

154. Another contributory cause is the depression in the Union, which naturally has reacted on the Territory. Even were the Territory to-day in a flourishing condition it would find little or no market for its agricultural produce in what is normally its principal outlet—the Union.

155. The Merino farmers were hard hit by the drop in the price of wool. Although a much greater quantity of wool was produced and exported in 1929 than in 1928, the total realized thereon was substantially less than in 1928. As stated in paragraph 124, the quantity of wool exported in 1929 was 1,761,951 lbs., valued at £75,782, whereas in 1928 the quantity exported was only 1,631,142 lbs. and the value thereof was £79,771. Butter, too, has suffered the same fate. The quantity exported in 1929 showed a decrease of 870,000 lbs. on the exports of 1928, and the value of the exports was only £154,503 as against £219,189.

156. One bright feature so far as farmers were concerned was the increase in the number of Karakul pelts exported. The numbers and values of the pelts exported in (a) 1928 and (b) 1929 were: (a) 74,470 and £96,785, and (b) 84,729 and £89,237. A slight drop in the price of the skins is reflected, but even so the prices paid gave a handsome profit.

157. From the section of this report relating to Mining it will be observed that the quantity and value of the exports of copper and vanadium have advanced considerably on the figures of 1928. Tin shows a decrease. While the production, value and sales of diamonds show an advance, no definite improvement has occurred. On the contrary, the anticipated volume of trade for the current year is so small that, even allowing for considerable over-production and the building up of a substantial reserve—a reserve larger in fact than is necessary for present requirements, since one of the objects of this over-production is to obviate retrenchment which can possibly be avoided—the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd., have found it necessary to close down the Kolmanskop section of their fields. This will involve the retrenchment of approximately 100 Europeans and a large number of natives. There will be no difficulty in finding employment for the natives, but the case of the Europeans is different. Regard being had to the depressed state of the country, it will be almost impossible to place the Europeans. However regrettable the closing of Kolmanskop may be, the company could hardly be expected to do otherwise. As it is, their programme of production which is designed to reduce retrenchment to the lowest limits will mean that during the current year little or no profit will be realized on their operations. In any case a large proportion of the working costs will have to be carried forward to next year, when the excess production may be disposed of if the market improves.

158. The position is that the world cannot consume more than a limited quantity of diamonds, and in the last few years a number of new producers have come into the field, which means so many more to share the volume of trade. Moreover, the Diamond Syndicate with whom the older producers, including South West Africa, concluded an agreement for the purchase of their diamonds has in the past few years been obliged, in an endeavour to stabilize the market, to purchase enormous quantities of diamonds produced by the Lichtenburg alluvial fields and the rich diggings south of the Orange River, and these, too, must be gradually disposed of. However, with care and proper control, the position can and will be stabilized, but it will necessarily take some time, and in the meantime, as above stated, South West Africa in common with other producers cannot expect much revenue from this source.

159. The present state of the diamond market is largely due to the fact that for some time past America, which usually absorbs a very large proportion of the world's production, has been buying little or nothing, as a result of the slump in Wall Street towards the end of 1929, and of a proposed reduction of the import duty on diamonds. Naturally merchants are suspending purchases to get the benefits of the reduction.

160. Another factor which will add to unemployment in the Territory is the completion of boring for the Angola farmers and the resultant contraction of boring operations. This will mean the withdrawal of about 25 drills from the field and dispensing with the services of the staffs. Between 30 and 40 Europeans will be involved. They, of course, understood when they signed on that their employment would be purely temporary, but it is unfortunate that the termination of their employment should synchronise with a wave of unprecedented depression in the Territory.

161. The construction of a large dam on the farm Omatjenne which has been acquired for the Angola settlers, and of the large dam for the town of Windhoek, will afford some relief. It may be asked what will happen to the natives who will be retrenched? Their case presents no difficulty at all. There is a shortage of native labour and no native need search for suitable employment.

162. The position in Ovamboland, too, is serious. A description of this and of the steps which the Administration has been obliged to take to relieve distress there is given in the Native Affairs section of this report. (See paragraphs 373 *et seq.*)

163. The Customs figures do not indicate any undue extravagance which might have contributed to the present position, except perhaps the importations of motor vehicles and petrol. For imports, see paragraphs 98, 99 and 100. The Customs figures do not include the considerable number of cars brought in by farmers trekking into the Territory from the Union. Many of the farms are, however, so remotely situated and animal transport so slow that the increase in motor traffic is only rational. It is true to say, too, that the use of motor transport has contributed more to the opening up of the Territory than anything else.

164. The foregoing presents a gloomy picture. It is emphasized, however, that the country must not be judged on its condition consequent upon a drought such as has not been experienced for many years. The country is intrinsically sound from a farming as well as from a mining point of view.

165. It is perhaps a blessing that the main branch of the farming industry is pastoral, which is resilient, and given adequate rains there is no doubt whatever that the country will rapidly recover.

166. Notwithstanding the drought-stricken state of the Territory, more and more farmers are coming into the country, and the number of immigrants from overseas continues undiminished.

167. In spite of the heavy losses sustained the stock in the Territory is increasing in quantity and is improving in quality.

168. It is considered that there is a prospect of obtaining new markets for the farming produce of the Territory on the West Coast of Africa, and a Commission has been appointed to visit the Belgian and French Congo, Cameroon, Gold Coast, Canary Islands, etc., with a view to exploring the possibilities. The Commission will leave South West Africa about July next.

169. Up to the end of the year the revenue figures were entirely satisfactory. Customs revenue showed the normal increase which might have been expected as a result of the increase in population without indicating extravagance. Extraordinary revenue is much higher than the estimate for the financial year and shows how well the settlers and other purchasers of land from the Administration have been repaying their debts so long as they were in a position to do so. Extraordinary revenue comprises repayment of loans to settlers and instalments on the purchase price of farms.

170. As has previously been stated, the principal industries in the country are farming and mining, and bound up with farming is land settlement. These heads will therefore now be dealt with.

XV.—FARMING.

171. From what has been said under the last heading—"Economic Position"—it will be gathered that the farming industry has suffered a severe setback as a result of the drought. As stated the full extent of this setback is not revealed in the revenue and trade figures for 1929, as although heavy losses were sustained before the close of the year, the climax was reached during the months of January, February and March of the current year.

172. Nevertheless during 1929 the industry developed substantially. More land was taken up; the agricultural census indicates that there were 4,251 European stock owners as against 3,714 in 1928, and the steady improvement in the class and breed of stock has continued. The increase in the number of farmers is mainly accounted for by the settlement of the Angola Boers, but this number only represents 209. The balance represents other settlers and persons who have purchased farms privately.

173. The various branches of the industry are briefly dealt with hereunder:—

174. *Agriculture.*—The extent of land placed under cultivation during the year was 16,289 hectares as compared with 17,091 hectares during the previous year and the following crops were produced:—

	Mealies.	Wheat.	Potatoes.	Kaffir Corn.	Tobacco.	Citrus.	Beans.
	Tons.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	lbs.	Boxes.	Bags.
1928.....	36·3	3,621	8,248	2,831	10,400	280	376
1929.....	5·29	4,807	11,228	917	172	180	180

175. Owing to the late irregular patchy rains last season the area placed under cultivation was smaller than usual. Regard being had to the extent of the Territory, however, agricultural farming is still insignificant and whatever possibilities may exist in this connection, stock farming is, and will for a long time to come remain, the main branch of the industry. The rainfall is so uncertain that dry land farming must necessarily be precarious and successful agricultural farming can only be undertaken under irrigation. This would naturally entail expenditure which is far beyond the resources of the Administration at present.

176. One noteworthy feature, however, is the number of applications which are being received for advice upon the establishment of dry land fodder crops. This is due mainly to the development of the dairy industry, and very many farmers are now maintaining experimental plots of thornless prickly pear, woolfinger grass, etc., with excellent results, particularly in the northern and central districts, where the rainfall is more certain.

177. *Stock Farming.*—The following are the figures of the census of stock in the Police zone taken towards the close of the year. The figures of the census of the previous year are also given for purposes of comparison:—

1928.
(a) *Small Stock.*

Number of Owners.	Race.	Sheep.					Goats.		
		Grade Karakuls.	Pure-bred Karakuls.	Woolled.	Blackhead Persians.	Crossbred.	Angora.	Other.	Total.
3,714	Europeans.....	160,796	18,574	245,972	40,660	934,117	28,579	537,210	1,965,908
10,828	Natives.....	78	—	43	—	86,779	21	595,689	682,610
493	Basters.....	60	1	464	—	36,599	1,301	59,640	98,065
15,035		160,934	18,575	246,479	40,660	1,057,495	29,901	1,192,539	2,746,583

(b) *Large Stock.*

Number of Owners.	Race.	Cattle.		Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pigs.	Total.
		Pure-bred Grades.	Ordinary.					
3,714	Europeans.....	15,468	501,396	14,038	36,693	1,741	10,015	579,351
10,828	Natives.....	1	122,366	3,654	18,100	38	43	144,202
493	Basters.....	—	16,247	1,140	3,086	16	10	20,499
15,035		15,469	640,009	18,832	57,879	1,795	10,068	744,052

1929.
(a) *Small Stock.*

Number of Owners.	Race.	Sheep.					Goats.		
		Grade Karakuls.	Pure-bred Karakuls.	Woolled.	Blackhead Persians.	Crossbred.	Angora.	Other.	Total.
4,251	Europeans.....	203,565	26,730	278,173	106,565	866,617	34,052	464,118	1,979,820
8,012	Natives.....	106	—	112	407	36,334	56	333,752	370,767
—	Natives (Reserves).....	—	—	—	—	42,024	—	169,867	211,891
544	Basters.....	288	2	790	—	35,328	1,637	46,918	84,963
12,807		203,959	26,732	279,075	106,972	980,303	35,745	1,014,655	2,647,441

(b) *Large Stock.*

Number of Owners.	Race.	Cattle.		Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pigs.	Total.
		Pure-bred and Grades.	Ordinary.					
4,251	Europeans.....	44,412	522,328	14,202	37,878	1,733	9,060	629,613
8,012	Natives.....	23	54,637	2,856	13,712	43	103	71,374
—	Natives (Reserves).....	—	60,888	2,010	7,665	12	—	70,575
544	Basters.....	—	15,261	1,940	2,240	16	10	19,467
12,807		44,435	653,114	21,008	61,495	1,804	9,173	791,029

178. While the stock belonging to Europeans reflects an increase this is hardly as high as might reasonably have been expected, especially in view of the fact that so little stock was exported from the Territory during the year (see paragraph 183), and that the number of stock-owners has increased so considerably.

