

161. *Inspectors' Reports*.—The following extracts from the annual reports of Inspectors of Schools are of interest :—

Inspector J. D. de Waal writes :—

“ Owing to the unprecedented drought, many farmers had to abandon their farms and districts in quest of grazing for their starving animals. In many cases children had to accompany their parents in their wanderings, with the result that certain schools had to be closed and certain school hostels had to carry on with considerably reduced numbers. In the case of some private schools, teachers accompanied their pupils on this migration. In this way they kept their schools going and continued to give instruction in the new temporary homes.

“ In the district of Aroab, which at one time had a flourishing boarding school at Klipdam, a primary school at Aroab, three farm schools and several private schools, there existed at the end of 1933 only two private schools with an enrolment of 23 pupils. Three years ago the coloured school at Aroab had an enrolment of over 80 pupils; it concluded the year 1933 with an enrolment of only 26 pupils.

“ Warmbad, Aroab, and Keetmanshoop were the three districts which, from an educational point of view, suffered most from the effects of the drought.

“ Owing to the depression and the financial stringency there was little scope for development. In spite, however, of the many hardships and obstacles with which teachers and scholars had to cope, the high standard of efficiency in the school work of the previous year was more than maintained.

“ The work of the inspectors was greatly alleviated by the ready and loyal support rendered to them by the teachers at the various schools. The enthusiasm displayed by the teachers and the determined manner in which they countered their difficulties gave proof of their earnest endeavour not to allow education to suffer.

“ It is gratifying to state that Nature Study and Hygiene are receiving very satisfactory attention in most of the schools. Many schools have their own gardens and follow a course in nature study based on the activities in the school garden.”

Inspector Dr. C. Frey writes :—

“ On the whole the same dire conditions prevailed in our schools during 1933 as in the preceding year. Owing to the unbroken drought and the inevitable necessity for economy it was found impossible to increase the teaching staff or to supply the schools more liberally with the necessary articles of equipment. Nevertheless I am glad to be able to emphasize that the good spirit which has always prevailed among the teachers of South West Africa was in no way impaired, but stood the test magnificently. It is highly gratifying to state that the teachers were able to keep up the high standard of work which has obtained in our schools in the past. They deserve a word of praise for the way in which they fought and overcame the difficulties that confronted them.

“ In one subject, however, it was not possible for them, in spite of great personal monetary sacrifices, to reach the attainments of previous years. This subject was manual work, both for girls and for boys. The regular annual exhibitions held by the larger schools of the articles made in those classes, which had always been a great attraction to the public, could not be held this year. The majority of the parents found it beyond their means to supply their children with suitable material. The work in these classes had to be confined to more practical and economical lines.

“ In the Mission Schools a considerable number of children had to be withdrawn on account of the scarcity of food in the neighbourhood of rural school centres. In one instance all the parents of the children had to leave the district in which the school was situated and look for new grazing grounds for their stock. The teachers accompanied them and carried on their work in their new surroundings to the best of their ability. Some schools were reduced to half or less of their usual numbers whilst many of the rest would have shared the same fate if the managers, in some cases supported by the Administration, in others entirely out of Mission funds, had not come to the rescue by issuing rations of mealie-meal porridge to the children. This was often the only food which the children got during the whole day. As a natural consequence the work in the Mission Schools was not of the same good standard as it used to be. Yet, it must be said to the credit of the teachers that they tried very hard and conscientiously to cope with these abnormal conditions. The work, which on the whole had always been very satisfactory, was uneven and unbalanced this year, so that a great percentage of the pupils could not be promoted.

“ The revised syllabus which was drawn up and applied to the Mission Schools this year proved to be a great help to managers, principals, and teachers.”

162. Statistics.—

(a) Schools—

	1933.	1932.
<i>Government Schools.</i>		
High.....	2	2
Secondary.....	2	2
Burger.....	1	1
Agricultural.....	1	1
Primary.....	53	52
Farm.....	3	6
TOTAL.....	62	64
<i>Private Schools.</i>		
Subsidized.....	45	51
Not subsidized.....	18	19
TOTAL.....	63	70
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SCHOOLS.....	125	134

(b) Teachers—

<i>In Government Schools.</i>		
Certificated.....	157	161
Uncertificated.....	7	1
TOTAL.....	164	162
<i>In Private Schools.</i>		
Certificated.....	49	50
Uncertificated.....	37	44
TOTAL.....	86	94
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS.....	250	256

(c) Scholars.

<i>In Government Schools.</i>		
Secondary Classes.....	264	253
Primary Classes.....	4,027	4,047
TOTAL.....	4,291	4,300
<i>In Private Schools.</i>		
Secondary Classes.....	84	79
Primary Classes.....	860	877
TOTAL.....	944	956
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SCHOLARS.....	5,234	5,256

(d) Successes in External Examinations.

	Number of Pupils in Class.	Number of Pupils entered for the Examination.	Number of Successful Candidates.		
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
<i>Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificates.</i>					
Windhoek High School.....	9	9	4	1	4
Swakopmund German High School....	5	5	2	1	—
<i>Junior Certificate.</i>					
Windhoek High School.....	33	32	6	13	8
Swakopmund Secondary School.....	14	14	4	5	2
Keetmanshoop Secondary School.....	4	4	—	2	1
Windhoek Roman Catholic School for Girls.....	6	6	—	4	2
<i>Abiturienten Examination.</i>					
Swakopmund German High School....	3	3	2	—	—
Windhoek Oberrealschule.....	7	6	3	3	—

(e) Hostels.

	1933.	1932.
Government School Hostels.....	19	20
Number of Boarders.....	749	909
Private School Hostels.....	8	7
Number of Boarders.....	249	239

C.—THE EDUCATION OF COLOURED CHILDREN.

163. *Schools.*—Separate schools continue to be provided for children of mixed European and Native parentage. The medium of instruction is one of the official languages and the curriculum takes the scholars up to Standard VI. To pupils of promise who have passed Standard VI the Administration grants loans to enable them to continue their studies in suitable schools in the Union of South Africa.

In centres where there are not enough coloured children to justify the establishment of separate schools, they frequently attend the local schools for native children.

At present there are 10 schools for coloured children with an enrolment of 565 pupils.

164. *Teachers.*—Up to the present only one young man who has his home in South West Africa has been appointed as a teacher. He took his primary school course in this country and then obtained a loan from the Administration which enabled him to take a three years' course as a student teacher in Capetown. The other teachers have all been recruited in the Union. At present there is no difficulty in finding coloured teachers in the Union who are prepared to accept appointments in South West Africa.

165. *Scholars.*—The number of coloured persons in South West Africa during 1933 is estimated at 8,556. The number of children in coloured schools was 565 whilst the number of coloured children in native schools is estimated at 209, making a total of 774 coloured children who are attending school. The number of coloured children of school-going age is estimated at 1,700.

These children are scattered over the length and breadth of South West Africa and it is very difficult to bring them together in sufficient numbers to form schools. The difficulty is increased by the fact that in most cases the parents of these children regard it as being below their dignity to send them to native schools.

166. The enrolment and number of teachers in coloured schools was as follows :

Denomination.	Name of School.	ENROLMENT.				TEACHERS.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total 1933.	Total 1932.	Full time.	Part-time.	Total 1933.	Total 1932.
English Church.....	Windhoek...	60	38	98	90	3	—	3	3
	Lüderitz....	29	37	66	57	2	1	3	3
Wesleyan Church.....	Windhoek...	38	27	65	87	2	—	2	2
	Lüderitz....	20	16	36	32	1	—	1	1
	Kanobib....	19	20	39	43	1	—	1	1
Rhenish Mission.....	Eselmanhaar.	17	36	53	52	2	—	2	2
	Rehoboth....	59	49	108	99	3	1	4	4
	Schlip.....	12	19	31	39	1	1	2	2
	Aroab.....	14	12	26	—	1	1	2	—
Roman Catholic Mission.	Rehoboth....	24	19	43	53	1	—	1	2
TOTALS FOR COLOURED SCHOOLS...		292	273	565	552	17	4	21	20

167. *Cost.*—The following figures show the cost of education in coloured schools as compared with the cost in Native schools. The figures are for the financial year ended 31st March, 1933 :—

	Number of Pupils.	Total Cost.	Average per Pupil.
Coloured Schools.....	552	£2,935	£5. 6s. 4d.
Native Schools.....	3,925	£8,258	£2. 2s. 1d.

D.—THE EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHILDREN.

168. *Number of Scholars.*—The number of scholars in Native Mission schools showed a further decrease during 1933, from 3,925 to 3,778. In view of the exceptional drought a considerable decrease was anticipated and in the circumstances it is gratifying to note that the decrease was not greater. Some particulars of the way in which the drought affected the school attendance has been given by the Inspectors of Schools in their reports and need not be repeated here.

169. At many centres it was possible to keep the schools intact only by giving the children a ration of mealie-meal porridge every day. At some of the centres where the children were fed the Administration provided the meal; at other centres the Missions fed the children entirely at their own expense. At all the centres the Missionaries undertook the preparation and distribution of the porridge and the assistance they rendered in this connection is recognised and appreciated.

170. *Progress.*—The syllabus followed in the Native schools of South West Africa till the end of 1932 had been in force since the Conference of 1923, a period of approximately 10 years. In the light of the experience gained during those ten years and in order to meet the further requirements that had become evident in the meantime the syllabus was subjected to a thorough revision in 1933.

171. The conference of 1923 consisted mainly of missionaries who had been in contact with the South West Africa native for years and who had been able to form an estimate of his capacity for learning. A four-year course was finally decided on which was considered too ambitious by a number of the missionaries. The most pleasing feature of the experience gained during the last ten years has been that the native has responded to organised tuition beyond expectations and it has now been found desirable to increase the requirements in the various subjects.

172. The new syllabus provides for more systematic instruction in the mother tongue. This has been made possible by the publication of additional and more suitable books. It emphasises the need of giving initial instruction in the official language by the direct method. It increases the requirements in arithmetic and adds geography and hygiene to the syllabus. Above all, it provides for a fifth year of schooling to be called Standard III. It was not found possible for the time being to institute a further class as the majority of the teachers have not as yet the necessary qualifications and as there is hardly sufficient demand for such a class at present. Pupils, however, who have passed Standard III and are not yet 17 years of age are permitted to re-enrol in Standard III to do such further and more advanced work as opportunity offers.

173. *Text-books.*—To meet the requirements of the new syllabus the Organising Inspector of Native Education, Dr. H. Vedder, was asked to prepare the following, as no suitable text-books of this nature were available for use in native schools: A collection of Elementary Poems in Afrikaans; A Class-book in Geography and Hygiene. The former is in use whilst the latter is expected to be ready shortly.

174. *Legislation.*—At present all the schools for coloured and native children are classified as Mission schools as they all stand under the local supervision of Missionaries. The law makes provision for the establishment of Government coloured schools but at present there are no schools of this category. During the past year the desirability of establishing Government native schools was considered and it is likely that the necessary legislation will be introduced at an early date providing for the establishment of such schools.

175. *Statistics.*—In the statistics below, the schools of Ovamboland and the Okavango are not included. In consequence of distance it is impossible for the Education Department to undertake the inspection of these schools. They are therefore supervised by the respective Native Commissioners and such points as need comment are referred to in their reports.

Children of School-going Age.

