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Book 7



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

# REPORT

PRESENTED BY

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF WAGE RELATIONS

THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO

THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF

## SOUTH WEST AFRICA

FOR THE

### Year 1929

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency  
the Governor-General*

*Price 7s. 6d.*

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PRETORIA,  
1930.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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Report presented by the Government of the Union of South Africa to the Council of the League of Nations concerning the Administration of South West Africa for the Year 1929.

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I.—LEGISLATION.

1. The following legislation was passed during the year:—

A.—PROCLAMATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Proclamation No. 53*, which provides for the extradition of any person who is alleged to have committed an offence in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and is found in Southern Rhodesia.

*Proclamation No. 81*, which provides for the extradition of any person who is alleged to have committed an offence in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and is found in Swaziland.

*Proclamation No. 82*, which provides for the extradition of any person who is alleged to have committed an offence in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and is found in Basutoland.

*Proclamation No. 108*, which withdraws the exchange dumping duty on cement from Poland.

*Proclamation No. 109*, which withdraws the exchange dumping duty on asbestos-cement sheets from Yugo-Slavia.

*Proclamation No. 110*, which withdraws the exchange dumping duty on cement from Yugo-Slavia.

*Proclamation No. 111*, which withdraws the exchange dumping duty on asbestos-cement sheets from France.

*Proclamation No. 180*, which levies an "ordinary" dumping duty on sugar imported from Czecho-Slovakia and from Germany.

*Proclamation No. 196*, which repeals Governor-General's Proclamation No. 12 of 1922 and provides for the administration of the Caprivi Zipfel as a part of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

*Proclamation No. 221*, which levies an "ordinary" dumping duty on sugar imported from the United States of America.

*Proclamation No. 244*, which imposes additional customs duty on certain sugars.

B.—PROCLAMATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

*Proclamation No. 4*, which fixes the 1st April, 1929, as the date of commencement of the Agricultural Produce Export Ordinance, 1928 (No. 13 of 1928).

*Proclamation No. 5*, which declares cattle, sheep, and pigs and the meat or other edible portions derived from any of these animals as agricultural produce for the purposes of the Agricultural Produce Export Ordinance, 1928.

*Proclamation No. 12*, which re-enacts for the Port and Settlement of Walvis Bay certain laws relating to merchant shipping which were repealed by Proclamation No. 30 of 1922.

*Proclamation No. 15*, which amends the Post Office Savings Bank Proclamation No. 8 of 1916, as amended by Proclamation No. 66 of 1920—

- (1) by raising the interest payable on Savings Bank deposits;
- (2) by making the Administration and the responsible officer liable in certain circumstances, for any loss directly caused to a depositor or holder of a savings bank certificate through improper payment or delay in making payment;
- (3) by providing for the issue, registration, and transferability of savings bank certificates and the manner in which interest is to be calculated on such certificates.

*Proclamation No. 16*, which fixes day of holding of general election for the purpose of electing members of the Legislative Assembly for the Territory.

*Proclamation No. 17*, which amends the Diamond Industry Protection Proclamation, No. 26 of 1922, by the removal from the list of those roads which are open to the public without a permit of the Aus-Daberas road falling inside the Diamond Area No. 1.

*Proclamation No. 24*, which applies the Roads and Outspans Ordinance, 1927, to the Rehoboth *Gebiet* subject to certain modifications.

*Proclamation No. 26*, which provides that as from the 1st September, 1929, that part of the Mandated Territory known as the Caprivi Zipfel shall be administered as part of the Territory.

All laws in force in the Caprivi Zipfel at the date of taking effect of this Proclamation have been repealed except the following:—

- (a) The Indemnity and Withdrawal of Martial Law Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation No. 76 of 1920), of the Administrator of South West Africa, as ratified by Proclamation No. I of 1921 of the Governor-General; and
- (b) Proclamation No. 13 of 1922 of the Governor-General.

All laws in force in the Territory at the date of taking effect of this Proclamation are of full force and effect in the Caprivi Zipfel and all laws made for the Territory after that date shall, except as may be specially provided therein, apply to the Caprivi Zipfel.

For judicial purposes the Caprivi Zipfel is treated as a portion of the District of Grootfontein.

*Proclamation No. 27*, which constitutes Ovamboland a Native Reserve and provides for the establishment of Trust Funds. (See paragraph 421 of this report.)

*Proclamation No. 28*, which declares the payment of a road rate obligatory in the district of Outjo and divides the said district into wards.

*Proclamation No. 29*, which provides that any interest in immovable property situate in the Rehoboth *Gebiet*, whether leasehold or freehold, which is held by a European at the date of commencement of this Proclamation may be lawfully transferred by the holder thereof and by his lawful successors in title as though Proclamations Nos. 28 of 1913 and 9 of 1928 had not been passed.

*Proclamation No. 33*, which further amends Proclamation No. 3 of 1917 in order to make better provision for the maintenance of good order, discipline, health, and bodily safety among native labourers on the mines.

*Proclamation No. 34*, which makes further provision for the regulation of the export of butter from the Territory.

*Proclamation No. 35*, which declares butter as agricultural produce for the purposes of the Agricultural Produce Export Ordinance, No. 13 of 1928.

*Proclamation No. 36*, which provides for the supervision of machinery. Such supervision is exercised by the Inspector of Mines and, subject to his directions, by officers appointed by the Administrator.

*Proclamation No. 40*, which validates the amalgamation of the municipalities of Windhoek and Klein Windhoek that took place on the 1st April, 1920.



*Proclamation No. 41*, which applies the Commissions' Powers Ordinance, No. 6 of 1927, to the Rehoboth *Gebiet*.

*Proclamation No. 43*, which amends the Native Administration Proclamation, No. 11 of 1922, by providing that not only commissioned or non-commissioned officers but all European members of the South West Africa Police Force may enter upon premises in order to ascertain the number of natives residing thereon. Any person who is empowered to enter upon such premises must, where practicable, before doing so, notify the European occupier of the land that such is his intention. The European occupier concerned has the right to accompany such person.

NOTE.—The proclamations which have been omitted refer to matters of a purely administrative nature such as e.g., the declaration of main and district roads and the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly.

#### C.—ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

*Ordinance No. 1*, which charges the Administration Account of South West Africa with £20,000 on loan account for Land Bank funds.

*Ordinance No. 2*, which provides that no person shall export by sea or land from the Territory any ostrich skin except under a permit. A fee of ten shillings must be paid in respect of every skin so authorized to be exported.

*Ordinance No. 3*, which charges the Administration Account with £270,700 on revenue account and £207,750 on loan account as may from time to time be required for the service of the Territory for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1930.

This appropriation was to meet expenditure until such time as the budget could be considered by the Assembly and formed an advance against the amount appropriated under Ordinance No. 5 of 1929 (see below).

*Ordinance No. 4*, which charges the Administration Account of the Territory with the sum of £21,548. 5s. 7d. to meet certain expenditure over and above the amount appropriated for the service of the financial year which ended the 31st March, 1928.

*Ordinance No. 5*, which charges the Administration Account of the Territory with £902,620 on revenue account and £655,930 on loan account towards the service of the Territory for the financial year ending on the 31st March, 1930.

*Ordinance No. 6*, which provides for the control of the export of wild animals from the Territory.

*Ordinance No. 7*, which provides for the payment by importers of motor spirit (petrol) of a yearly licence and a tax of one penny for every gallon of petrol imported by them during the year.

*Ordinance No. 8*, which amends the law relating to the supply of electricity for public purposes by (1) regulating the tariff payable by the Administration in respect of its buildings, (2) by defining the local authorities' powers to (a) purchase land for the purpose of providing for the supply of electricity for public purposes, (b) borrows money for such purposes, and (c) to acquire and to sell or let to any consumer of electricity supplied by a local authority any electrical equipment or appliance required for using such electricity.

*Ordinance No. 9*, which amends the law relating to insurance, by reducing the amount of security to be furnished by companies from five thousand pounds to four thousand pounds.

*Ordinance No. 10*, which amends the Roads and Outspans Ordinance, No. 15 of 1927, by empowering a Roads Board, where it considers it necessary, to make an inspection of the locality affected in the case of an application by an owner, lessee, or occupier of any farm who desires to close, deviate, or otherwise disturb any public road thereon, to require the applicant to make a reasonable deposit for the expenses of such Roads Board in carrying out the inspection.

*Ordinance No. 11*, which prohibits the export of karakul rams from the Territory except under the authority of a permit from the Administrator.

