

# RACE CONTACT

IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

## SOME FUNDAMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.

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An Address delivered by

Dr. W. M. Hewetson,

in the BEIT HALL, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia,

16th SEPTEMBER, 1926.

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**BY THE SAME AUTHOR:**

**“Environmental Influences affecting Blondes in  
Rhodesia,” etc.**

.....

*It is his will that he look forth  
Across the land he won,  
The granite of the ancient North,  
Great spaces washed with sun.  
There shall he patient make his seat  
(As when the death he dared),  
And there await a people's feet  
In the paths which he prepared.*

*There till the vision he foresaw  
Splendid and whole arise,  
And unimagined empires draw  
To council 'neath his skies,  
The immense and brooding spirit still  
Shall quicken and control;  
Living, he was the land,  
And dead, his soul shall be her soul.*

RUDYARD KIPLING'S "THE BURIAL."

**To Zoe and Jimmy and the rest of the  
Oncoming Generation.**

# RACE CONTACT.

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## Some Fundamental Considerations.

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· On subjects about which we know something there is hope for enlightened views, but in the far larger field of subjects about which our knowledge is scanty, prejudice and politics are all we can resort to. The problems created by race contact, in their broader aspects, fall into this larger category. Race contact is indeed a vast and complicated subject, as is illustrated by the number and widely varying aspects that have been stressed in the local Press during the correspondence this year. The ever-imponderable human factor is involved on both sides of the equation.

A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep, or taste not the  
Pierian spring;  
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,  
And drinking largely sobers us again.

In attempting, then, because I deem it urgent to do so, to deal with some of the broader issues of race contact as experienced here, I ask for your sympathetic forbearance. One must steer between the Scylla of saying nothing of value and the Charybdis of saying more than is warranted. The points I desire to lay before you this evening are such as would not probably be investigated on the public platform at times when votes are the main consideration.

I have chosen the term "race contact" because it implies a knowledge

not only of the other and lower race, but also of ourselves, that ancient ever-new problem which Plato in his saying, "Know Thyself," first gave to mankind.

### The World To-day—Silent Revolution

This old world, in the course of her spinning in the ether, has undergone many changes and revolutions, but perhaps the most momentous one of all since human life began is under way at this moment. Inventions and mechanical progress have caused a shrinkage of distance and have brought the human masses of the world into much closer relation to one another than in the days before America was discovered and Marco Polo in the 13th century told an astounded Venice of the things he had seen in China. Through these new channels is now flowing in ever-increasing volume by means of the Press, the cinema and "wireless" the news and views of the world penetrating every corner. From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand they are listening to the music and voices and opinions of the world. Soon they will be able to see each other at these distances. Such are the gifts of science to man. To-day the names of Fairbanks and Ford (the jokes included) are almost as well known in such places as Turkey as to ourselves. Insensibly the peoples of the world are becoming less of foreigners to each other—the world is altering its significance.

### Leadership

Under these circumstances the organisation known as the British Empire and what it stands for in this new future bears a new and greater importance. That great moral movement of last century, now nearly 100 years ago, perhaps the greatest the world ever saw, the abolition of slavery, was due to the nobility of mind of the sons and daughters of Britain. The high character and far-sighted principles and resolution of British statesmen, carried into effect all over her many possessions by generations of British governors of firm character and just mind, have established that position which we hold to-day as the leaders of mankind.

### Contrasting Attitudes Within the White Race

Within the superior white races there has always existed extreme differences of attitude towards the lower races. In England, for instance, a black man has been somewhat of a pet. And only a few evenings ago I saw at a dance here a lot of genial fellows lavishing "tickeys" on a comical-looking urchin they called Snowball. On the other hand, in South Africa, where he is no novelty, when at work here, or rather when not at work, the native is treated by some with—well, in another manner. Such are some contrasts and results of race contact. The division of opinion amongst whites regarding slavery was only one phase, though a climactic one, of these attitudes.

In the United States they culminated in a clash of arms. Strange, but true, that at the time of the Civil War exactly the same human factors were involved as inhabit South Africa, Dutch, English and the same African negro. The redskins were negligible in number. The clash there occurred on a *geographical* line, North v. South. Here, from other circumstances, the division has been on *racial* lines. With these circumstances

now practically non-existent, failure to appreciate the real and root cause of division is lamentable. This division has kept the sub-continent back enough. *The interests of the white races are identical and lie in the future.*

We in Rhodesia, freed largely from the incubus of race embitterment, the legacy from the past, though not from the effect, have still the difficulty of the other race to solve. We hold a high strategical position in this continent, the outpost of the Commonwealth, the vanguard of civilisation and trustees of the principles of the great departed.

### NON-UNITING RACES.

To us remains the further solution of the problem of an inferior race, the working out of how, if such a thing is possible, two races, far removed in the family tree, and non-uniting, may when both are free, live together and progress under one polity. This problem, of the order of the first magnitude amongst human problems, in our diminutive white community, now that we are responsible, cannot be left to a few to deal with. We cannot shelve our responsibility. Our future, more particularly that of our children, and the fortunes of the other race, are dependent on us of to-day.

All mundane questions are capable of treatment on scientific lines. A friend, discussing the issue with me, touched the right note when he said, "We are all like little children sitting in the dark." Preconceived notions and dogmatism must be set aside, established principles remembered and facts brought to light and studied.

So soon as any general agreement is reached and a constructive policy based on these lines is put forward I feel confident that there will be no

difficulty in putting it into operation. Imperial statesmen, great now as in the past, will be ready to trust the man on the spot and those in contact with the actualities. Meantime any complaint that we do not have control of the native is childish. Till such time as we put forward unanimously a comprehensive policy control would be dangerous to us and infinitely harmful to the Empire.

One other thing is clear, that till the whole question is boiled down and digested tinkering here and there is idle and also confusing. We cannot sit on two stools at once without the risk, nay certainty, of an ignominious descent to ground level. The two stools are that the native is a free man and that he must at the same time continue to be an economic slave.

#### Legislation Impending

External change is obvious to all in the African since we first occupied the country. That the race question, therefore, must enter party politics is clear, unless I am grievously mistaken in the signs of the times. Legislation is promised on juveniles in the coming session, while further proposals are to be put forward next year. In May the Rhodesian Bantu Voters' Association discussed at Bulawayo for two days the Report of the Land Commission. That is an indication that many more now eligible will register as voters. In the same month, May, I accidentally ran into a meeting of some 200 natives in a mine compound on a Sunday afternoon. It was being addressed by a fluent and confident orator on "The Society of the Black People." One evening is quite insufficient to deal with more than one or two aspects of the problem, and I do not propose to discuss the franchise, much as I should like to. But the hour is now striking in which decisions of the greatest moment must be made.