	Population.	Children of School-going Age.	Children Attending Subsidized Schools.	Percentage of Children Attending School.	
				1933.	1932.
Hottentots.....	18,527	8,227	2,919	35·5	34·5
Damara and Klipkaffirs.....	22,610				
Hereros.....	24,817	3,102	524	16·9	22·3*
Other Tribes.....	14,592	1,824	381	20·9	13·4
TOTAL.....	80,546	13,153	3,824†	29·1	28·9

* This percentage included Ovambos who are now classified under the heading "Other Tribes."

† The discrepancy between this number and the totals given below is explained by the fact that 46 more coloured children attend native schools than native children attend coloured schools.

Schools for Native Pupils.

	Number of Schools.		Enrolment.		Average Attendance.	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
(a) <i>Training Schools.</i>						
(i) Government Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Mission Schools (subsidized)....	2	2	48	43	48	43
(iii) Mission Schools (not subsidized)	1	1	14	17*	14	17
(b) <i>Industrial Schools.</i>						
(i) Government Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Mission Schools (subsidized)....	2	2	32	31	29	30
(iii) Mission Schools (not subsidized).	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) <i>Primary Schools.</i>						
(i) Government Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Mission Schools (subsidized)....	58	61	3,684	3,834	3,330	3,437
(iii) Mission Schools (not subsidized).	27	24	745	653	652	595

* Only 10 of these are student-teachers.

List of Subsidized Native Schools.

Denomination.	Name of School.	Enrolment.			Number of Teachers.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Full-time.	Part-time.
Rhenish.....	1. Berseba.....	49	42	91	3	1
	2. Bethanie.....	17	37	54	2	—
	3. Epukiro.....	14	14	28	1	—
	4. Fransfontein.....	17	14	31	1	1
	5. Fürstenwalde.....	39	30	69	2	1
	6. Gainachas.....	16	21	37	1	1
	7. Ganigobis.....	17	30	47	1	1
	8. Gaub.....	22	35	57	2	1
	9. Gibeon.....	27	43	70	2	1
	10. Gobabis.....	10	16	26	1	—
	11. Grootfontein.....	37	51	88	3	—
	12. Gulbrandsdalen.....	18	19	37	1	—
	13. Haib.....	22	23	45	1	1
	14. Hoachanas.....	17	23	40	2	—
	15. Karibib.....	33	50	83	3	1
	16. Keetmanshoop Nama.....	115	123	238	6	1
	17. Keetmanshoop Herero.....	16	22	38	1	1
	18. Klein Karras.....	16	25	41	1	1
	19. Klein Windhoek.....	53	50	103	3	—
	20. Kommarib.....	10	10	20	1	—
	21. Kranzplatz Industrial.....	16	—	16	1	—
	22. Kranzplatz Day School.....	11	19	30	1	1
	23. Lüderitz.....	36	26	62	2	1
	24. Mariental.....	37	51	88	3	—
	25. Maltahöhe.....	30	46	76	2	1
	26. Okahandja Teachers' Training	34	—	34	1	—
	27. Okahandja Primary.....	39	41	80	3	—
	28. Okonbahe.....	14	17	31	1	—
	29. Omaruru.....	34	52	86	2	1
	30. Osona.....	14	16	30	1	—
	31. Otjimbingwe Industrial.....	15	—	15	1	—
	32. Otjimbingwe Day School.....	28	33	61	2	1
	33. Otjituo.....	33	13	46	2	—
	34. Otjiwarongo.....	33	43	76	1	—
	35. Outjo.....	12	25	37	1	1
	36. Rehoboth Nama.....	22	34	56	1	1
	37. Swakopmund.....	42	65	107	2	1
	38. Tsumeb.....	56	43	99	4	1
	39. Usakos.....	73	78	151	4	1
	40. Vaalgras.....	10	8	18	1	—
	41. Walvis Bay.....	61	82	143	2	1
	42. Warmbad.....	21	40	61	2	1
	43. Windhoek Nama.....	165	160	325	7	2
	44. Windhoek Herero.....	32	54	86	2	1
	45. Wortel.....	22	30	52	2	1
		TOTAL.....	1,455	1,654	3,109	89
Roman Catho- lic	1. Döbra Teachers' Training.....	13	—	13	1	1
	2. Epukiro.....	20	26	46	2	1
	3. Gaidip.....	8	16	24	1	—
	4. Gobabis.....	24	24	48	2	—
	5. Heirachabis.....	43	41	84	2	—
	6. Kalkfontein.....	16	16	32	—	—
	7. Keetmanshoop.....	31	19	50	2	—
	8. Koichas.....	11	9	20	1	—
	9. Lüderitz.....	17	18	35	1	—
	10. Okombahe.....	17	5	22	1	—
	11. Swakopmund.....	18	25	43	1	—
	12. Tsas Teachers' Training.....	13	—	13	1	—
	13. Tsumeb.....	17	18	35	1	—
	14. Usakos.....	14	12	26	1	—
	15. Varkfontein.....	22	14	36	1	—
	16. Warmbad.....	29	36	65	2	—
	17. Windhoek.....	28	20	48	2	—
	18. Wortel.....	19	10	29	1	—
	TOTAL.....	360	309	669	24	2

Summary : Native Schools.

	Schools.		Teachers.		Scholars.	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Rhenish Mission.....	45	46	117	119	3,109	3,208
Roman Catholic Mission.....	18	20	26	28	669	717
English Church Mission.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan Mission.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	63	66	143	147	3,778	3,925

XX.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A.—DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

176. Please see paragraph 66.

B.—NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

177. *Legislation.*—During the year a Proclamation (No. 27 of 1933) was issued which provides for the suppression of witchcraft.

178. The regulations under Proclamation No. 31 of 1932 for the control of church, school and mission sites, referred to in paragraph 318 of last year's Report, have now been put into operation and the registration of sites is proceeding.

179. *Political Affairs.*—The most important event of the year in regard to Native Affairs was the visit in June of a Herero deputation to Windhoek to greet the new Administrator and to make representations in regard to certain matters affecting the welfare of the Herero people.

The deputation was headed by Hosea Kutako, Headman of the Aminuis Reserve and formerly Chief Councillor to the late Chief Samuel Maherero. He was accompanied by some 35 of the leading Hereros in the Territory, including representatives from all the Herero reserves.

As notice of the intended visit had not been given, the Administrator was unfortunately unable personally to receive the deputation which was received by the Secretary for South West Africa. After a full discussion of the points raised by members of the deputation, they were informed that His Honour would in due course convey his answer to them in person.

180. The matters brought up fell under the following heads :—

- (1) The unsuitability and inadequacy of the Native Reserves and particularly those earmarked for the Hereros ;
- (2) taxation ;
- (3) education ;
- (4) the case of the Herero ancestral burial places.

181. The first point raised was naturally the most important, as the setting-aside of adequate reserves for the natives of the Territory is an essential precedent to any progress in the Administration's native policy. The Administration, however, has had to overcome great difficulties in this connection which the native population naturally find difficulty in grasping.

At the time of the occupation of South West Africa by the Union troops the majority of the native population, particularly the Hereros, were, as a result of the native wars, scattered on farms over the Territory. Certain reserves had, it is true, been set aside by the German Government but these were entirely inadequate to accommodate the native population outside Ovamboland and the Hereros had little or no land they could regard as their own. Since 1922, however, steady progress has been made in providing the necessary land and the steps taken have from time to time been referred to in previous Reports. Unfortunately, it was found very difficult, at the stage when the Union Government took over control, to find adequate blocks of land suitable for native occupation and it was only to be expected that the natives would not be satisfied. They naturally would have liked a return to the position existing prior to their wars with the Germans. Most of the land available was only prairie veld and required the expenditure of large sums of money for water supplies, fencing, dipping tanks, etc., to render it suitable for permanent occupation. Funds for this purpose could not, however, be drawn entirely from general revenue and the Trust Funds referred to in previous Reports and fully explained in paragraphs 92-94 of the 1932 Report, were therefore established. The Administration nevertheless devoted considerable sums out of the general revenue for opening up water supplies in the reserves which are referred to in the Administrator's reply to the Hereros.

182. Owing principally to the native's reluctance to sell his stock when ready for the markets, coupled with the recent disastrous droughts, the residents in most of the reserves have got into arrear with their grazing fees and large amounts were outstanding which, if collected, would have been available for further development work but as will be observed from the text of the reply, as a measure of encouragement to the Hereros and to enable them to make a fresh start, it has been decided to write off a considerable amount of these outstandings.

183. The Hereros' request in regard to the substitution of a Poll Tax for grazing fees was not acceded to as the existing system is regarded as more suitable. It naturally follows that the leading natives who are presumably the owners of the largest number of stock would prefer the Poll Tax system which would shift the burden of taxation from their own shoulders. It would also encourage the accumulation of large herds of stock in the hands of the few and increase the Administration's difficulties from overstocking.

184. The request of the Hereros for a Government school is interesting as showing that their leaders are in touch with more advanced native opinion in the Union. It also reveals a certain amount of underlying antagonism to the missionaries which exists on the part of a section of the people. The Director of Education considers that the Hereros, of all the native tribes in South West Africa, have proved the slowest to

appreciate the benefits of education. It is, however, proposed as soon as possible to open a Government school in the Aminuis Reserve with a view to testing the sincerity or otherwise of their protestations in this regard. There will, of course, be considerable difficulties in securing the attendance at school of native children in a reserve where the people, living principally on milk and meat, are spread over wide areas on account of water and grazing difficulties. In addition to a school, some sort of boarding establishment for the children will also probably have to be provided.

185. After discussing the points raised with his Advisory Council, His Honour the Administrator visited the Aminuis Reserve in November and met Hosea Kutako and some 250 of the residents to whom he delivered his reply in person. The Aminuis Reserve was selected as being the residence of Headman Hosea, the oldest and most influential Herero in the Territory. Copies of this reply were also sent to the Magistrates of the other districts where the Herero reserves are situated, to be conveyed to the people, as it was impossible at the time for the Administrator to visit all the Reserves. The visit was greatly appreciated by the natives, Headman Hosea stating that it was the first time a Governor had ever visited them in their reserves and it gave them the greatest pleasure to see him "taking his seat under the Kameeldoorn tree amongst them."

186. The following is the text of Dr. Conradie's reply:—

"Headman Hosea, Councillors and People of the Aminuis Reserve.

It had been my intention as soon as possible after my taking over the Government of South West Africa personally to visit the native reserves and see the native peoples in their homes. However, before I was able to do this, representatives of the Herero people came to greet me last June on my assuming office. I am glad your representatives came because it shows that they realise it is proper for them to bring their troubles to the Administrator and not to run to outsiders who may give them wrong counsel or advice. Unfortunately, they came at a very busy time and I was unable to hear them and go personally into their troubles. Under the circumstances I thought it best that my officers Mr. Smit and Mr. Clarke, who have been long in the country and know the native peoples and their troubles, should go into your complaints and report to me.

Every word that was spoken was taken down and I have thus been able to go carefully into your complaints.

I find that there are four principal matters that were brought up—

- (1) the unsuitability and inadequacy of the native reserves, particularly those allotted to the Hereros;
- (2) taxation, i.e. the charges you have to pay on your stock in the reserves;
- (3) education;
- (4) the care and control of your ancestral burial places at Okahandja.

