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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

FOR THE YEAR

1951

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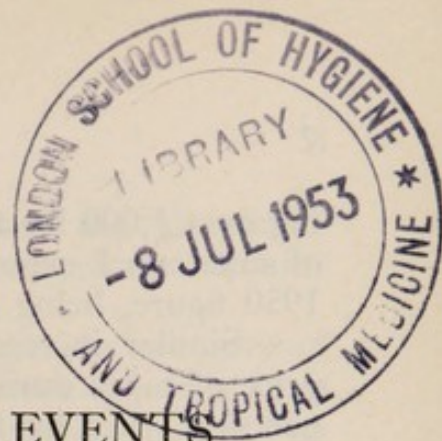
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PART I

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1952

THE High Commissioner, Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., relinquished his appointment in July and was succeeded by Sir John le Rougetel, K.C.M.G., M.C., who paid an unofficial visit to the Protectorate in December.

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Right Honourable Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, visited the Protectorate in February when he visited Francistown, Mahalapye, where he met the European Advisory Council, Serowe, where he addressed a large meeting in the kgotla, Molepolole, Gaberones, where he met the Protectorate Chiefs, and Mafeking.

VETERINARY

Livestock and livestock products to the value of £1,967,841 were exported during the year which is an increase of £436,359 or 28 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1950. The values were obtained through figures supplied from the importing countries, namely, the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. There are two reasons for this increase. First, the numbers of livestock and the quantity of hides exported is greater than last year and secondly, the prices have increased. Towards the end of the year the value of cattle increased 17s. per 100 lbs., dead weight. This price increase was due to the grave shortage of meat in the Union of South Africa, and was intended to attract cattle to the consuming centres. Since this took place at the time when grazing was poor, traders were anxious to market greater numbers of cattle and the Protectorate earned considerable sums. The price of cattle is not expected to fall to previous levels for some years, since the Union of South Africa and neighbouring countries such as Southern Rhodesia are likely to suffer from a meat shortage for some time to come and good export markets should continue to be available for the Protectorate.

The value of cattle exported to the Union averaged £21 per head for the year. The northern market purchased on the hoof on a liveweight basis; the price for the greater part of the year was 32s. 6d. per 100 lb. liveweight, but towards the end of the year prices had risen, in sympathy with those of the Union, to 43s. 6d. per 100 lb. liveweight for cattle weigh-

ing over 1,000 lb. and 37s. 6d. for cattle under that weight. The number of small stock exported also showed a rise of just over £13,000 upon the 1950 figure, being 39,736 sheep and goats exported to all markets.

Similar increases took place for bones and hides and skins. The price of hides during the year averaged 2s. 6d. per lb. and skins 5s. 6d. per skin, paid by importers in neighbouring territories.

The northern territories continued to import the greater number of cattle, although the Union remains the largest single importer. It is of interest to note that 50 per cent of the meat requirements of Northern Rhodesia were imported from the Protectorate.

Cattle exports to the Union numbered 53,880 head, to Southern Rhodesia 1,509 head, to Northern Rhodesia 30,545 head and to the Belgian Congo, 12,061 head, making a total of 77,995, an increase of 7,826 over the figure for 1950. This is a record and represents approximately 7 per cent of the total cattle population.

It would not be wise greatly to increase this proportion.

The Colonial Development Corporation continued their operations and the construction of the abattoir and cold storage buildings at Lobatsi progressed satisfactorily. The Corporation also concluded arrangements with the Chiefs of the Bangwaketse and the Barolong for a corridor from their holding ground on the Molopo River through the Tribal Reserves to Lobatsi. For the holding ground, the Corporation bought 3,075 store cattle from South Africa and 10,358 store cattle in the Territory. These cattle are to act as a stabilising pool for the abattoir so that in the short season the abattoir can call upon these cattle to maintain full production.

In the north they purchased 3,795 head of breeding stock from Southern Rhodesia and 2,837 head in the Territory for their Matetsi Ranches.

AGRICULTURE

Low rainfall in the early part of the year limited agricultural operations, but during the second half of the year there were good rains generally, and grazing and water supplies greatly improved. Surplus harvests of sorghum were reaped in several parts of the Territory, but in spite of this a large amount of maize meal was imported.

Variety trials and breeding projects were conducted with grain-sorghum, maize, groundnuts, cowpeas, millet and sunflowers. Among the new crops being tested are dwarf castor-oil, sesamum, linseed and safflower.

A further nineteen dwarf grain sorghum varieties of American origin were included in sorghum variety trials, which consisted of forty-one dwarf and eighteen standard varieties. The leading dwarf types outyielded the standard varieties during the past season. Four dwarf varieties were increased for bulk planting at the Morale Experiment station during the 1952/53 season.

Seed of the new poly-cross maize variety, bred at the Mahalapye Experiment Station and named "Kalahari", was increased and distributed in limited quantities.

Breeding work with pearl millet (*pennisetum typhoides*) progressed satisfactorily and the lines show a high degree of homozygosity. It is proposed to breed a multiple-cross variety. Millet outyielded both kaffir-corn (*sorghum vulgare*) and maize in comparative trials over the four year period ended 1950/51.

Trials with cowpeas show that varieties which significantly out-yield local types are available.

Twenty five varieties and breeding lines of groundnuts were tested, also 30 dwarf and standard broom-corns and varieties of linseed, safflower and okra.

The rotational grazing experiment at the Morale Experimental Station was continued at the rate of one beast to $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Grazing conditions and animal weights indicate that the rate of grazing can be further increased, and this will be done before the beginning of the next season.

Soil conservation committee meetings were held at Serowe, Molepolole and Kanye and a rapid survey of the soil and vegetation conditions in the Moshaweng — Letlakeng — Kudumalapshwe area of the Bakwena Reserve was conducted with the District Commissioner and representatives from other departments for the purpose of effecting better utilisation of that area.

A vegetation and soil conservation demonstration was commenced in the Bamalete Reserve in the area west of Mokgosi siding which commands erosion towards the Taung valley.

Preliminary work on establishing vegetation of eroded soils at Mahalapye was also begun.

The extension work in the Bakgatla Reserve was continued. In the Bamalete Reserve, one agricultural demonstrator conducted eight co-operative demonstration plots, in which Africans displayed a very encouraging interest.

The Colonial Development Corporation cleared and ploughed 6,500 acres in the Matetsi area and planted maize, sorghum, sun hemp, groundnuts and cotton.

EDUCATION

AFRICAN

The number of primary schools increased from 140 to 143 during the year although several schools in the Bamangwato Reserve have not yet re-opened. Enrolment increased during the year from 16,439 to 17,622 in spite of the enforcement of the policy of discouraging irregular attendance by the exclusion of offenders.

In the Standard VI examinations in November, 152 candidates passed out of 339 entrants, a very fair result as the standard of performance required is gradually being raised.

St. Joseph's Secondary School at Khale entered 11 candidates for the Junior Certificate examination of the University of South Africa, of whom eight passed. In the same examination 4 candidates from the Bamangwato College at Moeng were successful from an entry of 16.

During the year a sum of £1,886 was spent on African bursaries to enable 69 students to follow secondary, vocational and higher courses in the Protectorate and in the Union.

Pending the building of the new Teacher Training College at Kanye, for which a Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grant has been obtained, a three year Teacher Training Course is being conducted in a borrowed building under the supervision of an African graduate. Out of 18 candidates for the final primary lower examination, 15 passed and all showed competency in practical teaching.

EUROPEAN

The quality of European education continues to rise. Buildings are improving annually and there was no difficulty in 1951 in engaging qualified staff for committee-owned schools. The projected boarding-school at Ghanzi should be built during the next financial year and improved salaries for teachers were introduced in 1951.

Out of 5 candidates for the Protectorate Standard VI examination 1951, 4 were successful. The examination was set by Union examiners and marked on a level similar to that prevailing in the Union so that results must be regarded as most satisfactory.

FINANCIAL

The reserves of the Territory fell from £275,000 at the 31st March 1950, to £248,000 a year later, a deficit of £27,000 on the year. This was not unsatisfactory compared with the higher deficit forecast in the revised estimates and was more than accounted for by supplementary expenditure on the foot and mouth disease campaign of 1950.

The original estimates for the year 1951/52 showed a deficit on the year's working of £53,827 but in the event there was a surplus of over £165,000 owing to increased collections of income tax, revenue from Rhodesia Railways and decreased expenditure.

Imports and exports showed increases of 16 and 32 per cent respectively. Details are given in Appendix I.

POLICE

It was again necessary to send a strong security force to the Bamangwato Reserve to deal with political disorders. The Force was reinforced by a detachment of 72 members of the British South Africa Police who were on duty in the Reserve from 11th July to the 8th August, 1951. A member of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police inspectorate was awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry for conspicuous bravery at Shashane when he and a small detachment of African Police under his command were attacked by Bamangwato tribesmen. A temporary increase in the establishment by 30 African Constables was authorised towards the end of the year. These men were employed solely on security duties in the Bamangwato Reserve.

MEDICAL

During 1951, 361,094 outpatients sought treatment at the various medical centres compared with 361,117 during 1950, a drop of 21. The proportion of males to females was 1 to 1.52. First attendances accounted for 80,303 and subsequent attendances for 280,791.

7,525 persons were admitted to hospitals in the territory and there were 209 deaths. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 7,449 and 227.

