TRANSVAAL.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Pretoria:
The Government Printing and Stationery Office.
1909.
E. R.

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A comprehensive review of the work of the Department for the year ended the 30th June, 1906, is recorded in the first twenty-six pages of the Annual Blue-book which was laid on the Table of the Legislature upon its assembly in 1907.

It having been temporarily decided not to publish a Departmental Blue-book, no report was issued for the year July, 1906, to June, 1907.

The present report will chiefly deal, therefore, with the period 1st July, 1907, to 30th June, 1908, to which the statistical section is strictly confined.

The Constitution granted under Letters Patent of the 5th December, 1906, contains certain provisions regarding the native administration.

In addition to the reservations for the royal pleasure under Clause XXXIX of any law whereby persons not of European descent may be subjected to any special restrictions, it is provided by Clause LI that the Governor shall continue to exercise all power and authority vested in him as Paramount Chief; that the Governor in Council may at any time summon an assembly of native chiefs to discuss native affairs and interests; and that no lands which have been set aside for the occupation of natives shall be alienated otherwise than in accordance with a law passed by the Legislature.

Upon the establishment of Responsible Government the administration of native affairs passed from the control of an Executive Commissioner to a Cabinet Minister occupying the joint portfolio of Minister for Lands and Native Affairs.

Mr. Johann Rissik thus assumed control of the Native Department upon the retirement of Sir Godfrey Lagden early in the year 1907.

In pursuance of the investigations of the Public Service Commission, the Civil Service Commissioner submitted his report on the Department in May, 1907, with the result that the following administrative posts were abolished:

- Head Office—Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs.
- District Staff—The Native Commissioners of the Northern, Western and Central Divisions, and the Sub-Native Commissioners at Heidelberg, Carolina, Potchefstroom, Middelburg, Pilansberg and Blauwberg, and the Clerk in Charge, Nylstroom.

For administrative reasons it was subsequently decided to abolish the Sub-Native Commissionership at Zeerust and to reopen the Blauwberg office, and to transfer the Sub-Native Commissioner at Rustenburg to Pilansberg, abolishing the post at the former place.

The administration of native affairs in the districts from which sub-native commissioners were thus removed was placed in the hands of the magistrates and assistant magistrates as native commissioners and sub-native commissioners ex officio, with clerks on the establishment of the Native Affairs Department to assist them.

The services of the officers who were employed entirely on the collection of Crown rents from natives were also dispensed with, their duties devolving on the sub-native commissioners.

The Sub-Native Commissioners at Piet Retief and Louis Trichardt, whilst remaining on the Native Affairs establishment, were appointed assistant resident magistrates upon the abolition of the offices of the Law Department at those places.
Labour Inspection and Pass Branch.

The posts of district controller were abolished, the occupants reverting to the inspectorate, and the officers holding the position of pass officers were reduced to the clerical grade.

Upon the creation of the Government Native Labour Bureau, which absorbed the Labour Inspection and Pass Branches, it became necessary for the Civil Service Commissioner to conduct a further enquiry into the Bureau staff, resulting in the addition of three officers to the inspecting staff and in the creation of the posts of Assistant Director and Principal Clerk in the Director's office.

LEGISLATION.

Native Administration Amendment Bill, 1907.—During the first session of Parliament under Responsible Government a Native Administration Amendment Bill was introduced.

It provides for all appeals in native cases to follow the same course as European cases through the superior courts of the Colony. Appeals from the decision of a chief or sub-native commissioner formerly lay to the Native Commissioner's Court and thence to the Minister for Native Affairs, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

This procedure through the administrative instead of the ordinary judicial machinery was obviously undesirable.

Arms and Ammunition.—The substitution of Act No. 10 of 1907 for the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance of 1902, whilst altering the procedure with regard to the issue of licenses to natives to possess firearms, enlarges the powers of the Minister in respect of the sanction of such licenses.

Three bills were prepared for the Parliamentary Session of 1908, relating respectively to:

A. The Native Occupation of Lands;
B. Native Taxation; and
C. The Consolidation of the Pass Laws and Regulations.

A.

The first of these measures was withdrawn, and the Squatters' Law, No. 21 of 1895, which it was intended to repeal, therefore remains in force.

The draft bill was based as far as possible upon certain principles recommended by the South African Native Affairs Commission.

The objects principally aimed at were

(a) to prevent the farming and rack renting of natives;
(b) to restrict the settlement of a large number of natives on any one private farm, which practically means the creation of large private locations;
(c) to provide machinery for the establishment of native townships or village settlements; and
(d) to make provision for the administration and sanitary control of native locations and mission reserves.

B.

The Native Tax Bill was passed and came into operation from the 1st January, 1909.

In consolidating the two previous Ordinances, the Act provides

(1) for an extension of the provisions governing the partial exemption of farm labourers from the payment of tax;
(2) that every male adult native who has resided continuously in the Transvaal for twelve months preceding the date of collection shall be liable to the tax;
(3) for the exemption of evangelists, catechists, and teachers;
(4) for the exemption of natives holding registration certificates under the Natives' Relief Ordinance of 1902;
(5) that the onus of proof of payment shall be upon the native; and
(6) for the summary arrest of suspected defaulters without warrant.

C.

Pass Laws and Regulations.—The object of this bill was to consolidate the various laws relating to passes in the urban and rural districts, to place the administration of the whole pass system under Government control, and at the same time to provide for many minor improvements which experience has shown to be desirable in the existing regulations and machinery.

This comprehensive measure had unfortunately to be withdrawn owing to the amount of legislation which the Parliament had to deal with during last session.

There can be no doubt that the pass system can be made much more effective than it now is by empowering the Native Affairs Department to take over the administration of the town pass regulations from the municipalities. Uniformity of procedure and control will thus be secured.
Native reserves assigned in the past for native occupation are usually designated native locations, but they are, of course, quite distinct from the areas under municipal control in which native urban residents are segregated, and which also are commonly known as native locations.

Though it frequently appears in legislation, there is no statutory definition of the term location, beyond the parenthetical reference in Article 49 of the Gold Law to the "land which has been pointed out (to the chief) by the Government for a dwelling-place with his people." Under this term, however, are included the areas which have been recognised by the Government from time to time as reserves for occupation by natives living under tribal conditions, to which the restrictions of the Squatters Law (No. 21 of 1885) are not applicable. It should be borne in mind that land jointly acquired by native communities and jointly occupied under tribal conditions is not necessarily location land and is in principle subject to the provisions of the Squatters Law.

The first legislative reference to the provision of land for natives is in Volksraad Resolution, Article 124, of the 28th November, 1853, whereby the commandants of the Republic were instructed to grant land where necessary for occupation by natives and their descendants, conditionally upon good behaviour and obedience. Subsequently it was laid down in the instructions to field cornets approved by Volksraad Resolution No. 19, of the 17th September, 1858, that all land assigned to chiefs was granted to them for perpetual use, but not as their property. Grants in accordance with these principles were made up to the time of the British Occupation of 1877.

In the meantime also farms had been jointly purchased by natives and registered in the names of missionaries, owing to the difficulties of direct transfer to the purchasers. This practice during the British Occupation was superseded by the substitution of the Secretary for Native Affairs as ex officio trustee.

Upon the retrocession of the Transvaal a Native Locations Commission was established. By the Convention of Pretoria of 1881 it was agreed that natives should be allowed to acquire land, but that transfer should be effected to the Commission in trust. The raison d'être of the Commission was to reserve to the native tribes such locations as they might be fairly and equitably entitled to, and clearly to define the boundaries of such locations. The Convention of London, which in 1884 superseded that of Pretoria, in effect continued the provision for a Native Locations Commission "to mark off native locations."

The Commission as originally established consisted of—
(1) Mr. S. J. P. Kruger, shortly replaced by Mr. F. J. Joubert.
(2) Mr. G. Hudson, British resident.
(3) Mr. H. J. Schoeman.

By Executive Council Resolution of the 13th November, 1884, Article 277, the following substitution of personnel was made:—
(1) The Superintendent of Natives, ex officio.
(2) The Acting Commandant-General, ex officio.
(3) Mr. H. J. Schoeman.

A year later, on the 10th November, 1885, by Article 326, the Executive Council resolved that in future the Commission should consist of the Commandant-General and Superintendent of Natives, together with the Commandant, Native Commissioner or Sub-Commissioner of the district concerned, who would be charged with the beaconing off of locations, and that the permanent appointment of the officer to whom transfers were to be registered should be postponed. By Article I, of the 4th January, 1886, the Executive Council appointed the Superintendent of Natives as the official trustee.

The labours of the Locations Commission are recorded in a duly authenticated register. The recommendations were submitted to the Executive Council for approval, and generally appear to have been acted upon. From time to time the Commission received instructions from the Government, amongst which may be noted Executive Council Resolution, Article 314, of the 26th September, 1882, limiting location areas to an extent of from four to six acres for each family (modified by a subsequent resolution), and Executive Council Resolution, Article 244, of the 30th June, 1885, instructing the Superintendent of Natives to make it clear to every chief that all minerals were reserved to the State.

The land comprising locations falls into one of two classes, though the two classes may co-exist in one location, viz.:—(A) Land belonging to the natives; and (B) land not belonging to them. These classes may each be subdivided into two sections:

(A) 1. Land acquired by joint purchase and recognised by the Government as location ground.
2. Land to which the natives have retained their original proprietary right (such as Kunana).
2. Private land expropriated for location purposes for which compensation was given.

