

**142.** It has for a long time been felt that the health services in South West Africa should be expanded and improved and in 1945 the Administrator appointed a Commission with the following terms of reference:—

“ To enquire into and report on—

- (a) the provision of proper nutrition and medical services (including nursing and hospitalization) for all sections of the population of South West Africa;
- (b) the responsibility of the State, financially and administratively, in connection with such services;
- (c) the desirability or otherwise of introducing special taxation measures in order to give effect to (a).”

**143.** The Commission's report which became available in 1946 has recently been published and consideration is being given by the Administration as to the steps to be taken to give effect to the recommendations contained therein, more particularly with regard to the provision of additional medical personnel, increased and improved hospitalization for both Natives and Europeans and more active steps for combating venereal disease, improved housing for Natives in urban areas and feeding schemes to assist low income persons, particularly in areas severely affected by drought.

**144.** The Administration is of opinion that the first steps necessary for an improved and expanded health service must be the provision of the minimum units of additional medical personnel, and the Administrator in Advisory Council has already approved of increased expenditure to an amount of £14,000 per annum for this purpose. The additional staff proposals include, *inter alia*, a medical superintendent and inspector of hospitals, an assistant health officer whose special duty it will be to combat venereal diseases, the appointment of three additional full-time district surgeons, so that it will be possible to divide the Territory into five regions, each in the charge of a full-time medical officer assisted by medical attendants, the appointment of a senior health inspector and the appointment of a senior matron to take charge of the training of nurses.

**145.** As regards improved hospitalization, it may be mentioned that certain steps had already been taken in anticipation of the Commission's recommendations. As soon as war conditions permitted increased building activities, it was decided to spend £40,000 per annum on the erection of additional Native hospitals, with the result that the new Native hospital at Grootfontein is nearing completion and tenders have been called for the erection of a Native hospital at Walvis Bay, while the plans for a Native hospital at Otjiwarongo are nearing completion. It is also proposed to build a new Native hospital at Keetmanshoop to replace the existing building and to enlarge and improve the Native hospital in Windhoek.

**146.** It has for a long time also been felt that the existing general hospital at Windhoek should be replaced by a modern and well-equipped institution. To this end plans for a modern hospital of about 100 beds, drawn up in consultation with the chairman of the South African Nursing Council, have been submitted to the Executive Committee for approval. It is proposed that the new hospital, in conjunction with the native hospital, which is situated nearby, and certain hospitals in the country, shall form the basis of a training centre recognised by the South African Nursing Council for the purpose of training nurses to meet the needs of the Territory.

**147.** Since 1939 the following additional districts have been declared hospital areas in terms of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Ordinance, 1930 (No. 16 of 1930):—

Outjo, Karasburg, Maltahöhe, Mariental, Bethanie and Okahandja.

**148.** Although drugs, which have become available in recent years, permit of venereal diseases being treated more effectively, it is felt that special attention should be given to the possibility of considerably reducing the incidence of this disease, particularly amongst the non-European sections of the population. To this end it is proposed to appoint an assistant health officer whose special duty it will be to take charge, under the medical officer of the Administration, of steps to combat venereal disease. His functions will be Territory-wide and he will be expected to visit the five regions into which it is proposed to divide the Territory and to consult with, and direct the efforts of each of the five full-time regional medical officers in charge of the respective regions.



149. Three new district surgeoncies, namely at Maltahöhe, Rehoboth and Bethanie, were created during 1946 and all three posts have now been filled. The post of district surgeon in the Okavango Area, which it was not possible to fill during the war years, has now been re-advertised and there is every prospect of a suitable incumbent being found.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

150. The following brief commentary on the various infectious diseases reflects fairly accurately the situation as regards the area within the Police Zone.

151. *Malaria*.—As previously mentioned, the incidence of malaria was negligible owing to the severe drought. This applies also to the Native Territories in the north, as the drought affected them as well.

152. *Enteric Fever*.—The only cases of enteric fever that were reported were from Keetmanshoop, the total number being 26, of which there were six European cases and 20 non-European cases. Four of the latter succumbed to the disease.

153. *Meningitis*.—Only a few sporadic cases of this disease were reported during the year.

154. *Undulant Fever*.—One case was reported from Rehoboth. The incidence of this disease definitely appears to be decreasing.

155. *Tuberculosis*.—The incidence of tuberculosis does not appear to have increased. During the year 51 cases were reported, of which five were European and 46 Natives. Of the former three deaths were reported and of the latter nine. The highest incidence of the disease amongst non-Europeans was reported from Swakopmund and Keetmanshoop, the numbers being 15 and 12 respectively.

156. *Diphtheria*.—Although it was previously mentioned that no epidemics occurred, an outbreak in the Nossob Valley was narrowly averted by the timely action of the District Surgeon, Gobabis. The cases that occurred in this valley numbered 14, of which five succumbed. The deaths were due largely to the distance of this locality from the nearest district surgeon. The total number of cases reported was Europeans 41 with nine deaths and non-Europeans 12 with two deaths.

157. *Plague*.—No cases were reported.

#### STATISTICS.

158. The following table shows the number of Native labour recruits who presented themselves during the year to the District Surgeon, Ondongua, Ovamboland, for examination and how they were disposed of:—

Total Number Presented.	Number Passed as						Number Rejected.
	"A" Boys.		"B" Boys.		"C" Boys.		
	Ovambos.	Ovambos from Angola.	Ovambos.	Ovambos from Angola.	Ovambos.	Ovambos from Angola.	
13,061	1,005	139	943	331	6,305	3,234	1,104

159. The figures for Natives recruited in the Okavango Native Territory and extra-territorially by the South West Africa Native Labour Association and examined by the District Surgeon, Grootfontein, are as follows:—

Number of Boys Examined.	NORTHERN. Classified as			EXTRA-TERRITORIAL. Classified as			Number Rejected.
	"A" Boys.	"B" Boys.	"C" Boys.	"A" Boys.	"B" Boys.	"C" Boys.	
1,795	62	60	154	419	174	877	40



160. The following figures are available in respect of the average number of Natives employed by the undermentioned mining and industrial concerns and the number of deaths which have occurred:—

<i>Company.</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
Consolidated Diamond Mines.....	1,395	3
South West Africa Company.....	558	3
Namib Tin Mines.....	384	8
Industrial Works, Luderitz.....	438	—

#### VENEREAL DISEASES.

161. The following figures show the number of Natives treated for venereal diseases during the year:—

	<i>In-patients.</i>		<i>Out-patients.</i>	
	<i>Sy.</i>	<i>Gc.</i>	<i>Sy.</i>	<i>Gc.</i>
(a) State-owned Native Hospitals—				
Number treated.....	686	597	196	89
Number of deaths.....	3	—	—	—
(b) By District Surgeons at Venereal Disease Compounds—				
Number treated.....	502	430	405	88
Number of deaths.....	1	—	—	—
(c) Roman Catholic Missions—				
Number treated.....	213	163	72	2
(d) Other Districts—				
Number treated.....	—	—	106	68
Number of deaths.....	—	—	—	—
(e) By District Surgeon and Missions, Ovamboland—				
Number treated.....	692	33	850	112
Number of deaths.....	10	—	—	—

162. The total number of Native and Coloured prisoners who were admitted to the Windhoek Gaol during 1946 was 1,698. Of these prisoners 29 were found to be suffering from syphilis and 42 from gonorrhoea.

#### MENTALLY DEFECTIVE AND DISORDERED PERSONS.

163. The following mental patients were a charge against the Administration in institutions in the Union on the 31st December, 1946:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans.....	24	12	36
Natives.....	30	21	51

164. The following show the admissions to, discharges from, as well as deaths reported of mental patients in institutions in the Union from South West Africa:—

	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Natives.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Admissions.....	3	2	4	—
Discharges.....	—	—	—	1
Deaths.....	1	1	5	1

165. As the Administration has for some time experienced difficulty in getting non-Europeans from South West Africa admitted to institutions in the Union owing to these institutions being dangerously overcrowded, it was finally decided to provide suitable accommodation at the Government Native Hospital, Windhoek, to accommodate these patients.



## HOSPITALS.

166. The seven State-aided hospitals in the Territory received from the Administration by way of subsidy during the year the sum of £10,152. 10s. as compared with £7,157 in 1945.