Hosea Kutako, Headman of Aminuis, was your principal speaker and this is one of the reasons I have selected Aminuis as the first Reserve I am visiting. I have heard of Hosea as one of the leading men amongst the Herero people and I am glad he is a servant of the Administration because I think he should be able to give his people good advice and if he does and the people listen to him they will benefit. Hosea is a man who has seen many changes in this country and knows all about the days before my Government took over this country from the German people. I must say therefore that I was rather astonished to read some of his remarks before Mr. Smit and Mr. Clarke. I think he must have forgotten the position of the Hereros when my Government came into the country.

From what he has said it would seem that my Government has done little or nothing for the Hereros but take away their land and put oppressive taxes upon them. Since Hosea and other representatives of the Herero people came to Windhoek I have gone carefully into the history of your people and their grievances and have consulted my Advisory Council as to how I could help you in your troubles. I must, however, in view of Hosea's remarks before Mr. Smit first refer to the past.

What was the real position when my Administration took over South West Africa? The Hereros were a broken people; I think you must admit that. They had no reserves and they were not allowed to keep any large stock. Their only future was to work for their conquerors. They had neither land nor possessions.

I can see from what Hosea has said that the Hereros had hoped that my Government would place them back in the same position as they were before their wars with the Germans. This could not have been done even if my Government had wished it. You cannot put the clock back. Much of the Herero lands had already been sold to German farmers and there were large numbers of Union people who had come up and purchased land.

My Government, however, did what it could for the Hereros. It put them in temporary reserves and appointed a commission to go over the country and look where land was left which would be suitable for the settlement of the Hereros and for their children after them.

This was a very difficult task as of course it was useless to select one or two farms only and a big piece of country had to be found to accommodate the stock that the people would require for their needs in years to come. Hosea complains that the Hereros were not allowed to keep Orumbo; but what is Orumbo

alone? This farm would have been useless unless all the farms around it had been taken away and many thousands of hectares added to it and this the Government could not do without disturbing the rights of its own people or taking lands belonging to Germans whom it would have had to compensate. As you are aware, the white people do not take the private lands of their enemies after a war without compensation, although the natives may do it. At any rate my Government was not prepared to do this and so they had to look elsewhere for suitable ground.

The reserves ultimately selected were Epukiro and Aminuis in the east, the Waterberg and Otjituo in the north, Otjihorongo in the north-west, Ovitoto in the Okahandja district and Tses in the south.

Now it is quite clear that these were not the best lands in the country but they were the most suitable that could be obtained at the time. In the same way when the Angola farmers asked to come back to this country they had to take what lands were available and could not get the best farms. They are now occupying the block of land between Epukiro and Aminuis and I have yet to learn that this country is any better than either Aminuis or Epukiro. In the north they are settled on farms round Osire to the south of the Waterberg Reserve and in the Grootfontein district in the Palm Belt. The Angola farmers have not got open water but water obtained from boreholes put down by the Government, which they have to pay for.

In the case of the Hereros, Mr. Hofmeyr put down a number of boreholes. You probably have seen what was done in Epukiro and in your own Reserve by the Government to help you to get sufficient water. In fact I may tell you that the Administration has spent over £40,000, apart from the money from the Trust Funds of the Reserves, and when I arrived here the Government Auditors were pressing that this money must be recovered from the natives in the Reserves. However, after consulting with my Advisory Council, I have decided not to make these charges or to recover the debt from the Reserve Funds as, after going into the whole position, I see there is such a lot to be done in the Reserves that you will want every penny you can collect. Nevertheless, I want to make you understand that this is a great thing that has been done for you. The boreholes were put down with money taken from the taxes paid by the white people and when I tell you that my Advisory Council agreed to this big debt being written off you will appreciate that the white people of this country are not hostile to the native people but wish them to live in peace and to progress and to have their children educated. None of these things can come about unless the native peoples try to help themselves and unless you try to work hard and build up your people and yourselves, following and adopting the methods of the white people, you will probably again be coming along in a few years asking for me to help you and to write off your debts. However, I will say more about this when I come to talk about the grazing fees. For the moment I am speaking about the first matter raised by the Herero deputation, namely, the land question.

To me it is quite clear that the Herero people have not realised that the old days have passed away. They still want to live as in the old days, moving from place to place with their stock and when one part of the country has been grazed off to move to another. In those days the country had very few people in it but in spite of this the native peoples were always fighting amongst themselves in regard to rights to lands, waterholes and cattle. Now the country has filled up and the people have to stick to the land allotted to them or purchased by them and make the best of it. In fact you have to farm with your land as people do in other countries where there is a big population. The only hope of progress is by work, by digging wells, by making dams to catch water and save it for years of drought, by preserving the veld, by fencing, preventing overstocking and the trampling out of the land and seeing that too much stock is not allowed on it. This involves selling off your surplus stock as soon as it is fit for the market and not keeping it until it dies in a drought or because there are too many feeding off the particular piece of veld on which they are grazed.

Now, I think the Herero people have still much to learn in regard to these matters.

You have a very big Reserve in Aminuis—543,000 hectares of land, equal to 50 to 60 ordinary farms. At first only 230,000 hectares were set aside as a native reserve but when Hosea and his people went out to this Reserve the area was increased to 543,000. Again, when the Hereros from Rehoboth were sent there the Native Commissioner made representations for additional land to be added to Aminuis and the late Administrator agreed that all the country between the eastern side of the Reserve and the border of Bechuanaland should be included in the Reserve—approximately 163,000 hectares. This, however, has not been actually proclaimed as it was not considered necessary to do so until water had been opened up and the ground was actually used by the people. You therefore have a big enough country to accommodate your children and your children's children if you can only develop it and improve it as you ought to. For this, however, there is only one solution—to work and earn money. The work there is no difficulty about if the young men and children are properly taught by their parents. The money must come from the grazing fees levied on the stock grazed in the Reserve; the taxes—the money collected from you—which the Government has promised to pay back to your Trust Funds; and the rents the white storekeepers pay for living and trading in the Reserve.

To get the money to pay the grazing fees your young people must, of course, go out to work amongst the Europeans and you must sell your surplus stock. By surplus stock, of course, I do not mean your breeding stock, but oxen, old cows, etc. Both these matters are difficult I know now because the white people have been so hard hit by the drought that they cannot afford to employ you and the stock is so poor at present that the dealers cannot pay any price for them. This was not so, however, in the good times in the past and I am afraid, just like some of the Europeans, you have not sold your stock when the market was good but have kept it to eat up the grass and die in the recent droughts.

I must, therefore, impress on you that I shall instruct my officers in future, as soon as normal times return and it has rained, to see that the surplus stock is sold off at the proper time every year and grazing fees paid. You then should have plenty of money in your Trust Funds to open up new water-holes and make dams in those parts of the Reserve which have no water as yet. You will then be able to use more of your land and keep more stock.

In view, however, of the bad times you have been passing through and to enable you to make a fresh start, I am going to give you some relief in regard to the old debt of past grazing fees which I shall refer to later.

There is one matter I wish to refer to before I go on. Last month your Magistrate made representations to the Secretary for South West Africa that Hosea had approached him stating that many of the people, particularly the older people, could not buy food and asked that 50 bags of mealie-meal be given them on credit. I authorised the Secretary to send 50 bags of mealies to be paid for out of the Trust Funds, provided that the recipients did some work in return for it in the Reserve, such as improving the roads. I may say that I have made the same stipulation in the case of all Europeans who have had relief and in the case of the Ovambos. In fact, in every case where relief has been given out. This is only right as otherwise people get lazy and depend on the Government instead of working for themselves. The Magistrate tells me that when the people heard this they would not accept the food and he received, what I call, a very impertinent message from Hosea. I must say I was surprised at this and I hope he can offer some explanation. In any case it is clear the people are not hungry if they will not work and the food will be given to Europeans and others who are really in want. (Hosea subsequently gave an explanation of this matter which was accepted by the Administrator.)

Coming back to the land question, I must say when I take the number of people living in the Reserve or who have stock here—in 1932 the population was returned at 2,344—I feel that at least the natives in Aminuis have been well provided for if the land they have got is properly developed and yet I find Hosea and some of your people wanting to trek to places far away. In 1926 when Hosea saw Mr. Clarke it was some place called Ejuru he wanted to go to. The other day when he was in Windhoek it was the Kaokoveld or a place in the north-east beyond Epukiro. But let me tell you, all these places are much the same unless the people living on them work hard to develop them and fight against nature by making wells, boreholes and dams and taking care not to ruin the veld.

However, that there may be land for the native people in the future when the reserves are filled, I wish to tell you that I have reserved all the country east of the Waterberg and Otjituo Reserves and north of the Epukiro Reserve for the use of natives. A lot of this country is I know not good and a great deal more will require a lot of money spent on it in making roads, sinking boreholes, or making dams before people can live there. This will have to come out of the Trust Funds and as I have already said, I cannot ask the white people to pay for the natives' debts again. You will, therefore, have to wait until the Trust Funds have money in them. In the meantime, I shall send some of my officers to examine the country thoroughly and make a full report to me as I understand there are a number of natives, apart from you people here in Aminuis, who have had to leave the farms of Europeans who could not keep them on account of the drought and who have no place for themselves, their families and stock to settle on. These people, of course, must receive first consideration.

Taxation.—I next come to the question of the grazing fees. I see that in March, 1930, you addressed a petition to my predecessor, Mr. Werth, asking for the substitution of a Poll Tax for the present grazing fees. This would, of course, have been much easier to collect than the grazing fees. Each man would have to pay a fixed amount and if he did not pay it he would be put in gaol. Again, everyone would have to pay whether they were rich or poor. You probably have got this idea from Bechuanaland but you must remember that in Bechuanaland the Poll Tax is a Government tax and the Government takes the proceeds of the tax and uses it for Government purposes, while in South West Africa the grazing fees my officers collect are treated as the natives' own money and are all put back into your Trust Funds and used in your Reserves. This is a very different thing. Again, the grazing fees are paid by the people who have cattle and the richer a man is the more he pays, which is a good principle. Why should a man who has no cattle in the Reserve pay as much as a man who has 100 to 150 cattle in the Reserve? To me it seems only right that a man should pay according to the use he makes of a benefit he receives from the Reserve. This is the principle followed in taxing white people. Mr. Werth and his Advisory Council therefore decided that the tax must remain and I do not propose to make any change. However, I find, as I have already said, that owing to various reasons you are

very much in arrear with your payments and if I were to make you pay all you owe I would have to take all your cattle to meet the debt. I see from the accounts kept by the Superintendent and records at Windhoek that at the end of September last you owed £5,556. There are big arrears in some of the other Reserves but Aminuis natives are the biggest defaulters. I propose to give you a chance of making a new start by writing off a substantial part of those arrears and I am instructing your Magistrate, Mr. Geard, and the Superintendent, Mr. Greatrex, to go into each man's account and, where he has lost a lot of stock on account of the drought or other misfortune, to reduce his debt to what they think he can reasonably pay.

I must warn you, however, that this cannot be repeated and in future you must pay your fees regularly or else steps will be taken against defaulters. Further, as I am told, you have suffered great losses of stock from disease—apart from the drought—chiefly, I am informed, from Gallamsiekte. I wish to urge on you to listen to the advice of the Veterinary Officers given in regard to these matters. What was good enough years ago when your stock could move about the country from district to district is no good now when they have to remain in one part of the country and cannot get a change of veld. I am aware the native people—again like some of the European people—think they know better than the Government experts, but I feel sure that if you only make trial of their advice you, at any rate, will not have so many deaths from drought and disease. The natives seem to think that they have been given the unhealthiest areas in the country. This is far from being the case. Many European farmers have land which requires the expenditure of much money in development, which has to be paid out of their own pockets and in respect of which special feeding of stock has to be adopted to prevent disease. Even so their losses are heavy and whereas you natives sit still and do nothing, these European farmers are at least trying to fight the diseases by following the advice of the Veterinary officers.

