

256. A Government Department should be created for the purpose of the registration of native labour. Such Department should be a Sub-Department under the Administrator, and the duties in connection with it should, as far as possible, be performed by the several district establishments on which the officials appointed to carry out those duties should figure. The functions of the Department should be:—

- (a) To collect and record all statistical information with reference to the native races, and to keep a record of available labour from Southern Rhodesia sources.
- (b) To explain and attest native contracts entered into between Europeans and natives.
- (c) To assist natives in obtaining employment, and to advise and protect them in their transactions with Europeans.
- (d) To furnish them with the necessary passes to seek work, and, where difficulties are experienced in obtaining employment, to place them in communication with the Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau.
- (e) To obtain medical certificates that natives are fit for work before contracts of service are attested by them.
- (f) To make all necessary arrangements for facilitating the remittance of moneys by natives during employment, and for providing means of communication between such natives and their families.

257. The Committee further recommend that this Department should undertake the duties of labour inspection on mines and farms and urban areas.

258. The Committee recommend that there should be no active system of recruiting labour in Southern Rhodesia by any public or private association formed for the purpose of procuring and distributing native labour. They do not, however, desire to suggest that private recruiters should be excluded from such work; on the contrary, they consider that *bona fide* employers of labour should have every facility for engaging labour through persons for whose actions they will be responsible. The Committee disapprove of the independent recruiter, and advise that no person be permitted to engage in such work unless he, and runners acting in his interests, are armed with written authorities from responsible employers, and all contracts entered into by him are duly attested by the official above-mentioned. Much evidence was offered on the subject of the defects in connection with recruiting by irresponsible private persons. These possibly account for a good many complaints made in connection with failure to carry out conditions of agreement.

259. Different considerations apply in the case of alien natives. In regard to these the Committee have come to the conclusion that the Bureau is the proper official agency, and is essential for the recruitment of immigrant labourers.

260. The advantages which such an organisation can offer are very great. Indeed, having regard to the immense distances which natives coming from the Northern Territories must travel to reach labour areas, it is obvious that without the aid offered by such an organisation it is impossible for natives to arrive at their destination in fit condition for work. The following are amongst the benefits which the Bureau offers to labourers:—Contracts are carefully explained; advances are made for clothing (which is supplied), and for the payment of taxes due to their own Governments; rest-houses are provided along the line of route; railway transport is furnished; and, speaking generally, every assistance is afforded labourers from the point of departure from home to the place of employment in this Territory. In addition to this, special care is taken to convey to their homes men who have met with accidents or become debilitated, even to the extent of carrying them by "machila" from the rail-head if necessary. Evidence was forthcoming to the effect that Bureau natives arrive from the North in a very much better condition than those who come independently, who are frequently too emaciated to work when they arrive.

261. It was also shewn to the Committee that the Bureau is vigilant in watching the carrying out of the conditions of engagement, and that complaints made to it of underpayment, etc., are strictly investigated.

262. Representations have been made with regard to incidents connected with Bureau engagements which affect it very prejudicially in the minds of alien natives, and which, therefore, demand attention. The point most frequently complained of is that of deferred pay. Under arrangements made at the request of the Administrations of North-Eastern Rhodesia, North-Western Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, a portion of the earned pay of natives is withheld and remitted monthly to the relative Administrations for the benefit of the families of the labourers concerned.

The principle of the deduction seems sound enough, but it is greatly objected to by the majority of them for reasons which are perfectly intelligible. When a native who comes from one of the Territories concerned compares the balance of pay which he receives with that of his fellows, who are not subject to that deduction, the disparity in the amount is no doubt very striking. In addition to this, it may well be understood that a labourer would prefer to have the disposal of his own money at his own time. From evidence which has been received by the Committee, it does not appear that, for the purposes which the Administrations concerned have in view, it is necessary to take the precautions involved in the system mentioned, for it is averred that those who engage independently take back just as much money as do men who are subject to the monthly deduction; and, as the system is greatly resented by the majority of those who are brought under its application, the Committee advise that endeavours be made to allow natives from the above Territories the option of exclusion of the above condition. A very cogent argument in support of this view is found in the conclusion arrived at by the Committee on Scurvy and Pneumonia, who report in paragraph 13 that "it is a striking fact that habitual labourers and those natives who add to their diet by purchases of foodstuffs from local stores, rarely suffer from scurvy, whilst those natives whose pay is reduced by remittances to their homes, or who are of a parsimonious nature, are particularly affected."

263. Another circumstance which creates great prejudice against the Bureau is the fact that men recruited and contracted by it are under the impression that they receive less pay than men who engage independently. The grievance arises out of the minimum wage condition referred to in paragraph 227.

264. An objection is made on behalf of natives in connection with Bureau engagements that they are long term ones. Natives who contract independently have the option of short terms. It is worthy of consideration whether the functions of the Bureau should not be limited to those of recruiting, forwarding, safeguarding, and repatriation, leaving the labourers open to make their own engagements as to period, etc., on, or soon after, arrival, at labour centres.

265. It is complained that Bureau Agents at times intercept natives who wish to enrol independently. This is contrary to instructions, but it is conceivable that excess of zeal may induce subordinates to put a degree of pressure on native labourers, especially immigrants, which, though not amounting to compulsion, would be very difficult to resist.

266. The difference in certain conditions of engagement of North-Eastern Rhodesia, North-Western Rhodesia, and Nyasaland natives is extremely embarrassing. For example, in the case of North-Western Rhodesia labourers, half the minimum (the commencing) pay is deducted for remittance home; in the case of North-Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland natives, half the actual pay is deducted. For North-Western Rhodesia natives, the clothing advance is deducted from the amount which the native draws in this country; for natives from the other two Administrations, clothing is deducted from the deferred pay. There is even a difference as regards the amount of clothing to be issued, and in the conditions of payment. A system of this sort must be very confusing to persons who employ labourers from both Territories. It seems highly desirable that there should be uniformity in connection with immigrants from the different Administrations.

### RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

267. The Committee learn that by an arrangement with the Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau, native labourers are conveyed over the Rhodesia railways at a mile fare. They recommend that this privilege should be extended to the case of all natives (and their wives) shown to be going to, or returning from, work, as they are of opinion that a privilege of this nature would have a material effect in encouraging natives to proceed to work.

### SUPERVISION OF LABOUR.

268. A matter which ought to receive constant and special attention is that of careful supervision of labour on mines, so that there shall be no waste of man power. It would seem that on some mines the proportion of labourers off duty and sick is at times as high as 25 per cent. This Committee strongly endorse the recommendation of the Scurvy and Pneumonia Committee in paragraph 56, which is as follows:—"It should be a strict rule at every compound that no native is allowed to be in his hut off work on the presence of being sick, but should be placed, as soon as he is detected, in the special hospital huts provided. The adoption of this rule, which is now universally carried out on the Rand, would result in:—

- (a) diminution of true loafing;
- (b) the detection of early cases of sickness, with the resulting early treatment, and
- (c) diminution in the spread of pneumonia and other infectious diseases."

269. The question is an extremely important one: apart from the point of view of health, it is essential that labour should be used in the most economical manner possible, both to avoid waste and to secure the observance of strict methods of training and discipline, which are so necessary in connection with the employment of the native races.

#### COMPOUND INSPECTION.

270. In the opinion of the Committee an adequate system of inspection is capable of having an enormous influence on the labour question. There seems, however, to be a considerable amount of uncertainty as to the scope of the functions of Compound Inspectors at present. Originally in the Native Department, they were transferred to the Mines Department, and figured on that establishment until, apparently, on the advice of the Committee on Scurvy and Pneumonia (paragraph 64), they were transferred to the Health Department. The reason for this recommendation is based on the fact that "the present duties of Compound Inspectors are mainly sanitary." The duties imposed upon Inspectors are contained in Government Notice No. 85 of 1909, and relate chiefly to matters of health and sanitation. They have no judicial functions, and are apparently not legally entitled, of their own motion, to enquire into and deal with such matters as personal treatment, rates of pay, etc., though in fact many complaints are adjusted by them by moral suasion. In addition to this, the area of jurisdiction of the Inspectors is so large as to make it impossible for them to perform thoroughly the functions which, in the view of this Committee, it is necessary they should undertake.

271. The Committee are strongly of opinion that such changes should be made in the establishment of the Inspectors as will enable them to visit mines more frequently, and, when visiting, to satisfy themselves thoroughly as to the treatment of the natives from every point of view.

272. The Committee are of opinion that the cheapest and most efficient system of inspection that could be devised would be to strengthen the district administrative establishments, so as to allow of this work being performed locally where possible. By this means inspecting would be more frequent, and the Inspectors would be individuals known to a large number of the natives, and, therefore, more likely to possess their confidence than officials coming from a remote station, with whom they are only brought into contact at long intervals, if at all.

273. The question whether a Compound Inspector should have judicial power has been carefully considered. This may not be necessary where a judicial officer is sufficiently near the mine to be able to pay frequent visits to decide upon cases which may arise; but in mines which are remote from judicial centres, it seems highly desirable that some power should be entrusted to Inspectors to try minor cases. If this were done there would be no temptation, which it is frankly admitted at present exists, to mining officials to take the law into their own hands.

274. The powers that might be given to Inspectors should be such as are conferred upon Labour Inspectors in the Transvaal, viz.:—

- (a) To enquire into and redress, if possible, or otherwise to report to superior authority, any grievances complained of by the natives.
- (b) To enquire into and determine all breaches of discipline and minor contraventions of regulations by such natives.
- (c) To hear and determine any matter of dispute of a civil nature between any such natives.
- (d) To enter into places occupied by natives, and to arrest any offender against regulations, and where the offence is not one which the Inspector is authorised to deal with, to deliver such offender to a constable to be brought before a Magistrate.

275. In addition to the above class of inspection, the Committee recommend that there should be a thorough system of medical inspection of labourers, carried out by a staff of Medical Inspectors attached to the Government Health Department. These officials should be charged with the inspection of all labour compounds, whether they are provided with the inspection of all labour compounds, whether they are provided with medical organisations of their own or not. In cases where medical supervision is not provided by the employers, and where it is difficult to obtain, these officials should be available for medical aid and advice.

276. The Committee recommend that all outside works and camps attached to mines be brought within the scope of the functions of all inspecting officers.