This classification is of significance when the mineral rights of location land are in question. Nearly all the existing locations were assigned by the late Republican Government, and in 1892 the Superintendent of Natives applied for the transfer to himself in trust of the Government or expropriated location land. No action, however, was taken.

After the late war, many questions affecting locations—regarding boundaries, mineral and trading contracts, control, compensation due to private landowners, missionaries, etc.—forced themselves upon the attention of the Crown Colony Government, and on the 19th August, 1905, a Location Commission was appointed, with the following terms of reference:

(a) To make recommendations as to the boundaries, where undefined, of existing locations granted to native tribes;
(b) to investigate the claims to locations on the part of other tribes in respect of promises made to them by the late Government, and to report on the extent and where such locations, if any, should be granted;
(c) to ascertain what, if any, other tribes claim locations within the meaning of the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, and to recommend where, and to what extent, such should be granted; and
(d) to report on any questions arising out of these terms of reference.

This Commission in May, 1907, submitted final reports dealing with the locations throughout the Transvaal, excepting only Sekukuni's and those in the Districts of Rustenburg, Lichtenburg, and Marico, which had already been dealt with by the Commission under the Republican Government.

In these three districts the location ground is to a large extent the property of the occupants, held in trust by missionaries with whom the Government are negotiating for transfer of title.

By Executive Council Resolutions Nos. 2,043 of 1906; 46, 56, 129, 839, and 1,230 of 1907; and 58 and 61 of 1908, the reports of the Commission were adopted, with the exception of those respecting two locations in regard to which complications with private owners had arisen. These two remain to be considered. The sixty locations, comprising approximately 553,282 morgen in regard to which the reports of the Commission have been adopted, are now in process of survey.

A list of these locations; giving the area, is annexed (Appendices Nos. 3 and 4).

The following provision is contained in the Constitution of the Colony under Clause LI (3) of the Royal Letters Patent of the 6th December, 1906:

"No lands which have been, or may hereafter be, set aside for the occupation of natives shall be alienated or in any way diverted from the purposes for which they are set apart otherwise than in accordance with a law passed by the Legislature."

There is a growing tendency amongst the natives generally to acquire land in individual or partnership title, as opposed to the communal tribal acquisition, which, until the decision of the Supreme Court in the application ex parte Tsewu, reported upon page A.5 of the Annual Report for 1905, had been almost universal.

Taxation.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 6 of the Regulations framed under Section 3 of the Native Tax Ordinance, No. 20 of 1902, as published under Government Notice No. 3 of 1907, which read as follows:—"If any native from whom the tax is due be absent from his location, kraal, or place of residence at the date of collection, he shall pay his tax to the nearest collector wheresoever he may be"; arrangements were made towards the latter end of 1907 to enforce the general collection of tax in labour districts under the direction of the Director of the Government Native Labour Bureau, and for this purpose all inspectors and pass officers were appointed collectors of native tax.

As a result tax to the value of £50,635 was collected in labour districts during the six months January to June, 1908.

In a few cases protests were lodged by chiefs as to the method of collection on the grounds that it had the effect of belittling their authority, and the collecting officers were confronted with certain difficulties owing to the natives not having thoroughly realised that the collection would be effected away from their kraals, but, taken as a whole, the system has proved a most satisfactory one, resulting in undoubtedly convenience to the tax payer and to the advantage of the Treasury.

The total tax collected during the financial year was £384,479, as compared with £311,034 for the previous twelve months. The increase of £73,445—a considerable proportion of which was made up of outstanding arrears—is attributable to the energy and zeal of the collecting officers both in the country and labour districts and to the improved method of collection.

Comparative statements of tax collections for the financial and calendar years are attached (Appendices Nos. 19 and 20).
On the 30th June, 1908, 159 natives were in possession of letters of exemption issued under Proclamation No. 35 of 1901, and 14 natives were in possession of provisional certificates issued under arrangement with the Education Department.

CROWN RENTS.

The collection of crown rentals in respect of the residence by natives upon open Government land, which as far as possible was carried out concurrently with the collection of the native tax, proceeded smoothly and was to a large extent unaccompanied by the difficulties which had attended earlier collections. Proper rent rolls had been compiled, the district officers had become acquainted with the areas in respect of which the rent was leviable, and the natives were prepared for the call upon them. The services of the four assistant collectors were dispensed with and the work was absorbed by the various sub-commissioners.

The rent which has been fixed, at the rate of £1 (one pound) for the calendar year, is payable by every adult male who is resident upon or cultivates Crown lands, but from native squatters who have been exempted from payment of the general native tax by reason of age, chronic disease or other causes, coupled with indigence, no payment of rent is demanded.

No liability for rent to the Crown is exacted in respect of Government farms under lease to European settlers. However, a usual condition of Crown leases precludes sub-letting to natives, so that all cases where a leased Government farm is occupied by a number of natives in excess of the bona fide requirements of the lessee, are reported to the Government, in order that special measures may be taken.

The total collections under this head for the year amounted to £13,407.

The Transvaal Landowners' Association has been in active co-operation with this Department in connection with the collection of rentals. By its courtesy, the district agents of the Association have been of much assistance in helping to ascertain the correct location of boundaries, and to determine the liability of groups of squatters, and I am glad to record the appreciation and thanks of the Department for the readiness it has always shown through its secretary to collaborate with the Native Affairs officials as far as practicable.

EDUCATION.

Although the Ordinance No. 7 of 1903 was superseded by the Education Act, No. 25 of 1907, which allows additional facilities for the extension of education amongst the coloured population, little can be added this year to the general remarks made in the Department's report for 1905-06—pages A. 13 and 14—upon the question of native education. The system of supplying the wants of the natives through the medium of mission schools supported by Government grants-in-aid is being maintained.

An important departure has however been made from this general system by the establishment of a Government school in the Klipspruit native location, about nine miles from Johannesburg, under a European teacher and native assistants appointed and paid by the Education Department.

The necessity for this step arose from the fact that numbers of native children were practically excluded from the educational facilities afforded by mission-aided schools because their parents belonged to no recognised religious denomination.

The experiment is one which will be closely watched. Since the opening of the school early in the year it has been well attended and shows promise of success.

The following table will show the progress which has taken place in regard to the various schools throughout the Colony, during the past six years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SCHOOLS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF PUPILS</th>
<th>AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT GRANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aided by Government</td>
<td>Unaided.</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907-8</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year there were 221 State-aided schools, with an average attendance of 9,914 pupils and a staff of 428 teachers, giving an average of 23 pupils to each teacher. (See Appendices Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11.)
A sum of £7,946 12s. 10d. was expended upon the upkeep of these schools, representing an average of £36 per school or 13s. 5d. per pupil on the roll.

The number of unaided schools was 125, with 161 teachers and 3,698 pupils on the roll.

So far as the Transvaal is concerned, the question of participating in a South African Inter-Colonial Native College near Lovedale has been deferred pending a decision with regard to unification.

**IMMIGRATION.**

Various proposals were from time to time submitted to this Department under the Crown Colony Government with a view to the introduction of natives from other parts of South Africa for permanent settlement in the Transvaal under labour conditions.

Except in the case of certain Hereros, numbering about seventy-five adult males, the Government invariably declined to entertain them on the ground that it did not feel justified in lending its sanction to any native immigration schemes which was a question of public policy for consideration only upon the establishment of Responsible Government.

As soon as Ministers came into office they were asked to consider whether the encouragement of coloured immigration was a policy which could be adopted in the present and permanent interests of the Colony.

It had been stated in support of the immigration projects that the settlement of a large number of natives would open up the prospect of an immediate and abiding solution to the unskilled labour problem and would at the same time considerably augment the public revenue.

In view, however, of the fact that the native territories are all more or less within easy access of the mines by rail, and that the South African Governments are all alike anxious to extend every possible facility towards the development of their native labour sources, and are in active co-operation with that object in view, the mere question of locale did not appear to materially affect the supply of labour one way or the other.

Having regard to the large number of natives already in the country the Government did not consider it in the public interest to encourage in any way the permanent settlement in the Transvaal of natives from other territories.

**INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.**

A. General.—As soon as it came into office the present Government was confronted with the unskilled labour problem.

The conditions at that time obtaining in the principal centres of industry pointed to the necessity for promoting closer relations between the large employers in need of labour and the native labourers available for work.

With that object in view Ministers considered to what extent the offices and machinery of the Native Affairs Department might advantageously be utilised as a medium of bringing the demand and supply into more immediate and direct touch with one another.

By an extension of the organization of the Pass and Inspection Branches of this Department, it was found that the material at hand could readily be employed for the purpose.

The Government thereupon decided to establish a native labour bureau under the control of a director stationed in Johannesburg.

A special report upon the work of this branch is attached hereto marked A.

This Bureau has been found to supply a great want, and the success which has attended its establishment is in a large measure due to the efficient manner in which the officers responsible for its management carried out its objects.

The fact that the mining industry in the past had been unable to procure an adequate supply of native labour brought its methods of recruitment and conditions of employment into critical review.

In seeking for the true causes of the labour shortage many important considerations ought, however, to be taken into account. First of all, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that of all forms of labour open to the native, underground mining has been the most unpopular. That is a disadvantage which, unfortunately, the industry will always have to accept.