167. The total cost of maintaining the seven hospitals at Windhoek, Keetmanshoop, Luderitz, Grootfontein, Walvis Bay, Mariental and Karasburg, exclusive of capital expenditure was £24,106. 9s. 7d. as compared with £17,441. 1s. 11d. in 1945 and £13,818. 16s. 2d. in 1944.

168. Mariental and Karasburg Hospitals were declared State-aided hospitals during the year.

169. The following table is a summary of the work performed at the various State-aided hospitals during the year under review:—

	Windhoek.		Keetmanshoop.		Luderitz.		Grootfontein.		Walvis Bay.		Mariental.		Karasburg.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of patients under treatment at 31/12/45	5	—	—	—	4	2	3	4	3	1	2	6	—	2
Number admitted during 1946.....	349	468	122	172	30	67	167	184	64	33	43	63	17	62
TOTAL.....	354	468	122	172	34	69	170	188	67	34	45	69	17	64
Number discharged.....	343	458	119	165	33	65	166	181	62	34	43	65	15	60
Number of deaths.....	7	5	2	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	3	—	1
Number still under treatment on 31/12/46....	4	5	1	3	1	4	7	4	4	—	—	1	2	3
Total number of patients treated.....	822		294		103		358		101		114		81	
Total number of days of treatment.....	5,694		2,223		1,735		3,084		860		1,381		800	
Daily average number of patients.....	15.6		6.09		4.75		8.45		2.36		3.78		2.19	
Average stay in hospital	6.92		7.56		16.84		8.61		8.51		12.11		9.88	

The above figures refer only to European patients. At the Luderitz Hospital 38 Natives and Coloured in-patients were treated of whom 1 died—5 out-patients were treated. The total number of days of treatment was 580.

At Walvis Bay 41 Natives and Coloured in-patients were treated of whom 6 died. Out-patients were 291. The total number of days of treatment was 914.

## STATE-OWNED NATIVE HOSPITALS.

170. The following is a summary of the work performed at the Native Hospitals during the year under review. The figures given below include both Venereal Disease and other patients:—

	Windhoek.				Keetmanshoop.		Omaruru.		Grootfontein.		Combined Figures.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of patients under treatment at 31/12/45.....	131	32	45	12	19	9	10	3	27	3	232	59
Number of patients admitted during 1946..	1,217	352	49	16	507	220	304	100	729	151	2,806	839
TOTAL.....	1,348	384	94	28	526	229	314	103	756	154	3,038	898
Number of patients discharged.....	1,230	311	12	4	436	199	302	102	716	146	2,696	762
Number of deaths....	38	29	10	1	34	14	13	1	11	5	106	50
Number of patients in hospital at 31/12/46	80	44	72	23	29	10	12	1	40	6	233	84



171. The District Nurse, Windhoek Location, submitted the following returns in respect of work performed during the year:—

Number of cases treated.....	7,356
Number of attendances at dispensary.....	10,882
Number of visits to homes.....	1,124
Number of cases sent to hospital.....	362
Number of confinements attended.....	101

172. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with the treatment of Natives was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(1) Maintenance and equipment of Native Hospitals.....	17,851	15	8
(2) Maintenance of venereal compounds.....	2,550	16	0
(3) Fees claimed by District Surgeons for attending natives....	2,147	6	5
(4) Fees paid in respect of specialists' treatment.....	318	12	6
(5) Maintenance of patients in Mission Hospitals suffering from—			
(a) Tuberculosis.....	59	0	6
(b) Venereal disease.....	406	13	3
(6) District Surgeon, Ovamboland, salary, subsistence and transport allowance.....	1,364	2	8
(7) Grants to Missions, Ovamboland, and Okavango towards medical treatment of natives (including allowance towards the treatment of tubercular patients by Missions in Ovamboland).....	2,845	2	0
(8) Maintenance of mental patients (natives) in Institutions in the Union.....	1,474	3	6
(9) Value of drugs issued—			
(a) District Surgeon, Ovamboland, and Missions, Ovamboland and Okavango.....	1,565	16	10
(b) Within the Police Zone—			
(i) Missions.....	129	13	2
(ii) Native reserves.....	24	3	5
(iii) Native Location, Windhoek.....	66	2	11
(iv) Magistrates, District Surgeons and Departmental	1,314	6	6
(10) Expenditure on plague.....	658	10	11
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£32,776</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

#### NURSING HOMES.

173. The following statistics are available in respect of nursing homes. The Institutions marked with an asterisk and mentioned hereunder are run under the auspices of a German Red Cross Society (Frauenverein vom Roten Kreuz fuer Deutsche ueber See) and they are all staffed by German nurses:—

	* Elizabeth Haus, Windhoek.	* Princess Rupprecht- heim, Swakop- mund.	Remmer Klinik, Windhoek.	* Red Cross, Aus.	Nursing Home, Mariental.	St. Theresien, Otjiwa- rongo.
Number of patients admitted	348	36	237	27	290	128
Number of deaths.....	—	—	2	—	5	—
Number of confinements.....	127	31	17	1	51	128
Number of still births.....	1	—	—	4	1	3
Number of miscarriages.....	3	—	2	—	2	—
Number of maternal deaths..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of deaths of infants.	1	—	—	—	—	2
Number of major operations.	4	—	1	—	—	—
Number of minor operations.	9	—	—	1	—	—



## MISSION HOSPITALS.

174. The Roman Catholic Mission maintains five hospitals, namely the Krankenhaus, Windhoek, the most up-to-date hospital in the Territory, the Antonius Hospital, Swakopmund, the Benedictus Hospital, Gobabis, and St. Theresian Hospital, Otjiwarongo and the Catholic Hospital, Usakos.

175. Both European and Native patients are admitted, except at the Windhoek and Otjiwarongo Hospitals. The Native hospitals at Swakopmund and Gobabis are, however, quite distinct from the European.

176. The following is a summary of the work performed at these hospitals during the year under review:—

	Windhoek.		Swakopmund.		Otjiwarongo.		Gobabis.		Usakos.	
	E.	N.	E.	N.	E.	N.	E.	N.	E.	N.
Number of cases treated	2,220	—	641	442	907	—	814	741	461	143
Number of deaths.....	60	—	14	24	18	—	14	26	2	10
Total number of days of treatment.....	21,374	—	12,629	11,943	14,067	—	9,159	13,452	4,636	1,196
Number of major operations.....	677	—	71	5	90	—	67	22	31	36
Number of minor operations.....	372	—	98	10	46	—	33	—	61	28

Note—E. means Europeans; N. means Natives.

177. During the year the Administration paid to the Roman Catholic Mission Hospitals the following amount on behalf of patients for whose treatment the Government is responsible.

Hospitals.	Europeans.			Natives.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Antonius Hospital.....	—	—	—	543	12	0	543	12	0
2. Benedictus Hospital.....	102	13	0	438	12	9	541	5	9
3. St. Theresian.....	18	5	3	—	—	—	18	5	3
4. Krankenhaus.....	146	11	0	—	—	—	146	11	0
5. Usakos Hospital.....	—	—	—	20	0	6	20	0	6

## RHENISH MISSION.

178. The Rhenish Mission possesses no hospitals but its Mission Stations are to be found throughout the Police Zone and out-patients work is done at these stations.

It is felt, however, that no good purpose would be served in giving detailed returns of the cases dealt with.

## HEALTH CONDITIONS OUTSIDE THE POLICE ZONE.

179. The Health Commission earlier referred to did not visit the Territories outside the Police Zone nor report on health conditions there. The Administration has as yet not established any State-owned Native Hospitals in these areas but subsidises the various missions in respect of the medical services rendered by them to the Natives.

180. In the year 1946 the Administration, in order that the medical work of the missionaries might be further encouraged and extended, decided, in addition to the provision of drugs, not only to increase the global subsidies given to the Missions, but also substantially to increase the amount of subsidy payable in respect of each qualified medical officer or nurse employed by the Mission in these areas with the approval of the Administration. Moreover it is proposed to ask for financial authority to supply the Finnish Mission Hospital in Ovamboland with an X-ray plant and certain other equipment at an expenditure of about £2,500. There is now every prospect of a suitable incumbent being found for the vacant post of district surgeon in the Okavango Territory and it is also proposed to create a new post of assistant district surgeon in Ovamboland, from where medical services to the Natives in the Kaokoveld could then be provided by means of regular visits by one of the district surgeons. This would resuscitate the arrangement contemplated when a dispensary and house were erected at Ohopoho in the Kaokoveld for a



medical orderly whose work would have been supervised by a medical officer from within the Police Zone who could have made use of the air service to the north then in operation. Unfortunately the air service was cancelled and it is doubtful whether with the re-introduction of a similar service arrangements could be made for the aircraft to touch at Ohopoho.