Education.—Hosea, when he was in Windhoek, raised the question of education.

I must say I am very glad that the Herero peoples are beginning to think seriously about this matter and are realising that they are falling behind the other native people in this matter. I may tell you that the Director of Education is also very dissatisfied with the progress of the Herero natives and it is therefore high time that the older people took this matter up seriously.

I understand you want to have Government schools and are discontented with the old system under which the Missionaries have undertaken the organization of education for the natives. You must not forget that the native people owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Missionaries for all they have done for them in the past. Still, I realise that with the progress of events the natives will, like the Europeans, demand Government schools. The natives have done the same in the Union and I have recently been reading a report of a big conference Mr. Jansen, Union Minister of Native Affairs, had with representatives of all the native peoples in the Union at Pretoria. Much as I would like to see a Government school opened at Aminuis, I must give you the same answer that he gave the natives at Pretoria; that I cannot tax the Europeans to provide schools for the natives.

The finances of the country are in a very unsatisfactory condition and if I open a native school here I shall have to open them all over the country. You will therefore have to find the funds yourselves. This is one of the objects of your Trust Fund and as soon as you have sufficient money in it I will consider appointing a Government school teacher at Aminuis. In the past, however, owing to need for good water supplies, the collections have been spent on this. Another thing is, that it is very difficult to obtain a supply of properly trained Herero teachers. This is because the Herero people in the past have neglected education. I am glad to hear that Hosea has sent one of his sons to be educated at Lovedale in the Cape. This shows that he, at least, appreciates the value of education.

I must warn you though, that a knowledge of reading and writing is not everything in education. To the native people living in the Reserves manual training, a knowledge of gardening, knowledge of the diseases amongst stock and of hygiene and cleanliness amongst the people are equally important. Again, education cannot only be left to paid teachers. The parents must themselves teach the children and see that they are brought up with right ideas. In Windhoek the Police tell me they have a great deal of trouble with native children running about the streets stealing from the Europeans, etc. I am glad to say, however, that in most cases they are not Herero children.

There is one other point in regard to education and that is the request Hosea put forward that the children should be taught through the medium of the European official languages—Afrikaans and English—and the native language should only be taught as a subject. The deputation which came to Windhoek seemed to lay great stress on this point, partly because they said they could get better trained teachers from the Union if it was not necessary to teach in the various local native languages and also because you stated if your children did not have a sound knowledge of English and Afrikaans they could not compete with natives from the Union in obtaining good posts and work amongst the Europeans. From this point of view I can quite appreciate your attitude, and I see the Native Conference in Pretoria in 1931 passed a similar resolution putting

forward the same reasons. On the other hand, I must tell you practically all persons who make a study of education hold that the child should begin his education through his Mother-tongue and after two or three years' study in his own language, begin with other languages, and I must point out to you that your children will not all be able to go and work for Europeans. Many will continue to reside and work in the Reserves. The arrangement which gives the best and quickest education to the child should be adopted. However, I have not come to a decision on this matter yet. It is an important one which I must discuss with the Director of Education. In the meantime, I would again urge you, as soon as conditions improve, to see that the dues are paid to the Trust Fund and I will see as soon as conditions allow that you have a Government school at Aminuis.

Ancestral Graves.—The last matter Hosea brought up was the case of your ancestral graves at Okahandja, i.e., the graves of Samuel Maherero and his father and grand-father. The gardens where these graves are situated were handed over by my predecessor to the Municipality on condition that these graves were fenced off and properly looked after. I understand that you now complain that you are not allowed proper access to these graves when you make your annual visit there.

I am quite in sympathy with your desire to hold in reverence the graves of your former Chiefs and not to allow your children to forget their past history. It is right for a people to respect their ancestors and I shall give instructions that arrangements are made accordingly, subject of course to the maintenance of public order and the gardens not being damaged. Hosea also brought up the question of a number of graves outside the Public Gardens, i.e., in the old Missionary Cemetery and elsewhere. It appears the Hereros objected to certain graves in the cemetery being levelled. Well, it is quite true that it is customary after a period of time to level graves in European burial grounds where the graves are not properly cared for and the relatives have ceased to take any interest in them. I presume this is what was done at Okahandja. We Europeans of course believe that it is only the individual's body which lies in the earth and his spirit has gone elsewhere. However, I am sure there was no intention on the Europeans' part to do anything which would injure or cause offence to the feelings of the Herero people. It seems to me that the fault lies on the side of the Hereros who have for years sat still and done nothing and left it to the Europeans to look after their graves.

What I am prepared to do is that when Hosea next comes to Windhoek I will send him down to Okahandja with Mr. Hartmann and the Hereros can then point out to the Magistrate and the Town Clerk where the graves they are concerned about lie. Steps can then be taken to have them properly demarcated, etc., but the Hereros will have to do the work and pay any costs arising therefrom.

These are, I think, all the principal matters which were represented to me.

I will repeat my decisions in regard to these matters:—

Your rights to reside in the Aminuis Reserve so long as you obey the laws and regulations and submit to the instructions and advice of your Magistrate and Superintendent are confirmed by me and the amounts owing by you to the Government for the wells and boreholes will be remitted.

Reductions will be made in the debt due for grazing fees. Schools will be established in the Reserves when sufficient money is available in the Trust Funds. Proper provision will also be made to enable you once a year to visit your ancestral graves at Okahandja.

I trust I have said enough to show you that I wish to be your friend and you may rest assured that as long as you listen to and obey the officers I have placed over you—Mr. Geard and Mr. Greatrex—and do not listen to outside people who may wish to lead you astray, you will have my Government's and my protection and if you listen to your Magistrate and work together as a people should, I have no doubt you will be able to build up again a strong nation living in peace under the protection of my Government.

I trust you will have copious rains this year and that the drought and depression will quickly pass away."

187. During the year it became necessary to institute an inquiry into an agitation in the Windhoek location started by certain natives arising out of an old feud between the two Damara sections of the population, headed by Alfeus Harasemab and Frans Hoisemab. The inquiry was held by Mr. Ahrens, the Magistrate of Windhoek, an officer of considerable experience in native customs and as a result of his findings Alfeus was removed from the Headmanship of the Aukeigas Reserve and six natives were ordered to move from the Windhoek location to other native reserves.

188. *Social, Material, and Moral Conditions of the Natives.*—There has been little or no change in the social or moral conditions of the native people. The Assistant Native Commissioner, Windhoek, reports an interesting development in the Windhoek location in the formation of a Native Children's Welfare Society which has been started by the wife of the Local Superintendent, Mrs. Bowker, to deal with the number of native children, more particularly Damara, which had run wild and were in danger of becoming criminals.

189. The movement was rendered possible through the assistance of the advanced section of the Union natives residing in the location.

190. Its objects are to help forward the native peoples, to teach the young generation respect for their parents and the law, the dignity of honest labour, cleanliness of mind and body and generally to maintain their self-respect.

191. The movement is organised on the lines of the Boy Scout movement in having a flag, a song and a salute, but it is not affiliated with any European organization and has no connection with the Pfadfinder, Voortrekkers or Boy Scouts. Weekly drills and physical exercises are provided under the supervision of native volunteers, with a picnic and entertainment at Christmas. Talks to parents on food and health are arranged and an endeavour is made to persuade mothers to bring their babies and young children once a month for advice and inspection by the location nurse.

Membership has risen from 15 to 170 and the average attendance at drills ranges from 30 to 100.

The Society is handicapped for funds but it is hoped that it will in time become a powerful factor for good in the native community.

192. In regard to material conditions, the natives have suffered severely as a result of the drought and depression. The repatriation of large numbers of Ovambos reported last year materially assisted in reducing unemployment. The Assistant Native Commissioner reports that at the close of the year there were only 46 unemployed natives in the Windhoek location. As a result of the depression, however, the rate of wages has fallen, particularly on farms. The prospecting operations in the Rehoboth district have afforded an outlet for a number of the unemployed.

193. During the year the reconstruction of the Windhoek native location and the installation of a modern and up-to-date sanitary scheme, referred to in paragraph 332 of the 1932 Report, was completed. A new location was established in the Grootfontein township to replace the three previously-existing locations. This location occupies a healthy position in the town and is well laid out. The South West Africa Company has put down a borehole on the site.

194. The following table shows the number of native-owned stock during the last three years:—

Area.	Large Stock.			Small Stock.		
	1933.	1932.	1931.	1933.	1932.	1931.
Within Police Zone.....	113,016	136,080	111,587	246,993	511,070	435,620
Ovamboland.....	143,226	143,422	143,422	181,000	181,000	181,000
Kaokoveld.....	20,378	20,378	20,378	38,876	38,876	38,876
Okavango.....	7,217	7,422	8,675	765	765	2,050
Caprivi Zipfel (eastern portion).....	21,185	20,639	19,926	1,848	1,762	1,619
Caprivi Zipfel (western portion).....	208	208	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	305,230	328,149	303,988	469,482	733,473	659,165

It will be observed that the natives within the Police Zone and in the Kaokoveld lost heavily as a result of drought.

The figures for the areas outside the Police Zone, as pointed out in paragraph 339 of last year's Report, are estimates. Actual statistics cannot be obtained with the means at the disposal of the Administration.

RESERVES.

195. *General.*—The continuous drought interfered considerably with the normal development of the Reserves and the efforts of the local officers and the natives themselves were concentrated on the problem of providing water and grazing for their stock. In many cases the stock had to be removed from the Reserves and the population was in consequence scattered far and wide.

196. The collection of native dues was handicapped and funds were devoted principally to providing water and grazing. Other development and educational work was practically at a standstill.

197. In view of these circumstances, the various tribal meetings referred to in paragraph 92 of last year's Report were not held but since the excellent rainfall of the last couple of months of the year and after its close the natives are now all returning with their stock to the Reserves.

It is hoped, therefore, that it will be possible to provide copies of reports furnished by the officers presiding at these meetings next year, as requested by Lord Lugard at the Twenty-second Session of the Mandates Commission when examining the Annual Report for 1932.

Native-owned Stock, Native Reserves, 1933.