The comparative unpopularity of mine labour has been unquestionably due in a very large measure to the character of the work itself, and for the following amongst other reasons:—

1. It is underground—which in itself is uncongenial to most natives.
2. It is arduous—requiring more physical exertion than most other forms of labour.
3. It is dangerous—involving a risk as to both health and life.
Each one of these factors operates more or less as a deterrent against this class of work, and they are factors which unfortunately cannot be removed as they are inseparable from mining operations.

The second and third objections may and are being minimized by alleviation of the daily task upon a uniform standard, and additional precautions against accident and disease.

One of the obstacles which is most harmful to the existing co-operative system of supplying labour to the mines through a combined agency, is to be found in the unavoidable restriction upon the individual labourer of the choice of his employment.

This has been the source of dissatisfaction amongst the natives, and wherever circumstances may render it practicable facilities are now being afforded to natives to choose their own mine and the particular class of work for which they have a preference.

The personality of the mine manager, of the compound manager, and other mine officials brought into direct contact with the natives, largely determines the popularity of a mine.

Thus it is that certain mines have earned a popular or unpopular reputation in the past, and prejudices for or against them cannot be ignored without disturbing the native mind, and the selection of qualified and sympathetic officials therefore requires vigilant attention.

The character of the compounds, hospitals, and general treatment also contributes towards the estimation of a mine, and a general assimilation of conditions along the whole reef are consequently being thoroughly studied and brought about.

The extensive improvements in the living conditions and general treatment of native labourers effected since the war through the instrumentality of this Department with the co-operation of the representatives of the mining industry, have undoubtedly removed from the native mind a great deal of the past unpopularity of mine employment. As a result of the changes which have been made, and of the advantages of the Bureau, more labour is now being attracted to the mines.

A significant feature of recent labour returns is that natives are showing a decided inclination to seek work independently rather than through the medium of any labour agency. This is particularly to be the case in the Transvaal, where the returns kept by this Department show that no less than 85 per cent. of the labourers seek work on their own account.

This is not an unhealthy sign as it partially relieves the industries from the necessity of maintaining a costly labour recruiting machinery, and it is far better for the native character that he should come himself to the labour market than that the market should have to seek him under a keen competitive agency.

A chart is attached showing the position of the native labour supply from the 1st January, 1904, to the 30th June, 1908 (Appendix No. 21).

It is very satisfactory to note the marked progress which has taken place during that period, and especially since October, 1907, when the repatriation of the Chinese labourers began. In round figures the 25,000 Chinamen repatriated from October, 1907, to June, 1908, inclusive, were replaced by 30,000 natives. Not only, therefore, was the gap caused by the Chinese departures immediately filled up as it occurred, but there was an actual net increase during that period of 5,000 in the total native labour supply, and the complement is still steadily advancing.

The immediate requirements of the mining industry have thus been maintained from the local sources of labour.

From the 1st July, 1907, to the 30th June, 1908, the total number of native labourers increased by 37,000—of whom no less than 36,000 were absorbed by the mines and only a little over 1,000 by private employers.

The areas from which this labour was drawn are shown in the Appendices Nos. 22 and 32, and further particulars relating thereto are furnished in the report of the Director of the Government Native Labour Bureau.

B. Recruitment in Tropical Areas.—On the 10th July, 1907, Ministers addressed a minute to the Governor with the object of ascertaining the views of His Majesty's Government upon the question of recruiting native labour in the tropical regions of South Africa north of latitude 22°, which had been prohibited owing to the high rate of mortality prevailing amongst tropical natives employed on the mines.

A lengthy correspondence has since taken place, but no decision has yet been arrived at.

The position therefore to-day is as follows:—

(1) That in Portuguese territory north of latitude 22° recruiting is subject to the restriction imposed by the Government that natives from those parts shall be introduced only under certain special precautions.

(2) That in British Central Africa and North-Eastern Rhodesia recruitment for underground work on the mines is absolutely prohibited.
(3) That, whilst the Government offers no objection to the engagement of labourers in Southern Rhodesia, the Rhodesian Administration prohibits recruiting for the Rand on the ground that the supply of labour procurable there is insufficient for local requirements.

(4) That the recruitment of labour is absolutely prohibited within the territory of the Mozambique Chartered Company, extending from latitude 22° to the south bank of the Zambesi. It is maintained that all the available labour of this district is required for local purposes, and the area itself has always been regarded as outside the operation of the Modus Vivendi of 1901.

C. Mortality.—The correspondence which has taken place relative to the mortality amongst labourers on the mines during the past eighteen months has been so voluminous that it is not possible, for want of space, to insert the lengthy reports of this Department in the pages of this publication.

Ever since it was formed towards the end of the late war, this Department has devoted its utmost endeavours towards improving the living conditions of the natives employed on the mines, and especially towards the reduction of the death-rate.

The general improvements which have been effected throughout the mines show a very gratifying achievement.

A chart is appended to this report which will show in detail the mortality reduction from year to year (Appendix No. 22).

The following figures will serve in themselves to show the results attained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Rate of Mortality per 1,000 per Annum</th>
<th>Average Number of Labourers Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>71-3</td>
<td>66,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>43-4</td>
<td>106,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>34-7</td>
<td>102,602</td>
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<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>33-9</td>
<td>127,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>32-0</td>
<td>161,834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The humane measures which have done so much to preserve the lives of natives recruited for employment on the mines, must undoubtedly have a marked effect upon the potential labour supply.

The Coloured Labourers' Health Regulations are working satisfactorily, and the relations between the officers charged with their administration and the mine officials continue to remain upon a satisfactory footing. By mutual understanding and consideration the whole spirit of the regulations is becoming more and more effective.

Desertion.

Measures have from time to time been taken to improve the finger print system under this Department in Johannesburg with the object of more effectually dealing with deserters from the mines, and further arrangements are now being undertaken by which it is hoped that the Department will be better able to cope with this evil and ultimately reduce the rate of desertion to a minimum.

A memorandum upon this subject by the Director of the Government Native Labour Bureau is enclosed, marked Annexure B.

The average rate of desertion during the past three years has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate of Desertion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1905-06</td>
<td>64 \text{ per 1,000}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-07</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907-08</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compensation in respect of Accidents on the Mines.

Compensation payments for injured natives or for the dependents of those killed by accident, amounting to a total sum of £5,103 15s. were received from the mining companies and other employers of labour. The amount distributed to beneficiaries was £2,050. Under the compensation scheme the beneficiaries to whom these gratuities are payable in cases of fatal accident are the wives, children under age, or parents if dependent upon the deceased. Authority has, however, in every case been granted by the various mines for payment of the gratuity to beneficiaries, other than those to whom payments should under the scheme be restricted, when this Department has represented any special case for indulgence.
When the next of kin cannot be traced or is not entitled to the gratuity, the compensation grant is returnable to the company which has paid it. The various mines, however, have now authorised these payments to be handed to the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association for the formation of a fund from which applications for compensation in particular cases can be met.

**Administration of Estates.**

Upon the abolition of the office of Native Commissioner for the Central Transvaal in June, 1907, the administration of native estates was taken over by the Director of the Government Native Labour Bureau, who is, ex officio, Native Commissioner for the Witwatersrand.

In the Annual Administration Report for the year 1905-06, page A.16, the existing system is fully described.

During the year 5,909 estates have been dealt with by the Director of the Bureau. The amounts paid in under this heading amounted to a total of £5,761 15s. 6d., of which £4,826 10s. 11d. was distributed to the next of kin or otherwise disposed of. These figures do not include the estates locally administered by the district officials of the Department.

**Labour Agents and Compound Overseers.**

The total number of recruiting licenses issued during the year under the Regulations for Labour Agents amounted to 729.

The total fees amounted to £3,203 15s.

Four hundred and forty-nine compound overseers’ licenses were issued during the year to companies or individuals, and the total fees amounted to £1,645.

**Deposit and Remittance Agency.**

For the reasons set forth in the Departmental Blue-book for the year 1905-06, the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency was taken over by the postal authorities as from the 1st July, 1906.

On the formation of the Government Native Labour Bureau, however, it was decided in view of the complete machinery existing for the opening of branch agencies along the reef to re-establish the agency under the supervision of the Director of the Bureau.

The present arrangement for the conduct of the agency by this Department differs from that previously in force, in that whereas formerly the other administrations of South Africa contributed to the maintenance of the agency pro rata, on the basis of remittances, the agency is now conducted at the sole expense of the Transvaal Government as an integral part of the Bureau system.

The agency is in charge of an officer with his headquarters at the Native Pass Office, Johannesburg, and branch agencies have been opened at the Bureau compound and at all native pass offices in labour districts, and when it is remembered that natives labourers on the Rand are necessarily in constant touch with such offices, it will readily be understood how great are their opportunities of depositing moneys and of making remittances to their homes.

A copy of the regulations governing this agency is appended (Annexure C).

The total transactions during the year were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittance Fees</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tribal Affairs.**

(1) Bahaduba Tribe (Hainan’s Kraal District).—In consequence of the general unfitness of Amos Mathibe to manage the affairs of this tribe he was deposed from the chieftainship under a resolution of the Executive Council, dated the 22nd February, 1905.

In the month of August, 1905, it became necessary to remove him from the location to Barberton, where he remained for upwards of a year under the supervision of the Sub-Native Commissioner.

In November, 1906, Amos addressed a petition to the Supreme Court praying for permission to return to the location and for restoration to the chieftainship.

