

## **Bechuanaland Protectorate report / Commonwealth Relations Office.**

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# **BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE**

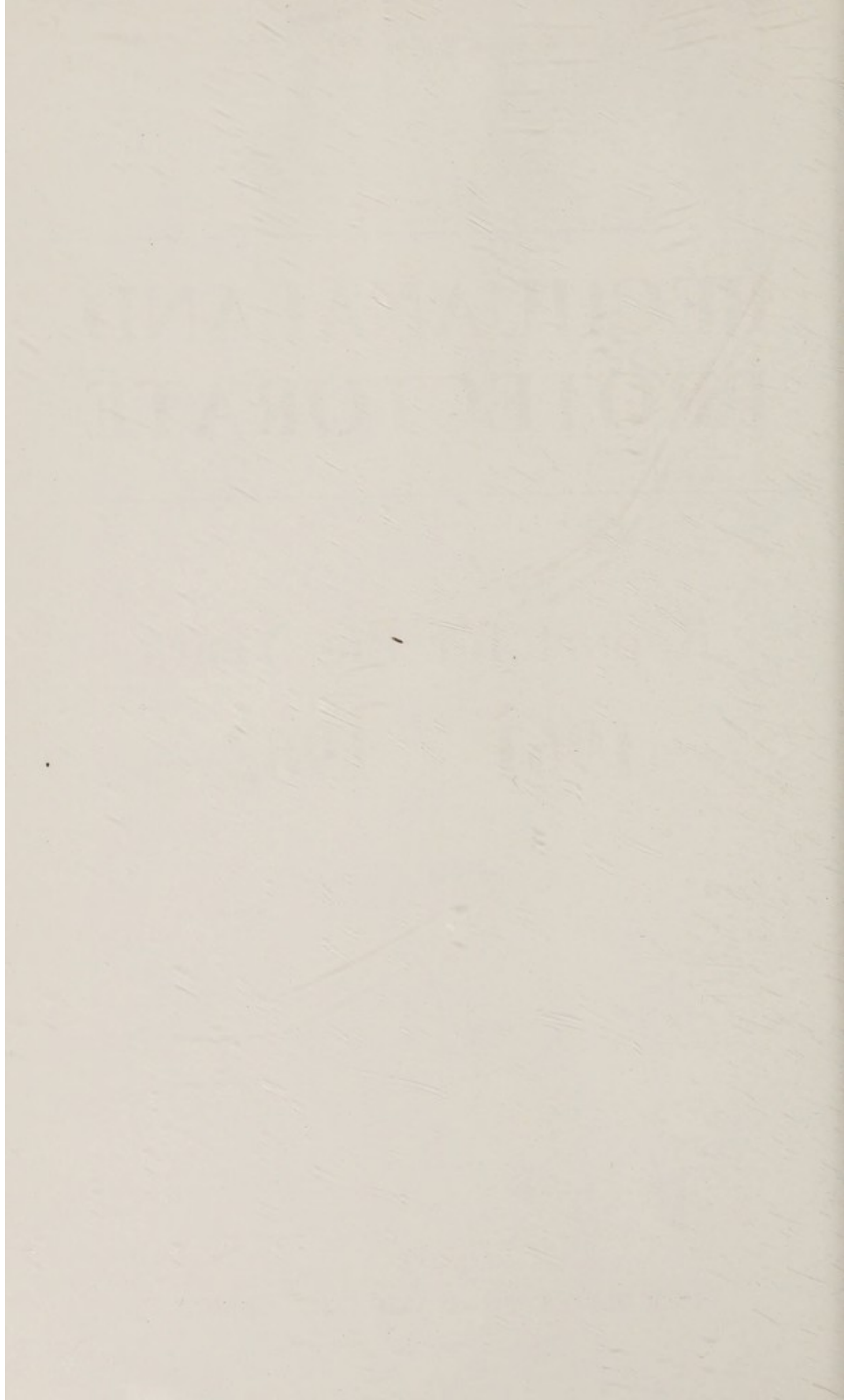
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**Report for the Years  
1961 - 1962**

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE





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## PART I

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

#### ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

1961 and 1962 saw notable advances in all spheres of life in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., was present at Lobatsi on 20th June, 1961, to open the first session of the Legislative Council. The following year, His Excellency visited Gaberones in May when he opened the Trades School, and later in 1962 made a short tour of the northern Protectorate visiting Serowe and Francistown.

Visitors to the territory included Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations ; Mr. G. Mennen Williams, United States Assistant Secretary of State, for African Affairs ; Mr. W. L. B. Monson, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office ; Mr. Gordon Brown, Councillor to the Canadian Embassy in South Africa ; Mr. O. H. Morris, Chief Information Officer at the Colonial Office ; Mr. P. Selwyn, Senior Economist at the Colonial Office ; Mr. Russel L. Riley, American Consul-General in South Africa ; Mr. J. C. McPetrie, Senior Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State ; Vice-Admiral Sir Nicholas A. Copeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C., Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South American Station ; Mr. A. N. Galsworthy, C.M.G., Economic, General and Finance Departments, Colonial Office.

In July, 1961, Sir Richard Ramage, C.M.G., made an extensive tour of the territory. His findings on the structure of the public service were recorded in his report published in June, 1962.

Three members of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Sir Peter Agnew, M.P., Mr. Henry Clark, M.P., and Mr. A. Probert, M.P., visited the High Commission Territories in 1962 and arrived in Bechuanaland in July. Two despatch boxes were presented to the Legislative Council.

During 1961 the currency of the Union of South Africa was changed from pounds, shillings and pence to rands and cents, and later the Union became the Republic of South Africa. Bechuanaland continues to use the currency of South Africa, but sterling of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland also circulates.

The anomalous position of the headquarters of the Government at Mafeking outside the borders of the Protectorate was accentuated



by the withdrawal of South Africa from the British Commonwealth on 1st June, 1961. During the period under review approval was given in principle for a new capital to be established within the Protectorate. Gaberones was selected for this purpose, and planning operations commenced.

The new constitution which was approved by Her Majesty in December, 1960, was brought into effect during the first months of 1961. By March that year all local councils had been formed, and the registration of European and Asian voters had been completed. The African Council in May elected ten of its Members to the Legislative Council. Later that month the results of the European and Asian elections were announced, immediately after which the High Commissioner made his appointments of Nominated Members to both the Legislative and Executive Councils.

(Lists of the Members of the Councils are contained in Appendix VI).

#### *Legislative Council.*

On the 20th June, 1961, the Legislative Council was opened by the High Commissioner, and during its first session passed 56 bills. The Council's more important work included debates on the Development and Disease Control Plans up to 1964, and the choice of Gaberones was approved after a debate on its suitability as a site for the administrative and legislative headquarters. Fauna conservation policy and the control of arms and ammunition were considered, and a Select Committee was appointed to examine and make recommendations on laws and practices which distinguished between persons on grounds of race.

#### *Executive Council.*

From the outset the Executive Council adopted a working convention analogous to collective responsibility, and from the beginning each of the Unofficial Members was associated with a defined sphere of Government activity.

The increasing volume of business undertaken by the Council is illustrated by the fact that while at first it met monthly, weekly meetings became necessary in 1962.

#### *African Council.*

The African Council has two distinct functions : it forms the electoral college for the African Elected Members of the Legislative Council, and it is a deliberative body which the Resident Commissioner consults on matters affecting Africans only. During 1961 and 1962 the Council carried out its electoral functions on two occasions, once to elect the ten African Elected Members of the Legislative Council, and once to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of a Member. In its deliberative capacity the Council debated a number of subjects including the financial control of primary and



secondary education in tribal territories, systems of land tenure, means of improving tax collection, registration of births and deaths, and a number of matters relating to tribal administration and customary law (including proposals to record customary law). The Council also advised Government on a number of matters leading to policy decisions by Government and to legislation.

Party politics first made an appearance in Bechuanaland in 1960 with the birth in the middle of the year of the Bechuanaland Federal Party, and later of the Bechuanaland People's Party. The latter was very active in canvassing its nationalist policy during 1961, and enlarged its following. At the end of 1961 the more conservative Bechuanaland Democratic Party came into existence, and had the support of African Members of the Legislative Council. During 1962 the Bechuanaland Federal Party ceased activity, but both the B.P.P. and the B.D.P. progressed politically.

## FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC

The financial position for the two years was as is set out below:-

General revenue balance on 1.4.60			75,567
1960/61			
Ordinary expenditure .....		4,541,240	
Less ordinary revenue .....		2,567,469	
Less grant-in-aid .....		1,940,000	33,771
			<hr/>
Net ordinary surplus .....			41,796
C.D. & W. expenditure .....		374,381	
Less C. D. & W. revenue .....		360,825	
			<hr/>
C.D. & W. deficit .....			13,556
			<hr/>
General revenue balance on 1.4.61			28,240
1961/62			
Ordinary expenditure .....		5,763,086	
Less ordinary revenue .....		3,283,841	
Less grant-in-aid — ordinary .....	2,151,000		
education ..	159,000	2,310,000	169,245
			<hr/>
Net ordinary deficit .....			141,005
C.D. & W. expenditure .....		893,589	
Less C.D. & W. revenue .....		836,300	
			<hr/>
C.D. & W. deficit .....			57,289
General revenue balance on 31.3.62			<hr/>
(overdrawn) .....			R198,294

At 31.3.62 the Public Debt stood at R3,064,928.



Despite serious drought conditions and outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, the export of cattle and cattle carcasses continued to increase during both years, but agricultural produce was severely hit by the drought of 1962. This was reflected by increased importation of foodstuffs.

Work was started, and by the end of 1962 was nearing completion, on a cannery in connexion with Lobatsi Abattoir.

#### AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Department has concentrated mainly on raising the tempo of extension work, a policy fulfilled with considerable difficulties in two poor years.

More attention was paid to cash crops than had been previously and the reorganisation of the Bamangwato Co-operative Dairies proved rewarding. Agricultural extension work was carried out in all tribal areas in the eastern parts of the Territory and the response from the farmers was excellent though the rewards offered by the seasons were disappointing.

#### VETERINARY

Much of the department's time and energy was devoted to controlling foot and mouth disease. 1961 began with the spread of the 1960 outbreak in the Tuli Block. After an isolated occurrence on the Notwani Estates in April there was no further outbreak until September. For the greater part of 1962 restrictions were imposed on cattle in the Botletle River area but a record number of 112,088 live cattle and carcasses were exported during the year; from July however the disease situation had greatly improved though constant vigilance was required to forestall the possibility of further outbreaks.

Disease control fencing was extended along the South West Africa border in 1962 bringing the total to 72 miles.

Also in 1962 outbreaks of rabies occurred in the Gaberones District and in the Bakgatla, Bangwaketse and Bakwena Tribal Territories. The seriousness of the hold the disease maintained in the Southern Protectorate, which is not considered an endemic area, was considerable.

The first advanced course for training indigenous Stock Inspectors at Ramathlabama Veterinary School, for which 15 candidates were selected, was introduced in 1962.

#### EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

During the last two years strenuous efforts have been made to maintain and improve existing facilities and at the same time to extend these facilities to provide for the very large numbers of



additional pupils who are flocking into schools at the beginning of each year.

Because of staffing difficulties and the Territory's very limited financial resources this has not been at all easy.

Two events of major importance during 1962 were the opening of a London Missionary Society secondary boarding school and the opening of a Trades School. The former is grant-aided by Government and the latter is a Government institution providing for instruction in three trades ; carpentry, building, and motor mechanics.

A considerable amount of time has been spent on the preparation of development plans for the period 1963 - 68. These plans have been drawn up after consultation with Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, and with the assistance of the Social Services Advisory Committee of the Legislative Council.

Priority in the new plans has been given to the expansion and improvement of facilities for secondary education, the continuation of a generous scholarship programme designed to ensure maximum exploitation of all available talent, particularly at post secondary level, and to extension of facilities for teacher training and for technical and vocational education.

These priorities have been dictated by the rapidly changing political scene and the consequent urgent need for more well educated leaders in all walks of life. It has nevertheless been recognised that the needs of primary schools cannot be neglected and some provision has been included for assistance towards the cost of development of the primary school system.

Extension of social welfare work has proceeded satisfactorily during the period under review. Increasing interest is being shown by voluntary agencies which in some places are achieving remarkably good results.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

In 1961 the recurrent expenditure of the Geological Survey Department became part of the normal budget expenditure of the Territory. Systematic quarter-square sheet reconnaissance geological mapping was continued and in 1962 in the southern Crown lands and Bangwaketse Tribal Territory geological mapping was revised.

No new mineral occurrences were investigated in 1961 but in 1962 zones to the south-east of Mahalapye revealed on the surface minor copper, lead and fluorspar mineralization. Throughout 1962 assistance was given to the Bamalete Manganese Company's properties at Ootsi which had reopened the previous year.

A new chemical laboratory block in Lobatsi was completed in March 1961.

During August and September 1962 an airborne survey of some 8,000 square miles was carried out in the southern Crown lands and part of the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory.



