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COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE**

FOR THE YEAR

1952

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1954

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PART I.

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

The beginning of the year was darkened by the sad news of the death of His Majesty King George VI. From all sections of the community came expressions of sorrow at the loss which the country had suffered and tributes to his qualities.

The peoples of the Territory joined wholeheartedly in a message of loyalty which was sent to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

The Resident Commissioner, Mr. E. B. Beetham, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., was transferred for temporary duty in the High Commissioner's Office in November and shortly afterwards proceeded on leave to the United Kingdom. He has since been appointed Governor of the Windward Islands.

The domestic political scene continued to be dominated by the prolonged dispute in the Bamangwato Tribe. In June, after the return from the United Kingdom of the deputation sent by the adherents of Seretse Khama, serious rioting occurred in Serowe. Three African police were killed and a number of European Administrative and police officers and African police were injured. Although the situation was serious, the police never resorted to the use of fire arms and the conduct of the officers and men concerned earned high praise. In circumstances of great danger they showed forbearance, courage, and calmness of a very high order and Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to confer honours on two Administrative Officers, two Police Officers and seven African Police ranks.

Her Majesty's Government decided, in the face of this obstinate problem, that the interests of the Tribe demanded that Seretse Khama and his children should forever be banned from the chieftainship, and this decision, together with the voluntary renunciation by Tshekedi Khama of all claim to the chieftainship for himself or his children, was embodied in an Order-in-Council. Thereafter, despite continued uncertainty, conditions in the Reserve improved sufficiently to justify the holding of a tribal meeting, in November, intended to enable the Tribe to designate a new Chief. No sufficient agreement, however, developed among the tribesmen to warrant such a designation and the meeting was abandoned until a date in 1953.

Poor rainfall throughout almost the whole Territory, with drought conditions obtaining in the south, reduced crop production. This is dealt with more fully in Chapter 6 of Part II.

The table of imports and exports in Appendix I shows that a very large quantity of maize and maize meal was imported. In order to meet the growing need to conserve occasional local surpluses and to provide against serious shortages in food production, active consideration is being given to the erection of a central granary and information on grain storage methods and granary construction has been obtained from various countries. Costs

of construction of the conventional silo type of granary have much increased in recent years and Government is aiming at a reduction in storage costs by more economical design of granary without loss of efficiency. Problems associated with the long term storage required in this territory and with the distribution of grain and meal are still being investigated.

There are sixteen schemes in operation in the Protectorate which are financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Three are for water boring, three for the development of livestock and agriculture and one each for the construction of bridges, mechanical workshops, surface water development, waterways in Ngamiland, anti foot and mouth disease measures, education, medical services, geological and mineral survey, tsetse fly control and one for a scholarship.

Appendix II shows the financial position of each scheme and contains notes on the progress made.

The Colonial Development Corporation is operating two major schemes in the Territory. The first is the construction of an abattoir at Lobatsi with an ancillary holding ground on the Molopo River and the other is a combined agricultural and ranching scheme in three areas of the northern (Chobe) Crown Lands. The construction of the abattoir is complete but delays in delivery of machinery and other ancillary arrangements have prevented it from beginning operations. There are approximately 16,500 head of cattle on the holding ground. In the north, at Matetsi, the herd increased from about 6,000 to over 10,000 and is valued at just under £100,000. 7,000 acres are planted, mostly with sorghum but with some maize, sunhemp, groundnuts and cotton.

In December, a mission visited the Ghanzi area to study the prospects of beef production in the western Kalahari with a view to the establishment of a large scale ranch or the setting up of individual farms to be run by Europeans and Africans. A survey was also begun of the Okovango River delta with the intention of opening up parts of the area to agricultural development.

PART II.

CHAPTER 1.

POPULATION

The last census was taken in 1946. The figures were Europeans 2379, Africans 292,755, Coloured persons and Asiatics 1,176. This gives an average density of 1.07 per square mile. There has been little change in the population since the census.

Vital statistics are maintained for Europeans only. There were 63 births and 17 deaths during the year which gives birth and death rates of 27.2 and 7.1 per thousand respectively.

The great majority of the people live in the eastern and north-western parts of the Territory; about one half of the population lives in villages of 1000 or more inhabitants though many of these spend a large part of their time at outlying cattle posts.

CHAPTER 2.

OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION

Over ninety-five per cent of the population is engaged in stock raising. A few Africans are employed as herds and drovers by European farmers, but the great majority are themselves the owners of the livestock, 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 to do his part in the tending of the family livestock, and, in consequence, there is little paid employment in the Protectorate. The principal occupations of the small number of wage earners are:—

	Approximate Number	Average wages £ per mensem
Government Service	1500	£2 to £47
Agriculture	3000	£2
Building	300	£6
Trade and Industry	2000	£6
Domestic Service	1900	£2. 10. 0.

Agricultural and domestic workers receive free rations, and domestic servants are usually supplied with quarters. The majority of Government African employees are unskilled or semi skilled but there are also some clerks, policemen, teachers, nurses, dispensers, artisans, etc.

The normal working week is 45 hours but there is some variation, chiefly among agricultural workers, and the hours for domestic servants are usually somewhat longer.

Employment and Wages.

Government salaries for Europeans vary from £275 to £1900 a year and, during the year a cost of living allowance was introduced which averages ten to twelve per cent of salaries for married men and half those rates for single men. A few Europeans are employed as farm managers and stores assistants.

There is no immigrant labour and little or no unemployment. About 24,000 persons (nearly all men) left the Territory during the year for work in neighbouring territories. Of these, 18,000 went on contract to the Union mines and the remainder went independently to various other forms of employment. Recruitment of labour for the mines is strictly controlled under Cap. 64 of the Laws and is mainly in the hands of two well established firms, the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and the Native Recruiting Corporation, the former with headquarters in Salisbury and the latter in Johannesburg. The usual period of a contract is nine months, after which most recruits return home. Many return to the mines for second or third periods.

Cost of Living.

Price indices are not kept. The average prices of the principal commodities, compared with 1939, are as follows:—

Commodity	1939	1952
Sugar per lb	4½d	10 d
Tea per lb	2. 11 d	8. 0 d
Coffee per lb	1. 7 d	5. 0 d
Salt per lb	1 d	3 d
Tobacco per lb	2. 6 d	3. 0 d
Rice per lb	4¾d	1. 6 d
Maize meal per 180 lb.	1. 0. 7 d	2. 10. 0 d
Maize per 200 lb	17. 7 d	2. 10. 0 d
Sorghum per 200 lb	14. 9 d	3. 5. 0 d
Paraffin per 8 gallons	1. 3. 9 d	1. 10. 0 d
Soap per bar	3½d	1. 6 d
Beef per lb	3 d	1. 3 d
Butter per lb	1. 7 d	3. 6 d
Eggs per dozen	10½d	2. 0 d
Wheat flour per 200 lb	1. 8. 0 d	4. 0. 0 d
Brandy per bottle	6. 6 d	12. 6 d

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

There is no labour Department. The care of labour and the administration of the laws relating to labour are in the hands of the District Commissioners.

Industrial Relations.

There are no employers' organisations. Indeed, the only industries which can be described as such are the Chobe Concessions' sawmill at Serondella, a gold mine and a kyanite mine in the Francistown district, an asbestos mine at Moshaneng, a creamery in Francistown and the Colonial Development Corporation's abattoir at Lobatsi, not yet in production. There is one workers' organisation, the Francistown African Employees Union. Membership is open to all, irrespective of calling, except Government and Railway employees. It has a nominal membership of 200 but it has never been very active and during 1952 was quite inactive.

Labour Legislation.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:—

The Mining Health Regulations (Ngwaketse) — High Commissioner's Notice No. 21.

The Works and Machinery Regulations (Ngwaketse) — High Commissioner's Notice No. 20.

These were made necessary by the opening of the Moshaneng Asbestos Mine.

Workmen's Compensation — High Commissioner's Notice No. 170.

This notice applied the proclamation (Cap. 122) to employment at or about any timber felling and timber sawing undertaking, any abattoir, creamery or cheese factory, any stone quarry, any railway, on well sinking or water boring and in connection with any vehicle or machine driven by mechanical power.

Safety, Health and Welfare.

This is covered by the previous paragraph.

Industrial Training.

As the country is almost entirely pastoral there is little demand for industrial training. The Public Works Department trains a few mechanics and artisans and some agricultural teaching is undertaken in the schools.

CHAPTER 3.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

(1) Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52
	£	£	£
Native Tax	88,348	97,099	105,863
Customs and Excise	97,058	111,272	132,249
Posts and Telephones	64,572	69,110	70,395
Licences	20,030	22,348	27,220
Fees of Court or Office	—	—	4,074
Revenue Stamps	2,512	1,865	—
Judicial Fines	2,612	4,106	5,678
Non-native Poll Tax	2,283	2,665	2,999
Income Tax	207,709	161,328	124,912
Rentals and Transfer Duty	6,138	3,996	—
Transfer Duty	—	—	8,282
Mining Revenue	12	6	5
Forest Revenue	339	798	553
Cattle Export Tax	9,693	22,142	33,004
Rent for Government Property	16,856	16,014	12,367
Subvention from Rhodesia Railways	—	—	195,756
Miscellaneous	50,276	41,413	46,686
Total Ordinary Revenue	568,438	554,161	770,043
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	111,771	106,008	150,705
TOTAL	680,209	660,169	920,748

Expenditure	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52
	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner	35,090	40,682	46,193
Administration of Justice	10,079	10,321	11,113
Agriculture	18,357	18,914	18,270
Air Service	1,051	1,751	2,655
Allowances to Chiefs	535	361	1,014
Contributions to Tribal Treasuries ..	26,164	23,556	39,746
District Administration	35,996	38,299	40,192
Education	31,267	36,659	37,708
Forests	2,820	3,943	3,702
Medical	67,751	73,739	75,403
Miscellaneous	22,604	37,937	38,754
Pensions and Gratuities	24,775	28,527	32,509
Police	66,964	76,257	79,240
Posts and Telegraphs	17,477	14,707	14,911
Public Works Department	41,524	48,432	47,068
Public Works Recurrent	25,265	32,254	37,355
Public Works Extraordinary	50,190	14,393	31,878
Veterinary	92,737	68,577	62,376
Total Ordinary Expenditure	570,646	569,309	620,087
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	105,399	117,413	137,065
TOTAL	676,045	686,722	757,152

(2) Public Debt.

The public debt amounted to £12,016 on the 31st March, 1952. There are no local loan issues.

(4) Main Heads of Taxation.

Native Tax £103,531.

(a) Ordinary.

Proclamation No. 31 of 1949 provides for a tax of £1. 8. 0. per annum payable by every male native of 18 or more years of age. The excess of £14,031 over the estimate was accounted for by an all round increase in collections consequent upon an increase in the taxpaying population.

The following table shows the total collections for the last ten years:—

Year	Arrear Tax £	Current Tax £	Total £
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	17,428	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
1951—1952	27,955	75,576	103,531

(b) Graded.

Proclamation No. 16 of 1949 provides for a graduated tax payable by all natives and varying from 5/- per annum (for a taxpayer owning up to 9 head of stock or earning up to £48 per annum) to £10 per annum (for a taxpayer owning over 300 head of stock or earning over £500 per annum). Females and minors owning stock are not liable for 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 Native Authority. In other districts the tax accrues to the Native Authority.

Customs and Excise £132,249.

In accordance with the agreement concluded between the Government of the Union of South Africa the Bechuanaland Protectorate receives 0.27622% 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 1951/1952 exceeded the estimate by £21,099 chiefly owing to the continued relaxation of import control in the Union of South Africa and the increased rates of import duty on Union-manufactured beer, spirits and fortified and sparkling wines introduced in March, 1951,

Posts and Telephones £70,395.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the last seven years.

Year	Revenue £	Expenditure £	Surplus £
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
1951—1952	70,395	14,911	55,484

Licences £27,220.

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 turnover up to a maximum of £50 per annum.

Fees of Court or Office £4,074.

Under Proclamation No. 22 of 1945 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 (Cap. 76 of the Laws) is for the most part modelled on the tariff in force in the Union of South Africa.

There is, however, an exception in the case of the registration of deeds, where the tariff in force is still that provided under the old Cape of Good Hope Statute.

Non-native Poll Tax £2,999.

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 124,912.

The collections were £69,912 in excess of the estimate on account of continued buoyant trading conditions, especially in cattle and hide exports.

The following were the rates of tax, rebates and surcharges on taxable income for the year ended 30th June, 1951, 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 $2\frac{1}{4}$ per pound.

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 $2\frac{1}{1}$ per £.

Rebates.	£	s.	d.
Public Company	45	0	0
Private Company	20	0	0
Married Person	26	0	0
Unmarried Person	20	0	0
Child under 18 years	10	0	0
Child 18—21 yrs. (dependent)	10	0	0
Dependent	2	10	0
Insurance $\frac{1}{3}$ 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% of the tax.

Private Companies and Unmarried Persons: 50% 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% in the case of married persons and 50% in the case of unmarried persons. If the income subject to super tax exceeds £10,000 the rate is $4\frac{1}{1}$ in the £.

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, 1951, and prior years during the year ended 30th June, 1952.

Income Category £ p.a.	Individuals		Compa- nies		Total		Individuals		Compa- nies		Total		Individuals		Compa- nies		Total	
	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single
Not Exceed- ing 2000	14	4	3	21	26,623	3,671	5,558	35,852	336	26	50	412						
2001—3000	26	5	3	34	63,588	13,546	7,427	84,561	3,315	1,032	133	4,480						
3001—4000	17	2	5	24	59,089	6,135	17,272	82,496	5,475	595	1,266	7,336						
4001—7000	21	—	5	26	108,801	—	25,125	133,926	14,166	—	3,119	17,285						
Over 7000	5	2	2	9	57,921	20,006	36,600	114,527	14,897	5,226	10,350	30,473						
TOTAL	83	13	18	114	316,022	43,358	91,982	451,362	38,189	6,879	14,918	59,986						

Subvention from Rhodesia Railways £195,756.