179. On the other hand native stock shows a large decrease, but it will be noted that the census represents the stock of only 8,012 natives as compared with 10,828 in 1928, and this unquestionably accounts for a large percentage of the decrease. It can only be presumed that many of the native owners had gone away in search of grazing and water, with the result that when taking the census the Police did not come in contact with them. It is known that many natives, for example, left the Waterberg and other reserves for this reason. This, however, does not account for the whole decrease, for in common with the European farmers, the natives certainly lost a considerable number of stock during the year. In the Aminuis Reserve, for instance, over 3,000 head of cattle died.

180. The census figures also reveal the advance which has been made in improving the quality of the stock in the Territory. In 1929 there were 51,000 Karakuls, 66,000 Blackhead Persian sheep, and 33,000 Merino sheep more than in 1928, while on the other hand there were 77,000 fewer bastard sheep. In 1928 there were in the Territory 15,469 pure-bred and high grade cattle and 18,575 pure-bred and high grade Karakuls. The numbers rose in 1929 to 44,435 and 26,732 respectively.

181. No fewer than 1,573 cattle and 10,858 sheep were imported for breeding purposes.

182. The Administration also sold to farmers 25 pure-bred bulls and a large number of rams bred on its farms Neudam and Tigerquelle.

183. Unfortunately breeders of slaughter stock were unable to dispose of their stock for the reasons stated in para. 144 *et seq.* and later on account of the drought. The following statement shows the exports of slaughter stock as compared with 1929:—

<i>Slaughter Oxen—</i>	1928.	1929.
(1) To the Union	30,852	12,945
(2) Oversea (alive)	490	50
(3) Carcases (cold storage)	14,643	14,253
(4) Liebig's Extract	8,900	10,600
	<u>54,885</u>	<u>37,848</u>

<i>Slaughter Sheep—</i>	1928.	1929.
(1) To the Union	180,875	96,448
(2) Carcases	709	—
	<u>181,584</u>	<u>96,448</u>

184. Attention is particularly invited to the increase in the number of stock treated by the Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, viz., 10,600 as compared with 8,900 in 1928. This is of particular importance to natives as it furnishes a market for their scrub stock which is of too poor a quality for export.

185. The dairy industry is also developing rapidly. Farmers favour this form of farming because it renders an immediate regular return. Notwithstanding the drought, over 1,100 tons of butter were exported during the year, the large bulk being produced before October.

186. It is felt, however, that there is considerable room for improvement in the quality of the butter exported, its preparation, packing, etc., and a dairy expert has been appointed to organize the industry. Regulations have been published governing the grading, packing, and export of butter.

187. The two forms of farming usually associated with dairying, viz., poultry and pigs, have not made much advance, but these will no doubt develop in time.

188. The Karakul industry is making rapid strides as the following figures will indicate:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Number of karakuls in country.....	106,155	123,745	179,509	230,691
Number of pelts exported.....	26,385	35,000	74,470	84,779
Average price per pelt.....	16s. 6d.	17s.	23s. 6d.	21s. 1d.

189. The Administration maintains a very fine herd of pure-bred Karakuls at Neudam, which at present numbers roughly 650, and there is always very keen competition for the rams which are sold by public auction at its annual sales. In November last 81 rams were disposed of and realized £3,668, or an average of £45. 5s. apiece.

190. A number of farmers imported fresh blood from overseas during the year. The Administration also imported two rams and two ewes. It may be added that the export of Karakul sheep from the Territory is prohibited.

191. Notwithstanding the fancy for Karakul farming the Merino has not been neglected and the agricultural census shows that the number of these sheep increased by roughly 23,000, and the quantity of wool exported during 1929 was 881 tons as compared with 815 tons in 1928 and 399 tons in 1927. The demand for Merinos for breeding purposes during the year was good, and the Administration imported from the Union on behalf of various farmers 82 rams and 635 ewes.

AGRICULTURAL FARMS, ETC.

192. The Agricultural School at Gammams is achieving excellent results. The first batch of students have just completed their course.

193. At Neudam the Administration is concentrating on pure-bred stock. All grade stock has been disposed of and it is proposed shortly to clear out all the inferior pure-bred stock on the farm and to replace this with new blood. A number of first-class Shorthorns, Red Polls, Aberdeen Angus, and Ayrshire cattle have just been imported from Great Britain and will form a most valuable addition to the Administration's pure-bred stock.

194. An interesting experiment is being tried at Tigerquelle with eland. It is claimed that the eland makes an excellent draught animal, that it is hardier and more powerful than an ox, that it is less susceptible to disease, and that the milk of the cow is much richer than that of the ordinary cow. Nine have been captured. They seem to take very well to captivity and it is not anticipated that it will be difficult to domesticate them. It should be simple to train those born in captivity. It is proposed to catch from 50 to 100 more and to make a careful and thorough test with them.

195. During the year the Administration acquired the farm Altdoorn, situate in the district of Keetmanshoop. This is to be utilized as the Government experimental farm for the southern part of the Territory. The farm is at present being fenced and water supply is being developed.

196. Pending completion of the dam at Gammams (the Government Agricultural School) a portion of the farm Klein Nabas, in the artesian area, was utilized in conjunction with the school for the purpose of giving the students the necessary experience in agricultural farming. The dam having been completed, this is no longer necessary, as the students receive such instruction as they require at the school itself. It is now intended to utilize Klein Nabas mainly for experiments in citrus culture.

197. The Administration's extension officers have been very active. They make a point of attending as far as possible farmers' meetings in the country and take every advantage of the opportunity to give lectures on the various branches of the farming industry.

STOCK DISEASES.

198. Generally speaking there was a pleasing decrease in the number of outbreaks of serious disease. The total number of outbreaks of anthrax was only 44 as against 66 during 1928, of blackquarter 54 as against 64 in 1928, and scab 166 as against 402. This is no doubt the result of the vigilance of the veterinary staff, improved farming methods and, in the case of scab, the simultaneous dipping carried out in 1928.

199. Owing to the drought and consequent lack of green grazing, "Gallamsiekte" has again been rife and has occasioned severe losses. Losses from internal parasitic infection have, however, been slighter than in 1928.

200. Except in so far as losses of stock are concerned the foregoing remarks in regard to farming apply almost entirely to the operations of Europeans. Natives have not yet attempted advanced farming. The progress of the natives is dealt with under the "Native Affairs" section of this report.

XVI.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

201. The following two tables furnish (a) details of the allotment of farms under the Land Settlement Proclamations since 1920, and (b) distribution of the farms allotted during 1929 amongst the various districts:—

Year.	Number of Holdings.	Number of Settlers.	Area in Hectares.	Valuation.
				£
1920.....	169	203	1,595,873	144,364
1921.....	245	311	2,125,154	173,139
1922.....	169	216	1,163,600	125,451
1923.....	79	101	765,461	57,916
1924.....	123	157	1,047,322	78,949
1925.....	95	118	783,961	57,040
1926.....	127	140	1,085,295	83,200
1927.....	91	101	574,713	62,553
1928.....	44	48	340,398	41,713
1929.....	86	90	631,032	79,727
	1,228	1,485	10,112,809	£904,052

District.	Number of Holdings.	Area in Hectares.	Purchase Price.	Number of Settlers.
			£	
Aroab.....	5	74,432	7,654	5
Bethanie.....	1	6,968	449	1
Gibeon.....	6	58,761	7,375	6
Gobabis.....	13	69,738	9,637	14
Grootfontein.....	4	21,895	3,454	4
Keetmanshoop.....	4	42,966	4,530	4
Maltahöhe.....	1	11,333	587	1
Okahandja.....	1	5,000	819	1
Omaruru.....	3	14,526	1,757	3
Otjiwarongo.....	6	30,785	4,008	6
Outjo.....	36	245,878	32,425	39
Rehoboth.....	2	14,000	2,212	2
Warmbad.....	1	15,040	1,608	1
Windhoek.....	3	19,710	3,312	3
	86	631,032	£79,827	90

202. The foregoing do not include the farms allotted to the Angola farmers, to whom a special section is devoted later (see paragraphs 212 *et seq.*).