The department, with Rhodesian Selection Trust, Exploration, continued prospecting in the north-eastern part of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory. Diamond prospecting was also carried on in several areas.

The Drilling Branch penetrated over 20,000 feet during each year boring for water at an average success rate of over 65 per cent. in spite of its staff shortage during 1962.

Two representatives attended the first Inter-African Hydrology conference held in 1961 in Nairobi and the Director of Overseas Geological Surveys and Geological Adviser to the Secretary of State, Dr. S. H. Shaw, visited the Territory in 1961.

#### M E D I C A L

At Francistown new wards were built to accommodate paying patients in 1961. Work was completed on a new kitchen and store-room and the new maternity block was opened.

In 1962 equipment was supplied to the tuberculosis block at Ghanzi to increase the beds from 12 to 24.

A new dispensary was equipped and staffed at Gweta in 1962 having been completed the previous year.

At Lobatsi in 1962 the extensions to the mental home were completed and equipment was supplied to permit the accommodation of 60 patients instead of 30. Three blocks of pit latrines were erected for Lobatsi township and Peleng village the same year, when work began on two wash centres at Peleng village and improvements were made to the storm water drainage. In 1961 alterations and extensions were commenced to the mental home and alterations were made to the hospital private ward accommodation.

A new tuberculosis block was completed and opened in 1961 in Mahalapye where in 1962 a new mortuary and a new kit room were completed.

At Maun in 1962 an old dwelling house was converted into a laboratory for use in Trypanosomiasis control for which equipment was supplied. A new Isolation Block was completed and opened in 1961.

In 1961 at Serowe work was started on increasing private ward accommodation, the building of a new Paediatric ward and the alteration of the general wards to separate medical and surgical cases. Alterations and extensions were completed and equipped the following year.

#### P O L I C E

The 8,585 cases reported to and investigated by the police in 1961 reflected a 13.6% increase on the figure for the previous year. In 1962 the number of cases rose to 9,477 an increase of 10.4% on the 1961 figure.



## POST OFFICE

Postal services continued to develop during the years. Four new post offices were opened in 1961 and three more had either been or were in the process of being built in 1962, bringing to 63 the number of post offices in the Territory — 20 transacting all classes of postal business and 43 agencies. The introduction of the air charter service between Lobatsi and Ghanzi in 1961 speeded up the conveyance of mail to and from the Territory's remote areas.

At the end of 1961, when 37 rural party telephones and 206 telephones in various villages were installed, the number of telephones was 976, a figure which rose to 1,143 the following year. During 1961 new routes were opened for the telephone lines linking Lobatsi and Mafeking, and Serowe and Palapye, and in 1962 transistorised carrier equipment was installed to provide additional speech channels between Lobatsi and Gaberones, and Lobatsi and Kanye.

Special attention is being given to training members of the department for responsible positions, and the majority of the post offices have Batswana postmasters.

## PUBLIC WORKS

In 1961 the actual strength of the Department was 275 — which rose by 11 the following year. Posts to be filled now number 26 — for the most part technical. During 1962 a qualified land surveyor took office.

*Roads Branch*

Generally speaking, the standard and condition of the roads maintained by the Public Works Department throughout the territory has improved during the years 1961 and 1962, and the reorganisation of the department in 1961 has enabled a closer control and standardisation of operations to be provided. The adverse effects of increased traffic densities have to a great extent been offset by this and by the increased allocation of funds.

The final meeting of the Roads and Air Transport Advisory Board, which had been formed in 1960, was held in April, 1961, after which an Advisory Committee on communications, responsible to the Legislative Council, took over the work. The principal deliberations of the committee by the end of 1962 had centred on new road development proposals and the revision of the Motor Traffic Law and regulations.

General improvement of roads during the period included the gravelling of some thirty miles each year. 1961 saw the construction of two new roads and the realignment of 44 miles of existing road. In 1962 seven miles of the main north/south trunk road were relaid.

Four bridges were completed in 1962, construction work on which had begun in 1961.



*Water Branch*

Expenditure on development both of surface and underground supplies amounted to R140,844 in 1961 and R211,000 the following year. The Notwani dam construction was completed in 1961 and the water treatment plant; the dam now impounds 427,000,000 gallons. Underground water developments were contained in C.D. & W. scheme D.4608 by which boreholes were sunk and equipped.

The second phase of the 1961 Lobatsi water scheme was begun in 1962 when the dam at Palapye, breached by the heavy seasonal rains of the previous year, was reinforced.

*Building Branch*

A large number of buildings were completed by the end of the two-year period, the most important being:—

St. Joseph's College, Khale  
Health Centre, Kasane.  
The Residency, Francistown  
Trades School, Gaberones  
Gaol, Ghanzi  
Post Office, Tsessebe  
P.W.D. Offices, Gaberones  
District Administration Offices, Machaneng.

*Mechanical Branch*

The mechanical section of the Public Works Department carried out the usual overhauls, repair and maintenance of the Government transport fleet and plant, and in addition performed various specific tasks, including —

fabrication of ballot boxes for elections ;  
construction of pumphouses ;  
construction of mobile water tanker and mobile maintenance unit.



## PART II

### CHAPTER 1

#### POPULATION

The census taken in 1956 revealed the following population statistics:—

Africans .....	316,578
Asians .....	248
Coloureds .....	676
Europeans .....	3,173
Total.....	<hr/> 320,675 <hr/>

The next census will be taken during 1964.

During the years under review there were 254 births and 37 deaths registered amongst Europeans, Asians and Coloureds. Births and deaths of Africans are not registered.

### CHAPTER 2

#### OCCUPATIONS

#### WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

##### A. OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

It is estimated that at least eighty per cent. of the total population is engaged in employment or self-employment in agriculture, which mainly consists of subsistence level crop production and cattle raising for beef production and, to a lesser extent, cream production.

Of those persons employed in agriculture the majority are self employed or working for family units. There are, therefore, few agricultural wage-earners.

An average of 20,000 adult men leave Bechuanaland annually on 12 months contracts to work on mines in the Republic of South Africa. During 1962 deferred pay sent on behalf of these workers to their homes in Bechuanaland amounted to R738,000.

It is estimated that about 5,000 workers leave Bechuanaland for employment in agriculture in South Africa each year. These workers spend an average of three months away from their homes.



Some 10,000 workers are also estimated to be resident in South Africa employed in commerce and industry.

Within Bechuanaland itself less than 10,000 workers are employed in industry, commerce, transport, construction and services (including the Government service). Government continues to employ more persons than any private industrial or commercial undertaking (about 2,000 salaried and 1,500 wage earning employees) while the other larger undertakings employing between 600 and 200 employees each are the railways, the abattoir, the meat cannery, two mines, and the recruiting organisations. Apart from the tanning, bonemeal and soap factories, the maize mill, the creamery and hides and skins depots which employ a limited number of persons the remainder of the industrial and commercial wage earning population is employed in building, shops, butcheries, restaurants, hotels and transport undertakings.

The number of wage earners employed in domestic service is estimated to be in the region of 10,000.

#### *Wages and conditions of employment.*

During the latter half of 1962 a Wages Board was appointed to consider and make recommendations upon minimum wages and conditions for workers at the Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs Limited and the Export and Canning Company (Pty.) Ltd. The Board had not reported before the end of the year.

Most agricultural and domestic workers receive free rations and quarters, and the majority of workers in industry are provided with houses, some also being rationed. The normal working week is 45 hours, but agricultural workers generally have no fixed hours. of work.

Recruitment of labour for mines in the Republic of South Africa is strictly controlled by law, and is almost entirely in the hands of two large and well-established organisations. Virtually all workers are repatriated, and many return for second and third contracts. The usual contract period is nine months.

The average wages per month are estimated to be as follows:—

Government Service .....	R10 — R188
Agriculture .....	R8
Building .....	R12
Trade and Industry .....	R12
Domestic service .....	R8

#### B COST OF LIVING

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



	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Average</i>
	R	R	1939
Sugar, per lb. ....	0.06	0.09	0.04
Tea, per lb. ....	0.80	1.00	0.30
Coffee, per lb. ....	0.35	0.70	0.18
Salt, per lb. ....	0.02	0.06	0.01
Tobacco, per lb. ....	0.35	1.50	0.25
Beef, per lb. ....	0.13	0.20	0.03
Mutton, per lb. ....	0.15	0.25	—
Butter, per lb. ....	0.32	0.40	0.17
Rice, per lb. ....	0.125	0.175	0.0425
Wheat flour, per 200 lbs. ....	8.05	12.06	2.80
Sorghum, per 200 lbs. ....	4.00	7.00	1.49
Maize meal, per 180 lbs. ....	4.50	6.50	2.07
Paraffin, per 4 galls. ....	1.40	1.72	1.19
Brandy, per bottle ....	1.85	2.10	0.65
Soap, per bar ....	0.10	0.20	0.035
Eggs, per dozen ....	0.10	0.35	0.09

### C. TRADE UNIONS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

There are two registered Unions, both of which have a very small membership and neither of which has been active during the years under review. No employers' organisations exist. The comparative lack of industry and the fact that the majority of workers are self-employed has not encouraged the formation of machinery to control industrial relations which nevertheless are very satisfactory.

### D. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

A limited number of artisans and mechanics are trained by Government and a small clerical training course is run by one of the Missions. A Trades school was established in 1962.

## CHAPTER 3

### PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

#### A. PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial position of the Protectorate is set out in tables I to III.

#### MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

The main heads of revenue for 1960/61 and 1961/62 were Taxes and Duties (R803,005 and R1,063,700 respectively), Customs and Excise (R648,259 and R655,066), Revenue from Government Property (R432,585 and R400,570) and Posts and Telegraphs (R372,669 and R452,457).

The greatest increase between the two years was recorded in the Grant-in-Aid from the United Kingdom Government but all other sources of revenue rose between 1961 and 1962 except Revenue from Government Property, a loss outweighed by the increased value of the sale of Crown Land.

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March 1961 and 1962 is set out in table III.

#### LOANS

A consolidated statement of loan expenditure is given in Table IV.



TABLE I GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION

	1961		1962	
	Approved		Approved	
	Estimates	Actual Figures	Estimates	Actual Figures
	R	R	R	R
General Revenue Balance on 1.4.60 and 1.4.61 respectively .....			75,567	28,240
Ordinary Expenditure .....	4,412,656	4,541,240	4,854,206	5,763,086
Ordinary Revenue .....	2,703,778	2,567,467	2,970,034	3,283,841
	1,708,878	1,973,771	1,884,172	2,479,245
Grant-in-Aid from U.K. Govern- ment less revotes .....	1,708,878	1,940,000	1,884,172	2,310,000
	—	33,771	—	169,245
				169,245
Surplus .....			41,796	—
Deficit .....			—	141,005
Excess of C.D. & W. expenditure over revenue .....			13,556	57,289
Surplus on 1.4.61 and 1.4.62 re- spectively .....			+28,240	—198,294
Under-issues of C.D. & W. funds on 31.3.61 and 31.3.62 respectively.			17,020	74,334



TABLE II  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
TABLE OF REVENUE

Comparative Figures  
For the Years  
1957/58 to 1959/60

	1960/61	1961/62	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	R	R	R	R	R
Customs and Excise .. .. .	648,259	655,066	459,696	520,856	614,336
Taxes and Duties .. .. .	803,005	1,063,700	648,952	812,102	915,704
Licences .. .. .	111,788	147,318	93,770	97,314	108,448
Fees of Court or Office and Earnings of Departments .. .. .	135,560	184,787	91,704	106,324	123,798
Posts and Telegraphs .. .. .	372,669	452,457	238,876	293,296	369,140
Judicial Fines .. .. .	17,568	19,671	22,788	20,168	19,040
Revenue from Government Property*	432,585	400,570	344,158	347,490	286,462
Reimbursements .. .. .	8,122	13,532	5,040	4,624	7,078
Interest .. .. .	4,597	17,663	5,656	6,290	2,188
Miscellaneous .. .. .	32,966	44,323	24,232	34,522	28,186
Sale of Crown Land .. .. .	350	284,753	—	7,600	—
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>2,567,469</b>	<b>3,283,840</b>	<b>1,934,782</b>	<b>2,250,586</b>	<b>2,474,380</b>
Grant-in-aid from U.K. Government (ordinary) .. .. .	1,940,000	2,151,000	960,000	1,120,000	1,300,000
Grant-in-aid from U.K. Government (education) .. .. .	—	159,000	—	—	—
C. D. & W. Funds .. .. .	360,825	836,300	879,076	659,896	568,142
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>4,868,294</b>	<b>6,430,140</b>	<b>3,773,948</b>	<b>4,030,482</b>	<b>4,342,522</b>

\* Includes payment by Rhodesia Railways.

