

IMPORTS.

880. The principle imports during the past seven years have been :—

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Metals, metal manufacturers, machinery and vehicles	401,242	637,566	777,173	581,568	691,855	820,655	508,210
(b) Animal, agricultural and pastoral products, principally foodstuffs....	372,704	410,848	444,377	493,898	533,897	599,523	418,435
(c) Textiles, apparel, yarns, fibre, etc.....	319,081	330,023	372,570	438,057	520,049	491,168	314,312
(d) Oils, resins, waxes, paints and varnish.....	92,771	106,343	141,453	192,759	229,201	244,434	215,990
(e) Leather and rubber manufactures thereof.....	73,679	80,866	101,383	137,870	173,907	176,290	98,668
(f) Wood and manufactures thereof.....	73,445	92,805	92,611	88,024	107,581	115,900	71,715
(g) Tobacco.....	62,393	72,008	79,992	88,071	89,988	96,763	67,556
(h) Ales, wines, spirits.....	51,710	63,078	65,875	70,777	76,703	73,042	44,565
(j) Minerals, earthenware, glassware, including coal, cement, etc.....	52,459	82,713	72,807	61,013	55,786	86,492	58,269

881. Increase under (a) was during the years 1924-5-6 mainly attributable to imports of machinery, metal manufactures, rails, structural steel, etc., in connection with mines.

882. There is not a single head but shows a heavy decrease. Under head (a) the railways imported locomotives valued at £22,000 as against £9,500 in 1929, but imports of electrical machinery, batteries, dynamos, motors, and material fell from £63,144 in 1929 to £19,471 in 1930. Fencing wire, standards and droppers fell from £34,000 in 1929 to £24,000 in 1930. Agricultural machinery, petrol and steam engines actually show an increase, the value being £26,797 as compared with £22,209 in 1929, but the value of windmills imported in 1930 was only £22,276 as against £28,332 for 1929. In 1929 galvanized iron to the value of £25,000 was imported, in 1930 the value was only £10,000.

883. The following is a statement of imports of motor vehicles, passenger and commercial, with their spares, since 1924:—

1924	£31,651
1925	70,267
1926	110,537
1927	159,773
1928	230,304
1929	217,876
1930	71,029

884. The figures in respect of the different classes of vehicles, etc., are:—

Article Imported.	1929.		1930.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Motor cars.....	647	£124,216	164	£30,108
Motor car parts.....	—	43,388	—	22,161
Motor trucks, vans, etc.....	46	8,441	25	3,986
Motor truck chassis and parts.....	212	38,712	46	13,144
Motor cycles.....	54	2,769	25	1,270
Motor cycle parts.....	—	350	—	360
TOTAL.....	959	217,876	260	71,029

885. Head (d) also reflects a decrease in the use of mechanical transport. The value of motor spirit imported has been:—

1924	£29,738
1925	40,286
1926	52,033
1927	96,293
1928	126,247
1929	131,049
1930	119,529

886. The value of tyres and tubes imported was only £27,342 and £5,438 respectively as compared with £50,693 and £9,668 in 1929.

887. As regards head (b)—animals, agricultural and pastoral products, principally foodstuffs—the following items reflect the main decreases:—

Commodity.	1929.	1930.
Biscuits.....	£6,408	£4,377
Maize.....	13,309	6,807
Oats.....	6,103	2,621
Rice.....	10,338	8,094
Flour and Meal (Wheaten).....	83,498	58,450
Maize Meal.....	44,494	31,130
Rye Meal.....	10,396	4,903
Coffee.....	55,028	29,847
Confectionery.....	5,353	2,926
Manufactured Sweets.....	19,847	14,531
Jams and Jellies.....	16,978	9,451
Condensed Milk.....	14,847	12,930
Potatoes.....	11,042	7,786
Pulse.....	10,415	5,698
Sugar.....	99,840	65,752
Tea.....	28,794	17,617

888. It may be stated that the quantity of maize meal imported in 1930 was not substantially less than in 1929. The quantity in 1930 was 11,680,091 lb. as against 11,964,321 lb. in 1929. The difference in value was due almost entirely to the slump in the Union maize market in 1930. Other commodities have not decreased very appreciably in value, but the difference in import during the two years does not represent the actual difference in consumption. The difference is to a great extent due to merchants depleting existing stocks before importing more.

889. The decrease in the value of imports under (c) is due to the smaller quantity of wearing apparel and clothing material, etc., imported. The following figures furnish instances:—

Article.	1929.	1930.
	Value.	Value.
	£	£
Hats.....	14,144	9,803
Hosiery.....	19,170	13,716
Underclothing.....	45,868	32,546
Cotton—		
Piece Goods.....	91,440	54,329
Manufactures.....	582	174
Handkerchiefs.....	3,025	1,756
Lace and Embroidery.....	2,909	1,621
Minor articles of attire.....	6,185	4,865
Other soft haberdashery.....	55,223	34,410
Linen manufactures.....	582	444
Blankets.....	20,426	15,157

890. As the following statement shows, the import of building cement [head (j)] shows a considerable drop:—

1924	£17,655
1925	34,461
1926	22,111
1927	19,848
1928	21,466
1929	30,468
1930	20,811

891. Over 81 per cent. of the quantity imported in 1930 came from Germany and slightly under 10 per cent. from the Union of South Africa.

892. It is interesting to note the large decrease in the value of tobacco [head (g)] and of ales, wines and spirits [head (h)] imported, notwithstanding the increase in the population. From 1924 to 1928 the imports under the latter head showed a steady increase. The figures for the year under review are much lower than the figures for 1924 when the population was much smaller and things were certainly not booming.

893. The decrease in the imports of leather and rubber goods is reflected mainly in the following:—

	1929.	1930.
	£	£
Footwear	79,572	44,330
Unmanufactured Leather	11,998	6,775
Harness	5,115	2,487
Rubber Tyres	50,693	27,342
Rubber Tubes	9,668	5,438

894. The decreases under the remaining heads call for no particular comment.

895. During the seven years 1924 to 1930 distribution of imports of merchandise, expressed as a percentage of total imports, has been:—

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
(a) Produce of British Empire	7	8	7	5	6	8	9
(b) Produce of foreign countries	32	35	39	31	30	34	36
(c) Produce of Union of South Africa.....	29	25	25	28	26	29	30
(d) (a) and (b) re-exported from Union of South Africa.....	32	32	29	36	38	29	25

896. Of the total imports directly imported through the two ports of the Territory, the value of those from Germany far exceeds the value of those from any other source, the United Kingdom and the United States of America following, with Norway, Finland and Czecho-Slovakia being the only other countries with a volume of trade worthy of mention.