The Judge in Chambers upheld the action of the Governor in Council. Amos thereupon appealed to the full bench and judgment was delivered in June, 1907, dismissing the appeal.

The case was one of considerable importance, because it raised the question as to whether the paramount chief has the power at will under Law 4 of 1885 to appoint or to remove any native chief to and from that position—a point which was clearly established by the evidence.
Amos had been allowed before the trial to return to Mathibestad, but as he continued to cause trouble in the tribe, there remained no alternative but to finally remove him with his family to a place where he would be unable to exercise any further influence over the Bahaduba. He was accordingly sent to Frederikstad, in the Potchefstroom District, where suitable provision had been made for his residence under the surveillance of the Native Commissioner.

(2) Baharute Tribe (Zeerust District).—A somewhat similar agitation took place in this tribe when the young Chief Pogiso reached his majority and was appointed to take over the tribal management from the Regent Israel Moiloa, who worked up a considerable amount of feeling in favour of his own son against the young chief, who was advised to use his best efforts to allay the excitement which had been aroused.

Owing to continued unrest in the tribe, which was actively fomented by Israel and his adherents, it became necessary to obtain an order for his removal, which was duly effected and he is now at the Frederikstad settlement with two of the principal agitators and their families.

(3) Bapedi Tribe.—That section of the Bapedi tribe living under the present Regent Marisane expressed a desire that the young Chief Ngolokwe might be sent to some suitable institution to be educated at the expense of the tribe.

Arrangements were therefore made last year with the Superintendent of the Lovedale Institution in the Cape Colony for the boy's education there.

This is only one of many instances in which an earnest desire is shown by young natives of the present day to secure the advantages of a sound education.

**Marriages.**

A statement showing the number of marriages contracted according to the provisions of Law No. 3 of 1897 (Coloured Persons Marriage Law) is attached (Appendix No. 7).

**Health.**

The prevalence of syphilis amongst the natives, especially amongst those residing in the northern and north-western portions of the Transvaal, has been engaging the attention both of this and the Public Health Departments.

In October, 1906, a Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of the Commissioner for Native Affairs

(a) to consider and report to what extent contagious diseases are prevalent amongst the native population;

(b) to submit, as soon as possible, a definite scheme for the treatment of such diseases suitable to the conditions of life of the said population.

The Commission submitted its report in February, 1907, and the following is a summary of its recommendations with regard to the prevention and treatment of syphilis:

13 (a) That the labour districts, as centres of infection, should be dealt with by measures based on a special Contagious Diseases Act similar to that of the Cape Colony, with the amendments suggested by experience.

(b) That for the successful working of this proposed Ordinance, accommodation should be provided for infected persons, and that for the present we recommend one large institution near Johannesburg, rather than several smaller lock hospitals.

(c) That all natives be examined at the Pass Offices for evidences of syphilis, as is now done in regard to vaccination, and that the public be advised to have coloured nurses medically examined before entrusting their children to them, and periodically afterwards.

14 (a) That in country districts, stations such as the very excellent institutions at Elim and Blaauwberg offer the most promising solution of the difficulty; that increased assistance should be afforded to the existing stations; that a Government farm be provided for an institution to replace that which has now to be removed from Blaauwberg; and that additional stations be established experimentally near Warmbaths and at Mphahlela's, with others later on, if and where desirable.

(b) That district surgeons be provided with potassium iodide for free distribution; that they be paid a monthly sum for the treatment of all syphilitics who are certified paupers; that dispensaries be established at which the district surgeon shall attend periodically, and depots where anti-syphilitic medicines can be obtained; that, where practicable, the district surgeon make periodical tours to discover and treat syphilitics; and that headmen be paid, say, Is. 6d. for each fresh case and 3d. for each old case brought up monthly for treatment by the district surgeon.

(c) That, except in the case of certified paupers, each patient should, where possible, be required to pay, say, 10s. to 20s., for the entire treatment of his case.

15 That steps be taken for the dissemination of information in a popular form regarding this disease.
As an immediate outcome of this report, syphilitic medicines have by arrangement with the Public Health Department been issued to certain Sub-Native Commissioners for distribution to natives as required, under the written directions of the District Medical Officer of Health, with satisfactory results.

The two institutions presently available for the reception and treatment of natives suffering from syphilis in the northern portion of the Colony are those at Elim, in the Spelonken District, conducted by Dr. Liegme, under the auspices of the Swiss Mission Society, receiving a Government grant-in-aid, and at Bochem, in the Bhauwberg District, under the control of the Rev. F. Franz and his wife, who conducted a similar institution at Leipzig for many years in connection with the Berlin Mission Society Station.

The former institution is almost entirely a native hospital receiving inter alia syphilitic patients, but the latter, which also receives a Government grant-in-aid, exists entirely for the treatment of syphilis and is established on a Government farm in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, and as already stated in the section of this report dealing with compensation claims for war losses, is further subsidized by the Government from funds placed at its disposal by the Imperial Government.

Reports from certain districts indicate that natives returning from labour districts suffered from pneumonia contracted on the mines, and that malignant fever was prevalent, but taken as a whole, the health of the natives was exceptionally good and no epidemic was reported.

It is satisfactory to note that the Pokwani District, to which special notice was drawn in the 1905-06 report as being rife with malignant fever, was practically free of the disease during the year under review.

**CATTLE DISEASE.**

In the Northern and Eastern Transvaal the natives have suffered severe losses of horned stock owing to the prevalence of redwater or East Coast fever. Numerous regulations have been made from time to time under the Diseases of Stock Ordinance, 1902, and the Cattle Diseases Ordinance, 1904, with a view to checking the progress of the disease, and in the infected areas a large volume of work was thrown upon the officials of this Department who have had to explain to the natives the reason and nature of these regulations, and as far as possible to ensure their observance.

When areas have been proclaimed "infected," no movement of stock is allowed therein excepting by permission of the Resident Magistrate upon the recommendation of the District Veterinary Surgeon. These restrictions upon the movements of cattle have pressed heavily upon the natives, both in connection with their domestic concerns, such as "lobolo," etc., and also on account of the occasional exhaustion of grazing lands and water difficulties. Infected herds have also been concentrated at posts of isolation, and numbers have been slaughtered in order to arrest the spread of the disease. The slaughter of illegally moved stock in the Zoutpansberg District tended to check illicit removals, and in spite of the burdensome nature of the regulations, there is no doubt that the natives generally are themselves beginning to recognise the necessity for stringent preventive measures.

Compulsory branding as a safeguard against stock removal has been carried out in various districts, and compulsory fencing under the Ordinance of 1904 is a further measure of protection which has been widely carried out in the locations of the north and in Sekukuniland, Zoutpansberg, Lydenburg, and Middelburg, which are the most thickly populated native districts in which the disease has been most widespread and virulent.

When it is considered what an important factor cattle are in the economy of the native, and with what jealousy any interference with them is regarded, it must be admitted that the amenability of the native population to the Cattle Disease Regulations and their general attitude in connection with the stringent precautions which have been taken, are deserving of appreciative notice.

**DAMAGES TO STOCK AND CROPS BY WILD ANIMALS.**

Numerous complaints have been made to the Department concerning the destruction of crops and stock by wild animals and vermin.

To a great extent the natives formerly relied for protection against the ravages of wild animals upon their guns and dogs.

Their total disarmament after the war and the operation of the 1907 Act, relating to the registration and control of dogs have altogether made it very difficult for natives living in isolated areas to cope with this source of trouble.

Under the circumstances, a limited number of licenses to possess firearms for the sole purpose of destroying wild animals within the immediate vicinity of their homes are being granted to applicants who can satisfy the Minister as to the necessity for their having them as a means of protection.

The total number of licenses to hold firearms on the 30th June, 1908, was 461, many of which were for a limited period of time.
Compensation Claims for War Losses.

In connection with the report which was published on pages A.15-16 of the Departmental Report ended the 30th June, 1906, a final statement of the Compensation Claims Account was presented to the High Commissioner in July, 1907, showing that the total number of claims settled amounted to 12,434, at an assessed value of £616,028 6s. 8d.; that a sum of £108,446 19s. 10d. had been disbursed out of the amount of £114,000 allotted for distribution by this Department in the Transvaal; and that there remained on account an unexpended balance of £5,553 0s. 2d. to be surrendered to the Imperial Treasury.

During the period 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1907, a distribution of £10,362 5s. was made on 613 claims included in the supplementary schedules, representing an assessment value of £42,342 19s. 2d.

At the instance of His Excellency the High Commissioner, the surrendered balance of £5,553 0s. 2d., together with a sum of £1,784 0s. 2d., was re-voted by the Imperial Parliament for native purposes in the Transvaal, with the express object of dealing with contagious diseases amongst the natives and of providing further hospital accommodation and medical treatment for the afflicted.

A certain amount of this fund has already been spent upon the hospital at Bochem, in the Zoutpansberg, and it has been suggested that the balance be invested and the interest devoted towards the maintenance of a chronic sick home and infirmary at Rietfontein, near Johannesburg.

Instances are to be found, which may be expected to increase as time goes on, in which old men and women who have lost all touch with relatives and friends are no longer able to support themselves, and thus fall as a charge upon the community.

Cases also of total disablement through the loss of limbs and sight call for consideration, and at the present time there is no place to which the Government can send these unfortunates.