TABLE OF EXPENDITURE

Comparative Figures  
For the Years  
1957/58 to 1959/60

	1960/61	1961/62	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	R	R	R	R	R
Central Administration .. .. .	297,542	658,550	—	212,094	284,708
Administration of Justice .. .. .	28,996	19,746	11,862	15,966	32,176
Agriculture .. .. .	148,579	160,646	74,448	109,716	136,010
Allied Services .. .. .	211,601	240,691	—	212,094	204,966
Audit .. .. .	20,227	19,359	14,092	included in Cent. Adm.	13,782
Contributions to C. D. & W. Schemes	232,701	—	—	64,212	87,888
Councils .. .. .	—	40,333	—	—	—
District Administration .. .. .	381,099	401,957	140,408	334,912	373,360
Education .. .. .	277,039	642,818	148,214	207,378	246,860
Game .. .. .	14,713	22,764	—	—	9,620
Geological Survey .. .. .	—	100,685	—	—	—
Information Branch .. .. .	—	20,441	—	—	—
Medical .. .. .	407,921	446,335	263,024	305,872	366,508
Pensions and Gratuities .. .. .	171,089	213,259	123,630	107,040	131,244
Police .. .. .	425,546	450,861	328,626	305,160	368,026
Posts and Telegraphs .. .. .	174,484	180,161	111,654	125,338	155,400
Prisons .. .. .	56,743	55,171	43,008	43,986	51,942
Public Debt .. .. .	205,619	251,037	47,242	122,762	161,520
Public Works Department .. .. .	713,054	747,232	492,174	578,490	665,888
Public Works Extraordinary .. .. .	110,555	127,878	348,042	50,922	96,522
Tsetse Fly Control .. .. .	—	106,633	—	—	—
Underground Water Development .. .. .	—	79,170	—	—	—
Veterinary .. .. .	663,732	777,059	456,058	427,094	439,150
<b>Total Ordinary Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>4,541,240</b>	<b>5,763,086</b>	<b>3,267,434</b>	<b>3,225,864</b>	<b>3,825,570</b>
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes .. .. .	374,381	893,589	904,950	653,662	548,980
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>4,915,621</b>	<b>6,656,675</b>	<b>4,172,384</b>	<b>3,879,526</b>	<b>4,374,550</b>
Deficit .. .. .	47,327	226,535			







TABLE IV  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF LOAN EXPENDITURE

## ALLOCATION

Loan	Date Raised	Loan Warrant No.	Housing	Railway Water Supplies	Tele-communications	Township Water Supplies	Water Supplies	Electricity Supply, Lobatse	Expenses of Issue	Total
			R c	R c	R c	R c	R c	R c	R c	R c
5½% Intercolonial Loan 1980 .. .. .	1. 3.56	1/1955/56	182,503.36						369.44	182,872.80
5½% Intercolonial Loan 1971 .. .. .	15.11.56	1/1956/57	80,000.47						162.77	80,163.24
5½% Intercolonial Loan 1976 .. .. .	15.11.56	1/1956/57	220,000.13	20,000.00					484.60	240,484.73
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1972 .. .. .	15.12.57	1/1957/58	100,366.46							150,000.76
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1977 .. .. .	15.12.57	1/1957/58	147,000.88							250,000.88
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1978 .. .. .	15. 3.58	1/1958/59	200,000.31							200,000.31
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1983 .. .. .	1. 9.58	2/1958/59	131,536.27	37,000.00	21,464.00	10,000.00			1,219.83*	201,629.50
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 2) ..	1.12.58	1/1959/60	46,000.79	13,000.00	31,000.00	40,000.00			409.40	130,254.95
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 2) ..	14. 7.59	2/1959/60	163,675.28	14,000.00	2,324.00	20,000.00			297.40	180,360.00
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 3) ..	2.11.59	3/1959/60	127,126.03		2,577.70					150,001.13
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 3) ..	2.11.59	3/1959/60	124,296.99						240.94	124,537.93
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 4) ..	17.12.59	4/1959/60	59,026.28	2,000.00	9,028.00	15,946.00			169.58	86,169.86
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 4) ..	15. 3.60	5/1959/60	166,000.96			12,000.00			355.83	178,356.79
6¼% Exchequer Loan 1985 .. .. .	10.10.60	1/1960/61	168,400.00		74,800.00		110,800.00			354,000.00
6¼% Exchequer Loan 1986 (No. 1) ..	27. 3.61	2/1961/62	172,000.00		12,000.00		16,000.00			200,000.00
7 % Exchequer Loan 1986 (No. 2) ..	24. 8.61	2/1961/62	169,000.00		13,000.00		18,000.00			200,000.00
6¼% Exchequer Loan 1987 .. .. .	12. 1.62	3/1961/62	158,000.00							158,000.00
TOTAL RAISED TO 31.3.62			R2,414,934.21	86,000.00	318,828.00	97,946.00	144,800.00	—	4,324.67	3,066,832.88

## EXPENDITURE

1955/56	..	..	..	..	..	182,503.36	17,076.67	155,212.22	46,457.71	62,477.14	12,507.45	369.44	182,872.80
1956/57	..	..	..	..	..	248,485.73		26,898.72	13,602.45	102,681.47		647.37	266,209.77
1957/58	..	..	..	..	..	266,877.85		40,061.15	37,885.84				422,090.07
1958/59	..	..	..	..	..	401,097.82	19,738.70	76,454.65				1,883.39	496,076.34
1959/60	..	..	..	..	..	467,564.12	50,175.13	19,770.20				1,424.47	572,827.32
1960/61	..	..	..	..	..	456,346.05	990.50Cr						632,173.18
1961/62	..	..	..	..	..	487,296.57							622,255.69
Unspent Balance on 31.3.62	..	..	..	..	..	2,510,171.50	86,000.00	318,396.94 431.06	97,946.00	165,158.61	12,507.45	4,324.67	3,194,505.17 431.06
Over-expenditure charged to Advances	..	..	..	..	..	2,510,171.50 95,237.29	86,000.00	318,828.00	97,946.00	165,158.61 20,358.61	12,507.45 12,507.45	4,324.67	3,194,936.23 128,103.35
						R.2,414,934.21	86,000.00Cr	318,828.00	97,946.00	144,800.00	—	4,324.67	3,066,832.88

\* Expenses of Issue 1957/58 Loans.



## B. HEADS OF TAXATION

## I. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE R648,259 (1961) R655,066 (1962)

In accordance with the agreement between South Africa and the Bechuanaland Protectorate the latter receives 0.27622 per cent of the total import and excise duty collected by the former. Import duty on Republic-manufactured spirits, sparkling and fortified wine and malt is collected by the Bechuanaland Protectorate on import into the Protectorate at the following rates:—

	1961	1962
Whisky .....	R 8.50	R9.94 per Imperial proof gallon
Brandy } (Class 'A') .....	5.25	6.69 per Imperial proof gallon
Gin } (Class 'C') .....	6.50	7.94 per Imperial proof gallon
Liqueurs .....	6.50	7.94 per Imperial proof gallon
(if alcoholic strength exceeds 41½% fortified spirits)		
Sparkling Wine .....	0.90	1.20 per Imperial gallon
Fortified Wine .....	0.29	0.58 per Imperial gallon
Unfortified Wine .....	—	0.15 per Imperial gallon
Beer .....	18.90	23.40 per 36 standard galls.
Stout .....	18.90	23.40 per 36 standard galls.

The total collections by Bechuanaland for 1960/61 and 1961/62 amounted to R88,075 and R138,078 respectively.

Total collections for 1960/61 and 1961/62 fell below the estimates by R3,741 and R69,934 respectively, mainly in consequence of a general shortfall in South African collections of import and excise duties; this was partly offset by increases in South African import duties and by an increase in the duties on South African liquor imported into the territory.

## II. TAXES AND DUTIES R803,005 (1961) R1,063,700 (1962)

(a) *African Tax*

Ordinary R331,882 (1961) R384,391 (1962)

Chapter 92 of the Bechuanaland Laws (1959) provides for a tax of £2 per annum payable by every male African of the apparent age of 18 years or more.

Up to 31.12.57, 35% of ordinary tax collected in respect of areas where African Administrations have been established was paid to the respective African Treasuries. From 1.1.58 this contribution was increased to 50%.

Collections in 1960/61 and 1961/62 were R48,118 and R15,609 respectively less than the estimate in consequence of restrictions imposed on account of foot and mouth disease and, in the second year, drought conditions.



(b) *Graded tax* R1,839 (1961); R2,631 (1962)

Chapter 94 of the Laws of the Bechuanaland Protectorate (1959) provides for a graded tax payable by all Africans on a basis of wages earned or stock owned. The incidence of the tax varies between tribes the lowest ranging from 50 cents to a ceiling of R20 a year, and the highest from R1 to R40. The tax accrues to the tribal treasuries, and the small revenue coming to the Central Government from this source is in respect only of Africans living in areas where there is no tribal treasury. Collections were underestimated by R238 (1961) and R730 (1962).

*Non-African Poll Tax* R8,968 (1961); R8,812 (1962)

Chapter 90 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws provides for a tax of R6 per annum payable in advance on the 1st July by all males who have attained the age of 21 years, have been residents in the Protectorate for 180 days prior to the beginning of the tax year (1st July) and who are not liable to pay African Tax. Collections were R31 (1961) and R187 (1962) less than the estimate.

With effect from the 1st July 1962 this poll tax has been replaced by a Personal Tax payable at the rate of R20 per annum by every male person and every single woman each tax year and by any person who enters the Territory on a temporary permit and who is in the Territory for a period exceeding 90 days (including the Headquarters staff in Mafeking) who has attained the age of 21 years and who is not liable to pay tax imposed by the B.P. African Tax Proclamation.

*Income Tax*: R282,827 (1961); R390,286 (1962)

The rates of tax are laid down by law from year to year, and rebates and surcharges on taxable income are in accordance with Proclamation No. 81 of 1959 as amended by Law No. 16 of 1961.

The following tables summarise the position in 1962 :







*Rebates:*

	R
Married person .....	62
Unmarried person .....	46
First two children .....	34
And thereafter .....	39
Dependant (wholly) .....	6
Insurance (7% of premium, max. R17)	

Medical and dental expenses: Every taxpayer who is ordinarily resident in the Territory or employed by the Protectorate Government may claim a deduction up to an amount of R200 of fees for dental and medical services rendered to himself, his wife and children, nursing home and hospital expenses and contributions to a Medical Aid Society recognised by the Collector.

*Companies:* These are liable only to Normal Tax as follows:—

	per R
Public .....	30c
Private — first R5,000 .....	20c
exceeding R5,000 .....	30c

From the tax so calculated a discount of 3% is allowed.

*Cattle Export Tax:* R139,623 (1961); R212,009 (1962).

Chapter 95 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws (1959) provides for a tax of R2 upon every head of cattle exported from the Protectorate or slaughtered in the B.P. Abattoirs Ltd. 20 cents of each tax of R2 imposed is paid into the Cattle Export Levy Fund which is used for the general benefit of the livestock industry. Collections were in 1960/61 R20,377 short of the estimate due to foot and mouth restrictions and in 1961/62 R41,009 over the estimate due to increased exports and an increase in the rate of duty from R2 to R2.25 per head from the beginning of 1962.

*Transfer Duty:* R33,855 (1961); R48,428 (1962).

Chapter 88 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws (1959) provides for transfer duty on immovable property at the rate of 2%. Chapter 89 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws provides for a surcharge of 1% on the dutiable amount which exceeds R2,000 but does not exceed R4,000, and 2% on the dutiable amount which exceeds R4,000. Collections exceeded the estimate by R92.

*Death Duties:* R6,204 (1961); R7,041 (1962).

The following rates are laid down in Chapter 84 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws:—

(a) *Estate Duty:* Upon the first R4,000 of dutiable amount— $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Upon so much of the dutiable amount as exceeds R4,000 and does not exceed R6,000 — 1%; over R6,000 and not exceeding R15,000 — 2%; over R15,000 and not exceeding R20,000 — 3%. Thereafter the



rate of estate duty upon each 2 rand of the dutiable amount in excess of R20,000 shall be three-thousandths of 2 rand for every completed two hundred rand or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of 67 cents upon each two rand.

(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 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 R20,000 in value shall be subject to an additional duty of 1% on the amount of such excess;

(b) where the successor is married to a person related by blood to the predecessor the rate of the 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.

Collections were below the estimate by R26,898 (1961); R12,959 (1962).

*Export Duty, Ivory, Game, Hides, Skins, Meat, etc.*

R901 (1961); R7,248 (1962)

Chapter 114 of the B.P. Laws, as amended by High Commissioner's Notices Nos. 34 of 1953 and 3 of 1954, provides for an export tax on the skins of hoofed game, ivory, game-heads, meat, rhino horn, hippo tusks and teeth at a rate varying from ¼c per lb. in respect of hippo tusks or teeth to 50c per lb. on unmanufactured ivory and rhino horn and R1 per game head. Collections fell short of the estimate by R2,299 in 1960/61 owing to foot and mouth disease restrictions.