897. It will be seen, however, that the bulk of the imports came from or through the Union. In the six years 1925-1930 imports from the remaining sources were:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany.....	568,277	696,917	510,607	556,293	664,546	460,581
United Kingdom.....	158,752	164,857	126,140	161,295	225,287	173,544
United States of America...	76,594	93,678	89,064	145,706	176,584	121,418

898. The trade with Germany is general; commerce has been up to now largely in German hands. The principal mining concerns are German financed or controlled. That with the United Kingdom is also general, but the larger items are foodstuffs, wearing apparel, cotton goods, metal manufactures, and coal, whilst with the United States the trade is mainly in motor-cars and spirit, oil and machinery. Sweden has been the principal source of supply of timber for building and for constructional work on diamond mines.

EXPORTS.

899. The principal exports from the Territory fall under three heads:—

- (a) Minerals, including precious and semi-precious stones, precious and base metals, ores and concentrates of base metals, and non-metals.
- (b) Animals, agricultural products, and foodstuffs.
- (c) Whale oil, etc.

900. Value of exports under these heads during the period 1924-1930 was :—

	1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.
	£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
(a).....	2,147,487	75	2,148,349	80	2,526,007	77	2,504,027	70	2,033,870	61	2,587,931	72	1,835,790	72
(b).....	587,785	21	404,539	15	647,220	20	933,873	26	1,144,819	34	825,157	23	604,763	24
(c).....	49,599	1	42,018	2	57,646	2	69,250	2	84,703	3	75,579	2	62,345	2

901. Under (a), diamonds rank first in importance. Export is dependent upon the market in accordance with which both quantity and value vary within wide limits. Value of export included in the above figures is that placed on diamonds exported from the Territory for re-export to Europe. The value upon which the revenue derived is based may, and does, vary considerably from this. All diamonds produced in the Territory must be sent to the Diamond Board to dispose of. The Board has its head office at Capetown and naturally only such diamonds as are sold are re-exported.

902. Next in order of importance in value of export are copper, lead vanadium, and tin. All are dependent on market for volume and value of export. Violent fluctuations in all four metals have been experienced during the past six years. During the year under review copper and vanadium registered a decrease, the respective values of the exports being £425,086 and £150,818 as compared with £703,111 and £210,950 in 1929. The exports of lead and tin dropped from £70,688 and £35,342 in 1929 to £48,843 and £20,245 in 1930.

903. Export of diamonds and base metals during the past six years has been:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Diamonds.....	1,387,209	1,863,860	1,871,830	1,215,820	1,563,805	1,184,217
Base metals.....	761,911	660,914	632,197	818,050	1,020,198	645,022

904. Under (b), slaughter stock, both cattle and sheep, constitute the most important item, the value of export over the period of the past six years being:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Slaughter cattle.....	103,768	225,553	169,597	162,882	52,340	39,294
Slaughter sheep.....	118,244	186,266	208,634	197,413	98,868	56,786

905. The Imperial Cold Storage Company exported from Walvis Bay 8,479 frozen carcasses valued at £48,488, as against 14,253 frozen carcasses value at £77,440 in 1929.

906. In addition the following were exported: 32,425 sundry pieces such as tails, tongues, hearts, livers, and cheeks valued at £952.

907. The Liebig Company's extract of meat works at Otjihua treated considerably more stock in 1930 than in 1929, the figures being 17,000 and 10,600 respectively. The value of the exports of this Company during the past five years has been:—

1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
£	£	£	£	£
6,606	10,077	7,396	15,682	27,896

908. During the past six years the value of the exports of hides and sheep and goat skins has been:—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
£	£	£	£	£	£
40,964	65,604	123,415	247,290	224,694	160,621

909. The general depression, drought, and consequent slump in the price of stock have been responsible for last year's decline.

910. The figures include the value of karakul pelts exported. These have shown a rapid increase up to 1928. There has, however, been an appreciable decrease during 1929 and 1930, as reflected in the following figures:—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
£ 8,833	£ 18,297	£ 39,662	£ 96,785	£ 89,237	£ 70,572

911. The number of pelts exported in 1929 was 84,779, as compared with approximately 95,000 in 1930, but in the latter year prices declined substantially.

912. The value of wool as reflected in the following table shows a further decrease last year. The quantity exported was 1,255,597 lb. in 1930 as against 1,761,951 lb. in 1929:—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
£ 5,521	£ 17,945	£ 42,654	£ 79,771	£ 75,782	£ 37,411

913. Butter, as might have been expected in view of the drought, shows a further heavy drop, the quantity exported being 1,533,026 lb. as against 2,209,469 lb. in 1929. The following gives the value of butter exported during the past six years:—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
£ 61,524	£ 90,968	£ 213,786	£ 219,189	£ 154,503	£ 93,779

914. The crayfishing industry at Luderitz and fishing industry at Walvis Bay have contributed throughout the last six years the following values in foodstuffs exported:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Fish, dried.....	£ 15,701	£ 15,937	£ 15,183	£ 16,864	£ 20,705	£ 10,418
Fish, preserved.....	£ 48,625	£ 27,598	£ 51,532	£ 64,879	£ 59,334	£ 104,034

915. The value of crayfish exported in 1930 was £102,783 and in 1929 only £56,503.

916. Under (c), the value of the products of the whaling industry, in the form of oil, etc., are shown; export of Whale Oil, the principal product, during the past six years being:—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
£ 60,545	£ 53,420	£ 57,630	£ 76,745	£ 67,673	£ 53,707

917. The destination of exports under the main heads showing percentage of total exports to each during past six years were the following:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
(a) United Kingdom.....	55	59	56	40	46	48
(b) Union of South Africa.....	14	19	21	26	17	14
(c) Foreign Countries.....	30	21	23	33	37	37

918. Exports to the United Kingdom include all diamonds produced, together with a proportion of tin, lead, vanadium, and other ores and concentrates valued at £69,212 in 1929 and £45,654 in 1930; certain agricultural products such as hides £19,425 in 1929 and £19,216 in 1930, foodstuffs valued at £11,365 in 1929 and £8,311 in 1930.

919. The exports to the Union of South Africa consisted mainly of slaughter stock, large and small, hides, sheepskins, wool, foodstuffs, including butter, cheese, and dried fish.

920. Principal exports to foreign countries include the majority of the metal, concentrates, and ores of copper and lead produced, and some vanadium; amongst agricultural products, hides, karakul skins, foodstuffs, frozen meat, dried and canned fish, also whale oil.

921. Ores, etc., of copper and lead and of vanadium were formerly consigned to Belgium and Germany, but latterly copper and lead have been consigned to Holland. Export to these countries during the past six years being:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium.....	546,072	495,341	403,350	505,309	600,821	311,062
Germany.....	115,556	85,681	144,582	211,166	304,367	165,508
Holland.....	—	—	—	—	—	124,017

922. The exports to Germany during 1929 were given in last report as £204,367. A clerical error apparently crept in. The figure £304,367 given above is correct.

923. Germany has hitherto been the sole market for karakul pelts. The value of the pelts exported is given in paragraph 911. America, however, is now showing interest and it is anticipated that in future there will be competition.