203. Notwithstanding the serious position created by the protracted drought, competition for settlement farms was keener than ever. The number of applications received for the 86 farms allotted was no less than 1,012, and the average capital per applicant was £1,157.

204. Moreover it is very satisfactory to be able to record that in spite of adverse circumstances the number of cancellations and surrenders of settlement leases was only twelve.

205. The following is a statement of cessions, options exercised, extensions of lease, surrenders and cancellations during the year:—

	Number of Farms.	Area in Hectares.	Purchase Price.
			£
Cessions Registered.....	34	304,290	26,245
Options exercised.....	44	365,436	35,683
Extensions of lease.....	58	542,155	48,655
Surrenders and cancellations.....	12	136,175	10,900

OPERATIONS UNDER THE CROWN LAND DISPOSAL PROCLAMATION, 1920.

(a) *Sales and Allotment of Farm Land—*

206. The bulk of the allotments referred to in the schedule below represent additional grazing land sold to settlers or farmers whose farms were considered too small for the conduct of reasonable farming operations:—

Year.	Number of Holdings.	Number of Settlers.	Area in Hectares.	Valuation.
				£
1921.....	32	36	209,096	19,685
1922.....	8	9	65,903	6,014
1923.....	16	18	78,723	6,944
1924.....	73	84	573,448	39,264
1925.....	57	60	286,917	22,296
1926.....	38	40	179,601	17,926
1927.....	27	27	132,912	12,955
1928.....	23	24	68,783	13,494
1929.....	32	34	113,625	11,386
	306	332	1,709,008	149,964

(b) *Sales of Township Erven—*

207. Township erven are sold by tender or public auction and are subject to the condition that the purchaser must erect approved dwellings or business premises thereon within two years from the date of the purchase. The principal demand for erven was in the townships of Windhoek, Otjiwarongo and Outjo. The total number of erven sold during 1929 was 24, representing an area of 40 hectares, 69 ares and 70 square metres.

GENERAL.

(a) *Bonds.*

208. The number of bonds registered against properties during the year is 11, representing a total value of £10,626.

(b) *Government Grants.*

209. Government grants to the number of 57 were issued in respect of farm properties, involving an area of 571,303 hectares, valued at £65,703, and 39 grants in respect of township erven, involving 88 properties at £3,784.

(c) *Certificates of Reservation—*

210. Certificates of reservation in favour of the Railway and Harbour Administration were registered in respect of township erven involving nine properties and two reservations in respect of portions of two farms.

(d) *Financial—*

211. Applications for financial assistance during the year, 551.

Total amount applied for, £107,921; total amount granted, £67,219.

(e) *Revenue Collected during 1929—*

Land Sales	£62,555
Interest	7,097
Advances recovered	20,322
Interest on advances	5,753
Lease rent	10,456

£106,183

SETTLEMENT OF ANGOLA FARMERS.

212. When the report for 1928 was issued (see paragraphs 653-666) some of the Angola farmers had reached Gobabis and the remainder were concentrating at Gamkarab, but the stage of actually placing them on the farms had not yet been reached.

213. From the final trek lists furnished it appeared that there were 412 families in Angola. Up to the present 373 families have entered the Territory, so that about 39 families are still in Angola. Under the agreement concluded at Swartbooisdrift in June, 1929, the Administration undertook to settle all families coming into South West Africa not later than the 31st December, 1929. A number of families only arrived in December last and a petition has been received from the families remaining in Angola for an extension of the period fixed by the agreement, but this the Administration

has declined to do as obviously it cannot be expected to keep farms open for an indefinite time until it suits these families to come. It is considered that the period allowed has been ample to permit of all arrangements being made for trekking.

214. Of the 373 families who have arrived, 306 are entitled to receive farms. The balance for various reasons such as old age rendering them incapable of carrying on farming operations, etc., are ineligible. To many of the people the farming conditions in South West Africa are quite different from those to which they have been accustomed in Angola, where the rainfall is much higher and more regular, where there is an abundance of running water and the soil is fertile, thus making it simple for them to produce sufficient for their own maintenance. Numbers of them therefore preferred to go into partnership in farms. The farms are much too large for many of them. It was accordingly decided that the idea of partnerships was a good one—moreover it would expedite settlement. Early in the year a general trek from the concentration camps commenced and the people were distributed to the various settlements which are situate in the districts of Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo, Gobabis and Gibeon.

215. By the end of the year 132 farms had been allotted to 209 families, but 97 families had still to be settled, and between them they required 65 farms. These farms are now ready for their reception and so the balance can be placed. Meantime the families who had not received farms have resided with friends and relations who were fortunate enough to get the first allotments.

216. To deal with the general policy of settlement an advisory board consisting of five was appointed and a superintendent or supervisor was appointed for each settlement to watch and advise the settlers in their operations and to control issues of rations and stock to them.

217. The bulk of the people were very poor and what little they had they were obliged to dispose of at a sacrifice prior to trekking, so that most of them on arrival in the Territory had little or nothing. It was therefore necessary to grant them ration allowances until they were sufficiently established to support themselves.

218. Each settler was granted an advance of £400 for the purpose of acquiring stock, and this money they have invested in animals suited to the various parts of the Territory in which they are settled. Those in Gibeon, for example, purchased mainly sheep, whereas those in Grootfontein went in for cows. They make something out of their cream and other produce, but naturally at present nothing like sufficient to maintain themselves.

219. Since there is no open water in the country, agriculture on any considerable scale is, of course, out of the question, and it must necessarily take time to build up flocks and herds to the stage when they pay. In this respect, in the absence of large irrigation schemes which will cost enormous sums of money, Europeans are no better off than the natives. The most that can be done under existing conditions is the cultivation of small plots under farm dams or boreholes for family requirements.

220. It is exceedingly unfortunate for these people that a drought such as had not been known for many years—certainly the worst that has been experienced since the inception of the present Administration—has affected the country, but they are doing well in the circumstances, and the Administration is satisfied that a large percentage will make good in the country. They are amenable to discipline, they are thrifty, work well and are anxious to learn.

221. Some of the immigrants are incapable of undertaking stock farming or of developing large farms. The Administration has therefore purchased a farm, Omatjenne, in the Otjiwarongo district, at a cost of approximately £12,000. The farm is 12,306 hectares in extent and is suitable for a fairly large irrigation scheme, which it is estimated will cost, inclusive of the purchase price of the farm, from £40,000 to £45,000. Given an adequate supply of water a dam can be built which will bring about 1,000 hectares of fertile soil under water which would enable, say, 100 families to be placed, but the engineers have insufficient hydrographic data to express any definite opinion in this connection, and to be on the safe side it is proposed to start on a small scale and to place in the first instance about 40 families. Investigations are being made as to how much land each settler will require, but it is considered that not more than 10-hectare plots will be necessary—probably considerably less. The investigations will also be directed to determining what crops will be the most suitable. It is, however, not proposed to limit the settlers to agriculture. The rest of the farm affords excellent grazing, and a few good dairy cows will be given to each settler, and in due course the other branches usually associated with small settlement and dairy farming such as poultry and pigs will be developed.

222. A good superintendent will be appointed to supervise the operations of the settlers, and particular attention will be devoted to the training of the children who will be the settlers of to-morrow. Thus, even if it is not possible to make great successes of the parents, they should under proper supervision be able to produce sufficient for their own maintenance, and there is every reasonable prospect of doing something with the children.

223. The survey of the dam has been completed, tenders for material have been called for, and the work of construction will be proceeded with shortly.

224. Up to the 31st December the following sums had been expended on development of water and advances to the immigrants:—

Boring	£106,325
Windmills	35,427
Reservoirs	10,364
For purchase of stock... ..	63,165
Houses	1,731
Agricultural implements, dips, etc.	12,164
	£229,176

225. In addition to this there was, of course, the cost of transporting the immigrants from the Kunene River to their farms, advances for maintenance, and many other details. The Administration also had on hand a large quantity of stock which was purchased on behalf of the settlers, but had not at that date been distributed.

226. Education of the children of the trekkers is dealt with in paragraphs 303-306 of this report.

XVII.—MINES.

Legislation and Policy.

227. Following the discovery of Nitrates in the Gibeon district towards the end of 1928 and the consequent closure of the Gibeon and portions of the Gobabis and Rehoboth districts to pegging for this mineral under Section 31 of the Mining Ordinance, a further area comprising the whole of the district of Aroab was similarly closed pending investigations by officials of the Department (Government Notice No. 5 of 1929), and with a view to the granting of a lease or leases should the nature of the occurrence warrant it.

228. The area along the Orange River closed to prospecting for diamonds on 1st April, 1927, was again thrown open for prospecting on 1st June, 1929 (Government Notice No. 25 of 1929), and the districts of Bethanie, Gibeon, Keetmanshoop, Maltahöhe and portions of Rehoboth and Gobabis, which were closed to prospecting and pegging for coal, oil, etc., in 1927, were thrown open under Government Notice No. 23 of 1929. Dr. Hans Merensky at the same time abandoned the circular area granted to him for prospecting for coal and oil in the district of Gibeon (Government Notice No. 65 of 1929).

229. With a view to rendering more difficult of access for the general public that portion of the workings of the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Limited, lying at the Orange River, and more easily regulating the growing motor traffic to the Orange River and Namaqualand via Sendlings Drift, that portion of the road Aus-Sendlings Drift between Witputz and Sendlings Drift, hitherto an open road across the Sperrgebiet, was closed to traffic of all sorts in May (Proclamation No. 17 of 1929).