Consequent upon the nationalisation of Rhodesia Railways Limited in 1949, the Bechuanaland Protectorate receives an annual subvention in lieu of income tax. The amount of the subvention is determined in accordance with Section 19 of Proclamation No. 36 of 1949 and depends upon the revenue receipts available after meeting statutory charges. The subvention became payable for the first time in 1951/52 and exceeded the estimate by £120,756 due to the Railways' outturn for 1950/51 being more favourable than originally anticipated.

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 $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Upon so much of the dutiable amount as exceeds:

£2,000 and does not exceed £ 3,000	1%.
£3,000 and does not exceed £ 7,500	2%.
£7,500 and does not exceed £10,000	3%.

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

**Degree of Relationship of Successor
to Predecessor**

**Rate of Duty upon
Dutiable Amount of
Succession**

(1) Where the successor is the direct descendant or ascendant of the predecessor	3%
(2) Where the successor is the brother or sister of the predecessor	5%
(3) Where the successor is the descendant of the brother or sister of the predecessor	8%
(4) Where the successor is otherwise related to the predecessor or is a stranger in blood or is in an institution	12%

Provided that

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

- (c) where the predecessor was married to a person related by blood to the successor, the rate of duty chargeable shall be determined by the relationship of the successor to whichever of the predecessor and his or her spouse was more nearly related to the successor.

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

(5) **Native Treasuries — Revenue and Expenditure.**

Treasury	1950/51		1951/52	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Bamangwato	42,512	30,420	56,312	28,744
Bakwena	10,781	8,946	12,823	11,923
Bakgatla	6,105	6,047	8,168	7,680
Tati	4,338	1,236	6,396	6,003
Bangwaketse	13,802	11,063	21,499	12,586
Batlokwa	1,166	902	1,059	1,032
Batawana	8,554	6,994	7,406	7,609
Barolong	3,370	1,856	5,585	1,865
Bamalete	2,084	1,955	5,867	3,628

CHAPTER 4.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Union of South Africa currency is used in the Territory, where it is legal tender, and in the Northern Protectorate Southern Rhodesian currency is used and accepted at par. The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) each operate once a week at Lobatsi by sending representatives from Mafeking, a distance of about fifty miles.

There are Post Office savings banks at Francistown, Maun, Palapye, Serowe, Mahalapye, Gaberones Station, Lobatsi and Kanye. Deposits amounted to £58,035 and withdrawals to £44,024.

CHAPTER 5.

COMMERCE

The statement of Imports and Exports is at Appendix I. It does not include the machinery, equipment and building materials imported by the Colonial Development Corporation since these are for capital works and their inclusion would make comparison with previous years artificial.

Imports show an increase of £256,848 (14.5%) over the figures for 1951, and exports a decrease of £94,663 (4.4%). The year was a poor one agriculturally, and for this reason it was necessary to import 122,133 bags of maize valued at £259,094 which is the highest ever reached and 13,280

bags of kaffircorn (sorghum) valued at £33,200. Livestock import figures are not available although the total value is not large, probably under £50,000. Livestock may only be imported under permit but the present system does not provide an accurate tally of the actual numbers imported. This is being rectified.

The decrease in the value of exports is mainly due to reduced exports of hides and skins owing to a reduction in the demand. There was also a world-wide drop in prices. Drought, with its effect on grazing, accounts for the fall in butter and butterfat exports.

CHAPTER 6.

PRODUCTION.

Land Utilisation and Tenure.

The land in the Territory consists of:—

- (a) Crown Lands ((approximate area 165,175 square miles).

All Crown Lands are vested in the High Commissioner by Orders-in-Council of the 16th May, 1904, and the 10th January, 1910 which are printed on pages 8 and 10 of Volume I of the Laws of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. They are unalienated with the exception of a number of farms in the Ghanzi District and two areas, one at Matetsi and one on the Molopo River, which have been leased to the Colonial Development Corporation.

- (b) The Native Reserves, established as follows:—

Barolong Farms (approx. 450 sq. miles) defined in Cap. 29 of the Laws.
 Bamangwato Reserve (approx. 42,080 sq. miles) defined in Cap. 57 of Laws.
 Batawana Reserve (approx. 34,500 sq. miles) defined in Cap 57 of the Laws.
 Bakgatla Reserve (approx. 3,600 sq. miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.
 Bakwena Reserve (approx. 15,000 sq. miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.
 Bangwaketse Reserve (approx. 9,000 sq. miles) defined in Cap. 57 of Laws.
 Bamalete Reserve (approx. 178 sq. miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.
 Batlokwa Reserve (approx. 56 sq. miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.

All land in a Reserve is vested in the Chief and Tribe and is allocated by the Chief in his discretion. Land does not pass automatically from father to son and cannot be said to be owned by any one person, though in practice, on the death of a person to whom an area has been allocated by the Chief, his heirs usually continue to occupy the same area. No land may be alienated by a Chief or tribe.

An exception to this system has occurred in the Barolong Farms. Although this block of farms is reserved to the Barolong tribe, it was parcelled out and allocated by a former Chief to various tribesmen for occupation and the farms pass, on the death of the owners, to their heirs on a similar basis. Nevertheless the farms are deemed to be the property of the whole tribe.

- (c) The European Farms. Certain areas of land, known as the Lobatsi Block (approximately 214 square miles), the Gaberones Block (approx-

mately 260 square miles) and the Tuli Block (approximately 1,930 square miles) were granted in perpetuity to the British South Africa Company, with power to sell or lease the land. The boundaries of the blocks are defined in Cap. 92 of the Laws. The blocks have been divided into farms and many of them sold with freehold titles.

(d) The Tati District. The Tati District (approximately 2,074 square miles) is owned by the Tati Company Limited, who have full power to sell or lease any portion. Right is reserved to Government to acquire sites for public buildings. Within the Tati District an area of approximately 320 square miles is set aside as a native reserve, for which Government pays to the Company £1,000 a year. No rent is payable by natives living within the reserve. The grant to the Company is governed by Cap. 90 of the Laws.

Agriculture.

The amount of crops grown in the Territory is comparatively small, the only one of importance being kaffircorn (sorghum). Maize is next and small quantities of millet, cowpeas (*vigna sinensis*), groundnuts, sunhemp and tobacco are also cultivated.

Most of the grains grown are consumed locally but owing to uneven distribution, 13,000 bags of kaffircorn were imported while 8,500 bags were exported. Grain production is below local requirements and it was necessary during the year to import 122,000 bags of maize and maize meal and 36,000 bags of wheat and wheat meal. There are no records of the area under cultivation but it is very small (probably about half a million acres) compared with the size of the Territory, since the people are almost solely pastoralists and it is difficult to persuade them to expend much effort in crop production.

Except for the Colonial Development Corporation, to which reference is made in Part I, and a few European farmers, peasant cultivation by individuals or family groups is practised throughout the Protectorate. The methods are primitive and the yields consequently low, averaging only about one bag per acre of kaffircorn. This could be much improved: experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department under conditions similar to those generally obtaining produced yields of over 4 bags, while at the Morale Experimental Station, where the rainfall is similar but the soil superior, yields of as much as 7 bags per acre were obtained. Better methods of cultivation are being taught, but in limited areas, with some success, by a team of demonstrators employed under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D.680.

Such crops as are marketed are sold to the traders who either export them or resell them locally. The prices paid to the producer are controlled and fixed by Chiefs and District Commissioners and may vary in different districts.

The staff of the Agricultural Department consists of the Director, 5 professional officers, 5 non-professional European officers and 42 Africans. The expenditure during the year was £19,409 which included £1,139 from the

Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Agriculturally the year was a poor one. While the north-eastern part of the Territory received a rainfall well above the average, which caused crop losses on the Colonial Development Corporation holding at Matetsi, the remainder of the Territory experienced a very dry season and it is for that reason that the importations of maize were so large. Most of the natural "pans" or depressions which normally fill up during the summer months and allow an extension of grazing until autumn or winter, remained empty, as well as the earth dams. Lake Ngami which had filled to an unusual extent with waters from the Okovango delta during the winter, was at a very low level by the end of October. In consequence grazing deteriorated and serious stock losses were widespread, particularly in the southern half of the country.

The following figures of rainfall for some of the principal places in the Territory compared with the mean for those places shew that the Chobe District was the only one in which the rainfall was not below normal:—

Place	Rainfall 1952 Inches	Mean Rainfall.... Inches
Lobatsi	17.75	21.92
Mochudi	16.60	18.79
Serowe	11.80	16.93
Maun	11.36	17.22
Ghanzi	15.82	17.87
Kasane (Chobe)	36.25	26.62

Investigations of the main problems confronting the agriculturalist were continued.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable season, it was possible to conduct the full programme of work on hand with the exception of the millet (*pennisetum typhoides*) breeding project, which it was considered inadvisable to plant owing to the small quantities of irreplaceable seed harvested from "selfed" head selections.

The rainfall at the Mahalapye Experimental Station totalled 12.24 inches for the season July, 1951 to June, 1952, the poorest season experienced for the last twenty-three years.

Grain-sorghum trials showed that yields of over four bags (14 bushels) per acre may be produced under very unfavourable rainfall and poor soil conditions. At the Morale Experimental Station, five miles to the south of Mahalapye, under comparable rainfall but better soil conditions, bulk yields of grain sorghums amounted to seven bags (23 bushels) per acre. All the tall local or introduced grain-sorghum varieties have been replaced in the trials conducted during the last seven years. Forty-two dwarf and double dwarf types are now included in trials of which four have been increased for distribution in different reserves. Milo grain sorghums have yielded well but are susceptible to certain stem and root diseases, and are therefore being replaced by resistant types.

Yields of over 3½ bags per acre were recorded in a maize variety trial which included the locally bred variety "Kalahari", but no significant

differences in yields were obtained. Espacement trials at Mahalapye and Lobatsi both indicated the optimum distance in the row to be 24" to 30" when the rows are three feet apart. In the case of grain sorghums the optimum distance was 9" at Mahalapye and 12" to 18" at Lobatsi.

Cultural experiments again showed the importance of moisture conservation by means of early ploughing and clean cultivation. During the dry season which was experienced, winter and early spring ploughing each produced increases in maize yields of about 700% in comparison with late ploughing. The differences in yield between hoed and cultivated and uncultivated treatments were almost as large as in the case of the time of ploughing experiment. Fertiliser, compost and green-manure treatments gave no significant responses at Mahalapye or Morale: however at Lobatsi applications of 100 lbs. of super phosphate (18%) per acre gave yield increases of 300%. A fertiliser placement experiment was begun as well as preliminary work on trace element deficiencies of which there is evidence.

In the maize versus grain sorghum versus millet (*pennisetum typhoides*) trial the latter two crops outyielded maize and the adaptation of millet to conditions in the Territory has again been shown.

The groundnut trial with twenty-five varieties and breeding lines conducted in co-operation with the Potchefstroom College of Agriculture, Union of South Africa, was continued. Yields up to 762 lbs. of shelled nuts per acre were obtained. These returns are satisfactory under the conditions which prevailed.

Small acreages of cotton, sunflowers, and dwarf castor oil were successfully grown for demonstration purposes. The intensity of grazing which has now been reached, namely one beast to 13½ acres of natural grazing, appears to approximate to the grazing potential of this area, when no supplementary feeding, except for bonemeal, is practised.

Animal Husbandry.

The numbers of livestock are 1,154,296 cattle, 725,015 sheep and goats, 29,821 horses, mules and donkeys, 3,676 pigs and 148,710 poultry. A detailed statement, showing the population of livestock over the last ten years is printed at the end of this chapter.

Ninety-five per cent of the livestock is owned by Africans and is cared for on a family or tribal basis. Since many grown men go each year to work on the mines and elsewhere in the Union, the herding of cattle is left to a considerable extent in the hands of boys with some supervision from the older men. The people pay more attention to quantity than quality, and in consequence, the general standard of cattle is not high.

227,000 lbs. of butter were exported during the year and 151,000 lbs. of cream. 66,000 lbs. of hides and 84,000 skins of sheep, goats and wild animals were exported. Miscellaneous animal products, e.g. biltong, ostrich feathers, fur coats, horns and hooves, wool and hide whips to a value of £31,000, and 2,193,634 lbs. of bones, were also exported during the year.

There are no processing plants in the Territory and beyond the sun-drying and sometimes salting of hides and skins, no processing takes place.

New hides and skins regulations were drafted but not promulgated

during the year though much publicity was given to them. A Hide Improvement Officer toured the country at the end of the year. The large drop in world prices accounts for the reduced exports. The shortage of bonemeal continued; a quota of only 120 tons a year is obtainable from the Union. The Territory exported over 1,000 tons of bones to the Union.

All weighbridges were repaired and assized. Arrangements were made for marketing the cattle when the abattoir opens.

The bulk of the marketing is done through the traders. Out of a total of 73,000 head of cattle exported during the year, 38,000 went to the Union of South Africa, 26,000 to Northern Rhodesia and 8,000 to the Belgian Congo.

At the end of 1951 it appeared that neighbouring territories would require all the beef that this country could offer, but the position changed and the Union Government was forced to place a quota on cattle imports towards the end of 1952, because of the very high offerings by Union farmers. The general trend has been to export the lighter and higher grade animals to the Union, and the coarser beasts to the north. There was some difficulty in obtaining enough railway trucks for the northern exports owing to washaways of the railway line. Northern Rhodesia took about 5,000 head less than the previous years and the Belgian Congo 4,000. The Union, in spite of quotas, took 5,000 more cattle. The average price in Johannesburg was £21. 16. 0. per head, and £1 less for the cattle sold to the north. Cattle for Northern Rhodesia are transported across the Zambesi River by a barge; the crossing season was a bad one from every point of view. High rainfall had caused the river to rise to unprecedented heights and delayed the start of the crossing; water supplies on the stock route leading to the river were poor and inadequate grazing and a temperamental barge engine added to the difficulties.

Owing to the glut of sheep and goats in the Union, exports from the Territory into that country were much restricted; drought conditions in the Protectorate also embarrassed farmers in the Southern Protectorate. In spite of this 35,672 sheep and goats were exported.