*Export tax — Bones :*

Government Notice No. 74 of 1954 provides for a tax of R10 per short ton of 2,000 lb. on bones exported from the Territory, with the exception of the Ghanzi district and part of the Kgalagadi district.

*Auction Tax:*

Proclamation No. 60 of 1954 provides for auction tax at the rate of R4 for every R200 on movable property and R2 for every R200 on immovable property.

Collections were below the estimate by R2,993 in 1961 when no large auction sales were held due to foot and mouth disease restrictions and by R1,939 in 1962 for the same reason.

III. LICENCES R111,788 (1961); R147,318 (1962)

*Arms and Ammunition:* R3,698 (1961); R7,164 (1962)

Proclamation No. 86 of 1959, as amended by Proclamation No. 52 of 1960 and Government Notice No 16 of 1960, provides for the licensing of all firearms and for the control and issue of permits for the purchase of arms and ammunition and for the registration of dealers in arms and ammunition at the following rates: —

(a) Grant, renewal or replacement of an arm certificate for—

	R	c
(i) muzzle-loader arm or Martini-Henri rifle ....	0	25
(ii) any other type of arm ....	0	50

But no fee was charged for the grant of an arm certificate between the 1st July and 31st December, 1961, to any person in respect of an arm possessed by that person prior to 1st July 1961.

(b) Registration of an arms dealer — for each place of business in respect of which dealer registered ....	20	00
(c) Issues of a new certificate of registration to an arms dealer for each place of business registered ....	10	00
(d) Import and Export Permit ....	Free	

Collections were below the estimate by R4,302 in 1961 due mainly to the fact that the registration of all arms had not been completed by March 31, 1961 and by R836 in 1962.

*Trading:* R44,169 (1961); R51,214 (1962)

Chapter 108 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws provides for the issue of the following trading licences at the rates shown below:—

- (a) Agent or Broker: R20 p.a.
- (b) Auctioneer: R40 p.a.; R10 weekly.



- (c) Baker: R15 p.a.
- (d) Banker: R100 p.a.
- (e) Blacksmith: R2 p.a.
- (f) Butcher: R15 p.a.
- (g) Chemist: R20 p.a.
- (h) Driller: R20 p.a.
- (i) External Agents: Resident R40 p.a.  
Non-resident R50 p.a. in 1961  
R70 p.a. in 1962.
- (j) (i) General Dealer (ii) Motor Garage (iii) Wholesale Distributor: R40 minimum, increased by R5 for every R2,000 turnover or part thereof with a maximum of R130 p.a.
- (k) Hairdressing Saloon: R10 p.a.
- (l) Hawker: R10 for every 3 months plus R10 for every vehicle in excess of one for the same period.
- (m) Insurance Agent: R20 p.a.
- (n) Pawnbroker: R20 p.a.
- (o) Petrol Filling Station: R10 p.a.
- (p) Produce Buyer: R30 p.a.
- (q) Restaurant: R15 p.a.
- (r) Restricted Dealer: R10 p.a. minimum, increased by R5 for every R2,000 turnover or part thereof with a maximum of R130 p.a.
- (s) Tobacconist: R3 p.a.

Annual licences initially issued after the 30th day of June in any year are issued for one-half of the relevant fee as set out above

In addition the following licences are provided for in the laws shown:—

- (a) Methylated Spirit Licence: R2 p.a. (Cap. 107 of the B.P. Laws).
- (b) Livestock (Cap. 109 of the B.P. Laws):
  - (i) Livestock Buyers: R70
  - (ii) Livestock Buyers Agents: R50
  - (iii) Livestock and Produce Buyers: Residents R6 p.a.  
Non residents R6 per 3 months.
- (c) Hide Buyers (High Commissioner's Notice 22 of 1955):
  - (i) Hide and Skin Buyers: R2 p.a.
  - (ii) Hide and Skin Exporters: R40 p.a.

Collections fell below the estimate by R7,831 in 1961 as a result of trade recession due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 1960 and by R2,786 in 1962.



*Labour Agents and Runners:* R908 (1961); R895 (1962)

Chapter 73 of the B.P. Laws provides for licences for labour recruiting agents and runners at the following rates:—

Agents ....	R50 p.a.
Runners ....	R 2 p.a.

Collection fell short of the estimate by R192 in 1961 and R5 in 1962.

*Motor Drivers and Vehicles:* R52,741 (1961); R73,382 (1962)

*Vehicles:* Chapter 168 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws, as amended by Proclamation No. 21 of 1961 provides for the registration and licensing of motor vehicles, tractors and trailers and vehicles plying for hire at the following rates:—

Registration: all vehicles and trailers .... 50c

Licensing:

*Motor Vehicles and Tractors:*

	1961	1962
Weighing 1500 lb. and under ....	R12	R12 p.a.
1501 lb. to 2500 lb. ....	R14	R16
2501 lb. to 4000 lb. ....	R18	R24
4001 lb. to 6000 lb. ....	R22	R31
6001 lb. to 8000 lb. ....	R42	R51
9001 lb. to 10000lb. ....	R72	R96
10,000 lb. and over ....	—	R160
Motor cycle without side car ....	R2	R2
Motor cycle with side car ....	R3	R3

Additional fee for motor vehicles plying for hire weighing 4,000 lb or under R10; weighing over 4,000 lb. R20.

*Trailers:*

Weighing 1500 lb. and under ....	R 6 (1961 and 1962)
1501 lb. to 2500 lb. ....	R 8
2501 lb. to 4000 lb. ....	R14
4001 lb. to 6000 lb. ....	R24
6001 lb. to 8000 lb. ....	R48
8001 lb. to 9000 lb ....	R72
9001 lb. and over ....	R84

Additional fee for trailer used with a motor vehicle plying for hire R4.

*Drivers:* Provisional licences for a period of three months: Motor Cycle 20c; Motor Vehicles 50c.



*Drivers' licences:* Motor cycle R1.10; Motor vehicle R2.10; Certificate of competency 50c.

Collections in 1961 fell below the estimate by R7,831 as a result of trade recess due to foot and mouth disease. In 1962 the estimate was exceeded by R17,382.

*Liquor and Hotel:* R1,700 (1961); R1,913 (1962).

Proclamation No. 69 of 1960 and Government Notice No. 12 of 1963 provide for the following liquor licences:—

- (1) Railway Administration — Exemption fee R150
- (2) (a) New Hotel Liquor Licence R80
  - (b) Renewal hotel liquor licence R80 if the hotel is situate within an area prescribed by the Resident Commissioner, otherwise R150
  - (c) New or renewal Club liquor licence R40
  - (d) New or renewal bottle store licence R150
  - (e) Temporary liquor licence (Sec. 9 of Proc. 69/60) R2 per day or part thereof.
  - (f) Beerhall licences.
    - (i) If issued prior to 1st July R150
    - (ii) If issued after 30th June R75
- (3) Transfer or removal of licence during its period of validity— one-half the fee payable for the issue of a new licence of the kind in question.
- (4) Extension of permitted hours (Sec. 16 of Proc. 69/60) R2 per hour or part thereof.
- (5) Appeal to the Resident Commissioner (Sec. 9(5) of Proc. 69/60) R20.
- (6) Covering order (Sec. 18 of Proc. 69/60) — one-quarter of the fee payable for the issue of a new licence of the kind in question.
- (7) Issue of a duplicate licence or permit (Sec. 54 of Proc. 69/60) R0.50.

Collections were below the estimate in 1961 by R550 due to the new liquor law and in 1962 exceeded the estimate by R763.

*Game:* R6,907 (1961); R10,019 (1962).

Proclamation No. 22 of 1961 and Government Notice No. 27 of 1962 provide for the issue of game licences at the following rates:—

1. *Bird Licence:*

(a) Resident	....	....	....	....	....	R2 p.a.
(b) Non-resident	....	....	....	....	....	R2 for 7 days
						R8 for 1 month
						R10 p.a.



2. *General Game Licence:*

(a) Resident	....	....	....	....	....	R2 for 7 days
						R8 per season
(b) Non-resident	....	....	....	....	....	R10 for 7 days
						R30 per season

3. *Professional Guides Licence:*

(a) Resident	.....	R20
(b) Non-resident	.....	R40

4. *Trophy Dealers Licence* ..... R10 p.a.5. *Supplementary Game Licence:*

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Fee per animal</i>	
	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Non-resident</i>
	R	R
Buffalo	6	10
Bush Pig	4	6
Duiker	1	2
Elephant	50	100
Gemsbok	20	30
Impala	4	6
Kudu	6	10
Lechwe	10	20
Leopard	30	50
Limpopo Bushbuck	30	50
Lion	30	50
Mountain Reedbuck	20	30
Ostrich	10	14
Red Hartebeest	6	10
Sitatunga	30	50
Springbok	4	6
Steenbuck	2	4
Tsessebe	10	20
Vlei Reedbuck	10	14
Warthog	1	2
Waterbuck	20	30
Wildebeest	1	2
Zebra	10	20

Collections were below the estimate by R2,093 in 1961 due to the limited number of parties admitted owing to foot and mouth disease and in 1962 exceeded the estimate by R1,019 due to introduction of the new game proclamation which provides licence fees per animal.

*Air Transport* (High Commissioner's Notice No. 87 of 1955)

(a) Licence to convey mail and cargo	....	....	....	R20
(b) Provisional licence to convey mail and cargo				R 4



No Air Transport licences were issued in 1961 but in 1962 licences were issued to the value of R28.

*Miscellaneous*: R116 (1961); R36 (1962).

This represents the following licences and fees which are not classified: —

*Admission Fees: Chapter 146 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws*: Advocate, Attorney, Notary Public or Conveyancer: R10.50.

*Chapter 147 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws*:

Medical Practitioner	....	....	....	....	R10
Dentist	....	....	....	....	R2.10
Chemist	....	....	....	....	R1
Optician and Oculist	....	....	....	....	R1
Nurse	....	....	....	....	R1
Midwife	....	....	....	....	R1

Collections fell below the estimate by R84 in 1961 and R164 in 1962.

*Marriage*: R540 (1961); R760 (1962).

*Chapter 117 of the B.P. Laws*:

Collections fell below the estimate by R84 in 1961 and exceeded the estimate by R10 in 1962.

#### IV. FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE AND EARNINGS OF DEPARTMENTS: R135,559 (1961); R184,787 (1962)

Stamp duty imposed under Chapter 91 of the B.P. Laws and the Cape Colony Stamp and Office Fees Act of 1884 accrue to this revenue head and amounted to R49,112 (1961) and R53,115 (1962).

#### V. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS: R372,669 (1961); R452,457 (1962)

During the past five years the surplus of revenue over expenditure of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has averaged R195,880. It was least during the quinquennium in 1957/58 at R127,222, and greatest in 1961/62 at R272,296.

## CHAPTER 4

### CURRENCY AND BANKING

South African currency is legal tender in terms of Chapter 97 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws. In the Northern Protectorate Southern Rhodesia currency is used to a large extent and in the Ghanzi area South West African currency is accepted at par. There



are eight banks in the Protectorate, two at Francistown, two at Lobatsi, two at Mahalapye and two at Gaberones, operated by the Standard Bank Ltd., and Barclays Bank, (D.C.O.). In addition, each of these banks operates weekly agencies as follows:—

*Standard Bank Ltd.:* Mochudi, Molepolole, Palapye, Ramoutsa, Serowe.

*Barclays Bank (D.C.O.):* Kanye, Machaneng, Mochudi, Molepolole, Palapye, Palla Ranch, Parr's Halt, Ramoutsa, Serowe, Sherwood Ranch, Thamaga.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.)' in Gobabis, South West Africa, also operates a monthly agency at Ghanzi.

## CHAPTER 5

### COMMERCE

Due to the effect of climatic conditions both on agriculture and on the livestock industry, little progress was made in correcting the unfavourable balance of trade which originated in 1960, and increased imports of foodstuffs were required to meet the drought conditions and their results during the period covered. The value of such imports rose from R454,797 in 1961 to R688,213 the following year.

The output of cattle carcasses, the main export, continues to show a steady increase, as does that of live cattle.

Migrant workers brought R738,000 into the Territory in 1962 compared with R724,000 in 1961, the greater part which came from workers in the South African gold mines for which 17,636 workers were recruited in 1961 and 22,500 the next year. Workers also leave the Protectorate to find employment on farms and in other industries and in 1962 these amounted to about 5,000.

Principal imports and exports are shown by value in Table V.