924. Export of preserved (canned) fish, crayfish has been variable during the period under review, the foreign market, particularly France, absorbing the greater part thereof. Exports to that country during the past six years have been as follows:—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
£	£	£	£	£	£
33,045	20,664	41,352	57,011	56,503	102,783

925. Of the 1929 and 1930 export of fresh meat frozen *ex* Imperial Cold Storage, Walvis Bay, foreign countries absorbed about 95 per cent. in 1929 and practically the whole in 1930. Of this 2,960 and 1,822 tons, valued at £69,059 and £45,368 were consigned to Italy.

926. Whale oil has during the period under review been shipped to undermentioned foreign markets, its value being:—

1925	Germany	£60,270
1926	Holland	52,420
1927	Germany	57,630
1928	Holland	67,745
1929	Denmark	66,293
1930	Denmark	53,707

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE IN AFRICA.

927. Except with the Union of South Africa no import or export trade of any importance is carried out with any African state or country.

928. Total imports of SOUTH AFRICAN produce into the Territory from the Union of South Africa which during the preceding six years had shown a progressive increase, dropped heavily in 1930. The values during the successive years were:—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
£	£	£	£	£	£
518,985	571,404	671,347	749,488	867,310	587,015

929. The imports of South African produce consist mainly of foodstuffs, ales, wines, tobacco, leather, rubber goods, textiles, and apparel; the value of these items over the past four years being:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs.....	307,281	331,846	374,407	270,867
Ales, wines, spirits, etc.....	40,631	42,354	41,377	26,103
Tobacco.....	84,465	86,087	92,274	64,347
Leather and rubber goods (principally footwear).....	60,992	77,026	79,245	41,308
Textiles and apparel.....	30,108	51,344	54,468	43,760

930. The value of the exports from the Territory to the Union of South Africa of SOUTH WEST AFRICAN produce has during the past six years been:—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
£	£	£	£	£	£
337,500	577,066	595,586	826,079	530,283	306,307

931. Exports comprise animals, agricultural and pastoral products, and foodstuffs; the main items and their value over the past four years being:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
(a) Animals (principally cattle and sheep for slaughter).....	373,867	358,003	150,846	95,097
(b) Butter.....	213,647	219,150	150,212	85,448
(c) Hides, skins and other animal and agricultural products.....	84,883	121,423	107,022	54,841
(d) Fish (dried and cured).....	11,504	12,032	17,497	10,418
(e) Cheese.....	2,883	5,661	5,683	951

932. The value of wool exported to the Union in 1930 and 1929 was £16,964 and £61,011 respectively, and mohair £1,188 and £2,710.

REPLIES TO SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

933. The Administration of the Caprivi Zipfel is dealt with in the Main Report under the following heads:—

- (a) Education, paragraphs 388 to 389.
- (b) General, paragraphs 480 to 528.
- (c) Trust Funds, paragraph 605.
- (d) Health Conditions, paragraphs 795 to 806.

2. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

934. For Relief Measures in Ovamboland see paragraphs 443 to 461 of the Main Report.

3. LABOUR.

935. See Chapter XXI of Main Report.

4. NATIVE BEVERAGES.

936. There are several non-intoxicating beverages which are prepared by the native. They are really in the nature of foodstuffs and are by no means peculiar to the native of this Territory, though naturally the ingredients may vary according to the part of the country in which the native resides, that is as regards the roots and other vegetable matter procurable for the decoctions. These drinks are in fact national beverages.

937. Tea and coffee are used by the native but not to any extent as the native finds these commodities too expensive. Tea is apparently preferred to coffee. It is also stated that the native seldom uses milk in the fresh state.

938. As regards intoxicating beverages it must be stated that it is illegal for a native to harbour alcoholic drinks but nevertheless such potions are secretly prepared and especially is this the case in urban areas, where as a rule the drinking bouts take place at the weekends.

939. One authority asserts that the brewing of beer was unknown to the Herero until he came into touch in 1840 with the Nama or Hottentot. The ingredient first used to promote fermentation was honey and the drink was known as "Honey-beer" or Danib; later, owing to a greater demand for an alcoholic drink a substitute for honey was sought, and with the advent of the white man this substitute was found in sugar, hence to the present day sugar is designated by the word "Danib." As a result Honey-beer is practically no longer prepared. Since then other substances which can either bring about or hasten fermentation, have been discovered by the native. These are golden syrup, yeast and particularly Florylin (a yeast). At present there is really only one intoxicating beverage commonly known as kaffir beer which is partaken of by all the natives. This concoction is also known by various other names and although its ingredients vary the ultimate product is to all intents and purposes the same. It is the chief alcoholic drink used by the natives of this Territory, with the exception perhaps of the native territories proper, namely: Ovamboland, the Okavango and the Caprivi Zipfel where this potent drink has not as yet been introduced or more probably the necessary ingredients are not obtainable in those regions.

940. The following are the more commonly known non-intoxicating beverages:—

(1) *Sour Milk*, otherwise known as Omeira (Omaere). This is one of the main articles of diet of the native. It is merely cow's or goat's milk which has been placed in a calabash and left to thicken. The calabash is never cleansed and some of the old milk is always left in it. The more tainted the vessel the better the drink is considered to be.

(2) *Thick Milk*, known also as Omatuka, consists of cow's or goat's milk to which the ground roots of the Witgaat-boom have been added. This mixture is usually placed in a calabash and allowed to stand in a cool place until it thickens. When the milk is thick the container is hung up and vigorously shaken for two or three hours until butter is formed. The butter is then scooped out and put to various uses, the remaining fluid is used as a cool drink. It is stated to be very refreshing.

(3) *Marewu* (pronounced Michau) is a beverage prepared from mealie meal and water to which a little flour is added. It is quite a wholesome drink provided these ingredients are adhered to, but by the addition of sugar and yeast an intoxicating beverage can be obtained—probably the purest made. The longer fermentation is allowed to proceed the more potent the drink becomes. The non-intoxicating beverage is prepared by cooking mealie meal to a very fine consistence. It is then allowed to cool and a little flour added. A quantity of water is then added and the mixture allowed to stand overnight when it is ready for use. The supernatant fluid and the residue are both partaken of.

(4) Various infusions, which are really substitutes for tea, are made from the leaves, twigs, and flowers of various bushes, depending upon the tribe and the bush obtainable in that particular part of the Territory. These beverages are used for the most part by the Hottentots and Klip-kaffirs. An infusion of the ground roots of the Witgaat-boom known as Omujirere is also used.

(5) Substitutes for coffee are also prepared from the kernels of various berry-bearing trees. The beverage is prepared much in the same way as coffee and is used mostly by the Hottentots and Klip-kaffirs.

941. The first three beverages mentioned are partaken of by the men, women, and children of all the various races found in this Territory, with the exception of Marewu, which is not prepared in Ovamboland.

Intoxicating Beverages.

942. There is as previously stated only one intoxicating beverage which is universally used, namely kaffir-beer. This drink is also known by the following names: Ertjies beer, Karrie, !Khari and Otjikariha (Herero). There are two other alcoholic beverages made, namely, honey-beer (Danib or Dani !Khari) and Oweina. These latter two drinks are not, however, now prepared to any extent; they have been almost entirely supplanted by kaffir-beer.