The establishment, therefore, of the proposed home and infirmary will meet a much needed want.

Language Examinations.

With a view to ensuring that only duly qualified linguists are employed as interpreters and translators in native languages in the courts of the Colony, and to afford an opportunity to officers of the Native Affairs Department and to other public officers engaged in native administration, of obtaining certificates of proficiency in one or more of the native dialects, it was decided to appoint a board of examiners to hold periodical examinations in native languages, and the rules governing such examinations were published under Government Notice No. 553 of 1907, a copy of which is attached (Annexure D).

Mr. J. Glen Leary, Magistrate and Native Commissioner, was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. G. D. Wheelwright and H. E. Mabille, of the Native Affairs Department, and the Rev. T. Schwellenus, members of the Board.

The first examination was held in July, 1908, the results of which will be commented upon in the annual report for the ensuing financial year.

Publications.

Two very useful works prepared by officers of the Department were published during the period covered by this report, viz.:


The issue of such a publication was specially advised by the South African Native Affairs Commission and also by the Public Service Commission.

2. A Zulu Grammar, by Mr. P. A. Stuart.

A great deal of care and labour was bestowed upon these compilations by the two officials named, and they received the thanks of the Government for their services.

Native Attitude.

The native insurrection in Natal had a somewhat disturbing effect upon the Zulus living in the Piet Retief District. The Chief Sitambi and others are closely related to the Zulu dynasty, and there can be little doubt that he and his followers sympathised with Dinizulu during the recent operations in Zululand.

The feeling of unrest in that particular district was not to be noticed in any other part of the Transvaal, though many of the natives watched the progress of the rebellion with a considerable amount of interest.

Generally speaking, the natives have been law-abiding, prosperous, and contented.

W. WINDHAM,
Secretary for Native Affairs.

Department of Native Affairs,
Pretoria.
I.—SCHEDULE OF ENCLOSURES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annexure</th>
<th>Memorandums, Reports, Etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Report by the Acting Director, Government Native Labour Bureau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Extracts from Memorandum by the Director, Government Native Labour Bureau, on the subject of desertion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Regulations governing the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Government Notice No. 553 of 1907, Rules for the Examination of Public Officers in Native Languages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXURES.

Annexure A.
GOVERNMENT NATIVE LABOUR BUREAU.

LABOUR SUPPLY.

The somewhat pessimistic forebodings which prevailed, even in the best informed circles, as to the possibility of adequately maintaining the labour supply during the year have not been justified by the results, as, not only has a labour army of some thirty thousand Chinese been replaced, but a net gain in the number of unskilled labourers employed on mines and works of upwards of five thousand has to be recorded.

The following figures will serve to show the relative positions of the labour supply at the commencement and end of the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st July, 1907</th>
<th>30th June, 1908</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natives employed on mines and works</td>
<td>119,373</td>
<td>149,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natives employed by contractors on mines and works</td>
<td>5,731</td>
<td>10,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other coloured labourers on mines and works (exclusive of indentured Chinese)</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indentured Chinese on mines and works</td>
<td>51,502</td>
<td>21,636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the position as above outlined is eminently satisfactory, a fact which should not be overlooked is that the regrettable depression which has for some time obtained throughout South Africa has resulted in a considerable shrinkage in the native labour employed on certain major works in this and other Colonies. Thus, we find that in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Natal there was a decrease in the number of natives employed in connection with mines, harbours, public works, and industries on the 30th June, 1908, of upwards of thirty thousand, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. It cannot be assumed that the whole of the native labour thus displaced was diverted to this Colony, but there is no doubt that the circumstance materially affected the position.

An examination of the attached territorial analysis of natives holding passports (Appendix No. 32) on the 30th June, 1907, and 30th June, 1908, will show the variation which has occurred and the territories from which the increased supply has been drawn.

Basutoland.—The decrease of 1,486 may to some small extent be attributed to the disturbance which occurred at the Premier Mine in September, 1907, when a faction fight took place between the Basutos and Transvaal natives, which culminated in a native of the former tribe being shot and a number being sent back to Basutoland. The decrease is, however, more probably due to the fact that the natives from this territory dislike long contracts of service, and the country is therefore not seriously exploited by labour agents unless there is a scarcity of other labour.

British Central Africa.—During the year no recruiting was permitted, owing to the excessively high rate of mortality which has obtained among natives from this territory. Authority was granted for the recruitment of 2,000 natives for surface work on the Premier Diamond Mine, but the management did not see its way to avail itself of the permission.

Cape Colony.—The substantial increase of 7,914 natives from this territory is to some extent due to the shrinkage in the native labour employed within its borders. It is, however, also attributable to the increased interest taken in the labour question by the Cape Government, which has resulted in the influence of magistrates being directed towards the betterment of the machinery and methods of recruiting. In connection with the native from Cape Colony it is gratifying to note that the regard in which he is held as a worker has greatly improved, and it is confidently anticipated that in all-round efficiency he will soon be second to none of the labourers employed on these fields.

Natal and Zululand contributed only 203 natives to the net increase of labour. An important feature as regards this territory is that the Natal Act of 1901, which precluded the recruiting of natives for work outside its borders, was amended in October, 1907, and amendments were brought into operation as from the 27th January, 1908, which admitted of recruiting under certain conditions. Some doubt exists as to whether or not any considerable number of Zulus will take kindly
to mining work, but the consensus of opinion is favourable to them, and when they have got used to the conditions there appears to be no reason why they should not make excellent miners, while their physique should specially qualify them for drilling work.

The returns in respect of Portuguese Territory show an increase of 12,670 labourers as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. In July, 1907, permission was granted for the recruiting of natives in territory north of latitude 22° south, subject to the natives being introduced between 1st August and 31st March, and their not being employed underground for a period of one month after their arrival on these fields. These precautions were necessary with a view to the acclimatization of the labourers. As a result of this permission an increase in the number of such natives of 1,735 has to be recorded. That from Portuguese Territory, south of latitude 22° south, is 10,935, and would appear to be not so much due to an increase in the number of natives recruited as to a tendency on their part to remain at work after the expiration of their original contracts of service, there being thus a gain to the labour supply of the difference between the influx and the wastage.

Swaziland has not hitherto been an important source of labour, but it is gratifying to note an increase in the supply from that area of 1,135 natives, which represents an increase of over 100 per cent., and exhibits an inclination on the part of these natives to come out for work.

Transvaal.—The increase of 9,330 natives must to some extent be attributed to the shrinkage in the number of natives employed by De Beers Consolidated Mines. Diamond mining is particularly popular amongst natives from this territory. The more efficient collection in districts of native tax and improved recruiting machinery are also factors which doubtless are reflected in the labour supply.

The territorial analysis of natives holding passports shows a net increase of natives in “other employ” of 4,256, but as these figures include natives registered to contractors employed on mines and works, and the number of such natives increased during the year by 4,784, the position remains practically unchanged and calls for no special notice.

Desertion.

The position as regards desertion cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The rate, which in 1905 was 64 and in 1906 was 67.7 per thousand, rose to 95.1 per thousand during the year under review.

The increase in the rate of desertion can be traced almost entirely to natives employed on mines and works (see Appendices Nos. 33 and 34). Apart from other prevailing factors to which attention has been drawn in former reports, there is little doubt that it is to a large extent attributable, firstly, to misrepresentation by recruiters; secondly, to the general adoption by the mining industry of the system of piece-work, or payment by the task, in preference to payment at flat rates; and thirdly, to a generally increasing desire to promote efficiency in native labour. The principle of requiring a fair day’s work in return for a day’s pay is sound and will be accepted by the natives when the standards of work required have become better established.

The Sub-Department charged with the duty of tracing native deserters has been considerably strengthened, but its expansion has not been such as to enable it to deal effectively with the automatic increase in its work due to the accumulation of records of deserters reported together with the ordinary increase consequent upon the appreciation in the number of natives employed. It will therefore be necessary to very considerably increase the staff of the Finger Impression Record Department.

During the year 1905-06 the number of deserters recovered was 3,488, which represented 29.1 per cent. of the number of natives reported as having deserted. During the year under review 38.7 per cent. of natives who deserted from mines and works and 35.9 per cent. of natives who deserted from other employment were recovered, the figures being 6,354 and 1,459 respectively, or a total of 7,813 natives. While it is admitted that these figures are somewhat misleading when reduced to percentages, owing to many natives being included in those shown as recovered whose desertion had been reported in previous years, they serve to show the volume of work performed and furnish a convenient basis of comparison.

The opening of the Bureau Compound at Germiston in October, 1907, enabled this Department to take the finger impressions of all natives who passed through that compound preparatory to their being employed on mines and works, and thus a more complete system of identification of potential deserters has been adopted, the benefits of which would only present themselves during the latter half of the year.

Mortality.

It is gratifying to be able to record a further decrease in the rate of mortality amongst natives employed on mines and works. An examination of attached table (Appendix No. 24) will show that the death-rate from disease (28.16 per thousand) was appreciably lower during the period under review than during the preceding twelve months, and was 10.1 per thousand less than during the year 1905-06.
The following territorial analysis of deaths from disease of natives employed on mines and works, exclusive of natives employed by contractors, is interesting and instructive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recruiting Area</th>
<th>Death-rate from Disease per 1000 per annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1907-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>20-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal and Zululand</td>
<td>12-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Colony</td>
<td>14-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange River Colony</td>
<td>19-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>24-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basutoland</td>
<td>36-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Coast</td>
<td>31-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bechuanaland</td>
<td>27-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (non-tropical areas)</strong></td>
<td>26-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodesia</td>
<td>43-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Central Africa</td>
<td>61-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>65-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German South-West Africa</td>
<td>40-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambesia, Quelimane, and Tete</td>
<td>81-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (tropical areas)</strong></td>
<td>63-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From these figures it will be seen that the annual death-rate among natives from non-tropical areas was 1-3 per thousand less than that during the year 1906-07, and 7-0 per thousand less than that during the preceding year.