As an extension of the yellow fever survey which was carried out in the Ngamiland and Chobe areas during 1949 and reported on page 25 of the Report for 1950, yellow fever mouse protection tests were carried out on the indigenous population in the Francistown area and in the area between Maun and Francistown in order to determine the southernmost limit of endemicity. The report is just to hand at the time of writing but it is not yet possible to give details.

To link up with this human immunological survey, the mosquito vector position in the same area is being investigated. The matter is of considerable moment as the recruiting corporations have in mind a scheme for the air transport to Francistown of a considerable number of recruits both from inside and outside the territory, and from areas where yellow fever has been shown by immunological surveys to be endemic.

The position requires very careful observation as the repercussions of an outbreak of the disease are unforeseeable.

SMALLPOX

Smallpox continued to be endemic, with incidence approximately the same as during 1950. 256 cases with 8 deaths were recorded, but this cannot be the true incidence which is much higher. Apart from the vaccination of all mine recruits which is carried out at the recruiting depots, the health staff performed 82,752 vaccinations.

D I P H T H E R I A

Sporadic cases occurred throughout the territory. This was in the main a seasonable incidence and occurred also in neighbouring territories. The mortality rate amongst the indigenous population is fairly high. The question of an extensive prophylactic inoculation campaign is receiving attention.

S L E E P I N G S I C K N E S S

Twelve cases were diagnosed during the year, only one of which ended fatally. Prophylactic pentamidine is given at two monthly intervals to all staff assisting with tsetse fly control operations and in addition blood slides from all such contacts are taken and examined at frequent intervals.

R A B I E S

One fatal European case occurred at Ma-loutsi, and one fatal African case at Francistown. The European, a child, had been bitten by a rabid dog, but despite all the publicity given to the disease, no report had been made to the Medical Officer until the child was moribund weeks later. 168 courses of vaccine have been administered prophylactically in suspected human cases, and in only one instance where this was given did the disease develop. The disease is considered almost endemic amongst certain viverrids and many domestic animals have been affected. More extensive legislation to cope with the situation amongst domestic animals is at present under consideration.

P O L I O M Y E L I T I S

Five cases with two deaths were reported.

B U I L D I N G S

Hospital extensions were completed at Lobatsi and Serowe and a new Health Centre was erected at Kanye. The latter was built by Government with funds provided by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant. It is to be staffed and administered by the United Free Church of Scotland who already run a hospital at Molepolole.

A grant of £12,600 was received from the Governor General's National War Fund of the Union of South Africa for the purpose of providing further facilities at the various Mission hospitals in the territory. This was in appreciation of the services rendered by the African peoples of the territory during the second world war.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The sum of £12,060 was voted for road maintenance for the financial year 1951/52, and normal repairs, improvements and maintenance were carried out on main roads.

The reconstruction of the Martin's Drift road is proceeding. Stumping and clearing for the entire length, and grading and gravelling for half the length, have been completed.

The new alignment of the Mahalapye-Palapye road to the west of the railway line from Towani is progressing favourably and the straightening and shortening of the Palapye-Serowe road is in hand.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND
SCHEME D.1036

Two low level bridges, of two spans each, were completed during the year over the Seruli and the Macloutsi Rivers on the main road, and work is in hand on a bridge over Todd's Creek.

A drum culvert was built on the Gaberones-Vleischfontein road and another on the Gaberones-Pilane main road.

BUILDINGS

Funds to a total value of £58,299 were approved for buildings generally.

During the year under review the following were completed :

Extensions to Post Office — Lobatsi.

Health Centre — Kanye.

Post Office — Kanye.

2 Houses at Gaberones.

Maternity Blocks — Serowe Hospital.

Matron and Sisters' quarters — Serowe Hospital.

Building was begun and is nearing completion on :

House at Gaberones.

2 Houses at Maun (for Union Government Aeradio Station staff.).

School classrooms — Ghanzi

Water borne sanitation to Government houses — Lobatsi.

Working drawings have been prepared for the hostel to the school at Ghanzi.

Preliminary plans and estimates have been prepared for a central prison at Gaberones.

Final town planning schemes for Lobatsi and Gaberones have been prepared.

The installation of new alternating current electric lighting plants to replace the old battery sets at Lobatsi, Serowe and Maun Hospitals has been completed. The plants now give the three hospitals 20 Kwt., 10 Kwt. and 10 Kwt. capacities respectively. This type of equipment is to be standardised in order to obviate delays in replacement in the event of major breakdowns.

In order to effect savings on housing costs, the question of prefabricated buildings has been studied and a plan has now been adopted that will give the same room accommodation as the ordinary type previously erected, showing approximately £1,000 saving on each unit. The plan and type of prefabrication is considered to be superior in thermal insulation to the normal brickwork construction, owing to the use of exfoliated vermiculite packing in the walls and ceilings. The light steel alloy and asbestos components produce a building that is aesthetically pleasing and will give complete immunity from maintenance costs due to termite activity. This type of construction is, in addition, completely fireproof.

WATER SUPPLIES

Under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme D.990 the following progress is reported :

Two dam construction units have been operating for the major part of the year, each with three tractors. Seventeen stock dams were constructed, all in the Bakwena Reserve, and capable of watering 14,000 head of large stock.

A waterworks project for Mahalapye, financed under the provision for capital works in the scheme, started in mid November and is progressing favourably. It is proposed to extract water from the bed of the Mahalapye River by means of sumps and drains. The design has been based on lengthy and careful laboratory and model experiments, the results of which have been recorded and critically analysed. At an estimated cost of £13,000 it is expected that 30,000,000 gallons of water will be recovered annually, of which 20,000,000 gallons will be sold to the Railways, and 10,000,000 gallons will be available for use by the Government farm and camp.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEME D.678

Boring operations for the period 1st October, 1950, to 30th September, 1951 were as follows :

The number of boreholes drilled by Government rigs was 45.

Footage drilled totalled 10,683 feet.

Of this number, 29 bores were productive and 16 were blank.

Uncompleted bores numbered 8.

Footage drilled in successful bores — 5,918 feet.

Blank bores — 3,610 feet.

Uncompleted bores — 1,155 feet.

Six Government rigs were in operation at the beginning of the year and a seventh commenced operating on 27th January, 1951.

Two private rigs were engaged on contract to drill for railway water supplies during the year under review. Bores drilled numbered 17. Footage drilled totalled 4,246 feet. 1 of the 17 bores was blank and 16 were productive. Footage drilled in successful bores — 4,164 feet. Blank bores — 82 feet.

The Bakwena tribal rig has been operating during the year with long delays occasioned by lack of transport. Bores drilled numbered 4. Footage drilled totalled 1,085 feet. Of the 4 bores drilled all were productive. 1 bore is uncompleted.

WATER SUPPLY DAMS

The damming of the Notwani river is awaiting final decision regarding rights on land of a deceased estate. No indication is at hand as to when this will be finalised.

WATERWAYS

Okovango Waterways Survey Scheme D.1412. Field operations, including the running of precise levels between Maun and Mohembo, were continued until the advent of heavy rains early in November.

Office work on plotting levels, mapping, and preparing designs for river clearing machinery was undertaken during November and December. The transport vehicles employed on the scheme were also overhauled.

SURVEYS

The following survey work was carried out during the year :

NATIVE RESERVES AND CROWN LANDS

(a) A preliminary plan showing the extent of the Colonial Development Corporation Holding Ranches in the Molopo area was completed in the beginning of the year.

(b) The Maletle traverse of an area approximately 100 square miles in extent on Kalahari crown lands, west of Lephepe, was carried out in

company with the District Commissioners, Molepolole and Gaberones.

(c) Demarcating of portion of eastern boundary, Batawana Reserve, from Makalamabedi to a point 10 miles north of the Maun-Bushman Pits road. Total length demarcated — 32 miles.

(d) Demarcation of the northern boundary, Bakgatla Reserve, was begun.

TOWN PLANNING (SURVEY)

(a) A garage site at Gaberones was surveyed and a diagram prepared.

(b) Seven plots were surveyed and diagrams prepared for the Colonial Development Corporation at Lobatsi. A general plan for a future Lobatsi town plan was also prepared.

(c) Sheets C6, C7, D6, and D7, Mafeking Imperial Reserve was compiled on a scale of 100 ft. to 1 inch.

(d) A detailed survey of Gaberones camp was completed and plan prepared.

(e) A detail plan was prepared of the Public Works Department Yard and Workshops, Gaberones.

AERODROMES AND AERIAL SURVEY

Work on the maintenance of existing aerodromes and landing grounds has proceeded as heretofore.

25,000 square miles were flown and photographed by the Aircraft Operating Company of Africa Limited, in the Okovango Delta Area. Five complete sets of contact prints of this area have been received.

In November, 1951 the Director of Public works accompanied Brigadier Melville, Officer Commanding No. 1 Group, South African Air Force, and various other senior technical officers of the South African Air Force and the Union Department of Transport (Division of Civil Aviation) on an inspection of the existing and the proposed new Government aerodromes at Maun. The party was favourably impressed with the site and size of the proposed aerodrome.

ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE

In September, 1951, the Director of Public Works and the Assistant Engineer attended the 30th Annual Conference of the South African District of the Institution of Municipal Engineers which was held in East London.

BAMANGWATO

In 1950 a Senior Tribal Representative, Keaboka Kgamane, had been put forward by the Tribe and with a contact once more with the people the administration of the Reserve had improved.