277. It has been represented that there is considerable delay in apprising the Bureau authorities of breaches of agreement on the part of employers. As it is very necessary that instances of such occurrences should be promptly notified to the Bureau, which is responsible for the due observance of agreements, the Committee recommend that the point receive special attention.

278. The Committee recommend that notices be posted in all compounds in English and in one or more of the principal native languages, embodying rules to be observed by labourers as to discipline, sanitation, etc.; information generally as to their obligations and privileges; and procedure in regard to grievances which they may have. The Committee are aware that the vast majority of native labourers would not be able to read such notices, but the probability is that individuals would be present in all compounds who would be competent to do so, and to convey the substance of them to their illiterate co-workers. Apart from the fact that such a course would be of great benefit to the labourers, the Committee are confident that the procedure would be of material aid in administration.

279. On one point it would be especially useful to instruct natives in the manner suggested, and that is in regard to facilities which exist for remitting money for the benefit of their friends or for the payment of taxes, etc. It may be mentioned with regard to the last point that the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines refers to the fact that natives sometimes return to their homes to pay their taxes.

#### FARM LABOUR.

280. The shortage of labour is, no doubt, more acute on many farms than on the mines. The truth is that, in spite of its hardships and risks, mining has greater attractions even for indigénous labourers than farm work. The rate of pay is higher, the food and supervision better, and the social side of life on the mine is more agreeable, though it might be supposed that farm labour is more in harmony with their own traditions and inclinations. Probably, if in cases in which married men are engaged, their families could be induced and permitted to settle on the farms with them, conditions might be created which would afford them inducements to remain. By such a system, too, a farm labour class would probably grow up, as has happened elsewhere in South Africa. It is apparently difficult to induce indigénous natives to accept such an arrangement, and the Northern Administrations do not encourage it in the case of labourers from those Territories. As a consequence natives, largely alien in number, live on farms without their families, and without the attractions which town or a large mine affords. It is not difficult to realise that such an existence is not calculated to encourage them to remain under a prolonged term of engagement. One witness mentioned that comparatively recently seven Nyasa boys would have been prepared to remain with him if they had been allowed to bring their families down, but this was not permitted, and they, therefore, left him. The Committee suggest that representations be made to the Northern Administrations on the subject.

281. It appears that the ticket system of payment is not universally adopted in the case of farm hands. It is worthy of consideration by employers of such labour, whether it would not serve their purposes better if the calendar system of payment were maintained by them, more especially in view of the provision of section 3 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1909, limiting the working day to ten hours in the case of agreements which fall within the scope of the first-mentioned system.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

282. The particular attention of the Committee was directed to the question of the employment of women in domestic service. Much work is at present performed by males which could, and ought to be, placed in the hands of females. If this change could be brought about, a considerable number of men would be set free for vocations in which they could be more usefully employed. During 1910 an average of about 6,000 males were engaged in Salisbury and Bulawayo alone.

283. From the native point of view, there is no objection in principle to the employment of women in European domestic service. The evidence of several Matabele widows and wives of Chiefs was definite on this point, but the question of supervision was one to which they naturally attached great importance. One great difficulty at present appears to be that of structural accommodation. According to the evidence of an urban local official, if many women servants were engaged, totally different accommodation would be necessary from that at present provided as a general rule. In addition to the question of improved structural provision, there is the necessity for the institution of some sort of hostel under strict but sympathetic management, at which women could be housed and supervised when seeking employment.

## INTERPRETATION.

284. One subject requires very careful attention with respect to every phase of the native problem—administrative, judicial, and industrial. Owing to the fact that an enormous number of natives come from Territories remote from Southern Rhodesia, a very large proportion are employed who speak languages wholly different from those used locally, and with whom, therefore, it is extremely difficult to communicate. Nor are competent interpreters easily obtainable. It is highly desirable that persons charged with the administration of natives, either directly or by means of inspection, should be put in a position to communicate with them freely. Where, therefore, labour inspectors or other persons cannot themselves converse directly with the natives with whom they are brought into contact, it is most essential that competent interpreters should be provided. The Committee learn that steps have already been taken by the Government to procure from the Northern Territories interpreters, to be attached to the staff of Compound Inspectors. They would advise that, if possible, interpreters be obtained from the same areas, to be attached to the district establishments in the more important industrial areas, or in areas where large numbers of alien natives are employed.

## HEALTH.

285. The Committee have not, save in a general way, dealt with the question of the health, diet, etc., of natives on the mines. The subject was recently investigated by the Committee of medical professional men on scurvy and pneumonia, and they did not, therefore, feel justified in prolonging their enquiries by taking up points which, no doubt, were exhaustively investigated by that body. The present Committee, however, deem it right to refer to one or two matters which were brought to their notice.

286. In many mines it is said to be the practice to allow men to go to underground work and remain a considerable portion, if not the whole of the shift, before getting a meal. The Committee desire to draw attention to the advice given by the Scurvy and Pneumonia Committee on the subject (paragraph 70). In support of this system it is urged that experienced drill-boys prefer the custom of feeding after their work is completed, and that it would be almost impossible to break them from this habit; and it is said that a large number of the natives generally do not favour an early meal.

287. Having regard to the importance of the matter from the point of view of health, the Committee recommend that the advice of the Scurvy and Pneumonia Committee be carried out in the case of all the larger mines. It is not necessary to possess a professional experience to be able to realise the importance of the principle involved in their conclusions.

288. The Scurvy and Pneumonia Committee also reported as follows:—

“68. We believe that the hours of labour and meals are important factors bearing on the health of the natives. We found that on some mines on the Rand night work underground has been altogether done away with. This has been accomplished without in any way diminishing the output, and, instead of increasing, has diminished the labour and the costs. This system has the obvious advantages that the labourers rest at night, that they leave the mine during sunlight, and that the mine is more free from noxious gases during their working hours. We recommend this new departure in South African metalliferous mining to the consideration of the local mining engineers.

“69. In mines where two shifts are worked, we recommend that these shifts should be of no longer duration than eight hours from face to face, that the shifts should be consecutive, and that all blasting should be done at the end of the two shifts, and not at the end of each shift, so as to allow of the dispersion of noxious gases before the commencement of the next day's work. We attach importance to this recommendation, because we agree with the view taken by those who have recently investigated the underground conditions in England, Australia, and on the Rand, of the role played by vitiated mine air in producing chronic ill-health, debility, and consequent liability to all acute diseases.”

289. The Committee desire to draw special attention to these recommendations, which should be carried out where and as soon as it is practicable, as the Bureau contract still provides, in express terms, for a 12 hours' shift, a measure of work which is in conflict with the provisions of section 3 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1909, limiting the working day to 10 hours in the cases of certain systems of employment.

290. Evidence was given to the effect that the regulation in connection with the meat ration was not strictly observed. The Committee learn that this representation related to the ration scale prescribed by Government Notice No. 85 of 1909, and that matters have already been remedied in that connection. But the Scurvy and Pneumonia Committee last year advised (paragraph 27) the introduction of a more liberal scale, which has not yet been put into force. This Committee recommend that the advice of the former Committee be given effect to as early as possible.

291. On the subject of the treatment of labourers generally, it is fair to the mining interest to say that there is abundant evidence to indicate that as a whole they are fully alive to their responsibility as regards the lives and health of those who are employed by them. Money and anxious attention have not been spared in the endeavour to remedy defects in the actual working, and in the sanitation of mines and mine compounds. The Committee entirely endorse the following views expressed by the Superintendents of Natives in their report, dated 16th October, 1909:—"We wish to place on record our conviction that the accommodation and food of native employees, and the care taken of them during their engagements, have shewn very marked improvement of late years, and are, generally, of a most satisfactory character. Incalculable good has been effected thereby in increasing the measure of confidence shewn by natives as industrial employees towards Europeans as their employers. Not only has this improvement attracted the indigenous natives, but it is having a noticeable effect, which will doubtless be more pronounced as time goes on, upon the influx of labourers from other Territories." The Committee are satisfied that improvement in the direction referred to has been maintained, and that employers, as a rule, are strenuously endeavouring to ameliorate the conditions of service which are at times, unhappily, necessarily dangerous and unhealthy.

#### RAILWAY EXTENSION.

292. The Committee are of opinion that further railway extension, tapping native districts, would materially benefit the labour supply.

#### *Native Industries.*

293. The principal industries appear to be basket-making, wood-carving, net-making from bark fibre, mat-making, pottery, wire work, coke burning, and iron work (agricultural implements, assegais, etc.). At one time a certain amount of fabric was woven for native use. This has been driven out of the market by imported material. Speaking generally, the Committee are of opinion that it would not be worth the while of the Government to endeavour, on any large scale, to establish or revive native industries at present. There is so much work offering in the principal activities of labour, that it does not seem to be prudent to encourage or stimulate the manufacture of articles in the sale of which there could be little hope of successful competition with imported goods of the same class. The Committee are, therefore, not prepared to make any recommendation in the matter.

294. The Committee submit herewith certain papers which are necessary for the elucidation of some of the conclusions contained in the report.

295. In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by their Secretary, Mr. Herbert Stanley Keigwin, throughout the course of the enquiry.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

JOHN J. GRAHAM, Chairman.

R. GREY.

PHILIP B. S. WREY.

STALEY N. G. JACKSON.

H. S. KEIGWIN, Secretary.

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**APPENDIX**

**TO**

**REPORT.**

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**SCHEDULE OF APPENDICES**

TO

**REPORT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.**

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1. Government Notice notifying appointment of Native Affairs Committee.
2. Report by Conference of Superintendents of Natives.
3. Memorandum by Medical Director on the allocation of funds voted for the relief of sick natives indigenous to the country.
4. Surveyor General's report on Native Reserves of Southern Rhodesia.
5. Analysis of Customs statistics by Acting Controller of Customs.
6. Return of mine labourers in Southern Rhodesia.
7. Alphabetical index of witnesses.

## Government Notice No. 177 of 1910.

Administrator's Office,  
Salisbury, 14th July, 1910.

It is hereby notified for public information that Sir John James Graham, K.C.M.G. (Chairman); Clarkson Henry Tredgold, Esquire, Attorney General of Southern Rhodesia; Lieutenant-Colonel Raleigh Grey, C.M.G., M.L.C.; Philip Bouchier Sherard Wrey, Esquire, and Staley Nettleship Gower Jackson, Esquire, Superintendent of Natives, have been appointed a Committee of Enquiry into the Native Affairs of Southern Rhodesia.