230. During the year the Administration was approached by the Anglo-Colonial Territories, Ltd., pre-war holders of a concession in the south of the Territory, for the exclusive prospecting rights in terms of Section 94 of the Mining Ordinance over an area west of Windhoek. Following the principle adopted in other instances, the grant has been made subject to satisfactory financial guarantees and other conditions and final arrangements with regard to this are pending.

231. With a view to exercising a proper control over machinery, boilers, etc., on mines, works and farms, a Proclamation empowering the Administrator to promulgate regulations was gazetted during December (Proclamation No. 36 of 1929). Regulations based on the Mines, Works and Machinery Regulations of the Union of South Africa will be introduced.

232. The consolidation and further amendment of the existing Mining Law and the promulgation of an Explosives Ordinance have again unfortunately been delayed.

233. Six prosecutions were instituted during the year for failure to report prospecting claims. In four instances the accused were found guilty and fined.

Prospecting.

234. During the period under review the number of prospecting licences issued shows an increase—674 (530).

235. The number of claims registered—1,357 (649)—and those for which application for conversion into mining areas has been made—353 (211)—both show a satisfactory increase.

236. At the same time the number of claims abandoned has further decreased—625 (858)—this number being under 30 per cent. of the number abandoned in 1927 and indicating that the tendency to speculative pegging so rife from 1925-1927 no longer obtains.

237. Consequent upon the very satisfactory result of the operations of the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Limited, at the Orange River mouth and the throwing open to pegging and prospecting for diamonds of that area lying approximate to the Orange River along the whole southern boundary of the Territory outside of the Sperrgebiet, some activity has been displayed in prospecting of the various terraces and deposits of river gravel.

238. Up to the present the results obtained have not been encouraging.

239. The discovery of Chrysotile Asbestos in the Karrasberg noted in last year's report has led to further attention being paid to that area, but up to the present no occurrence of commercial value has been located.

240. Copper has been located at several different points in the neighbourhood of the Orange River and some prospecting and development work has been done, but insufficient as yet to enable any expression of opinion as to the potentialities of these deposits.

241. The Sinclair Mine north of Bethanie has again been resuscitated at the hands of a Kimberley company and further development is being undertaken on this and neighbouring occurrences. A small plant is being erected to deal with ore already developed. The progress of this venture will be watched with interest.

242. Fluorspar near Kalkfontein South again for a time absorbed the attention of a Union syndicate, but market conditions led to the suspension of the work.

243. Certain of the diamond pipes in the Gibeon district are again being opened up and tested, but the results to date have, as on former occasions, proved negative.

244. The discovery of Sodium Nitrate in the Gibeon district was prospected in a small way by the discoverers. The results obtained were not encouraging on the area held by them.

245. Investigations of a large area on this eastern side of the Territory has shown the presence of Nitrates to be widespread in the Kalahari limestones. There is, however, as yet no indication that it is likely anywhere to be found in commercial quantities.

246. The Rehoboth district has as always been the centre of a certain amount of interest. Nothing of any importance has, however, been located, and with the exception of a cupriferous gold reef at Neuras, 14 miles south of Rehoboth, where indications were sufficiently attractive to warrant development on a small scale being carried out, nothing but the usual spasmodic prospecting has been undertaken.

247. An occurrence of lead and copper over big widths in crystalline lime a short distance from rail on the Gobabis-Windhoek line, mentioned in last year's report, was further prospected and some useful development done. Results were not considered altogether discouraging and further exploratory work was contemplated. Unfortunately, shortage of capital has necessitated discontinuing this work.

248. Karibib, Omaruru and Swakopmund districts have, as before, received a considerable measure of attention. Several new occurrences of tin have been located, one north-east of Arandis and only some 40 miles from the sea, being of considerable interest.

249. In the northern diamond area between Meob and Conception Bay there has been extensive pegging of marine terraces on behalf of the two big diamond mining companies operating in the Territory. The result of prospecting operations will be awaited with interest.

250. The discovery of diamonds has also been reported from the neighbourhood of Cape Cross and some pegging has taken place.

251. In the Otjiwarongo district fairly extensive prospecting operations were carried out on the graphite-bearing rocks east of the railway. Large bodies of friable but low grade graphite rock were located. Experiments conducted both in Europe and the Union have indicated some difficulty in regard to preparation of a marketable product. The owners are, however, continuing with their investigations and are hopeful of a solution of their problem being found.

252. Of the various holders of special prospecting and mining rights, the South West Africa Company, Ltd., and Otavi Exploring Syndicate, Ltd., continued their operations in the Grootfontein district on a reduced scale. Nothing of importance was, however, located.

253. The area up to now held under lease by the Otavi Exploring Syndicate, Ltd., has, as from the end of the year, been handed back to the Otavi Minen und Eisenbahn Gesellschaft. It is probable that this company will carry out further operations on a larger scale prior to the close of the period of the extension of their rights in November, 1931.

Mining and Production.

254. The subjoined figures show production and export for 1929 and the preceding years.

255. Taken as a whole the result of the current year's working may, in spite of difficulties inherent to the industry in this Territory, be considered as satisfactory.

Diamonds.

256. The demand during the first half of the year, although not as active as had been hoped for, showed a slight improvement over that of the previous year. In the latter half uncertainty was apparent from the start; this towards the end of the year culminated in complete stagnation, mainly due to the American financial slump, but also abstention from buying owing to the proposed change in United States of America tariff on polished goods.

257. The year's production shows an increase over that of 1928. Producers were, however, at the end of the year faced with the necessity of curtailing production during the coming year.

258. This continued effort to regulate production to the vagaries of the market has of late years become an annual occurrence and of necessity militates against efficient working.

259. The menace of alluvial production in the Union has disappeared, for the time being at all events. In its place there has arisen State mining of diamonds in Namaqualand and the rapid growth of the South African diamond cutting industry.

260. Certain discussions are, however, now in progress which it is hoped will result in better control of the production and sale of diamonds in the future and so render the position of the Mandated Territory more secure and its revenue from this source more steady.

261. Production on the Consolidated Diamond Mines shows an increase of 111,940 carats.

262. At Elizabethbucht methods of working have been improved and will be further improved during the coming year, when the heavy dune sand overburden and erratic occurrence of diamondiferous conglomerates should no longer prove an obstacle to cheap and efficient working.

263. At the Orange River area production was carried out on a small scale during the last three-quarters of the year.

264. Here again a heavy and increasing overburden of dune sand overlying the deposits has retarded operations. The installation of mechanical means for handling this overburden and the installation of a small plant during the course of the coming year will materially alter the position.

265. The results of prospecting operations in this area have exceeded expectations and on the lower horizon alone deposits containing what is estimated at $1\frac{3}{4}$ million carats of diamonds have been traced over a distance of approximately 20 miles during the past year.

266. What further disclosures may be made on this horizon and on the higher one, on which work was temporarily suspended a year ago, it is impossible to foresee at the present time.

267. Suffice it to say that this isolated area has become something of supreme interest and importance to the Territory.

268. In spite of this addition of vast resources of apparently rich deposits at the Orange River, enormous quantities of ground have again had to be handled by the Company in recovering its diamonds, altogether 7,162,884 loads being removed from workings for a recovery of 537,141 carats or 7.5 carats per 100 loads.

269. With the exception of Namaqua Diamonds, Ltd., no other producer of importance has operated during the year.

270. This Company has located fairly extensive deposits at the foot of the dunes on their Charlottental property and these are being worked by mechanical means. This should give new life to this property.

271. In the northern diamond area pan deposits of considerable value were located and worked for some time by Namaqua Diamonds, Ltd., but under very difficult conditions. The recent pegging of marine terraces has for the time being drawn attention away from this type of deposit.

Year.	Diamonds Won. (carats.)	Number of Diamonds per Carat.	Diamonds Sold. (carats.)	Price per Carat.	Total Value Sold.
				Sh.	£
1909-10.....	560,977	5.0	560,977	28.83	836,000
1910-11.....	798,865	5.75	798,865	26.77	1,069,000
1911-12.....	816,296	6.5	816,296	25.60	1,045,000
1912-13.....	969,965	6.09	902,157	29.36	1,324,500
1913-14.....	1,570,000	4.97	1,294,727	42.01	2,698,500
1914 (April to end July)....	438,980	—	438,980		
1914 (August to British occupation).....	—	—	57,808 (unsold in 1912-13) 285,873 (unsold in 1913-14)	40.0	1,565,322 (estimated)
	74,078	(Seitz diamonds)	74,078	112.06	415,074
1915 (October to end year).. (Pomona only)	13,409	3.59	13,409	50.7	34,033
1916.....	144,920	5.02	144,920	45.3	328,224
1917.....	364,761	5.56	364,761	45.9	834,314
1918.....	372,139	6.02	372,139	57.0	1,060,087
1919.....	462,180	5.33	460,180	95.39	2,204,326
1920.....	606,424	5.17	230,751	138.66	1,599,849
1921.....	171,321	6.8	121,557	81.03	492,513
1922.....	144,156	7.56	297,600	53.17	791,211
1923.....	433,229	6.5	495,675	66.8	1,656,700
1924.....	492,696	7.2	449,846	54.43	1,224,441
1925.....	515,860	7.2	693,864	56.52	1,961,408
1926.....	683,801	6.7	726,808	56.42	2,050,688
1927.....	723,877	5.9	577,341	56.15	1,620,862
1928.....	503,142	6.3	564,383	49.25	1,389,864
1929.....	597,189	5.8	533,101	60.69	1,617,698

Copper and Lead.

