Hospital, Keiskama Hoek, St. Mathew's Hospital, East London (Dr. Laidler), as well as going on various local visits.

We then continued to Butterworth from which visits were paid to Idutywa, Ross Mission, Teko Agricultural Station, Willowvale, etc.

/ Next ...

Next we crossed to Engobo where a few days only were spent, mostly in connection with the various activities of the All Saints Mission Group (Hospital, James teachers, new Native Agricultural Project, Teachers' Conference, etc.). Returning to Uatata, we spent some time going to surrounding areas including Mquanduli, Ngqeleni, Qunbu and Sulenkama, and Taolo (Agricultural School, St. Cuthbert's Hospital) etc. Numerous talks with local officials and doctors were continued.

We then crossed into Eastern Pondoland via Fort St. Johns, visiting Holy Cross Hospital and staying several days at Flagstaff in order to visit the Agricultural School, Dr. Woods at Bizana etc.

From Flagstaff we went to Matatiele, making a short stay at Kokstad on the way, using this as a centre for a number of visits including Marizell (Pa. Bernard Huss) and Qachas Bak (Dr. Vollet).

We returned to Johannesburg on August 5th. via Maritzburg, where we had a discussion with Dr. Gale, late of Fort Hare.

At each centre, working through the N.R.C. Office, we were put into touch with (a) the Magistrate, (b) the most likely medical men, who were often very helpful, (c) such other individuals as had been recommended to us through various sources, and (d) any local Hospitals (Mission or otherwise) engaged in Native work. In addition, with the help of the N.R.C. or other interpreters, we paid numerous visits to Native Chiefs, village groups or kraals, getting in this way into fairly close and frequent touch with Native life and the Native point of view.

We attended several Agricultural Shows that happened

/ to be ...

to be in progress, the prize distribution of a maize and vegetable growing competition, a conference of Native teachers and the Annual Meeting of the Health Society at which Sir Edward Thornton delivered his Presidential address; also numerous other functions at which opportunities were frequently made for us to discuss various aspects of our work. On two occasions we addressed Native Councillors on certain aspects of nutrition and both meetings included considerable discussion. We also briefly addressed the Native Teachers' Conference.

The shortness of time available at any one place made definite experimental work out of the question, but we collected a fair amount of data regarding infantile mortality by means of record forms on which we persuaded interested individuals, both doctors and lay people, to enter records.

An attempt was also made to compare the heights, ~~weights~~ and nutritional condition of two groups of Native children, the one living in an area where milk was relatively abundant and the other in an area where it was practically unobtainable.

The various officials concerned were invariably helpful and seemed interested in what we were trying to do, and wherever we went the N.H.C. officials did everything in their power to make our visit to their area both satisfactory and pleasant. Mr. E.C. Thompson of Uatata was particularly helpful to us in this way.

We both thoroughly enjoyed our stay in the Native Territories and became increasingly interested in the problems with which we were confronted and their many ramifications. It now remains for us to sort out the data that we have accumulated, to study the various documents that have become available and to present our report in due course.

APPENDIX 2 : Population statistics 1936 Census.

Table 8.

ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION: Males and Females Enumerated and Absentees, Urban and Rural.

Census Revised to 15th. October 1926.

TRANSKEI (A).

		Enumerated	Absentees	Total
<u>Males</u>				
	Urban	7,024	-	-
	Rural	481,009	-	-
	Total	488,033	144,539	632,572
<u>Females</u>				
	Urban	5,713	-	-
	Rural	659,016	-	-
	Total	664,729	8,053	672,782
<u>Persons</u>				
	Urban	13,337	-	-
	Rural	1,140,025	-	-
	Total	1,153,362	152,592	1,305,954
<u>CISKEI.</u>				
<u>Males</u>	Urban	19,400		
	Rural	111,403	162,603	35,606
				168,499
<u>Females</u>	Urban	20,044		
	Rural	142,530	162,582	6,308
				168,950
<u>Persons</u>	Urban	39,444		
	Rural	253,933	222,385	43,054
				335,439
<u>TRANSKEI AND CISKEI.</u>				
<u>Males</u>	Urban	26,024		
	Rural	592,412	618,436	101,025
				769,461
<u>Females</u>	Urban	25,757		
	Rural	601,554	607,311	14,421
				641,732
<u>Persons</u>	Urban	51,781		
	Rural	1,393,966	1,445,747	105,446
				1,641,193

Table D.

MASCULINITY.

