

S U M M A R Y.

Before giving a brief summary of some of our findings and recommendations we should again like to point out the difficulty with which we are faced when attempting to make accurate generalizations about such a large area, where conditions vary so much from district to district.

This difficulty is further increased owing to the fact that our visit was so short and necessarily most superficial.

IMPRESSIONS AND FINDINGS.

GENERAL.

(1) Agriculturally the Transkeian Territories and to a lesser extent the Ciskei, may be regarded as potentially rich country, being often fairly well watered and suited both to pasture and arable farming.

It is no exaggeration to say that under proper management and assuming the continuance of an income from outside, these areas would be capable of supporting a much larger population than at present.

(2) Actually, the country is steadily deteriorating, rapidly in places, more slowly elsewhere. If present conditions are allowed to continue unchecked desert conditions will undoubtedly prevail in many areas, within a measurable period of years.

(3) We became deeply impressed with the complexity, extent and rapidity of the changes which are taking place.

Some principal causes of these changes are (a) the increase in population, (b) the deterioration of the land, (c) changes wrought by contact with white civilization, above all the change from an entirely pastoral and agricultural to a predominately industrial economy.

Easy-going and patient, suspicious of change, the people themselves are only very partially conscious of the changes that are going on; still less do they recognize their significance for the future.

For the most part they live a hand-to-mouth existence, alternating from years of drought and semi-starvation to others of comparative plenty. They suffer much and learn little from their sufferings.

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(4) Fortunately the vitality of the Bantu people, the simplicity of their requirements and the growing interest which they are taking in matters concerning their future welfare are encouraging features when one is considering the very serious agricultural and nutritional problems which will confront them in the near future.

(5) We were also impressed with the excellent body of people who are at work attempting to cope with some of these problems. Administrators, magistrates, agriculturists, educationalists, missionaries, doctors, nurses and so forth, many of whom are working under circumstances of peculiar isolation and difficulty.

(6) Regarded merely as the condition of a primitive people their present condition might perhaps be accepted as a problem for gradual improvement by a well-disposed European administration.

But regarded as the condition of one of the main reserves of labour on which the future prosperity of the Union must partly depend, the problem at once becomes one for urgent attention, too costly to the nation as a whole to be allowed to continue to drift.

(7) After careful consideration we have arrived at the conclusion that the future health of these people, in fact their continued existence in their present numbers, depends upon the solution of their agricultural problems. For no matter how prosperous they may become owing to wages earned elsewhere the population is bound to dwindle as desert conditions are approached.

(8) Whilst it is true that at the present time the agriculturists are making valiant efforts to grapple with the situation, it is also abundantly clear that on their present scale of operations and with their present striking lack of positive results, they cannot possibly hope even to keep pace with the relentless destruction of the land, which is taking place with ever increasing rapidity.

(9) Moreover, we cannot agree with some of their main lines of policy which is often timid where it must be bold, curative where it must be preventive; in common with similar departments in other countries the tendency is to remain far too much pre-occupied with production for sale to Europeans, or for export, rather than for home consumption and self-subsistence. For instance they aim at the production of

wool, hides, canned meat, wattle bark etc. to sell, rather than the production of fuel, milk vegetables and meat for the use of the people themselves.

(10) Similarly, the doctors, who are few in numbers and often very inadequately equipped, both with hospitals, nurses and other facilities, do little more than treat a small fraction of those who are sick. Little or no attempt is being made to organize an attack on the causes of ill-health, or to educate the people in preventive measures such as improving the food supplies, making the best use of such foods as are available, the protection of water supplies, sanitation and methods for the prevention of infection.

(11) In short, we may say that we were not so much disturbed by the present condition of the people as judged by what we saw or heard about, although this was at times sufficiently unsatisfactory, but by what many of these things stand for, the direction in which changes are taking place, and their inevitable consequences in the future.

AGRICULTURAL.