**181.** SMALLPOX VACCINATION, OVAMBOLAND, 1946.

*Summary of Vaccinations in different Tribal Areas for the period 1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1946.*

Vaccinated in the Tribal Area of—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ondonga.....	3,303	1,584	2,297	7,184
Ukuanyama.....	2,273	73	83	2,429
Ukuambi.....	801	93	233	1,127
Ongandjera.....	1,120	907	1,461	3,488
Ukualuthi.....	552	237	376	1,165
Ombalantu.....	114	24	88	226
Eunda and Onkolonkathi.....	45	—	—	45
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,208</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>15,664</b>

**182.** *Summary of all Vaccinations in Ovamboland since the commencement of the Mass-Vaccination Campaign.*

Ondonga.....	20,476
Ukuanyama.....	18,637
Ukuambi.....	8,656
Ongandjera.....	5,827
Ukualuthi.....	2,802
Ombalantu.....	7,867
Eunda and Onkolonkathi.....	1,768
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>66,033</b>
Angola Labourers.....	6,664
	<b>72,697</b>

HOUSING.

**183.** Proposals in regard to the improvement of housing for non-Europeans in urban areas have already been mentioned in the section of this report dealing with Native affairs.

**184.** The housing position in respect of the Europeans in the Territory is also far from satisfactory especially in the urban centres, in some of which there is a considerable measure of overcrowding. No general schemes for assisting the European population with better housing have been under consideration but certain measures adopted by the South West Africa Administration and Railway Administration to provide their staff with housing will have the effect of relieving the situation.

**185.** In addition, under the demobilization scheme the South West Africa Administration has granted housing loans to 57 applicants involving an expenditure of £93,404. The Windhoek Municipality is also engaged in building houses for its staff. Owing to the shortage of building material and of skilled personnel, building operations are considerably hampered and progress has not been as rapid as was anticipated.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(i) *Europeans.*

**186.** The following are vital statistics for 1945 in respect of Europeans as compared with those for 1944. The figures for 1946 are not available yet:—

	1944.				1945.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per thousand.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per thousand.
Births.....	466	425	891	23.44	474	449	923	24.28
Deaths.....	175	107	282	7.42	159	95	254	6.68
Infantile Deaths.	27	23	50	56.12	18	20	38	41.17



(ii) *Non-Europeans.*

**187.** Vital statistics in regard to non-European residents outside the reserves and in the tribal areas are not available but the inhabitants of the reserves are encouraged to report the births and deaths which occur therein. Unfortunately they are dilatory and apathetic in such matters and the figures given in paragraphs 189 and 190 are therefore unreliable.

**188.** In the Schedule hereunder and the one which follows the recorded births and deaths which took place in the reserves during 1946 are shown.

**189.** As far as the births Schedule is concerned the total number of women in each reserve as well as the number of births are given. For purposes of comparison the 1945 figures are also shown:—

Name of Reserve.	1946.		1945.	
	Number of Women.	Number of Births.	Number of Women.	Number of Births.
Aminuis.....	741	29	830	39
Aukeigas.....	226	10	217	23
Berseba.....	703	34	763	43
Bondels.....	180	23	385	18
Epukiro.....	1,024	21	975	44
Franzfontein.....	175	21	163	17
Gibeon.....	104	3	118	6
Neuhof.....	27	—	33	—
Okombahe.....	503	25	800	22
Otjohorong.....	1,010	21	976	32
Otjituo.....	783	17	724	19
Otjimbingwe.....	446	22	387	16
Ovitoto.....	607	11	577	7
Soromas.....	53	2	205	19
Tses.....	357	6	515	8
Waterberg East.....	2,185	52	1,847	50
Hoachanas.....	120	—	114	1
	9,244	297	9,629	364

**190.** Schedule giving the total number of Natives in each reserve in the Police Zone and the number of deaths reported by them during 1946. The 1945 figures are given for comparison.

Name of Reserve.	1946.		1945.	
	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Population.	Number of Deaths.
Aminuis.....	2,252	24	2,246	32
Aukeigas.....	529	15	441	16
Berseba.....	2,387	19	2,572	27
Bondels.....	672	28	1,058	21
Epukiro.....	2,889	28	3,186	42
Franzfontein.....	538	9	501	10
Gibeon.....	308	3	344	11
Neuhof.....	102	3	88	1
Okombahe.....	1,434	24	2,213	19
Otjohorong.....	2,535	29	2,396	49
Otjituo.....	1,995	12	1,829	26
Otjimbingwe.....	1,066	31	971	17
Ovitoto.....	1,332	20	1,280	15
Soromas.....	202	7	614	22
Tses.....	947	7	1,419	13
Waterberg East.....	4,935	75	4,610	56
Hoachanas.....	364	—	302	—
	24,487	334	26,062	377

**191.** Having regard to the remarks in paragraph 187 no good purpose would be served by calculating the number of births per 1,000 of population.



## B.—EDUCATION.

**192.** The provision of education services in South West Africa has presented difficulties not merely because of the fact that the relatively small population is thinly scattered over a large area, thus rendering difficult the congregation of pupils in central spots for schools, but also on account of the diverse racial admixture of the Territory and the consequent use of several Native and three European languages. Furthermore, these difficulties were, in the beginning of the Mandatory period, accentuated by the fact that the Native population, particularly in the Police Zone, had been in conflict with the German regime and had become poverty-stricken, scattered and embittered against the European. They were therefore reluctant to send their children to school and in some areas even missionaries were not welcome.

**193.** However, as a number of missions had opened schools as part of their mission work the Administration commenced its education services amongst the non-Europeans by fostering and supporting the mission schools. Although the majority of the schools for non-Europeans are still being conducted by the missions the policy of the Administration is gradually to introduce government schools for Coloured persons and Natives, more particularly in areas not presently served by mission schools. Thus, in accordance with this policy five such Government schools have been established in recent years, making a total of six Government schools for Native and one for Coloured persons. In addition, the Administration has taken over from the Rhenish Mission the Augustineum Training Institution near Okahandja which is now being conducted as a Government training institution for Natives.

**194.** The basis of assistance for mission schools is that the Administration pays the salaries of the teachers and provides practically all the equipment and books required in the school. The mission provides the building which in many cases is also used for church purposes.

**195.** Definite progress has been made even during the war years but the Administration and the missions are experiencing difficulties in expanding the Native education services on account of the scarcity of qualified and suitable teaching personnel. The shortage of building materials is also hampering the provision of school and hostel accommodation.

**196.** As more and better qualified teachers have become available the standard of education in the non-European schools has been improved. The Government schools are all equipped to take pupils up to the sixth standard, but experience shows that the numbers attending the higher classes are disappointingly few. This is due to the fact that pupils frequently are disinclined to apply themselves to their studies and that the parents are not sufficiently aware of the importance of insisting on regular attendance and of continued application to their studies. The result is that an insufficient number of pupils who have completed the full primary course are available every year for entry into the training institutions for teachers resulting in a shortage of suitably qualified teaching staff. The Administration is doing its best to make the Natives realise the importance of education and by its contacts through its educational and administrative officers leading Natives are being influenced to encourage their people to send the children to school, and to ensure that attendance is regular and that the pupils do not leave school at an early age.

**197.** It is only when these difficulties have been solved and teachers are offering in sufficient quantities that more and rapid advancement can be made with the expansion of educational facilities for the non-Europeans. Then it will be possible not only to train sufficient numbers of teachers but to educate greater numbers of Natives to the stage where they can follow such callings as interpreters, clerks and assistants in Government offices and the commercial world. With such improved education facilities it is confidently expected that the number of Natives who have in recent years shown a tendency of taking up occupations on their own account, such as shopkeepers, hawkers, transport drivers, shoemakers, builders, etc., will rapidly increase.

**198.** As an inducement to persons to offer themselves as teachers the salaries of all teachers, Natives as well as European, in Government and mission schools have recently been increased, while the salary-subsidies in respect of the mission schools beyond the Police Zone have been doubled in respect of Native and substantially increased in respect of European teachers.