Kaffir-beer.

943. The following are the ingredients used in the preparation of this decoction—all, any one, or a combination being used—they are raw potatoes, potato peels, peas or split peas, beans, mealies, raisins, and certain starchy roots, and for fermentation sugar and Florylin are usually used, or otherwise golden syrup and any yeast that is procurable. The method of preparation varies somewhat, but the general principle is the same.

944. The usual manner in which this drink is made is as follows:—

About one gallon of water is placed in a suitable receptacle (barrel, paraffin tin, etc.) and heated, but not to boiling point. To this is added 4 lb. sugar, and the contents stirred until the sugar has been completely dissolved. Then a few pounds of peas (usually split peas) and about ten unpeeled potatoes which have previously been cut into small pieces are added. Cold water is then added until the receptacle is almost filled with lukewarm water. To hasten fermentation yeast may then also be added. This mixture is made to ferment by keeping the receptacle warm with skins and blankets or by burying it in the earth so as to escape detection. It is left until it has lost the taste of sugar. The fermentation is allowed to proceed for twenty-four hours or even two to three days. According to the duration of fermentation the mixture contains a larger or smaller amount of alcohol. When ready for use it is strained and the strained liquid is the kaffir-beer. The residue is frequently used again, the only addition being sugar and water. The brewing is usually done by the womenfolk and some have a better reputation for brewing beer than others, in fact there are "professional" brewers. The percentage of alcohol varies, but a potency of at least 6 per cent. alcohol is usually obtained. It is stated that to give the drink a "bite" tobacco is added as an ingredient, and it is also not uncommon for methylated spirits to be added to the finished product. This gives some idea of the vicious concoctions that are sometimes drunk.

Honey-beer.

945. Honey is mixed with the crushed bark of the Omuana tree or the crushed root of the bitter Otjiyi tree, to which is added luke-warm water. The mixture is then left to ferment for twelve to twenty-four hours. This beer was very well brewed by the Nama or Hottentots.

Oweine.

946. A quantity of grapes as, when crushed, will yield 2 gallons of juice, is taken. The juice is then strained off, preferably into a wooden receptacle. To this is added 2 lb. of sugar or honey and the mixture allowed to stand in a cool place for four or five days to ferment. It is then diluted up to 4 gallons with water, when the beverage is ready for use.

947. This beverage is sometimes rendered more potent by boiling the mixture without straining and then allowing it to ferment. When fermentation has taken place it is strained and diluted as may be required.

948. This drink probably contains a large percentage of alcohol but is less fiery to the palate and hence it is not considered so potent by the native. Probably the drink would be more in favour but grapes are not readily procurable in this Territory.

949. The natives state that six or seven pints can be taken by the average person before signs of intoxication manifest themselves. It is drunk by the adults of both sexes.

950. Now as regards kaffir-beer, the usual amount of alcohol it contains has not been ascertained. It is stated that the consumer is not so much concerned with the taste or the quenching of thirst as with its potency. The amount that can be taken varies with the individual, five pints can possibly be taken without producing any marked effect, but unfortunately few natives stop at this and go on drinking until they can drink no more. They then become completely intoxicated and may even fall into a state of coma. If kaffir-beer is taken in excess the native may remain intoxicated for more than

a day and is usually left with a violent headache and is totally unfit for work. From the nature of the ingredients and the injurious substances added this concoction must be very detrimental to health.

951. It has been advocated that the best way to combat the making of these fearful concoctions is to permit the brewing of beer prepared from mealie meal or kaffir corn as the basis. The general consensus of opinion is that the male partakes of intoxicating liquor to a greater extent than the female as the women probably only drink what is left by the men, unless women and girls are intentionally brought into a state of intoxication in orgies. As a rule native children are not permitted to partake of intoxicating beverages until they have reached puberty.

952. As regards the native territories proper and Ovamboland in particular, the following beverages are used by all the tribes:—

(a) Omarovu (Marova) (kaffir-corn beer).

(b) Omalunga (palm wine).

(c) Omagongo (Marula beer).

(a) *Omarovu* (kaffir-corn beer):

953. This beverage cannot be said to be intoxicating, but if allowed to ferment for some time it may become so. It is consumed in large quantities throughout the year and forms part of the staple diet of the Ovambo. It is also used by the Okavango. Even when it has been allowed to ferment natives can take large quantities before it has any ill effects. When kaffir-corn is scarce a similar beer is prepared from Omuhango (Mahunga) which is similar to Egyptian millet. It is prepared as follows:—

954. The corn is placed in water and on the 4th day taken out and placed in moist earth where it is left for 7 to 9 days to germinate and sprout. It is then taken up and after the particles of earth have been removed it is stamped and dried. It is then boiled for two hours and some of the stamped corn which has in the meantime been roasted is added. After it has cooled the product is strained and placed in a calabash and allowed to ferment. It is ready for drinking the following day. The sediment is also used and is considered to be particularly wholesome and nourishing.

(b) *Omalunga* (palm wine):

955. This beverage is prepared from the sap of palm trees. It is a wine in the true sense of the word. When taken within a day of tapping it is palatable and comparatively harmless although not every stomach will assimilate it. After two or three days it becomes more potent and is then very intoxicating. It is usually only in famine years that natives partake of the drink. It is not looked upon as a wholesome drink by the natives.

(c) *Omagongo* (Marula beer):

956. This beverage is prepared from the Omagongo fruit (Marula). This fruit ripens in the rainy season, usually about the middle of January, when it is fairly plentiful throughout Ovamboland. When partaken of before fermentation has set in it is quite a good drink but fairly strong and heady. When allowed to ferment it becomes strong and sour and is then highly intoxicating. Because of this the Omagongo season is always regarded as the most troublesome in Ovamboland. Small bands of natives move from kraal to kraal to imbibe this drink with the result that they remain in a semi or wholly intoxicated state for days on end and quarrels and fights frequently result. This beverage is freely taken by all natives as long as the season lasts. It is prepared as follows:—

957. The ripe fruit of the Omagongo (Marula) tree is gathered and the juice pressed into a calabash or pot where it is permitted to ferment for one to four days according to taste. Water is also sometimes added.

958. As elsewhere in the Territory the male is much more addicted to drink than the female.

5. EDUCATION OF NON-EUROPEANS IN EUROPEAN AREAS AND TRAINING OF NATIVE TEACHERS.

959. See paragraphs 310 to 395 of the Main Report.

6. RAILWAYS.

960. Remarks noted.

7. LAND TENURE.

961. Remarks noted.



Ongwediva Industrial School: The Smithy.