272. With the exception of a small output from one or two small ventures, production and export was confined to the Tsumeb and Guchab mines of the Otavi Minen und Eisenbahn Gesellschaft. As will be seen from the figures below, there has again been an increase over the previous year. The increase in the quantity of ore exported will be noted, this being attributable to the development and exploitation of a considerable tonnage of ore of export quality in the lower levels at Tsumeb.

273. The high price ruling for Copper throughout the year has served to off-set the drop in value of Lead and Silver.

274. Cadmium, which occurs in the ores of the Tsumeb mine and is now recovered in the precipitates from the Cottrell plant, has been stored pending a decision as to further treatment and marketing.

275. Development of the ore body on the 17th to 20th levels was started towards the latter end of the year with satisfactory results. The Dwight-Lloyd plant added in the latter part of 1928 was put into operation and further additions to the smelter plant are contemplated.

276. Shortage of labour has, as in former years, interfered with production.

277. The production and export figures for the period 1919-1929 are as follows:—

Year.	Ore Hoisted.	Exports.			Value.
		Copper- Lead Ore.	Copper- Lead Matte.	Pig Lead.	
	Tons.	Long Tons.	Long Tons.	Long Tons.	£
1919.....	26,675	6,606	—	—	125,088
1920.....	36,307	30,591	—	—	186,270
1921.....	72,643	42,644	1,141	198	300,254
1922.....	113,342	34,251	4,726	749	427,823
1923.....	114,994	38,521	4,390	407	446,210
1924.....	122,823	43,950	5,784	762	571,152
1925.....	112,600	48,114	6,142	1,532	629,232
1926.....	119,923	41,967	6,657	1,413	538,000
1927.....	144,370	37,638	8,385	3,710	569,000
1928.....	164,831	44,670	11,811	4,580	764,000
1929.....	164,961	53,816	11,229	3,779	900,000

278. At Walvis Bay awaiting export:—

	1st January, 1929. Long Tons.	1st January, 1930. Long Tons.
Copper-lead Ore... ..	11,729	10,569
Copper Matte	1,206	506
Pig Lead	434	103

Vanadium.

279. Production shows a slight falling off as compared with that of the previous year. The only producers have been the South West Africa Company, Ltd., and the Otavi Exploring Syndicate, Ltd. Owing to shortage of labour the Otavi Minen und Eisenbahn Gesellschaft were forced to discontinue operations. The principal producer, as in former years, has been the Abenab mine of the South West Africa Company, Ltd. The demand for this metal has remained good and the tonnage exported exceeds that of any previous year. Reserves of concentrates have been drawn upon, and with a view to keeping pace with the demand additional plant is in course of construction at Abenab. The price obtained per unit V_2O_5 during the period under review has, however, been lower than in past years.

280. The following is the return of production and export for the past ten years:—

Year.	Concentrates.			
	Production.		Export.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Long Tons.	£	Long Tons.	£
1920.....	360.4	18,000	277.6	13,880
1921.....	650.4	32,500	387.1	19,055
1922.....	1,981.1	99,000	711.03	35,551
1923.....	1,452.0	75,500	1,166.8	59,217
1924.....	2,121.8	110,300	1,604.5	83,433
1925.....	3,740.0	194,500	2,234.0	116,100
1926.....	2,321.0	120,700	1,130.0	58,000
1927.....	3,038.0	158,000	1,354.0	68,500
1928.....	3,339.0*	126,800	3,982.9	152,000
1929.....	3,036.0	117,000	5,287.0	222,000

* Does not include 1,694 tons export ore and ore for treatment produced by the Otavi Minen- und Eisenbahn- Gesellschaft, Tsumeb.

Tin.

281. In spite of the gradual decline in price of this metal throughout the year an effort has been made by most owners to continue production, although in every case work has been curtailed as far as possible, and latterly, one regrets, largely confined to fossicking by natives in the richer areas. In December one of the most steady producers suspended operations.

282. In spite of the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining, production for the year shows a small increase, and is the highest since the start of production in the Territory. Tonnage exported is below last year's figure owing to the holding up of concentrates by small workers in hopes of an improvement in price of the metal.

283. Interest has again been shown in these occurrences from overseas, and it is not improbable that, should the position of this metal improve and some of the more likely properties be obtainable at a reasonable figure, systematic prospecting and development on a considerable scale may be undertaken during the coming year.

284. The following represents the production and export over the period 1919-1929:—

Year.	Concentrates.			
	Production.		Export.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Long Tons.	£	Long Tons.	£
1919.....	111·2	19,700	113·3	20,370
1920.....	200·8	40,200	166·0	33,200
1921.....	155·8	18,700	104·4	10,950
1922.....	222·7	24,500	259·7	28,860
1923.....	236·6	35,500	233·3	34,995
1924.....	217·1	32,500	209·3	31,399
1925.....	192·7	36,600	190·8	36,250
1926.....	187·5	37,440	198·9	39,500
1927.....	210·6	40,400	204·5	39,200
1928.....	230·2	34,500	239·3	36,000
1929.....	243·9	34,000	227·6	32,000

Gold.

285. A further decline in output, 435 (541) ounces, has occurred during the year.

286. Only intermittent working of the alluvial deposits at Ondundu Otjiwapa has been undertaken, and latterly one or two unsuccessful attempts at treatment of the reef in that area. A small addition to the export of this metal came from a property in the Rehoboth district, where development is proceeding.

Iron.

287. Ore mined and railed by the Otavi Minen und Eisenbahn Gesellschaft at Kalkfeld for use in their smelter at Tsumeb is slightly lower than for the previous year: 28,244 (29,456) long tons.

Guano.

288. The deposits of bird guano at Sandwich Harbour are still being worked and 600 (739) tons were shipped during the year.

Fluorspar.

289. The unsatisfactory state of the market for this mineral prevented any further attempt at exploitation of known deposits. During the year the principal producer of previous years at Omburo, district Omaruru, closed down. Output, 296 (858) tons; export, 78 (115).

290. A considerable tonnage remains on hand from previous two years awaiting export.

291. Other minerals produced and exported during the year include:

Tourmaline	33.2 kilogrammes.
Waste Mica	30.8 long tons.

Geological Survey.

292. One member of the staff was occupied throughout the greater part of the year on work connected with the Boring Branch of the Irrigation Department and a survey of the artesian basin east of Gibeon. During the same period a rapid inspection of a large area between 24° and 26° S. Lat. and east of 18° E. Long. was made in connection with the reported occurrence of Nitrates.

293. A start was made with the general survey of the area 15°-16° E. Long., 22°-23° S. Lat., adjoining the south of the Erongo area which was completed last year.

294. Both members of the staff were occupied for some time with work in connection with the XVth International Geological Congress held in the Union of South Africa. Upwards of 50 members of the Congress visited portions of the Territory either before, during, or subsequent to the Congress.

295. No official publication has as yet been issued, but it is hoped that one dealing with Warmbad area approximate to the Orange River and east of the Fish River will be ready with the necessary maps during the latter part of next year.

296. With a view to obtaining a measure of publicity for the work done by members of the staff prior to issue of official publications, two extensive papers and two shorter ones were contributed to and published by the Geological Society of South Africa with the permission of the Administration.

Assay Office and Laboratory—

297. Equipment of a laboratory in the same building as that occupied by the Geological Survey staff was commenced towards the close of the year. A chemist has been appointed and will assume duty shortly. Work will be undertaken for the Mines Branch, Geological Survey, and also for the Agricultural and Irrigation Branches.

298. The establishment of this laboratory should prove of considerable value, obviating delays caused not only to Government departments but to the general public in sending work to the Union.

EDUCATION.

Compulsory Education.

299. According to annual reports furnished by the police, the number of children of school-going age not attending school increased from 662 in 1928 to 743 in 1929.

300. The following districts showed the largest increases:—

	1928.	1929.
Aroab	33	57
Maltahöhe	25	41
Warmbad	32	88

301. The magistrates of these districts report that these children may be classified as follows:—

(a) Children of new immigrants who cannot pay the cost of sending their children to hostels and who have not yet qualified for the aid given by the Administration for this purpose; (b) children under the age of 10 years whose parents cannot pay at least half the prescribed fees, which is the minimum assessment made by the Administration in respect of children under 10 years of age.

302. With regard to (a), as explained in paragraph 355 of the report for 1928, new arrivals qualify for government aid in respect of the admission of their children at reduced fees only when they acquire citizenship or show in some other concrete way that they have definitely thrown in their lot with the country.

Schools for Angola Children.

303. At the beginning of 1929 six itinerant schools were opened for the children of the immigrants from Angola. Three of these schools, Nos. I, II and III were stationed in the Gobabis district, whilst the other three, Nos. IV, V and VI, were stationed at Gamkarab.

304. By the beginning of May, 1929, practically all the immigrants had left the camp at Gamkarab with the result that the schools were no longer required there. School No. VI was then moved to the north of the Gobabis district, whilst Schools Nos. IV and V were moved to the Osiri South Area, district Otjiwarongo. Schools Nos. I, II and III were moved to other farms in the Gobabis district because a number of farmers left the places where they had been residing temporarily to take up residence on their own farms. The enrolment in School No. VI increased so considerably that arrangements had to be made to send a second itinerant school, No. VII, to the same centre. This school, as well as School No. VIII, in the Grootfontein district, will come into operation at the beginning of 1930.