#### Qualities of Nordic and Negro

The qualities of races are acquisitions won in the struggle with environment. The Nordic races grew up under the cloudy skies and raw cold climate of the lands round the North Sea. They developed boldness, and perseverance. It is to their struggles with a lean Nature that they owe their forceful character, and especially the qualities of independence and leadership. We threw off the bonds of serfdom and the yoke of ecclesiastical domination of the intellect. Britain was the leader of liberty of the individual and freedom to speak and act in accordance with mind and conscience.

The negro is a tropical animal, evolved in a sun-bathed environment, where game animals abounded and where cereals do not require such strenuous toil to cultivate, and where clothing is more of superfluity. He remained in a primitive state of communal life, overhung with potent superstitions. These inculcated implicit obedience to tribal conventions necessary for the preservation of his race in its status quo. All supernaturalism, however, is a clog on intellect and advance. Still, it satisfies many Europeans to-day as a substitute for knowledge.

#### The Crucial Obstacle

These, Nordic and negro, belong to the same zoological species, and underlying the differences described are the primal instincts in both of Hunger and Sex. Yet so strong is our sense of the differences and of our racial heredity that we cannot unite with them. We do not invite them to sup with us; to enter our houses as guests, we do not dance with them, elect them to our clubs and intermarry. We believe and rightly, that if we did these things, that we, in their climate would sink to their level or even lower. Hence the source



of the difficulties we have to face in living under one polity, is that we are *free but non-uniting races* living under a democratic Constitution.

### Race Purity Endangered

In spite of the statement I have just made about the necessity of maintaining race purity if we desire not to sink racially, and of the remarks made by our esteemed Governor in London, that we have determined once and for all to maintain race purity, there is, to my knowledge, a considerable tendency for sex to overstep the race barrier. Not only in places where it might be most anticipated is this in existence. Such a weakness complicates and imperils the situation for the majority who believe that such cohabitation is wrong racially, both in act and in its effects. The moral aspect is not discussed here.

### Skin-Deep Civilisation

But together with the prime fact of non-union must be considered that process, world-wide, that the lower race is, by imitation from contact, and by the invitation of Christianity, teaching the ethical ideal of personal equality, rapidly taking on a veneer of our civilisation and adopting an attitude of independence. Without the struggle, they are what is called "rising in the scale of civilisation," and approaching ourselves—to outward appearance. But, if the process is not

inherent and innate in the Bantu, such civilisation can only, at least for some considerable time, be a bastard civilisation.

Mr. Ormsby Gore, whose utterances on African matters are always illuminating and penetrating, said only last month at Oxford, speaking to the British Association, "but the changes produced in the African so far are only skin-deep." If their civilisation is a bastard one it must inevitably affect ours.

I subscribe to the view of one of the Union Cabinet Ministers, uttered during the recent combined session of Assembly and Senate, "By assuring the future of civilisation they were serving the interests of the native morally and materially."

The question is, "What is the best method," and what are the safest steps to take to assure the future of civilisation?

### Points for Study

Having thus opened up the subject of study somewhat fully, what points shall we look for facts and evidence on? Bearing in mind the primary fact of non-union of races, together with the rapid external changes described, let us envisage (1) the future probable numbers of the two races; (2) the consequences to ourselves intellectually and in other respects of the present arrangement (only a *modus vivendi* at best) and accepted views on manual labour; (3) the race economics of such an arrangement.

## (1) World Populations.

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The world is now circled by men on wings, so let us, like Cobham, take an aerial trip. Let us take the world and ourselves in perspective. The human population of the world is about 1,900 millions. Asia holds considerably more than half of this total, Europe one-fourth, the two Americas one-ninth, Africa one-fifteenth, Australia one-three-hundredth.

Accounting for this present unevenness of distribution, there are such factors as the non-discovery of America and Australia till late in history. In the case of Africa, insect-borne diseases have kept population low. Now, owing to the means of transport we have and the prevention of disease, there is a marked tendency to level up the inequalities.

The mighty Asian peoples and all non-Europeans have a lower standard of requirements for living, and so a greater capacity to fill up the world. They have also a much higher birth-rate. That of Northern Europe has fallen rapidly in the last four years. England's birth-rate was in 1924 down to that of France before the war. Against the undoubted desires of these prolific peoples to fill up the thinly-populated areas—made possible by Nordic civilisation—are the desires of the ruling races to maintain their position and standards, and who can prohibit them by force.

### Britain's Rule

Britain rules about a quarter of the land space of the world, and with her Indian Empire, over one-fourth of its peoples. As the number of British under the Union Jack is only one-thirtieth of the whole, she does not cut so much ice. There is a great difference between one-fourth

and one-thirtieth. In the United States, not under the Union Jack, there are reckoned to be over 50 millions of British descent (English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish). Outside the British Isles, under the flag, there are only 12 million British and five million of other European stock. This gives an effective total of 65 millions. The reduced Germany boasts exactly that number of nationals inside her own borders. *There is a great scarcity of white men in the Dominions overseas.*

### The Asiatic Millions

Japan, slightly smaller than Southern Rhodesia contains ten million more than there are in the British Isles. The Japs are, all admit, a remarkable people, thrifty and patriotic, and whose knowledge of Western science is not a veneer. They are a nation to regard. In Asia, during last century, the white man possessed an almost supernatural ascendancy, but this is now fast withering away. In face of a population of over a thousand millions, there are less than one of Europeans, and less than half of them are British. China, with her 500 millions, is undergoing a period of flux and change from her age-old stagnation. India's 320 million are seething with new ideas. The Moslem world has thrown off its ancient habiliments for European dress. The significance of numbers is that for every inch of advance in civilised methods and knowledge made by such masses the white cannot make a proportionate advance, and so the basis of real power is slowly but surely shifting. Leaders may remain leaders, but there is a growing-up and an alteration of attitude, just as every year of age alters the relation of

your child and self. You must cease spanking them. Australia, situated near to these vast masses, contains six millions, just half the British outside their homeland. New Zealand contains one and a quarter million.