There was marked increase in the exports of poultry, and also of pigs, most of which were from the Tati District where pig keeping is becoming popular.

The bad conditions of 1951 were followed by insufficient rainfall over most of the country. Grazing was poor and losses from poverty high. Propaganda on improved management in the Chobe is showing dividends and anti-tick measures are becoming popular there. The tribal improvement centre at Good Hope was taken in hand and the Ramathlabama farm reverted to Government.

The plans for measures to control Foot and Mouth disease were outlined on page 26 of the 1951 report. Work started in March, 1952. By the end of the year the Debeeti fence and quarantine were completed and materials were being transported to Kuki.

No large outbreaks of disease occurred during the year. Vaccination for anthrax was made compulsory and the campaign was more successful than usual. Compulsory vaccination against quarter evil and contagious abortion

took place in the Bangwaketse Reserve with success.

In the Colonial Development Corporation's projects the policy of the northern ranches allows cattle holdings to increase only in step with progress in fencing, which is now the main task, having priority even over production of water supplies. The number of cattle on the ranches at the end of the year was 10,278. Some 1,800 head of cattle were lost from disease, accident or poverty. In the middle of the year 100 head of Persian sheep were purchased and kept at Nata. This flock had increased to 131 by the end of the year.

The number of cattle on the Molopo holding ranch at the end of the year was 16,768 including calves. The condition of the cattle during the worst part of the year was good, mainly owing to the excellent grazing. Fencing and boring for water continue, but the results of boring have been disappointing and the difficulties in obtaining water supplies may seriously handicap expansion.

The staff of the Veterinary Department consists of 10 professional officers, 31 non-professional European officers and 124 Africans. The expenditure during the financial year 1951/52 was £64,077 which included £1,701 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION 1952

Year	Bulls	Cows and Heifers	Oxen and Tollies	Calves	Total Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Pigs	Poultry
1952	26,891	532,057	287,886	207,462	1,054,296	216,000	509,015	7,048	285	22,488	3,676	148,710
1951	22,841	526,108	288,108	189,033	1,026,845	197,798	475,271	6,618	296	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	—
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	—

Fisheries.

There is no fishing industry though the people living on the Okovango and Chobe rivers catch a certain amount of fish which is netted from canoes for local consumption.

Mining.

The only minerals mined are gold and kyanite by the Tati Company in the Francistown district and asbestos at Moshaneng in the Bangwaketse Reserve. The gold production has been declining for some years as the mines become worked out and although 1,254 ozs. of gold and 281 ozs. of silver were produced in 1952 compared with 493 ozs. and 80 ozs. in 1951, these amounts are much below the figures of a few years ago. Kyanite was produced for the first time in 1951 when 2,056 tons were mined; for 1952 the figure was 2,385.

The Moshaneng asbestos mine which began to operate in 1951 came into production during the year and produced 448 tons of asbestos of which 11 tons were cobs. Unfortunately, the demand and the price fell substantially towards the end of the year.

Manufacturing Industries.

There are none.

Co-operative Societies.

There are no established co-operative societies though the Bamangwato operate on a co-operative basis in the marketing of their milk.

CHAPTER 7.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education.

The administration and control of education in the Protectorate present unusual problems. This is due to the Territory's great size and extraordinary difficulties of communication and travel, its limited financial resources, the part played in African education by the Tribal or District School Committees in conformity with the principles of indirect rule and to the lack of help from voluntary agencies or missions, which do much for education in some countries.

The administrative and inpectorate establishment of the Department during 1952 consisted of a Principal Education Officer with two male Education Officers, a Welfare Officer and a Homecrafts Education Officer, all European; an African Assistant Education Officer and six African Supervisors of Schools.

From January, 1951 until September, 1952 the position of Education Officer for the Southern Protectorate was vacant, and from July to December, 1952 that of Homecrafts Education Officer. One African Supervisor was

on leave attending University as a Colonial Development and Welfare Scholar, and another similar post did not attract a suitable applicant.

With this skeleton staff little progress can be recorded during 1952, and the burden of work thrown on the administrative and inspectorate staff was very heavy indeed. The Principal Education Officer had to carry out the duties of the head of department and also those of Education Officer for the Southern Protectorate for almost two years with the result that much work fell in arrears.

African Education.

The number of African schools in the Protectorate was 144 of which 4 were of Junior Secondary level. 113 were conducted by Tribal Authorities which employed 401 teachers for an enrolment of 15,041 pupils. In the Crown Lands were 25 schools with 62 teachers and 1,841 pupils. The 4 Mission schools employed 25 teachers and catered for 722 pupils. The Bamangwato College, a Government subsidised Junior Secondary boarding school, had 48 pupils and 5 teachers. Total primary enrolment was 17,489 and secondary 182: total teaching staff was 496 of whom 268 were males. Male pupils numbered 6,417, female 11,254.

A Teacher Training College with 59 students and a small Homecrafts Centre with 13 trainees were also conducted during the year.

The expenses of Tribal Schools are met from Tribal Revenues; Crown Lands schools are Government financed while the Mission schools, the Bamangwato College and the Homecrafts Centre are Government-aided. The Teacher Training College is a Government Institution: professional control and direction of all education in the Protectorate is exercised by the Education Department.

The average school going age is difficult to assess, varying as it does between 6 and 12 years. Many children do not know their ages, but an average admission age of 8½ years might be approximately correct. The average school life is not more than 4 years.

The single Teacher Training College conducts a three years course of professional training with entrance qualification a Standard VI pass. The accommodation of the present college is not more than 60. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £32,500 has been approved for the purpose of building and equipping a new college which will accommodate twice the present number.

Approximately 30 newly qualified teachers or 6% of the number employed enter the schools annually to meet wastage through resignation and to increase the proportion of qualified to unqualified teaching staff. This is now somewhat less than 50% of the total of almost 500 African teachers.

For all Higher Education the Protectorate is dependent on neighbouring territories or in one case, the United Kingdom. One law student assisted by Government is taking a course at the University of London: three other Africans attend Fort Hare, a University College for Africans in the Union of South Africa. These men are holders of Protectorate bursaries. A fifth male student is reading for a degree in Bantu Languages at the University

of the Witwatersrand as a Colonial Development and Welfare scholar. Approximately 130 Protectorate Africans are enrolled in vocational and secondary institutions in the Union of South Africa and Basutoland, of whom half hold Government bursaries.

European Education.

For the small European community 10 primary day schools are conducted in townships sufficiently large to justify such a facility. In these 261 children were enrolled in 1952, comprising 142 boys and 119 girls. Three out of every five children were Afrikaans speaking. Of 17 teachers employed, 4 males and 13 females, 15 were qualified. The erection of a Government boarding school at the remote Ghanzi settlement is progressing satisfactorily. Funds were provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act supplemented by £2,000 which the local community undertook to find. The school will open during 1953, and is designed to accommodate 60 children.

Older children, and those for whom no local primary educational facilities exist, attend schools in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia. Exact figures are not available, but the number concerned may be 150, most of whom are assisted by grants or bursaries.

Coloured Education.

The Eurafrican community in Bechuanaland is small and most of their children attend African Tribal Schools. There are, however, 5 small Protectorate coloured schools in which 235 pupils were enrolled during 1952. Of the 9 teachers only 2 were qualified.

Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Scheme D.1045 (Development of Education, including Welfare) provided £83,000 for capital and recurrent expenditure during the period 1948/1956. Capital expenditure (£39,500) included provision for the building and equipment of a new Teacher Training College which has already been described and for which provision has been increased from £18,384 to £33,500.

The Scheme also includes the erection of European Schools at Lobatsi and Ghanzi. The former has been completed and has been in use for two years. The latter, a boarding school, will come into service in July, 1953.

Recurrent expenditure under the scheme (£33,500) included provision for the employment of a Welfare Officer, and Agricultural Education Officer and a Homecrafts Education Officer, together with a sum of £5,500 for vocational bursaries for Africans.

The Agricultural Education Officer resigned in 1951 and has not been replaced: the Homecrafts Education Officer went on leave pending resignation in July, 1952 and a replacement has not yet been found.

Further Education, Adult Education, Library, Films.

Funds available for education are so limited that little can be done beyond providing ordinary schooling for the children who wish, or are able,

to attend school i.e. approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ of the children of school-going age. Under the report of the Welfare Officer an account will be found of the use of films and the encouragement of local libraries.

Improvements in Conditions of Service and Wages of Teachers.

There has been no improvement in salaries or conditions of service of African teachers in Bechuanaland since 1944, with the exception of a small annual bonus paid by Government to qualified teachers only, in order to encourage teachers to take professional qualifications.

Finance.

Expenditure on education in Bechuanaland for the calendar year 1952 was as follows:—

From Government sources	£36,276
From Tribal sources	33,874
From Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme	7,140
From Missions	3,994
	<hr/>
	£81,284
	<hr/>

Public Health.

As indicated in Chapter I of this Part, vital statistics are maintained only for Europeans and the death statistics given below refer only to those persons whose deaths came to the notice of the medical staff.

During 1952, 348,436 outpatients sought treatment at the various medical centres, a reduction of 12,658 as compared with 1951. This was almost entirely due to the reduced attendances at one mission station owing to its inability to procure the services of a medical officer for a prolonged period. 93,702 were first attendances and the proportion of males to females was 1 : 1.5.

8,318 persons were admitted to hospitals in the Territory and there were 293 deaths. The comparative figures for 1951 were 7,525 and 209.

The nosological return at Appendix III classifies the different types of disease encountered and is in respect of in-patients' and out-patients' first attendances.

A large number of adult African males continue to be employed on the Rand and on the Orange Free State mines. In 1952, 14,590 recruits were sent from the Territory, of which 2,741 were from tropical areas and 11,849 from non-tropical areas. Other than this, almost the whole indigenous population are farmers and there is therefore no differentiation in the occupation analysis of the principal causes of disease.

The technical staff of the medical department consists of the Director of Medical Services, 10 medical officers, 3 health inspectors, 4 matrons, 9 nursing sisters and 1 radiographer-housekeeper. In addition, there are 5 mission doctors in the Territory with subsidiary staff. This means that

there was one doctor for every 19,400 of the population. There is also one dentist registered but he has almost entirely retired from practice.

The expenditure on medical and health services was estimated at £84,414, which included £7,842 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

There are five Government Hospitals at the following centres:—

Lobatsi	94 beds
Lobatsi Mental Home	9 beds
Serowe	77 beds
Francistown	44 beds
Maun	34 beds
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	258 beds
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In addition there are Government dispensaries at:—

Mahalapye — 8 beds for emergencies.

Gaberones	Moeng*
Tsau	Shoshong*
Sepopo*	Kalamari*
Shakawe	Machaneng
Palapye	Sefhare*
Good Hope*	Tonoto
Ramoutsa*	Gabane*
Mapoko's Kraal*	

*No Government buildings are available, but buildings are improvised 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	68 beds
United Free Church of Scotland	29 beds
Mochudi — Dutch Reformed Church Mission	18 beds
Maun — Maternity Centre; London Missionary Society	10 beds
Molepolole — United Free Church of Scotland	50 beds
Ramoutsa — Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission	8 beds
Khale — Roman Catholic Mission —	4 beds
Kazungula — Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (Labour depot)	6 beds
	<hr/>
	193 beds
	<hr/>

The total number of beds in the Territory in 1952 was, therefore, 459 as compared with 421 in 1951 and 373 in 1950. This means that there is now one bed provided for every 651 of the population as compared with one bed for every 695 in the previous year.

The training for African nurses remains a three year course in general medical and surgical nursing and a one year 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.

Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever immunity survey referred to in the report for 1951 has been completed and reveals a fairly satisfactory state of affairs. The mosquito vector position has not been fully elucidated, but sufficient evidence has been accumulated to indicate that the mosquito is present in the Francistown area. The air transport of mine recruits from Nyasaland and the north-western Protectorate to Francistown, therefore, required close scrutiny and very rigid precautions were adopted to prevent the possible introduction of the disease into this area. Yellow fever immunity tests are also being carried out annually on a group of children more or less permanently resident in Francistown, to determine whether immunity in that group increases over the years.

Meanwhile the World Health Organisation has removed from the African demarcated zone that portion of the Protectorate previously included in the African yellow fever endemic zone, but the whole of the Territory is recognised as a receptive area, that is an area in which yellow fever, while not actually present, may well be introduced if conditions permit.

Tuberculosis.

During the latter part of 1952 mass miniature radiography and tuberculin testing were carried out on 21,270 persons in villages in close proximity to the railway line which runs south-east to north-east. Full details are not yet available, but radiography revealed 273 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis or 13 per 1,000. Measures are now being taken to admit, for treatment, as many of these cases as the hospital bed position warrants, and to arrange for domiciliary treatment under supervision for the others. Approval has since been given for the provision to medical missions free of cost of all drugs required for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. The survey also revealed many other disabilities, such as cardiac conditions, warranting medical attention. The total number of cases of tuberculosis reported showed an increase over that of 1951: 1391 as compared with 1204. There were, however, less deaths, 22 as compared with 26 during the previous year.

Trypanosomiasis.

13 cases were admitted to Maun hospital. Three deaths occurred. Owing to difficulties in recruitment it was not possible to obtain the services of a trained tsetse fly control officer during the year.

Diphtheria.

The reported incidence was less than half of that in 1951; 112 cases with 9 deaths as compared with 265 and 25 respectively. The majority of cases were reported from Francistown, Serowe and Molepolole.

Smallpox.

The incidence was less than one-third that reported in 1951; 73 cases—of which no less than 65 were reported from one reserve — as compared with 256.

Malaria.

The number of cases reported was slightly higher than in 1951. This was mainly accounted for by the very heavy rainfall in certain districts towards the latter part of the year. Anti-malarial drugs are distributed through the District Administration and through traders at sub-economic rates, and in many instances, free of cost.

Bilharzia.

Of 180 specimens of urine taken from in-patients at Maun hospital, four were positive for *S. Haematobium*, all of whom originated from outside Ngamiland and from an area in which bilharzia was known to occur. No *S. mansoni* infection was found.

Water Supplies.

Numerous bacteriological and chemical examinations were performed at different centres.