**199.** Inside the Police Zone the Inspectors of Schools visit all schools, Native and Coloured as well as European, but since these officers have few opportunities of visiting the Native areas beyond the Police Zone it was decided to create a post of Organizer of Native Education in respect of the areas beyond the Police Zone. The incumbent, who has his headquarters in Ovamboland, assumed duty in 1945. It is his function to inspect, guide and direct the schools, not only in Ovamboland but also in the Okavango Territory and in the Kaokoveld, with the object of improving their efficiency and establishing uniform standards. Under his supervision there are several inspectresses in the employ of the various missions but whose salaries are subsidised by the Administration.

**200.** Since his appointment a marked improvement in the standard of the school work has already become noticeable.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION.

**201.** The Administration has for many years been anxious to arrange for medical inspection of schools but it was not possible until, with the appointment of a medical inspector of schools in 1944, to commence this service, which was in the beginning of 1946 strengthened by the appointment of two school nurses. During the year 1946 over 30 schools, Native, Coloured as well as European, were visited, involving the medical inspection of 2,599 pupils.

#### WITHIN THE POLICE ZONE.

**202.** Within the Police Zone separate schools are maintained for for Coloured and Native pupils.

**203.** There are now 22 schools for Coloured children with a total enrolment of 1,562, as compared with 17 schools and 1,028 enrolment in respect of the year 1939.

**204.** The following Schedule indicates details in regard to the enrolment, number of full-time and part-time European and Coloured teachers employed by the Government and by the various missions during the year 1946 :—

Schools.	Number.	Enrolment.	European Staff.		Coloured Staff.	
			Full-time.	Part-time.	Full-time.	Part-time.
Government.....	1	127	—	—	4	1
Mission Schools—						
Anglican Church.....	1	61	—	—	2	1
Wesleyan Church.....	6	260	—	1	9	3
Rhenish Mission.....	6	679	—	1	21	4
Roman Catholic.....	6	320	7	2	4	—
Dutch Reformed Church..	1	66	—	—	2	—
Unsectarian.....	1	49	—	—	2	1
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>

**205.** The following Schedule indicates the number of schools for Native pupils inside the Police Zone and gives details in regard to the enrolment and the number of full-time and part-time European and Native teachers employed in the Government and various mission schools :—

Schools.	Number.	Enrolment.	European Staff.		Native Staff.	
			Full-time.	Part-time.	Full-time.	Part-time.
Government.....	6	555	5	3	10	4
Mission Schools—						
Rhenish Mission.....	44	3,407	7	16	100	26
Roman Catholic.....	26	1,362	19	5	21	4
Wesleyan Church.....	1	39	—	—	2	—
Anglican Church.....	1	127	—	—	3	—
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>34</b>



## OUTSIDE THE POLICE ZONE.

206. The following statistics are furnished in respect of the years 1945 and 1946 in regard to the number of schools in the areas outside the Police Zone, indicating how many are conducted by European or Native teachers, the number of scholars divided into male and female and the number of European teachers employed:—

*School Statistics in Respect of Ovamboland and the Okavango.*

	Number of Schools Conducted by:		Number of Scholars.		Number of European Teachers.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Male.	Female.	
OVAMBOLAND.					
Finnish Mission—					
1945.....	7	76	4,826	6,817	15
1946.....	11	78	4,966	6,962	15
Church of England Mission—					
1945.....	2	13	472	506	2
1946.....	2	14	456	308	2
Roman Catholic Mission—					
1945.....	3	9	479	642	3
1946.....	2	10	249	515	2
OKAVANGO NATIVE TERRITORY.					
Finnish Mission—					
1945.....	Native Schools. 3	Bush Schools. 8	230	242	1
1946.....	3	7	240	235	1
Roman Catholic Mission—					
1945.....	7	20	564	517	5
1946.....	7	20	1,131		5

## EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

207. Education for the European section of the population is provided mainly in Government schools but there are a number of private schools, some of which are subsidised by the Administration.

208. As it was felt, however, that in the majority of cases the pupils on leaving school were not sufficiently acquainted in the second official language and it was decided with effect from 1944 to introduce what is known as the double medium system of education. Under this system instruction is commenced in the medium of the pupil's home language and the second official language is taught as a subject. In Standard V instruction of one additional subject, usually geography, is also given in the medium of the second official language, while in Standard VI a further subject, usually arithmetic, through the medium of the second language is added, so that from then onwards the instruction of three subjects is done through the medium of the second language.

209. German as a medium of instruction was abolished in all Government schools from the beginning of 1946, although it is still permitted in private schools subject to certain requirements regarding the official languages.

210. The remarks in regard to the improved scales of pay submitted in connection with schools for non-Europeans also apply in respect of teachers employed in schools for Europeans. It is hoped that the introduction of improved salaries will have the effect of reducing the shortage of teachers also in the schools for Europeans.

211. The following statistics are furnished in respect of the years 1945 and 1946 in regard to the number and type of schools for Europeans, teachers employed and number of scholars.



1. Schools—	1945.	1946.
(a) Government Schools—		
High.....	2	2
Secondary.....	4	3
Primary.....	47	48
	<u>53</u>	<u>53</u>
(b) Private Schools—		
Subsidised.....	1	3
Not subsidised.....	14	13
	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS.....	<u>68</u>	<u>69</u>
2. Teachers—		
(a) Government Schools—		
Certificated.....	241	248
Uncertificated.....	3	—
	<u>244</u>	<u>248</u>
(b) Private Schools—		
Certificated.....	50	49
Uncertificated.....	—	2
	<u>50</u>	<u>51</u>
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS.....	<u>294</u>	<u>299</u>
3. Scholars—		
(a) Government Schools—		
Secondary Classes.....	598	631
Primary Classes.....	5,513	5,784
	<u>6,111</u>	<u>6,415</u>
(b) Private Schools—		
Secondary Classes.....	113	113
Primary Classes.....	617	668
	<u>730</u>	<u>781</u>
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SCHOLARS.....	<u>6,841</u>	<u>7,196</u>

### C.—AGRICULTURE.

**212.** The promise of a reasonably good rainy season, created by the late rains reported at the end of 1945, was not fulfilled and once again the Territory experienced a year of extreme drought. During the first half of the year the rainfall was far below normal and occurred at long intervals. This, together with the poor distribution reduced its usefulness to a minimum. During the second half of the year virtually no rain fell at all until early December and then only in scattered areas of the Northern districts.

**213.** Such conditions would be looked upon as extremely serious in any year, but when they occurred after three years of drought it will be readily appreciated that the cumulative effect was little short of disastrous and, unless widespread and persistent rains are experienced during the early part of 1947, the future must be viewed with considerable misgiving.



## LIVESTOCK POPULATION.

214. A census of livestock population within the Police Zone of the Territory was undertaken in 1946 but unfortunately the results thereof will not be available for several months. The schedule given hereunder reflects the results of the 1943 livestock census. This does not include livestock owned by Natives outside the Police Zone:—

*Livestock in the Territory (inside Police Zone) as at 31st December, 1943.*

<i>Small Stock—</i>			
Karakuls (Grade).....	3,104,812		
Karakuls (Purebred).....	78,167		
			3,182,979
Woolled.....	23,433		
Blackhead Persians.....	11,630		
Other.....	316,467		
			351,530
Goats, Angora.....	9,298		
Goats, Other.....	1,048,047		
			1,057,345
			4,591,854
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>			
<i>Cattle—</i>			
Bulls.....			11,282
Cows and Heifers.....			801,424
Oxen and Tollies.....			304,986
Calves.....			274,539
			1,392,231
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>			
Pigs.....			10,783
<i>Equines—</i>			
Horses.....			35,398
Mules.....			3,203
Donkeys.....			222,101
			260,702

215. A comparison with the figures for 1924 shows that as regards the whole Territory inside the Police Zone the following increases have taken place between 1924 and 1943. The table hereunder also indicates the changes when divided up between European, Bastard and Native ownership:—

	Sheep and Goats.		Cattle.		Horses.	
	1924.	1943.	1924.	1943.	1924.	1943.
Europeans.....	1,200,145	3,923,401	485,159	1,085,185	16,895	25,545
Bastards.....	62,791	118,018	12,791	14,783	1,070	1,730
Natives.....	683,071	550,435	78,962	292,263	2,422	8,123
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>1,946,007</b>	<b>4,591,854</b>	<b>576,912</b>	<b>1,392,231</b>	<b>20,387</b>	<b>35,398</b>

	Donkeys.		Mules.		Pigs.	
	1924.	1943.	1924.	1943.	1924.	1943.
Europeans.....	27,455	60,428	1,961	3,153	6,065	10,606
Bastards.....	1,377	3,553	2	7	—	22
Natives.....	8,158	158,120	20	43	67	155
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>36,990</b>	<b>222,101</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>10,783</b>

Note.—The reduction of the numbers of sheep owned by natives is due to the fact that the native small-stock farmers are mainly in reserves in the southern districts, and that these areas have suffered from severe drought in the last few years.