The decrease in the rate of mortality is even more marked in the case of natives from tropical areas, being 7-1 per thousand as compared with 1906-07, and no less than 36-1 per thousand as compared with 1905-06.

The average number of natives employed on mines and works from tropical areas during the year under review was 10,831, which represents 8 per cent. of the total number of natives so employed. During the previous year the average number employed was 7,613, which, compared to the total complement, was 7-3 per cent. It will thus be seen that a large number of natives from these areas, who were employed during the year under notice, were already on these fields and had become acclimatized, a fact which, together with the restrictions as to the recruitment in these areas, previously referred to, had doubtless much to do with the reduction in the rate of mortality.

A further analysis of mortality among natives employed on mines and works, with a view to examining the influence of different classes of work on the rate per annum, gives the following results (Appendices Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Mine</th>
<th>1907-08</th>
<th>1906-07</th>
<th>1905-06</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal Mines</td>
<td>38-3</td>
<td>34-7</td>
<td>41-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Mines (Deep Levels)</td>
<td>36-3</td>
<td>31-1</td>
<td>39-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Mines</td>
<td>34-2</td>
<td>33-9</td>
<td>33-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Mines (Outcrop)</td>
<td>31-9</td>
<td>27-9</td>
<td>28-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Works</td>
<td>12-3</td>
<td>11-4</td>
<td>34-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be seen that the positions of the different classes of work as regards the mortality of the natives employed thereon remain comparatively unchanged during the three years, work on coal mines being productive of the highest mortality, and that on surface works the lowest. A point worthy of notice, however, as regards the former is that, in consequence of the direct benefit accruing to the mining industry by the efficient working of coal mines, such of these latter as are affiliated to the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association are allowed a complement of some 60 per cent. of Portuguese natives, who are considered particularly adapted to this class of work, as against 37 per cent., which is the complement allowed to the gold mines. As the mortality amongst natives from Portuguese territory is above the average, it follows that the class of mine which employs an increased proportion of these natives must reflect their rate of mortality.
An analysis of the mortality showing the percentages of deaths territorially from each cause to the total number of deaths which have occurred among each tribe (Appendix No. 31) shows in the aggregate that pneumonia claimed 38.2 per cent. of the total number of deaths, and that deaths attributable directly to respiratory diseases constituted 53.3 per cent. of the total. Meningitis was responsible for 8 per cent. of the total death-rate and various diarrhoeal diseases for 11.5 per cent. It is gratifying to note that there were only 25 deaths from scurvy during the year, which represents only 0.6 per cent. of the total mortality.

BUREAU COMPOUND.

With a view to improving the machinery of recruiting and exercising closer supervision over the condition and class of labourers engaged for mining work, it was decided to establish a central compound where, as far as practicable all natives from the various British South African Colonies recruited for work in the Transvaal, would be received and distributed.

The compound was established at Driehoek, near Germiston, and was opened on the 7th October.

In cases where undue hardship would accrue to recruiters or natives by reason of the place of employment of the natives being remote from Germiston, and the route traversed not being through that station, permission has been granted enabling such natives to proceed to some place near their destination where branches of the compound have been established for that purpose.

The natives on arrival at the compound are given food and accommodation, their conditions of service are carefully explained to them, they are medically examined with a view to ascertaining if they are fit for work, and if necessary they are vaccinated.

The advantages of having the terms of service explained to natives by officers specially selected for that purpose, on account of their proficiency in native languages and expert knowledge of the conditions of mining, are sufficiently obvious. As the original agreements entered into between the natives and the recruiter are necessarily produced to the officers entrusted with the duty of explaining contracts, any cases of serious misrepresentation at once come under notice and the position of the recruiter comes under consideration. In this way much has been done towards cleansing recruiting.

Prior to the inauguration of the compound only such natives as were recruited through the medium of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association were medically examined, whereas under the improved method all natives recruited for labour pass through the hands of the compound medical officer, or, if they be natives from Portuguese East Africa or a territory north of latitude 22° south, through the hands of the medical officer of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association. Natives who, through physical infirmity or other cause, are considered unable to perform mining work, are repatriated at the expense of the recruiter, unless they desire to obtain employment other than mining, of a nature suited to their capacity, in which case they are given passes to seek work and become free agents, regardless of contracts of service previously entered into.

The natives having had their contracts of service read over to them and having agreed thereto, their finger impressions are taken for subsequent reference in case of desertion and they are registered on labour passports to the respective companies for whom they have been engaged. They are at the same time informed that if they have any complaints to make in regard to their treatment or wages after arrival at the mines they should bring them to the notice of the Inspector of this Department, who visits the mine on which they are employed. They are also informed of the facilities afforded by the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency for the custody and transmission of their earnings.

The following figures are of interest as illustrating the volume of work performed at the Bureau Compound from the 7th October, 1907, to 30th June, 1908:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of natives</th>
<th>passed through the compound</th>
<th>43,547</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vaccinated</td>
<td>4,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>admitted to hospital</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rejected by mines admitted to hospital</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rejected physically unfit (seven sent to lazaretto)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rejected by mines, who died</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>repatriated</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An arrangement was made with the mining companies under which the latter sent to the compound for repatriation all natives, other than those recruited from Portuguese East Africa and from territories north of latitude 22° south, who through physical infirmity were unable to complete their contracts of service, the expenses in this connection being charged against the companies concerned. Natives rejected on similar grounds on arrival have been dealt with in like manner at the expense of labour agents.
A capitation fee of 2s. 6d. is levied in respect of every native recruited, and in addition a fee of 1s. per diem may be charged for food and accommodation. These fees are payable by the recruiter and are credited to the general revenue. The revenue derived from these sources from October to June inclusive was:

- Capitation fees: £5,381 2s. 6d.
- Upkeep fees: 4,141 19s. 0d.

Total: £9,523 1s. 6d.

In addition to this amount the ordinary fees for passes issued at the compound amounted to £4,769 2s.

**Pass Office Compounds.**

Irrespective of natives admitted to the Bureau Compound, previously referred to, 34,459 natives were accommodated at the various compounds attached to pass offices in labour districts (Appendix No. 35).

Under the provisions of the Pass Law all natives who have been convicted are sent to the nearest pass office for identification and disposal. 22,414 such natives were received. This system has resulted in the identification not only of a large number of deserters, but also of many hardened criminals who have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for comparatively venial offences and who had not previously been identified.

**Contraventions of Pass Regulations and Desertions.**

The practice of referring cases for prosecution direct from this Department to the Magisterial Courts for trial has been continued and has been attended with excellent results. It will be seen from attached statement (Appendix No. 36) that out of 8,102 cases sent up for trial, convictions were secured in all but 498, a fact which reflects the care exercised by officers in the preparation of cases and the absence of any tendency to unduly harass individuals by instituting proceedings in doubtful cases.

**Inspection of Native Labour.**

The collection of the native tax, subsequently referred to, threw a considerable amount of additional work on to the inspectors during the latter portion of the year, and although this had the result of bringing them into very close touch with the labourers of this Colony, there can be no doubt that it adversely affected the efficient performance of their proper duties, and should not be again resorted to. The number of inspections and the cases adjudicated by inspectors are summarised in attached table (Appendix No. 37). It should, however, be remembered that the judicial functions of an inspector are unimportant as compared with the general nature of his duties as protector of natives.

**Complaints Investigated.**

The complaints investigated by inspectors and pass officers have been divided under three heads:

- (a) Wages;
- (b) Ill-treatment; and
- (c) Detention beyond term of contract.

(Appendix No. 38.)

It will be seen that wages to the amount of £13,592 14s. 2d. were claimed by natives, and that of this amount nearly £8,000 was recovered through the instrumentality of this Department, but, as the result of some 400 cases was not reported, there is little doubt that the actual amount recovered was considerably larger. In many cases also where the amounts of wages claimed and admitted are at variance, compromises have been effected to the satisfaction of both parties.

Cases of ill-treatment, if found to be of the nature of assaults, are usually handed over to the police with full particulars of the occurrence for prosecution of the assailant.

Cases of detention beyond the term of contract usually occur among natives in domestic and similar services, and are not of a serious nature.

**Pass Office Transactions.**

The increase in the labour supply enormously increased the number of pass transactions effected in pass offices; a summary of these is attached (Appendix No. 39).

**Registration Certificates.**

Registration certificates are issued under Ordinance 28, Admn. 1902, with a view to relieving from the operation of the Pass Laws natives who have not the necessary qualifications entitling them to letters of exemption, but who, by reason of their being engaged in some trade, handicraft, or calling requiring intelligence, are deserving of relief.

A territorial analysis of natives holding these certificates is attached (Appendix No. 40), and it will be seen that out of a total of 502 certificates which were extant on the 30th June, Cape Colony natives held 166 and Transvaal natives 184.
Revenue.