District.	Reserve.	Cattle.	Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Total Large Stock, 1933.	Total Large Stock, 1932.	Sheep.	Goats.	Total Small Stock, 1933.	Total Small Stock, 1932.
Bethanie.....	Soromas.....	70	13	24	3	110	183	183	934	1,117	3,026
Gibeon.....	Gibeon.....	108	11	104	—	223	117	142	2,233	2,375	1,974
Gobabis.....	Aminuis.....	11,222	854	2,184	4	14,264	12,802	4,875	20,711	25,586	25,371
Gobabis.....	Epukiro.....	6,505	277	1,371	—	8,153	8,139	356	3,492	3,848	4,259
Grootfontein.....	Otjituo.....	6,510	165	630	1	7,306	7,490	378	3,010	3,388	4,670
Karibib.....	Otjimbingwe.....	1,733	78	655	6	2,472	2,923	1,128	10,026	11,154	14,065
Keetmanshoop.....	Berseba.....	916	184	850	—	1,950	2,713	2,519	19,416	21,935	28,516
Keetmanshoop.....	Tses.....	30	10	100	—	140	986	176	5,815	5,991	14,301
Maltahohe.....	Neuhof.....	15	—	8	—	23	117	36	208	244	1,269
Okahandja.....	Ovitoto.....	5,598	288	934	1	6,821	6,445	1,916	8,136	10,052	8,462
Omaruru.....	Otjihorongo.....	2,270	144	624	—	3,038	3,668	1,192	16,632	17,824	22,419
Omaruru.....	Okombahe.....	328	3	228	—	559	789	523	4,495	5,018	6,951
Otjiwarongo.....	Waterberg.....	17,363	493	1,976	7	19,839	19,978	6,246	21,078	27,324	26,085
Outjo.....	Franzfontein.....	192	—	22	—	214	270	307	1,164	1,471	1,468
Warmbad.....	Bondels.....	100	40	100	—	240	1,093	150	850	1,000	4,830
Windhoek.....	Aukeigas.....	1,357	150	164	—	1,671	1,806	177	2,723	2,900	4,223
TOTALS.....		54,317	2,710	9,974	22	67,023	69,519	20,304	120,923	141,227	171,889
TEMPORARY RESERVES.											
Rehoboth.....	Hoachanas.....	30	2	87	—	119	220	276	822	1,098	1,689
Windhoek.....	Eros (closed).....	—	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	—	794
TOTALS.....		30	2	87	—	119	414	276	822	1,098	2,483
GRAND TOTALS.....		54,347	2,712	10,061	22	67,142	69,933	20,580	121,745	142,325	174,372

(a) RESERVES WITHIN THE POLICE ZONE.
 198. No boreholes were sunk in any of the Reserves during the year.
 199. The following schedule shows the number of large and small stock in the various Reserves:—

200. *Soromas Reserve*.—This Reserve was denuded of all grazing and during the year permission was granted to the natives to graze their stock on adjoining unoccupied Crown land. Two wells were sunk by them on this land, the depth being 65 and 20 feet respectively. So far water has been struck in each case but the wells are being deepened further in the hope that a stronger supply of water will be found.

The decrease in stock is due to losses from drought.

201. *Gibeon Reserve*.—The increase in stock is due to the return to the Reserve of certain animals which were removed last year owing to drought. The Magistrate remarks as follows:—

“Grazing conditions varied during the year. In October, 1932, slight rains fell and the bushveld developed. Some stock was brought back in the hope that good rains would fall in February and March. When the latter failed, the majority preferred to take the chance of their stock surviving the drought in the Reserve rather than again trekking away to vacant Government farms in the eastern portion of the district where better grazing was offering.”

202. Owing to the boring operations on the Kalk Plateau section being unsuccessful in 1931, it was decided that the water supply be developed by means of dams on the flat country below the plateau, and a small dam at a cost of £5 was constructed in the beginning of the year. In August a larger scheme was undertaken at a cost of £70. This work was undertaken as a relief measure, the labourers receiving a ration allowance for their services.

203. A section of the Reserve garden is being worked by the Mission school and an appreciable amount of vegetables is cultivated thereon. The beds are irrigated from a well equipped with a diaphragm pump and cement furrows have been constructed to lead the water. Salt bush and fodder trees are being planted in the section further removed from the water supply.

204. *Aminuis Reserve*.—There has been an increase in the population and stock.

205. During the year a number of wells was sunk by the natives, the Administration supplying the dynamite.

206. Heavy losses of stock were sustained by the natives during the year, some 1,500 large stock and 3,000 small stock having died, due principally to drought and stock diseases.

207. *Epukiro Reserve*.—There has been an increase in the population and large stock.

208. The decrease in small stock is due to losses from drought.

209. Heavy losses of stock were also sustained during the year, due principally to drought and stock diseases; some 1,200 large stock and 650 small stock died.

210. During the year large packs of wild dogs came into the Reserve and killed several head of stock. The natives succeeded in destroying 21 wild dogs, 6 hyenas, and 2 leopards.

211. The Bushmen also gave considerable trouble in the Reserve, slaughtering 20 head of cattle belonging to the natives. The Police patrolled the Reserve for over a month and succeeded in capturing 14 Bushmen who were armed with poisoned arrows and assegais.

212. *Otjituvo Reserve*.—The decrease in the population and stock is due to the fact that owing to drought a number of natives left the Reserve with their stock in search of grazing. Some 850 large stock and 170 small stock died as a result of drought and stock diseases, and 150 stock were killed by hyenas and wild dogs.

213. *Otjimbingwe Reserve*.—The decrease in stock is due to drought. The natives were forced to accommodate their stock elsewhere, mostly on adjoining farms, where better pasturage was available.

214. A few months ago the construction of three small dams was undertaken at Audawib East and West in the Reserve. When these dams are completed it is proposed to extend the programme for the purpose of conserving water in order to have better grazing facilities. In the past, it has not been possible to make the best use of the available grazing owing to lack of water. These dams will also assist in stopping soil erosion and replenishing the underground water supply.

215. The herd of Swiss goats referred to in paragraph 365 of last year's Report is not proving as successful as was hoped. The Superintendent is of opinion that the climatic conditions are too severe for this breed as the goats are continually ailing and suffering from sore hoofs or rheumatism. Although they have now been in the Reserve for over three years they show no improvement.

216. Another dry year was experienced, only 63·1 millimetres of rain having fallen during the year. The normal rainfall is about 150 millimetres. In 1932 the rainfall was 81 mm. and in 1931, 225 mm.

217. Leopards, wild dogs, and jackals destroyed 28 large stock and over 200 small stock.

218. *Berseba Reserve*.—During March, 1933, Kaptein Goliath of the Berseba tribe died and his brother Diederik Goliath was appointed his successor. The latter appears to be a more enlightened individual than Kaptein and it is thought that conditions in the Reserve will improve under his control.

219. The Magistrate, Keetmanshoop, remarks as follows :—

“ The Reserve natives, like the rest of the community, have experienced a very trying time in consequence of the depression and unprecedented drought. I cannot help saying that in a great measure their hardships have been intensified through their lazy and indolent habits. No attempt was made to secure grazing for their stock during the drought. The mortality amongst their cattle and small stock was consequently very heavy. The condition of the stock being poor they were unable to barter or sell a single animal and this caused them additional hardships. There are parts in the Reserve very suitable for gardening purposes, and if the inhabitants had made some attempt to grow mealies and pumpkins, and even beans, they could have augmented their food supply, and thus could have avoided, in a great measure, the starvation conditions under which they are living to-day. Apparently they are too indolent and lazy to help themselves.

Cereals are being grown at Kanikobus on the Fish River. The results, so far, have been highly satisfactory. It is expected that at least 25 to 30 bags of wheat will be reaped. Although the area now available for irrigation is limited it nevertheless goes to show what could be done with a little enterprise. Unfortunately, at harvesting time friends and relatives from far and near foregather at Kanikobus and demolish the food supply which could have served the enterprising ones a considerable time.

I regret to say that the gardens laid out at Berseba, at a good deal of expense, are a failure and of little or no use to the inhabitants. Owing to the shortage of food the Administration has had to ration the school children and the old and infirm natives throughout the year.”

220. During the year three wells were sunk by the natives, the Administration supplying all the equipment and blasting material and, in addition, rationing and clothing the labourers. The results so far are very encouraging. The water supply being very strong, it is anticipated that approximately 12 morgen of ground can be placed under irrigation once the reservoirs are constructed and pumping plants erected.

221. Leopards are still fairly numerous in the Reserve. The jackal has greatly decreased in numbers during the last few years. The losses of stock from these sources have been slight.

222. *Tses Reserve*.—The decrease in the population and stock is due to the fact that many of the natives had to trek with their stock to the Rehoboth district in search of grazing.

223. The water supply in this Reserve is still inadequate.

224. *Neuhof Reserve*.—The decrease in the population and stock is due to the fact that further residents have trekked out of the Reserve on account of the drought.

225. *Ovitoto Reserve*.—The increase in the population and stock is due to the fact that several families trekked into the Reserve during the year.

226. *Otjhorongo Reserve*.—The decrease in stock is due to losses from drought.

227. During the year a well at Otjiperongo was cleaned out, deepened and lined. A well was sunk at Otjeripuma. It is 41 feet deep and the supply of water is good.

A paraffin engine and shed were erected at Otjhorongo where the supply of water is strong. Several waterholes were deepened by the natives during the year.

228. Thirty-seven large stock and 208 small stock were lost through the depredations of carnivora during the year.

229. *Okombahe Reserve*.—There has been an increase of eighty in the population.

230. The decrease in stock is due to losses from drought. The herd of Swiss goats now consists of six rams and 10 ewes. Six of these ewes, and 21 ewes belonging to natives, have been covered by the one stud ram, the other rams still being too young.

231. The following carnivora were destroyed during the year in this and the Otjhorongo Reserve adjoining :—

Lions.....	2
Leopards.....	8
Cheetahs.....	7
Hyenas.....	6
Wild dogs.....	43

232. *Waterberg East Reserve*.—During the year a pumping plant, powerhead, reservoir, and engine house were erected on the borehole at Ombujamakuru. This hole was completed during the latter part of 1932.

233. An experiment with suction gas plants proved very successful with the result that five such plants were installed in the Reserve during the year. These plants were installed at the most suitable places, i.e., where good grazing and strong water supplies were available. They are very economical and the native pumpmen experience no difficulty in working them. The paraffin consumption of the Reserve has consequently been reduced from 90 to 10 cases per month and as soon as funds are available the remaining pumps in the Reserve will be provided with similar plants.

234. During the year the pumping plant and powerhead on the farm Okosonduzu were removed and erected on borehole No. 9 in the Reserve where formerly there was only a windmill. The plant removed is the property of the Reserve and was only temporarily erected at Okosonduzu in order to get water to open up the eastern portion of the Reserve.

235. Very little dam-construction work could be undertaken during the year as the Reserve oxen were in very poor condition and, owing to the scarcity of grazing, no animals could be kept at the dam sites.

236. The drought was very severe but with the exception of one kraal of natives who applied to the Administration for 50 bags of mealie-meal, which was duly supplied, no assistance was asked for during the year.

237. During June, 1933, the Administration was obliged to seek grazing for some of the large stock from the Reserve, and consequently a portion of the farm Okamatangara was leased at the rate of 3d. per head of stock grazed per month, the Administration having to make its own arrangements for water. Three boreholes were, however, available and surplus pipes and rods from the Reserve were installed and, with the assistance of the owner, hand pumps erected. Drinking troughs were constructed out of old sheets of corrugated iron and wells were sunk where the water was shallow.

Approximately 10,000 head of large stock were accommodated outside the Reserve during the year, for which the Reserve Fund had to pay grazing fees amounting to over £620.

238. A Catalonian donkey jack is available in the Reserve but the Superintendent says that the natives display little interest in it.

239. Approximately 600 Bushmen entered the Reserve during the year as a result of the scarcity of water and "veld-kos" outside and were supplied with water from the Reserve pumping plants.

240. Several leopards were caught and killed in traps during the year but not before doing considerable damage to small stock. Jackals are plentiful and are responsible for the destruction of several head of small stock. No wild dogs were seen in the Reserve but a pack visited an adjoining farm and killed several head of cattle.

241. *Franzfontein Reserve.*—During the year the fountain and canal were cleaned out. Water was also opened up on adjoining Crown land on to which the Reserve stock had to be moved owing to a shortage of grazing.