Other Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

The incidence of measles and whooping cough was much higher than in the previous year; 728 (212) cases of the former disease and 1,210 (369) cases of whooping cough being recorded. 28 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis with three deaths were notified. There was also 1 case of anthrax and 4 of poliomyelitis, two of the latter being of the encephalitic type and terminating fatally.

Conferences.

The Director of Medical Services attended the conference of Heads of Colonial Medical Departments at Oxford and one Medical Officer attended a Nutrition Conference in the Gambia.

Buildings.

The following were either completed or financial provision was made for their construction during the year:—

- (1) Quarters for additional Nursing Sister at Francistown.
- (2) Additions to Mental Home at Lobatsi.

£6,807 was also provided for African housing, and water-borne sanitation was installed in all Government houses at Lobatsi.

Legislation.

The following legislation was enacted:—

High Commissioner's Notice No. 21 of 1952 applies the Mining Health Proclamation (Cap. 99 of the Laws) to the Ngwaketsi District where mining in asbestos began.

High Commissioner's Notice No. 243 of 1952 amends Regulation 21 of the Sanitary Regulations (Cap. 40 of the Laws).

High Commissioner's Notice No. 257 of 1952 cancels certain portions of the Medical Service Regulations (Cap. 45 of the Laws).

Government Notice No. 79 of 1952 lays down the scale of charges for in-patients and out-patients.

Housing and Town Planning.

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 the Medical Officer of Health and Health Inspectors in the major centres of population. It is not always possible for the smaller centres to be inspected regularly but the absence of overcrowding makes rigid enforcement of many of the regulations unnecessary.

A few pre-fabricated houses for Government staff were erected during the year.

Social Welfare.

The Bechuana mode of life being largely communal, many social problems are effectively solved within the framework of Tribal Law and Custom. The sense of communal obligation is very real and care of orphans, the aged and 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 serious illness or disease.

Throughout the whole sphere of social welfare official schemes are designed to augment, rather than to replace those operating within the Tribal social structure.

Rehabilitation of African Ex-Soldiers.

During the year grants totalling £177 and loans to the value of £130 were made to African Ex-Soldiers.

Youth Movements.

(a) **Boy Scouts.** There is a total membership of 1,420 divided amongst 32 groups. A contingent of African Scouts and Scouters attended the Central African Jamboree at Nkana in Northern Rhodesia where they camped for two weeks with some 1500 other Scouts from all parts of Southern, Central and East Africa.

(b) **Girl Guides.** Of 2,604 members, 76 are warranted officers serving with 39 groups. A training camp for Sunbeam Guiders was held at Molepolole and attended by 60 officers.

(c) **Boys' Brigade and Girls' Life Brigade.** Strong Companies are run by the London Missionary Society at Maun.

Mobile Cinema.

In a normal two-monthly tour, the mobile cinema covers 1200 miles and gives 20 to 25 free open air shows to average audiences of 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.

The Serowe Readers Club has as its object the encouragement of cultural development by means of lectures, debates, discussions, reading and social events.

There is a Literacy Club at Sikwani, and at Maun the community is working to raise funds to build a new Community Hall.

British Red Cross Society.

The Francistown Group continues to run a highly successful school feeding scheme for African children in the location.

CHAPTER 8.

LEGISLATION

The following were the principal enactments during the year:—

(1) **Proclamation No. 10. Cattle Export Tax.**

This provides that a tax on each head of cattle slaughtered at the Lobatsi Abattoir shall be paid by the Colonial Development Corporation at the rate which would apply if the animal were exported on the hoof.

(2) **Proclamation No. 20. Bamangwato Tribal Membership.**

(3) **Proclamation No. 30. Bamangwato Reserve Administration.**

The two proclamations are necessitated by the Bamangwato succession difficulties. The first provides that those members of the tribe who accompanied Thsekedi Khama when he left the reserve in 1949 shall, if they returned before the 11th July, 1952, be restored to full membership of the

tribe. The other proclamation provides that any person who is appointed Native Authority shall exercise the powers conferred upon the Chief whether by written law or by native law and custom.

(4) Proclamation No. 29. Justices of the Peace.

This consolidates the previous law on the subject. It provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace and prescribes their powers and duties.

(5) Proclamation No. 49. Railways Water Supplies Loan.

This authorises the raising of a loan of £27,500 for the construction of two water supply installations for the purpose of supplying Rhodesia Railways with water.

(6) Proclamation No. 60. Public Service (Repeal).

The provisions of this proclamation have been incorporated in General Orders which came into force on the 1st December, 1952.

(7) Proclamation No. 63. Adoption of Children.

No legislation on this subject previously existed and the proclamation provides proper machinery and safeguards.

(8) Proclamation No. 65. Control of Livestock Industry.

This provides that no livestock may be supplied to the Lobatsi Abattoir except by a registered supplier. This is to assist control over the supply of livestock.

CHAPTER 9.

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 the 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

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

Crimes Reported to the Police:

[illegible]

See Appendix IV.

	1951	1952
Murder of wife or concubine	—	—
Murder of child	—	—
Murder other than above	2	—
Manslaughter	1	1
Other offences against the person	—	7
Offences against property	3	1
Other crimes	—	*31

Police.

A Security Force was maintained at Serowe throughout the year and it was necessary to implement this force with policemen from the British South Africa Police, Basutoland Mounted Police and the Swaziland Police during June, 1952 owing to rioting and increased tension in the Bamangwato Reserve. The Security Force at this time was as follows:—

British South Africa Police	79
Basutoland Mounted Police	27
Swaziland Police	14
Bechuanaland Protectorate Police	154

An increase in the establishment of the Force by 3 European Commissioned Officers, 6 European Subordinate officers and 87 Africans was authorised during August, 1952 and the British South Africa Police detachment was returned to Southern Rhodesia and later the Basutoland

contingent returned to Basutoland. Two members of the Inspectorate and two African Constables received awards for gallantry and brave conduct during the Serowe riots on the 1st June, 1952. One member of the Inspectorate received the Colonial Police Medal for gallantry and the second was awarded the Queen's Commendation for brave conduct. The two Constables each received the British Empire Medal.

Three Foot and Mouth disease cordons continued to operate under police supervision. The total length of the three cordons was 220 miles.

Patrols totalling 735,842 miles were carried out by horse, foot, bicycle, canoe, camel, motor vehicle, donkey and train. The increase of over 57,000 miles over the 1951 figure and 137,000 miles over the 1950 figure was due to extensive motorised patrols being carried out by the Security columns during the period of unrest in the Bamangwato Reserve.

Radio communications were maintained between 13 Police Stations throughout the year. Four portable sets together with two sets attached to armoured trucks were brought into use in the field and at the Security Camps during the last half of the year. In addition, in November, the Police took over the operation and maintenance of six Government wireless receiving and transmitting stations which had hitherto been under the control of the Public Works Department. Further information regarding wireless communications will be found in Chapter 10.

Prisons.

There are two gaols in the Territory at Gaberones and Francistown and there are lock-ups at Lobatsi, Mochudi, Tshabong, Maun, Kasane, Serowe, Palapye, Mahalapye, Machaneng, Kanye, Molepolole, and Ghanzi. The prisons and lock-ups are in charge of the District Commissioner in each district; at Francistown and Gaberones gaols there is a European gaoler but all the lockups are staffed with African warders. There is a permanent wardress at Francistown and another at Gaberones and if a female prisoner is admitted to one of the lock-ups, temporary wardresses are engaged. At Maun, Serowe and Gaberones there is a gaol cook; at the other prisons and lock-ups the cooking is satisfactorily done by prisoners. The average daily prison population, for all gaols, was 208.5.

Prison discipline during the year was satisfactory only 7 offences, not including escapes, having been committed. 40 Prisoners escaped, all from working parties outside the prisons; 25 of them were recaptured.

The health of the prisoners during the year was good, the daily average on the sick list being 7 only. There are no facilities for the education of prisoners though elementary peasant agriculture is taught on the gaol plot at Gaberones gaol.

Remission of sentences is governed by paragraphs 153—158 of the Prison Regulations (Cap. 54 of the Laws), which provide that every prisoner serving a sentence for a period exceeding one month shall, according to his conduct and industry, be allowed an ordinary remission not exceeding one-third of his sentence. Remission can be forfeited for prison offences or generally bad behaviour.



INSPECTION OF POLICE GUARD OF HONOUR



CANOES ON THE OKOVANGO SWAMPS



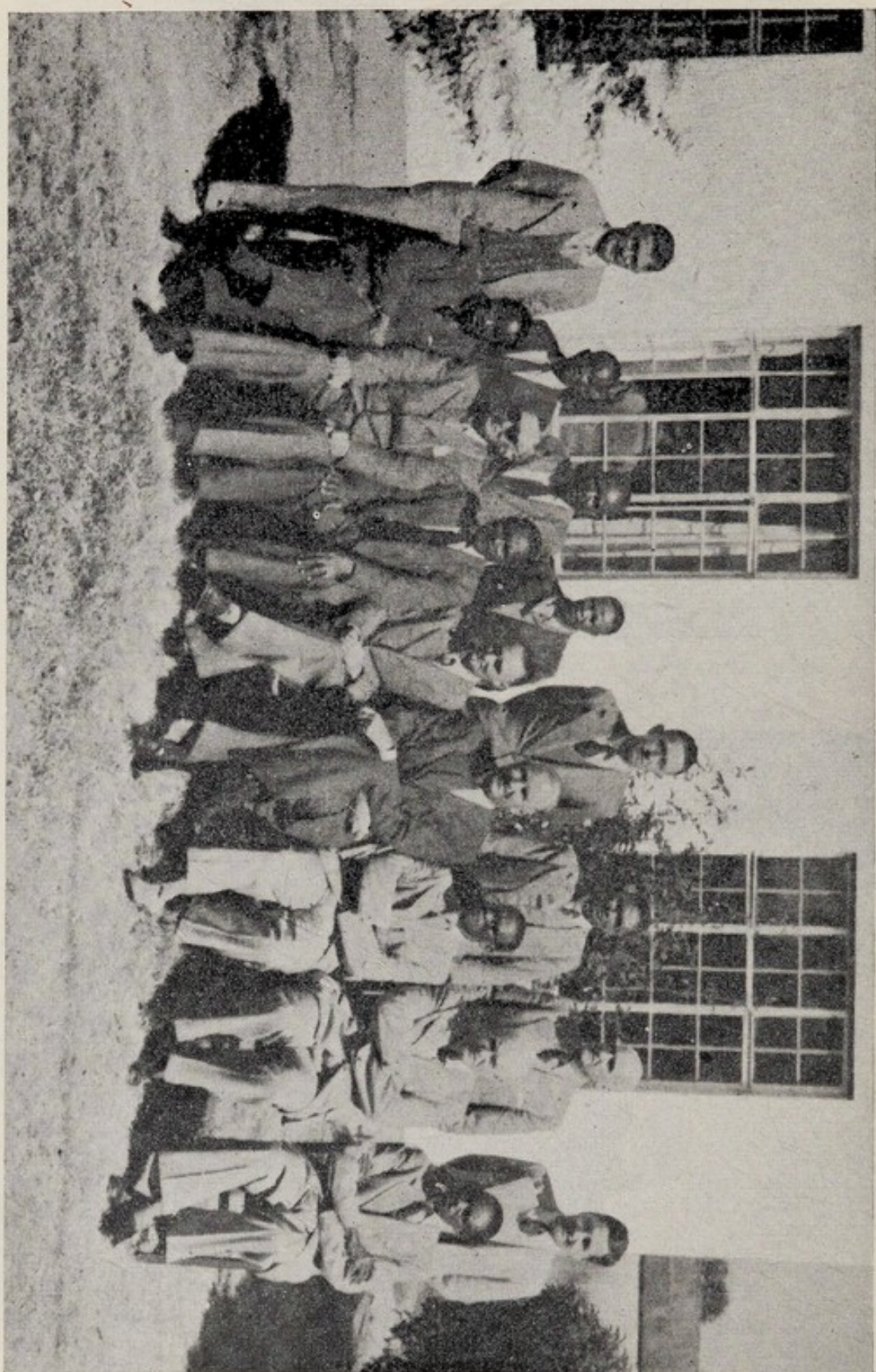
MAMBUKUSHU WOMEN DANCING

Photo Lady Mary Baring



MAMBUKUSHU WOMEN

Photo Lady Mary Baring



JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL, 3rd SESSION

Photo G. J. McLaggan

Power is also vested in the High Commissioner to allow special remissions.

During the year the scale of diet was considerably improved and it is now as follows:—

European Prisoners.

Bread	1½ lbs daily
Maize meal	¼ lb. „
Sugar	2 oz. „
Fat or margarine	1 oz. „
Vegetables, fresh assorted	8 oz. „
or	
Vegetables dehydrated	¾ oz. „
Dried beans or peas (Germinated)	½ oz. „
Meat (including 25% bone)	½ lb „
Tea or coffee	1 pt. „
Milk	4 oz. „
Salt	¾ oz. „

All other Prisoners.

Maize meal	1 lb. „
Maize (whole or stamped)	½ lb. „
Dried beans or peas (germinated)	2 oz. „
Vegetables, fresh assorted	6 oz. „
or	
Vegetables (dehydrated)	¾ oz. „
Fat	1 oz. „
Sugar	¾ oz. „
Salt	¾ oz. „
Meat (including 25% bone)	2 lb. weekly

No distinction is made between hard labour prisoners and other prisoners. Dehydrated vegetables are supplied wherever fresh vegetables are unobtainable.

There are no approved schools or similar institutions in the Territory nor are there any arrangements for the after-care of discharged prisoners but District Commissioners are very ready to render them any assistance possible.

CHAPTER 10.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS

At one town only is there a public electricity supply. This is at Francistown and is supplied by the Tati Company. At Lobatsi the Colonial Development Corporation has installed an electricity plant for working the abattoir and supplying its own houses and offices and it is expected that it will be extended so as to provide a supply of current to the public. Each

hospital in the Territory has its own supply and a few residents have installed domestic plants. The Government workshop at Gaberones also has its own plant. At each district headquarters and at Palapye, Mahalapye and Ramathlabama Government provides a water supply for its own use and for its employees but it is not generally available for the public.