#### America the Marvellous.

The most phenomenal growth has been experienced by the United States during last century. In 1800 she numbered only five millions; now she has over 110 millions. In our inquiry into the consequences of Race Contact her progress during this period affords us just such an object lesson as is required. She stopped importing slaves in 1807, but did not abolish the institution of slavery till the Civil War in 1861-65, the bloodiest war that had ever taken place up to the time of the Great War. In the 71 years from the first census in 1790 to the Civil War she increased 28 millions; in the 60 years since the Civil War she has increased 80 millions. The negro population is about 11 million to-day. In 1800 it was one to four whites; to-day it is one in ten only. Now, an idea about which men will fight and kill for four years their blood brothers must be a fundamental belief. The belief of the Southern States was that it would be economic suicide to abolish slavery. Even our great Lord Nelson held that the British Navy could not exist without slavery. As the figures given show, and as what we know of that great country informs us, such ideas have been utterly falsified by experience. In 1906 I visited the famous immigration station, Ellis Island. The sight was amazing. Five thousand per day, the doctors told me, were passing through their hands. Were they entering the United States with the object of committing financial suicide? Whereas she almost perished on the rock of a fixed but fallacious idea, she is now, in population, a mighty empire, while financially she is the Midas of modern States, where everything turns to gold. Would this

have been the record if slavery had not been abolished and a new concept—*self-dependence*—established?

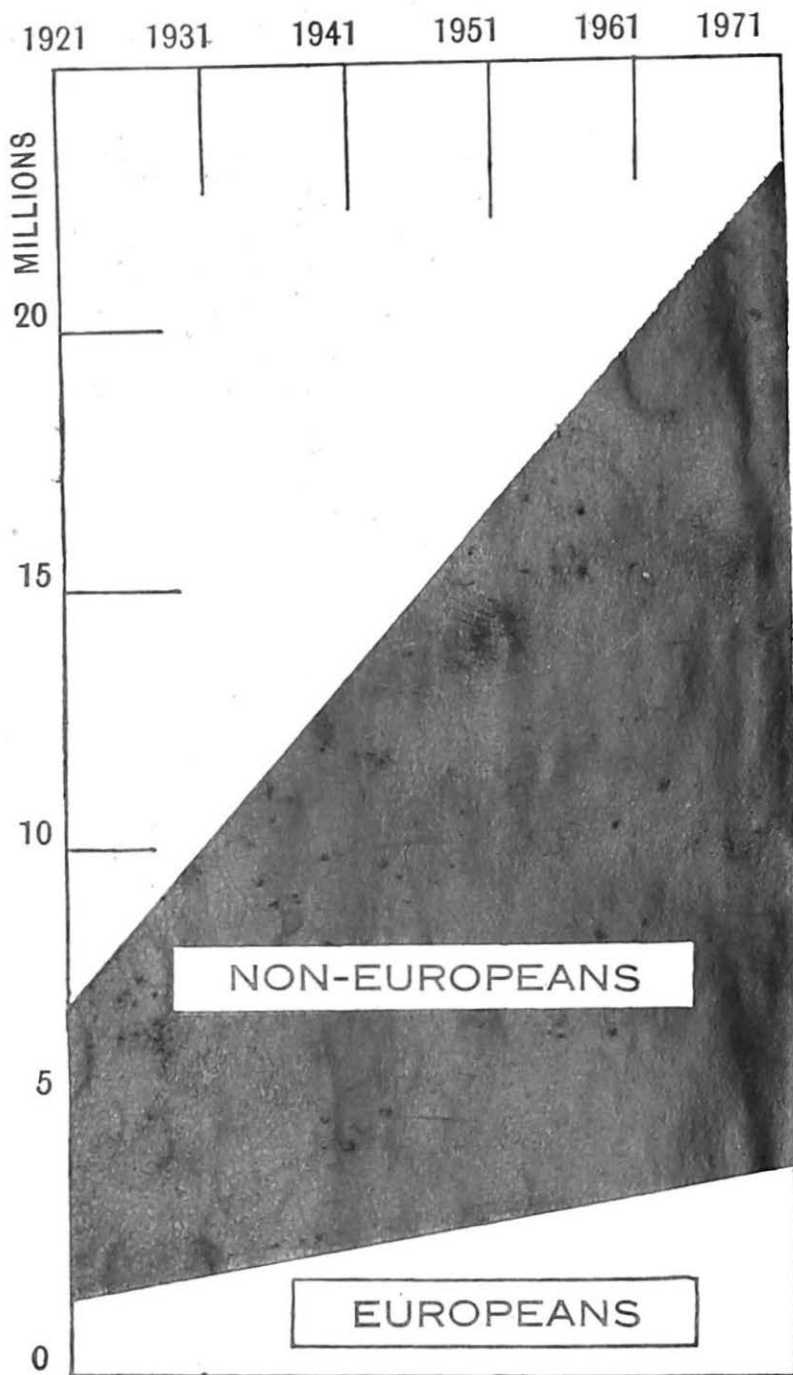
#### Canada

Canada has nine millions. Agriculture has been her mainstay, and in spite of Arctic winters, with cold of an intensity unknown in England, her three prairie provinces where my two brothers are have increased in the last 20-year period, covering the war period, from a half to two millions—more whites than there are in Africa south of the Sahara. British Columbia has increased during the same period—300 per cent. to over half a million. I was talking the other day to a man who was there before a single brick was laid in Vancouver. Now Vancouver is one of the greatest ports in the world, and she has the most magnificent buildings in pure granite.

A homogeneous Nordic community creates within itself the conditions of success. These conditions cannot arise with another free and separate race present in the economic system. Sooner or later one will eat the other up like the giant in our fairy folklore. The white has proved the giant in the United States.

#### South America

South, or Latin, America is approaching the 100 million mark. The once great colonising energy of Spain is responsible for 22 million descendants of that race to-day. Other South European nations form a much less proportion, but go to make up the principal bulk of the total. There are also Asiatics, negroes and the aborigines. While personal, social and other factors count in the matter of marriage, there is no national cult of race purity. Regarded as unstable before the war, her 18 republics are now more stable than Europe. She has an external commerce more than five times that of Australia, and this, again, is more than seven times the



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Forecasted increase in population calculated upon natural increase and assuming no further White immigration.*

From "The Peril of the White."—Sir LEO. C. MONEY, 1925.

whole gold output of South Africa. Well may a great Indian Civil Servant inquire from his Rhodesian friend, "What is wrong with South Africa?" when, in spite of her gold and diamonds, she has less than a beggarly two millions of whites. It is what the future holds for these that concerns us.