A number of the people who had followed Tshekedi Khama to the Bakwena Reserve returned and took up more or less permanent residence in Serowe. This had a disturbing effect on the tribe and in July the Malekanntwa regiment forcibly ejected some of them who were residing in Tshekedi's house in Serowe.

This was followed by punitive expeditions by the same regiment to various parts of the Reserve where disturbances also occurred, as a result of which 23 men were convicted of public violence.

Police Security Forces were established in Serowe, Mahalapye and Palapye and the firm hand shown by Government restored order and the tribe once more settled down to routine matters.

In August the three Observers appointed by the British Government visited the Reserve and held meetings in centres throughout the district, culminating in a large kgotla meeting in Serowe, at which approximately 6,000 persons were present.

No further major disturbances occurred during the rest of the year although the tribe remained in an unsettled mood.

In December the Headmen of the tribe were told, first by the Resident Commissioner, then by the High Commissioner, the British Government's decision regarding Tshekedi's return as a private individual. Although there was strong opposition to this decision there were no disturbances.

PART II

CHAPTER I

POPULATION

THE last census was taken in 1946 and showed a population of 2,379 Europeans, 292,755 Africans and 1,176 Coloured Persons and Asiatics. The average density is 1.07 per square mile. There has been little change since the census.

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

ABOUT 17,000 persons (six per cent of the African population) left the Territory during the year for work in the Union. Of these, 15,000 went under contract to the Reef mines, and the remainder went independently to other kinds of employment. Recruiting of labour on contract is mainly undertaken by two firms, the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association which operates north of Latitude 22° and the Native Recruiting Corporation which operates south of that line.

Nine-tenths of the population is engaged in stock raising which for centuries has been the main, almost the sole, occupation of the Bechuana peoples.

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 1,400 Africans spread over all departments. They are mostly unskilled or

semi-skilled, but the proportion engaged on skilled or specialized work, for example clerks, policemen, medical orderlies and nurses, artisans and educationalists, continues to increase.

The principal occupations of the small number of wage-earners in the Territory are :

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Approximate average numbers</i>	<i>Average wages £ a month</i>
Government service	1,400	£2 to £47
Agriculture	3,000	£2
Building	200	£6
Trade and industry	1,800	£6
Domestic service	1,800	£2. 10. 0

Agricultural and domestic workers usually receive free food as well as their wages.

A few Europeans, apart from Government officials, are employed, mainly by trading firms, as managers, clerks, assistants, etc. Government salaries vary from £275 to £1900 a year. Quarters are usually provided, and a deduction is made from salaries for them.

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

<i>Commodity</i>	1939	1951
Sugar per lb.	4½d	7d
Tea per lb.	2. 11 d	6. 0d
Coffee per lb.	1. 7 d	5. 0d
Salt per lb.	1 d	2d
Tobacco per lb.	2. 6 d	4. 0d
Rice per lb.	4¾d	1. 6d
Maize per 200 lb.	17. 7 d	2. 1. 0d
Maize meal per 180 lb.	1. 0. 7 d	2. 3. 0d
Sorghum per 200 lb.	14. 9 d	1. 19. 0d
Paraffin per 8 gals.	1. 3. 9 d	1. 12. 0d
Soap per bar	3½d	1. 9d
Beef per lb.	3 d	10d
Butter per lb.	1. 7 d	3. 0d
Eggs per dozen	10½d	1. 9d
Wheat flour per 200 lb.	1. 8. 0 d	4. 16. 0d
Brandy per bottle	6. 6 d	12. 0d

The only employees' organisation is the Francistown African Employees' Union. It was inactive during the year. There are no employers' organisations.

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 123 of the Laws which empowers the High Commissioner after due enquiry to fix minimum wages.

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

REVENUE for 1950/51, including receipts from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, amounted to £660,169 and expenditure, including that on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes was £686,722. Details are as follows :

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Native Tax	97,099	Resident Commissioner	40,682
Customs and Excise,	111,272	Administration of Justice	10,321
Posts and Telegraphs	69,110	Agricultural Department	18,914
Licences	22,348	Air Service	1,751
Revenue Stamps	1,865	Allowances to Chiefs	361
Judicial Fines	4,106	Contributions to Tribal	
		Treasuries	23,556
European Poll Tax	2,665	District Administration	38,299
Income Tax	161,328	Education	36,659

Stand Rent & Transfer Duty	3,995	Forests	3,943
Mining Revenue	6	Medical	73,739
Miscellaneous	41,413	Miscellaneous	37,937
Cattle Export Tax	22,142	Pensions	28,527
Forests	798	Police	76,257
Rent for Government Quarters	16,014	Posts and Telegraphs	14,707
		Public Works Department	48,432
		Public Works Recurrent	32,254
		Public Works Extra-ordinary	14,393
		Veterinary Department	68,577
Total Ordinary Revenue	554,161	Total Ordinary Expenditure	569,309
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	106,008	Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	117,413
	<u>£660,169</u>		<u>£686,722</u>

Deficit £26,553

The following table reflects the total ordinary revenue and expenditure for the past ten years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	£	£
1941/1942	265,849	247,238
1942/1943	304,764	256,383
1943/1944	344,807	277,810
1944/1945	384,648	334,838
1945/1946	416,080	350,179
1946/1947	466,757	404,779
1947/1948	483,029	475,503
1948/1949	501,344	575,683
1949/1950	568,438	570,646
1950/1951	554,161	569,309

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	£
1941/1942	14,200
1942/1943	4,249
1943/1944	15,680
1944/1945	49,148
1945/1946	28,241
1946/1947	60,098
1947/1948	47,589
1948/1949	65,563
1949/1950	105,399
1950/1951	117,413

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

The main heads of revenue in 1950/51 were Income Tax £161,328 ; Customs and Excise £111,272 ; Native Tax £95,933 ; Posts and Telephones £69,110 ; Miscellaneous £41,413. All Telegraph revenue accrues to the Southern Rhodesian Post Office, who operate the telegraphs in the Protectorate.

Public Debt

The public debt amounted to £14,686 on 31st March, 1951.

Assets and Liabilities

The Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31st March, 1951 is as follows :

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

NATIVE TAX

(a) *Ordinary* £95,933

Proclamation No. 31 of 1949 provides for a tax of £1. 8. 0. per annum for every male native of 18 or more years of age. The excess of £6,433 over the estimate was due to the payment of arrear taxes in the Bama-ngwato Reserve, on the cessation of the movement of non-co-operation with Government, which arose out of the recent political crisis.

The following table shows the total collections for the last 10 years :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Arrear Tax</i>	<i>Current Tax</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
1941/1942	9,401	60,957	70,358
1942/1943	10,878	61,452	72,330
1943/1944	17,441	58,479	75,920
1944/1945	16,860	62,312	79,172
1945/1946	17,228	61,436	78,664
1946/1947	12,823	66,980	79,803
1947/1948	15,805	66,759	82,564
1948/1949	22,535	60,686	83,221
1949/1950	17,995	68,430	86,425
1950/1951	23,361	72,572	95,933

(b) *Graded* £1,166

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 owing over 300 head of stock or earning over £500 per annum). Females and minors owning stock are not liable for the tax unless they own at least 20 head. 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 only receives the tax collected in respect of districts in which there is no Tribal authority. In other districts the tax accrues to the latter.

Customs and Excise £111,272

In accordance with the agreement concluded between the Government of the Union of South Africa the Bechuanaland Protectorate receives 0.27622 per cent of the total import and excise duty collected by the former. Import duty on Union-manufactured spirits, beer and fortified and sparkling wines is collected by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government.

The total collections in 1950/51 exceeded the estimate by £28,492, chiefly owing to the relaxation of import control in the Union of South Africa. The increased rates of import duty on Union-manufactured beer, spirits and fortified and sparkling wines introduced in March, 1951 did not appreciably affect the collections in this respect during 1950/51.

Posts and Telephones £69,110

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the last 7 years :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i> £	<i>Expenditure</i> £	<i>Surplus</i> £
1944/1945	29,267	9,321	19,946
1945/1946	55,243	10,257	44,986
1946/1947	30,084	11,958	18,126
1947/1948	76,428	11,904	64,524
1948/1949	59,220	13,785	45,435
1949/1950	64,572	17,477	47,095
1950/1951	69,110	14,707	54,403

Licences

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

Stamp Duties £1,865

Under Proclamation No. 22 of 1945 (Cap. 76 of the Laws) the laws relating to stamp duties were consolidated. Prior to this the stamp duties in force were those imposed under the old Cape of Good Hope statutes which had been applied to the Protectorate.

The present tariff of duties is for the most part modelled on the tariff in force in the Union of South Africa; but for the registration of deeds, the tariff in force is still that provided under the old Cape of Good Hope Statute.

Non-Native Poll Tax £2,665

The rate laid down by Cap. 75 of the Laws is £3 per annum payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July by all males who have attained the age of 21 years and are not liable to pay Native Tax.

Income Tax £161,327

The following were the rates of tax rebates and surcharges on taxable income for the year ended 30. 6. 51 as amended by Proclamation No. 48 of 1951 :

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 taxable income exceeds £10,000 the rate is 2s. 4d. 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 £10,000 the rate is 2s. 1d. per £.

<i>Rebates:</i>	£	s	d	
Public Company	45	0	0	
Private Company	20	0	0	
Married Person	26	0	0	
Unmarried Person	20	0	0	
Children under 18 years	10	0	0	
Child 18-21 years (dependent)	10	0	0	
Dependant	2	10	0	
Insurance of 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 £10,000 the rate is 4s. 1d. per £.