- (1) Present food supplies are inadequate as is indicated by the fact that large quantities of maize are imported into the Territories every year. While the population has steadily increased there has been no corresponding increase in food production. Certain foods, such as milk, which cannot be purchased, have decreased enormously during the last few years. Agricultural production, therefore, is not keeping pace with increased consumption.
- (2) Agriculturally, the Native territories of the Eastern Cape have been living on capital for some time. Consequently erosion, denudation, and the drying up of surface water are everywhere apparent. The main causes of the deterioration of the land are due to overstocking, primitive farming methods, the semi-pastoral type of agriculture and the traditional form of "shifting cultivation" still in vogue. Such methods are impossible in a country with an average density of population amounting to 93 to the square mile. Under such circumstances small-holding is the only possible alternative.
- (3) The present agricultural policy of the Government in the Territories does not take this fact into account. Indeed, their policy tends to increase the production of wool for sale by a very small minority, at the expense of the food supplies of the mass of the people, as well as hastening the deterioration of the land. The object of the Government appears to be the encouragement of production for sale rather than for consumption.
- (4) If the quantity of food grown is to be increased without further impoverishing the land, it is far more important to change the present method of semi-pastoral farming to one of small holding, than spend money on such palliatives as soil reclamation, etc. By applying an agricultural policy adapted to the conditions and food requirements of the Natives, it would be possible to increase production enormously and enable the land to carry an even greater number of people, providing additional employment was available outside the Territories.
- (5) To inaugurate such a policy certain drastic measures are .../ necessary.

necessary. Communal grazing must be abolished, the present system of allocating allotments improved, the millions of small stock which have driven the cattle off the pastures done away with, and the food requirements of the Natives given first consideration.

(6) Going to the Government system in the Territories of partial 'indirect rule', which has created a comparatively rich and conservative minority, who stand to lose if the changes indicated are adopted, such changes can only be brought about if they are demanded by the mass of the people. The problem, therefore, is fundamentally an educational one.

EXISTING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

(7) The three agricultural schools in the Transkei and one in the Ciskei, together with various activities emanating from them, such as short courses, caravan tours, the formation of farmers' associations and maize growing competitions, as well as the demonstrators who work in the locations, have only succeeded in touching the fringe of the problem.

(8) The two year diploma course given at the agricultural schools, is above the heads of the vast majority, as well as many of the men who attend this course. These schools, as well as all the other activities of the Government and Bunga Native Agricultural Departments, are completely isolated from life in the kraals, and they have failed in their object to train men to make better use of their land.

(9) The reason why practically all agricultural development work undertaken by the Government and the Bunga has partially failed is because it is at best a poor imitation of the European model, instead of being a totally new conception adapted to the simple needs of the people.

PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(10) At least 80 per cent of the males over eighteen years of age leave the Territories periodically in search of work. The schools under the control of the Cape Education Department should, therefore, be of value as a medium of instruction in simple farming and hygiene.

(11) No provision is made for such subjects until Standard IV is
.../ reached

reached. Only 30 per cent of the children in the Cape attend school at all, and of these about 5 per cent reach Standard IV. These schools are therefore of no practical value for teaching agriculture, and it is questionable whether they could be adapted for the purpose. The school sites are inadequate, and the teachers unsuitably trained to undertake such work.

(12) We conclude that none of the existing educational facilities are suitable for training the people in better ways of food production and health.

Certain factors are at work which have an important bearing on food production as well as on labour supplies.

Food Storage and the Trader.

(13) In the past Natives stored much of their grain. To-day this custom has largely disappeared and the inhabitants now live a hand-to-mouth existence with regard to food supplies.

(14) One of the main reasons for this change is undoubtedly the growing habit of buying goods on credit at the local trading stores. The absence of the heads of families, and the irregularity with which the people remaining in the Territories receive money earned in industry tend to encourage the credit system. The result of such a system is that while in the past the Native could store his grain, to-day it is frequently handed to the trader in settlement of debt. In other words, large numbers of the people are living a year ahead of their income.

(15) Maize is the staple food of these people, and whereas in the past the cost of maize was merely the labour of producing and storing it, to-day a great deal has to be purchased outside the Territories at prevailing European market prices.

(16) Such measures as the Maize Quota Act, which aimed at giving the producer a minimum price by creating an artificial shortage, tend to increase the ruling retail price. This price plus railage and a margin of profit to the trader governs the price of maize in the Territories. It is based on Union prices, irrespective of whether such maize was bought by the Trader outside the Territories or from the Natives in the locations, a few months previously at a quarter the price.