**Africa—Black and White**

This continent is three times the size of Europe, but contains only one-quarter as many people. Britain administers one-third of the whole area and governs over one-half of the people, so it is of prime importance to the Commonwealth. We need not dwell on the position north of the Sahara, which is connected to Europe by entirely different routes. In the countries to the south of the Sahara, leaving out French possessions, there are the following numbers of the two races, white and black:—

	White	Black
	(millions)	
British W. Africa	7,500	23
British E. Africa (inc. Tanganyika)	15,000	11
Nyasaland . . . .	1,500	1½
N. Rhodesia . . .	4,000	1
Congo . . . . .	10,000	10
Port. E. Africa . .	12,000	3
Port. W. Africa . .	2,000	4
Europeans down to Zambesi . . . . .	52,000	53½
S. Rhodesia . . . .	40,000	1
Union of S.A. . . .	1,670,000	5½
Protectorates . . .	25,000	1
Grand totals . . .	1,787,000	61

Included in the non-Europeans are the Indians of Natal, 160,000. Now, apart from a few thousand Belgians and Portuguese, the whites consist of two races, British and Dutch. So that in the future, whatever race questions may create trouble, in view of the situation just shown, such questions must, one would think, concern only the whites and blacks as units. South Africans know much better than to

repeat any fratricidal strife, but should events unfortunately get beyond control, then it would sound the death-knell of white dominance in South Africa.

**S.A. the Stronghold of Whites**

From the figures South Africa is the stronghold of white civilisation in this continent. Still, compared with other world populations, this number might be ignored, so relatively insignificant does it appear.

**In 50 Years' Time**

Our object is to look forward and see what the future has in store. In 50 years' time, without immigration, in the Union of South Africa there will be 19 millions of blacks and four millions of whites. This conclusion is based on the experienced rate of increase of the past 30 years.

A graph of Rhodesia would show the present proportion of blacks to whites as five times greater. This shows that much must depend on immigration. We cannot tell what effect that factor will have. But if, as is officially stated by the Colonial Secretary, the present Government is not out to make a "Whiter Rhodesia," then we have no prospects other than, as Commissioner Lamb puts it, of being "intolerably outnumbered." Leaving aside the social and political questions which must arise under these circumstances and be acute between white and black, if there is any connection between white population and national prosperity, as from the history of the United States we found an indication, then we must become also poorer.

**RACE DESTINY**

Commenting on the 1921 Union Census results, the Director, Mr. Cousins says: "It rests with those concerned with the destinies of race in South Africa to study the facts and face them." Who is concerned

with race destiny in this portion of the globe? You and I, residents of Rhodesia, and electors of this portion of the stronghold of the race.

	Persons	
	Per sq. mile.	White. Black
England and Wales ...	648	—
Southern Rhodesia ...	4	6
United States ...	33	3
Union of South Africa	3	12

**Rhodesia Diagnosed**

During the past five years Rhodesia has increased at the rate of a thousand a year, half of which is due to immigration. Of the increase nearly four-fifths is due to growth of townships, leaving a bare 1,000 in five years for the rural districts. With the world changes which we have seen going on it is a slow rate of growth. New Zealand has accepted emigrants during the period at the rate of 1,000 a month, a figure which many call inadequate. White Rhodesia is only a baby yet in years, I entirely agree, but these years have been in an era of more rapid development than those in which other Colonies have begun. If a baby does not grow rapidly during its earliest years, there is something wrong and a diagnosis is required. Though some effort is being made, I must point out how insignificant our rate of growth is. We must in face of the facts grow at a totally different rate if we are ever to attain a position of strength in this part of the globe. The pace we must make is not that which we prefer, but that dictated by the grim giant, Necessity. It is the same as in other races in life, namely, the pace which our competitors call. As Browning puts it, "The sting that bids, nor sit, nor stand, but go."

I have no doubt you are au fait with the arguments used in Free Trade versus Protection. But have you considered that we here protect the black man against those of our own race? While we go to great lengths to induce alien natives to

come here, a white person coming to this country must have a job guaranteed for six months or possess the sum of £50, a fairly effective prohibition for a workman from Europe. I had a post, or I should not have been here to-day. We make not a colour bar, but an economic one, and one against our own race. America when receiving a million emigrants a year was easy of access, with cheap steerage fares across the Atlantic, no conditions about a job, and the required amount in hand was £5. Much has been said about the "quota," but America is an adult, and her quota still allows four times as many per year into the country as Rhodesia has to-day.

**Empire Indications and Dangers**

The Imperial Government in starting us up on our own at an unusually early stage has been generous. She is assisting with capital, settlers to come in here, a most unusual feature. And besides that she is subsidising handsomely our tobacco industry.

In order to encourage emigration into the overseas Dominions she is, in spite of her enormous taxation, due to the war, doing this at very considerable further expense. Her statesmen see clearly that the future of the Commonwealth must increasingly lie, as the years roll on, in the newer portions of the world. In them she will renew or die. Perhaps even more significant of the trend is the action of the banking interest represented by Barclays in taking over several overseas banks.

The new methods of warfare from the air have decreased the security of England. Another new danger is the deliberate and naked attempt of the Bolshevik tyranny to subvert society and cause revolution and disorganisation. The British Empire is, from her wide-flung position and thin peopling with British, the chief and indeed almost the only ostensible object of this attack by propaganda. Ambitious nations of Europe before the war had their eyes on Tropical Africa, and doubtless its potential-

ties and their own necessities for raw material will cause this to continue. We may be justified in hoping for some good result from the League of Nations, but meantime old human instincts will operate and we must watch and guard and depend on ourselves in the long run.

Whatever the international aspect may be now or in a few years' time, there is only one effective way of holding any given part, namely, "filling up." Though the tobacco industry is very hopeful to-day, it is only one item, and it is perfectly clear that the planter system can never fill up the Colony with a white population that will really tell on numbers. The indications are that for our own sakes and in order to strengthen the structure to which we belong our first duty lies in the direction of substantially increasing our white strength. In his work on Prehistoric Man Prof. Sollas, of Oxford, concludes: "It is not priority of occupation ("Ancient Hunters," p. 600), but the power to utilise, which establishes a claim to the land. Hence it is a duty which every race owes to itself to cultivate by every means its own strength; *directly it falls behind in the regard it pays to this duty it incurs a penalty which Natural Selection will assuredly exact and that speedily to the full.*"

#### Hardly an Open Question

There is a premise involved in the argument for a much larger white population, namely, that this is a white man's country in a fuller sense than that at present accepted. Four years ago in a paper read here I attempted to deal with this question, and cannot again now discuss it. This paper is a natural sequel of those questionings before the Referendum. Still, I have a story to tell which I did not give on that occasion. For its personal nature I apologise.