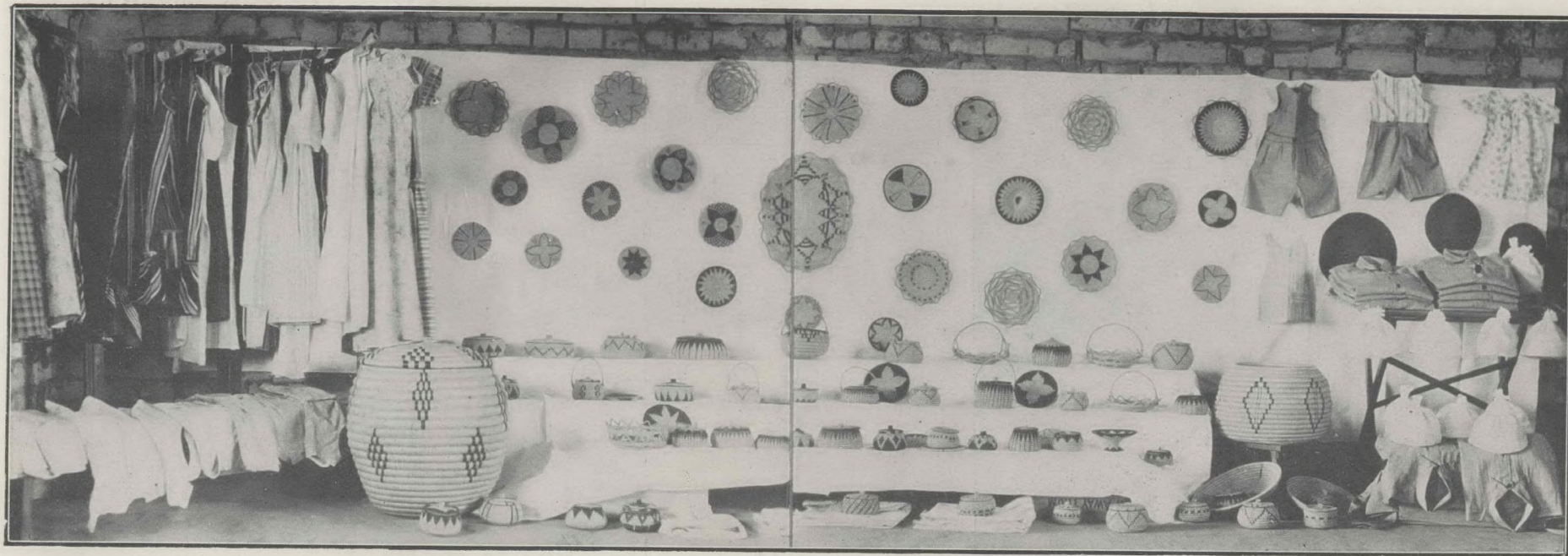
Ongwediva Industrial School: Furniture Section.



Engela Industrial School: A Class Room.

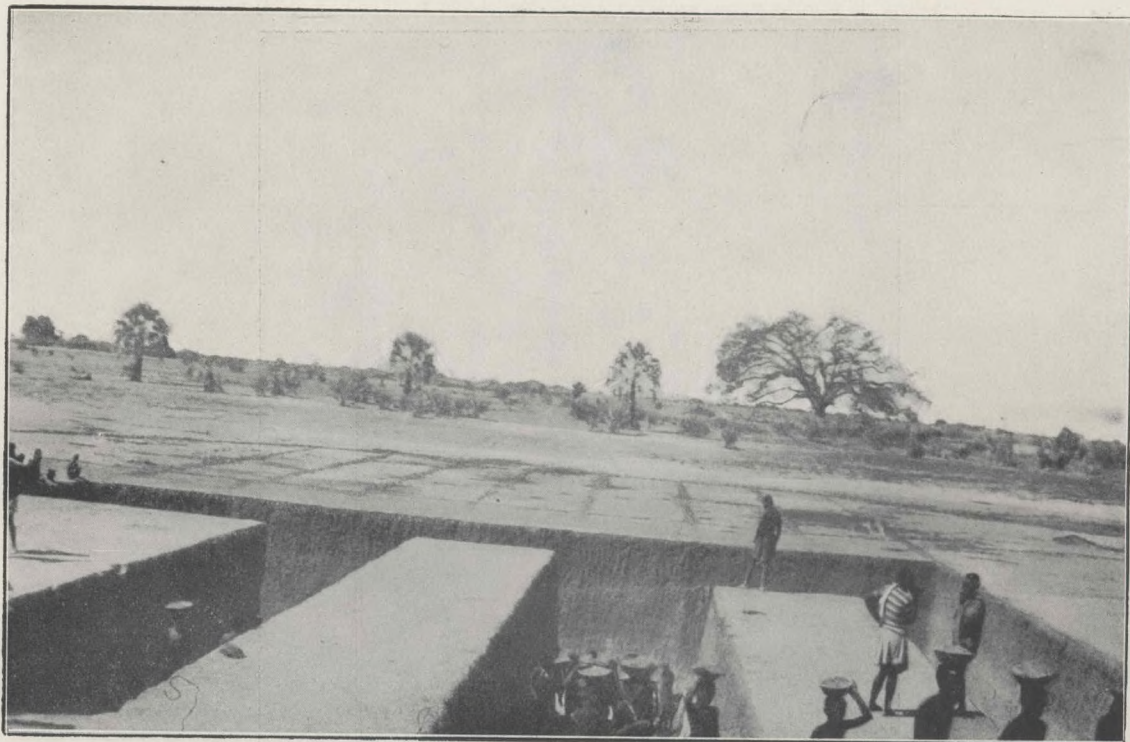


Engela Industrial School: Deck Chairs.



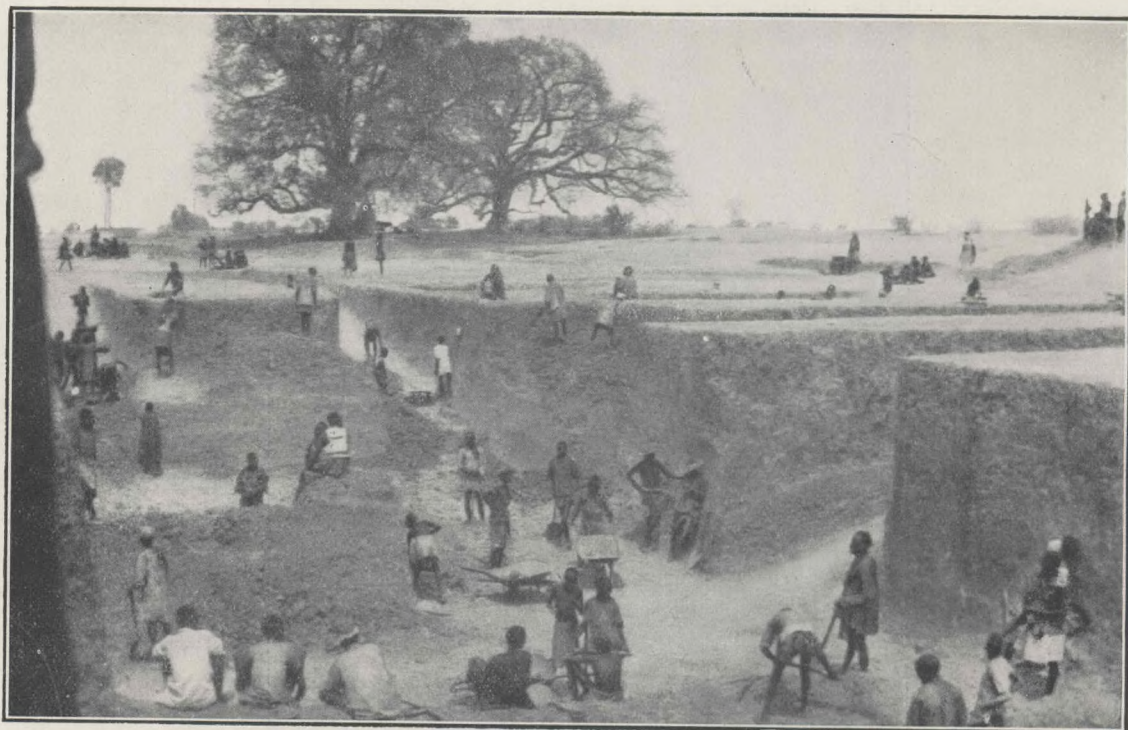
Finnish Mission Industrial School at Engela: Some work done in the girls section.