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1921</u>
<u>Union</u>		
Urban	222.0	345.0
Rural	86.2	89.6
<hr/>		
Total	100.9	102.9
<hr/>		
<u>Cape</u>		
Rural	75.6	87.0
<hr/>		
Total	81.5	88.5
<hr/>		
<u>Transkei.</u>		
Rural	73.0	80.6
<hr/>		
Total	73.5	81.1
<hr/>		
Total plus absentees	96.9	94.1
<hr/>		

Table E.

COMPARATIVE DENSITY OF NATIVE POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE IN
VARIOUS SOUTH AFRICAN AREAS.

1936 Census.

Cape Province	7.2
Transkei	76.8
Ciskei	73.8
Zululani	33.7
Basutoland	47.7
Swaziland	22.9
South West Africa	1.0

Table E.

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1936 Census.

Cape Province	7.9
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Ciskei	73.9
Zululand	33.7
Basutoland	47.7
Swaziland	22.9
South West Africa	1.0

Notes on Table C.

(1) Sources of Information.

Average rainfall and area of districts: (Official Year Book of the Union, 1934-5. Vol. 17.)

Population data: 1936 Census (Preliminary Report) and some additional information kindly supplied by Office of Census and Statistics. All data derived from this information, such as percentages of absent males, weighted averages etc. calculated by us.

Taxpayers: Kindly supplied by Chief Native Commissioners, Transkei and Ciskei.

(2) Density of Population.

From our standpoint it was essential to know the absent as well as the actual population enumerated at the time of the Census. The absentee figures however must be regarded as approximate only.

It will be seen that the Transkei has the highest average density of population and East Griqualand the lowest. The average for the whole of the Transkei (77) is very similar to that of the Ciskei (73). Within these territories the most densely populated district are Kaitani (128) and Elliotdale (127) followed by Willowvale (117) and Kalska Loeck (115).

The districts least densely populated, excluding atypical cases such as Mt. Currie, are Matatiele (43) and Victoria East (43).

(3) Absentees.

Males.

The males absent expressed as percentage of total males is closely similar in the two Territories being 23.5 in the Transkeian and 22.0 in the Ciskeian areas. Within the Territories the districts having the highest percentage of absent males, excluding Xalanga, are Mt. Frere (31) and Middledrift (30) followed by Mt. Ayliff (29), Qumbu (29) and Engcobo (28).

.../ Females.

Females.

Similar figures for females show: Ciskei (3.8) and Transkei (1.2). The highest districts being Ficksburg (6.1) and Victoria East (5.7), the lowest Libode (0.14) and Elliotdale (0.06).

(4) Taxpayers.

Ciskei figures average 57 per cent. of total males, whilst Transkeian figures average 53. Districts showing the highest percentage are Kingwilliamstown (69) and Xalanga (66) whilst the lowest are recorded for Victoria East (42) and East London (45).

Masculinity. Table D.

This table brings out the steady migration of women from the rural areas into the towns, which has taken place since the 1921 Census.

APPENDIX 3 : Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 1.
 TRANSMALIAN TERRITORIES BY DISTRICTS, SHOWING AREA (IN SQUARE MILES) VARIOUSLY OCCUPIED.