#### The Lesson of Wankie

Wankie Colliery is situated 2,400 feet above sea level, just half the height of Salisbury. In summer the

temperature is often over 100 degrees Fahrenheit. It first opened in 1903, but had had a chequered career and no dividend. I arrived there in December, 1909, as the result of a crisis in the native health, which appeared to have been an annual event. The mental atmosphere was one of gloom and depression, and there was some fear of its possibly closing. It is quite understandable that if native health was in a parlous condition, the accepted view that the place was uninhabitable for whites had a not unreasonable basis.

After gathering up the threads of the situation and scanning it closely for a week I felt it incumbent on me to express an opinion to the company's representative, Mr. A. R. Thomson, now M.L.A., who had welcomed me. The opinion was simply this: "Though this is a hot place, I admit, I can see nothing radically unhealthy about it." The look of astonishment and relief with which this was received printed the incident on my memory. The verdict was accepted. Wankie, I then realised, had to live up to that view—and she did. She has never looked back since and 11 months later the first dividend was paid. To-day she supports in comparative luxury a white population of nearly 500, and is one of Rhodesia's greatest assets. Wankie, I see, has increased in five years 60 per cent.

Now mark, this conclusive object lesson would not have been available, and the theory that it was uninhabitable would have been established but for one fact. That fact is that coal was indispensable for the railways. No ordinary commercial company, one may safely say, would have fought on in the face of such discouragement.

#### Manual Labour Essential

During my three years at Wankie I noticed that the white manual labourers, such as blacksmiths, etc.,

needed attention for little ailments much less frequently than the sedentary workers in the office. I reached the definite view that manual labour was more essential there, than in one's natural home, the temperate climate, a view I still hold. Abundant exercise is the only way here as elsewhere to be truly healthy. *It is,*

*in fact, the only effective way to overcome the disabilities of a new climate.*

If it be a debateable point still as to whether the white can undertake work in the open during the heat of the day, there can be no room for question as to whether it is possible indoors and in towns situated at the altitude of Salisbury.



## (2) Effect on Ourselves of Present Concept Regarding Labour.

On this point the answers of science and of experience are positive and corroborative. As a text I quote from a letter written by the ex-Professor of Agriculture in Edinburgh University, Professor Wallace. Some three months ago, writing to the South African Press, roundly condemning the scheme of Sir Roland Bourne for village settlements, he said: "Sentiment, both black and white, debars a white man from doing manual labour in South Africa." That expresses the current attitude in this country fairly accurately. First, I should like to ask what, in any case, has the black man's sentiment to do with any legitimate activity of ours? Is work illegitimate? Is sentiment to rule? I have found out that there is not much room for that in the business of the world. This sentiment belongs to a past age. It is puerile. It is disastrous in its effects. In a Professor of Agriculture it is amazing and for a university teacher to propagate the old Victorian idea of white hands is most culpable. The only excuse for such a pronouncement is that he is an old man and fossilised. Dr. Nobbs, I was more than glad to see, took the trouble to write from England controverting his views. Well done!

### The Cause of Man's Mental Superiority

The frontal portion of the brain is what distinguishes that of man from that of the lower animals, and from that of his sub-human ancestors, such as Neanderthal man. Professor Elliott Smith, one of our leading authorities on anthropology, has devoted special attention to the evolution of this portion of the brain. He

definitely correlates its development with the stage when conjugate vision was evolved. If, as in many animals, the eyes are fixed at the sides of the head or obliquely they cannot be focussed on one point so as to afford stereoscopic vision and appreciation of depth, the third dimension of space. But when the ability to appreciate depth was reached, some half million years ago manual dexterity and minute accuracy of hand became possible. Man then began to chip stones and use them as tools and weapons. This constantly applied skill and increasing dexterity of hand resulted in the simultaneous disappearance of the Neanderthal type with the low brow and the appearance of Aurignacian man, Homo Sapiens, practically the same as ourselves, together with the finest workmanship of the Stone Age. Other material, such as bone and ivory, came into use, made into needles, etc., and ornaments for My Lady. From that time to this day, some 30,000 years, is but a step in time as evolution goes. Man then advanced to bows and arrows, to the use of metals and so to our present wonders of manufacture.

Professor Smith's words of only a few weeks ago in London are: "Man's mental superiority was really based on the seeing eye and the dexterous hand."

### A Wise Professor—Also from Edinburgh

Professor John Chiene's advice to us as students of surgery frequently uttered was, "Gentlemen, let it go in there," touching with his left forefinger that of his right hand. That was before the days of Professor

Smith's scientific deduction, and was based on practical experience and profound wisdom.

There is other evidence of the intimate relation of the right hand with human faculties, e.g., with the function of speech, but time will not allow me to enter into the details. Here is another practical example and his weighty evidence.

#### **An Observant Visitor to South Africa**

Dr. Cox, secretary of the British Medical Association, co-extensive with the British Empire, recently toured South Africa officially. A man who himself began life in the old days as an apprentice doctor, and has attained the chief executive position in the Medical Association, must be a man of ripe experience and mature judgment. A letter from him, dated April of this year, amongst other comments on my paper on blondes runs, "Your point that manual labour is not detrimental is one which appeals very much to a visitor. It is quite clear that your people are very fond of games, but the impression one gets is that manual labour is supposed to be left entirely to natives, and I had considerable qualms about the effects of this on the morale of the rising generation."

#### **The Rising Generation**

This is the summary of an obviously open mind. Most unfortunately, Dr. Cox's shrewd estimate is corroborated by the statement of a large employer of labour and a great lover of Rhodesia. He says: "I would rather employ anybody than a Rhodesian boy, because they were brought up with the idea that they were superintendents, and would not do a hand's turn." Alas! he is only clearly stating what one has heard from many others. This idea of every white being a fit person to superintend natives is really quaint, for even in the best circumstances what percentage are born with this capacity? Cer-

tainly far from 100 per cent. Those who are not fit to superintend, yet have this idea, are in a completely false position. What is to become of them? Dependence on the manual labour of another race, it would seem, is a terribly dangerous expedient.

#### **Why is the Poor White?**

The evidence on the connection of the hand and brain would appear to throw a new light on that peculiar form of degeneration in South Africa known as the "Poor White." The poor white is an utter racial inefficient. The degeneration is of such an extent as to be a serious sociological problem gravely threatening the prestige of the white man. Shall we in Rhodesia in the next generation be exempt from it? Dr. Liepoldt, late Medical Inspector of Schools in the Transvaal, said in June last in a lecture at Durban: "There is no white community in which I have had experience where juvenile defectiveness is worse than it is in the Union of South Africa." He said the population contained a "large proportion of mentally defective children."

