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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE
FOR THE YEAR

1950

LONDON
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1951

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PART I

GENERAL REVIEW

OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1950

THE Resident Commissioner, Mr. A. Sillery, C.V.O., retired during the year and was succeeded by Mr. E. B. Beetham, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., formerly Resident Commissioner, Swaziland.

It is with the deepest regret that the death of the Government Secretary, Mr. G. E. Nettelton, C.B.E., on the 10th August, must be recorded. He had served the Government devotedly for more than 36 years.

The month of May was marked by an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in the area of Francistown with the consequent disruption of the cattle trade, the Territory's biggest revenue earner and most important industry. Thanks to the energetic measures undertaken by the Veterinary Department the outbreak was confined to restricted areas surrounding the foci of infection. To supplement the veterinary staff in the maintenance of cordons and the intensive inspections of cattle throughout the Territory, both the Union of South Africa and the Southern Rhodesia Governments seconded veterinary officers and stock inspectors and acknowledgement is made to each of these territories for their valuable assistance. A 160 mile long cordon manned by the South African Police was established along the western border of the Tuli Block to eliminate the possibility of infection spreading to the Transvaal Province.

In spite of the outbreak the export of cattle and hides and skins from Ngamiland and the Chobe district across the Zambesi River to Northern Rhodesia, and the movement of cattle from the Ghanzi District to the Southern Protectorate were permitted to continue without interruption. As a result of the effective control of the outbreak the export of livestock and animal products from the Southern Protectorate to the Union of South Africa was permitted in July, less than two months after the diagnosis of the disease. There followed the gradual raising of the remaining restrictions until with the resumption of the export of cattle from the former infected areas in October, some five months after the discovery of the outbreak, the cattle industry returned to normal conditions.

The high level of cattle exports attained in 1949 was maintained, being only 234 head less than in that year whilst the export of sheep and goats exceeded the 1949 record figure by 6,401. It is encouraging

to record that an increasing number of individual Africans are exporting cattle.

Negotiations continued with the Colonial Development Corporation and finality was reached towards the end of the year on the arrangements for two projects which the Corporation proposes to establish, one in the Northern Protectorate and the other in the Southern Protectorate. The northern project involves a large scale ranching scheme for which approximately 10,000 square miles of land has been set aside. In the south at Lobatsi work on the conversion of the old cold storage premises to an up-to-date abattoir and cold storage works is due to commence in January, 1951. The abattoir project will be operated in conjunction with holding ranches along the north bank of the Molopo River involving 600,000 acres of Crown Lands.

Surface water development financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds continued during the year and 18 dams were completed in the Bangwaketse Reserve. The three dam construction units were moved to the Bakwena Reserve at the end of the year.

With additional funds the Geological Survey has been able to broaden the scope of its geophysical investigations. Petrological and chemical research has continued and work on a geophysical map is well advanced.

Public Works Department staff having become available the construction of the health centre at Kanye was begun in April. Progress towards the completion of the buildings was retarded towards the end of the year by a shortage of building material, particularly roofing.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund scheme for the control of tsetse fly in Ngamiland has been handicapped by a high incidence of sickness among both the European and African personnel.

The revised estimates of the Territory's finances for 1950-51 show a deficit of £71,000 as against a budgeted deficit of £13,097. The unbudgeted expenditure of £33,500 on Foot and Mouth Disease control measures and the various expenses arising out of the Bamangwato political crisis contributed largely to the increased deficit.

The non-co-operative attitude of the Bamangwato towards the Central Government at the beginning of the year which was particularly manifested in a refusal to pay taxes, underwent a distinct change on the departure of Seretse Khama to the United Kingdom.

The year was marked by the inaugural session of a Joint Advisory Council consisting of the eight elected members of the European Advisory Council together with eight members nominated by the African Advisory Council and four official members nominated by the Resident Commissioner. It has long been felt that the existing machinery for the consideration of matters of common interest, whereby separate discussions are held in the European and African Advisory Councils, was unwieldy and conducive to delays in the tendering of advice to Government. The new Council will enable the representatives of both sections of the population to discuss together their common problems and to appreciate each other's difficulties.

PART II

CHAPTER ONE

POPULATION

The population of the Protectorate as shown by the 1946 census is 2,200 Europeans, 290,000 Africans and 1,700 Coloureds. There are also about 100 Asiatics. There has been no appreciable change during the last four years but taken over the last ten years there has been an increase of about 5 per cent.

The distribution of the population is very uneven. Most of the people live in the eastern and north-western parts of the Territory. The southern, central and western parts consist of the Kalahari desert. About one-half of the population lives in villages of 1,000 or more inhabitants, though many of these people spend the greater part of their time at outlying cattle posts.

CHAPTER II

OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR CONDITIONS

Some five per cent of the population are away working on the Rand mines or other industries in the Union of South Africa. Of the remainder, nine-tenths are engaged in stock raising which for centuries has been the main, almost the sole, pursuit of the Bechuana tribes. A small number of Africans are employed as herds and drovers on European cattle ranches but the great majority are themselves the owners of cattle which are cared for on a family or tribal basis. Native law and custom make it the duty of every male member of the tribe present to do his part in the tending of the family livestock. There is consequently very little payment for services. Government employs about 1,500 Africans spread over all departments. They are mostly unskilled or semi-skilled though the proportion engaged on skilled or specialized work such as clerks, policemen, medical orderlies and nurses, artisans, and educationalists, continues to increase.

Approximately 17,500 Africans left the Territory during the year for work in the Union. Four-fifths of these went under contract to the reef mines and the remainder went independently to various types of employment. The principal occupations of the small number of wage earners within the territory are :

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Approximate average numbers</i>	<i>Average wages £ per month</i>		
		£	s.	d.
Agriculture	3,000	2	0	0
Manufactures and Trading.	1,000	4	5	0
Building	250	5	10	0
Domestic Service	1,500	2	10	0
Government Service	1,500	£2-£46		

Food is also provided for agricultural workers and domestic servants. Few Europeans, apart from Government officials, are in employment in the Territory. They are mostly employed by trading firms as managers, assistant clerks, etc. Government salaries vary from £275 to £1,900 per annum. Quarters are usually provided and the official pays 10 per cent of his salary as rent.

The average prices of the principal articles of consumption compared with the prices ruling in 1939 are as follows :

<i>Article</i>	<i>1939</i>			<i>1950</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sugar per lb.			4 $\frac{1}{4}$			5
Tea per lb.	2	11		7	4	
Coffee per lb.	1	7		6	0	
Salt per lb.		1			2	
Tobacco per lb.	2	6		4	0	
Rice per lb.			4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8	
Maize meal per 180. lb.	1	0	7	1	15	0
Maize per 200 lb.	17	7		1	12	0
Kaffir corn per 200 lb.	14	9		1	15	0
Paraffin per 8 gall.	1	3	9	1	12	6
Soap per bar.			3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	
Beef per lb.		3			8	
Butter per lb.	1	7		3	0	
Eggs per doz.			10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	
Wheat flour per 200 lb.	1	8	0	3	7	6
Brandy per bottle	6	6		12	6	

The Francistown African Employees Union continues to operate but achieved nothing of note during the year, there having been no increase in membership.

There were no enactments affecting labour during the year.

The following are the principal laws in force relating to labour matters :

The Cape Masters and Servants Acts which apply in a modified form to the Territory.

Chapter 41 of the Laws which regulates the employment of women, young persons and children.

Chapter 63 of the Laws which governs the recruitment and contracts of employment of native workers.

Chapter 64 of the Laws which provides for the regulation and control of recruitment of native labour and the execution of contracts for the employment of natives as manual workers.

Chapter 100 of the Laws which prohibits the employment of women and girls underground in a mine.

Chapter 122 of the Laws which provides for the payment of workmen who suffer injury or death or contract disease in the course of their employment. (This has so far been applied only to mine workers).

Chapter 124 of the Laws which provides for the registration and regulation of trade unions and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes.

Proclamation No. 52 of 1949 which provides for the establishment of wages boards and regulates the terms and conditions of employment of workers.

CHAPTER III

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

The following table shows the total Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended the 31st March, 1950 under the various heads :

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i> £	<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i> £
Native Tax	88,348	Resident Commisisoner	35,090
Customs and Excise	97,058	Administration of Justice	10,079
Posts and Telephones	64,572	Agriculture	18,357
Licences	20,030	Air Service	1,051
Revenue Stamps	2,512	Allowances to Chiefs	535
Judicial Fines	2,612	Contributions to Tribal Treasuries	26,164
Non-native Poll Tax	2,283	District Administration	35,996
Income Tax	207,709	Education	31,267
Rentals and Transfer	6,138	Forests	2,820
Mining Revenue	12	Medical	67,751
Miscellaneous	50,276	Miscellaneous	22,604
Cattle Export Tax	9,693	Pensions	24,775
Forest Revenue	339	Police	66,964

Rent from Government Quarters	16,856	Posts and Telegraphs .	17,477
		Public Works Dept. .	41,524
		Public Works Recurrent	25,265
		Public Works Extraordinary	50,190
		Veterinary	92,737
Total Ordinary Revenue	568,438	Total Ordinary Expenditure	570,646
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	111,771	Colonial Development and Welfare Fund .	105,399
	<u>£ 680,209</u>		<u>£ 676,045</u>

The Surplus for the year amounted to £4,164.