(17) Commodities sold by traders in the Transkei are considerably higher in price than elsewhere in the Union, even when transport expenses and a reasonable margin of profit are taken into consideration. This situation has arisen because of the unique monopolistic position of the Trader in the Native Reserves. The Trader is also a recruiter of labour for the gold mining industry, and where in the past he was looked upon by the Native as a well-disposed person, at the present time there is a growing hostility towards him. Probably quite unjustified, it is due to the credit system and the abnormally high price for maize, the true cause of which the Native fails to understand.

EFFECT OF AGRICULTURE ON LABOUR SUPPLIES.

(18) Owing to the primitive methods employed and the fact that the women still do the bulk of the kraal work, the absence of the males has little direct effect on food production.

The indirect effect is, however, important. As long as the bulk of the family cash income is derived from industry, and not from the land, the strongest incentive towards improved farming methods is absent.

(19) Whilst we realize that any improvement in agricultural production would necessitate an increase in labour within the reserves, we consider that the decrease in the number of rejects, the improvement in infant welfare and the consequent increase in the health and numbers of potential workers, would more than compensate for the slight increase in the number of workers in the Reserves.

(20) We wish to put on record our emphatic disagreement with the generally accepted idea that any increase in food production will, in the long run, result in a fall off of labour supplies. Such an idea is short-sighted and pernicious. In brief, the policy of building up a labour supply on the basis of economic pressure and semi-starvation, merely means that immediate requirements are being met at the expense of future supplies.

NUTRITIONAL.

(1) Throughout we use the terms 'nutrition' and 'mal-nutrition' in their restricted sense i.e. to denote conditions depending upon the consumption of an adequate or inadequate amount of suitable food.

(2) As with many other primitive peoples the customary diet, in this case consisting mainly of mealies prepared in various ways, milk, mfino (wild spinach), meat and kaffir beer, simple and inexpensive though it is, is fully capable both of producing and maintaining a satisfactory state of nutrition, always provided such foods can be obtained in sufficient quantity.

(3) Hence from this standpoint the promotion of good nutrition in such an area is relatively simple; indeed, whilst the food requirements remain so simple it would be possible virtually to abolish malnutrition from the Territories.

(4) Unfortunately for many reasons, including the Native's own laziness and ignorance, as well as differences arising from the climate and from the present agricultural situation, such adequate supplies of food are frequently not forthcoming.

Moreover, it is well to remember that whilst such diets have the merits of simplicity they are at the same time dangerous owing to the fact that comparatively small changes are capable of bringing about serious consequences which would be much less likely to arise in a diet resting on a broader foundation.

(5) Even in normal years there is usually an annual shortage of grain before the new season's crop is harvested, whilst in time of drought this shortage may be severe and prolonged. During years of comparative plenty the supplies of home-grown mealies are inadequate to meet requirements, whilst during the recent drought imports have been on a very large scale.

(6) More serious than the shortage of mealies, which can to a large extent be made good by purchase with wages earned outside the Territories, is the steady decrease in the supplies of milk, which in some districts has already become almost unobtainable, even for those most urgently needing it.

(7) In many homes meat is now little more than an occasional luxury, whilst the valuable stings is coming to be despised by the more civilized. Other changes are at work modifying both the kind and amount of the foods available or desired.

(8) Hence it will be seen that the whole customary diet is being undermined in one way or another, whilst foods of low or negligible 'protective' value, such as white bread, tea and sugar are being popularized and are slowly replacing the really excellent diet of the past.

On the other hand European vegetables are beginning to be grown on a small scale, though usually for sale; this important development is being encouraged by several agencies.

(9) Although the range of foods in common use is thus so limited, a good deal of ingenuity is shown in the way they are prepared for use. Some of these recipes have been obtained and are reported.

(10) Supplies of fuel for warmth and for cooking, as well as clean drinking water are often far from being adequate, and are becoming less so as the available trees and bush are being cut down and as the springs dry up.

MEDICAL.

(1) Broadly speaking it may be said that whilst a skeleton medical service is already in existence it can do little more than touch the fringe of the need; hospital accommodation is even less adequate, whilst a nursing service is virtually non-existent.