## II.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

2. The International Convention relating to Economic Statistics was ratified on behalf of the Mandated Territory on the 30th January, 1930.

3. The following Extradition Treaties between His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and the countries stated have been ratified on behalf of the Territory with effect from the date set opposite each country:—

- (1) Roumania: 12th January, 1929.
- (2) Guatemala: 11th September, 1929.
- (3) Switzerland: 19th September, 1929.

4. In paragraph 5 of the Report for 1928 reference was made to the difficulty being experienced by natives in connection with the watering of their stock in the vicinity of the Oruhakana Falls on the Kunene River.

5. The Portuguese Government sees certain objections to the proposals made by the Union Government on this subject, and the various points raised in its reply are under consideration.

6. It is desired here to record the Union Government's warm appreciation of the facilities granted by the Portuguese authorities in Angola in connection with the watering and grazing of native stock from Ovamboland. As a result of the severe drought in Ovamboland water supplies failed and the grazing was inadequate, and natives have been permitted to cross over the border at various points into Angola with large quantities of stock and to remain there undisturbed until conditions improve in Ovamboland.

## III.—CONSTITUTION OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY.

7. There has been no change in the position as set out in paragraphs 6 to 18 of the Annual Report for 1928.

## IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

8. Provision was made on the estimates for 1929-30 for the following addition to the establishment reflected in paragraph 34 of the Report for 1928:—

### *Technical Services:*

Agricultural and Veterinary ... ..	1	Veterinary Surgeon.
Surveys ... ..	2	Draughtsmen.
Public Works and Irrigation ... ..	1	Assistant Engineer.

### *District Administration:*

Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	1	Senior Clerk.
	1	2nd Grade Woman Post and Telegraph Assistant.

9. On the other hand the following economies were effected:—

### *District Administration:*

Magistrate's Courts ... .. Number of native Messengers reduced by 7.

Posts and Telegraphs ... Five posts of 2nd grade assistants (male) on a salary scale running from £120 to £360 per annum were converted into 2nd grade Woman Post and Telegraph Assistantships on a scale rising from £120 to £168 per annum.

South West Africa Police The Criminal Investigation Branch was reduced by 1 Detective Head Constable and 2 1st class Detective Sergeants.

## V.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

### A.—ORGANIZATION.

10. See paragraphs 48 to 92 of the Report for 1928. No changes were effected during 1929.

## B.—STATISTICS OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL WORK.

(1) *High Courts and Circuit Courts.*

## CIVIL WORK.

11. The following table shows in the fourth column the civil matters heard and finally disposed of during the year, as compared with the work done during the three preceding years:—

Description of Case.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Illiquid cases.....	55	88	77	61
Cases of provisional sentence.....	3	11	11	12
Applications and motions.....	143	141	164	122
Civil appeals from magistrate's courts.....	9	—	—	10
Civil reviews from magistrate's courts.....	1	17	15	—
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>205</b>

12.—*Insolvency.*—There were 8 voluntary surrenders and 5 compulsory sequestrations, whereas the corresponding figures for 1928 were 2 and 11 respectively. The number of rehabilitations granted was 4 as against 10 during the preceding year. One company was put into liquidation by the Court.

## CRIMINAL WORK.

13. During the year 53 criminal cases were tried by the High Court and Circuit Courts. The figure for 1928 was 41. The following table gives the number and the classification according to race and sex of the persons convicted during the last four years:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Europeans:—				
(a) Males.....	10	9	8	14
(b) Females.....	—	—	—	—
Natives:—				
(a) Males.....	39	37	27	39
(b) Females.....	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>53</b>

14. The offences in respect of which convictions were obtained during the year are the following:—

Offence.	Europeans.	Natives.
Assault.....	—	3
Assault (indecent).....	1	—
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	—	2
Assault with intent to murder.....	—	1
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	—	5
Bigamy.....	1	—
Criminal injuria.....	—	—
Culpable homicide.....	—	4
Escape from custody.....	—	5
Escaping while under arrest, but before having been placed in custody.....	1	—
Forgery and uttering.....	2	—
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft.....	1	10
Housebreaking with intent to commit rape.....	—	1
Attempted housebreaking.....	—	1
Malicious injury to property.....	—	2
Perjury.....	1	—
Rape.....	—	2
Robbery.....	—	2
Theft.....	9	7
Theft under the provisions of the Stock Theft Repression Proclamation No. 5 of 1920.....	—	6
Contravention paragraph (1) of Section 2 of Proclamation 15 of 1921.....	1	—
Contravention Section 10 of Proclamation 11 of 1922.....	—	1
Contravening Prisons and Reformatories Act.....	—	1
Contravention Section 143 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1928.....	1	—
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>53</b>

15. The discrepancy between the number of individuals shown in the last preceding table as having been convicted in 1929 and the number of persons included in this table is explained by the fact that the same person may have been charged in the same indictment with several offences, so that in this table he would figure against each offence.

(2) *Inferior Courts.*

CRIMINAL WORK.

16. The following is an analysis of Criminal Work in Magistrates' Courts and Courts of Special Justices of the Peace. For purposes of comparison the figures of 1928 are also given:—

*Analysis of Cases Reported to the Police.*

	1928.	1929.
Offences against the State.....	2	2
Offences against the Administration of Justice.....	128	157
Offences against public peace.....	28	18
Offences against public order.....	158	183
Offences against the person.....	751	670
Offences against the property.....	1,694	1,679
Statutory offences.....	6,164	6,717
Offences against the Revenue.....	646	546
TOTAL.....	9,571	9,972

17. Of the cases reported in 1929, 8,534 cases involving 8,668 persons were sent for trial, of which number 7,558 were convicted.

18. The following statement, including for purposes of comparison the figures for 1928, shows how the cases were disposed of by Inferior Courts:—

Year.	Cases sent for Trial.	Persons sent for Trial.	Persons Convicted.				Total Number of Persons Convicted.
			Europeans.		Native & Coloured.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1929.....	8,534	8,668	1,052	34	5,859	613	7,558
1928.....	7,663	7,700	921	38	5,342	405	6,706

19. There is an increase of approximately 4.2 per cent. in the total number of cases reported during the year compared with the previous year. The main increase has, however, occurred in regard to offences of a minor nature.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

20. The remarks contained in paragraph 101 of last year's Report still apply.

21. The following comparative table gives particulars in regard to the convictions for contraventions of the liquor law in this respect. No special comment is called for:—

	1928.	1929.
Sales to Natives—		
Europeans.....	27	17
Natives.....	47	20
Possession of Kaffir Beer—		
Native males.....	807	1,010
Native females.....	250	363
Coloured males.....	200	155
Coloured females.....	21	42
Possession of Other Liquor—		
Native males.....	37	29
Native females.....	2	2
Coloured males.....	39	12
Coloured females.....	2	2

22. There were no convictions under the Obscene Publications Suppression Ordinance, No. 5 of 1926, or under the law relating to the importation or use of habit forming drugs.

IMMORAL OFFENCES AGAINST GIRLS UNDER THE AGE OF CONSENT.

23. Two contraventions of section *one* (1) of the Girls' and Mentally Deficient Women's Protection Proclamation, No. 28 of 1921 (i.e. having illegal carnal intercourse with girls under the age of 16 years), were proved. In both cases the accused and complainants were Hereros. The accused in one case was a missionary aged 40 years, while the complainant was 14 years of age. Pregnancy resulted in both cases. The sentences imposed were five and three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

24. One conviction was secured against a Hottentot for Assault with Intent to Rape committed on a Bushman girl of three years old, and one against a Hottentot for indecently assaulting a native girl of 10 years. In the first case the sentence imposed was nine months' imprisonment with hard labour and six strokes with a cane, and in the second case four months' imprisonment with hard labour and eight strokes with a cane.

OFFENCES AGAINST INFANTS.

25. There was one conviction under the Children's Protection and Maintenance Ordinance, No. 16 of 1927. A native was charged with neglecting his daughter, 7 years of age, who had been badly burnt. No attempt was made to keep the injuries clean. The child suffered for about two months and then succumbed. A sentence of 2 months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed on the accused.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS LAW.

26. There were only 26 convictions for offences of a serious nature, all of which were in respect of natives. The number of cases in which lashes were imposed was 5 and the number of cases in which imprisonment was imposed without the option of a fine was 21.

CIVIL WORK.