216. Records held by the Administration reflect that according to a census of livestock taken in January, 1913 (when the Territory was still under the German Regime), Natives in the Police Zone owned 20,000 cattle, 1,137 horses and 13,200 small stock.

OUTSIDE THE POLICE ZONE.

217. The following Schedule gives the estimated livestock population in the various Native Territories outside the Police Zone in respect of the year 1946:—

NATIVE-OWNED STOCK OUTSIDE THE POLICE ZONE.

*Ovamboland.*

Cattle.	Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Total Large Stock.	Sheep.	Goats.	Total Small Stock.
84,000	165	7,700	18	91,883	6,050	119,000	125,050

*Kaokoveld.*

Cattle.....	37,000
Horses.....	120
Donkeys.....	2,200
Mules.....	—
<b>TOTAL LARGE STOCK.....</b>	<b>39,320</b>
Sheep.....	19,000
Goats.....	40,000
<b>TOTAL SMALL STOCK.....</b>	<b>59,000</b>

*Okavango (including Western Caprivi Zipfel).*

Cattle.....	30,333
Horses.....	60
Donkeys.....	414
Mules.....	—
<b>TOTAL LARGE STOCK.....</b>	<b>30,807</b>
Sheep.....	—
Goats.....	3,010
<b>TOTAL SMALL STOCK.....</b>	<b>3,010</b>

*Eastern Caprivi Zipfel.*

Cattle.....	26,000
Donkeys.....	80
Horses.....	—
Mules.....	—
<b>TOTAL LARGE STOCK.....</b>	<b>26,080</b>
Sheep.....	50
Goats.....	1,120
<b>TOTAL SMALL STOCK.....</b>	<b>1,170</b>

218. For purposes of comparison it may be stated that according to the Administration's Annual Report for 1925 (the earliest year in respect of which statistics relating to stock outside the Police Zone are available) the livestock population figures were as follows:—

*Ovamboland.*

Large stock.....	60,000
Small stock.....	80,500



*Okavango.*

Large and small stock, 20,000.

**219.** The stock population figures in respect of the areas outside the Police Zone before 1915 (i.e. during the German Regime) are not known.

## EXPORT OF CATTLE.

**220.** Exports of cattle over the last five years were as follows. These exports are almost exclusively to the Union:—

1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
110,324	151,434	118,862	105,028	147,538

## DAIRY INDUSTRY.

*Cream Production.*

**221.** Owing to the continued drought the production of cream was again at a low level, and the figures for 1946 are below those of the previous year. The following comparative figures in respect of the production of butterfat and butter for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 are given:—

	<i>Butterfat.</i>	<i>Butter.</i>
1944.....	8,754,065·0 lb.	10,569,218 lb.
1945.....	6,367,160·0 lb.	7,679,345 lb.
1946.....	5,350,014·5 lb.	6,436,677 lb.

## SMALL STOCK.

**222.** Owing to drought conditions considerable losses in small stock were experienced during the year. These losses were, however, minimised owing to the fact that relief grazing for over 236,000 sheep was found in the Union, thus bringing the total of South West African drought-stricken stock at present in the Union to approximately 300,000.

**223.** As sheep farmers in the Territory mostly go in for karakul stock, the export of sheep for slaughter purposes is negligible as compared with the export of karakul pelts.

**224.** The number of pelts exported was 2,223,524 compared with 2,392,657 during 1945 and 2,529,327 during 1944. The value is estimated at £4,117,080 or an average of 37s. The comparative figures for 1945 and 1944 are £3,828,251 (average 32s.) and £3,477,825 (average 27s. 6d.), respectively.

## AGRICULTURAL CROPS.

**225.** Owing to the low average rainfall in most parts of the Territory even in normal years, crop production is not a feature of the Territory's agricultural activities. In the Native areas in the north, sufficient crops are normally produced for the requirements of the Native tribes. No export, however, takes place and the surplus production in any particular year is stored in grain baskets and silos against future needs. In 1946 the harvest in Ovamboland was, owing to drought conditions, seriously below average: so much so that the stored up supplies had to be seriously depleted to feed the Native population and in addition supplies of grain had to be dispatched from the Union to augment the local food supplies.

**226.** In a few districts inside the Police Zone where mealies and beans are sown to some extent, the crop in 1946 was an almost entire failure.

## STOCK DISEASES.

**227.** The incidence of proclaimed stock diseases was considerably lower than last year and generally the situation was much more satisfactory.

**228.** There was, however, an outbreak of foot and mouth disease which entered Ovamboland from Angola. Energetic control measures were adopted and extensive inspections were carried out. Fortunately the disease died out and at the end of the year there was no known infection on the South West African side of the boundary. This disease as well as lung-sickness (contagious pleuro-pneumonia) is confined to the areas north of the Police Zone and has not spread to the Police Zone from where the export of slaughter stock, karakul pelts and dairy products takes place.



## SCHEDULED DISEASES.

229. The following table reflects the number of outbreaks of the various scheduled diseases for the past year within the Police Zone. For purposes of comparison last year's figures are shown in brackets after the figures for the current year.

Veterinary.	African Swine Fever.	Anthrax.	Black-quarter.	Dourine.	Scab.	Goat Mange.	Rabies.
Gobabis.....	—	6	5	2	10	—	—
Grootfontein....	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Keetmanshoop..	—	—	—	—	1	14	—
Mariental.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Okahandja.....	—	6	4	1	—	—	—
Omaruru.....	—	1	5	3	—	—	—
Otjiwarongo....	—	12	10	—	1	—	—
Windhoek.....	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
	— (3)	31 (42)	27 (40)	7 (12)	12 (17)	16 (6)	— (1 sus.)

## D.—MINING.

## PROSPECTING.

230. Prospecting was on a more extensive scale during 1946. This is attributed to more motor vehicles becoming available and to the increased price of some base metals and improved prospects of stability of base metal prices. The increased activity is reflected in the number of licences issued and the number of claims pegged.

231. Prospecting licences were issued to 127 persons or companies during the year compared with 88 in 1945.

*Claims Pegged.*

	1945.	1946.
Precious Mineral.....	5	147
Base Mineral.....	93	372
	98	519

232. The Tsumeb Copper Mine together with all other assets of the Otavi Minen- und Eisenbahn Gesellschaft were sold by tender to the Tsumeb Corporation Ltd., which is financed to the extent of about 80 per cent. by American copper interests. The company is said to have had considerable success in its initial flotation experiments with the difficult ore and there is reason to believe that it will be possible to treat even very low-grade ore left in the mine, thus more than doubling the life of the mine.

## 233.

*Combined Table of Minerals and Metals Exported or Sold.*

	1945.		1946.	
	Export or Sales.	Value.	Export or Sales.	Value.
		£		£
Diamonds.....	152,629 M.C.	1,277,980*	165,150 M.C.	1,694,500
Gold.....	91 S.O.	719	72·68 S.O.	625
Copper Ore.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tin.....	251 L.T.	57,609	257 L.T.	61,320*
Vanadium.....	1,332 L.T.	69,264*	900 L.T.	49,877
Lithium.....	1,468 L.T.	3,600*	2,262 L.T.	6,786*
Tungsten.....	343 L.T.	1,020*	Nil L.T.	Nil
Guano.....	30·05 S.T.	314*	1,835 S.T.	20,650
Graphite.....	948 S.T.	28,437	840 S.T.	22,000
Salt.....	14,914 S.T.	34,639	15,340 S.T.	37,579
Semi-precious Stones.....	—	—	730 gms.	32
	—	1,473,582	—	1,893,369

\* Estimated figures.  
M.C. Metric carats.

S.O. Standard Gold ounces.  
L.T. Long tons.

S.T. Short tons.  
gms. Grammes.



234.

*Labour Employed on Mines.*

	1946.			1945.		
	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.	Total.	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.	Total.
Diamonds.....	156	1,430	1,586	113	1,297	1,410
Vanadium.....	56	558	614	57	575	632
Tin.....	82	564	646	24	653	677
Gold.....	1	15	16	1	10	11
Various.....	18	264	282	18	247	265
	313	2,831	3,144	213	2,782	2,995

The only major increase is on the diamond mines, due to expansion in operations.