OVAMBOLAND RELIEF WORKS.



Dam No. 5.—Ondongua Area: Showing the layout.

OVAMBOLAND RELIEF WORKS.



Dam No. 2.—Ondongua Area: Work in progress.

OVAMBOLAND RELIEF WORKS.



Dam No. 18.—Work in progress.

OVAMBOLAND RELIEF WORKS.



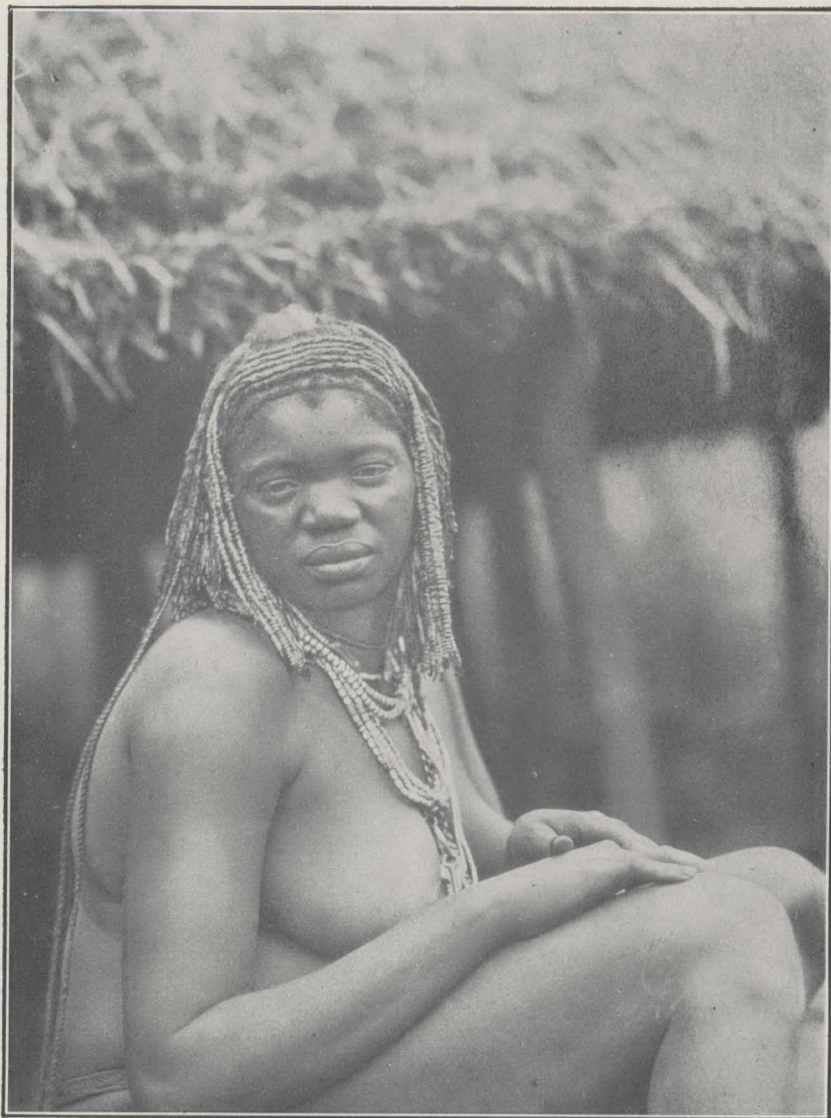
Dam No. 11.—Workers waiting for rations.



The Road to Ovamboland.



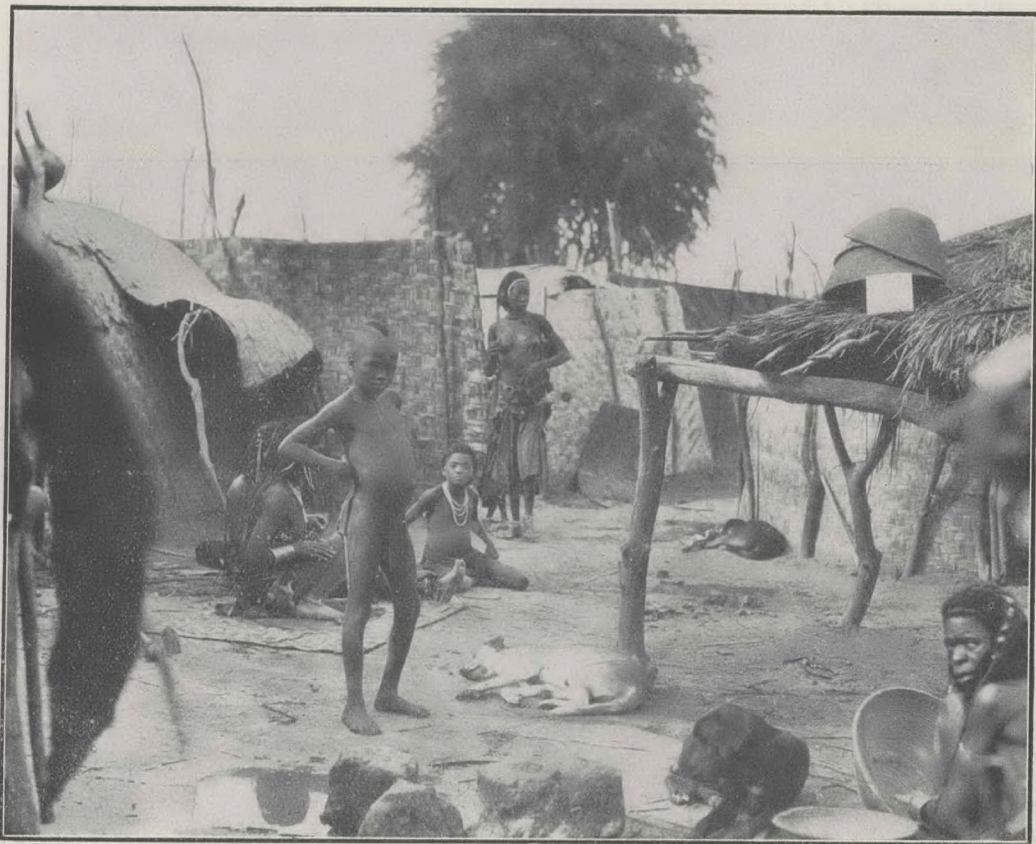
Motor lorry conveying food to relieve the distress amongst the natives caused by the drought.