305. At first it was thought that it would not be possible to bring together enough children at fixed centres to establish schools there permanently. The intention then was to allow one school to serve two, three or

more centres in the course of a year. The enthusiasm of the Angola farmers and their children in educational matters, however, proves to be so great that it is not necessary to act according to this intention. If the children live too far away from a school to walk or ride to school every day, they leave home on Monday morning with their provisions for the week and return on Friday afternoon. The Angola Advisory Council has decided to assist these young enthusiasts by providing tents in which they can reside at the school centres.

306. Although these itinerant schools draw their pupils from a fairly large area, the average attendance of School No. III for the last quarter of 1929 was 100 per cent. of the average enrolment (32.7 out of 32.7), whilst the average attendance for the six itinerant schools taken together was 98 per cent. for the same period (167 out of 170.4)—a clear proof of the eagerness of these people to learn and progress.

German High School, Swakopmund.

307. On 14.4.29 the following agreement was entered into:—

AGREEMENT

Between the Administrator of South West Africa as Representative of The Administration of South West Africa and the "Deutscher Schulverein" of Swakopmund.

The Administrator of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa as Representative of the said Territory on the one part and the "Deutscher Schulverein" of Swakopmund on the other Part, have agreed as follows:—

Par. 1. The German section of the Government High School at Windhoek, the school of the "Deutscher Schulverein," Swakopmund, and the German section of the Government Secondary School at Swakopmund shall be amalgamated to form a "Deutsche Höhere Schule" at Swakopmund.

This "Deutsche Höhere Schule" shall stand under the direct control of the Education Department for South West Africa and shall have as principal a "(Ober-) Studiendirektor (-rat)."

Par. 2. The "Deutscher Schulverein," Swakopmund, shall hand over its entire stock of educational appliances, books and furniture to the "Deutsche Höhere Schule" for which the Administration shall pay reasonable compensation to the "Schulverein," the amount of which shall be agreed upon after a valuation made at the time of the taking over of the school by an expert of the Administration and an expert of the "Deutscher Schulverein," Swakopmund. The Administration shall undertake to supply suitable buildings and accommodation and to supplement the educational appliances.

Par. 3. The syllabus shall be drawn up in accordance with a scheme worked out by the "Deutscher Schulverein," Swakopmund, and shall be subject to the approval of the Administration. It shall be based principally on the course of instruction of a German "Grundschule" (1st to 4th school years) and a "Vollanstalt" (5th to 13th school years) and it shall be so arranged that scholars will be enabled to take Standard VI at the end of the 8th school year and the Matriculation Examination at the end of the 12th school year. Modifications of the syllabus may be made by the Administration to bring it into line with the changes made in the syllabuses for Standard VI and Matriculation. For the remainder, however, changes in the syllabus may be made only with the sanction of the "Deutsche Höhere Schule."

At the desire of the School Committee an additional class (Oberprima) may be added to enable the scholars to pass the German "Reifeprüfung" (Abiturienten Examen), but the School Committee shall, in this case, guarantee the annual payment of a sum fixed once for all, which corresponds to the average salary of a University trained teacher. For this class the Administration likewise undertakes to carry out the obligations in regard to accommodation and educational appliances which are laid down in paragraph 2 of this agreement.

Par. 4. The medium of instruction and examination shall be German, with the exception of not more than three subjects, for which another medium of instruction has expressly been laid down in the regulations in force in South West Africa. These three subjects are Afrikaans, English and a third subject—probably Latin or Mathematics or Arithmetic. This medium of instruction shall be used in the above-mentioned subjects from Standard VII.

The final examination (Reifeprüfung) referred to in paragraph 3 (2) shall take place before a Board of Examiners to be approved by the

Administrator, on which Board, amongst others, the following persons shall have a seat and the right to vote:—

1. Representative of the Department of Education (President);
2. German "Prüfungskommissar";
3. Principal of the "Deutsche Höhere Schule," Swakopmund.

Par. 5. As soon as the regulations for the appointment of teachers now in force in the greater part of the Union of South Africa are introduced into the Mandated Territory, the School Committee shall have the right, when new teachers are appointed, to select and reject in accordance with the regulations in force at the time.

In the meantime, owing to the special educational aim of the "Deutsche Höhere Schule" in Swakopmund and in view of the fact that no training school for German-speaking teachers exists in South West Africa at present, the Administration shall appoint, for all subjects of instruction to be taught through the medium of German, only such German speaking teachers of German nationality, as have obtained the necessary teachers' certificates in German universities or German training institutions for teachers.

The Administration shall recognize the contracts of the teachers employed in the "Deutsche Schule" in Swakopmund on the date of this agreement, who are taken over into the service of the "Deutsche Höhere Schule"; but every such teacher shall have the right to cancel the contract entered into with the "Deutsche Schulverein," Swakopmund, at any time before its expiration, by giving a quarter's notice, and to enter into a new contract with the Director of Education in terms of the Education Proclamation, 1926. When a new German teacher is appointed, the Administration shall bear the costs of the journey from and to Hamburg.

Par. 6. Should the Administration desire to dissolve the "Deutsche Höhere Schule" in Swakopmund, it shall before the end of a school year give six months' notice of its intention to cancel this agreement.

The "Deutscher Schulverein," Swakopmund, or its successor in rights may demand a dissolution of the school and give six months' notice before the end of a school year of its intention to cancel this agreement, if owing to alterations in the syllabus of Standard VI or Matriculation or in consequence of any other administrative measures the school is so changed that it loses its character as "Deutsche Höhere Schule," with German as medium of instruction and German methods of instruction. In the event of a dissolution of the school in consequence of notice of cancellation of this Agreement being given by any one of the contracting parties, the Administration shall place at the disposal of the "Deutscher Schulverein" or its successor in rights a suitable building rent free for 15 months or pay to it a cash equivalent of such rent, the amount of which shall be determined in the same manner as prescribed in the case of the inventory (par. 2 of this Agreement).

Par. 7. To all points not specifically mentioned in this Agreement the legal provisions in force from time to time shall apply. For the purpose of applying these legal provisions the school shall be classified as a "High School" in terms of the law.

Par. 8. Even after the "Deutsche Höhere Schule" in Swakopmund has been established, the German private schools shall continue to receive from the Administration the maximum support prescribed by the regulations in force from time to time.

Thus done at Windhoek on the 13th day of April, 1929.

As Representative of the Administration.

As Witnesses:

A. J. WERTH,

1. H. H. G. Kreft.
2. Edmund Hess.

Administrator.

Thus done at Swakopmund on the 14th day of April, 1929.

As Representative of the "Deutscher Schulverein" of Swakopmund.

As Witnesses:

1. O. Scultetus.
2. Dr. C. Frey.

M. Cordes (*Chairman*).
H. Wunderlich (*Secretary*).
E. Wardesky.
E. Baumgart.
Hugo Bartels.
T. Woker.
E. Kiewitt.

308. As a result of this agreement the following steps have been taken:—

- (a) A staff of 17 teachers has been appointed for the school;
- (b) the Administration decided to erect a new building for the Secondary School at Swakopmund and to hand over to the German High School the building which was erected shortly before 1914 and which the Secondary School has occupied up to the present;
- (c) A syllabus was drawn up by the German Schulverein of Swakopmund. After discussion and amendment this syllabus was approved by the Department. It enables students to take the Standard VI, Matric and "Abiturienten" examinations.
- (d) the Department took over the furniture and equipment of the Private German School at Swakopmund at a valuation of £1,274. 0s. 10d.;
- (e) arrangements were made for an "Oberprima" class at the commencement of 1930. This class prepares students for the "Abiturienten" examination.

309. The Department also made arrangements for establishing a hostel for pupils attending the German High School. The Schulverein has 3 private hostels for pupils attending this school.

Gammams Agricultural School.

310. The following is a return of the number of students that have attended the G.A.S. since its inception in 1927:—

	Number of Students in School.	Number of Students apprenticed with farmers for further practice.
First half, 1927	9	9
Second half, 1927	14	—
First half, 1928	19	—
Second half, 1928	21	9
First half, 1929	18	4
Second half, 1929	19	5

311. The syllabus of this school includes animal husbandry (cattle, merino sheep, karakul sheep); dairying, agriculture (lands, gardens, orchards); poultry farming (the egg-laying competition is attended to by the students); metal work, carpentry and masonry.

312. The instruction given is chiefly of a practical nature.

313. The farmers with whom the students serve their apprenticeship after leaving the school have spoken well of the boys. The general opinion is that the training at Gammams answers its purpose.

Continuation Classes.

314. Continuation classes are in operation at the following centres for persons who have left school and have passed through a course of primary instruction.

Centre.	Number of Students.
Windhoek	67
Swakopmund	21
Luderitz	35
Tsumeb	17
Omaruru	7

315. At Windhoek the classes are organized by the Department. At the other centres they are subsidized by a grant of 6d. per pupil per hour.

Inspection of Schools.

316. In the course of the year the number of Government Schools increased from 53 to 63, the number of private schools from 45 to 56. This increase has necessitated the appointment of an additional inspector of schools.

Local Effort.

317. The Department encourages parents and other persons who take an interest in educational matters to contribute something towards the development and progress of their local school. A small yet encouraging commencement has been made. Up to the present the teachers have generally taken the initiative. It is hoped that members of school committees as the chosen representatives of the parents will do more in this direction in future.