## MINING ACCIDENTS.

235. Accidents which resulted in loss of life or serious personal injury are summarised below:—

*Fatal and Non-Fatal.*

	1946.	1945.
Fatal.....	—	1
Non-Fatal.....	39	22
	39	23

*Distribution as between Europeans and Natives.*

	1946.		1945.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Europeans.....	—	9	—	2
Natives.....	—	30	1	20
	—	39	1	22

236. None of the accidents was attributed to negligence or misconduct on the part of any person.

## E.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

237. The system of allotment of land to settlers in South West Africa is similar to that obtaining in the Union and the Land Settlement Laws of the Union were in fact, with modifications, applied to the Territory. Land available for allotment is advertised and applications are invited. Allotments are made on the recommendation of the Land Board, to the applicants who are considered most suitable. The allotment is for a lease period of five years, with the option to purchase the land on easy terms over a long period of years.

238. During the war period no allotments of land took place as it was felt that the men and women who had volunteered for active service should be afforded an opportunity on their return to participate in the allotment of land. The Administration has also during the year brought into operation Section XI of the Land Settlement Proclamation under which privately-owned land may be purchased for a settler provided he contributes in cash not less than one-tenth of the purchase price.



239. The following statistics are available in respect of the Lands Branch of the Administration:—

240.

## ANNUAL STATISTICS, 1946.

	Farms.	Settlers.	Area of Land.	Value.
			Ha.	£
Farms advertised.....	305	328	2,596,990	524,462
Prob. Allotments made.....	260	272	2,158,088	420,774
Prob. Allotments confirmed.....	3	3	19,447	1,501
Prob. Allotments cancelled.....	1	1	6,975	500
C.L.D. Ordinance Allotments.....	1	2	6,023	1,020
Section 32 (2).....	11	13	27,744	2,959
Cessions registered.....	28	32	215,715	28,358
Options registered.....	65	77	511,586	65,216
Deeds registered—				
Leases.....	35	50	181,405	36,541
Extensions.....	7	9	82,208	8,532

*Sales under Crown Land Disposal Ordinance.*

	Properties.	Area.	Value.
			£
Urban.....	4	173 acres	693
Rural.....	6	13,246 ha.	959

*Government Grants (Urban).*

	Properties.	Grants.	Area of Land.	Value.
C.L.D. Ordinance.....	169	18	60,828 ha.	£1,121

*Government Grants (Rural).*

	Settlers.	Properties.	Grants.	Area of Land.	Value.
				Ha.	£
Crown Lands Disposal Ordinance....	12	13	11	118,157	22,844
Land Settlement Act.....	117	107	102	917,060	102,137

*Bonds.*

Number Registered.	Properties.	Settlers.	Area of Land.	Value.
7	7	10	77,299 ha.	£6,868

*Section XI.*

1. Applications received during the year: 30.
2. Applications approved: 16.
3. Settlers: 19.
4. Extent of 16 farms: 90,030 hectares.
5. Purchase Price: £73,920.
6. Administration's contribution: £63,491.
7. Six of the sixteen farms measuring 30,496 hectares were transferred to the Administration for which an amount of £26,322 was paid out.
8. Three leases were issued to three settlers.

*Allotments in force as at 31st December, 1946.*

Holdings.....	840
Settlers.....	932



## F.—POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

**241.** During the last few years the activities of the Postal Branch of the Administration and the volume of work performed have been greatly increased despite the shortage of staff, and the number of post, telegraph and telephone offices functioning in the Territory has risen to 112. The service which provides the usual facilities for the despatch and delivery of post and telegrams and the making of telephone calls also includes such business as savings bank deposits and withdrawals, money order and postal order service. It is spread over a network covering every district of South West Africa and in addition many wireless transmitting and receiving sets are maintained at remote stations where it would be impracticable to extend the land telegraph and telephone services.

**242.** During the year 1946 air mail services, which were suspended in 1941, were resumed and arrangements were made with the South African Airways for the conveyance by air of letters and postcards between South West Africa and the Union. The service was inaugurated with two flights per week from and to the Union. This was later increased to three flights per week in either direction and finally the service was extended so as to provide for three return flights from Windhoek to Johannesburg via Keetmanshoop, Upington and Kimberley as well as three return flights from Windhoek to Cape Town via Keetmanshoop. It is estimated that the cost of sending letters and postcards by airmail will be about £5,000 per annum. No feeder airmail services have as yet been established inside South West Africa.

**243.**

## MILEAGE OF TELEPHONE WIRE.

	<i>Trunk Lines.</i>	<i>Rural Lines.</i>	<i>Farm Lines.</i>
1945.....	8,004	235	2,515
1946.....	8,288	235	2,739

**244.**

## TELEGRAPHS.

	1945.	1946.
<i>Number of Inland Telegrams.</i>		
Forwarded (Paid).....	284,141	277,288
Forwarded (Government).....	—	26,166
Received.....	244,953	241,052
Transmitted.....	486,689	508,154
Overseas (Forwarded).....	5,197	6,967

The ship-shore-ship radio telegram service was re-introduced in January, 1946.

## UNION-SOUTH WEST AFRICA PARCEL TRAFFIC.

**245.** The number of parcels of all classes despatched to and received from the Union were:—

Despatched to Union.....	65,100
Received from Union.....	134,200

The average weight per parcel was 3½ lb.

## G.—RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

**246.** The Railways and Harbours in South West Africa are administered by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration of the Union and are linked up with the Union system.

**247.** The railway line from De Aar to Upington was extended to connect with the South West Africa line of the same gauge so that the main line enters the Territory in the south east corner and runs from there in a northerly direction through Keetmanshoop to Windhoek and thence via Okahandja, Usakos, Swakopmund to the harbour at Walvis Bay. There are two branches of the same gauge from this line. The one runs from Seeheim near Keetmanshoop to the harbour at Luderitz Bay and the other from Windhoek in an easterly direction to Gobabis. A narrow gauge line serves the northern portion of the Territory and is linked to the standard gauge at Usakos from where it runs north through the towns of Omaruru, Otjiwarongo to Grootfontein with two spurs—the one from Otjiwarongo to Outjo and the other from Otavi to Tsumeb.



248. In addition to the railways the country is also served by a network of road motor services operated by the Railway Administration. They link areas not served by the railways with the railway system and act as feeders thereto.

249. The local supervision of the Railways and Harbours in South West Africa is under the System Manager stationed at Windhoek who has furnished the following information in regard to the operations during the year 1946:—

## 250.

## PASSENGERS: NUMBER OF.

1945.....	181,133
1946.....	192,852

The increase in passenger traffic can be attributed partly to post-war conditions, general prosperity in the Territory and paucity of private motor transport.

## 251.

## MILK AND CREAM TRAFFIC CONVEYED: (NO. OF GALLONS).

	1946.	1945.
Milk.....	15,543	14,513
Cream.....	1,351,948	2,015,821

The decrease in the number of gallons of cream is due to the unprecedented drought throughout the whole Territory.

## 252.

## PARCELS CONVEYED (NO. OF CONSIGNMENTS).

	1946.	1945.
Forwarded.....	231,598	258,801
Received.....	210,293	195,759

## 253.

## GOODS TRAFFIC FORWARDED (TONS).

1945.....	114,876
1946.....	141,178

## 254.

## LIVESTOCK FORWARDED (NO. OF HEAD).

The following statement gives particulars of livestock, large and small, forwarded from stations in the Territory.

## Large Animals—

1945.....	151,787
1946.....	194,436

## Small Animals—

1945.....	331,217
1946.....	648,754

## HARBOURS.

## 255.

*Luderitz.*

	1946.	1945.
Cargo landed (Tons).....	13,335	8,304
Cargo shipped (Tons).....	3,871	4,184
TOTAL.....	17,206	12,488

Total number of ships which called at this

harbour.....	59	35
Number of passengers landed.....	—	1
Number of passengers embarked.....	—	1
Total net registered tonnage of vessels.....	37,674	11,277



256.