TABLE V

## VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

## A: IMPORTS

Commodity	1960 Value R	1961 Value R	1962 Value R
Sorghum & Millet	214,440	28,259	129,043
Maize and Maize Meal	872,828	292,758	552,420
Other Foodstuffs	874,748	922,357	970,966
Horses, Mules & Donkeys	6,760	3,680	7,310
Cattle	227,786	106,200	69,180
Vehicles & Spares	1,112,326	1,187,447	1,262,568
General Merchandise	2,115,780	2,005,844	2,225,716
Textiles	975,790	1,045,055	984,376
Fertilisers	161,420	180,537	199,654

## B: EXPORTS

Cattle (live)	301,788	471,780	629,593
Cattle (carcases)	3,155,932	3,315,995	4,092,117
Hides	187,466	551,610	523,225
Skins (sheep & goats)	21,438	20,375	20,333
Skins & Karosses (wild animals), Bones and Miscellaneous animal products	133,116	159,130	136,767
Abattoir by-products	937,922	278,532	1,337,832
Gold	4,992	6,406	7,083
Asbestos	264,524	321,805	271,169
Manganese	141,642	287,892	164,541



## CHAPTER 6

### PRODUCTION

#### A. LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

##### (a) *Crown Lands*

All Crown Lands (area 104,069 square miles) are vested in the High Commissioner by Orders in Council of the 16 May, 1904, and the 10 January, 1910. These areas remain unalienated with the exception of 164 farms in the Ghanzi district, 13 farms in the Molopo area and certain areas which have been leased to the Colonial Development Corporation.

##### (b) *Tribal Territories*

Land in each Tribal Territory is vested in the Chief and Tribe and is allocated to individuals or groups of individuals by the Chief in his discretion. Land does not pass automatically from father to son, nor can it be said to be owned by any one person although in practice, on the death of a person using land allocated, his heirs usually continue to occupy the same area. Land may not be alienated by a Chief or Tribe.

The eight major tribes in the Protectorate each have their own Tribal Territory and the areas of these are as follows:—

<i>Tribal Territory</i>	<i>Square Miles</i>
Barolong .....	433
Bamangwato .....	44,310
Batawana .....	35,082
Bakgatla .....	2,798
Bakwena .....	14,719
Bangwaketse .....	9,921
Bamalete .....	167
Batlakwa .....	67

In the Tati District the Tati Federated tribes have an area of approximately 320 square miles set aside for them for which Government pays a rental of R2,000 a year to the Tati Company.

In addition to the Tribal Territories mentioned above and the area occupied by the Tati Federated tribes, some small numbers of Africans occupy certain areas of Crown Land in the Tshabong, Ghanzi and Chobe districts.

##### (c) *Farming Areas*

Certain areas of land, known as the Lohatsi Block (195 square miles), the Gaberones Block (157 square miles) and the Tuli Block (1993 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 Chap. 92 of the B.P. Laws. The blocks have been divided into farms and most of them sold with freehold titles.

(d) *The Tati District*

The Tati District (2,062 square miles) is owned by the Tati Company Limited, who have full power to sell or lease any portion except the area leased by Government for Africans. Right is reserved to Government to acquire sites for public buildings. The grant to the Company is governed by Chap. 90 of the B.P. Laws.

## B. AGRICULTURE

The most noteworthy feature of the 1961/62 season was the very severe and prolonged drought which affected the whole Territory. As a result of it only a very small proportion of the land normally planted to crops was planted.

Large scale imports of maize and sorghum were necessary, and emergency measures had to be taken for the feeding of school children and for the provision of famine relief work in the worst hit parts of the Territory.

The worst affected areas were the eastern Bamangwato and northern Tuli Block where not only were no crops produced but large numbers of cattle died from poverty.

The southern Protectorate did not suffer so badly but even there less than 10% of the arable lands were planted. The only encouraging feature of the season was that it was those who followed the improved methods of crop production and moisture conservation advocated by the Department of Agriculture who did reap a crop.

The following table shows the seasonal rainfall at 12 centres in the Territory, compared with the mean figures:—

<i>Place</i>	<i>Main rainfall Inches</i>	<i>Season 1960/61</i>	<i>Season 1961/62</i>
Lobatsi .....	21.9	30.92	16.45
Kanye .....	20.6	30.03	13.91
Gaberones .....	20.5	25.83	12.33
Molepolole .....	19.2	24.89	13.20
Mochudi .....	18.2	26.76	10.75
Mahalapye .....	18.7	22.07	14.69
Serowe .....	16.9	24.84	14.58
Francistown .....	18.1	20.59	13.79
Maun .....	17.9	29.34	12.40
Machaneng .....	17.2	29.37	14.80
Ghanzi .....	18.3	12.82	11.16
Tsabong .....	11.8	17.61	9.75



Evaporation from a free water surface at the Mahalapye Experimental Station for the period July 1961/June 1962 was 88.82 inches, compared with 79.02 inches the previous season which illustrates the arid conditions which prevailed.

Very little maize was planted in the Territory and this mainly in the southern Protectorate. Even there results were very poor, many of the plantings failed and it was estimated that the total crop produced in the Territory did not amount to more than 8,000 bags. Of this 7,142 bags were purchased by the maize mill at Lobatsi at the Government controlled price of R3.20 for Grade A White Dent and R2.95 for Grade A Yellow.

During 1962 imports of maize and maize products amounted to 125,066 bags of 200 lbs. each, and an additional 31,945 bags were imported by seasonal farm labour returning from the Republic of South Africa. Of the total imports 19,146 bags were from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the remainder from the Republic of South Africa.

Sorghum production was also much reduced and due to adverse planting conditions export was prohibited in January 1962. However, before the prohibition became effective 8,722 bags, from the excellent crop of the previous season, were exported to the Republic of South Africa.

Imports of sorghum during 1962 amounted to 28,880 bags of which 13,523 bags were imported from the Republic of South Africa and 15,357 from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The bulk of the imports of grain sorghum normally come from the Republic of South Africa, as a result of the agreement with the Mealie Industry Control Board, under which they accept all surplus production from Bechuanaland at their guaranteed minimum floor price, but because of the shortage and high price prevailing in that country, authority was obtained for the import of 15,000 bags from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. All of this was taken up by traders in the Territory.

Other crops exported in 1962 were beans, 1,280 bags, millet 276 bags, groundnuts 5,839 bags, wheat 173 bags, sunflower seed 3,718 bags and castor oil seed 318 bags.

Due to the climatic conditions there was little evidence of pests and diseases, though where planted much of the cowpea crop was affected by *Alectra* spp.

Climatic conditions also affected the breeding of Quelea and no nesting sites were discovered in the Territory, but Quelea and doves were both active and did considerable damage where there were crops.

The African farming community was served by extension officers stationed at Lobatsi, Kanye, Mogobane, Gaberones, Mole-



polole, Francistown and Maun, together with their subordinate staff totalling 67 Agricultural Demonstrators. The farmers in the freehold farming blocks were served by the officers at Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown and Machaneng. The dairy industry was served by the Dairy Officer at Francistown.

Two extension officers resigned during 1962 which further aggravated the serious situation in which the Agricultural Department finds itself, in that it is unable to meet the demands the farming population for extension workers. There were over 1,000 farmers in the "Pupil Farmer Scheme" during the year and it is estimated that an additional 350 would have joined immediately if the Department had had the staff to provide the necessary guidance.

In the adverse season the advantages of the improved cropping practices and methods of moisture conservation taught by the extension staff were even more evident than they had been in the previous favourable season, and the only farmers to reap a crop were those following the advice of the officers of the Agricultural Department.

Farmers' days and farmers' meetings were again used extensively as extension media and were held regularly throughout the year. A most successful farmers' day on improved animal husbandry methods was held at the Morale Pasture Research Station and was attended by 150 farmers.

As part of the extension programme a total of 433 bags of improved seed comprising 276 bags of sorghum, 42 bags of bean varieties, 19 bags of millet and 96 bags of maize were sold to farmers and an additional 127 bags comprising 76 bags of sorghum, 25 bags of bean varieties, and 26 bags of maize were issued to farmers who had recently joined the "Pupil Farmer Scheme" for the 1962/63 crop season.

Another activity of the Department in the extension field was the rearing and sale of improved strains of poultry and 912 birds of the Light Sussex, Rhode Island Red and Black Australorp breeds were reared and sold in breeding pens.

The dairy industry suffered in the same way as the rest of the agricultural industry from the season, and at the end of May 1962 only 65,477 lbs. of butterfat had been delivered to the creamery at Francistown, which normally receives 350,000 lbs. butterfat per season. As it was uneconomic to run it at this rate the Executive Council agreed to the closure of the creamery as from 1st June, 1962. The Ghanzi area and the Molopo area were not so badly affected and cream production was about average with 183,435 lbs. butterfat being exported respectively to Gobabis and Mafeking Creameries.

Crop investigational work was continued at the Mahalapye Experimental Station and at the Gaberones sub-station. Funds for



a second sub-station in Ngamiland, amounting to R34,000 were provided by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, and work was started on clearing the land for this station. This station will investigate the problems peculiar to the Ngamiland district.

The groundnut variety *Natal Common* yielded 370 lb. per acre in a most unfavourable season. This compares favourably with a yield of 176 lb. per acre obtained from a local selection of Jugo Bean (*Voandzeia subterranea*). The Soya Bean (*Glycine max.*) variety Geduld significantly outyielded five other varieties.

Results from a cotton manurial trial were not significant ( $2 \times 2 \times 2$  factorial). In a trial including five varieties and three spacings the variety Albar 637 significantly outyielded all other varieties at 1% level ( $P=0.01$ ), producing an average yield of 557 lb. per acre under dryland conditions, in spite of damage caused by insects, especially American Bollworm (*Heliothis armigera*) and Jassid (*Empoasca fascialis Jacobi*).

Eleven hybrid sorghums were compared to the proven drought resistant, dwarf sorghum, Red Seed Combine 8D, but no significant differences in yield were obtained. Hybrid sorghums were also included in a trial of 16 recent introductions; of the hybrids USK32 significantly outyielded all but one hybrid, at 1% level of significance, yielding the equivalent of 890 lbs. per acre. In a variety trial of eight tall (long season) sorghum varieties two local selections significantly outyielded six other varieties.

Numerous new introductions of sorghum were grown for observational purposes.

Millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) 16 uniform (homozygous) millet lines were compared in a  $4 \times 4$  lattice square varietal trial. The homozygous line US16 significantly outyielded 7 other lines at 1% level, and other lines at 5% level of significance; this selection yielded the equivalent of 717 lb. per acre.

Eighty-eight segregating millet lines were grown, selfed, and selections made for heavily awned heads to give protection against Quelea bird damage, drought resistance and early maturity.

In a trial of 6 castor bean hybrids, hybrid No. 150 significantly outyielded all other hybrids at 1% level ( $P=0.01$ ). A variety trial comprising nine Sunflower varieties showed no significant differences in yield.

Guar Beans (*Cyamopsis psoraleoides*) and Pigeon Pea (*Cajanus cajan*) show promise in Bechuanaland for incorporation in rotations.

Further additions to the working Herbarium were made.

At Morale for the 1961/62 grazing season the Continuous Grazing on debushed paddocks (1:10 acres) plus supplementary veld hay grazing trial gave the highest percentage seasonal increase, and also the highest average liveweight gain in lb. per day, viz.



steers that weighed an average of 991 lb. at the beginning of November 1961, weighed an average of 1,295 lb. at the end of October 1962, having reached an average of 1,335 lb. in early June 1962. This resulted in a percentage seasonal increase of 30.7% or 0.83 lb. per day, as compared to a percentage seasonal increase of 17.9% for the continuous grazing system. Further information was recorded on the liveweight increases, rate of maturity etc., of the indigenous Tswana cattle, Africander, and Africander X Hereford cross-bred animals. Planted pastures of *Eragrostis curcula* and *Panicum maximum* were extended.

Soil conservation work was continued, under C.D. & W. Scheme D. 4599, by a unit comprising 1 Works Foreman and 3 motor drivers.

During the year the unit completed the fencing of three badly eroded areas, totalling 720 acres, in the Bamalete Tribal Territory and is currently at work in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory. A fence has been erected in the Ranaka valley separating the arable and grazing land, and the unit started fencing badly eroded areas in Kanye.

Soil conservation work was undertaken at Tonota in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory as a famine relief measure

A Training Officer and a Senior Agricultural Demonstrator were appointed during 1962 under C.D. & W. Scheme D.4606, one classroom and living quarters for 25 agricultural trainees was constructed. Formal lectures at the Training Centre commenced on 1st October. There were 21 trainees at the Centre, for the three year course, all of whom had at least the minimum entry qualifications of Standard VI.

The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief has provided funds to pay the salaries of 10 of the trainees and to construct living quarters for an additional 25 trainees who are to be recruited during February 1963. The salaries of these additional 25 trainees will also be paid from funds provided by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief until their allocation ceases on the 30 September, 1964, whereafter this training will be borne by C.D. & W. funds.

A Reconnaissance Land Use Survey of the eastern Protectorate was carried out by staff from the Directorate of Overseas Surveys. This will provide the basis for further detailed surveys for special projects and enable future land utilization in the area to be carried out on a planned basis.

### C. FORESTRY

The Directorate of Overseas Survey arranged for the aerial photography of 3,056 sq. miles of indigenous forests in the northern Protectorate to serve as the basis for a forest survey and enumeration, which will be started when a Forestry Officer has been recruited.