DISTRICT	(1) Native Reserves or Locations.	(2) Mission Land and Mission Reserves.	(3) Native Owned Farms.	(4) Crown Lands Granted by Statute.	(5) Lands Owned by Europeans Not Occupied by Natives.	(6) Total Extent of Land under Native Occupation.	(7) Total Extent of Subsidized Native Areas.	(8) Crown Lands not reserved for any special purpose.	(9) Crown Lands reserved for some Particular Purpose, Forest, Etc.	(10) European Owned Farms Other Than Under C.O.L. and Including Crown Land Leased to Europeans.	(11) Urban Areas.	(12) Total Area of District.
Adaman	222,000	-	-	-	-	222,000	222,000	-	754	-	2,754	222,754
Archerfield	60,000	20	2,400	84	-	62,504	62,504	-	1,200	4,200	1,400	69,104
Armidale	60,000	4	12,110	-	-	62,110	62,110	-	5,210	-	70	62,410
Barraba	200,000	10	1,000	-	-	201,000	201,000	-	7,100	-	2,000	203,100
Flagstaff	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	102,000
Hayes	100,000	04	800	-	-	100,800	100,800	-	-	-	2,000	102,800
Harold	100,000	04	2,000	1,011	2,000	105,011	105,011	-	2,000	20	80	107,111
Ilford	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	102,000
Inchisidean	271,100	2,000	-	-	-	273,100	273,100	-	2,000	20	2,000	277,100
Marshall	171,000	2,000	12,000	-	1,000	186,000	186,000	-	300	12,000	11,000	209,300
Mount Gilliff	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	52,000
Mount Gervis	2,000	-	10,000	-	1,000	13,000	13,000	-	200	10,000	2,000	25,000
Mount Fletcher	200,000	-	100	-	-	200,100	200,100	-	-	-	1,000	201,100
Mount Perry	100,000	-	2,000	-	-	102,000	102,000	-	7,000	2,000	2,000	111,000
Myrtle	100,000	-	200	-	-	100,200	100,200	-	6,000	-	1,000	107,200
Nyngon	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	2,000	20	1,000	103,000
Paradise	100,000	00	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	600	-	1,000	101,600
Port St. John	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	7,000	2,000	2,000	109,000
Quana	100,000	00	200	-	-	100,200	100,200	-	1,000	20	2,000	103,200
St. Pauls	110,000	12,100	5,000	-	-	127,100	127,100	-	4,000	20	2,000	133,100
Talooka	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	1,000	-	2,000	103,000
Tibo	171,000	10	7,000	-	-	178,000	178,000	-	10,000	1,000	4,000	183,000
Town	100,000	00	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	20	-	2,000	102,000
Ukalla	100,000	2,000	-	-	-	102,000	102,000	-	1,000	11,000	2,000	116,000
Warrakilla	100,000	27,000	43,000	1,000	13,000	184,000	184,000	40	10,000	12,000	20	196,000
Willowvale	100,000	-	40	-	-	100,040	100,040	-	10,000	-	20	110,060
Wyalaja	100,000	1,000	11,000	1,000	10	113,010	113,010	2,000	20	-	2,000	117,010
TOTAL	3,302,000	51,700	111,800	4,211	12,400	3,481,110	3,481,110	1,000	111,000	62,000	7,400	3,662,510

TABLE 9.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MAIZE : TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES 1932 - 6.
(By railway only).

IMPORTS

(Bags of 203 lbs. each).

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
January	26380	11170	35160	18970	108870
February	10610	13600	17830	14860	41090
March	9650	14310	20330	18800	77910
April	5700	4270	7310	12140	36120
May	3630	15600	4320	6530	17470
June	6750	21680	2340	5910	39450
July	10080	10990	3010	17240	110380
August	9660	11490	9890	30650	162030
September	9480	6620	6560	35030	129440
October	7720	17830	6360	61360	124170
November	6720	14900	5580	45160	114890
December	8860	23930	5520	61800	107050
TOTALS	124,230	172,370	124,210	326,340	1,068,860

*EXPORTS.

(Bags of 203 lbs. each).

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
January	1040	1950	4260	2790	820
February	330	420	4820	1630	220
March	290	110	2740	4520	230
April	140	270	630	3130	270
May	70	60	140	6100	90
June	160	260	420	1020	60
July	780	670	800	1730	110
August	670	2680	4690	2490	470
September	1900	6210	6270	4530	560
October	680	11040	7280	6300	320
November	1390	3120	4220	2530	760
December	910	4120	2710	1000	560
TOTALS.	8,540	30,900	38,030	37,820	3,980

*It is important to note that the bulk of the maize 'exported' did not leave the Territories, but was transferred from one station to another.

ANNEXURE (I)

Memorandum submitted by F. J. de Villiers Esq.,
Inspector of Schools Cape Education Department,
Engobo.

PROPOSED EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL FOR STANDARD IV - VI BOYS
AT THE ALL SAINTS FARM, ENGOGO.

An excellent analysis of the Aims, Scope and Methods of Native Education is to be found in Chapter VI (Part I) of the Report of the INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON NATIVE EDUCATION, 1935-1936 (Government Printer, Pretoria). Paragraphs 467-474, 480-490 and 551-545 are well worth reading and may be accepted as a suitable background for the proposed experimental school at All Saints Farm. For those who do not wish to read the Report the following extracts may suffice :-

474. "The Wisdom of introducing manual training into the elementary school has been recognized by the leading educational philosophers, e.g., Dewey has severely criticised the schools of the old and the new world on the ground that they are adapted almost exclusively for passive listening."

"Our book-school must become a school of manual labour, the knowledge given by the book-school can easily be incorporated into the work process, and the three R's which are also necessary for the future work and culture are not in the very least neglected."