*Walvis Bay.*

	1946.	1945.
Cargo landed (Tons).....	41,984	28,440
Cargo shipped (Tons).....	13,784	14,991
TOTAL.....	<u>55,768</u>	<u>43,431</u>
Total number of ships which called at this harbour.....	439	248
Number of passengers landed.....	11	—
Number of passengers embarked.....	9	—
Total net registered tonnage of vessels.....	181,358	68,114

## ROAD MOTOR SERVICES.

257. Subjoined are particulars of the Road Motor Services which operated in South West Africa during the period under review:—

	1946.	1945.
Tonnage conveyed.....	42,425	40,486
Passengers: First.....	14,800	11,748
Passengers: Third.....	49,142	44,166
Cream: gallons.....	78,379	80,947
Car miles.....	1,395,673	1,160,402
Trailer miles.....	200,934	161,480

## ACCIDENTS.

258. Apart from accidents of a minor nature, mixed and passenger trains on the South West Africa system have not been involved in any serious accidents, every effort having been made to ensure a maximum safety for the travelling public.

## DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS AND NEW WORKS.

259. Notwithstanding the difficulties experienced in connection with the shortage of material and trained staff, departmental development has gone ahead consistently and provision for the housing of 122 non-European families as well as for 79 European families was made during the year.

## H.—AIRWAYS.

260. The South African Airways, a branch of the Railway and Harbour Administration of the Union, operates airway services to South West Africa. The services are run as indicated in a previous paragraph.

261. In addition there are a few concerns which operate aircraft on a charter basis. The majority of these aircraft are stationed at the Windhoek aerodrome and undertake trips to other parts of the Territory and occasionally to the Union.

262. At most of the towns and villages of the Territory there are aerodromes or landing fields which can be used by light and the smaller types of aircraft. Even at some of the more remote Native affairs stations in the north landing fields have been prepared but these mostly become unusable during a heavy rainy season.

263. It is envisaged that in the near future regular feeder services for mails and passengers may be established to link up Windhoek with several of the more important centres of South West Africa.



## I.—ROADS.

**264.** The Roads organisation in South West Africa functions as part of the Works Branch of the Administration under the direction of the Director of Works. Under the latter there is a Superintendent of Roads, who is a full-time officer concerned with the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, etc.

**265.** There is a Central Roads Board whose function it is to advise the Administrator on all matters relating to the carrying out of the provisions of the Roads and Outspans Ordinance of 1937. Under that ordinance a Roads Fund was created and revenue derived from wheeltax, motor licence duty and the tax on the sale of petrol is paid into the Fund. Moreover, in 1944 a Road Construction Account for roads was opened in the Territorial Development and Reserve Fund and £300,000 was voted to the account from time to time. Out of this account appropriations may annually be made to the Roads Fund to supplement the income accruing to the latter and to cover the expenditure contemplated for the year. During the financial year 1946-47 an amount of £75,000 was appropriated from the Territorial Development and Reserve Fund to the Roads Fund and the estimated expenditure under the latter was £160,000.

**266.** The Territory is served by a network of proclaimed roads and the total mileage of such roads is 21,000. For practical purposes they are classified into main roads, main district roads and farm roads and are given attention in that order. The first two classes are maintained directly by the Roads Organisation, while grants are given to the magistrates of each district for the maintenance of the farm roads. In addition, gangs of the Roads Organisation also attend to the farm roads for a period every year.

**267.** The extent of the road mileage of the Territory, as compared with its population, and the number of vehicles in use, make it quite impracticable to construct first class tarred roads comparable with the national roads in the Union of South Africa, but progress is being made with the improved location of the main roads and the construction of bridges and culverts and when equipment and skilled personnel may be obtained without difficulties the road system will be maintained in a serviceable condition throughout the year.

**268.** During the year under review the Roads Organisation suffered from difficulties in obtaining new equipment. Deliveries were slow and uncertain whereas the existing plant and equipment is mostly worn out and badly in need of replacement. These difficulties coupled with the effects of drought throughout the Territory, have hampered new construction and maintenance. Nevertheless, numerous sections of the main roads and main district roads were surveyed, relocated and constructed during the year.

**269.** The most important construction job was a road from Windhoek into the Khomas Hochland covering a length of 68 miles. Grader gangs covered 11,961 miles. Several smaller construction projects were completed during the year and others were continued or commenced.

**270.** Some years ago the Administration decided to establish road depots at Keetmanshoop, Mariental, Otjiwarongo and Grootfontein in addition to the main or central depot and workshops at Windhoek. When these are all completed, equipped and brought into operation, the work will be much facilitated, since it will be possible to undertake maintenance and repair jobs as well as overhauls at those centres without despatching the road machines to Windhoek for this purpose.

## J.—DEEDS REGISTRATION.

**271.** There has in recent years been a progressive increase in the volume of work performed by the Deeds Office. The duties of the Registrar of Deeds include also the registration of companies and co-operative societies and patents, design, trade-marks and copyright.



272. The following statistics reflect the volume of work performed during the years 1944, 1945 and 1946:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED DURING THE YEARS  
1944, 1945 AND 1946.

Description of Deed or Document Registered.	Numbers Registered.		
	1944.	1945.	1946.
Deeds of Grant.....	188	126	131
Deeds of Transfer.....	520	526	676
Certificates of Registered Title.....	33	15	23
Certificates of Substituted Title.....	2	—	5
Certificates of Consolidated Title.....	2	2	—
Deeds of Partition Transfer.....	18	27	48
Mortgage Bonds.....	319	353	489
Notarial Bonds.....	26	35	36
Bonds: Cancellations, Part Payment and Releases.....	491	366	385
Bonds: Cessions and Cancellation of Cessions.....	43	41	48
Bonds: Substitutions of Debtors.....	15	24	16
Ante-nuptial Contracts.....	95	107	157
Settlers' Leases and Amendments thereof.....	24	2	44
Settlers' Leases: Cessions of.....	36	30	27
Advances: Fencing, Water Supply and Dipping Tank.....	—	1	1
Advances Cancelled.....	172	80	39
Mining Claims: Conversions.....	1	6	2
Mining Claims: Cessions and Transfers.....	2	4	10
Mining Claims Granted.....	1	—	2
Patents and relative documents.....	11	17	17
Designs.....	—	—	—
Trade Marks and relative documents.....	84	181	178
Trade Marks: Subsequent Proprietors.....	91	25	25
Copyright.....	—	—	—
Companies, Local: Registered.....	16	20	17
Companies, Foreign: Registered.....	6	4	7
Companies: Miscellaneous returns.....	282	300	381
Co-operative Societies Registered.....	—	1	3
Miscellaneous Registrations.....	439	413	476

APPROXIMATE TOTAL AMOUNT OF REGISTERED DEBT EXISTING AT THE END OF  
EACH OF THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Year.	Marks.	£ s. d.		
		£	s.	d.
1920.....	37,909,065·34	1,929,887	10	0
1925.....	14,008,190·00	8,486,306	0	0
1930.....	8,498,675·00	6,511,067	0	0
1935.....	7,745,650·00	6,398,032	0	0
1940.....	6,709,846·00	3,437,932	0	0
1941.....	6,626,694·00	3,338,961	0	0
1942.....	6,530,931·00	3,387,564	0	0
1943.....	6,507,359·00	3,349,114	0	0
1944.....	6,493,348·00	3,517,696	0	0
1945.....	6,367,011·00	4,092,388	0	0
1946.....	6,355,161·25	4,935,292	0	0

K.—MASTER OF THE HIGH COURT.

273. The following statistics are given in respect of the work of the office of the Master of the High Court of South West Africa:—

COMPARATIVE FIGURES IN RESPECT OF THE YEARS 1945-1946.

<i>Deceased Branch.</i>	1945.	1946.
1. New Estates.....	269	290
(a) Deceased persons.....	268	287
(b) Mental patients.....	1	3
2. Wills registered of deceased persons.....	133	154
Wills registered of living persons.....	2	10
3. Bonds of Security registered.....	75	79
4. Appointments made of—		
(a) Executors.....	142	164
(b) Tutors.....	2	2
(c) Curators.....	3	2
(d) Master's representatives.....	21	20



	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5. (a) Fees collected in Revenue Stamps.....	1,702	11	3	2,182	10	7
(b) Commission collected.....	62	19	0	3	18	1
6. Liquidation accounts accepted and filed as complete.....	213			203		
7. Security Bonds for minors' portion registered	3			3		
<i>Insolvent Branch.</i>						
	1945.			1946.		
1. Number of sequestrations:—						
(a) Voluntary surrenders accepted.....	—			—		
(b) Compulsory (final) sequestrations.....	—			1		
(c) Company liquidations registered:—						
(i) Voluntary winding-up.....	1			—		
(ii) Winding-up by Court.....	—			2		
2. Certificates of appointment issued to—						
(a) Trustee.....	—			1		
(b) Provisional Trustee.....	—			—		
(c) Liquidators (in company matters).....	1			2		
(d) Provisional liquidators.....	—			—		
(e) Curators.....	—			—		
3. Security Bonds registered.....	1			3		
4. Liquidation accounts confirmed.....	2			3		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5. Fees collected in Revenue Stamps.....	31	0	11	25	11	10
6. Rehabilitations granted.....	4			4		

*Guardian's Fund Intrusions.*

	1945.			1946.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Balance at 31st December.....	132,130	6	6	143,331	16	3
2. Cash in bank.....	1,808	1	0	4,187	6	4
3. Interest credited on minors' accounts to 31st March.....	2,956	5	10	2,840	13	11

These amounts the Administration has to earmark out of the interest earned by it in respect of the investment of the Guardians' Fund money—the difference representing revenue due to the Administration.