Chieftainess Kanuni, Kuangari Tribe, Okavango.



The Okavango. A stretch near Sambio.



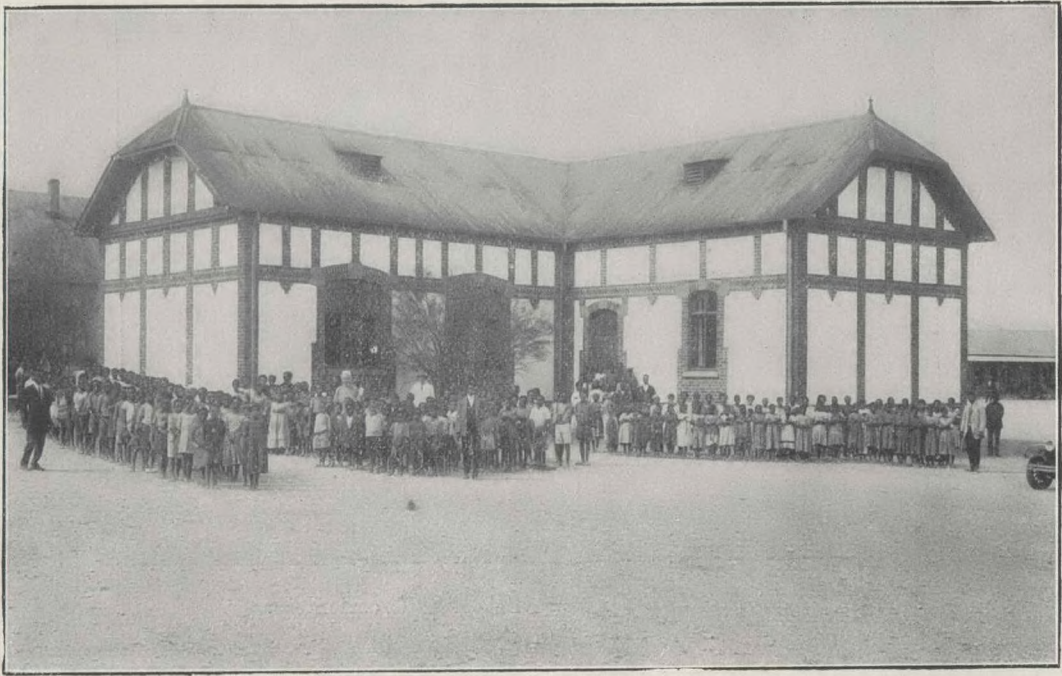
Inside a native home, Okavango Area.



Natives returning to the Okavango from the mines clothed and laden with their purchases.



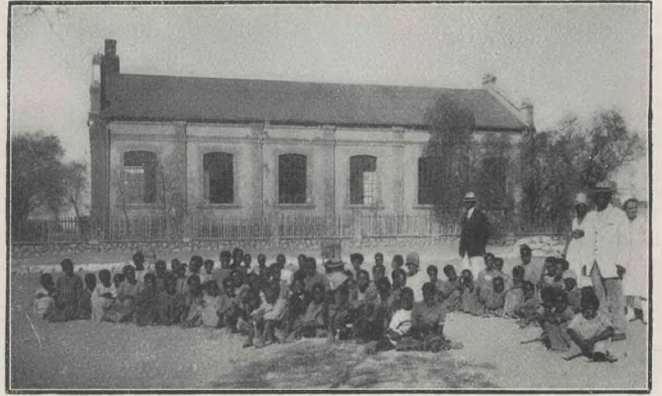
Scholars at the Augustineum—Okahandja.



The Rhenish Mission School at Windhoek.



Benches made by the Industrial Mission School at Otjimbingwe.



The Rhenish Mission School at Karibib.



Rhenish Mission School, Swakopmund.



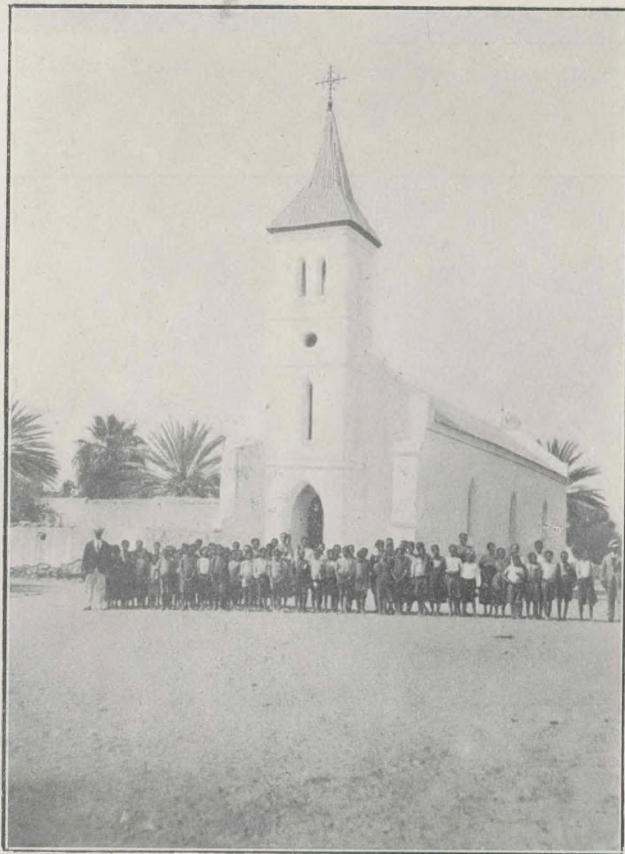
Scholars of the Mission School at Grootfontein.



School Building in the Kranzplatz Reserve.



The School Band at Kranzplatz.