The terms of reference to the Committee of Enquiry are published in the annexure hereto. \*

Mr. Herbert Stanley Keigwin has been appointed Secretary to the Committee.

The Committee will meet in the Legislative Council Chamber on Monday, the 18th July, at 10 a.m.

W. H. MILTON,  
Administrator.

By command of His Honour the Administrator.

A. H. HOLLAND,  
Acting Secretary,  
Department of Administrator.

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### Report by Conference of Superintendents of Natives.

*Submitting recommendations as to the matters referred to in the circular letter from the Secretary, Administrator's Department, dated 26th June, 1909*

#### 1.—THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE NATIVE POPULATION.

The social conditions of the natives are at present in a state of flux. Owing to the force of circumstances, wherever they have had a few years' contact with European civilisation, their tribal system has been undermined and their old institutions are decaying. Individualism, which often means irresponsibility, is increasing.

So far no adequate attempt has been made to replace the old native institutions.

In approaching questions affecting the social improvement of natives, the legislative policy of this Territory, as in other South African States, has, with certain exceptions (*e.g.*, the prohibition of firearms and liquor), been of a tentative nature, and although in the main aimed at a definite ideal, has been sometimes influenced by opportunism.

We are of the opinion that social legislation should be paternal, and that European axioms as to the liberty of the subject can only be applied with reservations in considering native policy. Laws should be enacted requiring obedience to authority; and although these may seem as arbitrary as the rules governing the relations between a schoolmaster and his pupils, they are, nevertheless, necessary in dealing with people in an undeveloped moral condition.

#### 2.—NATIVE TENURE OF LAND.

##### (a) *Tenure of Land in unreserved or European areas.*

It is impossible to prevent a native from acquiring land privately, as for instance by purchase from a European, and in fact such cases have occurred in Rhodesia.

Is it desirable or possible, in the interests of the whole community, to impose any conditions or restrictions on native landowners?

The bad results of allowing natives to hold land unchecked by any conditions are evident from cases in the older States.

Steps might with advantage be taken to regulate the manner in which the land is held to prevent the establishment of locations, and other misuse.

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\* *The terms of reference are prefixed to the Report.*

Section 4 of the Private Locations Ordinance is to a certain extent a safeguard; under it the Administrator has power to revoke the permission for a private location, and would doubtless employ this right if the permission were held by a native and abused.

Other directions in which safeguards might be set up to prevent misuse are indicated by the replies to the recent circular received from such divergent sources as the Reverend J. White (Wesleyan Clergyman), the Marandellas Farmers' Association, the Rhodesia Small Workers and 'Tributors' Association, and the Old Untali and District Miners' Association. They are the prevention of improvident tillage, deforestation, pollution of water, and spread of weeds and disease.

It should be borne in mind that the possession by a native of the means necessary for the purchase of land generally presupposes thrift and industry, and implies the probability that improper use will not be made of the land so acquired.

We draw attention to sections 24 and 25 of the Report of the Departmental Commission on the occupation of land by natives in unreserved areas, Cape of Good Hope, 1907, and express our opinion that tenure of land by a number of natives in common should not be allowed except under approved regulations, which should include provision for trusteeship.

We also consider that an original grant of a farm on unalienated lands should not be made to a native, except under the most stringent conditions.

(b) *Tenure of Land in Reserves.*

This question is dealt with under No. 3, Reserves.

3.—NATIVE RESERVES.

As it appears from the evidence which has been shewn to us that there are some who view the principle of reserves with disfavour, we think it necessary to state that we regard the maintenance of native reserves as absolutely necessary.

(a) *Adequacy of existing Reserves in Rhodesia.*

We consider that the aggregate area of the lands reserved for natives in Southern Rhodesia is ample for their present and future requirements, but would point out that in certain localities the reserve land is excessive, while in others it is insufficient for the needs of the particular community, and that this condition necessitates a careful re-adjustment.

(b) *Title.*

At present the Reserve lands are apparently vested in the British South Africa Company (*vide* definition in the High Commissioner's Proclamation of July 1st, 1902). We consider that Reserve land should be vested in the "Administrator-in-Council," who, by section 3, part 2, is given all political power and authority over natives.

(c) *Revenue from Reserves.*

We recommend that all revenue derived from the reserves should be earmarked for the betterment of the native occupants by the formation of a special fund for the purpose.

(d) *Tenure.*

At the outset, we consider that land in the Reserves should be held under tribal conditions, which imply communal tenure, but we regard the Reserves as a training ground for future citizenship, and we consider that opportunities should be given to progressive natives for advancement in education and industrial pursuits. This would be furthered by recognising that individuals may acquire leases of plots, gradually, on the Glen Grey principle, alienation being restricted, and mortgage prohibited.

(e) *Development of Natives within Reserves.*

The process of development should be fostered by the establishment of agricultural and industrial schools, under Government control, with the object of training natives to improve their present methods of cultivation and stock-raising, and of other work in which they have shewn a natural aptitude.

The natives being primarily agriculturists, the first attention should be devoted to their improvement in this direction; in course of time their education may be extended towards handicrafts and trades.

We draw attention to the observations on this subject made by Mr. C. T. Stuart, under No. 1, "Social Conditions."

For these objects funds will be required, and we advocate the raising of such funds by levying a contribution on all able-bodied natives living in the Reserves.

*(f) Control of Reserves.*

At present we consider that the Reserves should be controlled by the Native Commissioners, whose powers under the Native Regulations shortly to be promulgated will be sufficient for this purpose.

## 4.—NATIVE MARRIAGES: POLYGAMY.

We agree with the generally expressed opinion that Polygamy is on the decrease, and think that no legislative steps should be taken to interfere with it.

The evidence of the last few years goes to shew that contact with civilisation will gradually cause polygamy to disappear.

The question of natives who contract marriages according to Christian rites;\* and have an additional wife, or wives, married under native custom, either previously or subsequently to the Christian marriage, is an extremely thorny one. Great hardship might be caused if it were held that a Christian marriage invalidated a previous native marriage. For the protection of the native wife and her children, this position ought to be cleared up. A solution might possibly be attained by prohibiting Christian marriage in the case of a man who has another wife living, married to him by native custom.

The question of miscegenation is another which presents almost insuperable difficulties. We recognise the difficulty of providing legislation to put an end to irregular unions between European men and native women. Indirectly, we consider that the question can be partially solved by settling, once for all, the status of the offspring of such unions.

We, therefore, desire to express our concurrence with the definition of "native" adopted by the South African Native Affairs Commission, with the omission of the words "South of the Equator," viz. (page 13):—

"That the word Native shall be taken to mean an aboriginal inhabitant of Africa, and to include half-castes and their descendants by natives."

## 5.—EDUCATION and

## 6. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

It is impossible to disregard the strong and growing desire among the bulk of the younger natives to learn to read and write, and to acquire education generally. It should be the aim of the Government to guide this desire into the right direction.

While paying a warm tribute to the part played by the Missionaries of various bodies in promoting education, we deprecate the system of independent native teachers employed by some of them, and urge that no native should be allowed to teach, still less to be an independent teacher, unless he satisfies the Government that he is fitted for the duty by education, character, and other qualifications. Government grants should be dependent on this condition being observed.

We further consider that efforts should be made to induce all Missionary bodies to accept State aid, with its concomitant obligations of Government supervision.

Besides the ordinary standards, the course for natives should include hygiene, and moral and industrial training.

The last should aim, in its initial stages at any rate, at improving methods of industries which already appeal to native intelligence. Agriculture, of course, is one of these, and advantage should be taken of the aptitude of our natives for such crafts as mat and net-making, basket work and weaving.

Finally an advance could be made to certain European handicrafts, such as blacksmith's work, carpentry, and brick-making, for the males, and needlework, washing, and cooking, for the females.

The medium of instruction in the lower standards should be left optional, but in the higher ones English only should be used.

We see no necessity for making education compulsory among natives.

We think that natives who shew the capacity and inclination for higher education should have facilities for obtaining it in one of the recognised South African institutions, and should be discouraged from seeking such advantages in Europe or America.

\* It may be as well to say that in using the words "Christian Marriage" we have followed the expression in the Marriage Ordinance, 1901, but we mean it to include "marriages contracted before a Civil Magistrate."

## 7. PHYSICAL ADVANCEMENT.

We consider that powers should be given to Native Commissioners to enforce sanitation and cleanliness at native kraals. The heads of kraals should be made responsible for the proper carrying out of instructions.

The stamping out of syphilis, which has, unfortunately, made great inroads in certain districts, is a matter calling for vigorous action. The issue of medicines by Native Commissioners, and the treatment accorded by missionaries, have had such a good effect in Mashonaland that we urge similar measures in Matabeleland. Among natives the disease responds readily to treatment, and we believe it could be kept under complete control were this action more generally adopted.

We have referred, under other headings, to proposals which we advocate for developing the native, and we need here only re-state that the acquisition of steady habits of industry will, in our opinion, be one of the most important agencies in promoting his physical advancement.

## 8. PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR.

We need only point to the results of the policy of liquor prohibition in Southern Rhodesia, and we are strongly of opinion that that policy should never be in the slightest degree relaxed.

In respect of intoxicating drink, the native character possesses the minimum of moral restraint, and this deficiency can only be repaired by strong legislation. Our policy is amply justified by the experience of other countries, where it is clear that drink saps the utility of the natives as labourers, and that many of the serious crimes are directly attributable to indulgence in alcohol.

We expressly exclude from this view kaffir beer brewed for home consumption, which we regard as free from objection.

## 9. SPECIAL LEGISLATION: THE PASS LAWS.

We consider that the main provisions of the Pass Law are sound, and that the law works well, but the regulations as to travelling passes, and passes to seek work, have been found to be unnecessarily irksome upon indigenous natives, and require reconsideration throughout. Broadly speaking, wide discretionary powers should be given to Native Commissioners in enforcing the system, and in extending the period for which passes are granted.

## 10 and 11.—OBLIGATIONS OF NATIVES TO THE STATE.

We have no further remarks to offer with regard to the obligations of indigenous natives.

With regard to aliens, we hold that after two years' residence in this Territory they should be regarded as having acquired a permanent domicile, and should be subjected to the same liabilities as to taxation as the native of the country. This is the principle now followed, and in our opinion it has worked well.