The existing forestry staff maintained fire breaks in the Chobe Forest, carried out patch burning and controlled accidental fires.

Production for distribution and sale, of ornamental trees and shrubs was continued at the Kanye nursery.

### C. VETERINARY AND LIVESTOCK

The promise given by good rains over the entire Territory during the first half of 1961 was not fulfilled in the north-eastern areas of the Tati Concession, in the north-east of the Tuli Block or in the north-eastern Bamangwato tribal territory, which regions experienced severe drought conditions as a result of the absence of late rains. Subsequent stock losses were heavy. However, in Ngamiland, Ghanzi, southern Kalahari, Molopo and the Bangwaketse tribal territory late rains were abundant resulting in plentiful water supplies and grazing and stock in good condition. Lake Ngami was filled for the first time in two years and the level of the Okavango at Andara and Mohembo was abnormally high.

Rainfall in 1962 was erratic and well below normal in most areas with resultant arid conditions. Fortunately in some regions, notably the south-eastern and central Kalahari, the drought was broken by good sustained rains in November and December, which brought relief to large numbers of stockowners.

At the beginning of 1961 foot and mouth restrictions were still in operation in the northern Protectorate. Although for the first six months of the year owners in the area were unable to market their stock, from June onwards restrictions were lifted east of the railway line, thus affording partial relief to the north. Areas west of the line received a further set-back in September when fresh outbreaks of foot and mouth disease were diagnosed west of the central Bamangwato cordon fence. By the end of the year the disease position seemed to be static — no cases had been reported for three months.

In July 1961 a severe and widespread outbreak of foot and mouth disease in South West Africa endangered the entire Ghanzi district and the north-western border at Mohembo. However, stringent cordon and patrol measures prevented the entry of the disease but the maintenance of a state of alert in the Ghanzi area prohibited the movement of slaughter stock to Lobatsi.

With the continuation of foot and mouth control measures in the central Bamangwato and Ghanzi areas marketing was limited in 1962 until September when the restrictions were lifted.

Work continued on the Ghanzi-Lobatsi stock route water development programme in 1961, a year in which six new boreholes were drilled on the trek route between Bushman Pits and Panda-ma-Tenga.



*Live cattle exported:*

Head .....	12,695 (1961);	18,777 (1962)
Value .....	R471,780	R629,592

In 1961 live cattle were exported to Northern Rhodesia by the traditional route through Kazungula and not through Odiakwe as was done during the previous year ; a few hundred head were also exported by rail to Rhodesia.

*Cattle slaughtered at Lobatsi abattoir:*

Head .....	78,602 (1961);	93,306 (1962)
Value .....	R2,715,995	R3,957,492

In both years the bulk of the Territory's slaughter stock was sent to Lobatsi. In 1961, 77% of the carcasses went to the Republic of South Africa.

*Total cattle exported:*

1960 .....	86,708
1961 .....	91,297
1962 .....	112,083

The building of the Lobatsi cannery on a site adjoining the abattoir began in 1961 and was almost completed by the end of the following year.

Animal husbandry propaganda has been intensified over the recent years and an increasing number of stockowners now market their cattle direct to the abattoir. This not only cuts the middleman out of the marketing channel but makes the owners more forceably aware of the need for quality in their cattle. Progress in animal husbandry in the European farming areas has continued on the lines of applied veterinary science and on livestock improvement by selection of breeding stock and the importation of high-quality animals. During 1962, Ngamiland stock received special attention and African producers were prevailed upon to market their stock direct to the Federal market. The exercise proved highly successful and 485 head have been marketed in this way.

Disease control and prevention received much attention from field staff and despite the adverse drought conditions particularly in 1962 losses were kept within reasonable limits. Botulism is still a major cause of loss in areas of sandy soil and, coupled with aphosphorosis, in 1962 resulted in 3,126 cattle deaths. In Ghanzi vaccination against botulism reduced deaths from 1526 in 1959 to 401 in 1960 and 173 the following year. In both years as before vaccination campaigns against Contagious Abortion, Quarter Evil and Anthrax were carried out successfully.

Calf mortality remains a major problem but work against Heart-water, which has had a decreasing effect in recent years due to antibiotics, and Paratyphoid, which is under detailed investigation



by research staff has continued. Clinical control of both these diseases is by the use of modern drugs and in both cases prophylaxis is by way of vaccination.

Sporadic outbreaks of rabies occurred in 1961, and in 1962 received further departmental attention with the greater availability of funds, and the entire canine population of the southern Protectorate was vaccinated. It is intended to vaccinate the northern and southern halves of the Territory in alternate years.

In Ngamiland in 1961 the Tsetse fly encroachment to the north-west along the swamps endangered the cattle population in the Shakawe area. The provision of funds for a Trypanosomiasis Investigational Unit from a C.D. & W. grant, which included the provision of such essentials as a specialist staff, a mobile laboratory and experimental animals, made it possible to obtain a clearer picture of the incidence of Trypanosomiasis in cattle in Ngamiland and its economic implications.

Two livestock shows were held during both years, at Francistown and at Kanye ; both were keenly contested and well patronised, and proved useful media of propaganda in the department's field extension.

The Veterinary School at Ramathlabama continues to operate and has achieved much in the training of staff for field duties. In 1962 instruction consisted of a January - June course which was attended by 14 students and of an advanced course which was inaugurated in July for field officers. The latter course is more intensive and is designed to equip trainees to fill more responsible posts in the field. 15 officers were selected for this course and at the end of the year progress was satisfactory.

The Veterinary Research Laboratory also at Ramathlabama has provided valuable assistance on matters of disease control and on problems of meat hygiene relating to the overseas export trade. During 1962 comprehensive field and laboratory studies were made on Contagious Abortion, Helminthiasis, Trypanosomiasis, Heart-water and Aphosphorosis, and the bacteriological control of meat and meat products for export markets was conducted on a large scale.

#### D. TSETSE FLY CONTROL

The population of the two districts affected by tsetse fly — Maun and Chobe — is over 40,000 persons who it is estimated hold about 200,000 head of livestock including 135,000 head of cattle. These people and their livestock are affected either directly or indirectly by tsetse infestation around the central swamp areas of Ngamiland and along a perimeter of about 400 miles, and also in settlements along the Chobe River to the west of Kasane. In the western areas of Ngamiland people and livestock have had to



retreat from the advance of the fly, and an increasing incidence of animal trypanosomiasis has been recorded towards Sehitwa and Lake Ngami in the south-west. The heavier population of Ngamiland is found in and around Shakawe, Sepopa, Seronga, Gomare, Nokaneng, Tsau, Sehitwa, Maun, and Shorobe, all of which are either infested or threatened by tsetse.

The original purpose of tsetse control operations which started in 1943 was to protect Maun and to reclaim the Naragha Valley. This is still a problem but recent advances of the fly have necessitated the extension of this front to Shorobe and the undertaking of a great deal of control on the Tsau/Nokaneng and Gomare/Sepopa fronts.

The Tsetse Fly Control staff at present consists of a Chief Tsetse Fly Officer, an entomologist, one higher executive officer, three field officers and a mechanic.

The C.D. & W. scheme in operation in 1962 and the general tsetse control work in the Ngamiland and Chobe districts have been based on the recommendations of Dr. Lewis, the WHO Tsetse Fly Control Consultant. Funds totalling some R600,000 have already been allocated under C.D. & W. for this work and the territorial estimates for the 1962/63 financial year provide R110,000. The cost of the continuation of control work which has been in progress for more than three years is now met entirely by the budget while the Territory's C.D. & W. allocation is devoted to the cost of any new development, for which the grant of R207,040 under the 1959 Act (Scheme D.4607) was provided to throw back the tsetse threat from the Shorobe area and to halt the advance of the fly towards Kasane which would be a potential threat to the Victoria Falls and Livingstone.

An existing research scheme started in 1961 is the Trypanosomiasis and Helminthiasis field laboratory in Ngamiland. The object of this unit is to determine trypanosome challenge levels in cattle grazing on the perimeter of the Okavango Swamps. In addition test herds are being introduced into areas cleared by the department to determine whether or not the area is free of fly. The work of the unit is therefore very closely connected with that of the department. If effective measures can be taken as a result of investigational work to prevent contact with tsetse fly or to treat cattle against trypanosomiasis, considerable use can be made of existing grazing areas of light fly density in Ngamiland.

In the Maun area of the Maun front the aim of the department is to clear the fly from the Naragha Valley and in order to effect this tree clearing is being done in the main lines of advance from the north and west to prevent tsetse infiltration. In the valley game destruction is being intensified. In the Shorobe area the problem is to halt the fly from the north-west; it is also intended to reclaim about 30 square miles of country in order to redistribute



the people in a resettlement scheme to consolidate against further advances. The modern use of residual insecticides is being tested to determine whether an insecticidally-sprayed barrier could halt the movement of the fly and whether such spraying can be carried out economically. Between Maun and Shorobe ringbarking is being carried out on trees to a depth of six miles into the swamps.

On the western front large settlements are being safeguarded by deflying roads etc. and by clearing or ringbarking the bush. It is also intended to halt the spread of fly southward past Tsau and Lake Ngami, and the spread northwards past Sepopa.

In the Chobe district a policy of reclamation of the Chobe Flats is being carried out in order to permit the re-introduction of sufficient cattle for local needs. Prevention of the transmission of sleeping sickness by spraying is being carried out to break the man/fly contact.

#### E. FLORA AND FAUNA

The principal activities of the Game Department during 1961 and 1962 were to control game in farming areas where necessary, particularly elephant in the Bamangwato tribal territory east of the railway line and the European farming areas, to assist hunters and safari companies generally, and to administer the 4,000 sq. mile Game Reserve in the extreme north of the Territory. For this purpose a resident Game Warden has been engaged.

Close attention is being given to the possibilities of game cropping schemes in connection with which an accurate and systematic game survey is being considered. Two I.U.C.N. consultants visited the Territory towards the end of 1962 for the purpose of advising on game development plans in relation to other natural resources. Their interim report has been received and is now being considered in detail.

Fishing at Kasane has been an attraction for visitors, and there is a mechanically propelled pontoon at Kazungula to facilitate the entry of tourists across the Zambesi from Northern Rhodesia.

Revenue accrued from the introduction of non-resident game licence fees and from the operations of several experienced hunting safari firms which brought in the first exploratory hunting safaris during 1962. The success of these safaris has encouraged the companies to repeat the experiment during 1963 with a view to establishing more permanent long-term projects for the future.

An area of nearly 20,000 square miles in the Central Kalahari has been declared a game reserve, the object of which is to preserve the natural food and habitat of the Bushman. It is not, therefore, intended to develop it as an attraction for visitors.

In the south-west corner of the Protectorate there is a game



sanctuary which forms part of the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park of the Republic of South Africa by which it is administered. At present no tourist facilities exist on the Bechuanaland side because the area is almost inaccessible except from South Africa.

The successful fulfilment of the department's overall activities has been hampered by the small size of its staff compared with the area it has to administer, and as a result large scale poaching has taken place in the Southern Protectorate. In addition to the Game Warden, the staff has consisted of one Game Officer, two Game Rangers and 17 Game Scouts who are equipped with one Land Rover and one 5-ton four-wheel-drive vehicle, as well as three Land Rovers owned by the Game Officer and Rangers.

## F. MINING

The Geological Survey Department, with headquarters at Lobatsi, is responsible for the development of the mineral resources of the Territory. The Geological Survey has three main functions which are geological mapping, mineral survey, including the preliminary examination of promising mineral deposits and the survey of potential coalfield areas, and the development of the underground water resources of the Territory. Geophysical prospecting techniques are employed in mineral survey and hydrological work and the department owns three core drilling machines which are normally employed on mineral survey. The Geological Survey also controls the drilling branch, which undertakes underground water development work, and is responsible for all water borehole drilling in the Territory.

Mineral exports during the period covered were as follows:—

<i>Minerals</i>	1961		1962	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
		R		R
Gold (ozs.) .....	261	6,406	288	7,073
Silver (ozs.) .....	39	26	33	22
Asbestos (short tons) ....	1,852	321,805	1,889	271,169
Manganese (short tons) ....	24,822	287,892	25,703	164,541
		<u>R616,129</u>		<u>R442,805</u>

The total value of mineral exports was nearly R205,000 higher in 1961 than it was the previous year, and the production figure of all minerals rose, manganese ore as much as 10,580 short tons. In spite of the continued rise in production in 1962, the value fell appreciably because of the state of the world market.



Gold and silver are produced in the Tati Concession where the mineral rights are owned by the Tati Company. Only one small gold mine was in operation during the period covered.

The asbestos is all produced from the Moshaneng Mine near Kanye in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory. The mine is operated by the Marlme Chrysotile Corporation on a royalty basis and all royalty accrues to the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory.