#### **Atrophy—the Penalty.**

If there is anything true in the theory of Evolution it is that disuse of an organ leads to its atrophy, and that speedily, e.g., the appendix, the teeth, the sense of smell. If there is anything true in Physiology it is that disuse of a function, e.g., that of a muscle, leads to its enfeeblement (and often to disease in other parts). Our own individual experience at games corroborates this. Who would enter a contest requiring almost automatic skill without the most assiduous practice? The brain is trained through the hand to send out its impulses in this automatic manner. Yes! there is an extraordinary connection between the brain and right hand (or left if you prefer to develop it instead or with it). Right hand and frontal brain are equally expressions of civilization.

Literary education, the ideal of the educationists of the latter half of last century, has proved in England singularly sterile of mental uplift. To some individuals such education may be a ladder, to many it is a greasy pole.

Literary education *cannot* prevent the operation of the law of disuse of an organ, the hand and its related portion of the brain, the intellectual portion. Degeneration is a greater blow to prestige than doing work in sight of the black man. He no longer to-day regards us as demi-gods. We must eventually come down to bedrock in his estimation, so why not take Time by the forelock?

#### People Leaving Rhodesia to Work

The evidence quoted is weighty indeed, but a thing still more conclusive is to find families leaving Rhodesia for other Colonies, for the reason that the kaffer prevents the sons being taught to work. Last year a family of seven, father, mother, four boys and one girl, left Sinoia for Western Australia, where they are reported to be happy and content. I was disturbed by their going. It looked extraordinary for us to be trying to get emigrants and yet losing such a fine lot as this. In conversation I tried to persuade him to stay in the country. He gave me his reasons in the above sense, saying for that reason, that boys were not taught to work, it was not a white man's country. It staggered me to realise instinctively and to have to admit that he was right. It is another aspect and another sad price to pay for the luxury of native servants. A mother of four who arrived some two years ago said to me: "I don't believe I have brought my sons to the right country where they can be made men of." Do you think it is possible to maintain the position we allocate to ourselves of some sort of Upper Middle class dependent on the negro for manual labour? I tell you such a scheme is impossible. The stream of new capital will suddenly

dry up some day. There will be mutual recriminations and political, or rather party, embitterment and changes, all to no purpose.

#### The Wisdom of the Ages

The experience of life has crystallised in ancient maxims. These are venerable from age, majestic from their utility and lovely even in their ruggedness. "Early to bed and early to rise," "Put your shoulder to the wheel," "Work, work, work, and be contented," have gone out of fashion. I am not preaching merely "Work harder." It is team work, a new mental concept, and a programme required, otherwise the individual falls down. That programme is the reduction, wherever possible, of points of contact with the other race, and the creation of a Nordic "atmosphere." In the home, the centre of life and influence, is this particularly important. Look how often the word "Labor" comes into those Latin quotations which adorn our coats of arms, how the strenuous life is inculcated: "In Arduis Fidelis," "Scientia et Labore," "Labor vincit omnia." Over against the sentiment enunciated by Prof. Wallace I place the words of a much greater Scotsman, Carlyle. "Consider how, even in the meanest sorts of labour, the whole soul of man is composed into real harmony." "The glow of labour is a purifying fire wherein all poison is burnt up." "Labour is life." "Doubt and despair shrink murmuring far off into their caves." Here we see again how fatal the presence of an under-race is to our best interests. Surely there is in South Africa a lot of poison which needs burning up? In politics and in domestic life? Is it not a moral crime to forget to pass on these gems of the wisdom of our ancestors to our children and to allow them to consider themselves as having been born with a silver spoon in their mouths? To prevent self-knowledge through lack of labour?

### The Frying-pan or the Fire?

The problem of maintaining race purity is also bound up with it. I do not see much use in jumping out of the frying-pan by abolishing the kaffir male for female native domestics, much as I abhor his presence in the privacy of the home. Race cohabitation is disastrous, but is going on to-day surreptitiously. It is, from many indications, in my opinion, impossible to maintain a safe degree of race purity with the present ad lib. intermixture of the races.

### A Psychological Analysis

Locke, the philosopher, says: "The mind must have some foundation to rest itself upon, and it no sooner entertains a proposition but it presently hastens to some hypothesis to bottom it on; till then it is unquiet and unsettled." The original proposition in South Africa was that the Almighty had placed the Kaffir here for the use and benefit of his chosen and obedient children. It is expressed to-day more briefly as "What's the nigger for?" by Rhodesian lads when asked to do a job of work. Hence the hypothesis

on which it is bottomed is that the white man cannot do manual labour and that such is damaging to our prestige.

### Immediate Applications

It is clear, therefore, that this one aspect of the race problem, the effect on ourselves, dominates the future of our race here. I should fail in my duty if I did not point out some immediate practical applications. In most houses where there are growing or grown girls, who in other countries equally as hot and at home in England would be doing all the household work, there is not a kaffir less on the household staff. The girls and plenty of wives come to resemble the "Lilies of the Field"——. They have a lackadaisical appearance (except, perhaps, at dances and tennis). In the high school girls' hostels the bad example of native males doing the housework obtains. Apart from this there are other sufficient reasons why Kaffir males should not be there at all. Duty in household work is the finest moral influence we possess; without it I do not see how a correct social sense in later years can ever be gained.

### (3) Economics of Race Contact.

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#### National

I do not profess to have studied the science of political economy, but I have observed and have had experience. A friend writing to me the other day said all political economy was bunkum—I do not know. Australia denied herself the luxury of cheap Kanaka labour—with what result? The evolution of a definite immigration policy. She was consistent in her slogan, "A White Australia." In spite of a heavy State debt—I believe it amounts to over £500 per head—her credit stands at the top of the tree. Heavy borrowings cannot be undertaken with the same freedom in countries with small white and large native populations. We have borrowed already four million pounds, equal to £100 per head of whites.