The following table reflects the total Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the past ten years :

REVENUE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i> £	<i>Grant-in-Aid</i> £	<i>Total</i> £
1940-41	210,001	15,000	225,001
1941-42	265,849	—	265,849
1942-43	304,764	—	304,764
1943-44	344,807	—	344,807
1944-45	384,648	—	384,648
1945-46	416,080	—	416,080
1946-47	466,757	—	466,757
1947-48	483,029	—	483,029
1948-49	501,344	—	501,344
1949-50	568,438	—	568,438

EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1940-41	224,426
1941-42	247,238
1942-43	256,383
1943-44	277,810
1944-45	334,838
1945-46	350,179
1946-47	404,779
1947-48	475,503
1948-49	575,683
1949-50	570,646

Expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes during the past ten years was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1940-41	39,915
1941-42	14,200
1942-43	4,249
1943-43	15,680
1944-45	49,148
1945-46	28,241
1946-47	60,098
1947-48	47,589
1948-49	65,563
1949-50	105,399

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt amounted to £16,021 on 31st March, 1950.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A statement of assets and liabilities as at 31st March, 1950 is at page 8.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

The main heads of revenue in 1949-50 were Income Tax 207,709 ; Customs and Excise £97,058 ; Native Tax £88,348 ; Posts and Telephones £64,572 ; and Miscellaneous £50,276. All telegraph revenue accrues to the Southern Rhodesia Post Office, who operate the telegraphs in the Protectorate.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1950

<i>Liabilities</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	<i>Assets</i>	£	s.	d.
<i>Deposits</i>							<i>Cash</i>			
Credit Balances	30,583	19	4				With Bank and Sub- Accountants	38,038	7	0
Less Debit Balances	159	1	9	30,424	17	7	With Crown Agents	12	0	0
							With Crown Agents (Joint Colonial Fund)	241,000	0	0
								279,050	7	0
<i>Special Funds</i>							<i>Imprests</i>			
Bechuanaland Protec- torate Native Fund	957	16	4					151	0	0
Cattle Export Levy Fund	83,038	2	4				<i>Special Funds Investments</i>			
Colonial Development & Welfare Grants	9,098	3	7				Cattle Export Levy Fund	65,231	5	0
Dairy Industry Control Board	3,564	3	11				Guardians' Fund	7,500	0	0
Guardians' Fund	12,349	18	5				Interest free Loans to H.M. Govt. (Tribal Treasuries)	14,154	6	0
Savings Fund	256	8	4					86,885	11	0
Tribal Treasury Loans	14,154	11	6	123,419	4	5				
							<i>Provident Fund Investments</i>			
				22,518	9	7		12,638	2	10
<i>Provident Fund</i>										
<i>General Revenue Balance</i>							<i>Advances</i>			
Balance on 1st April 1949	270,376	19	1				Debit Balances	72,226	3	5
Add surplus for year 1949-50	4,162	2	8	274,539	1	9	Less Credit Balances	49	10	11
								72,176	12	6
				450,901	13	4		450,901	13	4

Native Tax £88, 348

(a) *Ordinary*: Chapter 79 of the Laws provides for a tax of £1. 8s. per annum for every male native of 18 or more years of age. 35 per cent of the collections in respect of tribal areas are paid over to Tribal Treasuries.

(b) *Graded*: Proclamation No. 16 of 1949 provides for a graduated tax payable by all natives, and varying from 5s. per annum (for a taxpayer owning up to 9 head of stock or earning up to £48 per annum) to £10 per annum (for a taxpayer owning over 300 head of stock or earning over £500 per annum). Females and minors owning stock are not liable for tax unless they own at least 20 head of stock. A stock owner who is also a wage earner is taxed in accordance with the number of stock he owns or the wages he earns, whichever yields the greater amount of tax. Government receives only the tax collected in respect of non-tribal areas.

Customs and Excise £97, 058

In accordance with an agreement concluded with the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Bechuanaland Protectorate receives 0.27622 per cent of the total import and excise duty collected in the Union. Import duty on Union-manufactured spirits, beer and wines is collected in the Protectorate and the rates are laid down in Proclamation No. 29 of 1946.

Licences £20,030

The main items under this Head are External Agents, General Dealers, and Motor Drivers and Vehicles. External Agents pay £25 per annum and General Dealers pay according to their turn-over up to a maximum of £50 per annum.

Stamp Duties £2,512

Under Chapter 76 of the Laws the stamp duties laws were consolidated. Prior to this the stamp duties were those imposed under the old Cape of Good Hope statutes which had been applied to the Protectorate. The present tariff of duties (Chapter 76 of the Laws) is for the most part modelled on the tariff in force in the Union of South Africa. There is, however, an exception in the case of the registration of deeds, where the tariff in force is still that provided under the old Cape of Good Hope Statute.

Poll Tax £2,283

The rate laid down by Chapter 75 of the Laws is £3 per annum payable half yearly on 1st January and 1st June by all resident males who have attained the age of 21 years and are not liable to pay native tax.

Income Tax £207,709

The following were the rates of tax, rebates and surcharges on taxable income for the year ended 30th June, 1950 :

Normal Tax

Public Companies : Five shillings per £.

Private Companies and Unmarried persons : eighteen pence for each pound increased by one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound. If the taxable income exceeds £16,000 the rate is 4s. 2d. per £.

Married Persons : Fifteen pence for each pound increased by one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound. If the taxable income exceeds £16,000 the rate is 3s. 11d. per £.

<i>Rebates:</i> Public Company	£45	0	0
Private Company	20	0	0
Married Person	26	0	0
Unmarried Person	20	0	0
Child under 18 years	10	0	0
Child 18-21 (Dependent)	10	0	0
Dependant	2	10	0
Insurance 1s. 3d. per £ of premium with maximum of	7	10	0 (or £4 in the case of a contributor to a Provident or Pension fund)

Surcharges

Married Persons : 40 per cent of the tax.

Private Companies and unmarried persons ; 50 per cent of the Tax.
A deduction of Poll Tax paid is made from the tax assessed.

Super Tax

Private Companies and Individuals : two shillings in the pound plus one four-hundredth of one penny for each pound of the income subject to super tax in excess of one pound less a rebate of £210 from the tax payable. There is a surcharge of 45 per cent in the case of married persons and 50 per cent in the case of unmarried persons. If the income subject to super tax exceeds £16,000 the rate is 8s. 8d. per £.

Public Companies : These are not liable to super tax.

The tables at pages 11 and 12 show the incidence of current Income Tax in the Protectorate.

Death Duties

The rates are laid down in Chapter 71 of the Laws and are as follows:

(a) *Estate Duty*

Upon the first £2,000 of dutiable amount. ½%

Upon so much of the dutiable amounts as exceeds :

£2,000 and does not exceed £3,000. 1%

£3,000 and does not exceed £7,500. 2%

£7,500 and does not exceed £10,000 3%

Thereafter the rate of estate duty chargeable upon each pound of the dutiable amount in excess of £10,000 shall be three ten-thousandths

SUPER TAX

*Classification of Assessments issued in respect of Incomes for the Year ended
30 June, 1949 during the Year ended 30. 6. 50*

Income Category £ per annum	Number of Taxpayers		Amount of Super Taxable Incomes		Amount of Super Tax Payable	
	Individuals	Companies	Individuals	Companies	Individuals	Companies
Not Exceeding 2,000	13	—	£ 24,425	£ —	£ 238	£ 238
2001-3000	10	1	24,733	2,813	1,369	1,599
3001-4000	4	—	13,821	—	1,509	1,509
4001-7000	2	3	13,822	13,906	1,366	3,518
Over 7000	3	1	31,538	14,602	9,164	14,371
Total	32	5	108,339	31,321	13,646	21,235

of a pound for every completed one hundred pounds or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount subject to a maximum rate of six shillings and eight pence upon each pound.

(b) <i>Succession duty</i> <i>Degree of Relationship of Successor</i> <i>to Predecessor</i>	<i>Rate of duty upon</i> <i>dutiable amount</i> <i>of Succession</i>
(1) Where the successor is the direct descendant or ascendant of the predecessor	3%
(2) Where the successor is the brother or sister of the predecessor	5%
(3) Where the successor is the descendant of the brother or sister of the predecessor	8%
(4) Where the successor is otherwise related to the predecessor or is a stranger in blood or is in an institution	12%

Provided that

- (a) so much of any dutiable succession as exceeds ten thousand pounds in value shall be subject to an additional duty of one per cent on the amount of such excess;
- (b) where a successor is married to a person related by blood to the predecessor, the rate of duty chargeable shall be determined by the relationship of whichever of the two spouses is more nearly related to the predecessor;
- (c) where the predecessor was married to a person related by blood to the successor the rate of duty chargeable shall be determined by the relationship of the successor to whichever of the predecessor and his or her spouse was more nearly related to the successor.

An agreement (High Commissioner's Notice No. 139 of 1944) for the prevention of the levying of death duties by both parties on the same assets has been concluded between the Governments of the Union of South Africa and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

CHAPTER IV

CURRENCY AND BANKING

The Protectorate has no currency issue of its own. The currency of the Union of South Africa is legal tender in the Territory. In the northern parts of the Territory Southern Rhodesian currency is also used and is accepted at par.

There are no banks in the Territory but the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) conduct agencies once a week on Friday mornings at Lobatsi with representatives from their Mafeking branches.

CHAPTER V

COMMERCE

The statements of Imports and Exports for the year 1950, printed as an Appendix, show an increase of 40 per cent in the value of exports and 11 per cent in the value of imports as compared with 1949.

In spite of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the northern part of the Territory the numbers of cattle exported were only slightly less than in 1949 and with the enhanced prices obtaining realized £242,549 more. The export of hides showed a marked increase to the northern markets where high prices attracted hides of a poorer quality than would normally be marketed. Drought conditions in parts of the Territory during the year also contributed to the quantity of hides offered to buyers.

A continued decrease in the quantity of gold and silver exported reflected the declining production of the Tati mines. The closing down of the creamery at Lobatsi had no very marked effect on the export of dairy products.

The main increase in imports was in general merchandise and associated commodities. Restrictions in the numbers of vehicles of dollar or part dollar origin available for distribution in the Union of South Africa brought about a reduction by 58 per cent of the number of vehicles imported during 1950.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

1. AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Department continued its efforts to remedy the effects of low fertility and primitive methods of cultivation. The search for crop varieties suited to local conditions was also maintained and variety trials and breeding experiments with kaffircorn, maize millet, ground-nuts, cowpeas and pumpkins were carried out at the headquarters of the department at Mahalapye.