242. In common with all the farmers in those parts, the inhabitants of the Reserve are constantly having trouble with carnivora. The Police are in possession of two rifles for use by the inhabitants against vermin, and two lions were killed by them during the year.

Most of the losses, viz: 8 sheep, 41 goats, and 34 head of cattle are ascribed to hyenas and wild dogs.

243. *Bondels Reserve.*—The decrease in the population is due to the fact that a number of natives, having lost all their stock through the drought, have left the Reserve in search of employment.

244. During the year 10 wells were sunk, eight of which have a good and strong supply of water. The natives, it is hoped, will now go in for gardening.

Well-digging is still in progress. This work is being done by relief parties.

245. The Magistrate, Warmbad, remarks as follows:—

"Owing to the drought, the Reserve natives have lost practically all their stock and possess nothing to live on to-day. The majority of them are to-day being fed by the Administration and the Missionaries. These natives are worse off to-day than they were just after the Bondelswart Rebellion of 1922. There seems to be very little hope of them ever recovering again unless they are financially assisted by the Administration."

246. *Aukeigas Reserve.*—The increase in the population is due to the fact that during the year the temporary reserve "Eros" was closed and the residents accommodated at Aukeigas.

247. The decrease in stock is due to losses sustained as a result of the severe drought.

248. During the year the farm "Eros," described in previous reports as a temporary reserve, was exchanged with the Municipality for a portion of the Windhoek commonage adjacent to Aukeigas.

Eros, in extent 1,317 hectares, adjoins the Klein Windhoek townlands and although the grazing is good it is far too small for a reserve and the water supply is insufficient.

The portion of the Windhoek commonage, in extent 2,976 hectares, has been added to the Aukeigas Reserve and has greatly enhanced the value of that Reserve which previously had a good water supply but insufficient grazing.

The portion of the commonage referred to has good grazing and also several promising dam sites on it, and the exchange, in addition to providing accommodation with a good water supply for the former residents of Eros, will enable the Administration to accommodate a number of old and indigent natives at present in the local location who have drifted into the town from the reserves.

The ground exchanged for Eros is in the course of being fenced.

(b) OVAMBOLAND.

249. There is little to report in regard to tribal affairs in Ovamboland during the past year. The new administration in Ukuambi country, under which the affairs of the tribe are controlled by a number of Headmen on the lines of the form of administration in Ukuanyama area, is well established and gives satisfaction to the people. Friendly relations have been re-established with the neighbouring tribes.

250. During the year Headman Kamulu, the principal headman in Ukuanyama, died and was replaced by Hita Nakanyala.

251. Considerable progress was made during the year in the voluntary disarmament of the Ovambos. The position to date is that the Ondonga have voluntarily surrendered 2,018 rifles and 231 barrels. In Ukuambi 411 were taken during the operations against Ipumbu and 279 rifles and 20 barrels have since been recovered. In Okolonkathi and Eunda, 144 rifles have been voluntarily surrendered. In Ongandjera the collection of rifles is now in progress. As received they are stored by Chief Sheya at his head kraal and will be handed over when the collection is complete. Chief Muala is following the same procedure in Ukualuthi. Negotiations are in progress with the Headmen of the Ombalantu and they have agreed to the surrender of the rifles as soon as the Native Commissioner can arrange to supervise the collection. In Ukuanyama the matter has already been dealt with.

252. The Native Commissioner reports that there has never been such activity in the opening up of water on the part of the natives before. His office has rendered every assistance. Nearly all the Trust Fund picks, spades and shovels have been handed out on loan to responsible natives. Some of the wilder natives have very ingenious ways of sinking their wells in a more or less spiral fashion with steps and the water hidden from view. In some parts they have gone down to a depth of 60 feet and over. The late Hamkoto wa Kapa sank a well last year which was estimated to be over 100 feet.

253. The dams which were constructed in Ondonga and Ukuanyama and the smaller customary reservoirs of the natives were not filled last year and this accounts for the activity in this direction during the present year. Besides this, the underground water-level appears to have sunk very considerably because of the succession of dry seasons and scanty rainfall.

254. Drought and the depression which has deprived the Ovambos of opportunities of earning money in the South has reduced their economic position to a low ebb. Food reserves and cash savings have become exhausted. Although the shortage of food has not been as severe as it was in 1929 and 1930, some of the tribes had to be assisted by purchases of some 500 bags of grain out of the tribal Trust Funds.

255. Fortunately, good general rains have now fallen and the whole population is straining every nerve to cultivate the maximum area of ground. Hoeing parties of women and children are observed everywhere and there is a general spirit of hope and optimism.

256. Grain reserves determine social status amongst the Ovambos and they are synonymous with the banking accounts of Europeans. To possess large stocks of the staple food (Omuhango) is the height of every kraal head's ambition. Cattle and stock play a lesser and secondary part in reckoning wealth. It is essential, therefore, that every advantage should be taken of the good season which is now expected as it will enable the people to replenish their reserves to tide them over the next two or three years.

257. The Native Commissioner has furnished the following remarks in regard to the production of the Ovambo's staple food and its distribution amongst the various family groups, which may be of interest:—

“Cultivation and the preparation of fields is undertaken by each family unit. The husband or kraal head is responsible for clearing away scrub, trees, stumps, etc. The women do the cultivating and planting and keep the fields clear of weeds. Family groups and close friends combine to do this work. A friendly and jovial spirit reigns over the people engaged in tilling, etc., and the work is stimulated by the introduction of native songs and chants. The actual planting, which takes place after the first rains, is undertaken by the women of the kraals assisted by their female children.

During harvest seasons friends and family groups again assist in collecting, threshing and storing the corn. After it has been stored, the huge storage baskets are sealed up under the supervision of the husband who then assumes control of the corn. After the necessary tribal rites have been observed, the new

grain may be brought into general use. The daily requirements in each kraal are estimated to a nicety. The father or kraal head personally allots a portion to each wife at the commencement of the day. The wives are responsible for the stamping or pounding of the grain and preparing the meals, each woman's portion being cooked over a separate fire. When the meal is cooked the wives have to take it to the husband who allots each wife a portion for herself, her female children, small piccanins and female visitors or guests. He sets aside his own portion as well as that of bigger boys, male visitors, guests, servants, etc.

The meals are then partaken of separately, the males eating in their own apartments and the females in theirs.

It is easily noticeable that the female inmates of kraals are always in much better condition than the males. They spend practically the whole day in the kitchen around the cooking pots, etc.

The young growing girls, who do a large part of the difficult duties of stamping the corn with primitive pestles and mortars, always appear particularly well nourished. This is the case even in famine years. Theirs is the 'privilege' of helping themselves to tit-bits in the vicinity of the cooking pots and preparing extra dishes for themselves at odd times. Whilst stamping or pounding operations are in progress in the very early hours of the day, it is a custom with these girls to eat unboiled stamped corn out of the mortars. This the parents appear to accept as being in order as little is done to check it. The uncooked omuhango meal appears to be particularly nourishing and wholesome. The lot of the growing piccanin, on the other hand, is much harder. After he has left his mother's apron strings he spends most of his time playing about in a section of the kraal away from the cooking pots. In his early boyhood he is trained by his father to do light jobs in repairing fences, making handles for hoes, axes, etc. Subsequently he is allotted the daily task of herding goats and calves. When he has reached this stage his life becomes a hard one. After the first meal in the morning he is sent out with the stock mentioned and does not return until nightfall when he has his second meal; generally what is left by older brothers and other menfolk. In a good season this may be sufficient for him to thrive on as there are always wild fruits, veldkos, frogs, etc., which he can obtain whilst out herding the stock. In drought seasons, when food is scarce and there are no wild fruits, etc., he receives only scraps or a very sparse meal in the morning and in the evening his chances of getting anything to eat are very remote.

In the same way as girls are privileged to help themselves out of the cooking pots or mortars, the boys help themselves to milk from cows and goats in the veld. In a drought season this amounts to practically nothing. During the winter months, when the stock is sent out to distant cattle posts, his life is harder still. At these places he seldom receives any grain, but has to rely on the milk he can obtain from the stock or on what he can shoot with his bow and arrows, such as birds, hares and other small mammals.

When there are no cattle to tend he is used on all odd jobs and messages and is generally ordered about by every grown-up member of the kraal. It is no wonder, therefore, that his physical condition compares very unfavourably with that of his sister.

During famine periods it is easily noticeable that the Ovambo piccanin is the first to show signs of under-nourishment. This may explain why there is a preponderance of old women over old men in Ovamboland. With the underfeeding and hard life in his youth the man's constitution and general physical fitness is undermined with the result that he does not reach the same mature age as the wmoan."

(c) KAOKOVELD.

258. The drought was keenly felt by the natives in the Kaokoveld as in the rest of the Territory but they managed to pull through without Government assistance. Unlike the Ovambos, the Hereros and Ovatjimba rely principally on their stock and little cultivation is attempted. Their large stock is of fair quality and fine upstanding oxen are common. Their sheep are of the hardy Afrikander type and, given reasonable seasons, thrive well.

259. No events of importance have occurred in this area during the year. The people were law-abiding and the understanding which was reached last year between the Maherero and Manasse sections appears to be lasting. Chief Oorlog, who effected this reconciliation, is now regarded as their leader by all the principal Hereros in the Kaokoveld.

260. During the year Chief Oorlog, accompanied by some 40 followers, paid a visit to the Native Commissioner at Ondangua. He had not visited Ovamboland since his early boyhood when he accompanied Eriksson, the explorer, on an elephant hunt to the Okavango River. He had often expressed a wish to visit Mr. Hahn at his headquarters but had not done so because he did not want to travel through Ipumbu's country. He was not on good terms with Ipumbu.

261. Karuapa, brother of and successor to Muhona Katiti, Chief of the Ovatjimba, is giving satisfaction and appears to have a good influence with his people.

(d) OKAVANGO.

262. The Native Affairs Officer on the Okavango reports that the year has been a peaceful one and no serious tribal disputes or disturbances have occurred.

263. Members of the Kuangari tribe have been arrested on charges of murdering Bushmen as a reprisal for continued stock thefts and will be dealt with by the Criminal Courts.

264. The rains were below normal and poor crops were reaped. It was therefore necessary to provide the natives with seed for the coming year.

265. Mr. Eedes, the Native Affairs Officer, has furnished the following information in regard to the food supply of the native tribes in his area :—

“The staple food of the natives is millet (Muhango). The following other varieties of foods are also grown :—

Mealies.
Kaffir corn.
Beans.
Monkey nuts.
Ground beans.
Pumpkins.
Melons.
Calabash.
Cabbage.
Water melon.

With the natural advantages possessed by the local natives they ought to be able to grow and store sufficient foodstuffs to carry them through two or three years drought but, as previously reported, they are too lazy and indifferent to do so. They appear to be quite satisfied if they reap enough grain to last them until about October, and rely on Providence to see them through the following reaping season. The question of the storage of grain has been frequently explained to the tribes, and they also have been informed that the Administration will not be prepared to maintain them in times of drought unless they themselves make some sort of attempt to provide for the future. Whatever the crop, and however good the rainfall, the local natives will always be short of grain from about October to the following reaping season, until they alter their present mode of living.

Veldkos.—The undermentioned varieties of veldkos are obtainable in the Okavango and Western Caprivi Zipfel territories :—

Manketi nuts.
Wild orange.
Shivi nuts.
Wild lemon.
Onion (two varieties).
Potato.
Lily bulb.
Wild plums.
Tree nuts (two varieties).
Inyande tree fruit (scarce).
Ground nuts (four varieties).