27. The following is a summary of the Civil work performed in Magistrates' Courts during the year:—

Magistracy.	Number of Cases.	Amounts Claimed.	Number of Judgments.	Amounts Awarded.	Number of C.I. Orders.
		£		£	
Aroab.....	25	1,568	21	1,313	1
Bethanie.....	25	821	17	324	1
Gibeon.....	243	5,907	183	4,787	27
Gobabis.....	162	4,686	61	2,283	10
Grootfontein.....	295	9,614	135	4,626	21
Karibib.....	358	6,854	245	5,475	44
Keetmanshoop.....	395	9,715	250	5,404	76
Luderitz.....	217	3,943	129	2,258	45
Maltahöhe.....	57	2,427	19	862	3
Okahandja.....	200	5,410	62	1,258	16
Omaruru.....	113	3,290	55	1,632	5
Otjiwarongo.....	234	6,690	88	3,162	10
Outjo.....	118	2,773	40	1,523	5
Rehoboth.....	161	4,825	94	3,201	2
Swakopmund.....	346	8,987	202	3,260	41
Warmbad.....	134	5,466	58	2,475	5
Windhoek.....	1,528	32,037	797	15,991	242
TOTALS FOR 1929.....	4,611	£115,013	2,456	£59,834	554
TOTALS FOR 1928.....	3,752	£94,338	1,872	£47,475	426

VI.—PRISONS.

ADMINISTRATION.

28. There has been no change in the number of gaols, but one more lock-up has been established, so that the numbers are 10 and 14, respectively. The system of control in respect of both institutions is the same as it has been in the past.

## PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

29. The subjoined table gives the daily average number of prisoners in custody during the last four years:—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	European.	Native and Coloured.	European.	Native and Coloured.	
1926.....	11·30	262·73	·16	7·08	281·27
1927.....	15·57	354·68	·01	6·78	377·04
1928.....	11·52	302·28	·04	5·85	319·69
1929.....	14·84	342·69	·01	9·06	366·60

30. The total relative figure in respect of lock-ups was 60.8 as compared with 69.51 in the previous year.

## DEATHS AND ACCIDENTS.

31. Five natives died during the year, as compared with three in 1928. The cause of death was given by the Medical Officers as follows:—One from pneumonia, one from heart disease, and one from a gunshot wound received while trying to effect his escape.

There were no serious accidents.

## HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

32. The health of prisoners has been good. There were no epidemic outbreaks.

33. The mortality per thousand per annum during the period under review and the preceding two years from the principal causes of death is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1927.		1928.		1929.	
	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 per Annum.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 per Annum.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 per Annum.
Wounds.....	—	—	1	3·12	1	2·72
Influenza.....	4	11·06	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia.....	4	11·06	3	9·36	1	2·72
Syphilis.....	1	2·76	—	—	—	—
Heart disease.....	—	—	1	3·12	1	2·72
TOTAL.....	9	24·88	5	15·6	3	8·16

## ESCAPES.

34. There were six escapes during the year, but all these prisoners have been recaptured.

## CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

35. The total number of lashes applied at gaols throughout the Territory during 1929 was 1,175 as compared with 910 during the previous year.

## EXECUTIONS.

36. No executions took place during 1929.

## REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

37. The subjoined comparative table gives details in regard to remission reports dealt with under Prison Service Regulation No. 506:—

Year.	Total Number of Reports dealt with.	Number of Cases in which Remission was Granted.	Total Number of Days Remission Granted.	Number of Cases in which no Remission Granted.
1929.....	215	179	12,954	36
1928.....	195	165	11,047	30

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

38. The Prison Board of Visitors visited the Windhoek gaol once during the year and dealt with 26 cases as compared with 87 cases in 1928.

## DISCIPLINE (PRISONERS).

39. The discipline in gaols has been uniformly satisfactory throughout the year. No serious offences were recorded.

## CIVIL DEBTORS.

40. Twenty civil debtors were sent to prison during the year as compared with twenty-five during the previous year. The sum of £19. 12s. 3d. was collected in respect of civil debtors in 1929.

## CONCENTRATION OF PRISONERS.

41. All long-sentence prisoners are still being concentrated at Windhoek where they are usefully employed by branches of the Administration. Female prisoners serving life sentences are detained at Swakopmund owing to the lack of suitable accommodation.

## PRISON INDUSTRIES.

42. Instruction in this direction continues to have a very beneficial effect in that many prisoners acquire sufficient knowledge to carry on a trade of some description, and they are therefore not only enabled but also encouraged to earn an honest livelihood.

## JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

43. During the year one European juvenile offender was placed in a Reformatory in the Union. The total number of juvenile offenders removed to Reformatories in the Union since the promulgation of Proclamation No. 20 of 1922 is as follows:—

Europeans ... ..	11
Natives ... ..	13

Two juvenile offenders (Natives) were released on licence during 1929.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

44. The remarks contained in paragraph 128 of last year's Report still hold good.

## VII.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS, AND DRUGS.

45. See paragraphs 129 to 141 of the Report for 1928.

46. There has been no amendment of the laws relating to these matters.

47. For a statement of contraventions of these laws see paragraph 21 of this report.

48. The following return shows the imports, in gallons, of liquor of the various kinds during the past five years:—

Year.	Wine.	Brandy.	Whisky.	Liqueurs.	Rum.	Gin.	Methy- lated Spirits.	Beer.
1925.....	33,529	14,474	5,587	1,297	348	992	4,888	80,079
1926.....	32,095	14,489	6,184	1,419	430	1,566	7,451	95,702
1927.....	36,815	14,507	6,519	1,431	215	794	5,498	93,227
1928.....	41,150	15,509	6,264	1,363	172	846	6,370	107,074
1929.....	44,045	14,971	4,855	1,951	295	1,207	6,928	85,854

## VIII.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

49. As has already been stated, arms and ammunition may only be imported into the Territory under a permit from the Secretary for South West Africa.

50. Particulars in regard to arms and ammunition imported during the year are given hereunder:—

## (a) Arms:

Rifles ... ..	745
Shot and combination guns ... ..	239
Revolvers and pistols ... ..	139
Miniature rifles ... ..	148

*(b) Ammunition:*

Ball cartridges ... ..	789,691
Shot cartridges ... ..	132,450
Revolver and pistol cartridges ... ..	22,953
Cartridges for miniature rifles ... ..	163,440

51. The number of firearms in the Territory as at the 31st December, 1929, was approximately as follows:—

Rifles ... ..	8,942
Combination and shot guns ... ..	2,344
Pistols and revolvers ... ..	1,399
Saloon rifles ... ..	744
Maxim guns ... ..	6
Lewis Mark guns ... ..	2

52. It will be appreciated that it is very difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the amount of ammunition actually in the possession of private individuals, as this could only be done by means of house-to-house inquiries.

53. Of the above-mentioned arms, 4,820 rifles, 306 pistols, 978,892 ball cartridges, 6,984 pistol and revolver cartridges, as also the Maxims and Lewis Mark guns, with their ammunition, are held by the Police and Burgher Forces.

## IX.—POLICE.

54. The strength of the Police Force of the Territory is 295 Europeans and 247 native non-commissioned officers and men. The Force is under the command of a Commandant, who ranks as a Lieutenant-Colonel, and the European section comprises one Inspector (who ranks as a Captain), 5 Sub-Inspectors (Lieutenants), 3 Head Constables (Warrant Officers), 49 Sergeants, 225 Constables, and 1 Armourer, 1 Detective Head Constable, 3 Detective Sergeants, and 6 Detective Constables.

55. On the 31st December, 1929, there were 9 European and 2 native vacancies.

56. The Force is mounted and the European section is armed. The natives are not armed except when stationed in areas where it is necessary to give them rifles to protect themselves against wild animals. This, for example, would apply to native constables in the Caprivi Zipfel. The number of armed natives would not exceed a dozen.

57. The Force is distributed at police posts throughout the Territory, and each post is under the command of a European.

58. The Force is regarded primarily as a police force, but may, of course, be called up for active service in case of emergency.

59. The expenditure on the Force during the financial year 1926-27 was £130,715; 1927-28, £135,968; and 1928-29, £133,632.

60. Establishment and control of the Force are governed by Proclamation No. 56 of 1921, as amended by Proclamation No. 34 of 1929.

## X.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

61. No military forces are maintained for the defence of the Territory, but the Burgher Force Proclamation, No. 19 of 1927, imposes upon every able-bodied male European resident of the Mandated Territory who is a natural born or naturalized British subject and who has completed his twentieth but not his fifty-sixth year the liability to render personal service as a burgher in the defence of the Territory and the protection of life and property therein and to undergo such military training as may be prescribed or directed by the Administrator.