Public Companies: These are not liable to super tax. The following table shows the incidence of Income Tax in the Protectorate:

SUPER TAX

Classification of Assessments issued in respect of Incomes for the year ended 30th June, 1950, and prior years during the year ended 30.6.51

Income Category £ per annum	No. of Taxpayers			Amount of Super Taxable Incomes				Amount of Super Tax Payable			
	Individuals		Companies	Individuals		Companies	Total	Individuals		Companies	Total
	Married	Single		Married	Single			Married	Single		
Not exceeding 2000	10	—	—	£ 18,952	£ —	£ —	£ 18,952	£ 245	£ —	£ —	£ 245
2001-3000	30	—	4	74,045	—	9,977	84,022	3,987	—	708	4,695
3001-4000	11	3	2	30,712	7,020	7,268	45,000	3,597	490	873	4,960
4001-7000	12	1	—	54,333	4,174	—	58,507	8,692	583	—	9,275
Over 7000	1	—	4	8,058	—	58,404	66,462	1,845	—	16,626	18,471
TOTAL	64	4	10	186,100	11,194	75,649	272,943	18,366	1,073	18,207	37,646

Death Duties:

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

(a) *Estate Duty:*

Upon the first £2,000 of dutiable amount $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Upon so much of the dutiable amount as exceeds —

£2,000 and does not exceed £3,000	1 per cent
£3,000 and does not exceed £7,500	2 per cent
£7,500 and does not exceed £10,000	3 per cent

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

<i>Degree of Relationship of Successor to Predecessor</i>	<i>Rate of Duty upon Dutiable amount 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

- 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 ;
- 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 ;
- 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

UNION of South Africa currency is used throughout the Protectorate. In the Northern Protectorate Rhodesia currency is also used and is accepted at par. There are no Banks in the Territory, but the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) operate once a week at Lobatsi by sending representatives from their Mafeking branches.

CHAPTER V

COMMERCE

THE statements of imports and exports for the year 1951 which are included in Appendix I, show increases in value of 32% for exports compared with 1950, and 16% for imports, (excluding figures for cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, dogs and poultry, for which comparison is not possible).

The increase in exports was due chiefly to larger numbers and higher prices of cattle, sheep and goats, and hides. The numbers exported were swollen by arrears from 1950, when an outbreak of foot and mouth disease led to export prohibitions. There were also increases in exports of butter and cream (by 40%) owing to increased dairy activities, of skins of wild animals and karosses, owing to the increased demand, and of sorghum and pulses, owing to good harvests.

Imports showed a general rise, especially in general merchandise, "other foodstuffs" and textiles. The actual increase in the value of imports of "other foodstuffs" may perhaps be less than it appears to be, because 1950 was the first year in which imports of "others foodstuffs" were shown as a separate item and the accuracy of the returns submitted by traders in that year is doubtful. A considerable quantity of foodstuffs may have been included with general merchandise.

There is also some doubt as to the accuracy of the figures for live-stock imports in previous years. No figures are therefore shown in 1951 when the system of record keeping was revised; it is hoped that accurate figures will be available in future.

There were increases in maize imports, but the amount imported in 1950 was unusually small, and in vehicle imports, as costs were higher and more vehicles were available.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

1. AGRICULTURE

ALTHOUGH surplus harvests of sorghum were reaped in several parts of the Territory, a large amount of maize meal was imported. There are two reasons for this ; the milling, storage and distribution facilities are inadequate and the Bechuana prefer processed maize to sorghum. Thus, while over 52,000 bags of maize valued at £109,102 were imported, 31,000 bags of sorghum and millet, valued at £73,400, were exported. Beans and pulses, which are cultivated mainly for export, were exported to the value of £74,442 (27,128 bags), nearly all of which went to Southern Rhodesia.

Yet although crop exports reached unusually high figures, agriculture continues at a low level. Plans for its improvement include the development of adapted varieties and the introduction of these into African agriculture, the use of better implements in the application of sound cultural practices and investigations for the improvement of soil fertility. Nitrogen deficiency and poor physical conditions, as a result of depletion of organic matter, are evident in many soils. Fertiliser trials substantiate previous findings of a general phosphatic deficiency which is more marked in the southern than in the north-eastern district.

Butter and butter fat output for the last years was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Butter manufactured</i>	<i>Butterfat exported</i>
1947	76,384 lbs.	38,148 lbs.
1948	463,457 "	88,015 "
1949	483,212 "	128,642 "
1950	307,618 "	226,452 "
1951	341,057 "	241,279 "

2. VETERINARY

Although the cattle population remains over the million mark there has been a decrease of approximately 23,000 chiefly owing to a decrease in the number of calves. A complete statement of the livestock population during the last ten years is given at the end of this section.

Rabies continues in the Tati District, the Palapye area and Ngami-land but no major epizootics occurred during the year. A pilot trial using 200 doses of avianised rabies vaccine, made in the United States of America, was carried out in all areas where rabies existed. An outbreak of anthrax in the Ghanzi District near the South West Africa border caused deaths among the human population but was quickly brought under control by the vaccination of all cattle and by normal control measures. Territory-wide anthrax vaccinations continue, as the disease is widespread. There was a considerable increase in the number of vaccinations in the various other stock diseases.

The Government has made a start on permanent arrangements for stock disease control. These consist of wire fences and quarantine camps, to be placed on strategic lines across the territory. The fences will be patrolled daily by the Police. There will be, eventually, two fences running approximately north to south, one on the eastern border of the Batawana Reserve and one down the centre of the Bamangwato Reserve; a third fence now being constructed from east to west, will divide the Northern Protectorate from the Southern Protectorate. Movements of livestock from west to east or south will be controlled and livestock will be quarantined at each fence before crossing the line of the fence. These fences in conjunction with the Railway fencing and the quarantines should do much to prevent foot and mouth disease spreading from the Batawana Reserve to the heavily stocked areas straddling the Railway.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION 1951

Year	Bulls	Cows and Heifers	Oxen and Tollies	Calves	Total Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Pigs	Poultry
1951	22,841	526,108	288,108	189,033	1,026,845	197,798	475,271	6,618	269	19,915	2,731	74,390
1950	25,543	515,698	282,556	266,169	1,049,966	217,288	477,277	5,053	133	19,938	3,457	96,040
1949	25,012	468,786	273,145	216,008	982,951	214,229	443,993	4,329	138	18,292	3,445	107,764
1948	24,000	478,875	283,625	192,000	978,500	198,569	440,000	4,154	154	22,000	2,497	88,569
1947	22,187	472,936	272,312	199,505	966,940	187,728	426,738	3,399	139	21,157	3,140	84,783
1946	22,715	463,101	274,327	198,646	958,789	—	—	3,999	147	20,670	3,487	96,601
1945	22,509	446,157	244,464	190,045	920,175	—	555,778	4,126	111	17,912	3,536	—
1944	22,688	448,536	237,386	188,292	896,902	—	568,276	4,102	142	22,566	4,508	—
1943	22,480	419,449	215,876	179,038	836,843	—	551,091	3,877	163	21,873	3,621	—
1942	22,926	417,110	194,970	177,159	811,665	—	515,831	3,300	175	21,420	3,587	—

CHAPTER VII

SOCIAL SERVICES

1. EDUCATION

AFRICAN

THE problems of administration and control of education present unusual difficulties arising out of the Territory's vast distances, primitive communications and lack of financial resources. 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 principle of indirect rule, on nine tribal or district African school committees assisted and guided by Administrative and Departmental officers.

There are 143 primary schools in the Territory with a total enrolment of 17,622.

In addition, there are two secondary schools, one at Khale, St. Joseph's College, and the other, the Bamangwato College at Moeng, with a combined enrolment of 130 pupils.

Junior secondary day schools are being constructed at Kanye and Mochudi. It is proposed to increase the number of day schools to relieve the pressure of accommodation in boarding schools in case students can no longer obtain entry to institutions in the Union of South Africa.

492 African teachers were employed during 1951 of whom 239 were qualified and 253 unqualified; 275 were male and 217 female. The ratio of pupils to each teacher was approximately 35, a figure which is not unsatisfactory. The proportion of qualified teachers is also increasing but there is still a lamentable shortage of qualified women teachers who work in the sub-standards and in home-crafts.

Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme D.1045 allocated £18,384 for the building and equipping of a Teacher Training College. The erection of the building was delayed by a controversy as to site and later, by the lack of water on the site selected. The expected enrolment was at the outset 75 students, but later developments have necessitated a revision of that figure to 120 students. In consequence, the original plan drawn by the Architect has been revised and an application made for an additional sum of £14,250 required to build the Centre on the site selected at Kanye. 52 students were enrolled in 1951 in the Teacher Training course which is at present being conducted in a borrowed building.

Colonial Development and Welfare Fund

Scheme D.1045 (Development of Education, including Welfare) provides £66,000 for capital and recurrent expenditure during the period 1948/1956. Capital expenditure includes the building of a new Teacher Training College already described, and the erection and equipping of European schools at Ghanzi and Lobatsi. The latter school has been completed and fully furnished. The school at Ghanzi originally planned was a boarding establishment to cater for 24 children. The estimated future enrolment is now 60, so that the plan had to be recast and application made for a further £8,450 required for the extended scheme. Two classrooms have been built from the £4,000 originally allocated: additional building has been delayed pending approval of the grant of additional funds.