This work has been in progress for five seasons and very satisfactory results have been obtained. Improved varieties are being increased on experimental stations for distribution.

Extension work is concentrated in the Bakgatla reserve where demonstrations with improved crop varieties, fertilizers, row-planters and cultivators have aroused much interest. The average return per acre of fifty-seven fertilized and row-planted plots was eighteen bushels or more than six times the normal yield in the district.

Poor conditions prevailed in parts of the Tati, Bakgatla, Bakwena and Bamangwato Reserves and stock mortality was high.

IRRIGATION

Good progress was made on the Mogobane Irrigation Scheme. The last section of this scheme is now being developed.

Owing to poor rains in the catchment area of the Bathoen Irrigation Scheme activities were limited.

DAIRYING

The 1949-50 season was favourable throughout. The 1950-51 season commenced under very poor conditions. Lack of Grazing and animal losses decreased production very considerably.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Butter Manufactured</i>	<i>Butterfat Exported</i>
1945	218,393 lb.	50,000 lb.
1946	241,178	77,852
1947	76,384	38,148
1948	463,457	88,015
1949	483,212	128,642
1950	306,618	217,672

The following prices for butterfat were paid during the year :

First Grade 2s. 7d. per lb. ; second grade 2s. 5d. per lb. ; and third grade 2s. 3d. per lb.

GRAZING

Continued stock increases have resulted in deterioration of grazing and erosion in many parts. Plans are in progress for reducing the stock population of the Bamalete reserve, one of the overloaded districts. Imports and Exports of Agriculture Products :

47,260 units (200 lb.) of maize and maize meal were imported during the year at a cost of £94,520 (approximately) to the consumer.

A very limited amount of kaffir-corn was imported and export of this food grain was prohibited. Permits were issued for the export of 17,302 bags of kaffir-beans valued at £43,255 and 3,000 bags of millet valued at approximately £4,500. 253,809 lb. of butter and 217,672 lb. of butterfat valued at £31,714 and £26,610 respectively, were exported to the Union of South Africa.

162 tons of fertilizers were imported. This represents an increase of 100 per cent in the use of fertilisers during the year

CROP INVESTIGATIONS IN THE CHOBE DISTRICT

Crop investigations were transferred from the Mababe Depression to the Matetsi areas where 20 acres were planted to various crops under different fertilizer treatments. Satisfactory returns were obtained indicating the potential value of that vast arable area now included in the Colonial Development Corporation Ranching and Agricultural Project.

2. VETERINARY

For the first time the cattle census figure exceeded one million head. A recorded increase of some 67,000 head over last year's figure is partly accounted for by more efficient enumeration, and increases of some 3,000, 33,000 and 1,000 were also recorded respectively for sheep, goats and horses.

The year 1950 was not a satisfactory one for stock. In general rains were poor and badly distributed, but good rains fell in most areas towards the end of the year.

Overstocking and drought caused severe mortality especially in the Batawana, Bakgatla and Bamalete reserves.

An outbreak of foot and mouth disease was discovered at Francistown at the end of May, and although two subsidiary extensions were found soon afterwards, the disease was quickly brought under control and had disappeared by the 18th July.

Despite this outbreak of foot and mouth disease at a major exporting centre cattle exports were very little short of the record achieved last year, and the export of sheep and goats well exceeded the 1949 record by some 6,000 head. Over 70,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep and goats, and 700 pigs and 11,000 poultry were exported. The estimated total value of these was £1,232,606. There was also a large increase in the export of hides to a total estimated value of £126,618 and the estimated total value of exports under veterinary control rose from £1,042,044 in 1949 to £1,442,625 in 1950. A strong demand and higher prices contributed to the satisfactory increase.

The adoption of effective and successful control measures immediately the outbreak of foot and mouth disease was discovered, enabled full exports of cattle to be resumed from all areas only five months after the disease was first diagnosed.

The northern territories again absorbed the larger proportion of the Protectorate's cattle exports, Northern Rhodesia taking 36 per cent, the Belgian Congo 17 per cent and Southern Rhodesia 4 per cent. The remaining 43 per cent went to Union markets.

The proportion of cattle exported in 1950 for slaughter amounted to about 7 per cent of the total cattle population.

Inspections of cattle for foot and mouth disease and the annual anthrax inoculation of African owned stock were both impeded by some non-co-operation among the Bamangwato consequent on the political unrest in the tribe. Nevertheless the prophylactic immunisation of some 52 per cent of all African owned cattle against anthrax was carried out.

Tables of veterinary exports and imports by countries showing estimated values are at pages 18 and 19.

EXPORTS UNDER VETERINARY CERTIFICATE DURING 1950

	To Union of South Africa		To Southern Rhodesia		To Northern Rhodesia		To Congo		To South West Africa		Total	
	No.	Value £	No.	Value £	No.	Value £	No.	Value £	No.	Value £	No.	Value £
Cattle	29,870	452,855	3,056	50,424	25,242	456,493	12,001	198,016	—	—	70,169	1,157,788
Sheep and Goats	14,437	36,092	5,798	14,495	6,360	15,900	—	—	—	—	26,595	66,487
Pigs	491	3,487	208	1,456	4	28	—	—	—	—	703	4,971
Poultry	11,368	3,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,368	3,410
Biltong lb.	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
Bones lb.	1,813,684	5,441	167,735	503	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,981,419	5,944
Eggs, doz.	3,533	433	30	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,563	446
Feathers lb.	1,291	962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,591	1,242
Fur capes & coats	239	4,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	4,780
Hides lb.	663,735	49,780	669,720	50,229	344,970	25,873	—	—	9,818	736	1,688,243	126,618
Hair lb.	201	25	994	100	—	—	—	—	77	9	1,072	134
Hide whips	13,130	1,970	70	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,200	1,980
Hippo strips	1	2	374	841	1,184	2,664	—	—	—	—	1,559	3,570
Horns lb.	6,877	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,877	115
Karosses	409	1,636	110	440	3	12	—	—	—	—	532	2,128
Reims, doz.	2,736	2,468	331	297	—	—	—	—	10	40	3,327	2,999
Skins, smallstock	19,208	14,406	43,416	32,563	—	—	—	—	260	234	62,704	47,028
Skins, game & vermin	10,092	6,054	1,100	660	7,383	4,520	—	—	80	60	22,053	13,321
Strops, doz.	1,372	1,372	3,510	3,510	—	—	—	—	3,478	2,087	4,882	4,882
£	585,300		155,530		505,490		198,016		3,446		1,447,782	

LIVESTOCK IMPORTS INTO BECHUANALAND AND PROTECTORATE UNDER VETERINARY PERMIT DURING 1950

PRODUCTION

19

Item	From Union of South Africa		From Southern Rhodesia		From South West Africa		Total No.	Value £
	No.	Value £	No.	Value £	No.	Value £		
Stud Bulls	76	5,700	4	300	—	—	80	6,000
Other Cattle	2,009	20,090	12	120	—	—	2,021	20,210
Horses	801	16,020	3	60	443	8,860	1,247	24,940
Donkeys	168	168	30	30	117	117	315	315
Mules	57	1,140	—	—	5	100	62	1,240
Stud Rams	12	600	—	—	1	50	13	650
Other sheep	1,020	3,060	—	—	—	—	1,020	3,060
Goats	556	1,112	—	—	—	—	556	1,112
Pigs	26	260	—	—	8	80	34	340
Poultry	400	50	26	3	—	—	426	53
Dogs	70	105	2	3	3	3	75	111
Camels	2	50	—	—	—	—	2	50
Cats	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
£		48,356		516		9,210		58,082

CHAPTER VII

SOCIAL SERVICES

1. EDUCATION

A. AFRICAN

The problems of administration and control of education in Bechuanaland present unusual difficulties arising out of the Territory's vast distances, primitive communications and lack of financial resources commensurate with even immediate needs. The Mission Societies play a very limited part in the educational system of the country so that practically all the work devolves on the Education Department, and, in conformity with the principles of Indirect Rule, on nine Tribal or District School Committees assisted and guided by Administrative and Departmental officers.

Primary Education

The number of primary schools varied during the year between 151 and 140, the latter number being the end-of-year figure. In the Bamangwato Reserve nine schools were closed during 1950, and in the Batawana Reserve two. Some of these schools which have subsequently been rebuilt were opened again at the beginning of 1951. These schools were closed for a variety of reasons, such as shifting of population; lack of staff and in one case the absence of pupils for a long period participating in initiation-school rites. This illegal practice had been carried on for the third year in succession, despite warnings. School enrolment during the year dropped from 17,193 to 16,573. This falling-off in numbers may be explained partly in terms of the closing of schools described above. An attempt is also being made to discourage irregular attendance by striking off the register the names of pupils who attend only occasionally. In the Tati area the percentage of attendance in some schools was lower than 50, children often attending school on alternate days, herding the cattle on the intervening days. Such irregularity in attendance renders progress impossible and is being actively discouraged, so that the enrolment figures, while lower, are more accurate in terms of attendance.

In the African Standard VI examinations of November, 1950 358 candidates entered of whom 157 passed, a result which is not unsatisfactory.

Post Primary Education

The Bamangwato College enrolment in 1950 was 149. Following the policy laid down by the Board of Governors to eliminate primary classes, the Standard V class was discontinued and provision was made for a Standard VIII group. It will be necessary to retain a Standard VI class for a few years as a recruiting pool for the secondary and vocational classes of the upper school. St. Joseph's College presented 12 candidates for the Junior Certificate examinations of the University of South Africa. Eleven candidates passed, this being a most creditable result which compares favourably with those of any Union schools. This school is now offering a full matriculation course.

A Junior Secondary day school has been opened at Kanye, and another will begin at Mochudi in January, 1951. These day schools provide cheaper education and will relieve pressure on boarding institutions when and if the Union bans extra-territorial students.