## 12. NATIVE TAXATION.

### (a) *Direct Taxation.*

We attach figures shewing the taxation per head of native population in Southern Rhodesia, as compared with other States of South Africa. The average in Rhodesia is practically the same as in the Transvaal, and in these two States the native tax works out at a higher rate than in any other. We have been unable to discover in the statements which have been submitted to us any sound argument in favour of an arbitrary increase of the present amount of the tax.

An increase would only be justified if the additional revenue were devoted exclusively to the improvement and education of the natives, and this we have already advocated in the case of those residing in the Reserves.

Differential taxation is advisable only in the case of persons who are too old to earn money, or who labour under physical disadvantages, and these have been amply provided for in our law.

There are some who still advocate the remission of a portion of the tax on proof of work performed for an employer. Many natives who are engaged in productive work on their own lands would reap no benefit from this, and it would not be just to penalise independent workers in such a way. Moreover, it would be unsound to reduce the public revenue by a remission which would benefit a section of the community only, viz., the large employers of native labour.

A third point to be remembered is that the tax is regarded by the native as a symbol of allegiance to the Sovereign authority, an idea which would be destroyed if he could earn a remission by working for a private employer.

(b) *Indirect Taxation.*

In the absence of any statistics as to the amount of duty on articles bought and consumed by natives (many of which are also used by Europeans) it is impossible to say whether goods for native consumption are bearing their fair burden.

We think, however, that the native's demand for European goods is increasing *pari passu* with his progress towards civilisation, so that his share of indirect taxation will gradually swell.

### 13.—NATIVE LABOUR SUPPLY.

It is a commonly made statement that most of the male natives of Southern Rhodesia do no work at all, and, if left to their own inclinations, lead a lotus-eating existence at their village, while their womenkind perform the manual drudgery required to keep them supplied with the necessaries of life. It is argued that the native, unless engaged in working for a white master, is a useless member of the community.

We submit that the time has arrived for this fallacy to be once and for all exposed.

The proposition ignores the fact that the native, in his natural state, is an agriculturist and stock-breeder, and those who put it forward forget that his products are an important factor in the commercial output of the country. At his own kraal the native man performs the following duties, all more or less incidental to his agricultural and pastoral life:—

He carries on all the heavy preparation of the land, the greater part of the tillage falling to his lot; in harvesting and threshing he also takes his share, and finally he transports the bulk of the produce of his land to the market. The whole process of hut-building, with the exception of grass-cutting and plastering, is undertaken by the males, and, finally, the care of the cattle and other stock is entirely in their hands.

The grain produced by natives during the year 1908 in Southern Rhodesia was estimated at over two million bags, and, at the close of the year, the value of the cattle owned by them, at an average of £3 per beast, was £600,000, small stock, at 5s. a head, amounting to a further £200,000.

Do those who press for compelling all natives to work for European employers realise what would be the economic result of withdrawing them from their agricultural and pastoral industries?

We know that during certain seasons of the year their home work does not press very hardly on the natives, but these intervals are short, and the employment of natives at such times would be of little practical assistance to the chief industries of the country which demand engagement for continuous periods.

We agree that there is a large proportion of male adults upon whom the kraal duties need not devolve, and we are in accord with those who would like to see this proportion continuously working for European employers, but in this connection it must be remembered that a large number (5,000, we are informed, at the present moment) are being absorbed by the Transvaal mines.

The European industries in Rhodesia, especially mining, are developing so rapidly that the number of available indigenous workers, small to begin with, and further diminished by emigration to the Transvaal mines, is already inadequate to the requirements, even if they were all continuously employed. The disproportion is likely to be more marked as time goes on.

The proposals which have been put forward to cope with this shortage of workers fall under three broad headings:—

1. A general increase of taxation, or the remission of taxation for those who can prove employment by a master.
2. Compulsion, or some other form of direct inducement.
3. Importation of alien labourers.

With regard to the first of these we refer to our remarks under the head of Taxation (No. 12).

While absolutely opposed to direct compulsion, we believe that any legitimate means of inducing these natives to work should be adopted, and we say this in their own interests, for it is only by becoming workers that they can be elevated from barbarism.

The Native Commissioners, as members of an Administrative Department, should be freed from any responsibility for increasing the labour supply, beyond the duty of at all times impressing upon the native the advantage to himself of becoming a worker. This policy has always been allowed and has been consistently and steadily carried out by all native officials.

A recruiting Bureau is the chief means of action so far employed within the Territory, but it has not been entirely successful in dealing with indigenous natives, and we should like to see the actual recruiting undertaken by a Government Bureau, which, besides being more in consonance with the natives' own ideas, would enable the Administration to put a stop to the evils associated with the operations of independent touts.

This Government Bureau should be a department entirely distinct from the Native Administrative Department, but should have full control over the whole labour supply of the country, and its subsequent supervision during employment.

The general treatment of natives employed by Europeans at mines and elsewhere calls for special comment. We wish to place on record our conviction that the accommodation and food of native employees, and the care taken of them during their engagements, have shewn very marked improvement of late years, and are, generally, of a most satisfactory character. Incalculable good has been effected thereby in increasing the measure of confidence shewn by natives as industrial employees towards the Europeans as their employers. Not only has this improvement attracted the indigenous natives, but it is having a noticeable effect, which will doubtless be more pronounced as time goes on, upon the influx of labourers from other Territories.

The competence of Compound Managers is a material factor in retaining native labourers at particular mines, and in this respect also we have noticed a decided advance.

The encouragement of native locations in the vicinity of centres of industry, where *bona fide* employees could enjoy the benefit of family life, and have opportunities for recreation and for making gardens, is a point which we commend to the consideration of large employers, and we think that the health and contentedness of mine labourers would be materially promoted if some scheme on these lines were inaugurated. Besides attracting permanent labourers, a well-organised location would tend to the disappearance of the parasitic and undesirable hangers-on of both sexes, who now lead a loafing and immoral existence round many of the larger mines.

The South African Native Affairs Commission advocates this idea, and states the opinion that the establishment of such labour locations "would largely tend to diminish the number of those intermittent workers in whom absence from their families induces a spirit of restlessness and disinclination to remain in continuous employment."

The third remedy for the shortage of labourers is the importation of aliens. This is the most obvious solution of the question, but as it seems to be somewhat beyond the province of the Native Department of Southern Rhodesia, we do not feel it incumbent upon us to make any specific recommendation.

H. MARSHALL HOLE, Chairman,  
Conference of Superintendents of Natives.

HERBERT J. TAYLOR, Superintendent of Natives, Bulawayo.

W. S. TABERER, do. do. Salisbury.

H. M. G. JACKSON, do. do. Gwelo.

STALEY N. G. JACKSON, do. do. Victoria.

T. B. HULLEY, do. do. Umtali.

## Native Taxation in South Africa.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DIRECT TAXATION ONLY.

	Population.	Taxation.	Rate per capita.
Southern Rhodesia (from data for 1909-10)...	682,482	£199,727	5/11·23
Natal and Zululand (from Report for 1908)...	976,222	249,393	5/1·31
Transvaal (supplied by S.N.A., Transvaal) ...	...	...	6/- (approx.)
Cape Colony (from Native Affairs Com. Report, 1905) ...	1,424,787	105,241	1/6·57
Bechuanaland Protect. (from Native Affairs Commission Report) ...	119,411	10,566	1/9·90
Basutoland (from Native Affairs Commission Report) ...	367,731	60,528	3/3·50

### Memorandum by the Medical Director

*On the allocation of funds voted for the relief of sick natives indigenous to the country.*

I understand what is required is an opinion as to how moneys, if voted, could best be expended for the benefit of natives as regards their sick, and how they could be encouraged to apply for relief, and taught the value of European methods for the treatment of disease. The diseases common to natives in this Territory may be said to be: Leprosy, smallpox, syphilis, dysentery, to a lesser but increasing extent tuberculosis, the diseases of early childhood, mental, and other diseases generally. Apart from these diseases, which are incidental to the native in his kraal, we have also those diseases to which the native mine labourer is peculiarly susceptible, but which appear to affect him little in his home life, and I refer especially to pneumonia and scurvy. We might, however, leave these out of the question in the meantime, as they apply to a special industry, and their prevention and eradication are intimately connected with the economics of that industry.

Reviewing what has been done in other countries and colonies for the relief of the native sick, we may say that it amounts to:—

- (1) Special institutions for the segregation and isolation of special diseases, whether peculiar to the country, or the people, or common to humanity at large, *e.g.*, Lunatic Asylums, Leper Asylums, Lock Wards for the treatment of venereal diseases, Tuberculosis Sanatoria, Lazarettos, etc.
- (2) General hospitals for ordinary medical and surgical cases.
- (3) The establishment of dispensaries and the appointment of medical men whose work would lie chiefly among the native population.

If we take these main methods for a start, it is evident that any attempt to elaborate a scheme which would allow of the immediate establishment of these special institutions, general native hospitals and native dispensaries, all of which are desirable, would entail an enormous capital expenditure, quite apart from the ever-increasing annual cost of maintenance. Again, our chief difficulty at the present time is to induce the natives to enter our hospitals, as they have a rooted objection to these institutions, and are distrustful of the methods adopted for their relief, which they do not understand, and which, in many cases, only terrify them.

Like other primitive races, they have their own *materia medica*, and their own systems of therapeutics and surgery, combined, of course, with superstitions and necromancy, but probably efficacious enough for simple ailments. These fears and superstitions are slowly dying out in the towns and main centres, but are still very apparent in the native districts, and especially is this the case with regard to their women and children. Any attempt, therefore, at assisting the natives, and encouraging them to go to European institutions for treatment, must be made gradually, and with extreme caution.

As far as leprosy, syphilis, and tuberculosis are concerned, any attempt at compulsory isolation and segregation would, in my opinion, be fatal at the present stage, for such a step would, I fear, be immediately followed by wilful secretion of cases. At present leprosy and syphilis are well known to the natives, and they are quite willing to report cases, as long as they know what is being done, and that the patients are not to be removed from their surroundings. This, of course, does not apply to smallpox, where compulsory isolation is essential in the interests of the country and of the population, both European and native.