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 officers 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.

EUROPEAN

The total number of pupils enrolled in the ten primary day schools during the year was 260, of whom 139 were boys and 121 girls. Of this total, 158 were Afrikaans speaking and 102 English speaking, a ratio of approximately 3 to 2.

Lobatsi school is a Government school. The others are maintained by the local communities under the guidance of the Education Department and with assistance from Government funds.

Of the 16 Teachers employed; four were men and twelve women. Fourteen were qualified.

149 Protectorate pupils attended schools outside the Protectorate, of whom 130 were bursars or received official grants, but as the returns upon which these figures are based are not entirely complete, the total number of pupils attending extra territorial institutions must be larger than that figure.

COLOURED EDUCATION

195 Eurafrican pupils attended 4 small Coloured Schools during 1951, taught by 8 teachers of whom 2 were qualified.

FINANCIAL

Actual Expenditure on education during the financial year 1950-51

	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
Vote 8 (Protectorate Revenues)	36,534	125	36,659
Native Treasuries	34,094	3,482	37,576
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	5,844	1,235	7,079
	<u>£76,472</u>	<u>£4,842</u>	<u>£81,314</u>

Allocation of Expenditure

Coloured Education	£ 947
European Education	10,083
African Education	70,284
	<u>£81,314</u>

2. HEALTH

The classification of the different types of disease is given in Appendix II, and has been adapted in accordance with the Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (World Health Organisation, Geneva 1948). These figures are in respect of inpatients and outpatients' first attendances.

Other than workmen for the Rand mines almost the whole indigenous 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 at the following centres :

Lobatsi	94 beds
Lobatsi Mental Home	9 beds
Serowe	58 beds
Francistown	54 beds
Maun.	34 beds
Total	249 beds.

In addition there are Government dispensaries at :

Mahalapye	8 beds for emergencies
Gaberones	
Tsau	
Shakawe	
Palapye	



ELEPHANTS IN CHOBE DISTRICT

Photo: W. F. Mackenzie



Photo: W. F. Mackenzie



ROADMAKING

Photo: P.W.D.



DRILLING

Photo: P.W.D.



PUMPING WITH BRIMAC PUMP

Photo: P.W.D.



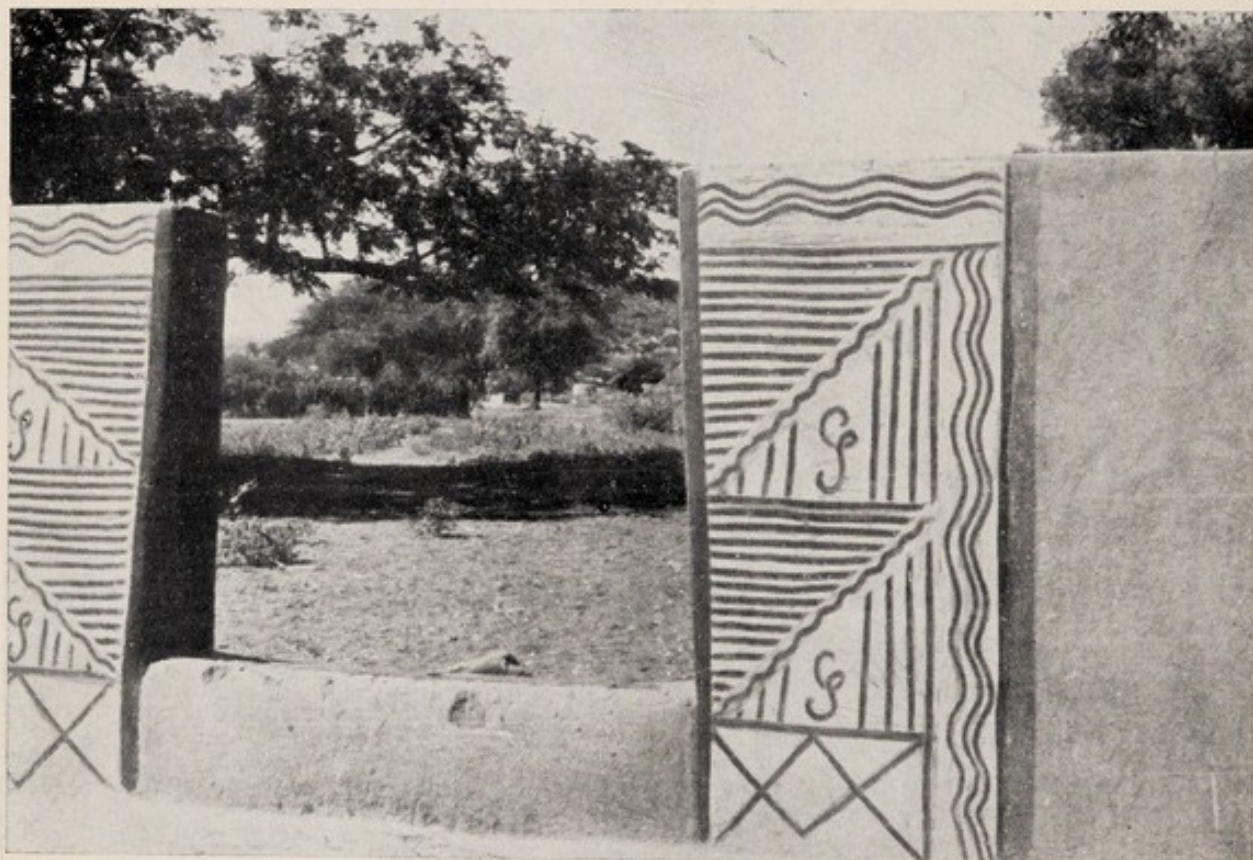
STORING

Photo: P.W.D.



ENCLOSURES AND HOUSES AT KUMAKWANE, BAKWENA RESERVE

Photo: J. F. Leech



DECORATED WALL ON VILLAGE ENCLOSURE

Photo: J. F. Leech

Good Hope
 Ramoutsa
 Mapoko's Kraal
 Moeng
 Gabane
 Shoshong
 Kalamare
 Machaneng
 Sefhare

There are no Government buildings but buildings are made available for visits which take place at least monthly and usually weekly.

In addition there are Mission Hospitals and Dispensaries as follows :

Kanye — Seventh Day Adventist Mission	68 beds
Molepolole — United Free Church of Scotland	50 beds
Mochudi — Dutch Reformed Church Mission	17 beds
Maun — London Missionary 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 only, no beds having been in commission during 1951.	

The total number of beds in the territory in 1951 was 421 as compared with 373 in 1950 and 357 in 1949. This means that there is now one bed provided for every 695·37 of the population as compared with one for every 824·17 during the previous year.

The technical medical staff consists of the Director of Medical Services and ten Medical Officers of whom one is an African, two Health Inspectors, four Matrons, nine Nursing Sisters and one Radiographer/Housekeeper. Owing to illness and absences on leave the nursing staff is considerably depleted. There are also five Medical Missionaries and subsidiary mission staff both European and African.

African nurses undergo a three years' training in general medical and surgical nursing and a one year's course in midwifery, at the end of which they receive a local certificate and are recognised as staff nurses. African pupil dispensers and pupil sanitary inspectors receive training under the direction of the Medical Officers and Health Inspectors and are required to pass local examinations.

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 Cap. 40 of the Laws are administered by Medical Officers 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 many social problems are effectively solved within the framework of tribal law and custom. The sense of communal obligation is very real and the care of orphans, the aged and the infirm is voluntarily undertaken by relatives according to an established order of responsibility. An annual Government provision of £500 is available if required for the relief of destitution, and Government or Mission Hospitals and Clinics are established at strategic points to deal with illness or disease. Throughout the whole sphere of social welfare, however, official welfare schemes are designed to augment rather than to replace those which operate within the Tribal social structure.

Rehabilitation of African ex-soldiers. During the year grants totalling £1,425 were awarded to African ex-soldiers from the Bechuana Soldiers' Benefit Fund.

YOUTH MOVEMENTS

(a) *African Boy Scouts*

There is a total membership of 1,428, including 70 scouters, divided amongst 30 groups. Two Scouters' training courses were held during the year, being attended by 52 trainees. A handbook for African Scouters, compiled by the Divisional Training Commissioner is being issued in monthly cyclostyled parts to all groups. The Chiefs have been quick to appreciate the great value of Scouting and Guiding in the training of good citizens.

(b) *Girl Guides*

The official census shows a total membership of 1,992, including 76 officers and spread amongst 39 groups.

A training camp for Guiders, attended by 50 Guide officers from all parts of the Division was held at Mochudi.

(c) *Boys' Brigade and Girls' Life Brigade*

Strong companies are run by the London Missionary Society at Maun and it is expected that the twin movements will shortly spread to other parts of Ngamiland.

Mobile Cinema. The shows given by the mobile cinema during its two-monthly tours are extremely popular. In a normal tour of approximately 1,200 miles, 20 to 25 free open air shows are given to audiences averaging about 1,000 people.

Community Centres. An African Sports and Social Club is established at Francistown, where members can read, write, play games and attend lectures, film and film-strip shows and entertainments.

At Serowe there is a Readers' Club the object of which is to encourage social and cultural development by means of lectures, debates, discussions and reading.

There is a Literacy Club at Sikwani.