Enrolment of secondary and vocational pupils in Protectorate schools in 1950 was as follows :

Standard VII	. . . . .	83
VIII	. . . . .	37
IX	. . . . .	12
Trades	. . . . .	14
Total	. . . . .	<u>146</u>

In 1950 a sum of £2,360 was spent on African bursaries to enable 86 students to follow secondary vocational and post-secondary courses in Bechuanaland and in the Union.

Teacher Training

No progress can be reported in the erection of a new Teacher Training College for the building and equipping of which the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has allocated £18,384. The delay has been caused by unsuccessful boring for water at spots suitable for building and consequent uncertainty as to site; and by the lack of an architect to draw the necessary plans. It is hoped that the scheme will be completed in 1951. Meantime an African graduate vice-principal has been appointed and the work is being carried on by him and his staff in buildings borrowed from the Bangwaketse tribe and the London Missionary Society. At the end of 1950 twenty-five candidates entered for the primary lower certificate, which requires three years of professional training after Standard VI. Of these, twenty-two passed and one failed to take the examination owing to illness. This result is satisfactory, but even more gratifying was the general standard of performance in practical teaching. Undoubtedly this Protectorate Institution is turning out teachers more suited to Bechuanaland conditions than can be produced elsewhere.

Colonial Development and Welfare Fund

Scheme D.1045 (Education including Welfare) provides £66,000 for capital and recurrent expenditure during the period 1948-56. Capital expenditure includes the building of a new Teacher Training Centre, already described, and the erection and equipping of European schools at Ghanzi and Lobatsi. The latter school has been completed and fully furnished.

The recurrent expenditure (£35,500) includes provision for the employment of a Welfare Officer, an Agricultural Education Officer and a Homecrafts Education Officer, together with a sum of £5,500 for vocational bursaries for Africans. The Agricultural and Homecrafts Education Officer combine the usual professional inspection of schools, each in a limited area, with the encouragement of their specialist subjects and activities throughout the whole Protectorate.

B. EUROPEAN

The Lobatsi European Government School is now completed and equipped. It is operating under temporary staff as the authorised salary scales have not attracted applicants for permanent appointment.

The total number of primary schools remains at nine, pupils enrolled numbering 202 of whom 103 were boys and 99 girls. Another 25 attended private schools in the Ghanzi area, the total enrolment of European pupils in the Territory thus being 227, of whom 135 or approximately 60 per cent were Afrikaans speaking.

Eleven female and two male teachers were employed in the European schools, of whom eleven were qualified.

Returns received in 1950 show that 252 Protectorate pupils attended schools outside the Protectorate of whom 141 were in receipt of bursaries or grants. As these returns are incomplete the total number attending extra-territorial institutions must be larger than the figure given.

Generally the quality of European Education continues to progress. Buildings improve annually and there was no trouble during 1950 in engaging qualified staff for the Committee-owned schools. Of ten entries for the Protectorate Standard VI examination in 1950, nine passed. The examination was set by Union examiners and marked on a level similar to that prevailing in the Union so that the result must be regarded as most satisfactory.

C. COLOURED

169 Eurafrican pupils attended three small Coloured schools during 1950, taught by 6 teachers of whom three were qualified.

FINANCIAL

Actual Expenditure on Education during financial year 1949-50

	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
Vote 8 (Protectorate Revenues)	31,192	75	31,267
Native Treasuries	30,966	*15,127	46,093
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	5,321	1,843	7,164
	<u>£ 67,479</u>	<u>17,045</u>	<u>84,524</u>

* Includes £11,506 expended on Bamangwato College.

Allocation of Expenditure

Coloured Education	£ 936
European Education	9,526
African Education	74,062*
	<u>£ 84,524</u>

* Includes £11,506 expended on Bamangwato College.

2. HEALTH

The number of outpatients who presented themselves to the various medical centres during 1950 was 361,122 as compared with 327,208 for 1949. The proportion of males to females was 1 to 1.76.

7,449 persons were admitted to hospitals in the Territory and there were 227 deaths. The comparative figures for 1949 were 6,083 and 225.

The classification of the different types of disease was as follows, the groups being as indicated in the International Nomenclature, 1921 Edition :

<i>Group</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Death rate 1000 per Deaths</i>	<i>cases</i>
1.	Epidemic, endemic & infectious diseases	20,560	89	4.32
2.	General diseases not mentioned above	6,592	18	2.73
3.	Affections of the nervous system & organs of the senses	6,192	10	1.61
4.	Affections of the circulatory system	2,216	12	5.41
5.	Affections of the respiratory system	10,027	21	2.09
6.	Disease of the digestive system	18,070	16	0.88
7.	Disease of the genito-urinary system (non venereal)	11,867	4	0.33
8.	Puerperal state	7,339	19	2.58
9.	Affections of the skin and cellular tissues	6,856	1	0.14

10.	Disease of bones & organs of locomotion (other than tuberculosis)	1,591	1	0.62
11.	Malformations	34	—	—
12.	Disease of Infancy	374	12	32.08
13.	Affections of old age	75	—	—
14.	Affections produced by external causes	5,229	10	1.91
15.	Ill-defined disease	1,122	4	3.56
16.	Diseases the total of which have not caused 10 deaths	553	10	18.08
	<i>Total</i>	<u>98,697</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>2.29</u>

A large number of adult African males are employed on underground work on the Rand Mines. Other than this element, practically the whole indigenous African population are farmers and, therefore, there is, from the practical point of view, almost no differentiation in the occupation analysis of the principal causes of disease.

There are five Government hospitals in the following centres :

Lobatsi	83 beds
Lobatsi Mental Home	9 beds
Serowe	58 beds
Francistown	54 beds
Maun	34 beds
	<u>238 beds</u>

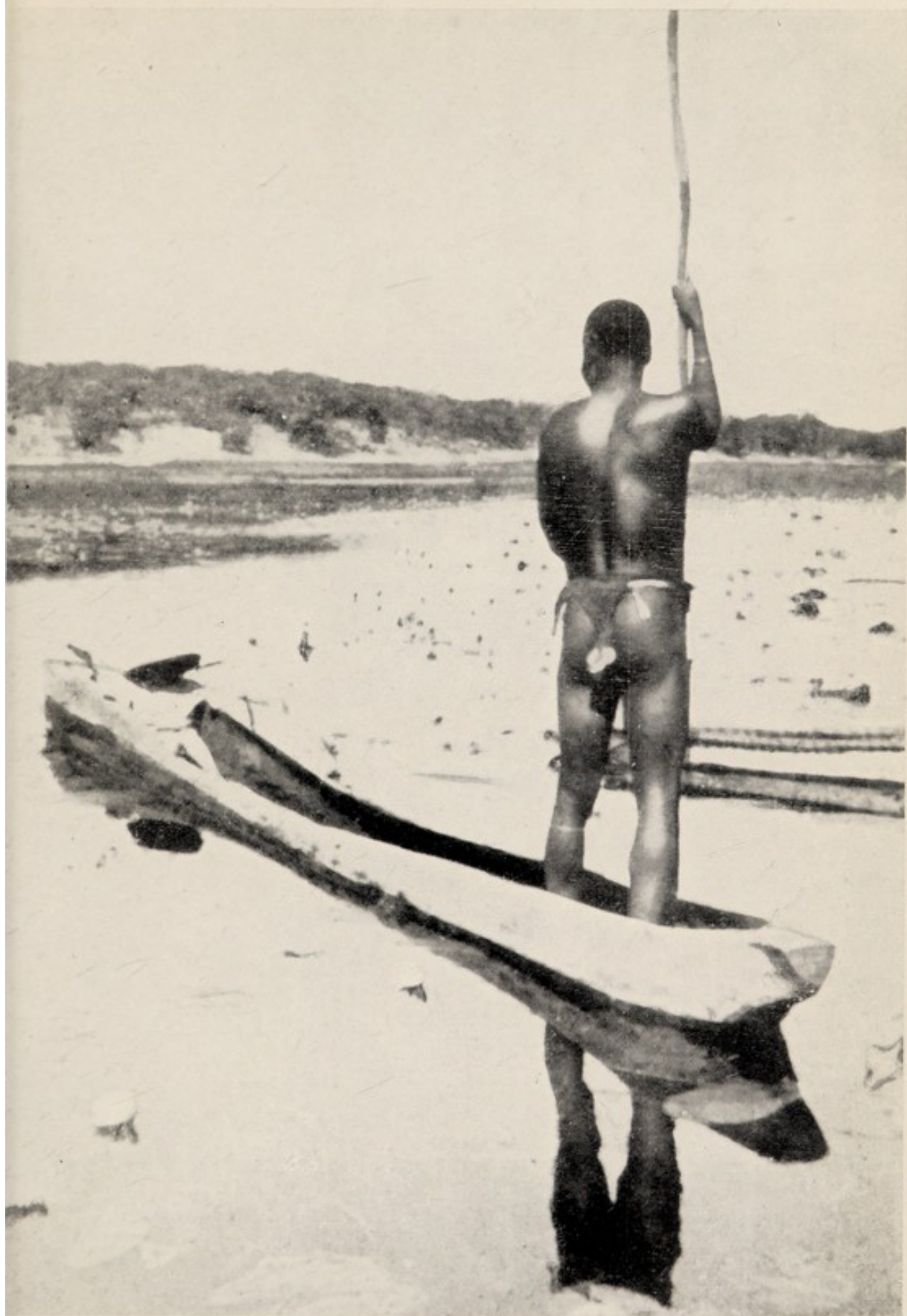
In addition there are Government dispensaries at :

Mahalapye	9 beds for emergencies
Gaberones	
Tsau	
Shakawe	
Palapye	

In addition there are mission hospitals and dispensaries as follows :

Kanye Seventh Day Adventist Mission	.44 beds
Molepolole United Free Church of Scotland	.36 beds
Mochudi Dutch Reformed Church Mission	.17 beds
Maun London Mission Society Maternity Centre	.10 beds
Ramoutsa Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission	.8 beds
Khale Roman Catholic Mission	.5 beds
Kazungula Witwatersrand Native Labour Association for employees	6 beds
Kanye United Free Church of Scotland Dispensary	

There has been an increase of 16 beds in the territory, the total number of beds being 373, i.e. one bed for every 790.7 of the population, which compares with a total of 357 beds in 1949 i.e. one bed for every 824.17 of the population. (There was an error in the figures given in the 1949 report, the number of beds at Molepolole having been shown as 60



Mokoro on Botete River



Children on their way to school



Low level bridge over Bonapitse River



Instruction in physical culture



School feeding experiment at Kanye



Doctor examining a boy

whereas the correct number is 36, and 9 beds were included for the Tribal Maternity Centre at Serowe which had already been closed down).