A detailed statement of revenue collected is attached (Appendix No. 41), from which it will be seen that the amount collected by this Sub-Department from all sources was £343,277 15s. 11d.

The large increase in revenue is chiefly attributable to the increased number of pass transactions, the charges made at the Bureau Compound, and the collection of the native tax.

Prior to February, 1908, natives could, if they so desired, pay their tax at pass offices, but no serious effort was made to collect it from them in labour districts. The policy of collecting only at the homes of the natives was departed from in February, and instructions were accordingly issued to inspectors and pass officers to proceed with the collection. A very large percentage of the natives were not in possession of their tax receipts, and, as proof of last payment of the tax was in each instance necessary, reference had to be made in such cases to the officers of this Department in whose districts the natives were domiciled. These references and the correspondence incidental thereto added enormously to the heavy task of collection.

No little assistance was given by mine managers, compound overseers, and contractors in the collection of the tax from natives employed on mines and works. The public, too, afforded considerable assistance.

The appreciation of the Government has already been conveyed to the officers who, at a time when their ordinary duties were sufficiently heavy, undertook by working early and late, the collection of the native tax, which resulted in an amount of £70,656 being paid into revenue under this head.

S. M. PRITCHARD,  
Acting Director,  
Government Native Labour Bureau, Transvaal.

Johannesburg, 24th February, 1909.

Annexure B.

Extracts from Memorandum by the Director, Government Native Labour Bureau, Dated 13th January, 1908.

I have fully considered the representations of the Executive Committee of the Mine Managers' Association, and am of the opinion that it is necessary in the interests of the mining industry as employers of labour that more energetic measures should be taken to prevent the desertion of natives from mines than is possible with the staff and means at present at my disposal.

It is recommended by the Executive of the Mine Managers' Association that the European staff of the Finger Impression Record Department be largely increased in order that the Department may be able, not only to take the finger impression records of all natives registered to mines, but to classify and file such records at the same time. The work so entailed would be enormous and I am not satisfied that the increased expenditure in connection therewith would be justified either by the urgency of the position or by the results which, with the improved machinery, might reasonably be anticipated. The statistics of the past financial year show that of the total number of natives employed on mines and works, only some 10 per cent. were reported as deserters. The immense organisation which it is now suggested should be established would, therefore, be of no utility in respect of some 90 per cent. of the native population on mines and works; and further, the fact must not be lost sight of that, however perfectly the administration of the finger impression record system may be organised in this Department, the detection of deserters does not lie with it alone, but also with the Transvaal Town Police and South African Constabulary in outlying districts, who are responsible for the arrest of natives travelling either without passes or with passes which are not in order. In other words, unless deserters be arrested in the act of deserting the finger impression system can be of no avail until they return for work in a labour district of the Transvaal, which may not happen for some considerable time or perhaps never. It is necessary, therefore, to first consider what suitable steps can be taken to prevent the escape of deserters. When this has been done and the number of arrests and the consequent work of the Finger Impression Record Department has been considerably increased, the gradual building up of the central staff of that Department will be a matter for future consideration as occasion may demand.

As an alternative to the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Mine Managers' Association, I therefore recommend:

1. That a special inspector be appointed to organise a Native Intelligence Department, the functions of which will include, inter alia, not only the arrest of natives suspected of desertion but the detection of the various means employed by Europeans and natives in facilitating desertion.

It is a matter of common knowledge that at the present time an immense and lucrative traffic in the illicit sale of passes is carried on in all the labour districts of this Colony. Our first efforts must, therefore, be directed to this traffic, the gradual suppression of which will have the effect of automatically reducing the number of desertions.

A staff of specially selected native detectives should be placed at the inspector's disposal, and they should travel in mufti and be in possession of some token which would permit of their moving about undisturbed among locations, compounds on mines, and anywhere where their duties
may take them. They should report to the inspector in Johannesburg and to the pass officers in other districts, who in turn should report to the inspector. It is thought that not only will the Department thereby be able to strike successfully at the illicit sale of passes, but that the Intelligence Department so established will be of much value in all matters pertaining to the native population in labour districts.

2. A central compound for the detention of deserters should be established as close as possible to the Johannesburg Pass Office. Natives suspected of desertion and arrested in Johannesburg should be at once taken to that compound and their finger impressions taken for identification purposes. Those arrested in other labour districts should be taken direct to the District Pass Office, where their finger impressions should be taken and sent to the Finger Impression Record Department at Johannesburg, for classification and testing. In the event of any not being identified by these means, they should then be sent to the central compound for personal identification.

For the success of the latter method of detection, it will be necessary, firstly, to extend the period during which natives suspected of desertion may be detained according to the Pass Regulations and, secondly, that the mine authorities should make full use of the compound and send their native police there as frequently as possible for identification purposes.

3. A large number of natives are regularly enabled to desert by proceeding in the direction of South African Constabulary outposts, being arrested for travelling without passes, paying their fines, and then receiving passes to proceed to their destinations. So common has this practice become that it is known among natives as "buying a new pass." Arrangements should be made whereby officers or non-commissioned officers in charge of South African Constabulary posts, resident justices of the peace, and field cornets within a certain radius of a labour district, may be empowered to detain suspected deserters until an escort can arrive to take them to the nearest pass office. The natives should then be dealt with as if they had been arrested in the ordinary manner as outlined in 2. The native detectives attached to the inspector would be employed in escorting natives upon notification being received from the officials referred to.

If it be possible to give effect to this recommendation there can be no doubt that a useful barrier would be established in the vicinity of all labour districts which would materially assist in closing one of the chief loopholes for deserters.

4. The pass system as at present in operation in labour districts should be immediately extended to the municipalities of Pretoria and Potchefstroom.

It is unnecessary to again refer to the successful methods adopted by native deserters in securing passes at these places, but experience has shown that, especially in the case of Pretoria Municipality, natives employed on mines and works are well aware of the opportunities which are there afforded to them of obtaining fresh passes.

If the pass system be extended to these municipalities, it will probably be necessary to reduce the fee payable for the monthly pass to Is., but I am confident that if it were administered by officers of this Department in these towns, not only would considerable benefits accrue to the local employers of labour, but that a large number of deserters from mines and works would be arrested and returned to their employers.

5. The Inspector of Passes at Vereeniging should be reappointed. For the purposes of economy this office was abolished some months ago and the work handed over to the South African Constabulary. It is found, however, that the work is not as efficiently performed as it ought to be, probably on account of the South African Constabulary having to direct their attention to so many other matters of importance, and that the number of deserters arrested has been considerably reduced in consequence.

6. The inspector or a subordinate officer should frequently travel by native trains and inspect the passes of natives.

There can be no doubt that a considerable number of deserters evade detection by boarding trains without tickets, and subsequently paying their fares on the trains. This practice is reported to have increased considerably and is employed with the object of evading the instructions issued to all ticket offices that no native in a labour district shall be furnished with a railway ticket until he produces a pass authorising him to travel.

The inspector's time, however, will be fully taken up, as a rule, with his other duties, and I therefore recommend the appointment of a clerk to his office, one of whose duties should be to travel frequently on lines of the Central South African Railways as suggested.

7. Although the Central South African Railways have in the past co-operated willingly with this Department in preventing the escape of deserters by rail, there can be no doubt that a number of railway tickets have been and are issued at ticket offices to natives not in possession of the required authorities to travel. A fresh circular of instructions is now being compiled at the request of the Chief Traffic Manager, in order that it may be made clear to all railway offices what authorities are required to be produced by natives before railway tickets may be issued to them.

It is therefore recommended that all railway tickets issued to adult native males should be of a different colour from others and should be stamped "Adult male native," to prevent tickets being obtained for deserters by white men, Indians, native females, or native boys under the age of fourteen years.
8. Funds should be placed at my disposal, in order that rewards may be paid upon the inspector's recommendation to informers who may place him in possession of valuable information in regard to the illicit traffic in passes.

9. I agree with the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Mine Managers' Association that the full penalty of the law should be imposed on natives convicted of desertion. The penalties now imposed are in some instances ridiculously small, and can in no way be expected to act as a deterrent against desertion. In support of this recommendation, I would point out that a case recently came to my notice in which a native who was extradited from Natal on a charge of desertion and whose extradition was effected with the particular object of acting as a deterrent to the other natives employed at the mines, which has lost a large number of natives by desertion, was fined only £2. Such leniency can have no other effect than to increase the number of desertions. If higher penalties be imposed and it be found that the gaols become overcrowded through the admission of deserters who are unable to pay their fines, the suggestion of the Executive Committee of the Mine Managers' Association, that they be compelled to work out their time at the mine from which they deserted, might receive consideration.

10. The central office of the Finger Impression Record Department is seriously understaffed and is unable to cope with even the present work. In view, therefore, of the immediate increase in the work, which may be anticipated, if the general organisation as recommended by me be carried into effect, it is immediately necessary to increase the staff of that office by the appointment of three additional clerks. As the work increases it will probably be necessary to make further appointments, but I do not anticipate that an increase in the present establishment of more than six clerks will be necessary in the near future.