At Maun the community has raised £200 towards the target of £2,500 which they require to build a new Community Hall.

British Red Cross Society. The Francistown Group of the Bechuana-land Protectorate Branch has conducted a highly successful feeding scheme for the African school children in the Francistown Location. This is a non-tribal area in which a sense of communal obligation is lacking, and the provision of supplementary meals by the Group is having a marked effect on the physique and mental alertness of the children.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATION

THE principal legislative enactments in 1951 were :

1. *General Administration (Amendment) Proc. (No. 19)*

This provides that a trading licence need not be obtained by the British Red Cross Society in order to sell certain goods, e.g. sweets, newspapers, cigarettes, to patients in hospitals.

2. *General Loan and Stock Proclamation (No. 21)*

This provides for the raising by the Government of sums of money by debentures or stock and matters connected therewith.

3. *Trustee Investment in Bechuanaland Protectorate Government Securities (No. 22)*

This provides for the payment of money due to stockholders.

4. *Geneva General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Amendment) (No. 27)*

This provides for an extension of the "most favoured nation" treatment in certain circumstances.

5. *Customs (Amendment) (No. 30)*

This mainly amends the customs tariffs.

6. *Revision of Penalties (No. 40)*

This deletes from all laws any direction that a minimum penalty shall be imposed. It also provides that where there is provision in any law for imprisonment without the option of a fine, a fine may be imposed instead.

7. *Bushman Relics (Amendment) (No. 50)*

This provides that no excavations shall take place without the consent of the Resident Commissioner, and, in some cases, the Chief and tribe. It also empowers the Resident Commissioner to make rules.

8. *Mines and Minerals (Amendment) (No. 62)*

This controls the export of radio-active minerals.

9. *Subordinate Courts (Amendment) (No. 65)*

This provides that sentences exceeding six months' imprisonment or a fine of £50 shall be subject to review as of course, instead of sentences exceeding three months or £25.

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 1950 :

Crimes reported to the Police:

	1950	1951
Homicide	19	24
Other offences against the person	321	354
Offences against property	536	629
Other crimes	1,354	1,912

Persons dealt with in summary courts for crimes and offences
See Appendix III.

Persons convicted in the High Court

Murder of wife or concubine.	1	—
Murder of child	—	—
Murder other than wife, child or concubine.	3	2
Manslaughter	3	1
Other offences against the person.	—	—
Offences against property.	—	3

POLICE

The authorised establishment of the Force was 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 only one policeman to 1100 square miles or to 1190 inhabitants, the distribution of population makes it unnecessary to provide close police supervision over the whole 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.

Three Foot and Mouth Disease Cordons totalling 220 miles in length continued to operate under police supervision.

Patrols totalling 688,042 miles were carried out by horse, foot, bicycle, canoe, camel, donkey and motor vehicle. The increase of over 80,000 miles over the 1950 figure was due to extensive motorised patrols being carried out by security columns during the period of unrest in the Bamangwato Reserve.

Radio communications were maintained by thirteen Police Stations and three portable sets were brought into use in the field and at Security Camps during the last half of the year.

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. "
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 and telephone systems, and the electricity supply at Francistown, there are no public utilities in the Territory. The usual health, veterinary, agricultural and road maintenance services are provided and are dealt with in the appropriate chapters of this report. Sporadic road transport services are maintained by private enterprise.

In Francistown, the Tati Company provides an electricity supply and at Lobatsi, Gaberones, Serowe and Maun Government has installed plant to supply 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, Palapye, Mahalapye, Maun, Kasane, Ghanzi, Tshabong, Machaneng and Ramathlabama. So far, it has not been possible to extend these supplies to the public. At a number of smaller places on the railway, 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.

ROADS

The roads in the Protectorate are almost exclusively of earth or sand formed to shape and camber, the only exceptions being where they pass through townships and have been gravelled over short lengths. The aggregate length of gravelling is only a fraction of one per cent of the total road mileage in the Protectorate and the roads must therefore be classified as dirt roads only.

The most important main roads, totalling approximately 550 miles in length, are maintained by the Public Works Department. In the north, the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association maintains approximately 940 miles of road towards the cost of which Government contributes.

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.

Wireless

The 34 fixed transmitting and receiving stations in operation in the Territory are as follows :

- 6 controlled by the Public Works Department.
- 15 controlled by the Police.
- 5 owned by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association.
- 6 owned by the Colonial Development Corporation.
- 1 owned by the Bamangwato College at Moeng.
- 1 owned by the Chobe Timber Concessions at Serondela.

The Government station at Mafeking in addition to providing a link between the Protectorate wireless system and the South African Telegraphs transmits broadcast programmes twice daily by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

With the exception of the Police wireless stations, Government wireless stations accept messages from the public at places where there is no ordinary telegraph system.

Work is still proceeding on the conversion of the Police M.17 wireless transmitting sets to more modern and powerful sets incorporating an additional frequency.

Servicing of the 21 Government stations is carried out by the Public Works Department.

Transport

The Government workshops at Gaberones undertakes the overhaul, repair and maintenance of all Government owned transport, mechanical plant and equipment.

The Government garage in Maun, temporarily shut down due to staff shortage, was re-opened during the month of August, 1951.

Water drills, power graders, tractors, sundry roadmaking plant and equipment, pumping plants, water supply installations, and electricity generating plants and distribution systems are also installed, serviced and maintained by the workshops at Gaberones in addition to the 150 Government transport vehicles which have to be kept serviceable.

Airfields

There are airfields at Gaberones, Mahalapye, Francistown and Maun, landing grounds at Tshabong, Ghanzi and Shakawe and emergency landing strips at Palapye, Makalamabedi, Mosetse, Odiakwe, Artesia, Nata (Madsira), Kanyu and Nokaneng.

PART III

CHAPTER 1

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 out-crops 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 now-a-days 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 lowlying 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 blood-shed. The primary cause of these conditions was the expansion of the Zulus 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 Mma-Ntatisi 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, 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 Mma-Ntatisi, 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 onslaughts were those known as Bechuana, of Sotho stock — and hence related to the people of what is now Basutoland, and to several other tribes — who lived in the western Transvaal and westwards towards the Kalahari. Like other Bantu people their early history is shrouded in legend.

As regards the principal 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, Mohurutshe and Malope. The former founded the line of the chiefs of the Bahurutshi,¹ 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 Bahurutshe were set upon first by Mma-Ntatisi's horde and then by the Matebele. 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: Tawana, 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 of whom to-day live in the Union, trace the genealogy of their chiefs to one Rolong, who lived at a time even more remote than did Masilo. The Barolong are settled along the southern border of the Protectorate and round Mafeking.

Soon after Moffat's arrival the existence of the tribe and of the mission was threatened by a horde of Bahlakwana and Maphuthing, Sotho marauders from the east like the followers of Mma-Ntatisi, and set in motion by the same causes. 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 Matebele 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 Matebele; after several engagements with the Boers, disastrous for

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

his tribe, Mzilikazi removed himself northwards in 1838, preying whenever he got the chance on weaker people on the way, Bechuana 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 Matebele 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 (descendants, it will be remembered, of the adherents of Ngwato, son of Malope) the most remarkable African of his time and possibly one of the most remarkable of any time. This was Khama III, the son of Sekgoma I. His youth had been troubled by dissensions within the tribe and by the ever present peril of the Matebele. 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 Matebele, 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 earlier 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 Batlhaping 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.

A Joint Advisory Council, consisting of the eight members of the European Advisory Council and eight members from the African Advisory Council meets twice a year.

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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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE ADMINISTRATION

- 1 **The Native Land Problem in the Tati District*. April 1943.
- 2 **The System of Land Tenure on the Barolong Farms*. June 1943.
- 3 **The Land Problem in the Batlokwa Reserve*. November 1943.
- 4 **The Land Problem in the Bamalete Reserve*. February 1945.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

IMPORTS 1951

U = From Union of South Africa		S = From Southern Rhodesia			
N = From Northern Rhodesia		O = From other countries.			
		1950		1951	
Commodity	From	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Sorghum	U	2,552	4,524	642	1,161
	S	73	140	—	—
	Total	2,625	4,664	642	1,161
Maize and) Bags U Maize Meal) S	U	37,906	63,256	52,651	109,102
	S	41	166	—	—
	Total	37,947	63,422	52,651	109,102
Wheat and) Bags U Wheat meal) S	U	10,057	19,145	22,003	39,035
	S	2,768	8,537	768	4,145
	N	49	90	—	—
	O	15	59	—	—
	Total	12,889	27,831	22,771	43,180
Horses Mules and Donkeys	U	1,026	17,328	134	1,737
	S	33	90	—	—
	O	565	9,077	—	—
	Total	1,624	26,495	134	1,737
Cattle	U	2,085	25,790	Figures not available	
	O	16	420		
	Total	2,101	26,210		
Sheep and Goats	U	1,588	4,772	Figures not available	
	O	1	50		
	Total	1,589	5,822		
Pigs	U	26	260	Figures not available	
	O	8	80		
	Total	34	340		
Dogs	U	70	105	Figures not available	
	S	2	3		
	O	3	3		
	Total	75	111		