The technical medical staff consists of the Director of Medical Services and ten Medical Officers (including one African Medical Officer) two Health Inspectors, four Matrons and eight nursing sisters. Owing to illness and absences on leave three doctors are at present employed on a locum tenens basis. There are also five Medical Missionaries and subsidiary mission staff both European and African.

A report on a yellow fever survey carried out in the Ngamiland and Chobe areas during 1949 became available during the year and revealed evidence of the occurrence of cases of infection with the virus yellow fever in the area of the Okovango Swamps. The number of such cases is, however, very small, being approximately 1 per cent of all the individuals whose blood was tested. There was no evidence of infection with the yellow fever virus in the monkey population of the areas. It appears, therefore, that yellow fever is not endemic in the areas surveyed. It is probable that the small number of human bloods giving positive mouse protection tests are from individuals who owe their immunity either to a transient introduction of the infection or to a visit to an infected area further north. It has been suggested that the transient introduction of the virus by migrants from further north is the most likely explanation for these infections.

Smallpox was fairly rife during 1950, 257 cases with 20 deaths being reported. Extensive vaccination campaigns were carried out, but a large number of the indigenous population is reluctant to undergo vaccination and avoids it. Slackness in reporting cases early is a common failing.

Rabies continued to be rife in the animal population but fortunately very few human cases occurred.

3. HOUSING

The majority of the people live in the traditional type of hut with mud walls and a thatched roof. The type and soundness of construction vary considerably, but on the whole the huts are maintained in good condition. They are usually constructed by the owner and his family, sometimes with help from friends, on land allocated by the Chief or local headman. Even in the towns there is little or no overcrowding and there are no slums.

A few of the wealthier natives have had European type houses built.

Europeans usually live in detached bungalows of brick or concrete.

Public Health Regulations, made under Proclamation No. 12 of 1924 are administered by the Medical Officer of Health and Health Inspectors in the major centres of population. While it is not always possible for the smaller centres to be inspected regularly the absence of overcrowding makes rigid enforcement of many of the regulations unnecessary.

4. SOCIAL WELFARE

The Bechuana mode of life is largely communal, and the sense of communal obligation is very real. Many social problems are therefore dealt with effectively according to Tribal law and custom. It is the object of official welfare schemes to supplement, rather than to supplant, those which operate within the tribal social structure.

There is little destitution, though an annual provision of £500 is available for the relief of indigents if required. The aged and infirm are cared for by the Tribes, whilst Government hospitals are available for serious cases.

REHABILITATION OF AFRICAN EX-SOLDIERS

A marked reduction in the number of applications for assistance indicates that the process of rehabilitation is nearing completion.

YOUTH MOVEMENTS

(a) *African Boy Scouts*

In February the Division was honoured and encouraged by a visit from the Chief Scout, Lord Rowallan, who during a tour which lasted three days, attended parades of Scouts and Guides at Mafeking, Ramoutsa, and Gaberones and rallies at Molepolole and Mochudi. These events were attended by the respective Chiefs who each delivered an address of welcome. In a subsequent report, the Chief Scout expressed his appreciation of the good work which was being done, and his opinion that Scouting was providing a valuable link between African and European civilisations.

The membership roll is approximately the same as in the previous years, standing at 1,426 members including all ranks. Monthly bulletins are issued to all troops, and weekly articles on scouting subjects appear in *Naledi ya Batswana*, the national newspaper.

The Welfare Officer was re-elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Headquarters Council of the African Boy Scouts Association of the Union of South Africa for a further term of office.

(b) *Girl Guides*

The Guide membership roll shows 2,729 enrolled Guides, plus approximately two hundred new recruits. Monthly bulletins are sent to all companies.

(c) *General*

The year has been one of consolidation during which progress has been maintained in spite of a considerable reorganisation of Scout and Guide Headquarters which was necessitated by the transfer and retirement of several office bearers, and the absence of others on overseas leave.

MOBILE CINEMA

In the first quarter of the year the Mobile Cinema completed two successful tours before being recalled for major repairs. It was then immobilised for six months whilst awaiting spare parts ordered from England. The service has, however, now been re-started and is drawing record audiences.

Programmes contain a large proportion of educational films with a leavening of newsreels and comedies.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATION

The principal legislative enactments during the year 1950 were :

1. *The Pensions (Consolidation) Proclamation (No. 2)*

This amends and consolidates the law relating to the granting of pensions and of superannuation and similar allowances to persons employed in the Public Service.

2. *The Bamangwato Reserve Administration Proclamation (No. 10)*

This provides for the designation, recognition and removal of chiefs in the Bamangwato Reserve.

3. *The Public Service (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 13)*

This empowers the High Commissioner to issue orders relating to the Public Service through the medium of High Commission Territories General Orders.

4. *The Cattle Export Tax Proclamation (No. 22)*

This imposes a consolidated tax of eight shillings per head on horned cattle exported from the Bechuanaland Protectorate and repeals the Cattle Export War Tax Proclamation (No. 33 of 1942).

5. *The Rhodesia Railways Loans Guarantee Proclamation (No. 55)*

This provides for the Rhodesia Railways to make good certain losses incurred by the trustees of the railway pension schemes upon realisation

of investments, and for the guarantee by the Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate of certain loans made to the Rhodesia Railways.

6. *The Consular Conventions Proclamation (No. 68)*

This confers upon consular officers of foreign states certain powers relating to the administration of the estates and property of deceased persons and restricts the powers of members of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police and other persons to enter the consular offices of such States.

CHAPTER IX

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE

The system of law administered in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is South African law, amplified by the Cape Statutes promulgated up to 10th June, 1891, and Bechuanaland Protectorate Orders in Council, Proclamations and High Commissioner's and Government Notices subsequently enacted.

South African Law is founded on Roman Dutch Law, as interpreted in the light of decided cases. The law of evidence is that in force in the United Kingdom.

The Courts in which justice is administered are :

(a) *The High Court*, which has a President, a Judge, with two District Officers as Assistants, and is established under Cap 3 of the Laws of the Territory.

(b) *Subordinate Courts*, established under Cap 4 :

of the First Class within the jurisdiction of a District Officer whether gazetted as a District Commissioner or not ;

of the Second Class, within the jurisdiction of an Assistant District Officer ;

of the Third Class, within the jurisdiction of an Assistant District Officer (Cadet).

(c) *Native Courts*, established under Cap 5.

The following table shows the number of crimes reported to the Police and the numbers of persons proceeded against, with the corresponding figures for the year 1949 :

<i>Crimes reported to the Police</i>	1949	1950
Homicide	23	19
Other offences against the person	328	321
Offences against property	469	536
Other crimes	1,098	1,354

<i>Persons dealt with in summary courts for crimes & offences</i>		
Homicide	13	16
Other offences against the person	236	294
Malicious injuries to property	6	28
Other offences against property	346	418
Offences against Masters' and Servants laws	8	10
Offences against revenue laws, etc.	507	483
Miscellaneous minor offences.	477	776

<i>Persons for trial in the High Court</i>		
Murder of wife or concubine	—	1
Murder of child	1	—
Murder, other than wife, concubine or child	7	3
Manslaughter	2	3
Other offences against property	—	—
Other offences against the person	2	—

P O L I C E

The authorized establishment of the Force consisted of 9 officers, 26 Senior Inspectors, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 3 African Warrant Officers, 21 non-commissioned Officers and 190 Troopers and Constables. Although this represents a ratio of one policeman to 1,100 square miles or to 1,190 inhabitants, the distribution of the population makes it unnecessary to provide close police supervision over the whole of the Territory. Moreover, the acquisition of motor transport from 1945 onwards has enabled the Force to cover wider areas more effectively than was possible in former years. There were a number of vacancies in the Inspectorate at the end of the year.

In the first quarter of the year, during the political emergency in the Bamangwato Reserve, a column of 193 policemen was sent to Serowe in order to maintain public security. The column included 99 members of detachments seconded by the British South Africa Police, Basutoland Mounted Police and Swaziland Police Forces. With the return of these detachments to their home forces a temporary increase in the establishment of the Protectorate Police Force by 50 men was authorized, but owing to the situation easing the number actually recruited fell below that authorized.

An outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in June necessitated the formation of police cordons 315 miles in extent, involving the employ-

ment of 266 Special Constables. In addition a cordon was established in the Tuli Block by the South African Police, who employed 91 officers and men for the purpose. The majority of the cordons were raised before the end of the year.

Of the fourteen wireless transmitters used by the police during the year all but three broke down at various times. By the end of the year, however, three sets were replaced by more powerful and reliable units and it is intended to replace the remaining sets as funds become available. The police network proved invaluable during the emergency at Serowe earlier in the year.

Despite considerable interruptions the system of routine police patrols was well maintained: 607,100 miles were patrolled by motor vehicle, bicycle, horse, donkey, camel, canoe, and foot—representing an increase of 8,000 miles over the figure for 1949. During the year an aircraft was chartered for a special patrol of 140 miles in connection with game poaching and the experiment proved to be satisfactory.

The number of cases investigated was 2,288 an increase of 278 cases over the figure for 1949.