Putting aside the present expenditure provided on current estimates for medical treatment and the prevention of disease amongst natives, which embraces native wards in general hospitals, care of lunatics, lazarettos, the issue of anti-syphilitic remedies, and the systematic vaccination of the native population, any extension of medical relief which would more directly affect the native in his kraal would, I think, be best obtained by a scheme of gradual progression on the following lines, and in the order given below:—

- (1) The establishment and equipment of dispensaries in native districts, and the appointment of qualified medical men to take charge of these, and to work entirely amongst the native population.

The Chief Native Commissioner, Matabeleland, some time ago advocated a scheme somewhat of this nature, and suggested that use might be made of missionaries, especially those trained in medicine. At the time I was not much in favour of this, as there are reasons why the employment of medical missionaries by the Government is not to be recommended, reasons which I would rather not state here, but on second thoughts I have come to the conclusion that these difficulties are not insurmountable, and that the fully qualified medical missionary is in many ways more suited for work of this nature than the ordinary medical practitioner. The medical missionary knows, or makes it his duty to acquire, the language and a knowledge of the customs and habits of the natives, and there is no doubt he is thereby better able to obtain the confidence of the natives than a medical man whose duties are solely confined to his profession, and who is looked upon by the natives more or less as a witch doctor and a person to be avoided. Again, the medical missionary has presumably devoted his life to work of this nature, whilst the ordinary medical practitioner, as is only to be expected, looks for advancement and openings in more congenial walks of life, and the consequent changing of medical men would be a serious drawback.

The various denominations might be approached and asked if they would be prepared to find a certain number of medical missionaries, for whose services a fixed sum might be paid annually to the Missionary Society by the Government.

- (2) The establishment of native hospitals in native districts.

As the doctors or medical missionaries gained the confidence of the natives, and as the benefits of the dispensaries came to be appreciated, there would arise the necessity of small buildings for the detention and treatment of those patients whom it might be necessary for the medical man to keep under his direct care. These institutions, at first probably only a couple of huts, would gradually grow, and demand special attendants, and would eventually evolve into native general hospitals.

- (3) Special institutions for the segregation and isolation of special diseases, and for the care of the chronic sick.

Following, or probably concurrently with the evolution of these hospitals, there will arise the necessity for special isolation wards, or buildings for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal diseases, etc., and from this it is a mere step to the establishment of special institutions for the segregation and treatment of these cases. That is briefly what I consider may be looked upon as the general progression to be aimed at.

Turning for a moment to the question of leprosy, there is no doubt that the Cape system, which provides for the compulsory segregation of little more than a third of the lepers existing, has been to date a decided failure, and is a warning to

us that sums of money, however large, can only be wasted unless the segregation is complete.

The establishment of leper institutions, with a large idle community, who, up to a certain point, are perfectly able to work for their own support, has many disadvantages, and has much to do with the discontent which exists among these unfortunates.

Rather than the establishment of institutions of this nature, and I refer especially to Robben Island and the Pretoria Leper Asylum, I would advocate that the Government should later consider a scheme for the establishment of leper settlements in various parts of the country, and of orphanages for the children of leprosy parents. There should be separate leper settlements for males and females, completely removed from one another, and only in the case of both husband and wife being affected should they be allowed to live together, and the children resulting from these unions should be separated from their parents at as early a date as possible. These settlements, if sufficient land is given them to cultivate, could, in course of time, be made practically self-supporting, and would go nearer to solving the difficult question of the segregation of lepers in this country than would the establishment of large institutions into which lepers were forced, and kept idle and discontented. The mere fact of a leper knowing that he will be allowed to continue his ordinary mode of life, and that he will receive the reward of his labour, and be cared for when he is past work, would materially assist in removing many of his objections.

As regards the financial aspect of these undertakings, I attach a very rough forecast of the probable expenditure during the first five years, in which I have separated the expenditure on building and equipment, or the capital expenditure, from that of annual maintenance.

I would suggest that we might start with six medical stations, each to be under the charge of a medical missionary, for whose services we might offer the Missionary Society selected an annual sum of £300 per head. Each of these six medical men might have three dispensaries within a certain radius, which he could visit at regular intervals. These dispensaries would probably cost from £200 to £300 apiece to erect and equip, and though the annual cost of their maintenance would be small at first, this would, of course, increase, but for the second year probably about £500 would be all that would be required for their maintenance.

As these institutions grew and took the character of general hospitals, the capital expenditure would increase, as would the annual maintenance, whilst the establishment of leper settlements, tuberculosis sanatoria, and isolation wards for the treatment of venereal diseases would each in their turn demand attention.

A leper institution to take in the five hundred odd lepers who are at present registered in Southern Rhodesia would be a big undertaking, and I have already given in a previous memorandum which is before the Commission an approximate estimate of the cost of such an institution.

Briefly, I should say that starting with native dispensaries, and proceeding along the path I have attempted to sketch, the total expenditure for the first year would be approximately £9,250, of which £6,600 would be capital expenditure. The following two years would shew a decrease to £4,150 and £6,150 respectively. The high initial expenditure due to capital charges in the first year might, if thought desirable, be distributed over the first three years, by starting with, say, three medical missionaries the first year, four or five the second year, and five or six the third year, which would equalise the expenditure for these three years.

As the natives are induced to take advantage of these dispensaries and general hospitals, the necessity for larger institutions, and for special segregation hospitals, will become apparent, and it will be noted that estimates of expenditure, both for capital and maintenance, during the fourth and fifth year, have been considerably increased.

Altogether, I have estimated for a sum of £21,000, to be distributed over five years, for building and establishment purposes, whilst after the fifth year the total maintenance of the established institutions would probably amount to from £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, which, of course, could be increased almost *ad infinitum*, according to demands and the funds available.

Such institutions, when established, might quite well be made self-supporting, provided the native is called upon to pay for his treatment, but whether this is done collectively, by means of a special tax, or individually, by charging the native for benefits received, is, in my opinion, of small importance, except that it would be easier to collect the general tax than it would be to collect individually from the natives.

## A Rough Forecast of Expenditure for the First Five Years.

<i>First Year.</i>		
A.—Capital Expenditure—		
Building, Equipment, etc.:		
18 Native Dispensaries, at £200 each	£3,600	
Houses for Medical Officers	3,000	
	£6,600	
B.—Maintenance—		
Salaries of six Medical Officers	1,800	
Drugs, Medical Appliances, etc.	500	
Transport	200	
Wages, Stationery, Miscellaneous	150	
	2,650	
		£9,250
<i>Second Year.</i>		
A.—Capital Expenditure—		
Relieving Wards in connection with Native Dispensaries		1,000
B.—Maintenance—		
As above	2,650	
Additional Staff and Maintenance for extended dispensaries and relieving wards	500	
	3,150	
		£4,150
<i>Third Year.</i>		
A. Capital Expenditure—		
Native Hospital extension		2,000
B.—Maintenance—		
As above	3,150	
Additional Maintenance charges	1,000	
	4,150	
		£6,150
<i>Fourth Year.</i>		
A.—Capital Expenditure—		
Hospital Extension	3,000	
Nucleus of Tuberculosis Sanatoria, Leper Settlements, etc.	2,000	
	5,000	
B.—Maintenance—		
As above	4,150	
Additional Medical Staff for Special Work and Additional Staff (Nurses, etc.), and Maintenance of General Native Hospitals	1,500	
	5,650	
		£10,650
<i>Fifth Year.</i>		
A.—Capital Expenditure—		
Erection of Tuberculosis Sanatoria	2,000	
Leper Settlements for Segregation of all known Lepers	5,000	
	7,000	
B.—Maintenance—		
As above	5,650	
Annual Maintenance Leper Settlement	4,000	
Annual Maintenance Tuberculosis Sanatoria	1,500	
	11,150	
		£18,150
Future votes for maintenance, repairs and additions, from £10,000 to		

## Native Reserves—Southern Rhodesia.

There are two points raised in Mr. Longden's final reply in the debate on the matter of Native Reserves and the survey thereof, *i.e.* the Reserves are very much larger than they were supposed to be, and the definition of these reserves by erection of proper beacons.

The statement contained in the first is quite true in many cases, and I will proceed to detail a few in confirmation. The converse applies in a few instances, though with one exception the differences are not material.

When recommending the Sabi Reserves the Native Commissioner estimated it contained 400,000 acres, and was required for a population of 21,438. According to the maps this reserve scales 1,554,000 acres; and its boundaries are in several parts defined by survey. Very long stretches of rivers form the boundaries in most parts, and where these rivers abut on the Melssetter District they are defined by survey also. Thus it is very probable that the map area is not very wide of the mark. The present population of this reserve is 26,000 souls. This reserve is in the Charter Native District. In the same district is the Narira Reserve, which is estimated to contain 38,000 acres for a population of 4,785. The correct area is about 111,351 acres and the present population 3,000 souls.

To deal with the Charter District as a whole, the four reserves total 1,737,241 acres; the population thereon is 31,500 souls; the population in the whole Charter District is 49,000 souls, the married men numbering 4,125; the stock in the whole district is 7,000 cattle and 31,000 sheep and goats, and 40,500 acres are under cultivation. These are the estimated figures. Two of the reserves are fixed by surveys. Allowing a most liberal estimate of land for this total population and their stock, as well as making provision for large increases in both, the reserves can well be reduced by one million acres.

Then I might turn to the Ndanga Native District. Ndanga Reserve, estimated area (when proposed) 100,000 acres for 22,000 souls; present population thereon 24,000 souls; map's area 639,195 acres. The four reserves in this district were estimated at 168,500 acres; the map areas are 775,781 acres. The population of the whole district is very large, *i.e.* estimated at 66,000 souls, there are 11,226 married males. Stock estimated at 20,000 cattle, 47,550 sheep and goats, and it is estimated 60,000 acres are cultivated. Should it ever be required to put this population on the reserves, the present reserves would be none too great. But it appears to me that the disposition of reserves might with advantage be reviewed and altered to meet the requirements of the country as a whole. The present population on the Ndanga District Reserves is 32,300 souls, 6,290 being adult males, and the cattle thereon number 9,760; acreage under cultivation, 29,500.