Apart from these, and from the railway, telegraph and telephone systems, there are no public utilities.

The work of the Public Works Department covers 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) Maintenance of mechanical transport and running of garage and central workshops.
- (f) Construction and maintenance of aerodromes and emergency landing grounds.
- (g) Geodetic and topographical surveys.
- (h) Town planning and development.

Buildings.

Funds to a total value of £76,710 were approved for buildings generally. During the year under review the following were completed:—

New Post Office at Gaberones.

Additional bedrooms at Ghanzi.

Additional quarters at Lobatsi Hospital.

Installation of water-borne sanitation at Lobatsi.

Additions to Mental Quarters at Lobatsi.

Additions to Veterinary Department Offices at Mafeking.

House for Stock Inspector at Shakawe.

African Housing.

Minor Works.

The following work was started and is still under construction:—

Four prefabricated houses at Gaberones.

Slaughter house at Francistown.

Five houses for Veterinary staff at Lobatsi.

European school at Ghanzi.

Drawings have been prepared for a Teacher Training College at Kanye estimated to cost £30,000 and the following schemes have been prepared by the Architect for the Swaziland Government:—

New offices at Bremersdorp estimated to cost £15,500.

New Court and offices at Mbabane estimated to cost £13,000.

Alterations to the hospital at Hlatikulu estimated to cost £24,000.

In November the Architect attended a conference on housing, held under the auspices of the Commission of Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara in Pretoria, at which valuable information was exchanged.

A preliminary report on housing Government African staff has been prepared and forwarded to Government for consideration, and work is being done on regulations for town planning and buildings.

Water Supplies.

Surface water development, carried out under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D.990 which allowed an expenditure of £24,932 for the year, consisted of the construction of small earth dams for stock watering and of galleries across the sand bed of the Mahalapye River. The galleries, when complete, will supply the Rhodesia Railways and the Government houses with some 30,000,000 gallons of water annually.

Ten stock dams were built, of which three were in the Bakwena Reserve, thus bringing the total number in that Reserve to 21. The remaining seven were built in the Bakgatla Reserve. The construction unit then began operating in the Bamalete Reserve. These ten dams are capable when filled of watering 8,400 head of large stock.

The work at Mahalapye is more than half complete and plans have been made to undertake water works at other points, also for the Rhodesia Railways.

Other water supplies are obtained from boreholes financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Schemes D.678 and D.1409. A total of 66 holes were drilled of which four were done by Government for the Colonial Development Corporation's holding ranches.

Of the 66, 36 were productive, 30 were blank. In addition, three were completed, one deepened and five cleaned out. The footage drilled totalled 15,624 feet and the yield developed amounted to 23,300 gallons per hour.

The high proportion of blanks is due to the preceding three years of drought, and to sites having been attempted in definite areas, allocated for quarantine camps, where the rock formation yielded poor supplies.

Seven drilling rigs were in operation during the year, three of which received major overhauls in the field.

Approximately £3,000 was spent on maintenance and improvement of existing water supplies. Seven maintenance units are kept in the field for this purpose.

Waterways.

The Okovango waterways survey, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme D.1412 embraced the taking of levels and the completion of designs for papyrus cutting machinery which is now being manufactured and should be completed and delivered early in 1953.

Transport.

The Government workshops at Gaberones have carried out 524 Government jobs and 243 public jobs. This included a large number of major overhauls which required the reboring of engine cylinders and regrinding of crankshafts.

Besides repairing and maintaining government vehicles and plant, the workshops have installed pumping plants, manufactured sundry items such as gates and grids and erected three enclosures to house Africans detained during the disturbances.

A new maintenance unit was put into service in August and serves the Bamalete area. These units performed well during the year, especially during the drought months of the spring when many pumping plants were overworked.

Water meters have been installed to measure the supply of all European consumers of Government water supplies, and water rates will be levied according to consumption.

In November two diesel truck crews and a mechanic were loaned to the Colonial Development Corporation to drive, and maintain the vehicles of the Kalahari Mission Expedition under Mr. Arthur Gaitskell. The expedition toured for five weeks and covered 2,360 miles.

Surveys.

The following boundary lines have been demarcated and properly beacons:—

1. From the South-east corner of the Tuli Block to the south-west corner of the Tuli Block, thence to Massamane Kop, thence to Lokale Drift, thence to Romoselwane, in all 80.9 miles.
2. From Makalamabedi due south along the boundary between the Batawana and Bamangwato Reserves, then in a south-easterly direction along the Crown Lands — Bamangwato boundary for a distance of 75 miles.
3. The southern boundary of the Bakwena Reserve south of Kakia pan, where three line beacons have been placed.

In addition surveys have been made and plans completed of Government farms Boschwelatou and Bon Accord "A", Lobatsi District, and of certain lands to be leased by the Colonial Development Corporation; also eleven industrial sites have been laid out in Lobatsi.

CHAPTER 11.

COMMUNICATIONS

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.

Roads, Bridges and Vehicles.

The roads in the Protectorate are of earth or sand formed to shape and camber, the only exceptions being where they pass through townships and have been gravelled (and in one case tarred) for short lengths. The aggregate length of gravelling is a fraction of one per cent of the total road mileage and the roads must therefore be classified as dirt roads only. Motor vehicle registrations during the year were 530 cars, 610 commercial vehicles, 11 tractors, 3 trailers and 8 motor cycles.

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 950 miles of road, towards the cost of which Government contributes. District and by-roads are given as much attention as possible by District Commissioners who receive small allocations of funds to carry out essential maintenance and minor repairs.

The sum of £15,975 was voted for road maintenance for the financial year 1952/53, which is a slight increase on the amount provided in the previous year.

The reconstruction of the Martins Drift road was left in abeyance while reconstruction and regrading of the main road was undertaken. This has been completed from Ramathlabama to Gaberones, from Lobatsi to Kanye, from Francistown to Palapye, and work was begun from Molepolole to Gaberones and from Palapye to Serowe.

Three minor bridges and three drum culverts were built by the Road Foremen and betterment gangs on the main road, and under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D.1036 one low level bridge over Todds Creek, two concrete culverts, two pipe culverts and four concrete-stone slabs were constructed.

River and Lake Transport.

Canoes are used for local journeys on the Okovango and Chobe rivers but there are no public transport services.

Air.

During the year the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association introduced an air lift from Shakawe to Francistown for African labourers recruited for the mines in the Union of South Africa. These aerodromes have thus been in greater use than in previous years.

There are airfields at Gaberones, Mahalapye, Francistown and Maun, and landing grounds at Tshabong, Ghanzi and Shakawe and emergency landing strips at Palapye, Makalamabedi, Mosetse, Odiakwe, Artesia, Nata (Madsira), Kanyu and Nokaneng. These were maintained during the year but no new construction was undertaken.

There is a fortnightly air service between Francistown and Maun, leaving Francistown on alternate Wednesdays and returning the following

day.

Posts and Telegraphs and Wireless Communications.

The main centres of population on the railway line and adjacent there to are connected to the South African and Southern Rhodesian telegraph systems. Lines north of Lobatsi are operated by the Southern Rhodesia Government and those south of that town by the Union Government.

There is an extensive wireless service in the Protectorate. The first installations were erected in 1935 and the system was originally intended only for official administrative communication with stations remote from the telegraph line. Public demand, however, soon made it necessary to accept telegrams from the public for transmission over the system which is now linked with the telegraph services of the Union and Southern Rhodesia through the Government wireless station in Mafeking. Some years later, a Police wireless network was established and though this is primarily for the transmission of Police and other official messages, telegrams from the public are accepted at those stations at which there is no other form of telegraphic communication. Altogether there are 34 stations, 21 of which are owned by Government and are controlled by the Commissioner of Police, 6 are owned by the Colonial Development Corporation, 5 by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, 1 by the Bamangwato College at Moeng and 1 by the Chobe Timber Concessions at Serondela.

There are 8 post offices in the Territory at Francistown, Palapye, Serowe, Mahalapye, Gaberones, Lobatsi, Kanye and Maun at which money order and savings bank business is transacted. In addition, there are 27 postal agencies at the smaller centres. During the year 48,198 telegrams were sent and 34,602 were received through the post offices and agencies in the Territory. 10,141 money orders were issued and 851 paid; deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank amounted to £85,035. 6. 10. and withdrawals to £44,024. 7. 1d.

CHAPTER 12.

PRESS, BROADCASTING, FILMS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES.

No newspapers are published in the Protectorate. South African newspapers circulate and there is an African paper "Naledi ya Batswana" published in Johannesburg in Tswana which enjoys a limited circulation among the better educated Africans. Government articles on matters of general interest appear regularly in this publication.

The Government wireless station in Mafeking, in addition to providing the link between the Protectorate wireless system and the South African and Southern Rhodesian telegraphs systems, broadcasts light musical programmes twice a day by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

There are no cinemas in the Protectorate though in the larger centres an occasional film is shown in a local hall or hotel. There is a Government-owned mobile cinema van which makes tours approximately every two months during which it gives from 20 to 25 entertainments to audiences which average 1,000 people. The films are mainly educational and of general interest with a certain amount of fiction.

There is no information service but the Government Secretary issues a monthly news letter to officials, suitable portions of which are conveyed to the public.

CHAPTER 13.

LOCAL FORCES.

There are none.

PART III.

CHAPTER 1.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

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 water exist and are being developed as funds permit.

The Protectorate as a whole is a natural game reserve for most species of the fauna 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 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 within 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 sand 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

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.

Only four towns have a population of over 10,000; they are Kanye 23,000; Serowe 16,000; Molepolole 15,000; and Mochudi 12,000.

CHAPTER 2.

HISTORY.

The picture presented by Southern Africa in the first quarter of the 19th century, north of the narrow strip which then comprised the extent of the European settlement, was a dismal one of savage tribal wars, pillage and bloodshed. The primary cause of these conditions was the expansion of the 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 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 (I), 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 today. The descendants of the Kwena section now live around Molopolole. 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 today 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 Maphuting, 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 50 years between 1820 and 1870 were periods of chaos and anarchy, of internecine quarrels and struggles which it would be tedious to recapitu-

(I) It will be noted that each tribe takes the name of its titular founder with a suitable modification of that prefix,

late 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 his tribe, Mzilikazi removed himself northwards in 1838, preying whenever he got the chance on the 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 the 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 today) 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 this tribe is generally respected as the senior among the tribes of the Bechuana.

CHAPTER 3.

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.

Kasane (Crown Lands) Headquarters at Kasane.

In the native areas the method of administration is that generally known as "indirect rule". Native Administrations were formerly 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 in 1951. 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.

A 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 4.

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 5.

READING LIST

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

IMPORTS — 1950, 1951, 1952.

U = From Union of South Africa. S = From Southern Rhodesia.
 N = From Northern Rhodesia. O = From other Countries.

Commodity	From	Quantity	1950	Quantity	1951	Quantity	1952
			Value £		Value £		Value £
Sorghum	Bags U	2,552	4,524	642	1,161	13,280	33,200
	S	73	140	—	—	—	—
	Total	2,625	4,664	642	1,161	13,280	33,200
Maize and) Maize Meal	Bags U	55,316	54,775	52,651	109,102	122,133	259,094
	S	41	166	—	—	—	—
	Total	55,357	54,941	52,651	109,102	122,133	259,094
Wheat and) Wheat Meal)	Bags U	10,057	19,145	22,003	39,035	35,808	79,137
	S	2,768	8,537	768	4,145	—	—
	N	49	90	—	—	—	—
	O	15	59	—	—	50	138
	Total	12,889	27,831	22,771	43,180	35,858	79,275
Horses, Mules and Donkeys	U	1,026	17,328	134	1,737	Figures not available	
	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	4,822				
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				
Poultry	U	400	50	Figures not available			
	S	26	3				
	Total	426	53				
Vehicles	U	40	29,147	77	71,222	59	62,806
	S	4	12,538	7	15,395	6	5,593
	O	12	18,054	2	1,102	—	—
	Total	56	59,739	86	87,719	65	68,399

Commodity	From	Quantity	1950	Quantity	1951	Quantity	1952
			Value £		Value £		Value £
General Merchandise							
	U	—	446,585	—	494,658	—	565,017
	S	—	199,423	—	211,423	—	231,221
	N	—	4,103	—	6,026	—	10,042
	O	—	3,888	—	6,628	—	2,243
	Total	—	653,999	—	718,735	—	808,523
Other Foodstuffs							
	U	—	60,719	—	169,382	—	178,156
	S	—	29,890	—	42,327	—	105,196
	N	—	84	—	752	—	2,302
	O	—	4,802	—	67	—	—
	Total	—	95,495	—	212,528	—	285,654
Textiles							
	U	—	215,370	—	422,259	—	319,343
	S	—	261,549	—	147,332	—	158,399
	N	—	28,467	—	11,247	—	7,999
	O	—	7,724	—	7,410	—	1,977
	Total	—	513,110	—	588,248	—	487,718
Fertilisers							
tons	U	30	283	171	1,732	180	2,050
	S	—	—	21	230	—	—
	Total	30	283	192	1,962	180	2,050
GRAND TOTAL			1,469,093		1,767,065		2,023,913

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

EXPORTS — 1950, 1951, 1952.

U = To Union of South Africa.

S = To Southern Rhodesia.

N = To Northern Rhodesia.

O = To Other Countries.