PENAL ADMINISTRATION

There are two gaols in the Protectorate, at Gaberones and Francistown, but all district and sub-district headquarters are provided with lock-ups. The gaols are in the charge of the District Commissioner of the district and at Francistown and Gaberones there is a European gaoler. At the other places the gaols are staffed by African gaol guards and, where necessary, African wardresses.

Prisoners are employed mainly on sanitation duties, bush clearance, road and aerodrome maintenance and, at Gaberones, on the 35 acre gaol and agricultural plot. This plot provides training in sound agricultural methods, suitable for peasant cultivators, as well as supplying grain for the gaols.

The scale of rations for native prisoners is as follows:

Maize meal	1½ lb	a day	
Salt	½ oz.	" "	
Fresh vegetables	¼ lb.	" "	
Fat	1 oz.	" "	
Potatoes	¼ lb.	" "	or
Dried peas or beans	2 oz.	" "	

In the case of a prisoner serving a sentence of over three months imprisonment with hard labour, ½ lb. of meat is allowed three times a week.

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Apart from the railway, the telegraph, wireless and telephone systems there are no public utilities in the Territory. The usual health, veterinary, agricultural and road maintenance services are provided and these are dealt with in the appropriate chapters of this report. Sporadic road transport services are provided by private enterprise.

Ten fixed receiving and transmitting wireless stations were in operation during the year. Six of these, at Maun, Ghanzi, Tshabong, Mahalapye, Gaberones and Mafeking, are operated and maintained by the Public Works Department and the other four by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited. They are available for the transmission of Government messages and for commercial messages at places where there is no ordinary telegraph system. In addition to these ten stations, there are fourteen stations operated and maintained by the Police. At two of the Police wireless stations, Kanye and Molepolole, where there are no other telegraph facilities, messages are accepted from the public for transmission. The other stations are used solely for police and government purposes.

The Government station at Mafeking, in addition to acting as a link between the Protectorate wireless system and the South African telegraphs, transmits broadcast news and musical programmes twice daily by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

In Francistown, the Tati Company, a private concern, provides an electricity supply while at Lobatsi, Gaberones, Serowe and Maun Government has installed plant to provide a supply of current to hospitals and workshops but not for public consumption. Government also provides a water supply for its own use and for its employees at Lobatsi, Kanye, Francistown, Gaberones, Mochudi, Molepolole, Serowe, Mahalapye, Palapye, Maun, Kasane, Ghanzi, Tshabong, Machaneng and Ramathlabama. It has not so far been possible to extend these supplies to the public. At a number of smaller places on the railway line, water is supplied by the railway authorities.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS

RAILWAYS

The main railway line from Cape Town to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate entering at Ramathlabama 886 miles from Cape Town and leaving at Ramaquabane, 394 miles further north. The single track line runs roughly parallel to the eastern boundary of the Protectorate at an average distance from it of about 50 miles. The railway within the Protectorate formed part of the undertakings owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railways Limited which have been transferred to a statutory body established under the laws of Southern Rhodesia and operating under the laws of the three territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The gauge is 3 feet 6 inches.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES

The major centres of population on the railway line and adjacent thereto are connected to the South African and Southern Rhodesia telegraph systems.

The telephone exchange at Lobatsi is linked with the Union of South Africa system through Mafeking in the Cape Province and Zeerust in the Transvaal. There are small local telephone systems at Gaberones, Serowe, and Francistown. The other centres are at present without landline communication.

POSTAL SERVICES

The 6 Post Offices and 29 Postal Agencies within the Territory are operated by the Post Office of the Union of South Africa. Offices for the transaction of money order business are at Francistown, Palapye, Serowe, Mahalapye, Gaberones station and Lobatsi.

PUBLIC WORKS

The work of the Public Works Department covers and includes all activities connected with :

- (a) Construction and maintenance of Roads and Bridges
- (b) Construction and maintenance of Buildings

- (c) Provision and maintenance of Water Supplies
- (d) Maintenance of Waterways.
- (e) Operation and maintenance of Internal Wireless Communications
- (f) Maintenance of Mechanical Transport and running of Garage and Central Workshops
- (g) Construction and maintenance of Aerodromes and Emergency Landing Grounds
- (h) Geodetic and topographical surveys
- (i) Town planning and development
- (j) Grants made under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the development of Public Works.

Roads and Bridges

The funds voted for road maintenance were again increased by £2,920 which increase has somewhat alleviated the position.

Grading and gravelling of roads has continued throughout the year. A new road from Pilane station to the Post Office in Mochudi Village via the Government camp has been stumped, cleared and graded. A new deviation of about one mile in length is under construction near Seruli to give a more direct approach to the railway level crossing there. A new deviation on the Serowe-Palapye road, round the Gaswe Pan, has been reconnoitred and work is now in hand. The construction of a direct road through Serowe from Botlaote Stad to the hospital is being investigated.

Under the Colonial Development Fund Scheme No. D.1036 tractors and dump wagons have been purchased and work has consequently been accelerated. Under the same scheme two low level bridges and three drum culverts have been built and one low level bridge is in course of construction.

Buildings

Funds to a total value of £24,425 were approved for buildings generally. During the year under review the following were completed:

New Offices (Serowe)	1
Extensions to hospitals	2
Houses and Garages (European)	2
Guest House	1
Post Offices	2
Extensions to offices (P.W.D. Gaberones).	1
Gaol yards and kitchens	2
Store Sheds (P.W.D. and District Administration)	3
Power House	1
Mortuary.	1
Demolishing and rebuilding dispensary at Nokanen	1

Works now in progress include :

Health Centre at Kanye	1
Houses European.	3
Maternity Home (Serowe)	1
Alterations to Hospitals	1

Water Supplies

The sum of £6,246 was spent on maintaining and improving Government water supplies and pumping plants at various centres. The maintenance of numerous additional water supplies developed under past Colonial Development Fund grants, mainly for use of native communities, was undertaken by the tribes in accordance with arrangements made with the local native administrations, and under the general supervision of the Public Works Department. Five self-contained water maintenance units have been put into the field for the general maintenance of water supplies, other than private ones. These five units have been distributed among the various Reserves.

Six Government water drills, purchased and operated under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme No. D.678, have been employed on drilling for water supplies in various areas. A grant authorising the use of a seventh machine should come into operation early in the new year. Under the same grant authority has been received to increase the Dam Construction Units, under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme No. D.990 — Surface Water Development, by one, from three to four. Work under this scheme has been completed in the Bangwaketse Reserve, eighteen dams having been constructed, and the gangs have now been moved to the Bakwena Reserve.

Waterways

The work of maintaining the existing canals through the papyrus in the channel of the Taoghe river in the Ngamiland waterways has proceeded satisfactorily.

Wireless

The ten fixed receiving and transmitting wireless stations in the territory have been in operation throughout the year. The Government station at Mafeking transmits broadcast programmes twice daily by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

Work is proceeding on the conversion of the Police Department M17 wireless transmitting sets to more modern and powerful sets incorporating an additional frequency. The Police Departments operates its own net of stations.

Transport

The Government workshops at Gaberones undertake the overhaul, repair and maintenance of all government-owned motor transport, mechanical plant and equipment. Owing to the shortage of staff, it has been found necessary, temporarily, to shut down the garage and workshops at Maun, but it is hoped to re-open as soon as staff has been recruited and trained.

Work in connection with water supplies and the five water supply maintenance units previously mentioned also comes under the control of the Government workshops at Gaberones.

Aerodromes and Aerial Survey

Work on the maintenance of existing aerodromes and landing grounds has proceeded as heretofore. Since the 31st May, 1950 a fortnightly air service has been in existence between Bulawayo, Francistown and Maun. This service has been on an experimental basis and it is hoped that it will be possible to make it permanent.

The aerial work of the aerial survey of the eastern part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate has now been completed and the aerial photographs have been received. The completed plans are now awaited.

PART III

CHAPTER ONE

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

GEOGRAPHY

The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the western boundary of the Union of South Africa, which follows the Notwani, Marico and Crocodile or Limpopo rivers, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia and on the north and on the west by the Caprivi Zipfel and by the Territory of South West Africa, with the Kalahari desert extending over most of the western areas west and south of Ngamiland as far as latitude 27 degrees. This is not a desert in the commonly accepted sense of the word, but consists of vast expanses of undulating sand-belts with outcrops of lime-stone here and there. Large areas are wooded like park-lands studded with camelthorn and other indigenous trees. In the limestone belts water is sometimes found at depths from 30 to 100 feet so that it is possible that under the deep over-burden of sand there may exist untapped reservoirs of water. The northern and south-western corners of the Kalahari have the least vegetation and most sand dunes but elsewhere the grasses are excellent, and this is the natural habitat of the true aboriginal bushmen who lead a primitive nomadic existence, living chiefly on the flesh of game shot with poisoned arrows, supplementing this with wild fruits and roots.

The Protectorate has not been surveyed as a whole but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. The mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

There is beautiful scenery in the north-western part of the Protectorate, in the Okovango delta into which the great Okovango river, flowing inland from the north-west, benevolently pours its flood waters, which, in seasons of heavy rainfall, flow as far south east as the Makarikari salt lake and south and south-west into Lake Ngami. The Chobe area is also notable for its scenic beauty especially along the Chobe river, which flows into the Zambesi 60 miles west of the Victoria Falls.

The eastern portion of the country also has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is in reality undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs and trees. The south-eastern half is similar to the bushveld of the Northern Transvaal. There are occasional outcrops of limestone and the surface is generally sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been established, waterless. Old and well defined river courses which nowadays flow only during the

annual rains, indicate, however, that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake Ngami. In certain areas elsewhere good underground waters exist and are being developed as funds permit.

The Protectorate as a whole is a natural game reserve for most species of the fauna of Africa and Government policy is aimed at their preservation.

CLIMATE

The climate of the country, on the whole, is sub-tropical, but varies with latitude and altitude.

Latitude 22 degrees South passes through the centre of the country, and the northern areas of the Protectorate accordingly lie within the tropics.