62. The Force is divided into two classes, "A" and "B." "A" class includes every person who has completed his twentieth and not his forty-first year, and "B" class every person who has completed his forty-first and not his fifty-sixth year.

63. The number of persons registered as being liable for service under the Proclamation on the 31st December last was 6,259.

64. The command and control of the force is vested in a Chief Commandant appointed by the Administrator.



65. For purposes of organization the Territory is divided into five military areas. The burghers residing in each area are formed into commandos according to the military strength of the area. Separate units are established, consisting of classes "A" and "B," the former being known as active and the latter as reserve commandos.

66. While the Administrator has power to call up the whole or any part of the force for military training, this for various reasons, mainly financial, has not hitherto been done. The policy of the Administration has been to encourage rifle practice, and to this end rifle ranges have been provided in all parts of the Territory and burghers are supplied with ammunition for practice at cost price. Annual efficiency shoots are held, and for instruction in marksmanship a free issue not exceeding fifty cartridges is made to each burgher. Every burgher must qualify in marksmanship.

## XI.—DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

### 1.—EUROPEAN.

#### A.—Population.

67. The estimated European mean population of the Territory at the 30th June, 1929, was 30,404, made up as follows. The figures for 1928 are also given for purposes of comparison:—

Area.	1929.			1928.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Urban.....	6,449	5,903	12,352	6,106	5,471	11,577
Rural.....	10,493	7,557	18,052	9,578	6,767	16,345
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>16,942</b>	<b>13,460</b>	<b>30,404</b>	<b>15,684</b>	<b>12,238</b>	<b>27,922</b>

#### B.—Vital Statistics.

68. The following are the preliminary vital statistics for 1929 in respect of Europeans as compared with those of 1928:—

	1929.				1928.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000
Births.....	481	457	938	31·05	474	432	906	34·83
Deaths.....	140	96	236	7·76	126	81	207	7·96
Infantile deaths.....	33	21	54	57·20	31	21	52	57·40
Marriages.....	—	—	355	10·36	—	—	295	11·34

#### C.—Migration Statistics.

69. The migration statistics for 1929 are given in the subjoined tables:—

##### ARRIVALS.

##### (i) Persons Entering Territory by Sea.

Reasons for entering South West Africa.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assuming domicile.....	448	323	771
Resuming domicile.....	367	340	707
Visiting.....	50	38	88
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>1,566</b>

The total number of arrivals by sea was made up as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Adults .....	690	502
Minors .....	175	199
	<u>865</u>	<u>701</u>

(ii) *Nationality of Persons Entering Territory by Sea.*

Nationality.	Males.			Females.			All Arrivals.
	Assuming Domicile.	Resuming Domicile.	Visit.	Assuming Domicile.	Resuming Domicile.	Visit.	
British.....	1	38	1	4	64	3	111
Austrian.....	2	1	2	1	—	1	7
Belgian.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Czecho-Slovakian.....	1	2	—	1	1	—	5
Danish.....	1	—	1	1	3	—	6
Netherlander.....	—	3	1	—	1	—	5
Finnish.....	—	1	—	7	3	—	11
German.....	422	317	42	297	263	34	1,375
Hungarian.....	—	1	—	—	3	—	4
Jugo-Slavian.....	3	2	—	—	1	—	6
Latvian.....	3	—	—	2	—	—	5
Lithuanian.....	7	—	—	6	—	—	13
Norwegian.....	2	—	2	2	1	—	7
Polish.....	4	1	—	2	—	—	7
Swedish.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Swiss.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,566</b>

(iii) *Number and Nationality of Persons Entering Territory by Land.*

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British.....	272	240	512
South African.....	320	260	580
American (South).....	1	—	1
American (U.S.A.).....	4	1	5
Austrian.....	2	1	3
Czecho-Slovakian.....	2	—	2
Netherlands.....	4	1	5
German.....	43	22	65
Greek.....	1	—	1
Italian.....	1	—	1
Latvian.....	1	—	1
Lithuanian.....	2	—	2
Polish.....	2	—	2
Portuguese (Angola Farmers).....	356	310	666
Roumanian.....	1	—	1
Russian.....	10	—	10
Swiss.....	1	—	1
Palestinian.....	1	—	1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1,859</b>

NOTE.—Details of the object of entry by land, i.e. whether assuming domicile or visiting, are not available.

DEPARTURES.

(i) *Persons Leaving Territory by Sea.*

Reasons for Leaving South West Africa.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Relinquishing domicile.....	62	40	102
Conclusion of visit.....	62	40	102
Temporary absence.....	374	337	711
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>915</b>

The total number of departures by sea was made up as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Adults ... ..	379	301
Minors ... ..	119	116
	<u>498</u>	<u>417</u>

(ii) *Nationality of Persons Leaving Territory by Sea.*

Nationality.	Males.			Females.			All Departures.
	Relinquishing Domicile.	Temporary Absence.	Completion of Visit.	Relinquishing Domicile.	Temporary Absence.	Completion of Visit.	
British.....	1	50	10	3	61	3	128
South African...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
American(U.S.A.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Austrian.....	—	4	1	—	—	1	6
Belgian.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Czecho-Slovakian	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Netherlands.....	—	2	—	—	3	—	5
Finnish.....	—	7	—	—	6	—	13
German.....	59	307	47	37	263	35	748
Greek.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Italian.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Jugo-Slavian...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norwegian.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Russian.....	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
Swedish.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Swiss.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
TOTALS.....	62	374	62	40	337	40	915

(iii) *Number and Nationality of Persons Leaving Territory by Land.*

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British.....	210	163	373
South African.....	367	260	627
American (U.S.A.).....	2	3	5
Austrian.....	6	—	6
Czecho-Slovakian.....	5	—	5
Danish.....	1	—	1
Netherlands.....	2	—	2
French.....	2	1	3
German.....	60	21	81
Greek.....	1	1	2
Italian.....	3	1	4
Lithuanian.....	—	3	3
Norwegian.....	9	—	9
Polish.....	2	—	2
Portuguese (Angola Farmers).....	2	3	5
Russian.....	6	1	7
Swedish.....	6	1	7
Swiss.....	2	—	2
TOTAL.....	686	458	1,144

NOTE.—Details of the object of departure by land, i.e., whether relinquishing domicile or temporary absence, are not available.

70. The following table indicates the occupations of persons entering or leaving the Territory by sea for the purpose of assuming or relinquishing domicile, respectively:—

Occupation.	Assuming Domicile.			Relinquishing Domicile.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Fishing—						
Fishermen.....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Farming—						
Farmers.....	77	—	77	4	—	4
Farm bailiffs and foremen.....	8	—	8	—	—	—
Shepherds.....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Agricultural labourer in charge of cattle	1	—	1	—	—	—
Agricultural labourers not distinguished	27	—	27	1	—	1
Other agricultural occupations.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mining—						
Subordinate superintending staff.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other workers below ground.....	6	—	6	—	—	—
Other workers above ground and in open						
workings.....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Diamond mine, subordinate superintend-						
ing staff.....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Diamond miner (not alluvial).....	1	—	1	9	—	9
Metal Workers—						
Skilled furnacemen.....	10	—	10	4	—	4
Smiths and skilled forge workers.....	2	—	2	2	—	2
Slotters, millers, turners, and other						
machine-tool workers.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Erectors, fitters.....	6	—	6	—	—	—
Constructional engineer (not profes-						
sional), steel erector.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Locksmiths.....	33	—	33	1	—	1
Mechanical engineer, engineers (not						
engine-drivers).....	12	—	12	3	—	3
Mechanics (so returned).....	15	—	15	—	—	—
Motor mechanics (so returned).....	1	—	1	1	—	1
Plumbers (not chemical plumbers).....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tinsmith, sheet-metal worker.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other skilled workers.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Engraver.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Electrical engineer (not otherwise de-						
scribed).....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Electricians (not otherwise described)						
Telegraph and telephone mechanics....	12	—	12	—	—	—
Telegraph and telephone mechanics....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Leather Workers—						
Saddle and harness maker.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Textile Workers—						
Hosiery, frame tenters, and machine						
knitters.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tailors, tailors' pressers, and machinists						
Dress and blouse makers.....	4	2	6	—	—	—
Boot and shoe makers and repairers (so						
Prreturned).....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prreturned).....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Makers of Foods—						
Employer and manager.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Grain millers.....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bakers and pastry cooks (including						
biscuitmakers).....	7	—	7	—	—	—
Meat and fish curer.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Woodworkers—						
Cabinetmakers.....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Carpenters.....	12	—	12	1	—	1
Cartwright, wheelwright.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Printing—						
Photographers.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Printers (so returned).....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Building—						
Builder (not otherwise distinguished)...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bricklayers.....	6	—	6	—	—	—
Glazier.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Masons.....	11	—	11	—	—	—
Painters and decorators (house, ship, or						
general).....	4	—	4	2	—	2
Piano-tuner.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drivers and Coachmen of—						
Motor-cars, omnibuses, etc.....	3	—	3	1	—	1
Commercial—						
Proprietors, managing directors.....	32	1	33	8	—	8
Broker, agent, factor.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Salesmen and shop assistants.....	11	4	15	1	—	1
Professional—						
Roman Catholic priests, monks, nuns..	2	4	6	—	1	1
Itinerant preachers, Scripture readers,						
mission workers.....	4	8	12	1	1	2
Physicians, surgeons, registered medical						
practitioners.....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Dentists.....	1	—	1	—	—	—