Chibi Native District:—Chibi Reserve was estimated at 768,000 acres for 14,185 people; map area is 1,051,920 acres; present population 22,400, 5,200 being adult males. The Native Commissioner estimated that, owing to the mountainous nature of some parts of the Reserve, and other parts being waterless, some 448,000 acres alone would be fit for cultivation. As the whole reserve is more or less sketched on the maps it is not possible to say which is the more correct area. But I think, in view of the enormous areas of the two reserves, Chibi and Mtibi, of this district, general figures may be considered. The areas of the two reserves total 4,537,860 acres; the present population thereon is 29,900 souls; present number of cattle 12,000. The figures for the whole district are 33,500 souls, of whom 4,179 are married males; cattle 12,880; sheep and goats 36,400; acres cultivated 28,500. Originally the Native Commissioner estimated there would only be 1,344,000 acres fit for cultivation. Allowing a liberal estimate of land for the present population of the whole district and their stock, plus a large increase, the reserves would still be largely in excess of requirements, and considering the enormous extent of country they cover it would appear advisable to reconsider their constitution. Some parts of the Mtibi Reserve would form an excellent game reserve and this should be well worthy of consideration. The Native Commissioner also makes this suggestion.

The Gutu and Chilimanzi Native Districts might be dealt with together, as statistics given in the Chief Native Commissioner's yearly report refer to these as one district.

For the Gutu Reserve the estimated population was 22,750, and the acreage required about 50,000 acres; the present population on the reserve is 12,300, of

which 4,300 are adult males; the map area is 562,013 acres. The Native Commissioner, when he submitted the boundaries for approval and subsequent proclamation, made the following remarks:—"The reserve forms about half of Gutu's country and probably there is more land in it than is really required, but it is very difficult to say without going over the country, especially as there is a good deal of granite in some parts of it. If the Reserve is found to be too large later on, parts of it can be easily thrown open."

The Chilimanzi Reserve was estimated at 40,000 acres, on which there were about 400 adult natives, with another 400 adults living just outside. The map area of this reserve, as defined by the Native Department, is 275,430 acres; the population now thereon is 6,564, of which 1,800 are adult males; cattle are 1,560; acreage cultivated is estimated at 16,250 acres.

The three reserves of these two districts total 885,418 acres; the present population thereon is 20,176 souls; cattle 10,372. The population in the whole of the two districts is 41,000 souls, of which there are 6,848 married males; cattle are 17,000; sheep and goats 48,500; acreage under cultivation 79,217. Bearing in mind that all the natives of a district are not likely to settle in reserves, the acreage now held as reserves in these districts is really more than is requisite. But especially so does this become the case when all these reserves before mentioned are considered, with others adjoining, as a whole, and in their relative positions huge areas adjoin each other and others are quite near. For over-estimation I might also mention the three reserves: Mutema, Murvusha and Mutambra, in the Melsetter District. Mutema estimated area 42,330 acres, map area 135,175 acres; present population is 3,000, of which 730 are adult males; cattle 316; sheep and goats 1,336. Murvusha estimated area 33,865 acres, map area 146,746 acres; present population is 1,880, of which 438 are adult males; cattle 60; sheep and goats 1,138. Mutambra estimated area 31,748 acres, map area 86,778 acres; present population 871, of which 259 are adult males; cattle 20; sheep and goats 260.

Dealing with these three reserves as a whole, the total extent is 368,699 acres; the population on them and on the adjoining vacant land is 10,909 souls, of which there are 2,858 adult males; the stock of this population is 675 and 5,497 sheep and goats. These reserves also adjoin other huge reserves, and it seems to me their extents are very large. The Native Commissioner reported that in the flat country of the Sabi Valley there are only small parts which can be worked by natives, owing to the absence of water, and that droughts are frequent and severe; also that if it were possible to irrigate on a large scale the valleys would be very productive, otherwise they are not fit for occupation.

I have no figures for the Maranka Reserve, but the acreage is very large, being some 554,000 acres in extent. This reserve adjoins some of the others previously referred to. Without going into further specific details, still I might mention that the Native Reserves in North and South Mazoe and in Mrewa in extent total 2,700,700 acres, the present population in these reserves being 31,884 souls, of which there are 8,570 adult males; these people own 3,885 cattle. In the whole of these three districts there are estimated to be 36,645 souls, of whom 6,042 are married males; the cattle total 4,540, and sheep and goats 25,620. It is obvious therefore that these reserves are extremely excessive.

So far I have only dealt with the Mashonaland reserves, but, with the exception of the Shangani and Gwaai Reserves, the Matabeleland reserves, taken as a whole, are not so excessive. And I understand the land in the Shangani and Gwaai Reserves would hardly be of use for other purposes. However, for the population for which these two reserves are required, their extents are enormous, and should be considered in any similar manner to the others mentioned.

I have gone into the above matter somewhat at length, as it also bears upon the consideration of the question of beaconing the reserves. It seems to me obvious that the reserves taken as a whole are excessive; and it hardly appears that their disposition is in every case to the advantage of the country.

In my opinion many of the reserves should be reduced in area; and this can only be done after proper inspections, the advantages of the country as a whole and the interests of the natives being taken into proper consideration. I think, consequently, that it is not desirable to beacon any one reserve till it is finally decided that such reserve is of proper dimensions and in a suitable position.

On the general question of beaconing reserves it has been shewn, in previous correspondence, that of the 98 reserves tabulated, 22 are demarcated by beacons which are fixed by existing surveys: 18 have definitely known boundaries, which

can be followed on the ground: and some sixteen others are in such outlying parts or have such known boundaries that they would not hamper land settlement work, and in many cases can be traced for any other purposes.

Of the remainder, 21 are partly beacons by existing farms which are surveyed, and in addition to which many of the remaining sides are rivers and streams, though in some of these cases it is difficult to tell on the ground where the reserves begin and end along these rivers and streams. The latter remark applies also to the remaining reserves—not above referred to, and which have rivers and streams for many of their boundaries.

If the reserves were beacons in such places where their boundaries are at present not beacons, and where these cannot be followed upon the ground by natural lines, it would help in only a very few instances settlers seeking land to suit their requirements, and for such cases the Estates Office have on their staff a man capable of assisting proper selection; where this is accomplished, and the selection is beacons and surveyed, further beaconing of the reserves naturally results. The beaconing of long lines boundaries of reserves would be of no practical value to anyone, unless many line beacons were placed, which would naturally mean much expense. The beacons at the end only of such long lines would not be of any greater value than the points given in the definition of the reserves, where such points can be traced upon the ground. Where such points cannot be traced upon the ground a beacon would, of course, prove useful, but, as I have stated above, it would not be of much practical value for defining long boundary lines, unless many intermediate beacons were also placed. And if these intermediate beacons had to be placed on the lines it would mean much survey work and great expense.

In lieu of having very long, straight lines between points as boundaries, it would be feasible to place beacons more or less in sight of one another, and on as prominent points as possible, following more natural boundaries. This would be a great advantage, provided always the reserves are not increased thereby. This procedure could be gradually carried out as farms, lying more or less along reserve borders, are selected and subsequently surveyed. With the aid of various officials, I would not anticipate much difficulty generally, on the part of an applicant for land, in placing a farm more or less along a reserve border, sufficiently in proper position, so that when survey is completed the applicant finds he can obtain what is useful to him.

Should it be decided to beacon any of the reserves, the beacons placed should contain plates, with full description of what they represent.

From what I have learnt, I believe that reserves contain land which is not used, and not desired, by natives, but which might be useful for other purposes. And it seems quite probable that many reserves could, with general advantage, be altered in position and shape, or, in parts, absolute relocation. For this reason, and the fact that, in my opinion, many reserves should be reduced in area, I do not think it is an opportune time to generally beacon the reserves.

Any alteration of reserves would, of course, entail careful and lengthy inspections.

W. J. ATHERSTONE,  
Surveyor General.

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## Analysis of Customs Statistics,

*By Acting Controller of Customs.*

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The following analysis of the Customs statistics of this country will afford such information as may help to arrive precisely at the ultimate object of the enquiry into the Native Affairs of Southern Rhodesia. The statistics, as presented to the public, do not convey to the lay mind sufficient information on the subject now under discussion, and a knowledge of the Customs Tariff is necessary, in order to determine to what extent the native is indirectly taxed through the duty leviable on certain articles of importation.

I have taken the year 1909 for my remarks. The following articles are, in my opinion, extensively sold to the native of this country:—

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Apparel and Slops.   | 14. Cutlery.                  |
| 2. Beads.               | 15. Hardware.                 |
| 3. Brass Wire.          | 16. Hats and Caps.            |
| 4. Candles.             | 17. Implements.               |
| 5. Cotton Manufactures. | 18. Jewellery.                |
| 6. Enamelware.          | 19. Boots and Shoes.          |
| 7. Biscuits.            | 20. Matches.                  |
| 8. Coffee.              | 21. Soap.                     |
| 9. Fish.                | 22. Playing Cards.            |
| 10. Meats.              | 23. Cigarettes.               |
| 11. Rice.               | 24. Bicycles.                 |
| 12. Salt.               | 25. Lard.                     |
| 13. Sugar.              | 26. Golden Syrup and Treacle. |

1. *Apparel and Slops*, £115,720. Duty, £10,953. It is impossible, in this instance, to arrive at a reliable proportion of native purchase. This item covers all outer clothing, *i.e.*, coats, vests, trousers, overcoats, and mackintoshes. The value of the S.A.P. (South African produce) should be deducted, as there is no duty charged on this item when the production of the Colony. Besides a great proportion of the British article, the whole of the foreign importation, *viz.*, £4,527, duty £679, may be taken to be supplied to the native. The natives' purchases of the above items are enormous.

2. *Beads*, 43,227 lbs., £1,352. Duty, £1,117. The duty on this article is very heavy, being 3d. per pound weight on British manufacture, and 6¼d. per pound weight on foreign manufacture. The whole importation should be considered as purchased by the native. Beads, such as are used by whites, are not classified under this heading.

3. *Brass Wire*. This item is included in brass manufactures. The native buys this article extensively, and it is liable to 9 per cent. British, 15 per cent. foreign, *ad valorem*.

4. *Candles*. This item should not be considered from a Customs point of view, as the sale of the article to natives is almost entirely from Colonial manufacture, and thus free of duty.

5. *Cotton Manufactures*. (a) *Piece Goods*, £62,226. Duty, £5,814. This item includes limbo in the roll as well as shirting, calico, prints, both for white and native trade. It is again impossible to arrive at a reliable estimate, but the whole foreign importation, *viz.*, £8,173, duty £245, besides about 80 per cent. of the British article, may be taken to be supplied to the native.