318. Altogether a sum of £512. 15s. 10d. was collected in this way in the past year. The following schools showed a contribution of more than £20:—

Stamprietfontein School	£69	10	4
Narubis Primary School	66	9	9
Grootfontein Primary School	55	16	2
Okahandja Primary School	53	0	0
Omaruru Primary School	43	5	0
Windhoek Leutwein St. Primary School	38	0	0
Usakos Primary School	36	17	1
Grunau Primary School	22	5	0
Keetmanshoop Secondary School	21	5	5

History of South West Africa.

319. The preparatory work by Dr. H. Vedder for the compilation of a comprehensive history of S.W.A., the commencement of which was reported in paragraphs 362 and 363 of the report for 1928, made good progress during the past year. Up to the present eleven volumes of this work have been handed to this Department for safe keeping. These volumes contain copies of reports, correspondence, statistics, etc., which will serve as sources of information when the writing of the history itself is undertaken at a later date. Dr. Vedder does his work with exceptional ability, interest and thoroughness.

1. Bibliography of South West Africa.
2. Chronicles of the Congregation of Otjimbingwe.
3. Information received from natives about the early times in South West Africa.
4. Namaland and Bethanie.
5. Bethanie—1879-1906.
6. Rehoboth and Hoachanas, 1844-1866.
7. Hoachanas, 1873-1905.
8. Gobabis, 1854-1880.
9. Warmbad, 1867-1885.
10. Warmbad, 1885-1902.
11. Short Review of the History of South West Africa, 1814-1914, Dr. Vedder.

Seaside Holiday for Children from Inland.

320. Acting on instructions received from His Honour the Administrator the Department organized a seaside holiday for children from the inland with the result that 100 children spent a month of the last summer vacation at Swakopmund. The children were accommodated in the hostels under the supervision of Mr. Strydom, principal of the Secondary School at Swakopmund, and Mrs. Strydom. The cost of this scheme to the Administration was £419. 14s. 2d.

General.

321. In spite of the many limitations with which Education has to contend in a country with such a scattered population as S.W.A. it is considered that the measure of progress achieved during the past year was satisfactory. The schools have tried to give every pupil an opportunity of developing in accordance with his own particular bent and to avoid estranging him from his environment.

322. In this connection reference may be made to two matters in which the aim of the Department is at times misunderstood. In rural districts the Department tries to retain the interest of the children in agriculture, animal husbandry and other activities that form part and parcel of farm life by giving them an opportunity after school hours of taking part in work of this nature. In the hostels in which such a large percentage of the scholars of South West Africa are accommodated, the superintendents and matrons try to prevent the estrangement of the children from home life by giving them an opportunity of doing such minor duties in the interest of the household as they would ordinarily undertake at their own homes.

323. In the external examinations the results of the South West Africa schools were satisfactory and gave proof that the standard of the work compared favourably with the work of the schools in the Union. The following return gives particulars about the number of candidates in these examinations:—

	Number of Pupils in Class.	Number of Pupils entered for Examinations.	Number of Successful Candidates.		
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
<i>Matriculation.</i>					
Windhoek High School.....	17	15	—	6	5
The above figures may still improve as the result of successes in the supplementary examination to be held in February 1930.					
<i>Junior Certificate.</i>					
Windhoek High School.....	18	17	2	5	7
Swakopmund Secondary School.....	14	14	5	7	2
Keetmanshoop Secondary School.....	6	6	2	3	1
Windhoek Roman Catholic School for Girls.....	6	6	1	5	—
Windhoek St. George's School for Girls..	3	3	—	1	1
TOTAL.....	64	61	10	27	16

324. *Statistics: Schools, Hostels, Teachers, and Pupils:*

(a) Schools—

	1929.	1928.
<i>Government Schools:</i>		
High	1	1
Secondary	2	2
Burger	1	1
Agricultural	1	1
Primary	39	27
Farm	19	21
Total	63	53
<i>Private Schools:</i>		
Subsidized	49	34
Not subsidized	7	11
Total	56	45

(b) Teachers—

<i>In Government Schools:</i>		
Certificated	173	157
Uncertificated	—	1
<i>In Private Schools:</i>		
Certificated	64	59
Uncertificated	46	33
Total	283	250

(c) Scholars—

<i>In Government Schools:</i>		
Secondary Classes	178	166
Primary classes	3,445	3,116
	3,623	3,282
<i>In Private Schools</i>	1,368	1,230
Grand Total	4,991	4,512

(d) Government Hostels—

Number of hostels	20	19
Number of pupils	1,056	1,029

NATIVE AND COLOURED EDUCATION.

General.

325. During the past year the same principles were followed as in previous years. See paragraphs 368 to 386 of Report for 1928. The growth of the schools is shown below under the heading "Statistics."
Progress.

326. In the last report reference was made to difficulties which arise in consequence of the dearth of trained teachers and the difficulties which are experienced in connection with the establishment of schools in the reserves. The shortage of teachers in the Rhenish Mission schools has partly been relieved by the fact that a class of students who followed a three years' course of training at Okahandja completed their course in June. In consequence of this 25 additional teachers became available for employment at the beginning of July. At the same time a new three years' course with 55 students was commenced at the Okahandja training institute.

327. With the exception of two or three applications for the establishment of schools in Reserves, to which reference is made in the following paragraph, all the requests for the establishment of additional schools have been granted where the minimum requirements laid down in the Education Proclamation (suitable school room and at least 20 pupils) have been complied with.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE RESERVES.

328. The difficulties in this connection may be summed up in the following points:—(1) Many of the inhabitants of the reserves lead a nomadic life; (2) there is a good deal of opposition to education and schools; (3) schools for natives stand under the local control of missionaries and the mission societies do not see their way clear to erect buildings on ground which does not belong to them. The Administration, on the other hand, is not prepared to cede the necessary ground in reserves to mission societies, all the more because it would have to grant the same facilities to all the different mission societies once they have adopted the principle.

329. After detailed discussions and negotiations the Administration ultimately came to the following decision: If there is a desire for education in a reserve the parents have in the first instance to apply to the Local Council. If the Council approves of the application they may recommend it to the Administration and indicate at which centre the school is to be built and how large it should be. If the Administration agrees the building may be built out of the funds of the reserve.

330. If a school building has been erected in the manner indicated above the parents are at liberty, with the approval of the Administration, to invite a Mission Society to take charge of the school until such time as the Administration is prepared to establish Government schools for natives.

Statistics.

331. *N.B.*—Information which the Department has obtained under (c) (iii) is not reliable.

	Number of Schools.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
A. ALL SCHOOLS:—			
Type of School—			
(a) <i>Training Schools:</i>			
(i) Government Schools.....	—	—	—
(ii) Mission Schools (subsidised).....	2	69	67
(iii) Mission Schools (not subsidised).....	1	9	8
(b) <i>Industrial Schools:</i>			
(i) Government Schools.....	—	—	—
(ii) Mission Schools (subsidised).....	2	34	32
(iii) Mission Schools (not subsidised).....	—	—	—
(c) <i>Primary Schools:</i>			
(i) Government Schools.....	—	—	—
(ii) Mission Schools (subsidised).....	60	4,325	3,749
(iii) Mission Schools (not subsidised).....	25	563	422
	90	5,000	4,278

B. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND SUBSIDISED SCHOOLS :—	1929.	1928.
	Government Schools for Coloured People.....	—
Rhenish Mission Schools.....	42	39
Roman Catholic Mission Schools.....	17	17
English Church Mission Schools.....	3	3
Wesleyan Mission Schools.....	2	2
TOTAL.....	64	62

Teachers.	1929.			1928.		
	Full Time.	Part Time.	Total.	Full Time.	Part Time.	Total.
Government Coloured Schools.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rhenish Mission Schools.....	84	21	105	65	18	83
Roman Catholic Mission Schools.....	21	1	22	19	2	21
English Church Mission Schools.....	6	—	6	8	—	8
Wesleyan Church Mission Schools.....	3	—	3	3	—	3
TOTAL.....	114	22	136	96	20	116

Scholars.	1929.				1928.
	Nama.	Herero.	Others.	Total.	Total.
Government Coloured Schools.....	—	—	—	—	25
Rhenish Mission Schools.....	2,703	314	434	3,451	2,910
Roman Catholic Mission Schools.....	425	15	248	688	662
English Church Mission Schools.....	57	21	139	217	177
Wesleyan Church Mission Schools.....	—	16	56	72	63
	3,185	366	877	4,428	3,837

332. The foregoing do not include the Mission Schools in Ovamboland and on the Okavango River.

Ovamboland.

333. In 1928 the Administration commenced to subsidise education in Ovamboland by making a grant of £100 per annum to the Industrial School of the Finnish Mission at Onguediva. In 1929 a further step was taken in this direction by making a grant of a further £100 per annum to the Teachers' Training School at Oniipa. The work in the other schools in Ovamboland, however, is still of such a nature that it cannot be recognized by the Administration for the purpose of paying subsidy.

334. The grants paid to the schools at Onguediva and Oniipa are evidence of the Administration's desire to encourage practical education, but it is understood that the board of the Finnish Missionary Society requires the bulk—it is in fact stated 90 per cent.—of the curriculum to be of a religious character.