#### Individual

Individual economics arouse our interest most. A recent letter in the Press from a prominent politician and doughty opponent states the position thus, and it represents, I daresay, the views of many: "It was decided from the earliest days—it was part of the intentions of the founder—that this should be a white man's country in the sense that every class of white man can live and bring up a family, and not a plantation country, or one in which the whites are merely an administrative class. *The economic limits of this policy are reached, however, when it comes to unskilled labour, and the result is that we must rely on the native for that or abandon hope of developing the country at all.*" Now, this is an ex parte statement of a theory without supporting evidence. Evidently Cecil Rhodes did not understand what he was undertaking, and some of us know better than he did. It is a theory or view

which, looking to the broad results of the United States, does call for supporting evidence. It appears to me that the able author of this statement has really fallen down on Locke's psychological trap, and bottoms her view on the theory quoted. It is a variant of the fallacy that we cannot do manual labour. However, I will state the case even more strongly for the opposite side, namely, that to use intelligent men for unskilled labour is economically wasteful. It is a curious thing that this proposition is not holding, for its result is that natives are now in many hundreds, more probably thousands, doing what is known as skilled labour, and that such are increasing rapidly, ousting whites from employment. In a few years' time he will have so interwoven himself into the economic fabric that change will be utterly impossible. There will then be few individual economics to consider. The few owners will have to depend in reality on the Old Country for defence. It is the familiar process of the white ant.

The true statement is that mankind, particularly the white of the present day, when he finds himself up against hard work finds ways and means of lessening it. He finds it indeed better to use his brains to save his biceps and elbow joint. By leaving labour to the black man we lose that sharpening instrument for our own brain, and so become less efficient and intellectually in time actually degenerate. And we pay for this in hard cash to a race with which we do not unite.

The situation is that in virtue of black labour we have spread ourselves out thinly and rapidly over a large area, involving heavy transport charges and cost of upkeep of com-

munications, penalising ourselves heavily in this respect. Finding the human machine here, we adapted and lowered our plan of operation to suit him. But he thereupon became part of the machinery, and we have not the courage to scrap it. It looked a soft and easy way to wealth. Our economic evolution is thus tied down to him. I started milking cows at eight years of age. When I arrived here the method I saw called milking amazed me. In virtue of his methods we adopted the patriarchal system of herding cattle instead of fencing, and further, instead of working a small portion of land on sound methods, we have worked large areas on unsound methods—witness the reduction of yield per acre of maize in Mazoe.

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES

But we return again to the fact that we are non-uniting races to get at the crux of the difficulty. A remark which I have heard many times from that sagacious party, the "man-on-the-land," is this: "I seem to work from one year's end to another for nothing but to pay boys' wages." Of every twenty shillings extracted from the soil a large portion goes to native wages, and thence into Kafir truck trade; very little goes into the hands of British traders. It is practically lost to the race in this country.

A remark I heard passed casually by a banker one morning (over the counter) was: "All the money seems to be going into the hands of the natives." This is the poser for professors of economics: "How, with this enormous economic leakage going on, is the race ever to progress?" Instead of going to promote a larger, vigorous, white community, it irrigates with gold the race with which we do not unite. Were the stream diverted, the mental energy, that intangible factor which economists can-

not evaluate, of a growing white community, would, *pari passu*, increase numbers, wealth, stability and confidence. Large scale European trade with its attendant consequences of lowering of prices, attraction of population and ability to compete with the world, is definitely ruled out by the present process.

Does it not strike us that we are living in a Fool's Paradise? In the effort to stop this leakage and to rescue some of the lost revenue, almost every farmer now possesses a £10 trading licence, a store run by a Kafir. This may assist him, but scarcely touches the general position for the race.

### Results of Economic Leakage

"Openings for our boys," yes if he is content to serve natives at the counter.

"A larger white population," "A strong united nation," the second principle in the Constitution of the Rhodesian Party, are fantastic ideas with this economic leakage going on. Eleven years ago I came to Mashonaland. Born and brought up on a farm, I knew something about land quality. The soil I saw was good and a steady rainfall of 33 ins. per annum was adequate, and so I thought the place would leap ahead in due course. What has happened? During this time the changes which have occurred in Sinoia are that the Kafir store quarter, nick-named "Chinatown," is the only section to go ahead. One of the two European stores then existing has been burned down and not rebuilt. There are now some six Indian traders as against none when I arrived. The white population has increased by about a score Europeans, mostly Kafir store-keepers, but the "location" has increased, and also the manners have become quite independent. The same factors as created the bizarre South African dorp have been at work,

only the result has been, through more capital and energy being thrown in, more rapid. It is indeed a "bright" outlook for the white race.

In America they have opened up the land by building railways freely, Rhodes's policy, but the methods are so advanced that there is actually very little pick and shovel work. With white labour they make one per cent. copper pay handsomely. Henry Ford's success did not come to him because he was exempt from economic laws. His remedy was higher efficiency, "Look within," and by cutting down labour he obtained the paradox of vast expansion. With a non-uniting race, however, we can never, in this world, adopt his methods. "Efficiency and economy go together" the old maxim tells us. This, the antithesis of the unskilled labour theory, is my reply to the argument put forward by its exponents. That is an argument founded on false premises. There is scarcely such a thing as the so-called unskilled labour. There is a call for the training of the native to do this so-called unskilled labour, e.g., milking, ploughing, etc. Dairying, it is agreed, and I am convinced, is one of the soundest and most promising industries for this country. Will we ever with Kaffir labour be able to compete with such countries as New Zealand? There it is more than skilled labour, it is an *art* from beginning to end. All farming is.

#### The Bantu a "Limiting Factor"

Borrowing from botanical science a phrase, "Limiting factor," the presence of the Bantu is that to us. The Land Commission recognises the fact that the advent of the native as a neighbour decreases land in value.

In our present system of farming by black labour there is not any potential body of white men from which bidders for vacated farms are forth-

coming. Those who are acquainted with a farm are best able to use it. It takes a long time for an overseas man to fall into this two race system of working. If there was one race the situations of a new farm would be accepted much more easily by immigrants from overseas. They are training men and women for overseas life in England. But they cannot train people for such a system as ours.

Though there is a bit of a boom on in tobacco now, speaking broadly, when land is forced on to the market by death or other cause it has to be sold at far less than its original cost plus permanent improvements. This is a menace to the industry and to the State. What encouragement is there for a man to build and improve for posterity when he knows the difficulty of selling a large block of land running into thousands of pounds, should he so desire? He recognises that for these very reasons—size and scarcity of applicants — he is tied down once he gets settled.

For this reason land values can never rise, as they have done to such an extraordinary extent in other colonies, and so attract population and energy. It is these countries unlimited, and Rhodesia limited.

Once more I turn to America, this time to Canada, for illustration and contrast to this state of affairs. Winnipeg, the prairie city, had in 1862 a fort and a small store. In 1885 it consisted of 20,000 people, to-day it has just under 300,000. This growth is not due to either coal, the greatest magnet for population, or other mineral wealth, but to agriculture. She is half bigger than Johannesburg, the centre of the world's greatest and most unique goldfield, which started just a little later than Winnipeg did. And whereas there will be, according to the official report of the Government mining engineer, Sir Robert Kotze, in 1935 only 52 per cent. of the rock being crushed that there was in 1925,

Winnipeg has no such darkening outlook to worry her.