(2) All three services have, however, thoroughly pioneered their respective spheres of action and since the Bantu are already medically minded there would undoubtedly be a response if existing facilities were expanded.

(3) The principles of first-aid, simple nursing, mother-craft and general hygiene are also beginning to reach the population to a certain extent through the activities of the teachers, visiting (Jeanes) teachers and special centres where such work is undertaken; on the whole the response shown is said to be quite encouraging.

(4) Judging by such evidence as is already on record and from what we could gather for ourselves it is evident that the amount of ill-health and disease which exists in the Territories is appalling, more particularly when it is realized that so much is entirely preventable, being caused by ignorance, superstition and dirt, improvidence, inadequate food supplies and poverty. Moreover the lack of facilities for the treatment of minor ailments at the right time is a further cause of much unnecessary sickness.

(5) However, it is also necessary to point out that taking everything into consideration the average level of health still remains surprisingly good.

One explanation for this apparent contradiction is to be found in the fact that the actual population is a highly selected group; all but the more robust die in infancy or childhood. Moreover, as already noted, the customary diet, though resting on a most precarious foundation is satisfactory from the nutritional point of view provided it is available as a whole in adequate amounts.

(6) That a moderate standard of general health is commonly maintained may be seen in several ways. Thus there is the steady increase in the population, which, over the last fifteen years has amounted to 1.4 and 1.5 per cent per annum in the Ciskei and Transkei respectively; the high proportion of adult males who are considered fit enough to be accepted for underground work on the mines; the high resistance shown to many of the diseases to which the people are accustomed; the speedy convalescence of the typical patient and above all the appearance and vitality of the people as they are to be seen through the length and breadth of the land.

(7) Hence it will be seen that the position may be regarded as being both encouraging and full of potential danger; encouraging because of the vitality of the people and the stark simplicity of their requirements, dangerous because the margin of safety is so narrow and because it is unquestionably being steadily reduced.

(8) Physique. Although it was obviously impossible to obtain data on which to base any definite comparison, there is fairly general agreement throughout the Territories, both amongst Europeans and the Natives themselves, that physique is deteriorating. Several principal causes for

this deterioration were suggested and as they are likely to operate even more severely as time goes on, it can only be presumed that further deterioration is inevitable.

(9) Infantile mortality. Records were obtained for over 1000 mothers living in different parts of the Territories; according to the evidence furnished by this hastily taken sample survey it would appear that about 25 per cent of the children die during the first year, about 35 per cent before reaching two years and about 50 per cent before reaching 10 years. The average number of live births per mother for women who are now over child-bearing age was found to be 7.5.

The causes of this high infant and child mortality are those that might be expected amongst a poor and ignorant population and are principally unsuitable feeding, unsatisfactory water supplies and lack of milk, intestinal diseases, diseases of the chest and the common infections in older children, including of course a good deal of tuberculosis.

(10) Malnutrition. As already stated the usual diet, though so simple and inexpensive, is quite capable of producing and maintaining satisfactory nutrition, provided it is available in sufficient quantities.

The safety margin is, however, a narrow one and hence many families, even in normal years, are short of food for a time, whilst malnutrition becomes common amongst a much larger number during years of drought, locusts or other pests; then conditions approaching complete starvation make their appearance.

Naturally it is the children, more particularly those of pre-school age, who are liable to suffer most, whilst such conditions undoubtedly serve as a nursery for tuberculosis.

(11) Deficiency diseases. In addition to the crude shortage of calories which arises when the food supplies are inadequate in quantity there are the diseases brought about by qualitative defects in the diet.

Thus a lack of good quality protein leads to the appearance of nutritional oedema, which is not uncommon amongst the small children; a shortage of fat appears to be very common, almost usual, whilst the supplies of calcium and iron must often leave much to be desired. Deficiency diseases due to a lack of vitamin A undoubtedly occur,
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though not nearly so commonly as those brought about from a lack of the antiscorbutic vitamin. Cases of pellagra are also recorded in some districts though not in others; they are generally of a mild type.