Commodity	To	Quantity	1950	Quantity	1951	Quantity	1952
			Value £		Value £		Value £
Sorghum	Bags U	1,850	2,945	12,506	21,395	8,463	21,831
	S	—	—	18,422	50,977	—	—
	N	—	—	450	1,028	—	—
	Total	1,850	2,945	31,378	73,400	8,463	21,831
Maize and)	Bags S	—	—	1,000	2,500	—	—
Maize Meal)	Total	—	—	1,000	2,500	—	—
Beans and)	Bags U	3,735	9,323	3,802	9,013	1,354	5,080
	S	1,200	3,118	23,001	64,434	—	—
	N	—	—	325	995	—	—
	Total	4,935	12,441	27,128	74,442	1,354	5,080

Commodity	To	Quantity	1950	Quantity	1951	Quantity	1952
			Value £		Value £		Value £
Grounds	Bags U	—	—	—	—	3,775	6,134
Nuts	Total	—	—	—	—	3,775	6,134
Wheat	Bags U	92	160	—	—	—	—
	Total	92	160	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	Bags U	7,600	422	—	361	976	126
	Total	7,600	422	—	361	976	126
Butter	lbs. U	262,618	30,670	276,858	39,114	227,108	25,934
	O	—	—	15,000	2,120	—	—
	Total	262,618	30,670	291,858	41,234	227,108	25,934
Cream	lbs. U	155,765	16,474	241,279	25,111	151,009	23,443
	Total	155,765	16,474	241,279	25,111	151,009	23,443
Eggs	Doz. U	2,325	153	1,988	250	483	60
	Total	2,325	153	1,988	250	483	60
Cattle	U	29,870	452,855	33,880	711,480	38,289	834,862
	S	3,056	50,424	1,509	25,653	737	15,234
	N	25,242	456,493	30,545	497,169	25,612	436,084
	O	12,001	198,016	12,061	205,037	8,530	176,294
	Total	70,169	1,157,788	77,995	1,439,339	73,168	1,462,474
Sheep and Goats	U	14,437	36,092	26,629	67,903	17,806	57,870
	S	5,798	14,495	4,540	13,630	7,756	25,157
	N	6,360	15,900	7,630	22,890	10,110	32,857
	O	—	—	937	2,389	—	—
	Total	26,595	66,487	39,736	106,812	35,672	115,884
Pigs	U	491	3,487	521	1,459	724	5,068
	S	208	1,456	197	788	402	2,814
	N	4	28	47	188	36	252
	Total	703	4,971	765	2,435	1,162	8,134
Poultry	U	11,368	3,410	9,972	2,693	14,678	3,668
	Total	11,368	3,410	9,972	2,693	14,678	3,668
Hides	lbs. U	196,958	17,024	1,162	85	9,743	10,455
	S	1,204,990	112,762	1,787,653	223,445	51,948	100,319
	N	83,725	9,612	139,083	17,386	1,404	2,808
	O	214,470	21,447	74,680	5,351	3,384	2,030
	Total	1,700,143	160,845	2,002,578	246,267	66,479	115,612
Skins (Sheep and Goats)	U	—	14,406	20,235	5,059	20,950	4,190
	S	—	32,562	78,923	21,204	23,062	4,612
	N	—	813	1,781	490	218	44
	O	—	—	7,420	2,040	9,683	1,937
	Total	—	47,781	108,359	28,793	53,913	10,783

Commodity	To	Quantity	1950	Quantity	1951	Quantity	1952
			Value £		Value £		Value £
Skins and Karosses							
(Wild animals)	U	—	5,416	59,466	37,170	20,128	21,390
	S	—	2,236	55	35	6,667	4,658
	N	—	813	614	385	170	128
	O	—	—	225	150	3,137	14,914
	Total	—	8,465	60,360	37,740	30,102	41,080
*Miscellaneous							
Animal products	U	—	12,970	—	18,370	—	14,165
	S	—	5,418	—	980	—	15,748
	N	—	7,184	—	8,764	—	40
	O	—	2,610	—	100	—	843
	Total	—	28,182	—	28,214	—	30,976
Bones	(tons) U	1,583,089	6,256	1,278	8,953	2,193,634	10,970
	Total	1,583,089	6,256	1,278	8,953	2,193,634	10,970
Timber (cub. ft.)	U	—	—	—	—	110,000	60,229
	S	—	—	—	—	31,600	17,208
	N	—	—	—	—	45,400	24,931
	Total	—	—	—	—	187,000	102,368
Gold	(ozs.) S	261	3,228	493.3	6,123	1,254	15,383
	Total	261	3,228	493.3	6,123	1,254	15,383
Silver	(ozs.) S	24	7	79.7	25	281	90
	Total	24	7	79.7	25	281	90
Firewood	(tons) S	10	8	—	—	—	—
	Total	10	8	—	—	—	—
Asbestos	(tons) U	—	—	—	—	448	34,330
	Total	—	—	—	—	448	34,330
Kyanite	(tons) O	—	—	2,056	19,355	2,385	22,449
	Total	—	—	2,056	19,355	2,385	22,449
Other Articles	U	—	63,260	—	4,281	—	2,073
	S	—	9,235	—	1,310	—	—
	N	—	425	—	3,727	—	—
	O	—	2,401	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	75,321	—	9,318	—	2,073
GRAND TOTAL			1,626,014		2,153,365		2,058,702

(Total Exports of livestock and animal products — £1,875,294).

*This includes Biltong, Ostrich Feathers, Fur Capes and Coats, Hair, Hippo Strips, Hide Whips, Animal Fat, Horns and Hooves, Reins and Strops, Wool, Ostrich Skins and Tails.

**REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
WELFARE FUND SCHEMES TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1952.**

1. SCHEME D. 678 — WATER DEVELOPMENT.

The following is a summary of the results achieved:—

Boreholes completed	56
Boreholes uncompleted	1
Productive boreholes	29
Unproductive boreholes	27
Total footage drilled	11,427½
Total number of gallons of water developed per hour	24,630

Two private rigs, engaged on contract for Railway drilling, completed their work during the period:—

Boreholes completed	2
Productive boreholes	2
Total footage drilled	450
Total number of gallons of water developed per hour	3,760

Boreholes equipped with pumps during the period under review are as follows:—

12 with Bezuidenhout Animal Gear pumps.

5 with close-coupled Steyn pumpheads and pump cylinder and foot valve.

3 with Godwin hand pumps.

Total — 20.

Transport, running and maintenance costs remain high owing to the rigs being widely spread apart.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

D.678, D.1409 and D.1463.

Schedule showing distribution of boreholes sunk for the period 1st October 1951 — 30th September, 1952.

Bangwaketsi Reserve	14	5	9	2,376	1,440	—
Bamalete Reserve	3	1	2	43½	60	—
Bamangwato Reserve	22	15	7	5,926	12,500	—
Bakwena Reserve	14	9	5	3,220	7,370	—
Gaberones Reserve	3	—	3	444	—	1
Crown Lands Ghanzi Cattle Route	1	—	1	331	—	—
C.D.C. Ranches Molopo Government						
Rigs	4	2	2	1,381	820	—
Railway Contract Drilling	2	2	—	450	3,760	—
TOTAL	63	34	29	14,171½	25,950	1

2. SCHEME D 990 — SURFACE WATER DEVELOPMENT.

In May, 1952, three of the four construction foremen were withdrawn from stock-dam construction to work on the Mahalapye Water Scheme. This was done to expedite the Mahalapye Scheme before the start of the summer rains and to slow down dam construction, which was threatening to overtake the survey parties, who find great difficulty in finding suitable dam sites in the great sandy flats which in some areas extend for many miles without any visible drainage lines.

During the period under review, 13 dams were built, six in the Bakwena Reserve and seven in the Bakgatla Reserve. A total of 36,000 cubic yards of earth was moved. Total storage capacity of dams — 249.4 acre-feet. Total stock watering capacity — 11,100 head of large stock.

The Mahalapye Water Scheme, which consists essentially of four drains in the sand of the river bed from which the water is gravitated to a pump station and from there is pumped to reservoir, has two drains completed and one nearing completion, with the major portion of the piping laid. Delivery of the pumping plant is expected towards the end of the year (1952) and when this has been installed the scheme will be put into operation.

Construction on this scheme started in mid-November, 1951, and £10,000 has been spent on it to date which includes the purchase of all plant and tools which will still have a considerable value at the end of the scheme.

3. SCHEME NO. 1036 — ERECTION OF BRIDGES.

During the period under review good progress has been made on the erection of Bridges, Culverts and cement and stone causeways.

Works completed to date consist of two low level bridges, one at Todds Creek, near Francistown, and one on the subsidiary stream south of the Shashi Bridge.

Five drum culverts and causeways have been constructed on the main road from Francistown to Tonoto River, and work is in hand on two smaller streams near Serull.

4. SCHEME D. 1044 — EQUIPMENT WORKSHOPS.

The third house to be built under this scheme was completed at Gaberones during the period.

Various spare and machine tools were purchased under the scheme to a total value of £57.

5. SCHEME D. 1412 — NGAMILAND WATERWAYS.

Work is proceeding satisfactorily. Field work is slightly in advance of expectations, and up to the present some 390 miles of levelling has

been completed, including a line of checked levels from Maun to Mohembo via Lake Ngami and the Taoghe River.

River guaging at critical points has been continued through the recent flood season.

Soundings have been taken along the main Okovango and N'gokha rivers across the perennial swamps and down the Taoghe to the northern end of the blockage on that river, a total distance of approximately 140 miles.

An important feature of the work so far undertaken has been the preparation of the design of machinery for the removal of papyrus blockages in the principal waterways. The manufacture of the machine is nearing completion and it is hoped to bring it into operation towards the end of the year (1952).

6. SCHEME D. 1463 — WATER DEVELOPMENT.

Scheme D. 1463 is for the development of water supplies for the Colonial Development Corporation in the Molopo Crown Lands.

Scheme D. 1463 expired on 31st March, 1952, and drilling was continued under Scheme D. 1409A from 1st April, 1952.

The following results have been obtained:—

Boreholes completed	4
Productive	2
Blank	2
Footage drilled	1,381
Water developed in gallons per hour	820

Drilling in this area is very difficult, and progress is necessarily slow.

During the period under review the total number of boreholes by Government rigs, under Schemes D.678, D.940, D.1409 and D.1463 was 61. 32 were productive and 29 blank. Total footage drilled — 14,109½ feet. Footage drilled in blank bores — 6,195½ feet. One productive bore in the above figures was drilled by the Geological Survey, (Scheme D.940) with technical assistance, to a depth of 1,301 feet — water developed in gallons per hour 500. Seven rigs were in operation excluding the Geological Surveying.

7. SCHEME D. 679 — LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

This scheme which began in 1946, provides £74,215 for improvements in agronomy and animal husbandry by the provision of additional staff.

The Agricultural Officer appointed under this Scheme continued to be employed mainly on grazing problems which included supervision of grazing experiments in progress, surveys of grazing areas, soil conservation and he was also in charge of the herbarium. The above officer resigned on the 31st August, 1952, and the vacancy so created has not yet been filled.

The Agricultural and Livestock Officer appointed on 13th August, 1951, has been employed on extension work in the Bakgatla Reserve where the majority of Agricultural Demonstrators appointed under Scheme D.680 are operating.

The second Agricultural and Livestock post available under this scheme which had until recently been made available to the Department of Veterinary Services was filled on the 1st October, 1952.

An application has been submitted for the use of the unexpended balance of this scheme for extension of Scheme D.680.

8. SCHEME D. 680 — DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN AGRICULTURE.

This Scheme, which started in 1946 provides for the expenditure of £26,995 for the development of African Agriculture.

The Scheme is used for employment of Agricultural Demonstrators and continued to operate satisfactorily, progress being maintained where demonstrators are working. The staff is up to full strength following three resignations which occurred during the previous season.

9. SCHEME D. 682 — AGRICULTURAL MEASURES.

This Scheme provides a sum of £7,000 for experimental work in soil conservation and reclamation and basin irrigation.

The Agricultural Officer employed under D.679 conducted soil conservation investigations in the Mahalapye area and in the Bamalete Reserve during the year under review.

The basin irrigation project was discontinued because of negative results obtained.

10. SCHEME D. 1805 — ANTI FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE MEASURES

Because of the unsettled political state of the Bamangwato Reserve, permission was given to commence the construction of fences at Debeete, so that in the event of an outbreak of Foot and Mouth in the Bamangwato Reserve, and the possibility of a non-co-operation policy on the part of the tribe, there would be a safeguard for preventing the disease spreading into the Southern Protectorate.

Accordingly in January orders were placed for the fencing required for this 150 mile long fence and work commenced on the 17th March, 1952. The full length of the fence has now been completed with the exception of a small portion in the north-west where the line has not been able to be surveyed to date, the fence being completed by the last week in September.

Meanwhile, orders for the remainder of the materials required for the fences and the quarantines have been placed subsequent to approval from London of the Scheme, and work has commenced on the Debeete

quarantine.

Surveys are now taking place for the Makalamabedi fence and for the Kuki quarantine.

The fencing so far erected has amply demonstrated its strength on frequent occasions, for it has withstood the assaults of charging game. In the initial stages game broke the fence at frequent intervals, but latterly game appears to have become used to the fence and breaks are infrequent.

It is hoped that work will commence at Makalamabedi and Kuki within two months, and since neither projects are of any great size these should be finished before the end of the financial year.

It has, as yet not been possible to fix the line of the Central Bamangwato Fence owing to the political unrest, but it is hoped that in the near future when the tribe has become settled that a line will be able to be fixed in conjunction with the tribe so that the fence passes through uninhabited portions of the country.

11. D. 1045 AND D. 1045A — DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

A. Items involving capital expenditure:

- (i) **Lobatsi European School** (Buildings and equipment)
£3,500 completed.
- (ii) **Ghanzi European School** (Buildings and equipment)
Scheme D.1045 £4,000
Scheme D.1045A £8,450
 £12,450

The Public Works Department is now engaged in the erection of boarding accommodation, class-rooms having been built. The school should be opened in the first half of 1953.

(iii) **Kanye Teacher Training College.**

- (a) Buildings £15,250
- (b) Equipment £ 3,134

This project, to fulfil the most vital need in Protectorate education, has again been held up. Total costs of erection and equipment of a College to accommodate 120 pupils, the minimum requirement is estimated at £32,500. Application for a further grant of £13,000 has been made for this purpose (Resident Commissioner's savingram No. 8755/1 III of 9th September, 1952). If this supplementary grant is approved the additional sum of £1,116 will be found from savings on recurrent items of expenditure.