The figures at the end of the respective financial years as interest is calculated up to 31st March of each year.

4. Sundry receipts during year.....	22,723	17	10	27,911	5	6
Sundry payments during year.....	16,100	19	9	16,709	15	10
(i.e. exclusive of advances received from and amounts paid to the Administration in respect of the Guardians' Fund working balance).						

*Adoption of Children.*

	1945.	1946.
1. Number of adoptions registered.....	13	17

### L.—WORKS BRANCH.

**274.** The functions of the Works Branch of the Administration cover public works, including the construction and maintenance of public buildings; the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges; the investigation and construction of dams, irrigation schemes, flood protection measures, boring and water supplies generally. In addition the officer in charge of this branch also acts as deputy of the Building Controller and of the Controller of Building Materials in the Union.

**275.** The work of the branch has suffered in the war and immediate post-war period on account of essential materials being in short supply and high in price. Periodic failure in the supply of cement, building timber and reinforcing steel caused serious dislocation. A considerable amount of the work was given out on contract but the contractors frequently appealed to the Administration to assist them by supplying construction materials.

### BORING AND WATER CONSERVATION.

**276.** Drilling operations were undertaken during the year for the purpose of opening water supplies on farms and vacant crown land and in a few instances for local authorities and educational institutions. Sixty-nine boreholes were completed giving an average yield per borehole of 13,200 gallons per day.



**277.** Attention is also paid to the water supply needs in Native Reserves and advice is given to farmers in connection with dam construction, while investigations have been conducted in regard to a number of public water storage schemes in the Territory.

In connection with the latter hydrographic observations have been taken.

**278.** Major projects commenced during the year include the Native Hospital at Grootfontein, a new high school and hostel at Keetmanshoop and an engineering block for the post office at Windhoek.

#### M.—LAND SURVEYS.

**279.** The work of the Surveys Branch is reflected in the following Schedule of statistics:—

##### FIELD SURVEYS.

##### *Comparative Statement.*

	1945.	1946.							
1. Government surveys carried out by practitioners at tariff rates—									
Farms.....	28	15							
Erven.....	1	268							
2. Government surveys carried out by staff surveyor—									
Farms.....	—	—							
Erven.....	—	—							
3. Surveys carried out by practitioners for the South African Railways and Harbours Administration and public—									
Farms.....	92	76							
Erven.....	49	530							
	<u>170</u>	<u>889</u>							
4. Mining areas.....	—	—							
5. MAIN TRIANGULATION—									
	<i>Reconnaissance</i>			<i>Beaconing</i>			<i>Observing</i>		
	1.	11.	111.	1.	11.	111.	1.	11.	111.
	Ord.	Ord.	Ord.	Ord.	Ord.	Ord.	Ord.	Ord.	Ord.
1945.....	0	7	14	0	7	14	0	15	14
1946.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### TOWNSHIPS BOARD.

**280.** The Townships Board held four ordinary and two special meetings during the year and dealt with 56 subjects.

#### N.—REHABILITATION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

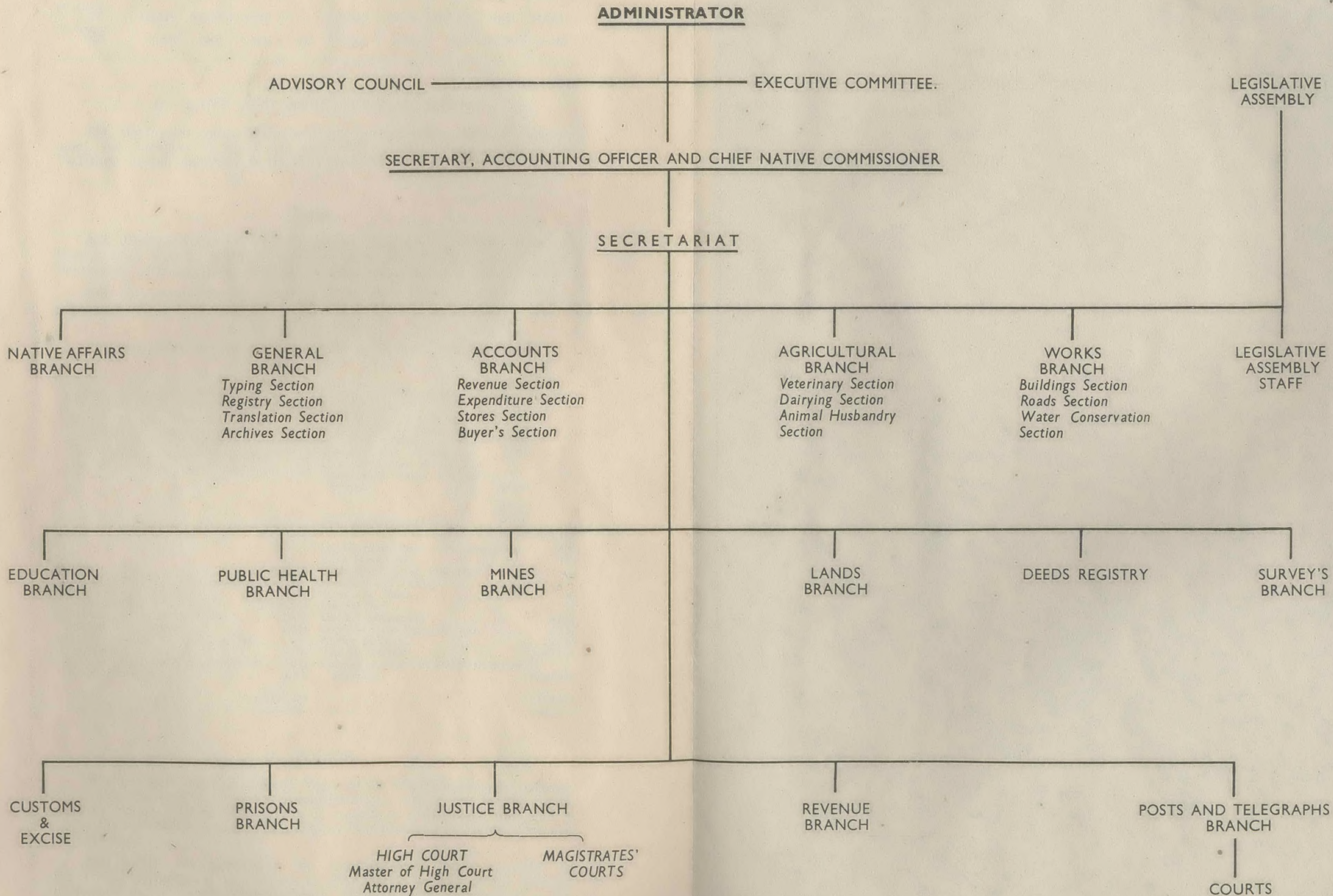
**281.** During World War No. 2 numbers of persons resident in South West Africa volunteered for military service with the Union's Forces. The demobilization scheme adopted by the Union Government provided for two kinds of benefits, i.e., (a) benefits payable to all ex-volunteers whether or not they required any assistance to return to civilian occupations; and (b) benefits designed to assist ex-volunteers to adjust themselves to civilian occupations.

**282.** After consultation with the Union Government the South West Africa Administration assumed responsibility for the (b) class of benefits above referred to in respect of ex-volunteers domiciled in South West Africa on enlistment on the understanding that the measures for the rehabilitation of ex-volunteers in South West Africa would conform to those adopted under the Union's demobilization scheme.



# SOUTH WEST AFRICA ADMINISTRATION.

Organisation as at 31st December, 1946.





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