Perhaps the best evidence that the diet is often unsatisfactory from the qualitative standpoint is the remarkable response which so many patients make when placed on a better type of diet in hospital. (12) As would be expected, diseases due to the low standards of sanitation and the contaminated water supplies are frequently met with, whilst there can no longer be any doubt that tuberculosis is very prevalent and is on the increase.

THE TERRITORIES AND THE GOLD MINES.

- (1) At the end of 1936 there were almost 125,000 Natives from the Cape Province employed on the mines, or nearly forty per cent of the total complement. The recruits during the year amounted to over 110,000, but the rejection rate at the depots averaged only 13 and 19 per cent for the Ciskei and Transkei respectively.
- (2) From a study of the probable age distribution amongst the Native population we estimate that, of the total male population aged 18-44, no less than about 70 per cent in the Transkei and 66 per cent in the Ciskei are absent from their homes at a given time. Of these about 60 per cent are employed in "Labour Districts" throughout the Union and a little under 70 per cent are on the gold mines.
- (3) The effect of this enormous exodus of males on the life of the community is considered, together with some of the changes which are taking place with regard to recruiting in general.
- (4) We have sought for an explanation of the wide variation in the rejection rates for recruits that occurs in the different districts and have considered some of the more obvious explanations put forward to account for them. We have had in mind the possibility that these differences might be partially due to nutritional factors.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

General.

(1) Supposing that a serious attempt to improve present conditions and future prospects was decided upon, along what lines could it best be made?

Clearly, any effort that was intended to make a substantial impression in a reasonable time must involve the expenditure of a very considerable amount of money.

(2) A usual suggestion is that if wages were increased other problems would automatically right themselves. We cannot share this view as far as the Territories are concerned.

Doubtless it may be more applicable to the urbanized Native, who can satisfy many of his needs provided he possesses the necessary purchasing power. But it can only apply very partially to the rural Native, whose problems are more complex than a mere inability to pay for what he requires.

(3) Ignoring for the moment the large number of absentees who work in other industries let us suppose that it was agreed to increase the wages of each Native miner from the Cape Province by an amount that would be represented by £2. per annum; even this increase would cost the mining industry about £200,000 each year.

Doubtless some of this money would be wisely spent upon farm implements, cattle, blankets and food etc.; perhaps, as a result, a slightly higher standard of living would result, or the hardships of a drought would be somewhat mitigated. But all the fundamental problems of the Reserves would remain untouched.

The position would be substantially the same for any increase in wages which it is the least likely would be agreed to by the industry.

(4) But imagine what could be accomplished if the same sum of money were to be carefully spent each year upon constructive schemes, based on a well thought out plan. Great changes could be brought about and some of the present dangerous tendencies could be arrested or reversed.

(5) As we have repeatedly stressed, the main problem to be faced is the agricultural one. How can the present disastrous tendencies be arrested and the country enabled to carry its present population, and the increase which can be expected in succeeding years, not only without
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irretrievable damage, but with prosperity and good health.

Any proposed scheme must be placed in perspective with the foregoing; for instance it would be folly to concentrate on the reduction of infantile and child mortality unless the nutritional foundation was being given even greater attention.

(6) Our suggestion would be concentrated almost exclusively on a particular form of educational effort, which may be very briefly described as follows :-

First and foremost this effort would be designed to teach the people how to value and take care of their land, whilst every possible opportunity would be taken to help those who were willing to learn, or who had learnt, to put their knowledge into practice.

Individually and communally they would be brought to see the value of such matters as pasture management, contour ploughing, the protection of water supplies, the making of dams, the storage of grain and fodder against time of drought, the winter feeding of stock, the use of manure and of implements, including the extremely valuable Bavarian harness. This process of stimulation and education would however, be conducted in the simplest possible manner and particular attention would be paid throughout to the financial and practical difficulties that have to be faced by the typical Native farmer. Limitation of stock, fencing, milk and vegetable production would be demanded in return for loans or other attractive facilities.

(7) The schools as well as the homes would be linked as closely as possible with this undertaking, for the children would be taught the significance of what was going on around them and as far as possible would be given opportunities for practical co-operation, whilst the homes would be stirred out of their present monotony by the activities of the visiting teachers, the home improvement societies and similar movements. Apathy and conservatism would be gradually broken down by this double approach from without and within the home.