This is nothing in the opening addresses to-day of the R.A.U. Congress, not a word about immigration. Colonel Johnson, speaking elsewhere, has some remarks about it though, and they are so identical in effect with these that it might be thought there was some connection in origin. There is none whatever. I have a long experience, and have relatives and friends in all the great Dominions.

The presence of the native especially limits us in absorbing and retaining the most virile and efficient type, the man who will work and make his sons work. And saddest of all, it limits us in getting the best out of ourselves. Possibly we do not realise this limitation, and it is not a nice thing to have to acknowledge.

#### Limited in Several Ways

We are, therefore, limited in economic advance in several ways as well as limited in numbers, which have such a vital influence on economics. The future can be forecast with a considerable degree of certainty from the past of South Africa, but I will forbear. But we here who voted for Responsible Government have other ideals, though perhaps at that time we did not fully realise what a big break their carrying out would mean from the established customs and usages of South Africa. The verdict of Sir L. C. Money and that of Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, two men of the greatest authority, but speaking from widely differing standpoints, are strikingly at one as to the prospects of the white race in South Africa under the present regime.

To be as dependent on another race for labour is, to my mind, a very exposed position, one which is hardly operative yet, but in the nature of

things is every way not likely to be far distant; namely, a sudden refusal to work, organised and general, coupled with a demand for more wages. In white countries economic necessities steady this demand, but here it does not hold. Have any read the book called "Bayete," published some three years ago? The author, G. Heaton Nicholls, M.L.A., finished it before the war, but hesitated for ten years before publishing.

Summing up the economic situation, one may say that in the economic world to-day the principle of "Wacht en Bietje" is completely out of date. This is the principle of half-heartedness. Then the climate or the altitude or something else is blamed for the result. However, so long as this mixture of race economics obtains it is still probably the wisest policy. For the more white energy we put in will but cause a quicker change in the native boy, providing him with money and what it can buy, and hence his more rapid independence, and our own usurpation in higher classes of labour and eventual swamping in numbers. We may not like the picture, but that is where we are going. The recent history of certain other lands (Egypt, India) in contrast with America, shows that very definitely.

#### Conclusion

Summing up the general situation I leave these three considerations with you on which to draw your own conclusions: (1) Population and its significance; (2) effects on ourselves of non-manual labour; and (3) the economic aspects. There are plenty of books now written on race subjects, or I should be tempted to write one myself, the matter is so abundant.

If the native is capable of as high a civilisation as ours, then we can safely leave the missionaries and negrophilists to carry on the good work. How many, supposing we de-



cided to give up Rhodesia, would remain? Would they be able to maintain order and progress?

Should we decide that our duty is to remain here and retain control, and that there are also other considerations such as I have discussed, then we must decide on some other definite course. We might adopt the South American method of indiscriminate miscegenation and form a Eurafrikan race and so get rid of all race difficulties.

If that solution also does not appeal then we must decide on which stool we are going to sit, the "Wacht en Bietje" or the "Labor vincit omnia."

It has been my endeavour to get outside the limitations of the moment and the immediate concerns which cloud our vision. We have, such is my belief, a belief corroborated by high authority both in South Africa and out of it, vast resources. We have immense stores of energy such as civilisation requires, the Zambesi

coalfields, the Victoria Falls. Will they ever be exploited? We have a climate said to equal if not surpass that land of romance and untold wealth—California. What further resources, and methods of using them, science will, in the near future, place in the hands of civilisation, I know not, but of the coming of such we may rest entirely confident. Shall we ourselves develop such resources, by being up to the rest of the world in every sense, or shall we not, and it be left to some other race?

The moment is opportune for a change of regime. It is in a fair degree, a flood tide. Omitted, all the voyage of Rhodesia will be bound "in shallows and in miseries."

The "Ego Rhodesiensis" will only emerge triumphant if accompanied by the most searching logic, by candid acknowledgment of Truth, together with, and above all, "**Race Unity of Purpose.**"

[*Per ardua altiores.*]

## Appendix.

From the "Rand Daily Mail," July 10, 1926:—

### COMMISSIONER LAMB

#### His Impressions of the South African Race Problem

London, Friday.

In an article in the "Morning Post," in which he gives his impressions of his Empire tour, Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, urges that the money spent lavishly and unproductively on the "dole" should be invested in a big scheme of Imperial migration. Referring to the immigration problem in South Africa and Rhodesia, Commissioner Lamb says it is inseparable from the colour and race questions.

He dwells on the increase of the native races, and says one is moved to wonder if the time is coming when the white population will be unendurably outnumbered in the central districts and will move little by little until it is found only in the districts close to, say, Walfish Bay, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban.

Members of the Salvation Army, however, do not believe that there is any reason why these gloomy forebodings should ever be realised, and are of opinion that the problem of the whites in South Africa can be solved by numbers.—(Reuter.)

Sir L. C. MONEY, in "The Peril of the White," quoting freely the Union Census (1921) Director, says: "The whites must welcome, and indeed invite and attract immigrants from Europe or go under. Failing this, South Africa must for ever abandon the prospect of maintaining a white civilisation except as a proportionately diminishing minority, and in face of

an increasing and at last overwhelming majority. It may then be forced to abandon its domination, or even to abandon the country."

### FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA

#### Mr. Bruce's Warning

From "The Weekly Times," September 2, 1926, just to hand. (While not bearing directly on South African problems, Mr. Bruce's statement on Australia's need for immigration could not well be couched in more forceful terms, terms which one feels are equally applicable to South Africa, and also one would like to see her situation tackled by her statesmen with the same determination.)

Our Sydney Correspondent telegraphs:—

Mr. Bruce, addressing the Constitutional Club at Brisbane, said that other nations were vitally interested in watching how the Commonwealth intended to develop and utilise its vast resources, and that some felt that if Australians could not do the job properly they would be justified in coming and doing it. The question was, how long could Australia hold back the flood? Unless Australia was prepared to move forward at a pace never previously contemplated, they would be faced with a situation which would make all good Australians shudder to contemplate it. He was not an alarmist, but was merely stating facts. He was not leading a Government of negation, but one determined to attempt to solve the country's problems. Even if their methods might be considered wrong, anybody who was expecting them to slow up and sit back was doomed to disappointment.