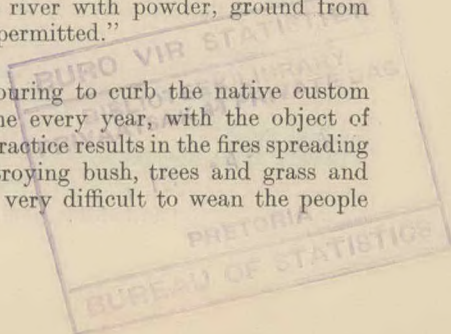
The natives are themselves too lazy to proceed outside the inhabited areas to gather the fruit, and rely on the Bushmen to bring it in. In return for this service the Bushmen are allowed to reside on the outskirts of the inhabited areas during the reaping season, and greatly assist to finish off the meagre crop of grain.

Instances are known where natives have cut down big fruit trees growing in the inhabited areas merely to get the fruit down, being too afraid or too “old” to climb the tree. They are indifferent to their wanton action and never give a thought to the future.

Instructions were issued to the various Chiefs to protect all wild fruit trees and to punish any of their subjects found damaging these trees.

Fish and Method of Fishing.—Fish are taken from the river in four ways—by hook, net, basket and by poisoning the water. The former two methods point to European influence. Fishing by basket is the most popular method, and during October, November and December, when the river is low, scores of native women may be seen fishing. Thousands of small fish are caught and the food supply of the tribes augmented. The Chiefs have been informed that the practice of poisoning fish in pans and side streams of the river with powder, ground from certain varieties of wild bulbs, will not be permitted.”

266. The Native Affairs Officer has been endeavouring to curb the native custom of firing the reeds along the river bank which is done every year, with the object of enabling them to catch cane rats and hedgehogs. This practice results in the fires spreading from the river sides over large areas of country, destroying bush, trees and grass and resulting in further veld deterioration. It is however very difficult to wean the people from the habit of generations.



267. Stern measures have been taken to check the practice of child prostitution and since Chieftainess Kanuni was fined last year for permitting the custom she has been much more energetic in her measures against offenders.

(e) CAPRIVI ZIPFEL.

268. There is little to report in regard to this area. The rainfall was below normal and the crops in consequence were not up to average.

269. Owing to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in the neighbouring territories, the Caprivi Zipfel is now landlocked in so far as concerns the export to Northern Rhodesia of produce, skins, hides and fish.

270. As this is the only available market, the natives are unable to obtain money to pay their rates to the Trust Funds or to make purchases on their own behalf. Fortunately they are a fairly self-contained community, making their own baskets, mats, bowls, dishes, spoons, clay pots, etc. They have primitive forges at which they also construct their own tools. They have, therefore, not felt the imposition of quarantine restrictions so severely as they might otherwise have done.

271. The tribes are peaceful and easily managed and good feeling exists between the Chiefs and the Administration's local officers.

C.—RESERVE TRUST FUNDS.

(a) Within the Police Zone.

272. The Native Reserves in 1933 contributed £3,900. 19s. 0d. towards the Reserve Funds. The collections stated comparatively with those of 1932 are set out below :—

	1933.		1932.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Dog Tax.....	93	3 7	91	10 0
Forest Revenue.....	95	2 9	36	3 0
Grazing Fees.....	3,206	18 11	2,199	2 8
Rental Trading Sites.....	327	13 9	343	0 0
Annual Rate.....	178	0 0	43	0 0
	£	3,900 19 0	2,712 15 8	

273. The following table sets out in respect of each Reserve the collections and expenditure during the year, and the balance at the end of the year :—

General Account of Native Reserves Administration Funds showing Balances, Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

Reserve.	Amounts Credited 1/1/33 to 31/12/33.		Expenditure 1/1/33 to 31/12/33.		Credit Balance as at 31/12/33.		Debit Balance as at 31/12/33.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Soromas.....	6	15 0	28	14 5	114	11 7	—	—
Gibeon.....	52	3 11	103	8 0	638	0 3	—	—
Aminuis.....	263	18 0	74	15 2	902	6 6	—	—
Epukiro.....	247	3 4	185	8 5	—	—	1,040	12 7
Otjituo.....	438	2 3	93	11 5	—	—	1,489	19 8
Otjimbingwe.....	107	12 8	125	10 6	240	18 9	—	—
Berseba.....	123	2 3	105	11 0	4,051	19 10	—	—
Tses.....	51	16 6	172	13 4	1,699	1 10	—	—
Neuhof.....	9	15 4	—	—	73	9 3	—	—
Ovitoto.....	779	19 8	12	5 6	1,263	0 8	—	—
Otjihorongo.....	574	16 1	351	8 4	1,000	18 7	—	—
Okombahe.....	100	18 6	82	7 9	1,143	18 6	—	—
Waterberg.....	797	18 0	1,958	4 8	1,294	8 2	—	—
Franzfontein.....	49	5 9	10	13 2	521	3 3	—	—
Bondels.....	7	3 6	34	12 6	—	—	65	1 11
Aukeigas.....	138	2 6	1,022	2 1	—	—	362	0 0
TOTALS.....£	3,748	13 3	4,361	6 3	12,943	17 2	2,957	14 2
TEMPORARY RESERVES.								
Hoachanas.....	58	15 5	—	—	411	17 7	—	—
Eros.....	18	3 9	—	—	50	12 11	—	—
TOTALS.....£	76	19 2	—	—	462	10 6	—	—
GRAND TOTALS....£	3,825	12 5	4,361	6 3	13,406	7 8	2,957	14 2
Invested Funds— Berseba Trust Account.....	—	—	—	—	4,008	15 3 ^a	—	—

(a) Included in credit balance of £4,051. 19s. 10d. shown above.

(b) *Ovamboland.*

274. Mention was made in previous reports that the taxes for 1931 and 1932 had been suspended. The tax for 1933 has also been suspended.

275. The collections shown in the following return represent arrear taxes collected during the year :—

Tribal Trust Fund.	Collections, 1933.		
	£	s.	d.
Credit balance as at 31st December, 1932.....	1,448	5	7
Ondonga.....	5	5	0
Ukuanyama.....	4	10	0
Ukuambi.....	1	0	0
Ukualuthi.....	1	10	0
Ongandjera.....	0	10	0
Ombalantu.....	0	15	0
Ovambo.....	2	0	0
TOTAL.....£	1,463	15	7

(c) *Caprivi Zipfel.*

276. As in the case of Ovamboland, the tax for 1933 has been suspended.

277. The collections shown in the following return represent taxes for 1932. The tax for 1933 did not fall due until the 1st of April, 1933 :—

Tribal Trust Fund.	Credit Balance as at 31/12/32.	Collections, 1933.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mafuri (Bayai).....	493	15	1	171	0	0
Basubia.....	391	8	6	128	15	0
Ovanbakushu.....	2	3	6	—	—	—
TOTALS.....£	887	7	1	299	15	0

XX.—MISSIONS.

278. See paragraphs 451-463 in the Report for 1932.

279. The various Missions throughout the Territory continue to render valuable assistance to the Administration and more particularly in assisting the natives through the difficult conditions arising out of the drought.

280. The following extracts from reports received from the various Missions in regard to their work are appended :—

281. *Rhenish Mission.*

“ The past year was an extremely difficult one for the native population of South West Africa. Owing to the continuation of the drought, stock losses, discharges from employment and unemployment, the general pauperization which already in the previous year had made itself severely felt, increased. The position in many districts, especially in the South, was acute. The Rhenish Mission did what it could within its limited means to relieve their plight. It is to be appreciated that the Administration by its grants of food supplies saved many from starvation. It is also due to these grants that school children could more or less remain at school. Furthermore, the wide-spread custom among natives of sharing the last morsel helped to keep many alive.

It is obvious that such conditions very greatly affected the Mission activities. Nevertheless, the Rhenish Mission was able to maintain its work to the full extent, although the assistance from the Home-country and the income here were continually diminishing. One can even speak of an extension of the work in that a field of activity among numerous Bushmen in the far North opened itself to the Mission. This native tribe, at all times accustomed to roaming in remote parts, is apparently now more than ever, perhaps under pressure of the drought, realising the advantages of settling down and tilling the soil. This would be welcomed as it is the only way the Bushmen can be made accessible to the Mission and become susceptible to christianising.

A classification of the natives residing in towns, in Reserves and in the country, shows that the majority are to be found in the country, i.e., on the farms. The Mission is therefore endeavouring to follow its scattered members and the heathen as far as possible by means of travelling evangelists and preachers, especially in the country. There were 73 of these assistants at the end of the year.

The work of our 63 public schools with 4,000 school children and 107 teachers is to prepare the children for practical life. Special attention is devoted to manual instruction. For this purpose there are two special schools at Otjimbingwe and Kranzplatz, where about 30 students receive instruction.

A new three-year course was commenced with 35 students at Okahandja in the teachers' seminary which is under the direction of Dr. Vedder. These students are representative of the five existing tribes and are promising pupils.

Three nurses stationed at Tsumeb, Windhoek and Rehoboth, respectively, had wide scope for samaritan services. It is regretted that the nurse at Tsumeb died at the end of the year after 38 years' active service.

In spite of adverse times good work was done on the Mission farm Gaub. Two farmers are employed there. The fruits of their labour serve as support of the Mission work.

Building construction too was undertaken. A large new church was built at Mariental, solely by natives and out of funds which the Witbooi tribe had collected over some years. Two new substantial school buildings erected at Otjiwarongo and Aus, the latter too having been built entirely out of the native funds, were handed over for service. The Mission stresses the fact that the natives should contribute as best they can towards the mission work done among them so that they may gradually become independent.

In 1933 the European labour staff of the Rhenish Mission consisted of 21 married and 2 unmarried young missionaries, 2 married farmers, 2 married manual instructors and 1 architect. Also 6 lady teachers, 3 nurses and one matron who is in charge of the Mission's 'Erholungsheim' at Swakopmund—a total of 63 persons.

Twenty-one main stations with numerous out-stations and their farm-hinterland are regularly served. The work embraces Herero, Nama, Bergdama, Bastards, Ovambos and Bushmen.

Seven of the Missionaries also acted as clergy to the German Evangelic Congregations at their stations.

The following statistics for the year 1933 are given:—

Total number of congregation members.....	54,692
Number of communicants.....	23,862
Baptism of heathens.....	1,237
Baptism of christian children.....	1,187
Marriages.....	348
Applicants for baptism.....	4,678
Number of school teachers.....	107
Number of native evangelists and preachers....	73
Number of school children (approximately)....	4,000

As the figures for Rietfontein and Berseba were as yet not available owing to wash-aways, the previous year's figures were taken."

282. Roman Catholic Mission.

" *Mission Personnel.*—The staff comprises at present 33 Fathers, 32 Brethren and 90 Sisters. One Father (P. Kieger) died this year. Three young Fathers arrived. One Brother died; another was sent back to Europe as unsuitable and was replaced. One Mission Sister died; three others arrived in the field.