(b) *Cotton Blankets and Rugs*, £29,332. Duty, £7,146. These articles are liable to a high rate of duty, being 25 per cent. foreign and 20 per cent. British *ad valorem*. Practically the whole of this importation may be considered as imported for the native. The white man usually purchases a woollen rug or blanket, and the word "rug," appearing on the statistics, does not refer to a floor rug or such like importation.

(c) *Cotton Hosiery*. This item covers all cotton underclothing, including shirts and pyjamas, socks, £33,722. Duty, £3,694. Practically the whole of the foreign importation, *viz.*, £10,055, duty at 15 per cent., £1,508, may be considered as imported for the native. In addition to this a large proportion of the British article is also sold to the native.

(d) *Cotton Shawls*, £3,799. Duty, £491. Practically the whole of this importation may be considered as intended for the native.

(e) *Cotton Manufactures*, N.O.D., £16,085. Duty, £1,560. This item includes such articles as loin cloths, kaffir scarves, kaffir handkerchiefs, and, therefore, practically again the whole of this item may be taken to have been supplied to the native.

6. *Enamelware*, £4,106. Duty, £576. It is again impossible in this case to form a reliable estimate, but it is well known that the native buys the article extensively, especially mugs. It will be noted from the statistics that the German importation amounts to £2,773; Duty £416. This represents, to a great extent, mugs and ordinary enamelware, usually sold to natives.

7. *Biscuits*. This item should not be considered, as the native consumption of this article is almost entirely of the Colonial-manufactured article, which is free of duty.

8. *Coffee*. The foregoing remark applies also to this item.

9. *Fish*. (a) *Dried or Cured*, 210,608 lbs., £2,208. Duty, £231. The small amount of duty is accounted for by the facts, firstly, that the fish from Portuguese East Africa was procured from places south of the Zambesi, and thus free of duty secondly, that the Colonial importation is large and free of duty. The whole amount of the duty shewn under this item may be taken as imported for the native.

(b) *Preserved Fish*, 502,884 lbs., £13,211. Duty, £2,214. This item covers tinned fish, principally herrings and sardines; the native consumption of this article is enormous. It should be remembered that many of the mineowners now supply their boys with tinned fresh herrings. When the Ayrshire Mine was running, regular consignments of 200 cases of fresh herrings used to be imported *via* Beira, for distribution to the native boys employed on the mine.

10. *Meats (Preserved)*, 621,745 lbs., £18,337. Duty, £3,067. This item does *not* include bacon or ham, the importation of which is extensive, and almost exclusively consumed by the white man. It should be noted that the American importation is 512,335 lbs., £14,578. Duty, £2,668. This represents principally bully beef, usually sold to natives. The purchases by the native of this article are enormous.

11. *Rice*, 3,562,146 lbs., £16,390. Duty, £1,778. From this should be deducted 21,994 lbs., £158, Duty £11, as these figures represent specially cleaned and prepared rice from the United Kingdom, consumed by the white population. The balance, 3,540,152 lbs., duty £1,620, would represent almost exclusively native consumption. The railway importation of this article for 1909 was 1,049,600 lbs. Duty, £524. This quantity may be considered as imported for native consumption.

12. *Salt (Common)*, 3,222,267 lbs., £2,454. Duty, £49. Although this importation is extensive, the article itself is so abnormally cheap that the duty, even at 12 per cent. British and 15 per cent. foreign *ad valorem*, is of no particular account from the point in question. In addition to this fact, there is also the fact that the major part of this importation is from the Colony, and free of duty.

13. *Sugar*. This item should not be considered, as the native almost exclusively purchases Colonial white sugar, free of duty.

14. *Cutlery*, £5,523. Duty, £625. A large proportion of these figures should be taken to represent native purchases.

15. *Hardware*, £29,908. Duty, £2,587. This item includes various articles which are commonly sold to natives, as well as to white men, but mostly to the latter.

16. *Hats and Caps*, £10,779. Duty, £1,068. The native purchases these articles extensively.

17. *Implements*. (a) *Kaffir Picks and Hoes*, £2,945. Duty, £65. This item is, of course, entirely for native consumption. The duty is low by reason of the fact that the British article is admitted free of duty, and the foreign article is liable to 3 per cent. *ad valorem* duty.

(b) All other kinds, £18,776. Duty, £372. These figures represent such articles as ploughs and farm implements generally. The native now buys extensively of these articles, which are liable to 3 per cent. duty when foreign, and admitted free when British.

18. *Mock Jewellery*. The native buys this article, but the value of this particular class of goods is so abnormally low, that, from a point of Customs duty, the amount is really insignificant.

19. *Boots and Shoes (Men's)*, 72,614 pairs, £24,682. Duty, £2,275. The sale of this article is enormous, and mostly of United Kingdom production, liable to 9 per cent. *ad valorem*.

20. *Matches*. Although the native uses this article extensively, it should not be considered, as he purchases almost exclusively Colonial manufacture, which is free of duty.

21. *Soap*. (a) *Common*, 961,012 lbs., £10,121. Duty, £1,719. The native buys a large quantity of this article, but a substantial proportion of Colonial soap, free of duty, is also sold to the native.

(b) *Toilet*, £2,258. Duty, £476. The whole of the American importation, viz., £440, £111 duty, may be taken as for native sale.

22. *Playing Cards*, £548. Duty, £113. The native, especially in Mashonaland, near the Portuguese border, buys this article,

23. *Cigarettes*. This article should not be considered, as, although the native consumption is enormous, he purchases almost exclusively the Colonial-manufactured article.

24. *Bicycles*, £11,583. Duty, £1,424. This item, also, is extensively sold to the native.

25. *Lard*. This article is extensively used by the native. In addition to using it for culinary purposes, they smear their bodies with it. Large quantities of cases can be seen at Salomon's, Landau's, or Pieters', of Bulawayo, and these were imported for kaffir trade only.

26. *Golden Syrup and Treacle*, 208,132 lbs., £2,123. Duty, £279. About 90 per cent. of this importation should be considered as consumed by natives.

#### SUMMATION.

##### 1. Articles on which the whole duty may be said to be paid by the native :—

Article	Amount of Duty.
(a) Beads ... ..	£1,117
(b) Cotton Blankets... ..	7,146
(c) Cotton Shawls... ..	491
(d) Cotton Manufactures, N.O.D. ... ..	1,560
(e) Dried Fish ... ..	231
(f) Kaffir Picks ... ..	65
Total ... ..	£10,610

##### 2. Articles on which an appreciable proportion of the duty may be said to be paid by the native :—

Article.	Probable Percentage.	Amount of Duty.
(a) Apparel and Slops... ..	25 per cent.	£2,728
(b) Cotton Piece Goods ... ..	85 ,,	4,942
(c) Cotton Hosiery... ..	46 ,,	1,700
(d) Enamelware ... ..	25 ,,	144
(e) Fish (Preserved)... ..	30 ,,	664
(f) Meats ,, ... ..	66 ,,	2,044
(g) Rice ... ..	90 ,,	1,600
(h) Cutlery ... ..	50 ,,	312
(i) Hats and Caps ... ..	15 ,,	160
(j) Boots and Shoes ... ..	10 ,,	227
(k) Toilet Soap ... ..	23 ,,	109
(l) Golden Syrup ... ..	90 ,,	1,911
Total ... ..		£16,541

##### 3. Rough estimate paid by natives on all other importations, £510.

#### SUMMARY OF TOTAL.

1. Articles on which the whole duty may be said to be paid by the native	£10,610
2. Articles on which an appreciable proportion of the duty may be said to be paid by the native ... ..	16,541
3. Amount roughly estimated as paid by the native on all other importations ... ..	510
Grand total ... ..	£27,661
or 13.8 per cent. of the total duty.	

In analysing the above percentages, it should be remembered that the rate of Customs duty affects the percentage. What I wish to convey by this is that, supposing an article is equally demanded by the white man as by the native, the fact that the native purchases the foreign article, which is liable to a higher rate of duty than the British article, which is probably demanded by the white man, raises the percentage in favour of the native.

**Return of Mine Labourers—S. Rhodesia.**

	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Local.	Alien.	Local.	Alien.	Local.	Alien.	Local.	Alien.	Local.	Alien.
January ...	4,768	9,909	4,866	12,811	6,807	18,911	7,721	21,413	8,445	23,486
February ...	6,145	11,961	6,234	13,030	8,567	18,952	8,442	21,049	9,372	23,753
March ...	5,889	11,268	5,935	13,701	11,505	19,066	9,767	21,040	10,897	23,508
April ...	7,293	10,285	8,759	17,517	14,073	19,354	11,674	20,987	14,200	24,242
May ...	8,185	11,426	9,731	21,640	14,879	20,439	13,510	20,756	17,706	24,885
June ...	8,562	11,779	10,263	20,046	14,407	21,280	14,243	21,744	17,694	25,957
July ...	7,367	12,234	9,709	20,100	12,807	21,875	14,061	22,248	16,798	26,271
August ...	6,478	11,599	9,102	19,734	10,556	22,481	12,562	23,129	15,111	26,517
September...	6,185	11,492	8,073	19,578	8,728	20,695	10,875	23,433	13,401	26,786
October ...	5,334	11,518	7,619	19,432	7,721	20,965	8,973	21,995	10,823	25,295
November...	4,976	11,544	6,585	19,001	7,263	21,219	8,057	22,861	9,446	25,003
December ...	4,962	11,298	6,201	18,635	7,102	21,521	8,387	22,723	8,979	25,323
Averages ...	6,345	11,359	7,673	17,937	10,368	20,563	10,689	21,948	12,739	25,085