335. Work at the Finnish Mission Industrial School at Onguediva is progressing satisfactorily. It is regretted that the Mission has lost the services of Mr. K. Koivu, the Missionary who was the founder of this school and has had charge of it up to the present. For health reasons he has been obliged to leave Ovamboland and to return to Finland. He was a most energetic man and capable organiser.

336. The following statistics have been furnished by the various missions in Ovamboland:—

Finnish Mission.

Tribe Served.	Name of Station.	No. of Schools under European Teachers.	No. of Schools under Native Teachers.	No. of Scholars.	No. of European Teachers.
Ondonga.....	Olukonda.....	1	10	406	3
Ukuanyama.....	Engela.....	2	87	2,044	2
Ondonga.....	Oniipa.....	1	3	145	3
Ondonga.....	Onayena.....	1	17	413	2
Ondonga.....	Ontananga.....	—	4	173	—
Ondonga.....	Oshigambo.....	2	19	375	3
Ondonga.....	Oshitaya.....	—	12	400	—
Ukualuthi and Okolonkathi.....	Tshandi.....	1*	2	280	1
Ongandjera.....	Rehoboth.....	4	—	213	2
Ombalantu.....	Elim.....	1	5	159	—
Ukuambi.....		—	9	528	—
		13	168	5,136	16

* The Tshandi school under the European teacher has nine classes.

Roman Catholic Mission.

Ukuambi.....	St. Theresia.....	1	3	90	1
Ombalantu.....	St. Kanisius.....	1	—	14	—
		2	3	14	1

English Church Mission.

Ukuanyama.....	St. Mary's, Odimbo.....	1	—	65	3
	Holy Cross, Omnati.....	1	2	57	1
		2	2	122	4

XIX.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A.—DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

337. The following table gives the total native population of South West Africa, exclusive of the newly taken over Caprivi Strip, the population of which it has not yet been possible to get an accurate estimate of. In 1921, however, the figures given were 2,003 males and 2,246 females, making a total native population of 4,249. No information is at present available as to how many of these are adults and how many are children:—

Territory.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.
Within Police Zone.....	102,392	106,937	93,491	91,990
Ovamboland.....	117,000	137,000	136,900	126,600
Kaokoveld.....	4,309	3,180	3,180	2,200
Okavango.....	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
TOTALS.....	237,701	261,117	247,571	234,790

328. The coloured inhabitants of the Territory are included in the above figures. The numbers of these people are now estimated at 2,797 men, 2,774 women and 4,887 children.

339. No census was taken during the past year either within or without the Police Zone. The figures, as was the case last year, are purely estimates framed by the officers in charge of the various areas.

340. The decreased estimate of the number of natives in Ovamboland is due partly to a large number having moved over to Angola on account of the drought of the last two years and partly to the fact that the figures obtained when the registration of the natives in connection with the Tribal Funds—see paragraph 425—took place disclosed that the previous estimate was probably somewhat high.

341. The estimate of the magistrates of the population within the Police Zone is slightly lower than last year but is based upon further information gained by Police patrols during the year.

342. The next table shows how the native population within the Police Zone is distributed between the various magisterial districts:—

District.	Magistrate's Estimate, 1929.	Magistrate's Estimate, 1928.	Census, 1921.
Aroab.....	1,478	1,111	216
Bethanie.....	797	577	172
Gibeon.....	4,450	4,427	3,382
Gobabis.....	7,261	5,847	2,005
Grootfontein.....	14,211	16,614	31,576
Karibib.....	5,006	4,955	4,397
Keetmanshoop.....	7,279	7,764	2,701
Luderitz.....	7,875	7,490	2,155
Maltahöhe.....	1,200	1,151	415
Okahandja.....	7,226	8,618	4,560
Omaruru.....	5,194	6,970	5,195
Otjiwarongo.....	7,654	8,837	4,076
Outjo.....	3,214	2,874	10,938
Rehoboth.....	7,818	9,050	3,269
Swakopmund.....	3,970	2,828	929
Warmbad.....	4,006	4,159	269
Windhoek.....	13,753	13,665	11,207
TOTALS.....	102,392	106,937	87,462

343. The next return shows what numbers of the native population within the Police Zone are in (a) Reserves; (b) in Urban areas and (c) in Rural Areas:—

Area.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Native Reserves, including temporary reserves.....	4,703	5,980	7,623	18,306
In Urban Areas.....	11,422	7,155	6,499	25,076
In Rural Areas including mines and works outside urban areas.....	23,222	15,676	20,112	59,010
TOTALS.....	39,347	28,811	34,234	102,392

344. The large preponderance of males in the rural areas is accounted for by the fact that the male adults employed on mines and works, who are largely recruited from outside the Police Zone, fall within this sub-division.

345. There is also a preponderance of men in the urban areas, but this is only to be expected as the majority of domestic servants and labourers are males and in many cases they have their homes in native areas or in native reserves.

TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION.

346. The following returns show the Tribal Distribution, (I) Outside and (II) within the Police Zone.

I. OUTSIDE THE POLICE ZONE.

A. OVAMBOLAND.

Ondonga	45,000
Ukuanyama	45,000
Ukuambi	7,000
Ongandjera	6,600
Ukualuthi	6,100
Ombalantu	5,200
Okolonkathi	2,100
Ehunda	
Kunene River—Ovashimba settlements	
	117,000

B. KAOKOVELD.

(a) Chief Oorlog's Reserve.

Hereros	116
Oorlams	60
Ovahimba	597
Ovatshimba	56
	829

(b) Chief Muhona Katiti's Reserve.

Ovahimba	388
Ovatshimba	38
	426

(c) Chief Kahew-Nawas Reserve.

Ovahimba	313
Ovatshimba	65
	378

(d) Living outside Reserves.

Hereros	1,532
Oorlams	20
Ovahimba	700
Ovatshimba	424
	2,676

TOTAL

4,309

C. OKAVANGO.

Mixed Tribes 14,000

347. The figures for the Kakaoveld show an increase over last year. This is due to new arrivals who were moved up from further South. No actual count has been made lately and it is probable that when a census is taken a considerable increase will be shown.

II. WITHIN THE ZONE.

A.—Total Distribution.

348.

Race or Tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total, 1929.	Total, 1928.
Hottentots.....	5,544	5,765	7,656	18,965	7,941
Bastards and Coloured.....	2,797	2,774	4,887	10,458	19,027
Hereros.....	7,953	9,161	8,955	26,069	29,622
Ovambos.....	10,538	1,129	1,347	13,014	12,748
Damaras and Klip kaffirs.....	6,926	7,784	8,734	23,444	26,755
Bushmen.....	1,266	1,528	1,751	4,545	4,548
Other.....	4,323	670	904	5,897	6,296
TOTALS.....	39,347	28,811	34,234	102,392	106,937

B.—Within Urban Areas.

349.

Race or Tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total, 1929.	Total, 1928.
Hottentots.....	986	1,152	1,246	3,384	1,391
Bastards and Coloured.....	530	569	754	1,853	3,522
Hereros.....	1,630	1,625	1,039	4,294	4,186
Ovambos.....	3,931	835	751	5,517	4,835
Damaras and Klip kaffirs.....	2,404	2,562	2,235	7,201	7,157
Bushmen.....	69	67	72	208	189
Other.....	1,872	345	402	2,619	2,649
TOTALS.....	11,422	7,155	6,499	25,076	23,929

C.—In Reserves.

350.

Race or Tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total, 1929.	Total, 1928.
Hottentots.....	829	1,049	1,373	3,251	277
Bastards and Coloured.....	79	90	315	484	3,125
Hereros.....	3,041	3,851	4,538	11,430	12,790
Ovambos.....	33	27	28	88	70
Damaras and Klip kaffirs.....	640	888	1,205	2,733	3,233
Bushmen.....	2	—	—	2	2
Other.....	79	75	164	318	469
TOTALS.....	4,703	5,980	7,623	18,306	19,966

351. D.—In Rural Areas, including Mines and Works Outside Urban Areas.

Race or Tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total, 1929.	Total, 1928.
Hottentots.....	3,729	3,564	5,037	12,330	12,380
Bastards and Coloured.....	2,188	2,115	3,818	8,121	6,273
Hereros.....	3,282	3,685	3,378	10,345	12,646
Ovambos.....	6,574	267	568	7,409	7,842
Damaras and Klip kaffirs.....	3,882	4,334	5,294	13,510	16,365
Bushmen.....	1,195	1,461	1,679	4,335	4,357
Other.....	2,372	250	338	2,960	3,178
TOTALS.....	23,222	15,676	20,112	59,010	63,041

352. It will be noted that in all the foregoing tables except the last there are extraordinary variations in the numbers of Hottentots and Bastards and Coloured during the past two years. The only explanation is that the similarity of appearance between the two races has led to confusion and misdescription—Hottentots formerly being shown as Bastards or Coloured and vice versa.

VITAL STATISTICS.

353. The number of births registered and those reported but not registered has been given by district officers, but the combined figures can serve no good purpose because all births in urban areas are not registered and only a few are registered of those occurring amongst the natives in rural areas.

354. The following figures which show the number of births reported as having taken place amongst the natives living in the reserves are highly interesting. The number of women in the reserves is given as well as the number of children born to them during the year. It can be taken that the majority of the births occurring have been reported to the Superintendents.

355. It may be stated here that most of the Herero children born in urban areas are sent by their mothers to rural areas or to the reserves to be brought up by their relatives. The lack of milk in urban areas, besides other considerations, makes this very necessary.

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