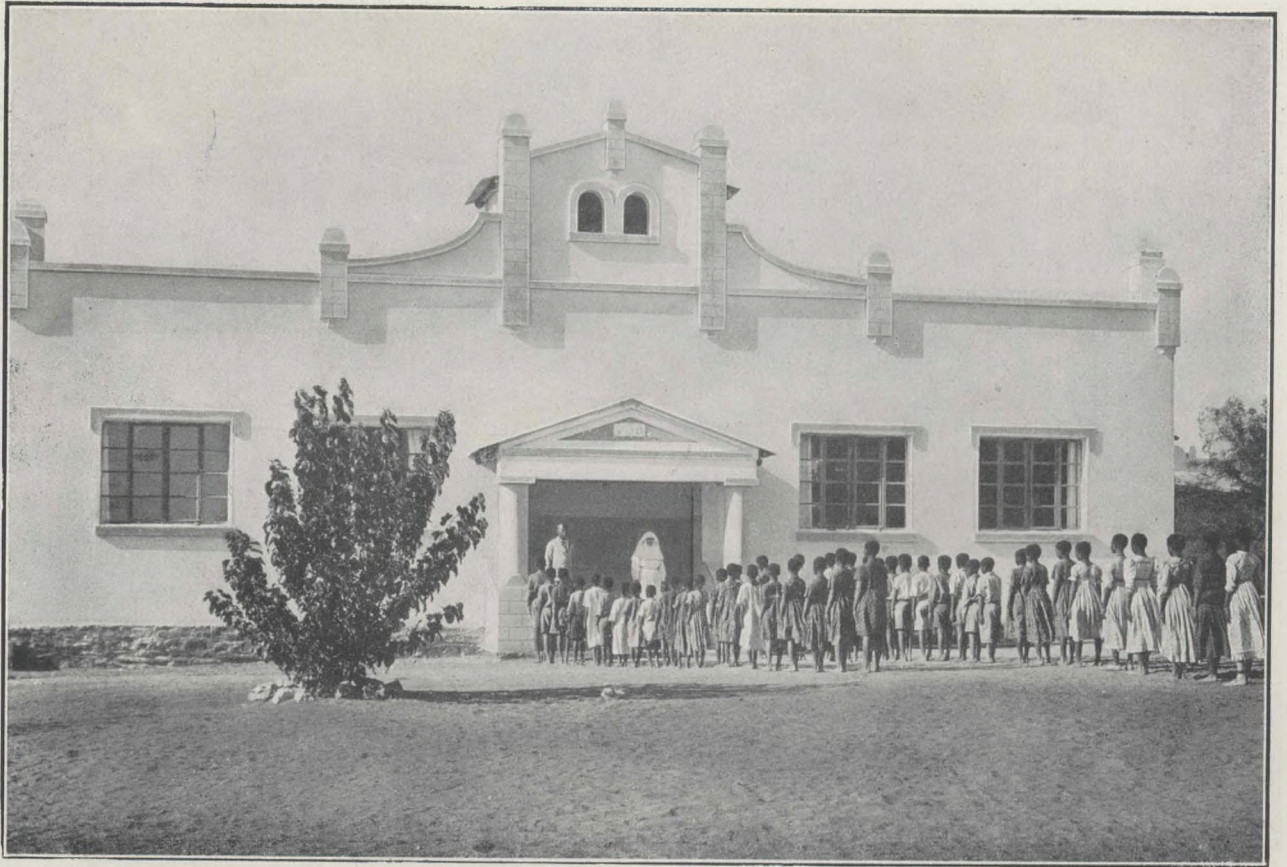
The Rhenish Mission School at Hoachanas.



Roman Catholic Mission School, Swakopmund. Girls Industrial Section.



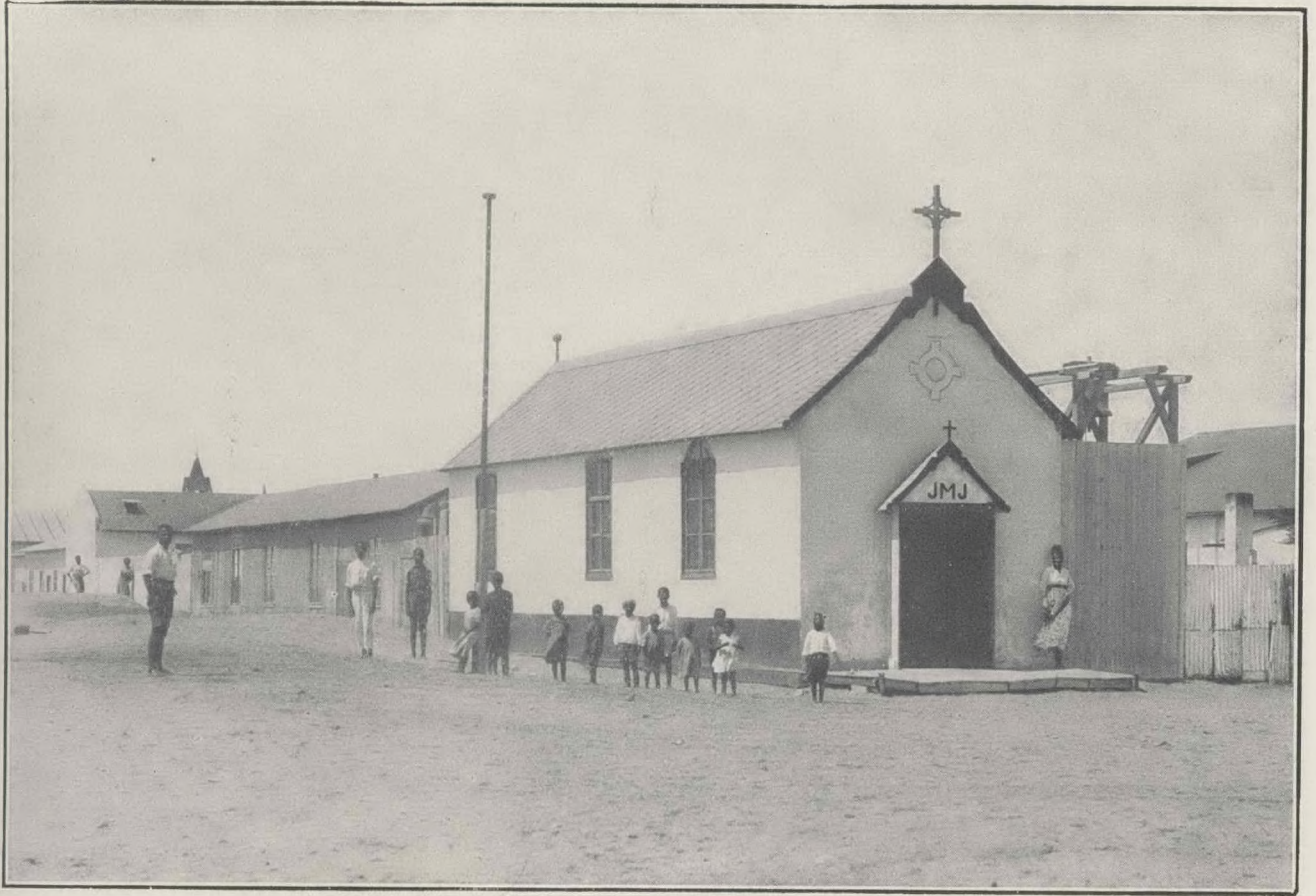
Roman Catholic Mission School, Windhoek. Girls Industrial Section.



Roman Catholic Mission School, Gobabis.



Roman Catholic Mission School, Gobabis. A Class in Agriculture.



Roman Catholic Mission School, Swakopmund.



Industrial Class at the Roman Catholic Mission School, Windhoek.

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