Occupation.	Assuming Domicile.			Relinquishing Domicile.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional ( <i>contd.</i> )—	—	10	10	—	2	2
Sick nurses.....	9	6	15	2	2	4
Teachers (not music teachers).....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mining engineers.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Author, journalist.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Librarian (not booksellers).....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Theatrical and variety agents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal Service—	1	53	54	—	1	1
Domestic servants (indoor).....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hotel keeper.....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Waiters.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Laundry worker.....	3	1	4	1	—	1
Hairdressers, beauty specialists.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Others in personal service.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Workers—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bank clerk.....	14	10	24	4	1	5
Other clerks.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Boiler, firemen, and stokers.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Skilled labourers (not otherwise defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupation unknown, not stated, or un-	6	49	55	4	2	6
specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Students (15 years of age and over not	3	1	4	1	—	1
elsewhere enumerated).....	1	—	1	1	1	2
Retired from previous gainful occupation	—	110	110	—	18	18
Home duties.....	—	2	2	—	1	1
Independent means.....	50	58	108	10	10	20
All persons under 15 years of age.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>102</b>

## 2.—NON-EUROPEAN.

71. For statistics under this heading please see "Native Affairs."

## XII.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

## A.—FINANCE.

72. The detailed budgets for the last completed year of account and for the current financial year have been forwarded to the League, as also have the reports of the Controller and Auditor-General which give in detail all the financial transactions of the Administration during the relative periods under review.

73. The following is a comparative statement of revenue received during the past five financial years:—

Head of Revenue.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise.....	121,025	130,532	357,953	272,996	294,713
Posts and Telegraphs.....	56,923	65,859	65,632	86,658	81,557
Mining Royalties, Profits, and Leases....	278,302	352,252	240,570	48,885	94,937
Licences: Liquor, Trading, etc.....	24,815	28,015	28,175	37,963	69,594
Stamp Duties and Fees.....	11,519	16,984	12,368	13,566	16,157
Estate and Transfer Duty.....	11,783	7,513	11,838	15,917	15,806
Land Revenue, including Land Tax, Lease Rent, and Grazing Fees.....	19,722	20,131	18,456	21,881	26,961
Sales of Crown Land, including Repay- ments of Settlement Advances and Boring Loans.....	13,684	16,543	19,629	34,155	*
Rents of Government Property (Houses)	15,795	16,809	17,428	18,121	17,673
Fines and Forfeitures.....	5,144	6,757	7,192	9,366	9,279
Departmental Receipts.....	27,519	38,377	43,341	49,383	51,045
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	36,607	20,960	25,903	29,433	13,879
Interest on Loans, etc.....	29,277	32,079	30,993	40,741	49,678
Native Pass Fees.....	—	—	6,427	4,651	4,359
Wheel Tax.....	—	—	3,426	7,474	8,843
£	652,115	752,811	889,331	691,190	754,481
Extraordinary Revenue.....	13,029	19,758	20,137	41,874	79,981
£	665,144	772,569	909,468	733,064	834,462

\* Proceeds of sales of Crown Lands, etc., are now all included in Extraordinary Revenue.

74. The following is a comparative statement of expenditure during the past five years:—

(1) *Ordinary Expenditure.*

Service.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration.....	64,427	46,713	47,219	55,726	59,810
Legislative Assembly, etc.....	—	—	6,990	6,558	7,261
Agriculture.....	54,038	47,972	26,559	27,405	35,875
Audit.....	1,695	2,102	1,773	1,937	2,478
Customs and Excise.....	2,836	3,329	4,179	4,657	5,551
Defence.....	1,958	12,214	174	12,072	1,902
Education.....	85,321	99,943	118,620	120,520	129,978
Water Boring.....	65,352	82,765	22,352	28,159	*
Works.....	—	—	—	—	111,132
Justice.....	47,807	47,600	48,239	48,326	46,297
Lands, Deeds, and Surveys.....	27,583	21,157	20,512	26,083	25,852
Mines.....	4,035	4,028	4,887	4,803	5,447
Native Affairs.....	15,094	17,076	16,383	16,405	19,016
Pensions and Gratuities.....	19,094	15,670	14,088	12,218	10,817
Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.....	52,207	61,341	55,753	58,065	60,901
Prisons and Reformatories.....	17,101	16,634	19,083	18,867	17,351
Interest and Redemption Charges.....	3,403	13,792	19,995	16,551	41,101
Public Health.....	15,405	16,824	18,938	21,048	23,077
Public Works.....	109,017	73,234	61,603	78,961	*
Police.....	126,779	132,242	130,715	135,968	133,632
	£				
	713,152	714,636	638,062	694,329	737,478

\* NOTE.—Water Boring and Public Works have now been amalgamated under the new heading Works.

(2) *Loan, Capital, or Extraordinary Expenditure.*

Service.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Harbours.....	2,196	—	—	—	—
Land Bank.....	25,000	38,000	60,000	65,000	85,000
Land Settlement.....	58,690	62,963	68,719	69,262	67,215
Loans to Local Authorities.....	33,325	—	29,500	11,350	18,460
Telegraph and Telephone Extension.....	—	—	11,627	12,674	20,750
Major Works (buildings and repairs costing over £1,000).....	—	20,820	11,762	24,623	14,881
Gobabis Land Settlement Scheme (Union Government).....	—	16,075	18,820	10,583	192,071
Water Boring.....	—	—	59,139	71,129	66,535
Water Supply, Otjiwarongo.....	—	—	1,525	4,986	—
	£				
	119,211	137,858	261,092	269,607	464,912

75. The item Gobabis Land Settlement Scheme in the Loan Expenditure relates to the settlement of the Angola farmers and is so described in subsequent estimates, and, as has previously been explained, no liability towards the Union Government in respect of this amount rests upon the Administration. The proposal is to create a fund into which all recoveries will be paid and this fund will be utilized for development of the Angola settlement scheme.

76. The following accounts reflect the Administration's financial transactions during the last financial year ended 31st March, 1929:—

ACCOUNT NO. 1—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Balance at 31st March, 1928....	£17,710 2 4	Expenditure, 1928-29.....	£737,477 15 2
Revenue Collections, 1928-29....	754,481 0 0	Balance at 31st March, 1929....	74,713 7 2
Loan from Union Government in terms of Section 14, Ordinance No. 1 of 1926.....	40,000 0 0		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£812,191 2 4		£812,191 2 4
	<hr/>		<hr/>

ACCOUNT NO. 2—LOAN ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Extraordinary Revenue Collections, 1928-29.....	£79,980 19 2	Expenditure, 1928-29.....	£464,911 17 4
Loan from Union Government in terms of Section 15, Ordinance No. 1 of 1926.....	220,000 0 0	Loan from Union Government in terms of Section 14, Ordinance No. 1 of 1926, transferred to Account No. 1, Revenue Account.....	40,000 0 0
Loan from Union Government in terms of Section 14, Ordinance No. 1 of 1926.....	40,000 0 0	Balance at 31st March, 1929....	139,069 1 10
Advance from Union Government for Angola Farmers' Settlement Scheme.....	304,000 0 0		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£643,980 19 2		£643,980 19 2
	<hr/>		<hr/>

ACCOUNT NO. 3—TERRITORY REVENUE FUND.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MARCH, 1929.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Revenue Account.....	£74,713 7 2	Cash.....	£213,782 9 0
Loan Account.....	139,069 1 10		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£213,782 9 0		£213,782 9 0
	<hr/>		<hr/>

77. The loan of £40,000 referred to in statements 1 and 2 above was repaid at the commencement of the current financial year. It will be observed from Account No. 2 that what is described as Extraordinary Revenue, amounting to £79,980. 19s. 2d. was utilized to meet loan expenditure. Extraordinary Revenue represents the proceeds of land sales and the return which the Administration is now receiving on its earlier investments from revenue such as advances to settlers, loans to local authorities, boring recoveries, etc.