Figures are:

Approved, C. D. & W. F. Scheme	
D.1045 Buildings and equipment	£18,384
Additional grant sought	13,000
Savings on recurrent items	1,116
	<hr/>
	£32,500
	<hr/>

B. Items involving recurrent expenditure (£36,116) over 8 years terminating 31st March, 1956.

(i) Agricultural and Homecrafts Education.

The Agricultural Education Officer retired during the period under review and has since been replaced by an Education Officer. Mean-time the issue of seeds, tools, and fencing equipment continues, while the agricultural work of the schools is inspected by Departmental Officers.

The Homecrafts Education Officer, who resigned in October, 1952, continued with her organisation and inspection of the teaching of domestic subjects during the year and arranged a number of interesting exhibitions.

(ii) Welfare associated with Mass Education and Audio-Visual Education

(a) The Youth Movements have been encouraged considerably by:-

(1) A Territorial Brownie and Sunbeam Officers Training Course which was attended by 63 Guides, and

(2) The training and attendance of a contingent of 28 Bechuana Scouts and Scouters at the Central African Jamboree held at Nkana in Northern Rhodesia in June/July.

(b) Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. One hundred and fifty six application for financial aid were received. Outright grants totalling £1,646, and loans of £123 were paid from funds other than C. D. & W.F. sources.

(c) Public Relations. The Welfare Officer has continued to act as liaison officer between Government and the Bantu Press.

(d) General Welfare Work, included the running of employment and Citizens Advice Bureaux and individual case work.

(e) Mobile Cinema. The unit has given approximately 100 free shows at various centres of population along the eastern side of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It is estimated that an average audience numbers 1,000.

(iii) African Vocational Bursaries.

Approximately 30 Protectorate students are receiving vocational training in institutions in the Union of South Africa, for which purpose Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D.1045 provided £5,500 over a five year period ending 31st March, 1953.

SCHEME D. 940 A and B — GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Staff and Headquarters.

During the period under review, the effects of depletion of staff have been severely felt. The following resignations took effect during the year:—

A. L. Sutherland MacLeod (Jnr.)	Learner Driller
Lamont Dr. G. T.	Geologist
Poldervaart Dr. A.	Chemist/Petrologist

Recently the Director, Mr. E. J. Wayland, C.B.E., has proceeded on leave pending retirement. For various reasons there have been delays in

obtaining staff replacements. Diamond drillers in particular are extremely difficult to get owing to much higher rates of pay for the work prevailing outside the Territory.

Laboratory:

Laboratory work (chemical and petrological) continued. The acquisition and installation of new apparatus led to further improvement in the scope of the work which can be done in the laboratory.

Normal thin section and borehole sample work, providing incidentally an identification service for members of the Public, particularly Drillers, as well as other Government Departments, was continued. Much valuable information accrues to this Department from the examination of borehole samples.

A qualitative investigation of all limestone specimens in the Survey collections led to a preliminary definition of areas within the Protectorate where it may be expected that commercially-valuable limestones will be found.

Observations at Molepolole and the examination of samples from Keng Pan Wells led to laboratory work on asbestos minerals which showed that it is possible that in future slightly better grade asbestos may be found associated with *dolerite* than has previously been discovered.

Detailed work is in progress regarding the potentialities of the Kalahari Sands as glass-making material. It appears that water transported Kalahari Sands may locally be of appropriate grading for this purpose.

Analytical work has been carried out on samples from a mineralised quartz vein at Tshukutswane, on the road from Kika to Majana. The mineralisation is fluorspar, lead, copper and zinc, and the vein averages ten feet wide along a strike of 1200', at least 800' being known to be mineralised.

A report on water possibilities along the Kue-Sandfontein-Nojane line was prepared and samples from that area examined for the Drill Superintendent.

A suit of specimens from the Half Way Kop kyanite occurrence has been the subject of mineralogical investigation.

Geological Mapping.

Detailed geological mapping continued in the Lobatsi-Ootsi area and up to the present some 140 square miles of country have been covered. The work was carried out with the aid of plane table and aerial photographs, initially on the scale of 4" to the mile and later on 2" to the mile.

Most of the area mapped is underlain by the Dolomite and Pretoria Dominion Reef rocks. Attention was devoted to the problem of elucidating series, its western limit being taken at the most easterly exposures of the age of the "Mogobane series" or shaly tuffs, siltstones, tuffaceous sandstones and conglomerates, lying between the Dominion Reef felsites and the Black Reef quartzites. In the Magaliesberg stage of the Pretoria series a limestone horizon, hitherto unrecorded in the area and forming a useful "marker", was discovered.

The detailed knowledge of the area obtained during the mapping has already proved of value in assisting the choice of borehole sites for water.

Regional Reconnaissance.

As in previous years, it was intended that regional reconnaissance work over large areas of country should continue to be undertaken by Mr. Green. Since, however, this officer was required to take temporary charge of the Department when the former Director, Mr. E. J. Wayland, proceeded on leave pending retirement, it did not prove possible for him to carry out continuous field work during the year.

Some two thousand square miles of country lying north and south of the road from Palapye to Serowe were under investigation, and a beginning was made with the building up of a general picture of the regional geology, into which fit the Palapye and Mookane coal areas, of which the former has been, and the latter will be, investigated in detail by drilling.

The reconnaissance work, together with results of further boreholes drilled during the year, threw further light on the conditions of deposition of the Karroo strata of the Protectorate, while the mutual relations of pre-Karroo rocks in the area were also further elucidated. A first traverse from Foley Siding to the west through the Mookane coal area gave sufficiently promising indications to warrant commencement of drilling, and this was begun as soon as the machine had completed work in hand.

Drilling.

While the Joy-Sullivan diamond drill perforce remained idle during the period under review, owing to lack of a driller to operate it, the Mangold's combination machine on coal exploration was kept working at full pressure. The first drilling programme in the Palapye area was completed with a check borehole at Morapula, which confirmed a previously reported great thickness of coal, and work in the Mookane area, west of Foley Siding and some eighteen miles from rail, has recently been initiated.

A preliminary percussion borehole has assured an ample supply of water for drilling operations in the area and results of the first core-borehole are expected in the near future. It is hoped that much more rapid progress will be made than in the past, which is particularly essential while it is possible to use only one drill in this work.

General Notes.

The end of the present year marks virtually the end of the period for which it was originally intended that the Bechuanaland Protectorate Geological Survey Scheme should operate. It can be said with confidence that the geological work carried out during the first five year period has shown the enconomic mineral potentialities of the Protectorate to be by no means negligible, and it is hoped that the further period of activity now envisaged will see the commercial development and exploitation of some of these potentialities.

SCHEME NO. 1037 — DEVELOPMENT MEDICAL SERVICES.**Buildings.**

The Kanye Health Centre has been completed and was officially opened by the Resident Commissioner on the 31st August, 1952.

Owing to the difficulty of providing recurrent expenditure, the Health Centre at Gaberones has not been proceeded with, but it is now proposed to build a new dispensary unit there instead.

The proposed extensions to the Mahalapye Health Centre have not been proceeded with since these were no longer considered necessary.

At the 30th September, 1952 the Kanye Health Centre had cost £20,487 exclusive of the three outstations originally proposed. The original allocation was £16,300 for the total scheme.

Ambulances:

One new unit was purchased during the year under review at a cost of £1,050 as compared with original estimate of £600 per vehicle.

Yellow Fever Survey.

Work completed as reported last year. No further expenditure during the year under review.

Tuberculosis Survey.

This survey began early in September and is expected to last 3½ months. Technical assistance and a mobile x-ray unit is being loaned by the Union Department of Health. It is too early as yet to give details of the cost of the survey, but it is anticipated that there is adequate financial provision. A detailed report of the work done will be given when the next report is submitted.

Bilharzia.

Other than the purchase of drugs for the treatment of cases, no other work was done during the year.

Mosquito and Insect Control.

This allocation was used for the purchase of insecticides used in the prevention of malaria, plague and relapsing fever.

Staff.

The salaries of one European Health Inspector and one African Sanitary Inspector, together with cost of living allowances and Education Allowance were paid from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

Head	Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Over the Estimate	Under the Estimate	Remarks
1. Scheme D. 678 Water Development	25,750	23,654 12 6		2,095 7 6	£76,450 Capital and £128,347 Recurrent. Total Expenditure to 31.3.1952 £37,828 Capital and £70,876 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 10 years from 4.9.1946. Revenue to 31.3.1952 £2,474.
2. Scheme D. 679 Extension of Livestock and Agricultural Services	5,439	2,839 10 2		2,599 9 10	£10,680 Capital and £63,535 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952. £5,596 Capital and £14,424 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 10 years from 4.9.1946.
3. Scheme D. 680 Development of African Agriculture	3,333	1,803 4 7		1,529 15 5	£120 Capital and £26,875 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £14,740 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 10 years from 4.9.1946.
4. Scheme D. 681 Control of Tsetse Fly	8,433	6,907 9 11		1,525 10 1	£6,250 Capital and £70,708 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952. £52,847. Life of Scheme 10 years from 4.9.1946. Revenue to 31.3.1952. £468.
5. Scheme D. 682 Experimental Projects in African Agriculture	120	1 9		119 18 3	£7,000 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952. £1,818 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 7 years from 4.9.1946.
6. Scheme D. 940 Geological and Mineral Survey	19,270	12,364 6 1		6,905 13 11	£29,650 Capital and £65,380 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952. £24,512 Capital and £40,455 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 5 years from 1.4.1948.
CARRIED FORWARD	£62,345	47,569 5 0		14,775 15 0	

Head	Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Over the Estimate	Under the Estimate	Remarks
BROUGHT FORWARD	62,345	47,569	5 0	14,775 15 0	
7. Scheme D. 940A. Mineral Survey	2,146	985	7 9	1,160 12 3	£10,130 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £3,037 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 5 years from 9.11.1948.
8. Scheme D. 940B. Geological Survey	4,453	2,364	9 0	2,088 11 0	£6,820 Capital and £16,520 Recurrent. Total expenditure 31.3.1952 £1,186 Capital and £8,818 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 4 years from 28.11.1949.
9. Scheme D. 990. Surface Water Development	21,857	17,587	18 7	4,269 1 5	£39,850 Capital and £51,683 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £22,087 Capital and £27,705 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 4½ years from 2.9.1948.
10. Scheme D. 1036. Erection of Bridges	5,038	4,117	14 6	920 5 6	£35,700 Capital. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £16,414 Capital. Life of Scheme 8 years from 1.4.1948.
11. Scheme D. 1037. Development of Medical Services	15,890	8,972	6 4	6,917 13 8	£48,800 Capital and £23,150 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.52 £37,884 Capital and £6,363 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 8 years from 1.4.1948.
12. Scheme D. 1044. Equipment Workshops	400	1,549	4 10	1,149 4 10	£10,100 Capital. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £9,563 Capital. Life of Scheme 6 years from 7.12.1948.
13. Scheme D. 1045. Development of Education	22,819	6,917	3 9	15,901 16 3	£25,884 Capital £36,116 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £5,537 Capital £20,619 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 8 years from 1.4.1948. Revenue to 31.3.1952 £168.
CARRIED FORWARD	£134,948	90,063	9 9	1,149 4 10	46,033 15 1

APPENDICES

Head	Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Over the Estimate	Estimate	Remarks
BROUGHT FORWARD	134,948	90,063	9 9	1,149 4 10	46,033 15 1
14. Scheme D. 140 and 1409A. Water Development	6,466	2,256	1 5	4,209 18 7	£14,643 Capital £35,357 Recurrent. Telegram No. 229 of 18.7.1950. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £6,704 Capital and £2,261 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 6½ years from 13.6.1950.
15. Scheme D. 1412. Ngamiland Waterways	9,450	7,038	6 8	2,411 13 4	£6,425 Capital £21,575 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £1,369 Capital and £6,493 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 3 years from 13.6.1950.
16. Scheme D. 1463. Water Development	4,375	2,292	9 3	2,082 10 9	£5,875 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £2,550. Life of Scheme 1½ years from 13.9.1950.
17. Schemes D. 1539 and 1539A. Aerial Survey		35,164	9 2	35,164 9 2	£35,150 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £35,164 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 16 weeks from 14.4.1951.
18. Scheme D. 1679. Scholarship (S. Modisi)		250	0 0	250 0 0	£500 Recurrent. Total expenditure to 31.3.1952 £250 Recurrent. Life of Scheme 2 years from 13.2.1951.
Total Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	155,239	137,064	16 3	36,563 14 0	54,737 17 9
Under Estimate £18,174 3 9.					

**RETURN OF DISEASES, INJURIES AND CAUSES OF DEATH FOR
THE YEAR 1952***

DISEASES	IN-PATIENTS				OUT-PATIENTS		
	‡Remaining in Hospital at end of 1951	Yearly Total Admissions	Deaths	‡Total Cases Treated	¶Remaining in Hospital at end of 1952	Male	Female
A.							
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	12	180	20	192	27	336	367
2. Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	—	4	1	4	—	1	—
3. Tuberculosis of intestines, peritonium and mesenteric glands	—	16	1	16	—	34	39
4. Tuberculosis of bones and joints	7	36	—	43	6	38	39
5. Tuberculosis, all other forms	2	43	1	45	8	88	149
6. Congenital syphilis	—	15	1	15	—	583	732
7. Early syphilis	—	25	1	25	—	1461	1556
8. Tabes dorsalis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. General paralysis of insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. All other syphilis	4	68	4	72	4	1628	2232
11. Gonococcal infections	1	113	—	114	1	1641	1504
12. Typhoid fever	1	6	1	7	—	2	3
13. Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
14. Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Brucellosis (undulant fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. (a) Bacillary dysentery	—	22	1	22	1	94	85
(b) Amoebiasis	4	49	1	53	2	125	142
(c) Other unspecified forms of dysentery	—	40	1	40	—	112	165
17. Scarlet fever	—	1	—	1	—	2	1
18. Streptococcal sore throat	—	60	—	60	—	479	737
19. Erysipelas	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
20. Septicaemia and pyaemia	—	3	1	3	—	3	3
21. Diphtheria	3	39	9	42	—	30	40
22. Whooping cough	—	18	—	18	—	545	647
23. Meningococcal infections	—	7	—	7	—	13	6
24. Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Leprosy	4	2	—	6	1	11	13
CARRIED FORWARD	38	749	43	787	50	7228	8462

*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).