483. "...the three R's in course of time come to be regarded as ends in themselves, instead of merely as tools.

The school thus gradually began to lose its grip upon the life-activities of the people...out of contact with the fast-moving and variegated life outside."

485. "...the Native child discovers on going to school that activities which to him had great intrinsic value are no longer so regarded. A dualism in his attitude toward life arises. The interests of the school are soon made paramount. The activities on the farm and at home are regarded as of minor importance and in course of time become stamped as inferior."

536. "This point of view breaks away from the idea of teaching subjects as entities, separate from one another and divorced from the life of the pupils..."

It is not as if this or that "subject" by itself possesses the magic potency to give powers to control the environment.

541. "As far as possible the child's vocation in its broad sense should give direction, focus and meaning to his school work, particularly in the case of Native pupils whose schooling is of such short duration and who are already fairly mature...The vocation should constitute the solid vertebrae round which the body of a person's life is built up."

Briefly stated, we believe that the present day Native primary school is not satisfactory, in that :-

- (a) It fails in the matter of character development. At school the pupil should acquire not merely a Std. VI pass but above all qualities of character such as initiative, enterprize, self-confidence, habits of industry and powers of judgment and control. These qualities can only be developed in a situation that calls for their exercise. The ordinary class-room with its artificial programme of subjects that have to be learned and memorised parrot-fashion, hardly offers scope for the development of such desirable qualities.
- (b) It fails to take full account of the psychology of learning. Learning takes place most effectively within a situation that compels the pupil's maximum attention because of its inherent interest. His maximum attention is secured not while he remains a passive listener, but when he is actively occupied in a purposive pursuit that holds interest for him. He will learn to swim much more successfully in water than in front of a blackboard. To have the pupil face up a list of "school subjects" that are largely unrelated to his own life and experience is hardly an interesting situation. The reservoir-pump relationship between pupil and teacher will hardly compel the pupil's full attention or interest, and will continue to result in numerous "failures" at the end of each school year. On the other hand, when participating intimately and actively in the purposive activities of social life his maximum attention and interest are aroused, and his appetite is eager for any new knowledge that has to be assimilated in such a living process.
- (c) It fails to develop the child socially. After his brief life at school he finds himself thrown on his own feeble resources not any better fitted to control his local situation or make a better living. In fact he is worse off. His frequent failing at examinations has helped to impress on him a sense of inferiority, and in his mind agricultural activities have come to assume a place of minor importance because the school, the symbol of civilization, attached so little value to them. Contrast with this a school where over the two or three year period a pupil has succeeded in a living situation largely to support himself while at the same time developing socially desirable attitudes, skills, and knowledge, and at the end of his course is ready to continue his training along more specialized lines or to take his place in his own world as an enterprising, useful citizen.

The All Saints Farm School.

Situated about two miles from the All Saints Institution and about three miles from Engcobo, in the centre of the largest district in the Transkeian Territories the All Saints Farm, comprising about 60 acres, fully fifty of which are arable, offers an ideal opportunity for the establishment of a type of school more nearly suited to meet the needs of pupils who wish to cover the usual Std. IV-VI course.

It is proposed that this school form a branch of the All Saints Higher Mission School, with a fully qualified teacher appointed by the Education Department in charge, under the supervision of the Inspector of Schools. The teacher will be assisted by a man who has a sound agricultural training and experience.

A beginning will be made with about 25 boys, who will be mostly resident on the farm. The boys will attend classes for about three

.../ hours

hours daily, and for the rest of the time will be largely occupied in the activities usually associated with a well conducted farm. The types of occupation that are likely to offer themselves are detailed below.

The school will not be an agricultural school as such, but agricultural activities will form the framework with Xhosa, Arithmetic, Manual and Agricultural training, Hygiene, Nature Study etc. How these subjects can be related to farming activities is instanced in the concluding paragraphs. The standard of achievement in these subjects will not fall below that required by the Education Department of ordinary primary school classes. In fact, it may be expected to be higher because of the living content these subjects will have through being grounded in practical situations and in the pupils' will, yet without the activities of farming being in the least neglected. The candidates will qualify for the usual Std. VI. examination, after which they may proceed to a secondary training or an agricultural school, or begin farming their own home lands.

It will be the aim to make this project as nearly self-supporting as possible, and to reduce the boarding fees to be paid by the boys, about five shillings per month at first, to the minimum.

TYPES OF OCCUPATIONS.