78. The following is an audited statement showing the Assets and Liabilities of the Territory as at the 31st March, 1929:—

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	£		£
1. <i>Cash Balance</i> .....	61,854	Loan, Union Government.....	406,800
2. <i>Land Bank</i> .—		Excess of Assets over Liabilities.....	3,217,484
(a) Loans, S.W. Administration.....	677,000		
(b) Proportion of moneys collected in respect of Landwirtschaftsbank securities.....	57,797		
(c) Unrealized Assets, Landwirtschaftsbank.....	90,856		
(d) Reserve Fund.....	76,740		
3. <i>Land Settlement</i> (embracing advances, purchase price of land, boring, and survey fees).....	1,322,466		
4. <i>Water Boring</i> (private individuals).	7,455		
5. <i>Department of Works</i> .—			
(a) Buildings.....	851,390		
(b) Furniture, excluding Posts and Telegraphs, Education, Prisons, Police, and Agricultural Farms.	7,400		
(c) Workshop machinery.....	7,315		
(d) Animals.....	8,346		
(e) Plant and equipment.....	28,797		
(f) Improvements, Kalkpan Transport Depot.....	1,015		
6. <i>Education</i> .—			
(a) Government Hostels, furniture and equipment.....	17,726		
(b) Government Schools, furniture and equipment.....	6,240		
(c) Mission Schools, furniture and equipment.....	2,727		
(d) Books and stationery at various schools.....	2,028		
(e) Gammams Agricultural School—			
(i) Hostel, furniture, and equipment.....	402		
(ii) Farm, tools and implements.	473		
(iii) Live stock.....	631		
(iv) Land and buildings.....	5,000		
7. <i>Experimental Farms</i> .—			
(a) Neudam—			
(i) Land, buildings, silos, cattle dips, dams, piping, and fencing.....	15,221		
(ii) Live stock.....	25,000		
(iii) Tools and plant.....	1,455		
(b) Tigerquelle and Ackerbau—			
(i) Land, buildings, fencing, dips, silos, dams, and reservoirs...	6,118		
(ii) Live stock.....	1,261		
(iii) Tools and plant.....	510		
8. <i>Posts and Telegraphs</i> .—			
(a) Farm lines.....	22,766		
(b) Telegraphs.....	36,266		
(c) Rural lines.....	13,532		
(d) Trunk lines.....	54,561		
(e) Telephone Exchange, network...	24,504		
(f) Wireless.....	5,422		
(g) Tools, etc.....	1,302		
9. <i>S.W.A. Police</i> .—			
(a) Furniture.....	3,500		
(b) Arms and ammunition.....	14,500		
(c) Live stock.....	12,000		
10. <i>Prisons</i> (equipment, furniture, etc.)	1,000		
11. <i>Otjivarongo Water Supply</i> .....	7,768		
12. <i>Capital for Advances</i> .—			
(a) Motor-cars.....	3,000		
(b) Pure-bred stock.....	4,000		
(c) Stores capital.....	40,000		
(d) Rifles and ammunition, Burgher Force.....	10,000		
13. <i>Loans to Municipalities</i> .....	86,940		
	<u>£3,624,284</u>		<u>£3,624,284</u>



79. The liability of £406,800 to the Union Government includes loans amounting in round figures to £59,000 borrowed by the Administration on behalf of local authorities which of course must be paid by the latter. The balance of the sum of £86,940 referred to in item 13 of the foregoing statement—in round figures £28,000—represents money lent by the Administration to local authorities out of its own revenue.

80. It will be noted that the various sums paid to the Administration in connection with the Angola Settlement Scheme are not included in the liability to the Union Government.

81. The amounts paid by the Government in this connection to the end of March, 1929, were:—

1925-26	£11,000
1926-27	25,000
1927-28	10,000
1928-29	304,000
	£350,000

82. The two following statements represent the revenue collected and the expenditure incurred during the period 1st April to the 31st December, 1929, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

Head of Revenue.	1928.	1929.
	£	£
Customs and Excise.....	215,359	222,672
Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.....	59,267	57,764
Mining Profits and Royalties.....	33,828	115,167
Licences: Liquor, Trading, Game, etc.....	46,365	47,755
Stamp Duties and Fees.....	11,727	15,166
Estate and Transfer Duty.....	12,454	10,454
Land Revenue.....	23,789	22,859
Rents of Government Property.....	12,976	13,410
Interest on Loans.....	29,858	30,183
Fines and Forfeitures.....	6,733	6,930
Departmental Receipts.....	38,925	36,021
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	8,219	11,889
Native Passes and Contract Fees.....	3,130	3,313
Wheel Tax.....	8,648	9,537
	£	£
Extraordinary Revenue.....	64,522	82,586
GRAND TOTAL.....£	575,800	685,706

Vote.	Expenditure for 9 months ended 31/12/28.	Expenditure for 9 months ended 31/12/29.
	£	£
1. Administration.....	38,161	35,128
2. Legislative Assembly, etc.....	5,685	6,036
3. Agriculture.....	21,245	18,984
4. Audit.....	1,892	1,890
5. Customs and Excise.....	3,802	4,636
6. Defence.....	1,321	1,750
7. Education.....	95,628	99,385
8. Works.....	73,194	85,115
9. Justice.....	34,759	35,339
10. Lands, Deeds, and Surveys.....	17,859	18,846
11. Mines.....	4,236	4,531
12. Native Affairs.....	13,401	18,708
13. Pensions and Gratuities.....	6,585	5,908
14. Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.....	35,456	40,816
15. Prisons and Reformatories.....	12,289	12,765
16. Interest and Redemption Charges.....	29,967	74,145
17. Public Health.....	16,144	16,015
18. South West Africa Police.....	100,430	104,589
Total Expenditure from Revenue Funds.....	512,054	584,586
Total Expenditure from Loan Funds.....	301,063	334,144
GRAND TOTAL.....£	813,117	918,730

83. Up to the 31st December the general revenue position has been extraordinarily satisfactory everything considered, but the effects of the drought have since been manifesting themselves and it is almost impossible to collect revenue, so the last quarter of the financial year will reflect a considerable decline. The diamond revenue has been collected by way of provisional tax. It is now clear that too much has been collected and upon final assessment a refund will have to be made to the Consolidated Diamond Mining Company, Limited. It is estimated that the revenue from this source will amount to £98,000 or £100,000.

84. The loan expenditure of £334,144 includes £127,443 in respect of the settlement of the Angola farmers.

85. The following statement shows the provision which has been made in the estimates for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1929, and the actual direct expenditure on natives during the preceding five financial years:—

Service.	Provision for Year ending 31/3/30.	Expenditure ended 31/3/29.	Expenditure ended 31/3/28.	Expenditure ended 31/3/27.	Expenditure ended 31/3/26.	Expenditure ended 31/3/25.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Education.</i>						
Mission Schools (salaries, maintenance, books, equipment, etc.).....	10,800	9,480	8,803	7,765	5,451	4,709
Govt. School, Rehoboth.....	—	156	—	—	—	—
Inspection of Schools.....	1,000	750	1,000	900	800	700
<i>Native Affairs.</i>						
Salaries, District Staff.....	14,760	12,037	11,818	11,945	10,469	8,907
Subsistence and Transport...	3,160	2,496	2,367	2,124	2,194	1,602
Native Labour Recruiting— Incidental Expenses (including rations for Ovambos until employment is procured).....	—	—	114	441	1,504	414
Subsidies and Allowances to Chiefs and Headmen, Presents and Rations (including headmen in Settlements where no Municipalities exist).....	550	581	600	586	685	496
Construction of Dipping Tanks Water Supplies and Maintenance, etc., Native areas...	—	—	—	116	255	296
Telegraphs and Telephones...	1,000	908	1,377	1,036	1,797	3,379
Allotment of Pass Fees to Municipalities for Expenditure on Improvement of Native Locations.....	170	176	130	134	171	—
Ovamboland Distress.....	4,000	1,036	—	—	—	—
	5,000	1,782	—	—	—	—
<i>Public Health.</i>						
Salaries of European Native Attendants in Native Hospital.....	2,900	2,237	2,865	2,800	2,700	2,600
Salaries of District Surgeons, Ovamboland.....	1,750	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services (including maintenance of native hospitals, equipment, etc., infectious and other diseases, public vaccinations, etc.)...	5,000	4,500	4,343	4,482	4,328	3,468
Grants-in-aid towards Medical Work of Missions in Ovamboland.....	400	389	600	—	—	—
Additions to Native Hospital, Windhoek.....	—	—	—	5,365	674	—
<i>Irrigation.</i>						
Boring in Native Areas.....	6,000	6,411	4,897	3,978	2,831	1,793
<i>Public Works.</i>						
Expenditure on Walvis Bay Location.....	—	880	—	—	5,857	433
TOTALS.....£	56,490	43,819	38,914	41,672	39,716	28,797

86. In addition to the foregoing revenue amounting to £9,204 was paid during the calendar year into the Native Reserve Funds. See statement in paragraph 429 of this Report.