The work of the Fathers embraces ministry to European Catholics of both nationalities, as also the education of natives. The Brethren are employed in farming, gardening and handicrafts. The Mission works 4 farms, three larger garden farms (vegetables, fruit and vine) and gives instruction to natives in manual work at several trade schools (Windhoek, Andara, Ukuambi, Njamgana). The majority of the Sisters are employed in hospitals and schools as well as at the High School for Girls in Windhoek and in schools for natives at Gobabis, Windhoek, Klein Windhoek, Doebrä, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Maria Bronn, Tsumeb, Ukuambi, Ombarrantu, Bunja, Njamgana and Andara. In the course of the year Sisters were placed at the stations Bunja and Ombarrantu.

The Mission has a High School for Girls in Windhoek with 112 pupils and has 53 native schools with 1,523 children who are taught partly by native teachers, partly by Sisters. There is a seminary at Doebrä for the preparation of native teachers. There are at present 14 candidates there. Only 10 of the native schools are subsidised by the Administration in spite of repeated applications to the Education Department and although all requirements had been complied with in these schools. The school at Andara formerly received £25 per annum which the Bechuanaland Administration granted when the Caprivi Zipfel was administered by it. This subsidy was withdrawn during the last two years without reason being given.

During the past year education has suffered as a result of the famine. The subsidy of £5 per pupil in the case of the Girls' High School has also been cancelled—a subsidy which was, and probably still is, being paid in part to other private schools. I regret this very much.

The Mission keeps three hospitals for Europeans and three for natives in Windhoek, Gobabis and Swakopmund. In addition, a small hospital was started this year in the Ombarantu area and qualified nurses are in charge there. Apart from those in the hospitals, there are locally trained nurses at the Mission stations Ukuambi, Bunja, Njangana and Andara. 1,161 Europeans and 796 natives were treated in the hospitals—a total of 22,942 days' treatment. To this has to be added 4,576 cases of patients nursed at the various Mission stations where there are proper hospitals, 54,527 cases in which assistance was rendered, cases of treatment of wounds, dispensing, etc. In the case of native Mission stations the Administration places some of the medicines at disposal free of charge. For the rest, none of the hospitals and none of the Sisters solely employed in connection with the nursing of natives receives any subsidy whatsoever."

283. Finnish Mission.

"The past year started with copious rains and there was hope for a good harvest. Drought, however, set in during the second half of the rainy season with the result that the harvest in most parts of the country was completely ruined. The previous year having also been a bad one, famine again threatened.

With considerable effort and courage the people tried to help themselves. Fortunately there had been a partially good harvest in Ukuanyama and thousands of needy were supplied with some grain. Towards the end of the year, however, when the famine conditions became acute, the Administration commenced giving assistance. Several hundreds were daily supplied with rations. As a result of this and of the recent rains, it is hoped that the greatest difficulty has been overcome.

Such external troubles naturally result in the Mission work being more difficult. Many of the school children had to be continually on the road to obtain the bare necessities of life. It is therefore all the more surprising that the school attendance this year was better than formerly. God has instilled in suffering creatures a yearning for His mercy.

We were pleased to hear that a general day of humiliation was observed in the Territory on 22nd September. This day was observed by the congregations of the Finnish Mission in Ovamboland on 26th November. Necessity is the Mother of Invention and 'he who asks shall be given'.

The Mission has enjoyed peace and freedom of work among all tribes. At the end of the year all lands set aside for education and Mission services were registered. We hope that this measure will add to the general peace and order.

Finally, we desire to express our appreciation of the following amounts granted by the Administration during the past year in support of our work:—

For Education Purposes:—

Oniipa Teachers' Seminary.....	£100
Onguediva Industrial School.....	£100

For Ministration to Sick:—

Subsidy.....	£372
Medicines gratis, approximately.....	£483"

284. The following statistics were supplied by the Mission:—

HOSPITAL WORK.

Stations.	Tenders of Patients.		Policlinics.	Hospitals.	Patients. No. of Days.	Policlinic Cases.	Policlinic Treatment.
	Euro-pean.	Native.					
Olukonda.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1,056
Oniipa.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontananga.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onajena.....	1	—	1	—	—	2,577	3,068
Oshigambo.....	1	—	1	—	—	1,364	1,806
Oshitaji.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	38
Engela.....	1	2	1	1	378	4,743	10,594
Onguediva.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1,876
Eelim.....	1	—	1	—	28	2,149	3,200
Rehoboth.....	1	—	1	—	24	1,426	4,865
Shandi.....	1	—	1	—	48	3,336	6,273
Nakajaale.....	1	—	1	—	80	1,339	3,336
Kuring Kuru.....	1	1	1	*	*	*	*
Onandjokue.....	4	5	1	1	660	3,658	7,452
Onandjokue Doctors.	1	—	—	—	17,360	—	—
	13	8	12	2	1,988 17,360	20,592	43,566

* No information.

CONGREGATIONAL WORK.

Stations.	Churches.	Christian Children Baptized.	Heathens Baptized.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Members of Congregations.
Olukonda.....	1	109	127	22	54	3,207
Oniipa.....	1	42	37	12	20	1,265
Ontananga.....	1	38	—	6	11	1,127
Onajena.....	3	118	91	15	35	2,942
Oshigambo.....	1	65	43	14	33	2,064
Oshitaji.....	1	76	168	17	32	2,733
Engela.....	4	259	318	89	93	10,279
Onguediva.....	1	16	9	2	—	421
Eelim.....	1	71	134	27	17	1,603
Rehoboth.....	1	35	7	7	11	828
Shandi.....	1	40	10	6	23	743
Ukolonkathi.....	1	11	4	4	5	258
Kaokofeld.....	—	—	—	—	7	171
Nakajaale.....	1	43	31	7	8	768
Kuring Kuru.....	1	*	*	*	*	317
	19	923	979	228	349	28,726

* No information.

WORKERS.

1. *Europeans.*

Ordained Missionaries.....	13
Non-ordained Missionaries.....	1
Women.....	12
Unmarried Sisters.....	21
	—
	47
	—

2. *Natives.*

Ordained Parsons.....	8
Teachers (men).....	250
Teachers (women).....	13
	—
	271
	—

285. *Damaraland Mission (Church of England).*

“The work of St. Mary’s Mission, Ovamboland, has gone ahead considerably in spite of difficulties due to sickness on the staff and poverty among the natives. Sister Perkins was seriously ill at the beginning of the year and was absent for a long period, but she has since returned in good health. Mr. Mellor, owing to internal trouble, had to leave the Mission at short notice and has returned to England. Mr. Macdonald, a qualified carpenter and mechanic, has joined the staff and it is hoped that he may be able to start work among the natives on the industrial side. This of course will only be possible on a small scale owing to lack of funds.

New buildings are in process of erection both at the Hospital and the out-station of Nomutai.

The steady development of the Holy Cross Mission has continued.

Owing to the death of Bishop Fogarty in March and the uncertain condition of the Diocese since that date with no Bishop appointed, it has not been possible personally to visit the Mission but a visit will be paid as early as possible in the New Year.”

286. *Methodist Church of South Africa.*

“The work in South West Africa has been carried on faithfully during the year 1933 in spite of many difficulties.

In the Rehoboth Reserve our representative reports increased numbers and renewed interest. Our membership now stands at 150 with a large number of adherents who attend the various public services.

Two day-schools are in existence, with an attendance of about 70 pupils, with two teachers.

We have four preaching places in the Gebiet regularly visited by the Coloured Minister, the Rev. Frank Scheepers, who lives at Kanobib, some five miles from Wortel Siding.

The native work is growing slowly and with new interest a number of centres have been opened up. We have one Native Minister, four Evangelists and one Bible Woman to care for the spiritual needs of the people.

The English work is well maintained with a staff of two European Ministers and two lay-preachers.”

287. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission Society still continues to do good work in its area both educationally and in rendering medical assistance to the natives.

XXI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

I. HEALTH OF NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS.

A.—SOURCES OF LABOUR.

288. The labour market has been absolutely stagnant during the year except for sporadic demands for labour for the "Goldfields" at Rehoboth and the Crayfish industry at Luderitz.

289. 229 natives were recruited during the year and of this number 64 natives came from the Okavango region. The majority of these latter boys were not actually recruited, but came down of their own accord in search of employment.

290. With regard to the natives stated to have been recruited, the vast majority were drafted to the prospecting area at Rehoboth or to the tin fields.

291. Only 29 natives presented themselves for examination at Kuring Kuru prior to coming down in search of work and of these four were rejected.

B.—INCIDENCE OF DISEASE AND MORTALITY ON THE MINES.

292. With the exception of the tin mines there has again been a marked decrease in the average number of natives employed on the various mines in South West Africa.

293. The monthly average of the number of natives employed on all mines during 1933 was 1,056. The figures for 1932 and 1931 were, respectively, 1,719 and 3,790. This marked decline is entirely due to the closure of the diamond, copper and vanadium mines, where the monthly average of those employed during 1933 was 375 as compared with 1,288 in 1932.

294. The total number of deaths amongst natives employed on the mines was four, giving a death-rate of 3.79 per 1,000, which is an exceedingly healthy state of affairs.

295. It is felt that, as the monthly average of the numbers employed on the various mines has reached such a low figure, and as only four deaths have occurred, the necessity for tabulating vital statistics is not warranted. Each mine, is therefore, being briefly dealt with:

(a) *Luderitz Diamond Fields.*

296. The monthly average of the number of natives employed in 1933 was 141, of whom 86 were Ovambos, 9 Ovambos from Angola, 29 S.W.A. natives, 16 Union boys and one other native. The monthly average of the number employed in 1932 was 422.

297. In all, 66 cases of illness or disability occurred. Of these 8 were cases of respiratory diseases, and the remainder were either cases of injuries or minor ailments, the latter being in the majority.

298. One Ovambo died as a result of a septic condition. The death-rate per 1,000 for 1933 was 7.09 as compared with 14.22 for 1932.

(b) *Tsumeb Mines (Otavi Minen- und Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft Group).*

299. The monthly average of the number of natives employed on these mines during 1933 was 107, of whom 49 were Ovambos, 12 Ovambos from Angola, 45 S.W.A. natives and one Union boy. The average number employed in 1932 was 432.

300. During the year under review 152 cases required hospital treatment; of these 9 were suffering from respiratory diseases, 17 from malaria, 17 injuries, 10 venereal disease, and the remainder from minor ailments.

301. One Ovambo died from pulmonary tuberculosis. The death-rate per 1,000 during 1933 was, therefore, 9.35 as compared with 23.15 in 1932.

(c) *Vanadium Mines, Grootfontein.*

302. The monthly average of the number employed during 1933 was 127, of whom 5 were Ovambos, 31 Okavangos, 19 Ovambos from Angola, 49 S.W.A. natives, 14 Rhodesian boys, 6 Caprivi boys and 3 others.

303. Owing to mining operations having virtually ceased, the hospital at Abenab was closed, and no returns were submitted.

304. One S.W.A. native died, the cause of death being malignant disease. The death-rate per 1,000 for 1933 was 7.87 as compared with 27.65 for 1932.

(d) *Tin and Miscellaneous Mines.*

305. The health of the natives employed on the tin fields was, as in the case of previous years, good. No deaths were reported during 1933. The monthly average of the number employed was 375 as compared with 284 in 1932.

306. The average number of natives employed in miscellaneous mines was 306 as compared with 147 in 1932. The increase is due to the amount of prospecting undertaken in the Rehoboth district.

307. One death, due to an accident not attributable to mining, was reported. Five serious accidents resulting in fractured extremities and a few cases of scurvy were sent to the Windhoek Native Hospital for treatment.

Collection Number: AD1715

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974

PUBLISHER:

Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

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