(8) In the main, and with certain exceptions to be mentioned later, it could be confidently assumed that nutrition would improve as the availability of good food throughout the year became more assured.

(9) The medical and nursing services would also have an important

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part to play in this undertaking. At any rate in the earlier stages, reliance would be placed very largely upon preventive work and health would be fostered through the teaching that accompanied the treatment of the sick and through the attention to the needs of the expectant mother, the infant and the school child.

(10) Throughout, the keynote would be to stimulate, but also to provide the needed opportunities for trying out any suggestions made, with a careful anticipation of probable difficulties and excuses. There would be no place for relief work or charity.

We have seen enough to convince us that the Bantu people in these areas are capable of responding to such an approach; indeed, in so far as it is already being made they are already responding.

(11) And the effect upon the labour supplies? We are no prophets and do not pretend to be able to foresee all the effects of the changes that would result from such development. But the choice appears to lie between an ignorant and backward people, ruining their land and deteriorating with it, and a prosperous and healthy people with a rising standard of wants, and a knowledge of how wages can be earned to meet those wants.

AGRICULTURAL.

Elsewhere we have outlined certain recommendations for improving the present methods of food production, and thereby, labour supplies. Such plans will take a number of years before any marked improvement is noticeable. In the meantime there are certain remedies of a practical kind that might help to relieve the present position.

1. Storage of maize.

While individual storage is almost impossible at the present time, storage on a co-operative basis by means of tanks in the locations could be organized. A small charge could be made to cover capital cost and running expenses. There is every reason to believe that such a scheme would receive considerable support, but it must take into account that the same credit facilities must be offered as is now obtained from the trading stations.

2. Labour supplies.

We were constantly made aware of the ignorance among Europeans with regard to the effect on the family unit of the high percentages of adult males absent from the Territories. It must be borne in mind that the family unit is the source of all labour supplies - present and future. The economic lives of these people and the effect on labour supplies appears to be a closed book to those chiefly concerned.

There can be no doubt that it would be in the interest of organized industry to enquire into the economic life of the Native with a view to improving labour supplies throughout South Africa, as well as further afield and to find a means by which the Native worker could be made, on the one hand, to feel more closely united to industry as a source of income, and on the other to retain an interest in their homes in the reserves.

3. We consider that the following educational enterprises should receive all possible support and encouragement.

(a) The Experimental Farm School at the "All Saints" Anglican Mission near Engcobo.

(b) The training of Jeanes or Visiting Teachers at the same mission.

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(c) The propaganda work for the promotion of better farming methods, such as the use of Bavarian ox-barness, undertaken by Father Bias of the Roman Catholic Mission near Katatiale.

(d) The extension of the maize-growing competitions undertaken by the Transkeian General Council in Native locations.

(e) The formation of Farmers' Associations, Co-operative and Thrift Societies throughout the Transkei and Ciskei.

(4) On pages 205-207 we have outlined in some detail a scheme of Agricultural education which we consider would help towards the gradual solution of many aspects of the present situation.

There are certain points with regard to these recommendations, however, which we cannot over estimate, and on which the success or failure of the scheme will depend.

(a) Great care must be given to the selection of both European and Native personnel.

(b) Whatever method is used to train men and women, such training must be closely related to their daily lives.

(c) The keynote of instruction must be simplicity and the aim production for consumption, not for sale.

(d) Before embarking on any such scheme every effort should be made to learn what is being done along similar lines in other parts of Africa.

NUTRITIONAL.

(1) As will be seen from the foregoing our suggestions for stabilizing and improving the present level of nutrition are mainly directed towards the agricultural situation in general and the production of food in particular. This is because we believe that if you look after the accessibility of suitable food then to a large extent nutrition will look after itself. Moreover, as has also been mentioned, these areas are potentially fertile and if properly cared for actually could produce sufficient food for present and future requirements. If this was done malnutrition would automatically cease to be a menace.

But particularly at the present time the accessibility of the common foodstuffs is also partly determined by other factors and hence some further suggestions are included here.

(2) Water and Fuel.