## B.—TAXATION.

87. See paragraphs 176 to 186 of the Report for 1928.

88. During the year the following additional taxation was imposed:—

- (a) *Licences*.—Every importer of motor spirit must take out a licence. A yearly licence costs £1 and a half-yearly licence 10s. A fee of 1d. per gallon of motor spirit imported must be paid.
- (b) By virtue of Proclamation No. 27 of 1929 and Government Notices 128 and 130 of 1929 (see pages 6131 and 6132 of the *Official Gazette*), every male Ovambo of the age of 18 years or over, whether resident in Ovamboland or not, must pay a poll tax of 5s. The proceeds of this tax are paid into the Trust Fund of the tribe to which the taxpayer belongs and are devoted to objects which, in the opinion of the Administrator, are in the interest and calculated to promote the welfare of that tribe.

89. Any person who is indigent and is prevented from working by reason of age, infirmity, chronic disease, or other sufficient cause, may be exempted from payment of the tax.

90. The tax came into operation on the 1st October, 1929, and falls due on the same date in each ensuing year.

91. Further details of the administration of this law are discussed under the heading of Native Affairs (see paragraphs 417 *et seq.*).

## XIII.—TRADE STATISTICS.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

92. The annual totals of imports and exports since the assumption of the Mandate by the Union of South Africa are set out hereunder:—

	Imports.	Government Stores.	Exports.	Government Stores.
	£	£	£	£
1920.....	2,180,183	—	5,401,385	—
1921.....	1,211,364	—	1,587,305	—
1922.....	1,147,637	—	1,247,229	—
1923.....	1,301,304	—	2,672,094	—
1924.....	1,777,164	76,420	2,851,473	—
1925.....	2,189,851	71,299	2,690,021	—
1926.....	2,507,625	66,946	3,292,986	—
1927.....	2,505,016	112,990	3,589,561	—
1928.....	2,881,562	145,235	3,335,937	—
1929.....	3,081,848	103,287	3,595,313	3,923

93. The year 1920 reflects a considerable inflation in imports, mostly foodstuffs and apparel, in replenishment of stocks unobtainable during the period of military occupation. It was also the first year of resumption of direct trade with Europe. As regards the exports of that year, these include £4,265,000 of Diamonds—value per carat at that time being abnormally high at over £6 per carat.

## IMPORTS.

94. The principal imports during the past six years have been:—

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

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

96. The imports of motor-cars, etc., for general use again showed an advance on the imports of the preceding year.

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

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

98. The total value of the imports for 1929 is actually less, but the following figures will explain the above statement:—

Article Imported.	1929.		1928.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Motor cars.....	647	£124,216	626	£119,894
Motor car parts.....	—	43,388	—	36,557
Motor trucks, vans, etc.....	46	8,441	33	8,211
Motor truck chassis and parts.....	212	38,712	315	63,598
Motor cycles.....	54	2,769	30	1,755
Motor cycle parts.....	—	350	—	289
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>£217,876</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>£230,304</b>

99. It will be noted that in respect of one class only, viz.: motor-truck chassis, do the number and value of the imports during 1928 exceed those of 1929 and this is almost entirely attributable to the large imports of this class of vehicle by the Administration during 1928 in connection with the trek of the Angola farmers.

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

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

101. The increase under head (b)—Foodstuffs, etc.—merely accords with the increase in the population during 1929. As indicated in paragraph 67 the European population is estimated to have advanced from 27,922 in 1928 to 30,404.

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

Article.	1929.	1928.
	Value.	Value.
Hats.....	£14,144	£14,937
Hosiery.....	19,170	20,260
Underclothing.....	45,868	46,257
Cotton—		
Piece goods.....	91,440	104,759
Manufactures.....	582	1,997
Handkerchiefs.....	3,025	3,665
Lace and embroidery.....	2,909	3,298
Minor articles of attire.....	6,185	6,346
Other soft haberdashery.....	55,223	64,084
Linen manufactures.....	582	1,840
Blankets.....	20,426	25,008

103. As the following statement shows, the import of building cement [head (j)] shows a further big advance:—

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

104. Over 86 per cent. of this came from Germany and slightly under 12 per cent. from the Union of South Africa.

105. It is interesting to note the decrease in the value of ales, wines, and spirits [head (h)] imported, notwithstanding the increase in the population. Since 1924 the imports under this head have shown a steady increase and this is the first occasion that there has been a drop.

106. The increases under the remaining heads call for no special comment as they merely correspond with the increase in the population.

107. During the six years 1924 to 1929 distribution of imports of merchandise, expressed as a percentage of total imports, has been:—

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

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

109. It will be seen, however, that the bulk of the imports came from or through the Union. In the six years 1924-1929 imports from the remaining sources were:—

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany.....	396,363	568,277	696,917	510,607	556,293	664,546
United Kingdom.....	106,477	158,752	164,857	126,140	161,295	225,287
United States of America....	49,517	76,594	93,678	89,064	145,706	176,584
Holland.....	22,558	15,776	15,858	30,266	16,028	19,611
Sweden.....	13,292	19,410	27,680	21,355	33,571	23,695

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

#### EXPORTS.

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

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

112. Value of exports under these heads during the period 1924-29 was:—

	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.
(a).....	£ 2,147,487	75	£ 2,148,349	80	£ 2,526,007	77
(b).....	587,785	21	404,539	15	647,220	20
(c).....	49,599	1	42,018	2	57,646	2

  

	1927.		1928.		1929.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.
(a).....	£ 2,504,027	70	£ 2,033,870	61	£ 2,587,931	72
(b).....	933,873	26	1,144,819	34	825,157	23
(c).....	69,250	2	84,703	3	75,579	2

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

114. Next in order of importance in value of export are copper, lead, vanadium, and tin. All are dependent on market for volume and value of export. Violent fluctuations in all four metals have been experienced during the past six years. Last year, however, copper and vanadium registered a good increase, the respective values of the exports being £703,111 and £210,950 as compared with £525,363 and £164,676 in 1928. The exports of lead and tin dropped from £82,777 and £41,708 respectively in 1928 to £70,688 and £35,342 in 1929.

115. Export of Diamonds and Base Metals during the past six years has been:—

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Diamonds.....	£ 1,395,846	£ 1,387,209	£ 1,863,860	£ 1,871,830	£ 1,215,820	£ 1,563,805
Base Metals.....	751,411	761,911	660,914	632,197	818,050	1,020,198

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

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Slaughter Cattle.....	£ 296,209	£ 103,768	£ 225,553	£ 169,597	£ 162,882	£ 52,340
Slaughter Sheep.....	148,824	118,244	186,266	208,634	197,413	98,868

117. The Imperial Cold Storage Company exported from Walvis Bay 14,253 frozen carcasses valued at £77,440 as against 14,643 carcasses valued at £86,992 in 1928.

118. In addition the following were exported:—67,227 sundry pieces such as tails, tongues, hearts, livers, etc., valued at £2,631 and cheeks, suet, dripping and tallow to the value of £680.