Manganese is produced at two mines in the south-eastern Protectorate. The Ootsi manganese mine which closed down in September 1960 was reopened in July 1961 when a new Crown Grant conferring manganese rights was issued to the Bamalete Manganese Company, which had commenced production for the export market by the end of the year. The royalties which it pays accrue to the Bamalete tribe. In 1962 the mine was given a considerable amount of assistance; advice was given on the problem of development and in February and March a detailed survey was carried out. Although the main producer of manganese ore during 1961 was the Kgwakgwe mine in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory overburden problems in 1962 accounted for a reduction on the previous year's output figure by 14,420 short tons. This manganese ore occurrence was located by the Geological Survey Department in 1957. The department advises on the development of the mines and has rendered active assistance including geological mapping, diamond core drilling and ore analysis. The inspection of operating mines is carried out by an Inspector of Mines whose services are lent by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. In terms of High Commissioner's Notice No 75 of 1961, the entire Bechuanaland Protectorate, excluding the Tati Concession, was declared a single mining district under the Director of Geological Survey.

The Geological Survey headquarters at Lobatsi are provided with a mineralogical and chemical laboratory, drawing office facilities, a library and a small museum. The laboratory supplies chemical and petrological services to officers of the department and for other Government departments and the public. Ore analyses are carried out and analysis of water samples submitted from boreholes drilled throughout the Territory forms a major part of laboratory work. Information from all water boreholes drilled in the Territory as to the quantity and quality of supply and the geological strata intersected by the boreholes is collected and indexed. Sludge samples from boreholes drilled in the Territory must be submitted to the Geological Survey in terms of the existing legislation and samples of these are retained and stored for reference purposes. Thin sections of rocks are prepared and polished sections of ore minerals are made for study in the optical laboratory. The section cutting machine is operated by an African technician. The drawing office section of the department provides facilities for preparing maps and plans for the various publications issued by the



department as well as maps and plans for distribution to other Government departments, members of the public and for geologists' field work. The Geological Draughtsman (this position is at present vacant) is assisted by four African Tracers who have been trained in the department.

Mining companies continue to display an active interest in the mineral potential of the Protectorate and active prospecting work was carried out in a number of areas during 1961. The Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Company continued to carry out prospecting work in various areas of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory in terms of their 10-year concession agreement with the Bamangwato tribe. The prospecting work is being carried out by a subsidiary company, Bamangwato Concessions Limited. In the course of this work Bamangwato Concessions continued general prospecting activity in the Bushman Mine area and geological and geochemical surveys were carried out at the southern end of the regional shear zone. At Magogaphate, the initial results of the examination of the nickel occurrence there have apparently proved to be disappointing, but the Company has been carrying out regional geochemical surveys following the discovery of other mineral occurrences there during the course of their earlier work. The Geological Survey collaborated with the Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration who are carrying out an investigation into the economic potential of the sodium carbonate-bearing brines present in the Sua pan section of the Makarikari. In the Batawana Tribal Territory the grantee, Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, continued exploration work in certain selected areas. The B.P. Mining Corporation, who held a Crown Grant for manganese rights over the Bamalete Tribal Territory, went into liquidation during the first half of the year. Following negotiations with the Chief and Tribe, a new Crown Grant was issued during the year conferring manganese rights over the Bamalete Tribal Territory on the Bamalete Manganese Company Limited. A Crown Grant awarding a petroleum exploration licence was negotiated by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa Limited and three geologists of the Company were active in certain areas of the Territory for part of the year. Crown Grants have been awarded to De Beers Prospecting (Rhodesian Areas) Limited for diamond prospecting rights over the Bangwaketse, Barolong, Bakgatla and the Bamangwato Tribal Territories respectively. This Company also holds diamond prospecting rights over a large area of the Northern Crown lands and central (Ghanzi) Crown lands. The Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, acting as their technical advisers, carried out prospecting operations in the Ghanzi Crown lands, the Northern Crown lands, and in the Barolong and Bakgatla Tribal Territories during the year. A short term Crown Grant was issued to a group of private individuals for diamond prospecting



rights over the Bamalete Tribal Territory but only a limited amount of work was carried out under its terms.

No new mineral occurrences were investigated by Geological Survey during the period and the mineral survey work which was undertaken was largely a follow-up of work carried out in previous years. With the completion of the detailed investigation of the Mamabule coalfield area in the southern portion of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory, work in coal exploration reverted to exploratory scout drilling in various areas. The department continued to collaborate with Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration in undertaking a further study of the economic potential of the sodium carbonate-bearing brines of Sua Pan region. At the request of the Company a series of test and observation percussion boreholes as well as a number of shallow auger holes were drilled to allow brine pumping tests to be carried out. Diamond drilling was commenced in the Pan area towards the end of the year to recover cores of the Pan sediments to enable precise knowledge to be gained concerning the nature of the aquifer. This drilling is also being carried out by the Geological Survey Department. A pilot solar evaporation test was designed and run at the Geological Survey headquarters to determine the extent to which beneficiation of sodium carbonate relative to sodium chloride is possible in the country brines and the results of the work were made available to the Company. Other mineral survey work undertaken include active assistance rendered to the management of the asbestos mine at Moshaneng and the two manganese mines in the south-eastern Protectorate. A systematic heavy mineral concentrate sampling campaign of suitable stream and river courses was commenced in conjunction with the regional geological mapping programme.

A systematic reconnaissance geological mapping programme of the Territory is in progress and in 1961 quarter-degree square geological mapping was undertaken in the West Tuli, the Makhware Hills, the Palapye, the Baines Drift, and the Mochudi quarter-degree sheet areas. A certain amount of revision work was also carried out on the West of Mahalapye and the Shoshong quarter-degree sheets to establish the stratigraphical succession of a sedimentary series in an area where the correct sequence and correlation was in doubt. The West Tuli, Makhware Hills, West of Mahalapye, Shoshong and Palapye quarter-degree sheets all fall in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory. The Baines Drift area includes part of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory and a large section of the Tuli farming block. The Mochudi quarter-degree sheet falls in the Bakgatla Tribal Territory.

During August and September 1962 a total force airborne magnetometer survey of some 8,000 sq. miles of the southern Crown Lands was carried out for the Geological Survey by Aero Service



(Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd. to obtain information about the structure and disposition of various rock formations in the area.

### G. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The bonemeal factory at Francistown produced 1,285 tons of bonemeal valued at R52,000 in 1961 compared with 1,840 tons (value R74,000) the previous year. The 1961 production figure more than doubled in 1962 when 3,515 tons were produced though the value rose only to R122,253.

424,670 lbs. of butter value at R141,896, the price ranging from 34½c. to 31c. per lb., were produced during 1961 but only 129,381 lbs. the following year when the value fell to R31,211 and the price ranged from 25½c. to 18c. per lb. Butterfat production figures also fell from 753,103 lbs. valued at R222,093 in 1961 to 359,755 lbs. in 1962.

Some 10,000 cases of soap earning R42,000 were produced in 1961 compared with 17,909 the following year valued at R53,525.

## CHAPTER 7

### SOCIAL SERVICES

#### A. EDUCATION

The first schools were established by the London Missionary Society during the first half of the last century. At a later date other schools were opened by the Hermannsburg Mission and by the Dutch Reformed and Catholic Missions.

As the number of schools increased so did administrative problems and in 1910 the London Missionary Society and the Chief of the Bangwaketse tribe formed a committee to administer schools in that tribal area. This committee included representatives of the tribe, the Mission and the District Administration. Other tribes followed suit and the system of committee management proved so useful and popular that it was extended to cover practically all educational work being done in tribal areas.

The main responsibilities of school committees are the building and equipment of all schools within their jurisdiction and the engagement of staff for these schools. All professional matters are controlled by the Department of Education.

#### (a) *Primary Education*

Enrolment increased from 38,893 in 1961 to 45,536 in 1962.

Of the total number of 235 schools 32 are government schools, 193 are administered by tribal school committees and 10 are mission schools.



In many schools classes are excessively large and there are serious shortages of accommodation and equipment. Tribal school committees have expended all available resources in determined attempts to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs but because of very large annual increases in enrolment there has been little general improvement. In many areas it has been necessary to introduce a dual session system whereby manageable groups of pupils are taught in relays by the same teacher. No entirely satisfactory solution to problems of overcrowding and of inadequacy of staffing and accommodation is yet in sight.

One encouraging feature was the acceptance in 1962 of a need for a reduction in the age of first admission which had been fixed at 18 in 1938. This resulted in the quite inappropriate inclusion of young men and women in kindergarten classes and has acted as a brake in progress. Maximum age in 1963 will be 12 falling to 9 in 1966, after which it is hoped that it will be possible to continue the process.

Only 1,318 pupils completed the primary school course in 1962 and only 659 succeeded in passing the final examination. These figures reflect a very high rate of wastage which can only be checked by the employment of more and better qualified teachers and by the building of additional accommodation.

#### (b) *Secondary Education*

Some progress has been achieved in spite of limitations imposed by inadequacy or lack of libraries and laboratories and by the lack of specialist teachers of Science, Mathematics and English.

The most encouraging development in this field was the opening of the London Missionary Society school, Moeding College, at Ootsi in the southern Protectorate early in March 1962.

Capital cost of this school was approximately R132,000 of which R40,000 was contributed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The school receives an annual grant in aid from Government based on salaries of essential staff. In addition Government bursaries are awarded to a fair number of students whose parents cannot afford to pay fees.

The school is a co-educational boarding institution offering the full secondary course. Intake in 1962 was 60 and full capacity of about 200 will be reached in 1965.

Enrolment in secondary schools rose from 618 in 1961 to 764 in 1962.

Of the six secondary schools in the Territory three are secondary boarding schools offering the Cambridge School Certificate Course and three are day secondary schools offering only the Junior Certificate course. Duration of the Junior Certificate course is three years and of the Cambridge School Certificate course five years.



Examination results in 1961 and 1962 were as follows:—

	1961		1962	
	<i>Entries</i>	<i>Passes</i>	<i>Entries</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Junior Certificate .....	98	65	134	78
Matriculation .....	17	7	—	—
Cambridge School Certificate	—	—	28	16

(c) *Teacher Training College*

During 1962 35 students completed courses of training at the Lobatsi Teacher Training College, the only one in the Territory.

As nearly half of the total number of 1,400 teachers employed are not qualified and should be replaced by qualified teachers as soon as possible an increase in the annual output of trained teachers is essential.

A second teacher training college is therefore being built in Serowe. Capital cost, obtained from a C.D. & W. grant, will be approximately R200,000. The College will be able to accommodate 180 pupils of both sexes.

By 1966 annual output of trained teachers from this college and from the Lobatsi college should be about 100.

Two courses are offered at the Lobatsi college. One is a three-year post primary course and the other a two-year post Junior Certificate course. Similar courses will be offered in Serowe.

(d) *Technical and Vocational Training*

The period of dependence upon assistance from other territories for certain types of trades training ended when a Trades School was opened in Gaberones in March 1962.

This school is pleasingly designed and well equipped. Capital cost, provided from C.D. & W. funds, was R120,000.

The school can accommodate 60 students. It offers courses in building, carpentry and motor mechanics.

Training in homecrafts is provided at the Dutch Reformed Church Homecrafts Centre in Mochudi, which offers two courses, one a two-year course for adolescent girls interested in home economics and the other a one-year course for qualified teachers who wish to specialise in the teaching of homecrafts. Enrolment at the Centre in 1962 was 18.

(e) *Higher Education*

Prior to 1959 nearly all Batswana students qualifying for admission to university were accommodated at Port Hare in the Republic of South Africa. In 1959 this privilege was withdrawn and it became necessary to apply for places at Pius XII University College in Basutoland and at universities in the United Kingdom and other overseas countries.



During 1961 only six Batswana were attending universities. Three were at Pius XII University College and three in the United Kingdom.

Because of the rapidity of constitutional advance there is increasing concern about the scantiness of the Territory's resources of trained manpower. Nearly all senior administrative and professional posts and very many of the middle grade executive posts are held by expatriate officers. This militates against full participation by the people in the government of their country. Government's intention is therefore to localise the Public Service as soon as possible.

With this object in view a Scholarships Committee was appointed in 1961 and was charged with the task of arranging for the further training of any individuals who appeared to be potential administrators or professional officers.

An intensive talent search has been under way for some time and attendance at universities or other institutions of higher education has as a result increased from a meagre six in 1961 to the somewhat more satisfactory figure of 19 in 1962. Details of courses are as follows:—

	<i>Basutoland</i>	<i>U.K. &amp; Eire</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arts .....	4	—	2	1	—	7
Teacher Training	4	—	—	—	—	4
Medicine .....	—	2	—	—	—	2
Education .....	—	1	—	—	1	2
Pre-medical .....	—	2	—	—	—	2
Law .....	—	2	—	—	—	2
						<hr/>
					Total.....	19

#### (f) *Staffing*

Acceptance by Government in 1961 of recommendations in the report of the Rusbridger Commission which was appointed in October 1959 to review teachers salaries and conditions of service has made recruitment easier than it has been in the past.

Salaries have been considerably improved and a Teachers' Provident Fund has been established.