The present efforts to improve the supplies of clean water and cheap fuel are urgently in need of being greatly extended. The protection of springs and the provision of boreholes and dams would immediately reduce one important source of ill-health, whilst the extensive planting of trees in suitable places would not only provide cheap fuel and so tend to protect the bush from further destruction, but would also protect the springs and the rivers by retarding the run-off after rain.

(3) Maize.

It is also urgently necessary to devise some means whereby the Natives' requirements for maize can be augmented on a more reasonable basis than at present. Nothing would do more to stabilize the immediate nutritional situation than some scheme whereby the price of maize could be fixed at a level within the capacity of the Native to pay. Not only would this help to remove the present almost annual period of shortage and semi-starvation, but it would also tend to reduce the areas of totally unsuitable land at present being cultivated with the hope of getting some sort of crop.

It is inconceivable that a maize exporting country such as South Africa cannot devise some means whereby the urgent requirements of its own inhabitants are not first fully met.

(4) Milk.

We have stressed the importance of encouraging the production of milk by the Native farmer and have indicated the way in which this could be accomplished. But this will take time and the need in some areas is urgent. Meanwhile, it is believed that much could be done to develop the small demand that already exists for the purchase of milk, and so increase its consumption by pregnant and nursing women, by infants and small children. Milk and milk products are abundantly available in the surrounding areas and the difficulties of transport and distribution for sale, though sufficiently formidable are not insurmountable. The provision of milk or milk products for Native school children is another obvious step, whilst the sale at cost price, or under subsidy, of an infant food containing dried milk should also be considered.

(5) Vegetables.

Whilst the value of the imifino should be emphasised and its use retained as far as possible, the main line of development here must be to encourage the growing of European vegetables; various ways in which this can be done have been discussed.

MEDICAL.

(1) We feel very strongly that until the factors that make for ill-health are attacked in a systematic way it is a waste of energy and money to organize elaborate curative services in the Territories.

(2) On the other hand the conversion of some of the smaller hospitals into Health Centres for the organization of a nursing service in the surrounding district, and for the teaching of preventive medicine would be a valuable forward step.

(3) Similarly, the appointment of whole-time Medical Officers of Health for each district is advocated; these officers would be expected and equipped to attack the more medical causes of ill-health in their own areas, by various means suggested in the report.

(4) Progress in the foregoing will depend to a very large extent upon the availability of suitably qualified Bantu men and women, and hence the training of nurses, nurse-aids, dispensers or health-assistants must receive particular attention.

(5) That the existing Native hospitals are doing invaluable work, particularly in convincing the people of the superiority of European medicine, is now generally recognized. For the most part these hospitals, generally run by missionary effort, are small, understaffed, badly equipped and greatly handicapped by lack of money. If they are to fulfil their functions properly in the future, particularly as a training ground for Native nurses etc., more satisfactory financial support is essential.

(6) An immediate start should be made with the medical inspection of Native school children, and every school should at least be properly equipped with the necessary facilities for dealing with minor ailments.

PROPAGANDA.

If the Reserves are to be saved from the fate that now awaits them the importance of the time factor will be sufficiently obvious. What could be easily done to-day will have become expensive or impossible in the not too distant future. Hence it is essential that action should be taken without delay. But action by Europeans will be of little avail unless the Natives are themselves awakened to the dangers which lie ahead.

We are fully aware that this will be no easy matter; but we were impressed with the possibilities of using modern methods of propaganda for such purposes. Given expert direction we believe that much could be accomplished by means of suitably prepared posters, pamphlets and films. This is probably also the cheapest form of instruction, particularly for the gold mining industry which already possesses an organization which could be used for the distribution of such propaganda.

A tendency to live in water-tight compartments is most noticeable in the Territories, and it is felt that those Europeans who work from one year to another almost entirely surrounded by Natives and with little opportunity for meeting or discussing their problems with other Europeans should be given special facilities through annual conferences, study-leave and other means to keep in constant touch with what is being done elsewhere, both within the Union and in the neighbouring countries. Books and reports dealing with such subjects ought also to be readily available to such individuals. In this way some of the present anomalous situations would become almost impossible.

In conclusion we must repeat that quick results cannot be expected and that careful planning and organization is essential. The policy of "go slow" will prove the quickest in the long run.

Collection Number: A920

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

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive

Location: Johannesburg

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