APPENDICES

Poultry	U	400	50	9,972	2,693
	S	26	3	—	—
	Total	426	53	9,972	2,693
Vehicles	U	40	29,147	77	71,222
	S	4	12,538	7	15,395
	O	12	18,054	2	1,101
	Total	16	59,739	86	87,719
General Merchandise	U	—	446,585	—	494,658,
	S	—	199,423	—	211,423
	N	—	4,103	—	6,026
	O	—	3,888	—	6,628
	Total	—	653,999	—	718,735
Other Food-stuffs	U	—	60,719	—	169,382
	S	—	29,890	—	42,327
	N	—	84	—	752
	O	—	4,802	—	67
	Total	—	95,495	—	212,528
Textiles	U	—	215,370	—	422,259
	S	—	261,549	—	147,332
	N	—	28,467	—	11,247
	O	—	7,724	—	7,410
	Total	—	513,110	—	588,248
Fertilisers tons	U	460	283	171	1,732
	S	—	—	21	230
	Total	460	283	191	1,962
Grand Total		£1,469,093		£1,767,065	

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

EXPORTS 1951

U = To Union of South Africa

S = To Southern Rhodesia

N = To Northern Rhodesia

O = To other countries

Commodity	To	1950		1951	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Sorghum	U	1,850	2,945	12,506	21,395
	S	—	—	18,422	50,977
	N	—	—	450	1,028
	Total	1,850	2,945	31,378	73,400

Maize and					
Maize Meal	S	—	—	1,000	2,500
	Total	—	—	1,000	2,500
<hr/>					
Beans and					
Pulses	U	3,735	9,323	3,802	9,013
	S	1,200	3,118	23,001	64,434
	N	—	—	325	995
	Total	4,935	12,441	27,128	74,442
<hr/>					
Wheat and					
Wheat Meal bags	U	92	160	—	—
	Total	92	160	—	—
<hr/>					
Tobacco lbs	U	7,600	422	—	361
	Total	7,600	422	—	361
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Butter lbs.	U	262,618	30,670	276,858	39,114
	O	—	—	15,000	2,120
	Total	262,618	30,670	291,858	41,234
<hr/>					
Cream lbs.	U	155,765	16,474	241,279	25,111
	Total	155,765	16,474	241,279	25,111
<hr/>					
Eggs doz.	U	2,325	153	1,988	250
	Total	2,325	153	1,988	250
<hr/>					
Cattle	U	29,870	452,855	33,880	711,480
	S	3,056	50,424	1,509	25,653
	N	25,242	456,493	30,545	497,169
	O	12,001	198,016	12,061	205,037
	Total	70,169	1,157,788	77,995	1,439,339
<hr/>					
Sheep and Goats	U	14,437	36,092	26,629	67,903
	S	5,798	14,495	4,540	13,630
	N	6,360	15,900	7,630	22,890
	O	—	—	937	2,389
	Total	26,595	66,487	39,736	106,812
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Pigs	U	491	3,487	521	1,459
	S	208	1,456	197	788
	N	4	28	47	188
	Total	703	4,971	765	2,435
<hr/>					
Poultry	U	11,368	3,410	9,972	2,693
	Total	11,368	3,410	9,972	2,693
<hr/>					
Hides lbs.	U	196,958	17,024	1,162	85
	S	1,204,990	112,762	1,787,653	223,445
	N	83,725	9,612	139,083	17,386
	O	214,470	21,447	74,680	5,351
	Total	1,700,143	160,845	2,002,578	246,267

Skins (sheep and goats)					
	U	—	14,406	20,235	5,059
	S	—	32,562	78,923	21,204
	N	—	813	1,781	490
	O	—	—	7,420	2,040
	Total	—	47,781	108,359	28,793
<hr/>					
Skins and Karosses (wild animals)					
	U	—	5,416	59,466	37,170
	S	—	2,236	55	35
	N	—	813	614	385
	O	—	—	225	150
	Total	—	8,465	60,360	37,740
<hr/>					
Miscellaneous animal Products					
	U	—	12,970	—	18,370
	S	—	5,418	—	980
	N	—	7,184	—	8,764
	O	—	2,610	—	100
	Total	—	28,182	—	28,214
<hr/>					
Bones and Bone-meal tons					
	U	792	6,256	1,278	8,953
	Total	792	6,256	1,278	8,953
<hr/>					
Gold oz.					
	U	—	—	—	—
	S	261	3,228	493.3	6,123
	Total	261	3,228	493.3	6,123
<hr/>					
Silver oz.					
	U	—	—	—	—
	S	24	7	79.7	25
	Total	24	7	79.7	25
<hr/>					
Firewood tons					
	S	10	8	—	—
<hr/>					
Other articles					
	U	—	63,260	—	4,281
	S	—	9,235	—	1,310
	N	—	425	—	3,727
	O	—	2,401	—	—
	Total	—	75,321	—	9,318
<hr/>					
Kyanite tons					
	O	—	—	2,056	19,355
	Total	—	—	2,056	19,355
<hr/>					
Grand Total			1,626,014	2,153,365	

[Total exports of livestock and animal products — £1,967,841)

APPENDIX II

RETURN OF DISEASES, INJURIES AND CAUSES OF DEATH FOR
THE YEAR 1951*

DISEASES	IN-PATIENTS				OUT-PATIENTS		
	¹ <i>Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1950</i>	Yearly Total		² <i>Total Cases Treat- ed</i>	³ <i>Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1950</i>	Male	Female
		<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Deaths</i>				
A.							
1. Tuberculosis of res- piratory system ...	6	150	21	156	9	306	362
2. Tuberculosis of men- inges and central nervous system ...		7	2	7		4	3
3. Tuberculosis of in- testines, peritonium and mesenteric glands		15	3	15		18	32
4. Tuberculosis of bones and joints	3	28		31	5	45	82
5. Tuberculosis, all other forms		34		34	2	55	63
6. Congenital syphilis		47	6	47		473	542
7. Early syphilis ...		27		27		1,659	2,343
8. Tabes dorsalis ...		4		4			
9. General paralysis of insane							
10. All other syphilis ...	2	86	4	88	2	1,293	1,754
11. Gonococcal infections		141		141	1	1,226	850
12. Typhoid fever ...	1	12	1	13	1	3	5
13. Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infec- tions							
14. Cholera							
15. Brucellosis (undulant fever)		1		1			1
16. (a) Bacillary dysentery	3	19		22		76	48
(b) Amoebiasis		51	2	51	2	124	140

* This form is adapted in accordance with the "Manual of the International Statistical Classification of diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (World Health Organisation, Geneva, 1948).

¹ i.e. the year previous to that for which the return is made.

² "Total cases treated" will, of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

³ The figures in this column to be carried on to the the next year's Return.

(c) Other unspecified forms of dysentery		25	1	25		64	79
17. Scarlet fever ...						2	1
18. Streptococcal sore throat		23		23		252	499
19. Erysipelas		4		4		29	21
20. Septicaemia and pyaemia	1	11	2	12		12	17
21. Diphtheria	2	82	15	84	2	82	87
22. Whooping cough		12	1	12		137	220
23. Meningococcal infections... ..		11	3	11		13	9
24. Plague		1		1		29	25
25. Leprosy... ..	1	3		4	3	10	6
26. Tetanus... ..						1	
27. Anthrax... ..						1	
28. Acute poliomyelitis		5	2	5		3	4
29. Acute infectious encephalitis							
30. Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis						1	5
31. Smallpox	1	25	8	26		105	125
32. Measles		7		7		108	97
33. Yellow fever							
34. Infectious hepatitis	1	11	1	12		9	12
35. Rabies		3	1	3		5	17
36. (a) Louse-borne epidemic typhus... ..							
(b) Flea-borne endemic typhus (murine)							
(c) Tick-borne epidemic typhus		1		1		7	2
(d) Mite-borne typhus							
(e) Other and unspecified typhus							
37. (a) Vivax malaria (benign tertian)	1	32		33		134	136
(b) Malariae malaria (quartan)		11				5	1
(c) Falciparum malaria (malignant tertian)	3	157	3	160	3	490	466
(d) Blackwater fever							
(e) Other and unspecified forms of malaria	1	96	1	97	2	107	128
38. (a) Schistosomiasis vesical (S. Haematobium)		4		4		50	26
(b) Schistosomiasis intestinal (S. Mansoni)		1		1			
(c) Schistosomiasis pulmonary (S. japonicum)							
(d) Other and unspecified schistosomiasis						5	
39. Hydatid disease ...						2	

40. (a) Onchocerciasis							
(b) Loiasis							
(c) Filariasis (bancrofti)		1		1		5	
(d) Other filariasis						46	3
41. Ankylostomiasis ...							
42. (a) Tapeworm (infestation) and other cestode infestations ...		13		13		134	108
(b) Ascariasis ...				4		111	122
(c) Guinea worm (dracunculosis) ...		1		1		1	1
(d) Other diseases due to helminths ...						26	17
43. (a) Lymphogranuloma venereum		7		7	1	42	8
(b) Granuloma inguinale, venereal ...						2	
(c) Other and unspecified venereal diseases						31	28
(d) Foodpoisoning infection and intoxication		7		7		2	7
(e) Relapsing fever		5		5		1	2
(f) Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica (Weil's disease) ...							
(g) Yaws						3	4
(h) Chickenpox ...	3	22		25	1	153	161
(i) Dengue							
(j) Trachoma ...		13		13		36	65
(k) Sandfly fever ...		1		1		7	17
(l) Leishmaniasis ...		2		2		2	1
(m) a. Trypanosomiasis gambiensis ...							
b. Trypanosomiasis rhodesiensis							
c. Other and unspecified Trypanosomiasis	2	10	1	12			
(n) Dermatophytosis						7	22
(o) Scabies	1	30		31	1	1,093	1,464
(p) All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ...		15		15		91	70
44. Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx		3		3		8	10
45. Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus ...		2		2		2	
46. Malignant neoplasm of stomach		5	1	5		3	1
47. Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	1	5	1	6		6	1
48. Malignant neoplasm of rectum		1		1		1	4
49. Malignant neoplasm of larynx		2		2		12	12

50. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus and lung not specified as secondary							
51. Malignant neoplasm of breast		2		2			4
52. Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri		11		11			22
53. Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus							17
54. Malignant neoplasm of prostate							
55. Malignant neoplasm of skin		1		1		7	21
56. Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue		2		2		1	1
57. Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites		25	4	25		44	48
58. Leukaemia and aleukaemia		3	1	3		1	1
59. Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system						1	
60. Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature		49	1	49		94	329
61. Nontoxic goiter		1		1			6
62. Thyrotoxicosis with or without goiter		1		1			7
63. Diabetes mellitus						1	
64. (a) Beriberi		9		9		74	123
(b) Pellagra		17		17		134	344
(c) Scurvy	1	47		48		316	550
(d) Other deficiency states	1	54	3	55	4	263	332
65. (a) Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias						2	
(b) Iron deficiency anaemias (hypochromic)		6	1	6		231	699
(c) Other specified and unspecified anaemias		7		7		302	316
66. (a) Asthma		18	1	18		134	162
(b) All other allergic disorders, endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	2	30	3	32		247	311
67. Psychoses	13	6		19	13	17	26
68. Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality		7		7		19	70

69. Mental deficiency		12		12		8	12
70. Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	3	13	3	16		25	25
71. Nonmeningococcal meningitis		7	2	7		4	2
72. Multiple sclerosis...		2	1	2		1	
73. Epilepsy		9		9		42	32
74. Inflammatory diseases of eye						357	485
75. Cataract... ..		49		49		254	228
76. Glaucoma		1		1		5	5
77. (a) Otitis externa ...		2		2	1	96	96
(b) Otitis media and mastoiditis		33		33		220	323
(c) Other inflammatory diseases of ear		3		3		173	191
78. (a) All other diseases and conditions of eye	5	67		72	4	555	733
(b) All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ...	1	17		18		173	238
79. Rheumatic fever ...		30	1	30		39	75
80. Chronic rheumatic heart disease... ..		41	1	41		93	140
81. Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease		30	7	30	3	59	50
82. Other diseases of heart	1	21	2	22		211	413
83. Hypertension with heart disease... ..		16	1	16	1	28	28
84. Hypertension without mention of heart ...		8		8		34	25
85. Diseases of arteries		3	1	3		30	38
86. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	1	23	3	24		112	181
87. Acute upper respiratory infections ...		112	1	112	1	791	1,036
88. Influenza	4	266		270		620	812
89. Lobar pneumonia	7	186	6	193		239	229
90. Bronchopneumonia	3	159	14	162	1	118	132
91. Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia	4	69	4	73		38	50
92. Acute bronchitis ...	2	88	2	90	1	547	622
93. Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified ...		65	1	65		850	1,029
94. Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids ...	1	94		95	1	272	395
95. Empyema and abscess of lung	1	8		9	1	15	4
96. Pleurisy... ..	2	30		32		114	112
97. (a) Pneumoconiosis						13	9
(b) All other respiratory diseases ...		35	1	35	3	1,331	749
98. (a) Dental caries ...	1	9	10			715	1,165

(b) All other diseases of teeth and supporting structures ...		17		17		168	194
99. Ulcer of stomach	1	3		4		8	7
100. Ulcer of duodenum		1		1		2	
101. Gastritis and duodenitis ...		22		22	1	455	981
102. Appendicitis ...	2	38	1	40		20	34
103. Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...		17	4	17		215	126
104. (a) Gastro-enteritis and colitis between 4 weeks and 2 years	1	37	4	38	1	623	682
(b) Gastro-enteritis and colitis, ages 2 years and over ...	2	107	4	109	2	625	759
(c) Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	4	19	1	19		80	84
105. Cirrhosis of liver		10	1	10		33	65
106. Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ...		8	1	8	1	6	14
107. Other diseases of digestive system...		66	2	66		1,455	2,983
108. Acute nephritis		15		15		178	155
109. Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis		9	2	9		53	72
110. Infections of kidney		46	2	46		95	114
111. Calculi of urinary system ...		2		2		23	32
112. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	9		10	1	18	
113. Diseases of breast		27		27	1		145
114. (a) Hydrocele ...		6		6		33	6
(b) Disorders of menstruation ...		27		27			4,258
(c) All other diseases of the genito-urinary system... ..	4	345	2	349	4	634	3,330
115. Sepsis of pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium...	1	12	2	13			28
116. Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium... ..		17		17			113
117. Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth		9		9			24
118. Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia ...	3	61		64			185
119. Abortion with sepsis		11	2	11			30
120. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium...	4	204	4	208	5		847
(b) Delivery without complications ...	11	905		916	9		672
121. Infections of skin							

and subcutaneous tissue... ..	4	420	5	424	7	940	1,053
122. Arthritis and spondylitis		42		42	1	222	206
123. Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism, unspecified	2	37		39		1,548	2,010
124. Osteomyelitis and periostitis		30		30	3	19	38
125. Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities ...		6		6		9	3
126. (a) Chronic Ulcer of skin (including tropical ulcer)		7		7		172	147
(b) All other diseases of skin	2	40		42		1,108	1,332
(c) All other diseases of musculoskeletal system	2	83		85		287	177
127. Spina bifida and meningocele	1			1		2	2
128. Congenital malformations of circulatory system		5	2	5		4	4
129. All other congenital malformations		3	1	3		20	19
130. Birth injuries		4	2	2		3	3
131. Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis		9	2	9		4	6
132. (a) Diarrhoea of newborn (under 4 weeks)				8		40	103
(b) Ophthalmia neonatorum		4		4			12
(c) Other infections of newborn		1		1		30	33
133. Haemolytic disease of newborn		2	2	2		5	5
134. All other defined diseases of early infancy		3	1	3		105	129
135. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	1	108	2	109	4	68	419
136. Senility without mention of psychosis		2		2		29	40
137. (a) Pyrexia of unknown origin	7	9	1	16	1	44	53
(b) Observation, without need for further medical care		679		679	9	369	966
(c) All other ill-defined causes of morbidity	1	83	3	84	6	386	418

ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)							
38. Motor vehicle accidents	1	16		17		14	5
39. Other transport accidents	1	33	1	34	2	49	22
40. Accidental poisoning		9		9	1	13	10
41. Accidental falls ...	4	73		77	1	237	189
42. Accident caused by machinery		6		6	1	67	30
43. Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	4	101	6	105	2	444	350
44. Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation ...		15		15		51	44
45. Accident caused by firearm		12		12		7	2
46. Accidental drowning and submersion ...							
47. Foreign body entering eye and adnexa		24		24		74	28
Foreign body entering other orifice ...		16		16		51	46
Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	1	39	1	40	2	118	98
Other accidents caused by animals	1	56		57	2	124	38
48. All other accidental causes	5			186	6	1,543	926
49. Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war) ...		181					
				75	3	79	107
50. Injury resulting from operations of war		75					

APPENDIX III

Persons dealt with in summary courts for crimes and offences, 1951

Offence	Number			Discharged			Committed for trial	On remand	Convicted Summarily			
	Total	Male	Female	For want of prosecution	On the merits of the case	Total			Imprisonment	Whipping	Fine	Bound Over
1. Homicide	24	22	2	3	6	5	1	9	8	—	1	—
2. Other offences against the person	288	271	17	6	21	—	—	261	84	5	162	10
3. Offences against Liquor Laws	149	89	60	—	3	—	—	146	—	—	146	
4. Malicious injury to property	20	18	2	—	—	—	—	20	7	2	9	2
5. Offences against property (other than malicious injury to property)	398	381	17	8	21	—	1	368	204	25	130	9
6. Offences against Master and Servant laws	29	20	9	2	—	—	—	27	—	—	27	—
7. Other offences against Revenue laws, Municipal, road and other laws relating to the social Economy of the Territory	431	426	5	2	5	—	2	422	115	—	266	41
8. Miscellaneous Minor Offences	1,116	1,001	115	15	11	1	—	1,089	216	—	800	73

APPENDIX IV

POPULATION (1946)

<i>District</i>	<i>Area sq. miles</i>	<i>Europ- eans</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Density persons per sq.ml.</i>
Francistown	2,074	427	17,280	17,707	8.5
Gaberones	494	193	12,119	12,312	25.0
Chobe	165,175	59	5,100	5,159	0.1
Ghanzi		161	5,016	5,177	
Kgalagadi		18	7,127	7,145	
Kweneng	15,000	122	40,004	40,126	2.7
Lobatsi	664	406	7,957	8,363	12.7
Kgatleng	3,600	69	20,138	20,207	5.6
Ngamiland	34,500	127	38,732	38,859	1.1
Ngwaketse	9,000	50	38,744	38,794	4.3
Ngwato	42,080	511	101,136	101,647	2.4
Tuli Block	1,930	116	416	532	.3
Mafeking (Headquarters)	—	120	162	282	—
Total	274,517	2,379	*293,931	296,310	1.08

* Includes 94 Asiatics and 1,082 Coloured.



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