The average annual rainfall in the Territory is 18 inches, but this varies from 25 inches in the north to 9 inches or less in the western Kalahari.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Protectorate lies in an extensive saucerlike depression having an altitude of 3,000 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher parts of the Territory is sub-tropical, varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm and the nights cold, with occasional frosts. The summer is hot but relief is sometimes obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night. In the more low-lying parts during the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the middle of August, it is pleasantly warm by day and comfortably cool at night, but in summer, which commences properly in October, the days are very hot and the nights uncomfortably warm. In August, as a rule, the annual seasonal winds from the west coast commence and, dessicated by the sands of the Kalahari, they resemble a "Simoon" and often continue until the equinox in September, sweeping across the whole country and carrying volumes of sand and dust.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry and this helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and the strong sunlight week after week, without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability, particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

If the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The picture presented by Southern Africa in the first quarter of the 19th century, north of the narrow strip which then comprised the extent of the European settlement, was a dismal one of savage tribal wars, pillage and bloodshed. The primary cause of these conditions was the expansion of the Zulu who, under Chaka, a military genius who had created out of a comparatively insignificant people a disciplined and warlike nation, waged incessant and merciless war on those people unfortunate enough to be within their reach. These activities, like a stone thrown into a pond, created waves far beyond the impact of the Zulu warriors. In order to escape the Zulus, tribes on their borders fled to all points of the compass, despoiling on their way the tribes in their path and thereby setting up a general movement of destructive migration.

The most ferocious of these predatory bands were the followers of an amazon called Mantatisi and her son Sikonyela. These marauders — part refugees and part banditti — came from tribes living in the neighbourhood of what is now Basutoland. They banded themselves together into some sort of cohesive army and advanced northwards and westwards, harrying and destroying everything that stood in their way.

In a different category were the Matebele. These were originally a group of Chaka's people under Mzilikazi ("Path of Blood"), one of Chaka's principal captains. On one of his raids Mzilikazi embezzled the booty and deemed it prudent not to return home. He moved north-westwards and, after a destructive march, established himself in the neighbourhood of what is now Zeerust where he conducted bloody and profitable raids in systematic fashion on the tribes within his reach. The forays of Chaka's disciplined and merciless impis, the wholesale pillage of the hordes of Mantatisi, the murderous exodus of the Matebele as well as endless migrations by other less important tribes, themselves torn by internecine quarrels, had reduced the country to a pitiable state of misery and confusion. Yet it was at this time, in 1820, that Robert Moffat of the London Missionary Society, undaunted by the dangers of such an undertaking, established his mission at Kuruman in the country later to become British Bechuanaland, and now incorporated in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa.

Among the people most conveniently situated to receive Mzilikazi's savage onslaughts were those known as the Bechuana who constituted a group settled in the western Transvaal and extending towards the Kalahari. Like all Bantu peoples their origins are shrouded in legend. As regards the chief tribes of the group the generally accepted tradition is that they are descended from a people ruled by a chief named Masilo who may have lived about the middle of the 17th century. Masilo had

two sons, Mohurutshi and Malope. The former founded the line of the chiefs of the Bahurutshi¹, while the latter had three sons, Kwena, Ngwato and Ngwaketse. Ngwato and Ngwaketse at different times broke away from Kwena's tribe and went with their followers to live at a distance from each other. The Bahurutshi were set upon first by Mantatisi's horde and then by the Matabele. The home of this tribe is in the western Transvaal but scattered elements have attached themselves to the present ruling tribes of the Protectorate. A small group maintains some sort of independent existence near Francistown. The Bangwaketse, after several migrations, finally settled in their present country around Kanye while the Bamangwato founded a colony in the vicinity of Shoshong in the country occupied by the tribe to-day. The descendants of the Kwena section now live around Molepolole. Among the Bamangwato a further split occurred: Tswana, one of Chief Mathiba's sons, seceded at the end of the eighteenth century, and formed a new settlement in Ngamiland. The Batawana are still the ruling community in that area. Other important tribes of the Bechuana are the Bakgatla, the Bamalete and the Batlokwa. These are fairly recent immigrants into the Protectorate from the Western Transvaal having arrived here in the nineteenth century. The Barolong, the greater number to whom to-day live in the Union, originated from the north from whence they migrated under a chief named Morolong. They lived along the southern border of the Protectorate and round Mafeking.

Robert Moffat's Kuruman Mission was founded among the Batlhaping, a tribe of the Bechuana group. Very soon after Moffat's arrival the existence of the tribe and of the Mission was threatened by Mantatisi's brigands, who, after severely handling the Bahurutshi, were now advancing on Kuruman, scattering everything in their path. Moffat acted with much vigour and enlisted the help of the Griqua half castes who lived about 100 miles to the south of his station. These came to his aid and inflicted much execution on the invaders who had by then outrun their supplies and were not used to fire-arms. In the following year Moffat obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over Mzilikazi and, though the Matabele ceaselessly and mercilessly raided the unhappy Bechuana tribes to the north, (among the worst sufferers being the Bakwena) the Mission at Kuruman and the peoples in its immediate surroundings remained inviolate.

The fifty years between 1820 and 1870 were periods of chaos and anarchy, of internecine quarrels and struggles which it would be tedious to recapitulate in detail. Internal and inter-tribal difficulties were complicated by the impact on these borders of the Boer trekkers. To the latter, however, belongs the credit of ridding the immediate neighbourhood of the Matabele; after several engagements with the Boers, disastrous for his tribe, Mzilikazi removed himself northwards in 1838, preying whenever he got the chance on weaker people on the way, Bechuana

¹ It will be noted that each tribe takes the name of its titular founder with a suitable modification of the prefix.

and Makalanga. To these tactics few of the Bechuana chiefs made effective resistance with the exception of Chief Sekgoma of the Bamangwato who was made of sterner stuff than the rest, and who in 1840 inflicted several minor reverses on Matabele raiding parties. In the meantime David Livingstone who had married Robert Moffat's daughter, Mary, established a Mission among the Bakwena where he stayed until the early 'fifties.

In 1872 there acceded to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato the most remarkable African of his time and possibly one of the most remarkable of any time. This was Khama. He succeeded to the chieftainship of the Ngwato tribe (descendants it will be remembered of the adherents of Ngwato, son of Malope) after a youth troubled by dissensions within the tribe and by the ever present peril of the Matabele. During the first few years of his reign he much enhanced the standing of his tribe until the Bamangwato were amongst the most prominent of the people of this part of Africa. He was no mean strategist, had a well trained and well equipped little army and earned the respect of Lobengula, son of Mzilikazi, and with it some assurance of immunity from the depredations of that potentate. A lifelong and rigid adherent of Christianity, he introduced numbers of reforms into the life of the tribe, one of the most important, and the one on which Khama himself set most store, being the total prohibition of alcoholic liquor. No detail of tribal administration escaped his attention and he devoted himself with energy and singleness of purpose to the uplifting of his people. Though the weaker tribes still had to submit to the ravages of Lobengula's Matabele, by the middle 'seventies there was some stability and order in the life of these regions, and the Bamangwato under Khama's domination, and for that matter the other Bechuana tribes, enjoyed conditions less turbulent and chaotic than at any other time in the century.

It was at this time, however, that the Bechuana began to feel the effect of forces that were entirely to alter their lives and to remould their destinies. Hitherto they had seen little of the white man. A few traders and hunters had indeed penetrated into their territories but these expeditions had been few and far between and, except at large centres like Shoshong, no permanent relations had been established. The only Europeans who had lived among them were the missionaries, men like Moffat, and Livingstone and that remarkable missionary-administrator, MacKenzie. Now began the exploration of Africa, the division of the continent among the nations and the exploitation of its resources. Embittered relations between the Boers from the Transvaal and the Bechuana tribesmen (particularly the Barolong and the Batlhapi) prompted the latter to address appeals for assistance to the Cape authorities, while Khama, shortly after his accession made representations to the High Commissioner that his country be taken under British protection. These appeals were powerfully seconded by Cecil Rhodes who appreciated the importance of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" and was determined to keep it open for the furtherance of his plans for the occupation and development of the land beyond the Limpopo. But the

British Government showed no anxiety to assume such new responsibilities and it was not until 1884 that the Home Government sent the missionary John MacKenzie to these territories as Deputy Commissioner. Finally in 1885 Sir Charles Warren, with the concurrence of Khama and other principal chiefs, proclaimed the whole of Bechuanaland to be under the protection of Her Majesty the Queen. The southern part of the Territory which included Mafeking, Vryburg, and Kuruman was later constituted a Crown Colony and eventually became part of the Cape Colony. It is now in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa and is known as Bechuanaland and sometimes as British Bechuanaland. The Northern part, thenceforward known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which stretches as far north as the Zambesi river, has remained to this day under the protection of the British Crown.

Meanwhile British expansion northwards continued and, with the occupation of what is now Southern Rhodesia, Rhodes' description of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" was fully justified.

In 1895 the British Government showed itself in favour of handing over the Administration of the Protectorate to the British South Africa Company. Chiefs Khama of the Bamangwato, Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Sebele of the Bakwena went to England to protest against the suggested transfer and an agreement was reached that if they gave up a strip of land on the eastern side of the Protectorate for the construction of a railway (through which the railway runs to-day) they should remain, as they desired, under the protection of the British Crown.

So began the modern era in the Protectorate. The country is administered by a Resident Commissioner who lives in Mafeking and is responsible to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa). In the areas reserved for the occupation of their tribes the chiefs exercise a large measure of independent administration, with the advice of District Commissioners and technical officers of the Central Government.

Khama died in 1923. The tribe is temporarily administered by Government. The tribal capital is at Serowe. Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Kgari of the Bakwena are grandsons respectively of chiefs Bathoen and Sebele who visited England in 1895.