## LIST OF WITNESSES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

## SALISBURY.

NAME.	TITLE.	DATE.	QUESTION NUMBERS.
Appleyard, Dr. F. E.	Medical Practitioner	1910.	2,713-2,841
Atherstone, W. J.	Surveyor General	4th August	14,830-14,917
Backhouse, H. O., and Eyles, F.	Representing Mashonaland Farmers' Assoc.	27th October	14,706-14,829
Brailsford, E. A. L.	Magistrate	25th October	958-1,308
Cartwright, H.	Mining Engineer	29th July	4,456-4,499
Drury, Chief Inspector G. V.	British South Africa Police	11th August	1,309-1,543
Delahay, Thomas	Detective, British South Africa Police	1st August	1,544-1,656
Drew, Alfred	Native Commissioner, Mazoe	21st October	14,098-14,243
Duthie, George	Director of Education	10th August	3,750-3,871
Edmonds, J. A.	Farmer	17th October	13,422-13,572
Edwards, W.	Native Commissioner, Mrewa	24th October	14,288-14,515
Fleming, Dr. A. M.	Medical Director	4th August	2,492-2,712
Foggin, L. M.	Inspector of Schools	10th August	4,060-4,179
Hartzell, Bishop	Mission Director, A.M.E.C.	8th and 9th August	3,400-3,496, 3,699-3,749
Heyman, A. A.	Senior Compound Inspector	4th August	2,842-2,925
Homan, E. E.	Company Manager	5th August	2,926-3,122
Homan, E. E., and Wells, C. E.	Representing Chamber of Mines	12th August	4,500-4,711
Horsfield, J. P.	Sanitary Inspector	12th August	4,712-4,740
Jones, D., and Gray, R. L.	Manager, and Secretary, Jumbo Mine	10th August	3,872-4,059
Loosley, J. S.	Agent, Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau	20th October	13,936-13,990
Maclaurin, A. J.	Farmer	17th October	13,573-13,624
Meikle, Stewart	Merchant and Farmer	19th October	13,625-13,755
Mickleth, T. N.	Inspector, Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau	21st October	14,244-14,287
Milne, G. S., and Shapiro, M. J.	Representing Chamber of Commerce	9th August	3,497-3,604
Money, Alick	Farmer	21st October	13,991-14,097
Posselt, J. W.	Native Commissioner, Charter	25th October	14,516-14,705
Richartz, Rev. Father	Roman Catholic Missionary	9th August	3,605-3,698
Savory, Dyke and Sworder	Representing Hartley Farmers	28th October	14,918-15,015

Sketchley, Dr. ...	Farmer ...	5th August	3,123-3,248
Smith, J. ...	Superintendent, Town Location	11th August	4,291-4,401
Taberer, W. S. ...	Chief Native Commissioner, Mashonaland	26th, 27th and 28th July, 2nd, 8th and 11th August	1-957, 1,657-2081, 3,249-3,399, 4,180-4,299
Thornicroft, H. S. ...	Native Commissioner, North-Eastern Rhodesia	20th October	13,756-13,935
White, Rev. John ...	Wesleyan Missionary	3rd and 11th August	2,082-2,491, 4,402-4,455
<b>BULAWAYO.</b>			
Brigg, Rev. H. O. ...	Wesleyan Missionary, also representing Plumtree Farmers	8th September	9,025-9,156
Carbutt, C. L. ...	Native Commissioner	5th September	7,816-7,986
Corner, Chas. ...	Resident Engineer, B. & M. R. and R. Railways	12th September	9,611-9,695
Dornan, Hadfield and Stanlake, Revs. ...	Ministers of Presbyterian, Church of Christ, and Wesleyan Church, respectively	1st, 2nd, 7th and 9th Sept.	7,536-7,590, 7,764-7,815, 9,506-9,555
Elliott, F. G. ...	Native Commissioner, Matobo	31st August	6,869-7,104
Fletcher, R. A., M.L.C. ...	Farmer	9th September	9,432-9,505
Gambo and others ...	Native Chiefs	25th August	5,485-5,626
Griegud, V. ...	Native Commissioner, Bulawayo	29th and 30th August	6,369-6,708
Griffin, Noel ...	Mine Manager	8th September	9,225-9,272
Haddon, W. H. ...	Merchant	8,815-8,854	8,815-8,854
Helm, B. A. ...	Compound Inspector	7th September	8,452-8,545
Helm, C. D., Rees and Reed, Revs. ...	Missionaries, London Missionary Society	7th September	7,591-7,763
Hull, E. A. ...	Farmer	2nd September	8,228-8,292
Jenkins, P. L. ...	General Manager, Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau	13th, 14th and 15th September	9,893-9,960, 9,971-10,037, 10,074-10,145
Jenkins, W. W. ...	Secretary, Rhodesia Chamber of Mines	13th September	9,859-9,892
Johnson, G. ...	President, Chamber of Commerce	12th September	9,556-9,610
Jones, H. E. ...	Mining Engineer	13th September	9,786-9,858
Kirschbaum, J. T., and Grainger, Robt. ...	Representing Figtree Farmers' Association	6th September	8,105-8,227
Lanning, Robert ...	Native Commissioner, Bubi	1st September	7,241-7,489
Lodagwa and others ...	Native Chief and Mine Boys	26th August	6,004-6,045
Mananga and others ...	Native Chiefs	26th August	5,966-6,003
Maqina and others ...	Native Chiefs	26th August	5,906-5,965
Meikle, T. ...	Merchant, Mine Owner and Farmer	15th September	10,146-10,216
Mitchell, Geo. ...	Chairman, Chamber of Mines	1st and 7th September	7,490-7,535, 8,341-8,451
Moffat, H. U. ...	Company Manager	8th September	8,855-9,024

NAME.	TITLE.	DATE.	QUESTION NUMBERS.
Mpini and others...	Native Chiefs	1910.	5,723-5,905
Murray, Inspector R. E.	British South Africa Police	26th August	9,273-9,431
Nielsen, Peter	Interpreter	9th September	9,696-9,785
Ntyweyi, Nyandu, etc.	Native Teachers and Post Office Messengers	12th September	10,038-10,073
Papentus, L.	Farmer	14th September	7,105-7,219
Robinson, Leo Geo.	Acting Native Commissioner, Umzingwani...	31st August	6,709-6,868
Ronchi, Rev. Father	Roman Catholic Missionary	30th August	8,293-8,340
Sikombo and others	Native Chiefs	6th September	5,627-5,681
Speed, H. J.	Company Manager	25th August	8,736-8,814
Tabayi, Pitipiti and others	Native Queens	25th August	5,682-5,722
Taylor, H. J.	Chief Native Commissioner, Matabeleland	22nd, 23rd and 24th August	4,741-5,484
Thomas, W. E.	Native Commissioner, Bulalima-Mangwe	29th August	6,046-6,368
Upcher, Archdeacon	Missionary, Church of England...	8th September	9,157-9,224
Warwick, Captain	Company Manager	7th September	8,546-8,735
White, F.	Mining Engineer	5th September	7,987-8,104
Wightman, J.	Merchant	14th September	9,961-9,970
<b>VICTORIA.</b>			
Brown, W. H.	Prospector and Miner	28th September	11,006-11,017
Charumbira and others	Native Chiefs	28th September	10,907-10,938
Domboya, Manzeni and others	Native Women	27th September	10,745-10,802
Flint, Colonel J.	Farmer	27th September	10,644-10,671
Forrestall, P.	Native Commissioner, Chibi	26th September	10,440-10,583
Gilfillan, C. E.	Surveyor	26th September	10,217-10,263
Goddard, W.	Agent, Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau	29th September	11,095-11,229
Gutu, Chilimanzi, etc.	Native Chiefs	29th September	11,018-11,094
Hodges, W. J.	Mine Owner	27th September	10,672-10,710
Howman, E. G.	Acting Native Commissioner, Victoria	30th September	11,305-11,441
Jiri and others	Native Chiefs	27th and 28th September	10,803-10,906
Kenny, E. T.	Native Commissioner, Gutu	26th September	10,264-10,388
Komo, Mplevaleni, J., and Makola, C.	Basuto Farm Owners	27th September	10,584-10,643
Murray, Rev.	Minister, Dutch Reformed Church	29th September	11,230-11,304

Nightingale, Dr. P. A.	...	District Surgeon	...	30th September	11,442-11,480
Sarluis, M. T.	...	Mine Owner and Storekeeper	...	26th September	10,389-10,439
Struthers, T.	...	Store Manager	...	27th September	10,711-10,744
Smith, T. J.	...	Hotel Proprietor	...	30th September	11,481-11,490
Williams, J.	...	Farmer	...	28th September	10,939-11,005
<b>GWELO.</b>					
Cumming, H. R.	...	Merchant and Farmer	...	5th October	11,982-12,043
Farrer, W. E.	...	Native Commissioner, Belingwe	...	6th October	12,338-12,405
Finnie, J. P.	...	Agent, Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau	...	7th October	12,406-12,505
Forrester, J. W.	...	Compound Manager, Globe & Phoenix Mine	...	6th October	12,044-12,171
Habiswana, Banka, etc.	...	Native Chiefs	...	7th October	12,560-12,603
Harris, G. J.	...	Mining Contractor	...	7th October	12,506-12,559
Jackson, H. M. G.	...	Superintendent of Natives, Gwelo	...	4th October	11,491-11,710
Knight, G. W., and Carlisle, H. J.	...	Manager, and Compound Manager, Surprise Mine	...	6th October	12,227-12,295
Mningwe and others	...	Native Chiefs	...	4th October	11,711-11,761
Shand, W. R.	...	Magistrate	...	6th and 7th October	12,296-12,337, 12,604-12,621
Stuart, C. T.	...	Native Commissioner, Selukwe	...	5th October	11,762-11,923
Walston, Rev. W. C.	...	Missionary, Seventh Day Adventists	...	6th October	12,172-12,226
Watters, H. N.	...	Compound Inspector	...	5th October	11,924-11,981
<b>UMTALI.</b>					
Cripps, L.	...	Farmer	...	13th October	13,354-13,403
English, J. T.	...	Farmer and Miner	...	13th October	13,319-13,353
Etheridge, Rev. Canon E. H.	...	Missionary, Church of England	...	12th and 13th October	13,127-13,296
Fairbridge, R. S.	...	Surveyor	...	13th October	13,404-13,421
Hulley, T. B.	...	Superintendent of Natives, Umtali	...	11th, 12th and 13th October	12,279-13,030, 13,307-13,318
Ogilvie, O. H.	...	Mining Commissioner	...	11th October	12,722-12,778
Snodgrass, R. G.	...	Mine Owner and Hotel Keeper	...	11th October	12,622-12,721
Umtassa (and followers)	...	Native Chief	...	12th October	13,031-13,126
Zimunya (and followers)	...	Native Chief	...	13th October	13,297-13,306

## Summary of Recommendations, etc.

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Polygamy be not interfered with, but left to die out ... ..	32
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Chiefs be allowed to decide disputes between members of their own tribes, and to charge a reasonable fee ... ..	40
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