119. The Liebig Company's extract of meat works at Otjihua treated considerably more stock in 1929 than in 1928, the figures being 10,600 and 8,800 respectively. The value of the exports of this Company during the past five years has been:—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
£ 1,235	£ 6,606	£ 10,077	£ 7,396	£ 15,682

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

1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
£ 32,791	£ 40,964	£ 65,604	£ 123,415	£ 247,290	£ 224,694

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

122. The figures include the value of karakul pelts exported. These have shown a rapid increase which is reflected in the following figures:—

1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
£ 7,959	£ 8,833	£ 18,297	£ 39,662	£ 96,785	£ 89,237

123. The number of pelts exported in 1929 was 84,779 as compared with 74,470 in 1928, but in the latter year prices declined slightly.

124. The value of wool as reflected in the following table shows a decrease last year. This, however, was due to the general decline in the price of wool, for the quantity exported was 1,761,951 lbs. as against 1,631,142 lbs. in 1928:—

1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
£ 7,128	£ 5,521	£ 17,945	£ 42,654	£ 79,771	£ 75,782

125. Butter on the other hand shows a heavy drop, the quantity exported being 2,209,469 lbs. as against 3,079,442 lbs. in 1928. This was of course due to the drought. The following gives the value of butter exported during the past six years:—

1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
£ 59,238	£ 61,524	£ 90,968	£ 213,786	£ 219,189	£ 154,503

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

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fish, dried.....	16,684	15,701	15,937	15,183	16,864	20,705
Fish, preserved.....	17,635	48,625	27,598	51,532	64,879	59,334

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

1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
£ 46,788	£ 60,545	£ 53,420	£ 57,630	£ 67,745	£ 67,673

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

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	*	*	*			
(a) United Kingdom.....	51	55	59	56	40	46
(b) Union of South Africa..	21	14	19	21	26	17
(c) Foreign Countries.....	27	30	21	23	33	37

\* 1924-26.—Articles through post not classified as regards country of destination accounting for 1 per cent. of the total exports.

129. Exports to the United Kingdom include all diamonds produced, together with a proportion of tin, lead, vanadium, and other ores and concentrates valued at £93,434 in 1928 and £69,212 in 1929; certain agricultural products such as hides £13,654 in 1928 and £19,425 in 1929, foodstuffs valued at £9,648 in 1928 and £11,365 in 1929 and sealskins of the value of £5,106 in 1928 and £3,053 in 1929.

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

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

132. Ores, etc., of copper and lead and latterly of vanadium have been consigned to Belgium and Germany, export to these countries during the past six years being:—

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium.....	619,129	546,072	495,341	403,350	505,309	600,821
Germany.....	62,212	115,556	85,681	144,582	211,166	204,367

133. Germany has hitherto been the sole market for karakul pelts. The value of the pelts exported is given in paragraph 122. America, however, is now showing interest and it is anticipated that in future there will be competition.

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

1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
£ 2,570	£ 33,045	£ 20,664	£ 41,352	£ 57,011	£ 56,503

135. Of the 1928 and 1929 export of fresh meat (frozen) *ex* Imperial Cold Storage, Walvis Bay, foreign countries absorbed about 95 per cent. Of this 2,852 and 2,960 tons, valued at £63,980 and £69,059 were consigned to Italy, whilst France bought to the value of £16,442 in 1928 but none in 1929. Meat to the value of £5,139 was shipped to the United Kingdom last year.



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

1924 ... ..	Germany ... ..	£44,863
1925 ... ..	Germany ... ..	60,270
1926 ... ..	Holland ... ..	52,420
1927 ... ..	Germany ... ..	57,630
1928 ... ..	Holland ... ..	67,745
1929 ... ..	Denmark ... ..	66,293

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE IN AFRICA.

137. Except with the Union of South Africa no Import or Export trade of any importance is carried on with any African state or country.

138. Total imports of SOUTH AFRICAN produce into the Territory from the Union of South Africa during the past six years have shown an appreciable increase, the values during the successive years having been:—

1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
£ 476,258	£ 518,985	£ 571,404	£ 671,347	£ 749,488	£ 867,310

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

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs.....	280,700	307,281	331,846	374,407
Ales, wine, spirits, etc.....	36,190	40,631	42,354	41,377
Tobacco.....	76,129	84,465	86,087	92,274
Leather and rubber goods, principally footwear.....	47,118	60,992	77,026	79,245
Textiles and apparel.....	20,980	30,108	51,344	54,468

140. The values of the imports during 1928 of ales, etc., and of textiles and apparel were wrongly given in the 1928 report as £52,509 and £47,800 respectively. The figures given above are correct.

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

1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
£ 548,702	£ 337,500	£ 577,066	£ 595,586	£ 826,079	£ 530,283

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

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£
(a) Animals (principally cattle and sheep for slaughter).....	406,044	373,867	358,003	150,846
(b) Butter.....	90,808	213,647	219,150	150,212
(c) Hides, skins, and other animal and agricultural products.....	56,162	84,883	121,423	107,022
(d) Fish, dried and cured.....	15,937	11,504	12,032	17,497
(e) Cheese.....	2,952	2,883	5,661	5,683

143. The value of wool exported to the Union in 1928 and 1929 was £66,622 and £61,011 respectively, and mohair £5,684 and £2,710.

## XIV.—ECONOMIC POSITION.

144. The outlook at the close of the year was dark. In paragraph 228 of the 1928 report it was stated that during the second half of the year a somewhat severe drought had been experienced, and this drought has continued. During the months of January, February, and March, 1929—the period which is supposed to represent the rainy season—the rainfall was far below normal, and since then the position has rapidly become worse and worse.

145. In October last promising early rains fell, but they were not followed up, with the result that they did more harm than good. They rotted the old grass, which at least contained some nourishment, and brought up new grass which was soon scorched. In the Union, on the other hand, splendid rains fell, and consequently, whereas in September and October stock in the Union is usually in poor condition and at its best in South West Africa, so that during those months stock from the Territory finds an excellent market there, last year the conditions were reversed and the results are reflected in the low exports of stock (see paragraph 183).

146. The current rainy season has brought even less rain than the last so far, and what has fallen has afforded mere temporary relief. Unless copious and continuous rains fall soon disaster will face the bulk of the farming population. Conditions are serious enough as it is, and even if adequate rains do fall it will take some time before the farmers recover from the effects of what they have already suffered, but their stock will at least be saved.

147. In January last the position had become so acute that the Administration was obliged to declare the districts of Warmbad, Aroab, Bethanie, Maltahöhe, Gibeon, Rehoboth, Windhoek, Okahandja, Karibib and Omaruru drought-stricken areas, the effect of which was to entitle farmers to very favourable terms in regard to the transport by rail of lucerne and of their stock to new pastures. Where the Railway authorities are satisfied that a farmer cannot pay for the transport of his stock to fresh grazing, promissory notes may be accepted. The Administration is also opening up water specially on certain blocks of unoccupied farms in the Otjiwarongo district where the grazing is excellent, and these will be made available for stock from drought-stricken areas.

148. No rain whatever has fallen in the Karibib and Omaruru districts and stock is in such a condition that it cannot be moved. To relieve the situation the Administration is arranging for the purchase of large quantities of lucerne which will be supplied to farmers against repayment. In the cases of those who cannot pay, promissory notes will be accepted. Apart from the question of feeding, the difficulty of obtaining water is daily increasing. Many water supplies have either dried up or seriously diminished, and unless rain falls soon this will be the Administration's most formidable problem.

149. At present farmers in the drought-stricken areas possess nothing that they can convert into money. Cows are yielding no milk, stock generally is in an unsaleable condition, and even if its condition were good there would be little or no market for it, as demand and prices of stock, particularly small, have completely slumped. Severe losses of stock have naturally been experienced.

150. With sheep in their present condition it is doubtful whether the Merinos will yield a good crop of wool, and generally breeding must be affected and a drop in the natural increase of stock this year may be expected.

151. The position of the farmers has of course affected merchants who cannot collect amounts due to them. They in turn are being pressed by their creditors. A conference of banks and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce was held in February last at the request of the Administration, and it was decided that every consideration would be shown to the farming community and that they would not be unduly pressed for settlement of their liabilities. A tribute is due to the banks and merchants for the patience and consideration they have displayed in exceedingly difficult circumstances. The Administration, too, is abstaining from pressing for settlement of debts due to it unless it is satisfied that the debtor is able to pay.

152. The foregoing travels beyond the year under review, but it is considered desirable to give a brief statement of the situation at the date of this report. The Revenue and Trade figures are totals which are spread over the whole year and they do not accurately reflect the state of the country at the end of 1929. Since then there has been a drop in revenue collections and in trade figures.

153. The drought, then, is the prime factor in the present state of the country.

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