Of the other descendants of Masilo, Moremi III, chief of the Batawana of Ngamiland and descendant of Tawana, son of Mathiba, died in 1946, while the chiefly line of the Bahurutshe, if indeed it is represented at all, has no political importance in the Protectorate though the tribe is generally respected as the senior among the tribes of the Bechuana.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION

The constitutional position in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by various Orders in Council and Proclamations, of which the most important is the Order in Council of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated the 9th May, 1891. That Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner to exercise on her Majesty's behalf all the powers and jurisdiction which Her Majesty at any time before or after the date of the Order had or might have within the Protectorate, and to that end empowered him further to take or cause to be taken such measures and to do or cause to be done all such matters and things within the Protectorate as are lawful and as in the interest of Her Majesty's Service he might think expedient, subject to such instructions as he might from time to time receive from Her Majesty or through a Secretary of State.

Other provisions of the Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner

- (1) to appoint administrative and judicial officers and to assign their functions to them subject to the preservation of his own powers and authorities in their entirety ; and
- (2) to provide by Proclamation from time to time for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and generally for the peace, order and good government of all persons within the Protectorate including the prohibition and punishment of acts tending to disturb the public peace.

In issuing this Proclamation the High Commissioner was instructed by the Order in Council to respect any native laws and customs by which the civil relations of any native Chiefs, tribes or population under Her Majesty's protection were at that time (viz. in May, 1891) regulated, except in so far as the same might be incompatible with the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction or which were repugnant to humanity.

The Order in Council required the High Commissioner to publish his Proclamations in the Gazette and reserved to Her Majesty the right to disallow any such Proclamations. The Order in Council provided also that, subject to any Proclamation lawfully issued by the High Commissioner, any jurisdiction exercisable otherwise than under this Order in Council of 1891, whether by virtue of any Statute or Order in Council, or of any treaty, or otherwise, should remain in full force.

Her Majesty reserved the power to revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order in Council at any time.

All references to Her Majesty in the Order in Council were declared by it to include Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors.

The Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa).

The Territory comprises Crown Lands, European Blocks of farms, and Native Reserves and is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following districts, under District Commissioners who are assisted by a force of police :

Ngamiland (including the Batawana Reserve) Headquarters at Maun ;

Ngwato (including the Bamangwato Reserve and some Crown lands) and the Tuli Block — Headquarters at Serowe ;

Francistown (including the Tati Concession and some Crown Lands) Headquarters at Francistown ;

Gaberones (including the Gaberones Block and the Batlokwa and Bamalete Reserves) Headquarters at Gaberones ;

Kgatleng (Bakgatla Reserve) Headquarters at Mochudi ;

Kweneng (Bakwena Reserve) Headquarters at Molepolole ;

Ngwaketse (Bangwaketse Reserve) Headquarters at Kanye ;

Lobatsi (including the Lobatsi Block, the Barolong Farms Native Reserve and some Crown Lands) Headquarters at Lobatsi ;

Kgalagadi (Crown Lands) Headquarters at Tshabong ;

Ghanzi (Ghanzi farms and Crown Lands) Headquarters at Ghanzi.
(Gemsbok Pan on the large Ordinance map.)

Kasane (Crown Lands) Headquarters at Kasane.

In the native areas the method of administration is that generally known as "indirect rule". Native Administrations were formally established and the powers and rights of Native Authorities were defined in the Native Administration and Native Courts Proclamations, Chapters 56 and 5 of the Laws of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. In 1938 Native Treasuries were successfully established in 8 out of 9 Native Reserves, and a Treasury was established in the ninth during the year. Government pays 35 per cent of each Native Administration's collection of native tax to the Tribal Treasury concerned ; other sources of revenue are tribal levies, rates and stand-rents in addition to graded tax.

In the preparation of estimates and the general management of their treasuries the chiefs and finance committees, under the guidance of District Commissioners, display an intelligent and keen appreciation of their responsibilities.

There is an African Advisory Council which meets usually once a year under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, and this is attended by the Chief and tribal representatives from the various Native Reserves and non-tribal areas.

An European Advisory Council meets under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, usually twice a year. There are eight members who are elected to represent the interests of the European residents in the eight electoral areas into which the Protectorate is divided.

CHAPTER IV

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The weights and measures in use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

CHAPTER V

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

No newspapers or periodicals are published in the Protectorate. South African newspapers circulate amongst the European population while the literate native peoples are catered for by a vernacular newspaper entitled *Naledi ya Batswana* published by the Bantu Press of Johannesburg. One page weekly is reserved for Government use and in it are published articles of social, educational and general interest.

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1. **The Native Land Problem in the Tati District.* April 1943.
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3. **The Land Problem in the Batlokwa Reserve.* November 1943.
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5. **Migrant Labour and Tribal Life: A study of Conditions in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.* November 1944.

APPENDIX

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

IMPORTS 1950

U = from the Union of South Africa. N = from Northern Rhodesia
 S. = from Southern Rhodesia. O = from other countries.

		1949		1950	
<i>Commodity</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Kaffir Corn,			£		£
bags . . .	U	6,851	14,272	2,552	4,524
	S	—	—	73	140
	Total	6,851	14,272	2,625	4,664
Maize and) bags U		37,906	63,256	55,316	54,775
Maize meal) S		—	—	41	166
	Total	37,906	63,256	55,357	54,941
Wheat and) bags U		8,182	14,697	10,057	19,145
Wheat meal) S		4,120	12,792	2,768	8,537
	N	—	—	49	90
	O	20	45	15	59
	Total	12,322	27,534	12,889	27,831
Horses, mules					
and donkeys U		845	11,207	1,026	17,328
	S	16	20	33	90
	O	688	6,704	565	9,077
	Total	1,549	17,931	1,624	26,495
Cattle. . .	U	3,565	37,030	2,085	25,790
	O	3	120	16	420
	Total	3,568	37,150	2,101	26,210
Sheep and					
Goats U		884	1,760	1,588	4,772
	O	40	75	1	50
	Total	924	1,835	1,589	4,822
Pigs . . .	U	1	6	26	260
	O	4	30	8	80
	Total	5	36	34	340
Dogs . . .	U	72	150	70	105
	S	6	18	2	3
	O	13	20	3	3
	Total	91	188	75	111

Poultry . . .	U	30	15	400	50
	S	—	—	26	3
	O	5	1	—	—
	Total	35	16	426	53
Vehicles . . .	U	133	102,331	40	29,147
	S	1	250	4	12,538
	O	—	—	12	18,054
	Total	134	102,581	56	59,739
General Merchandises .	U	—	739,442	—	446,585
	S	—	289,576	—	199,423
	N	—	9,846	—	4,103
	O	—	11,070	—	3,888
	Total	—	1,049,934	—	653,999
Other Foodstuffs	U	—	—	—	60,719
	S	—	—	—	29,890
	N	—	—	—	84
	O	—	—	—	4,802
	Total	—	—	—	95,495
Textiles *	U	—	—	—	215,370
	S	—	—	—	261,549
	N	—	—	—	28,467
	O	—	—	—	7,724
	Total	—	—	—	513,110
Fertilizers, bags	U	—	—	460	283
Grand Total		—	1,314,733		1,469,093

* Wearing apparel, blankets, piece goods, etc

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

EXPORTS 1950

U = to the Union of South Africa

S = to Southern Rhodesia

N = to Northern Rhodesia

O = to other countries

Commodity	To	1949		1950	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Kaffir Corn, bags . . .	U	—	—	1,850	2,945
Pulses, bags .	U	4,211	8,422	3,735	9,323
	S	—	—	1,200	3,118
	Total	4,211	8,422	4,935	12,441

Wheat, bags .	U	—	—	92	160
Tobacco, lb.	U	—	—	7,600	422
Butter, lb. .	U	383,083	46,629	262,618	30,670
Cream, lb. .	U	128,642	13,934	155,765	16,474
Cheese, lb. .	U	19,561	667	—	—
Eggs, dozens.	U	1,157	141	2,325	153
Cattle. . .	U	40,431	525,603	29,870	452,855
	S	5,813	75,569	3,056	50,424
	N	15,615	202,995	25,242	456,493
	O	8,544	111,072	12,001	198,016
	Total	70,403	915,239	70,169	1,157,788
Sheep and goats	U	9,277	16,245	14,437	36,092
	S	5,427	9,487	5,798	14,495
	N	5,850	10,237	6,360	15,900
	Total	20,554	35,969	26,595	66,487
Pigs . . .	U	1,547	9,476	491	3,487
	S	127	777	208	1,456
	N	212	1,299	4	28
	Total	1,886	11,552	703	4,971
Poultry . .	U	18,174	5,450	11,368	3,410
	S	130	42	—	—
	Total	18,304	5,492	11,368	3,410
Hides, lb. .	U	—	60,375	196,958	17,024
	S	—	10,141	1,204,990	112,762
	N	—	130	83,725	9,612
	O	—	—	214,470	21,447
	Total	—	70,646	1,700,143	160,845
Skins (Sheep Goats) . .	U	—	6,075	—	14,406
	S	—	1,350	—	32,562
	N	—	—	—	813
	Total	—	7,425	—	47,718
Skins and Ka- rosses. . .	U	—	5,254	—	5,416
	S	—	1,971	—	2,236
	N	—	—	—	813
	Total	—	7,225	—	8,465
Miscellaneous Animal Pro- ducts. *	U	—	—	—	12,970
	S	—	—	—	5,418
	N	—	—	—	7,184
	O	—	—	—	2,610
	Total	—	22,279	—	28,182

Bones and Bone-meal, lb.	U	—	3,894	1,583,089	6,256
Gold, oz.	U	300	3,112	—	—
	S	—	—	261	3,228
Silver, ozs.	U	27	5	—	—
	S	—	—	24	7
Firewood, tons	S	10	8	10	8
Other Articles	U	—	6,658	—	63,260
	S	—	571	—	9,235
	N	—	—	—	425
	O	—	—	—	2,401
Total		—	7,229	—	75,321
Grand Total			1,159,868		1,626,014

* Furs, Mohair, Feathers, Horns, Reims, Strops, Ivory, etc.

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