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

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

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

BROUGHT FORWARD		38	749	43	787	50	7228	8462
26.	Tetanus	—	4	1	4	1	1	1
27.	Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
29.	Acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30.	Late effects of acute poliomye- litis and acute infectious en- cephalitis	—	2	—	2	—	8	6
31.	Smallpox	—	6	—	6	—	31	36
32.	Measles	—	82	4	82	2	287	359
33.	Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Infectious hepatitis	—	8	—	8	—	5	12
35.	Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.	(a) Louse-borne epidemic typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Flea-borne endemic typhus (murine)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Tick-borne epidemic typhus	—	4	—	4	—	8	3
	(d) Mite-borne typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(e) Other and unspecified typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37.	(a) Vivax malaria (benign tertian)	—	55	—	55	—	135	73
	(b) Malariae malaria (quartan)	—	6	—	6	—	16	—
	(c) Falciparum malaria (malignant tertian)	5	144	2	149	2	431	468
	(d) Blackwater fever	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
	(e) Other and unspecified forms of malaria	6	42	1	48	—	348	314
38.	(a) Schistosomiasis vesical (S. Haematobium)	—	11	1	11	—	48	21
	(b) Schistosomiasis intestinal (S. Mansoni)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Schistosomiasis pulmonary (S. japonicum)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) Other and unspecified Schistosomiasis	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
39.	Hydatid disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40.	(a) Onchocerciasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Loiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Filariasis (bancrofti) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) Other filariasis	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
41.	Ankylostomiasis	—	2	—	2	—	22	—
42.	(a) Tapeworm (infestation) and other cestode infestations	1	13	—	14	—	68	77
	(b) Acariasis	—	3	—	3	—	125	160
	(c) Guinea worm (dracunculosis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) Other diseases due to helminths	—	—	—	—	—	20	26
43.	(a) Lymphogranuloma venereum	1	8	—	9	—	3	5
	(b) Granuloma inguinale, venereal	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
CARRIED FORWARD		51	1143	53	1194	55	8790	10031

BROUGHT FORWARD		51	1143	53	1194	55	8790	10031
(c) Other and unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
venereal diseases	—	—	8	—	8	1	82	47
(d) Foodpoisoning infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and intoxication	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	8
(e) Relapsing fever	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	1
(f) Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica (Weil's disease)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Yaws	—	—	3	—	3	—	4	—
(h) Chickenpox	1	11	—	—	12	—	39	43
(i) Dengue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(j) Trachoma	—	14	—	—	14	—	34	54
(k) Sandfly fever	—	2	—	—	2	—	14	18
(l) Leishmaniasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) a Trypanosomiasis gambiensis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b Trypanosomiasis rhodesiensis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
c Other and unspecified Trypanosomiasis	—	13	—	3	13	1	—	—
(n) Dermatophytosis	—	4	—	—	4	—	39	30
(o) Scabies	1	40	—	—	41	1	1157	1337
(p) All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	—	16	—	—	16	1	90	87
44. Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	—	—	7	—	7	1	30	19
45. Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1
46. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	—	10	2	—	10	—	4	2
47. Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	—	8	3	—	8	—	4	1
48. Malignant neoplasm of rectum	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
49. Malignant neoplasm of larynx	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—
50. Malignant neoplasm of trachea and of bronchus and lung not specified as secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	4
52. Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	—	8	2	—	8	—	—	26
53. Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	—	5	1	—	5	—	—	8
54. Malignant neoplasm of prostate	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55. Malignant neoplasm of skin	—	4	1	—	4	—	54	78
56. Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	2
57. Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	1	15	2	—	16	1	12	15
58. Leukaemia and aleukaemia	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1
59. Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of haematopoietic system	—	5	—	—	5	—	7	—
60. Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	2	76	1	—	78	2	153	225
61. Nontoxic goiter	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
CARRIED FORWARD		56	1412	70	1468	64	10527	12047

BROUGHT FORWARD		56	1412	70	1468	64	10527	12047
62.	Thyrotoxicosis with or without goiter	—	4	—	4	—	2	8
63.	Diabetes mellitus	—	3	—	3	—	2	3
64.	(a) Beriberi	—	4	1	4	—	52	92
	(b) Pellagra	—	33	—	33	1	154	92
	(c) Scurvy	—	58	1	58	1	300	223
	(d) Other deficiency states	12	146	12	158	7	438	747
65.	(a) Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias	—	3	—	3	—	14	30
	(b) Iron deficiency anaemias (hypochromic)	—	18	—	18	1	137	540
	(c) Other specified and unspecified anaemias	—	29	2	29	—	207	518
66.	(a) Asthma	—	26	—	26	1	216	163
	(b) All other allergic disorders, endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	—	20	—	20	—	143	273
67.	Psychoses	12	11	—	23	14	15	10
68.	Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality	—	7	—	7	—	28	139
69.	Mental deficiency	1	7	—	8	—	9	8
70.	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	—	19	3	19	1	39	21
71.	Non-meningococcal meningitis	—	14	3	14	—	8	6
72.	Multiple sclerosis	—	3	—	3	1	—	—
73.	Epilepsy	—	15	—	15	—	47	46
74.	Inflammatory diseases of eye	1	71	—	72	—	686	640
75.	Cataract	—	25	—	25	1	104	96
76.	Glaucoma	—	3	—	3	3	11	16
77.	(a) Otitis externa	1	5	—	6	1	127	142
	(b) Otitis media and mastoiditis	—	57	1	57	2	264	305
	(c) Other inflammatory diseases of ear	—	6	—	6	—	234	291
78.	(a) All other diseases and conditions of eye	6	59	—	65	1	764	1029
	(b) All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1	40	2	41	2	82	89
79.	Rheumatic fever	—	21	—	21	—	93	153
80.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	29	6	30	2	68	184
81.	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	3	28	7	31	2	38	45
82.	Other diseases of heart	—	38	10	38	6	211	402
83.	Hypertension with heart disease	1	15	6	16	1	33	43
84.	Hypertension without mention of heart	—	4	1	4	—	54	75
85.	Diseases of arteries	—	8	3	8	—	27	17
86.	Other diseases of circulatory system	1	62	3	63	3	160	165
87.	Acute upper respiratory infections	2	120	4	122	—	2635	1946
88.	Influenza	1	129	2	130	—	757	984
CARRIED FORWARD		99	2552	137	2651	115	18686	21588

BROUGHT FORWARD	99	2552	137	2651	115	18686	21588
89. Lobar pneumonia	3	193	21	196	1	193	176
90. Bronchopneumonia	2	257	14	259	1	181	250
91. Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia	3	48	6	51	—	43	46
92. Acute bronchitis	1	60	5	61	—	788	926
93. Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified	—	77	2	77	—	928	970
94. Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	—	98	—	98	1	335	368
95. Empyema and abscess of lung	1	12	4	13	1	12	6
96. Pleurisy	—	39	—	39	2	66	62
97. (a) Pneumoconiosis	—	1	—	1	—	5	—
(b) All other respiratory diseases	3	29	1	32	—	303	289
98. (a) Dental caries	—	11	—	11	—	621	1009
(b) All other diseases of teeth and supporting structures	—	30	—	30	—	294	379
99. Ulcer of stomach	—	1	—	1	—	7	15
100. Ulcer of duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
101. Gastritis and duodenitis	1	36	—	37	2	293	514
102. Appendicitis	—	28	—	28	—	18	35
103. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	24	4	24	—	259	154
104. (a) Gastro-enteritis and coli- tis between 4 weeks and 2 yrs.	2	67	10	69	—	908	1076
(b) Gastro-enteritis ages 2 years and over	1	178	12	179	2	952	1115
(c) Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	—	23	2	23	—	72	90
105. Cirrhosis of liver	—	14	2	14	1	57	87
106. Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	1	5	—	6	—	15	30
107. Other diseases of digestive system	1	74	1	75	1	1759	2765
108. Acute nephritis	—	8	1	8	—	86	66
109. Chronic, other and un- specified nephritis	—	6	1	6	—	173	114
110. Infections of kidney	—	41	—	41	1	76	89
111. Calculi of urinary system	—	6	—	6	—	26	25
112. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	23	—	24	—	134	—
113. Diseases of breast	—	36	1	36	1	—	199
114. (a) Hydrocele	—	11	—	11	1	51	—
(b) Disorders of menstruation	—	102	—	102	1	—	3465
(c) All other diseases of the genito-urinary system	4	197	4	201	6	604	4346
115. Sepsis of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium	—	13	5	13	3	—	39
116. Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	—	33	—	33	1	—	446
117. Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	—	11	1	11	—	—	31
118. Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	—	91	—	91	2	—	201
119. Abortion with sepsis	1	24	—	25	—	—	23
CARRIED FORWARD	124	4459	234	4583	143	27947	40995

BROUGHT FORWARD	124	4459	234	4583	143	27947	40995
120. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	7	164	7	171	3	—	359
(b) Delivery without complications	16	1140	1	1156	18	—	1481
121. Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	8	155	2	163	1	800	864
122. Arthritis and spondylitis ..	1	70	—	71	1	236	303
123. Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism, unspecified	1	54	—	55	4	1592	1812
124. Osteomyelitis and periostitis	4	44	1	48	2	59	64
125. Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities	—	11	—	11	1	15	10
126. (a) Chronic ulcer of skin (including tropical ulcer) ..	—	47	1	47	1	147	136
(b) All other diseases of skin	—	86	—	86	2	1051	1584
(c) All other diseases of musculoskeletal system	—	82	2	82	1	176	229
127. Spina bifida and meningocele	—	1	1	1	—	2	1
128. Congenital malformations of circulatory system	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
129. All other congenital malformations	—	7	2	7	—	16	32
130. Birth injuries	—	3	2	3	—	4	1
131. Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	—	5	1	5	—	1	—
132. (a) Diarrhoea of newborn (under 4 weeks)	1	7	1	8	1	83	91
(b) Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	5	—	5	—	14	19
(c) Other infections of newborn	—	13	3	13	1	7	9
133. Haemolytic disease of newborn	—	6	2	6	—	2	1
134. All other defined diseases of early infancy	—	24	3	24	—	518	223
135. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	—	1	1	1	—	37	201
136. Senility without mention of psychosis	—	3	—	3	—	9	24
137. (a) Pyrexia of unknown origin	1	11	—	12	2	79	42
(b) Observation, without need for further medical care	19	907	—	926	15	2169	4492
(c) All other ill-defined causes of morbidity	6	90	3	96	—	615	717

ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

AE.

138. Motor vehicle accidents	—	46	1	46	2	59	31
139. Other transport accidents ..	4	32	3	36	2	46	21
140. Accidental poisoning	1	14	1	15	1	14	8
141. Accidental falls	3	91	2	94	3	611	527
142. Accident caused by machinery	1	18	—	19	2	45	1

CARRIED FORWARD	197	7596	274	7793	206	36357	54281
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143. Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	5	57	4	62	5	172	173
144. Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation	—	53	5	53	1	89	93
145. Accident caused by firearm	8	6	1	6	6	2	2
146. Accidental drowning and submersion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147. Foreign body entering eye and adnexa	1	21	—	22	1	56	20
Foreign body entering orifice	—	15	1	15	1	50	36
Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	3	34	1	37	1	93	62
Other accidents caused by animals	2	50	2	52	1	108	35
All other accidental causes	7	204	—	211	8	1249	602
148. Suicide and self inflicted injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149. Homicide and injury purposefully inflicted by other persons (not in war)	4	63	5	67	1	123	95
150. Injury resulting from operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	219	8099	293	8318	225	38303	55399
ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)							
142. Accident caused by machinery	1	18	—	—	—	—	—
141. Accidental falls	3	91	2	94	3	611	527
140. Accidental poisoning	1	14	1	15	1	14	8
139. Other transport accidents	4	32	3	36	2	46	21
138. Motor vehicle accidents	—	46	1	46	2	59	31
137. (a) Pyrexia of unknown origin	1	11	—	12	2	79	43
136. Senility without mention of psychosis	—	3	—	3	—	9	24
135. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturely unqualified	—	1	1	1	—	37	201
134. All other defined diseases of early infancy	—	24	3	24	—	518	233
133. Haemolytic disease of newborn	—	6	2	6	—	2	1
132. Other infections of newborn	—	13	3	13	1	7	9
131. (b) Ophthalmia neonatorum (under 4 weeks)	—	5	—	5	—	14	19
130. (c) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	7	57	4	62	5	172	173
129. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128. Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism, unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127. Arthritis and spondylitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126. Infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125. (a) Chronic ulcer of skin (including tropical ulcer)	—	34	1	37	1	93	62
124. (b) All other diseases of skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123. (a) Other diseases of skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122. Spina bilis and meningococcal deformities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121. Congenital malformations of circulatory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120. All other congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
119. Birth injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118. Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0. (b) Delivery without complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BROUGHT FORWARD	197	7596	274	7793	206	36357	54281
CARRIED FORWARD	197	7596	274	7793	206	36357	54281

APPENDIX IV.

PERSONS DEALT WITH IN SUMMARY COURTS FOR CRIMES AND OFFENCES, 1952.

Offence	Number		Convicted summarily						Discharged	
	Total	Males	For want of Evidence	On merits of case	Committed for trial	Remanded	Total	Imprisonment	Whipping	Fined or Bound over or otherwise disposed
1. Homicide	17	13	4	1	6	7	1	2	—	—
2. Other offences against person	332	289	43	9	16	—	—	307	11	173
3. Offences against liquor laws	83	51	32	1	2	—	—	80	—	76
4. Malicious injury to property	12	12	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	6
5. Other offences against property	602	585	17	35	35	1	531	292	19	197
6. Offences against master & servant laws	9	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	7
7. Other offences against revenue laws, Municipal, road and other laws relating to the social economy of the Territory	917	800	117	11	3	1	902	87	—	775
8. Public violence	161	130	31	54	68	—	—	—	—	—
9. Miscellaneous minor offences	956	926	30	10	14	—	932	157	15	727