In any reorganisation or extension of the Finger Impression Record Department, it is necessary, in order that efficiency may be secured, that this branch, which requires in a clerk the dual qualifications of a knowledge of the pass system and of the science of finger prints, be made sufficiently attractive to induce officers of the required capacity to take up the work. At present it is purely a side track, presenting no attractions to officers, and it is in consequence always difficult to obtain volunteers to fill any vacancy that may occur. In my opinion the work is so highly specialised and exacting that those officers who make a study of and become expert in it are, if we are to retain the services of really competent men, deserving of special consideration, both in regard to promotion and salaries.

11. In view of the importance of the identification of natives by the examination of their finger impressions, I propose to issue instructions to the officers of this Department that it is desired that they should all become acquainted with the elements of the finger impression system. Handbooks on the subject are easily obtainable, and I am informed that after one week's study any man of average capacity can discern between the impressions of two or more individuals. This knowledge will be specially useful should, as is possible, it be decided in the future to revert to the practice of taking the thumb impressions of natives on their passports.

12. It may be necessary to undertake the erection of suitable buildings for the Central identification compound, but at the present time I am making every endeavour to ascertain whether buildings are already in existence and suitably situated which might with a little expense be adapted to our purposes.

Annexure C.

Regulations Governing the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency.

1. Clerks in charge of agencies shall receive moneys from natives on deposit, and no fee shall be payable by natives in respect of such moneys.

2. A native may deposit any sum, and such deposit may be made at any time during office hours.

3. Clerks in charge of agencies will be provided with deposit and withdrawal slips, remittance receipt books, and a supply of depositor's pass books.

4. The following books will be kept at all agencies:
   (a) Cash book.
   (b) Ledger.

5. Separate accounts will be opened in the ledger in respect of each native who may deposit money.

6. A pass book in the form (D) shall be issued to every depositor, and such book shall be produced whenever money is deposited or withdrawn, and every such deposit or withdrawal shall be entered therein.

7. When deposits are lodged or withdrawals made by natives, their pass books shall be compared with their statements of accounts in the depositor's ledger.

8. In the event of a deposit book being lost or destroyed, a duplicate may be issued, without any fee being charged therefor, on production of satisfactory proof of such loss, and as to the bona fides of such depositor or applicant.

9. A native may withdraw at any time during office hours any amount, or part thereof, deposited by him, without notice.
10. Clerks in charge of agencies may refuse to honour any application for the withdrawal of money for any reason appearing to them sufficient, but shall in all such cases report the circumstances to the head office of the agency, without delay.

11. The impression of the left thumb shall be considered to be the signature of any native.

12. The thumb mark on the withdrawal slip should, in all cases, be compared with that on the deposit slip, and withdrawals of money should be required to produce their passports or such other document as they may be required by law to carry.

13. Prior to the payment of any withdrawal, every precaution should be taken to establish the identity and bona fides of natives.

14. Withdrawal slips should be made out in duplicate, and carefully filed in guard books in serial order.

The duplicates should accompany Form I in support of the disbursements, as detailed therein.

15. Upon the closing of an account deposit books should be surrendered and retained in the office of the agency for the inspection of auditors.

16. All moneys received at agencies shall be deposited at the nearest branch of the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, to the credit of the Paymaster-General's account at the Pretoria Branch, on Treasury Form No. 10.

The portion of the slip marked "B" should accompany "Native Deposit and Remittance Agency" Form I to the head office.

As a rule the amount deposited will be the total receipts for the day, less any sums paid on account of withdrawals.

17. Each agency will be provided with a small cash deposit of at least £10, which may be applied to meet any occasional excess of withdrawals over receipts.

In the event of withdrawals exceeding the total of such cash deposit and the day's receipts, application (on Form "Native Deposit and Remittance Agency" No. IV) should be made to the head office for funds, when a draft will be duly forwarded (under cover of Form "Native Deposit and Remittance Agency" No. V).

As it is particularly desired that there should be as little delay as possible in the payment to natives of such withdrawals, a telegram or telephone message, requisitioning funds, may be sent in cases of emergency, and should subsequently be confirmed by letter.

18. Remittance vouchers shall be forwarded the same day, by clerks in charge of agencies, direct to the magistrate or authorised officer of the district in which the payee resides.

The voucher shall be attached to the letter of advice (Form "Native Deposit and Remittance Agency" No. II), which is printed in copying ink, in order that a duplicate thereof may be taken and filed in the issuing office.

The advice letter should invariably bear the stamp of the remitting office.

19. As a receipt for his remittance, each native shall be given a duplicate of the voucher and also an advice slip, printed in his own language (Basutoland, "Native Deposit and Remittance Agency" No. VII; Cape Colony Form, "Native Deposit and Remittance Agency" No. VIII; Natal, Form "Native Deposit and Remittance Agency" No. IX), which he should be instructed to forward immediately, under cover of a letter, to the payee.

20. In the event of the death of a depositor, who at the time of his decease shall have money standing to the credit of his account with the agency, the same shall be notified (with full particulars) to the head office.

21. Entries in the cash book should be made at the time when the transactions occur, and the clerk in charge of the agency will be held responsible that this rule be observed. He will further be required to personally count the cash at the close of each month and to attest its correctness by initialling the balance in the cash-book.

22. All books and records shall be neatly and regularly entered up and must be placed in a safe overnight.

23. The following fees shall be made for remittances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under £5</td>
<td>1 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 and over</td>
<td>2 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over £25</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Monthly returns of the numbers and amounts of remittances, fees, deposits, withdrawals, and balances of the separate deposit accounts of natives, shall be forwarded (on Form "Native Deposit and Remittance Agency" No. VI) to the head office on the first day of each month. Such returns shall be certified by the clerk in charge.

25. On the receipt of Form I, the officer in charge of the head office shall make out and transmit to the magistrate, or other authorised officer of the district in which payment is to be made, a draft for the amount of each remittance, of which particulars are given on Form I. Such draft shall be transmitted with a letter in Form N.D. and R.A. No. III.

26. The officer in charge of the agency shall inspect all offices of the agency at such intervals of time as the Director may prescribe.
27. The following books shall be kept at the head office of the agency:—

(a) Journal;
(b) General Ledger;

in which shall be summarised daily the transactions of all offices of the agency.

28. The officer in charge of the agency shall furnish to the Director such periodical returns and statements as he may from time to time require.

29. The Director shall furnish to the Treasury such periodical returns and statements as the Colonial Treasurer may from time to time require.

Annexure D.

Government Notice No. 553 of 1907.

The following rules for the examination of officers of the Native Affairs Department and of candidates for interpreterships and translatorships have been approved by the Government, and are published for general information.

Native Affairs Department,
Pretoria, 13th May, 1907.

W. WINDHAM,
Secretary for Native Affairs.

Rules for the Examination of Public Officers and Candidate Interpreters and Translators.

1. Examinations shall be held half-yearly, namely, in June and December, on dates to be duly notified in the Transvaal Government Gazette, and upon such special occasions as Boards of Examiners may determine, for the purpose of ascertaining the proficiency of candidates offering themselves for examination as translators and interpreters.

2. Candidates must lodge with the Secretary for Native Affairs, at least one month before the date of any examination, notice in writing of their intention to present themselves for examination, together with an examination fee of £3 3s. for a first class certificate, £2 2s. for a second class certificate, and £1 1s. for a third class certificate; provided that in the case of any person in the Government service or of any candidate for admission to the Government service, the fee may be reduced by half. No fee shall be reduced in the case of successful candidates for admission to the Government service who fail to take up an appointment.

3. If a candidate withdraw or fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he will be entitled to present himself at any subsequent examination for the same certificate on the payment of an additional fee each time that his name is registered. This additional fee shall be £1 1s. for a first class certificate, 10s. 6d. for a second class certificate, and 5s. for a third class certificate.

4. All examination fees shall be paid into general revenue.

5. A member of the Board of Examiners shall always be present in the examination room during the written examination, and at least two members shall be present during the oral examination and at the examination of the written translations.

In the event of only two members of a Board of Examiners being present at any time, and of there being a difference of opinion as to the proficiency of a candidate, he shall be deemed not to have passed the examination, but shall be eligible for re-examination for the same certificate at a future date, without further fee, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule No. 3.

6. Candidates shall be disqualified and rejected for improper behaviour during the course of examination.

7. On all questions affecting the examination the decision of the majority of the members of the Board shall be final.

8. Certificates of proficiency shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Examiners or his deputy, and shall be forwarded to the successful candidates, without further charge, through the office of the Secretary for Native Affairs.

9. The standards for proficiency for certificates shall be as follows:—

Native Languages.

(a) Third Class.—To qualify for admission to the third class a candidate should possess sufficient knowledge of English and a native language to enable him to issue passes to natives, and generally to perform such duties connected with native business in a magistrate's court or office as do not involve interpretation in cases or the taking down of depositions.

(b) Second Class.—A candidate shall have such knowledge of English and a native language, and the grammars of these languages, as will enable him to undertake ordinary translations and interpretations in a magistrate's court, and to take down or interpret depositions.

(c) First Class.—To qualify for admission to the first class a candidate should be competent to undertake any interpretation or translation in the English and a native language. In this class candidates will be required to exhibit a thorough knowledge of the grammar and construction of both languages.
Certificate.

This is to certify that .................................................. has been examined by the above Board and is hereby granted a ..................... Class Certificate as an interpreter in ..................................................

Dated at Pretoria this ...................... day of ......................... 190.

.................................................. Members of the Board.

..................................................
### II.—STATISTICS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Native Population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ethnological.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Native Locations—Recommendations of Commission, 1905-07.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Established by Republican Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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