- A. Agricultural: Dairying, pig rearing, Chicken farming, Raising vegetables, Field crops, Treeplanting, Bee-keeping.
- B. Constructional: Building dams, furrows, rondavels, etc.
Rustic carpentry: doors, windows, gates, stools, bee-hives, tables etc.
Fencing, brick-making, plastering, stone-cutting, tin-work.
- C. Recreational: Singing and other music, swimming or other sport, private reading, visiting speakers on suitable topics, wireless.
- D. Domestic: Cooking, washing and cleaning etc.
- E. General: Marketing and business correspondence.
Book-keeping.
Co-operative planning.
Worship.

Typical Instances of Methods of Relating Agricultural Activities to "School Subjects." :-

Arithmetic: Weights and Measures: Exercises based on practical operations in the dairy, in the hen house, in the lands etc.
Mensuration: Computing areas of lands; acreage yields; quantities of material for building; air space per unit, fertilisers per acre; etc.
Discount and Simple Interest: Calculations of interest on moneys advanced or invested; discount on material purchased, etc. (each pupil will do his own individual, elementary book-keeping covering all farming operations, and make daily entries. He will personally assist in all purchases and sales, and be acquainted with all transactions bearing on the community life).

.../ English:

English: Reading: Reading material will be mainly that connected with agricultural activities, e.g. The Farmer's Handbook; The Farmers' Weekly; Farming in South Africa; Various bulletins published by the Dept. of Agriculture. (For Xhosa reading publications on Agriculture in that medium will be largely employed.)
Compositions: Each pupil will keep a daily diary of events and happenings; plans for various improvements to be worked out; subjects connected with agricultural life; etc.

Science: Necessity in dairying; in chicken farming; in diets; to be related to necessity in human community living.
Practical demonstrations; anatomy of a pig; human being, etc.
First Aid: In local situation.

It is not claimed that every bit of knowledge to be imparted can be related to the pupils' daily occupations; but most of it can be so related, and the approach to the balance can be made more easily in a total situation like this than otherwise.

The district Agricultural Supervisor has been over the farm and is satisfied that the condition of the soil and the nature of the water supply available are such as to ensure this project of success. The ground is divided into two camps, well-fenced. The buildings on it are inadequate and of poor construction.

Funds will have to be raised for starting off this project. Items that need to be considered in this connection are :-

1. Stock.
2. Equipment.
3. Salary of agricultural demonstrator.
4. Essential buildings, especially quarters for boys.
5. Supply of seed, fertilisers etc.

It may be noted that the All Saints Institution is prepared to purchase all the surplus produce of the farm, and above that the farm is connected directly by Railway Bus and train with the East London market.

APPENDIX 3.

ANNEXURE (2).

TWO CIRCULARS RECENTLY ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER AT MASERU IN BASUTOLAND TO DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

Circular No. 38 of 1937.

The Secretariat,
Maseru,
Basutoland,
April 23rd, 1937.

Sir,

At a recent meeting with the committee of the Basutoland Chamber of Commerce it was arranged with His Honour the Resident Commissioner's approval that all cases of overtouting by district traders should be reported to the Government Secretary for the information of the Resident Commissioner.

I should be glad if any such cases which are brought to your notice could be reported to me for necessary action.

The cases referred to are those in which prices above the current ruling rates for wool or grain are offered by circular or other means and not paid, or where market rates are quoted but lower offers made when customers arrive.

In fact any cases in which you consider that fraudulent or irregular methods are employed which adversely affect the Native seller should be reported.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Circular No. 19 of 1937.

The Secretariat,
Maseru,
Basutoland,
February 19th, 1937.

Sir,

1. I have the honour to draw your attention to Proclamation No. 8. of 1937, which makes provision to regulate and restrict the granting of credit to Natives.

2. I am directed to point out that the Proclamation does not prohibit the granting of credit but merely provides that debts not approved by District Commissioners are not recoverable in Courts.

.../ 3. Fawcett

3. Permits granted, in accordance with the Provisions of Section 1. of the Proclamation, to Natives to contract debts without the approval of an administrative officer should only be granted to those who by education or otherwise are sufficiently advanced to protect their own interests in such matters, e.g. Natives in possession of trading licences, Chiefs and other Natives including Government employees, of good financial standing.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

APPENDIX 4 : Nutritional data.

Collection Number: A920

Collection Name: Francis William Fox, Report of preliminary survey, 1938

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive

Location: Johannesburg

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