Because of the Territory's very slender financial resources the United Kingdom Government has undertaken to meet the full cost of increased salaries and of employers contributions to the Provident Fund. In 1961 this amounted to R170,000.

Another matter which was referred to in the Rusbridger Commission Report was the possibility of establishing a Bechuanaland Teaching Service which would provide for uniformity of conditions of service throughout the Territory. This is at present under active consideration.



(g) *Finance*

Estimated expenditure on education during 1961 was —

	R
From Government sources .....	555,080
From local authorities .....	289,206
From C.D. & W. Funds .....	150,782
From Missions & Voluntary Agencies .....	56,007
Total.....	<u>R1,051,068</u>

Comparable figures for 1962 are —

From Government sources .....	495,590
From local authorities .....	360,644
From C.D. & W. Funds .....	193,550
From Missions & Voluntary Agencies .....	70,000
Total.....	<u>R1,119,684</u>

## B. PUBLIC HEALTH

In 1961 there were 399,018 outpatients attendances at all medical units in the Territory, an increase of 65,543 on the figure for the previous year, but the number fell to 389,850 in 1962. There were 243,102 first attendances in 1962, compared with 233,329 in 1961. In 1961, 18,133 patients were admitted to hospital and health centres; 16,709 patients were admitted the previous year and 21,730 in 1962.

*Hospitals, Health Centres and Dispensaries*

The total number of beds available in Government and Mission hospitals and Health Centres was 197 in private and semi-private wards in 1962, compared with 119 in 1961. In free wards the numbers were 821 and 791 respectively. In 1962 the number of cots rose from 212 to 295.

The distribution was as follows: —



	<i>B e d s</i>				<i>C o t s</i>		
	<i>Paying Patients</i>		<i>Free Patients</i>		<i>Cots</i>	<i>Paying Patients</i>	<i>Free Patients</i>
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	
Francistown .....	9	14	109	124	47	5	48
Gaberones .....	—	—	44	47	9	—	7
Ghanzi .....	4	4	8	8	27	1	2
Kanye (Seventh Day Adventist) .....	5	30	112	58	6	17	15
Kasane .....	—	—	8	21	—	—	—
Khale (Roman Catholic).....	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Lobatsi .....	15	15	103	100	24	5	25
Lobatsi Mental Home .....	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
Madinare (Church of England) .....	—	36	40	—	8	13	—
Mahalapye .....	—	—	46	55	16	—	17
Maun .....	4	4	69	71	10	2	9
Maun Maternity Centre (London Missionary Society) ....	—	—	14	16	10	—	10
Mochudi (Dutch Reformed Church) .....	—	47	53	23	14	11	2
Mochudi (Government) .....	—	—	8	8	2	—	2
Molepolole (Free Church of Scotland) .....	78	—	20	89	—	—	43
Pelikwe Maternity Centre ....	—	—	2	2	2	—	2
Rakops .....	—	—	8	8	4	—	4
Ramoutsa .....	—	40	33	—	3	12	—
Serowe .....	4	7	102	117	30	2	41
Tsabong .....	—	—	8	10	—	—	—
Total.....	119	197	791	821	212	68	227
Increase on previous year ....	3	78	59	30	111	83	



The number of outstation dispensaries maintained by Government was 42 in 1962, of which 16 had resident Dispensers or Staff Nurses. Medical Officers paid regular visits. Missions held clinics at 34 centres. Visits were paid by Mission doctors at intervals varying from once a week to once a quarter. Resident staff were maintained at six dispensaries.

In 1962 there were eight Health Centres in the Protectorate, seven run by the Government and one by a Mission. The size of the Health Centres varied considerably from eight beds to 72 beds. Medical Officers are in charge of the three larger Health Centres; trained African staff are in charge of the smaller ones which are visited regularly by Medical Officers.

A flying doctor service began in 1962, and regular air trips are undertaken to outlying stations, on scheduled or charter flights.

In 1961, 907 major operations and 3,805 minor operations were recorded. These figures being reduced to 854 and 2,848 the following year. The number of X-ray examinations conducted rose by 2,498, owing to the development of the TB immunisation scheme, from 4,640 in 1961 to 7,138 in 1962.

The 1961 and 1962 Nursing examination results were as follows:—

*Executive Nursing Council:*

	<i>Entrants</i>		<i>Passes</i>	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Midwifery .....	10	14	9	12
Gen. Nursing — Final .....	20	17	19	17
Preliminary ..	25	12	20	12

*High Commission Territories Nursing Council:*

Final .....	—	4	—	3
Preliminary ..	11	16	5	6
	66	63	53	50

The general nursing examinations of the Executive Nursing Council are of a lower standard than those of the High Commission Territories Nursing Council, and the falling off in entrants for the former has been accompanied by an increase in the entrants for the latter.

The number of mining recruits examined is as follows:—

	1961	1962
Mine recruits examined .....	20,973	29,952
Mine recruits rejected .....	1,633	1,265



From the middle of 1961 throughout 1962 a WHO malaria assessment team to which Government personnel were attached worked in the Protectorate. In the last quarter of 1961 a WHO team ran a successful BCG pilot scheme in a limited and isolated area in the north east of the territory, and trained local personnel in the technique for the continuation of the work. The work was completed in December but must only be regarded as a provisional assessment. A team was formed under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health to Mantoux test and BCG vaccinate school children. 22,785 of all ages were Tuberculin tested in 1962, but only 19,417 returned to have the reactions read of whom 38.7% showed evidence of prior infection while the remaining 61.3% showed no evidence of prior infection and were inoculated with the BCG vaccine.

### *Epidemic and General Diseases*

*Plague:* In 1961 on receipt of news of human plague in the eastern Caprivi and some rodent mortality in South West Africa opposite the Ghanzi Block, a rodent survey was undertaken; this was continued in 1962 when the rodent population increased but the flea count remained low. No cases of rodent or human plague were recorded in either year. In about November 1962 rodents started to die off. Surveillance work continues.

The department works in close liaison with the Public Health Department of the Republic of South Africa and surveillance reports are exchanged. In this way the plague potential on the borders of the territory is known, and if necessary swift combined action can be taken.

*Respiratory Complaints:* In both years bronchitis, pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis were reported from all stations. The 1962 incidence of pneumonia was tied up with an epidemic of measles and many of the cases and deaths reported as pneumonia are probably connected with this.

*Whooping Cough:* This disease was fairly widespread — particularly in 1961 in the south and east of the Territory when one station reported 100 cases. 1,359 cases with one death were reported in 1961, 2,108 with eight deaths the following year.

*Diphtheria:* The incidence of diphtheria was fairly uniform throughout the Territory —

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Injections</i>
1961	303	23	18,893
1962	361	7	4,338

*Records of Alimentary Diseases:* Amoebic and bacillary dysenteries were more common in 1962. In both years gastro-enteritis of unspecified origin was widespread.



*Typhoid Fever:* A few cases of typhoid fever were reported in 1962 but this was associated with a very small outbreak among prisoners in Serowe and Francistown. 181 people received prophylactic treatment during the year.

*Eye Diseases:* Unspecified conjunctivitis, trachoma, cataracts and glaucoma, in that order comprised the majority of cases reported.

*Malaria:* In 1961 following a wet summer and ideal breeding conditions for mosquitoes, malaria was not confined to the northern and north-eastern districts, but appeared in epidemic form in the south-eastern area of the Territory which did not happen in 1962 owing to the dry summer. Many deaths occurred in a non-immune population in 1961, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Medical Officer of Health and his field staff. A Malarial survey of the whole Territory has been undertaken by a team of experts supplied by WHO; by the end of 1962 their work was completed and the publication of their report awaited.

*Bilharzia:* Owing to staffing difficulties, survey work in 1961 was continued on a smaller scale, the incidence of this disease remaining in the eastern area of the Territory where 290 cases were diagnosed.

*Poliomyelitis:* Protection against poliomyelitis was carried out on a limited scale by means of oral vaccine — 11,300 doses were given in 1961 and 1,245 people were immunised the following year. 18 cases, one of which proved fatal, were reported during the years; most of the cases were only seen after the acute illness was over.

*Rabies:* There was 1 fatal case during 1961 and 2 in 1962.

*Anthrax:* There were five cases in 1961 and two in 1962.

*Relapsing Fever:* No cases of relapsing fever were reported in either year.

*Trypanosomiasis:* This disease occurs in Ngamiland and the Chobe districts. There were 76 cases in 1961 with 5 deaths and 121 cases in 1962 with 7 deaths.

*Cholera and Yellow Fever:* In neither year were these diseases reported but in 1962 6,927 prophylactic injections against Yellow Fever were given.

*Smallpox:* Cases reported in 1961 33, vaccinations 16,417. In 1962 5 cases reported, 20,206 vaccinations.

*Tuberculosis:* Pulmonary tuberculosis was one of the gravest health problems in the Territory in 1961. 1,620 cases were diagnosed in outpatient departments and 1,057 cases were treated in hospitals. There were 68 deaths. The treatment and control of tuberculosis





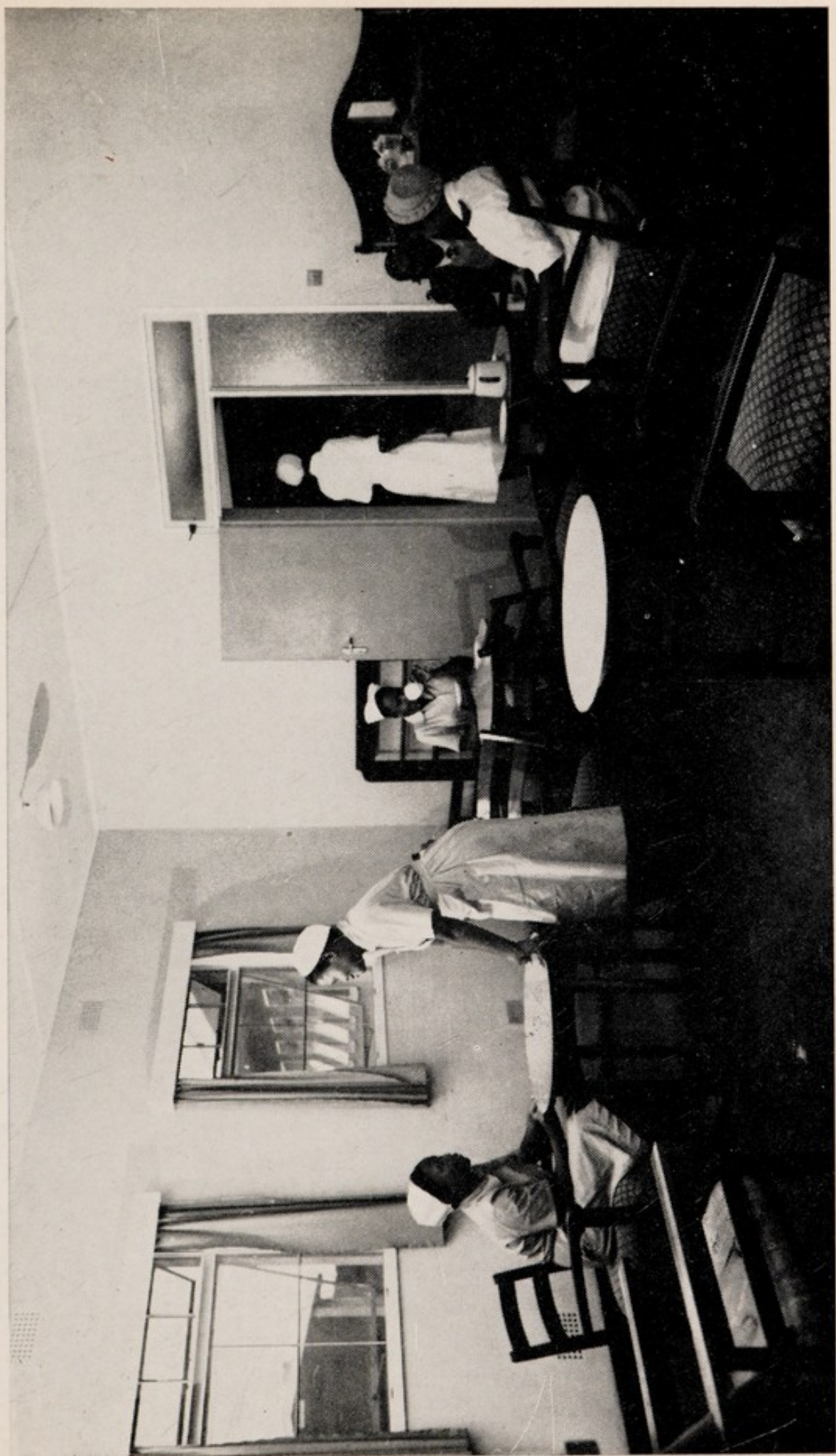
*The London Missionary Society's church at Kanye. September 1, 1962, marked the Centenary of the first L.M.S. Station in Bechuanaland (at Shoshong, in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory).*





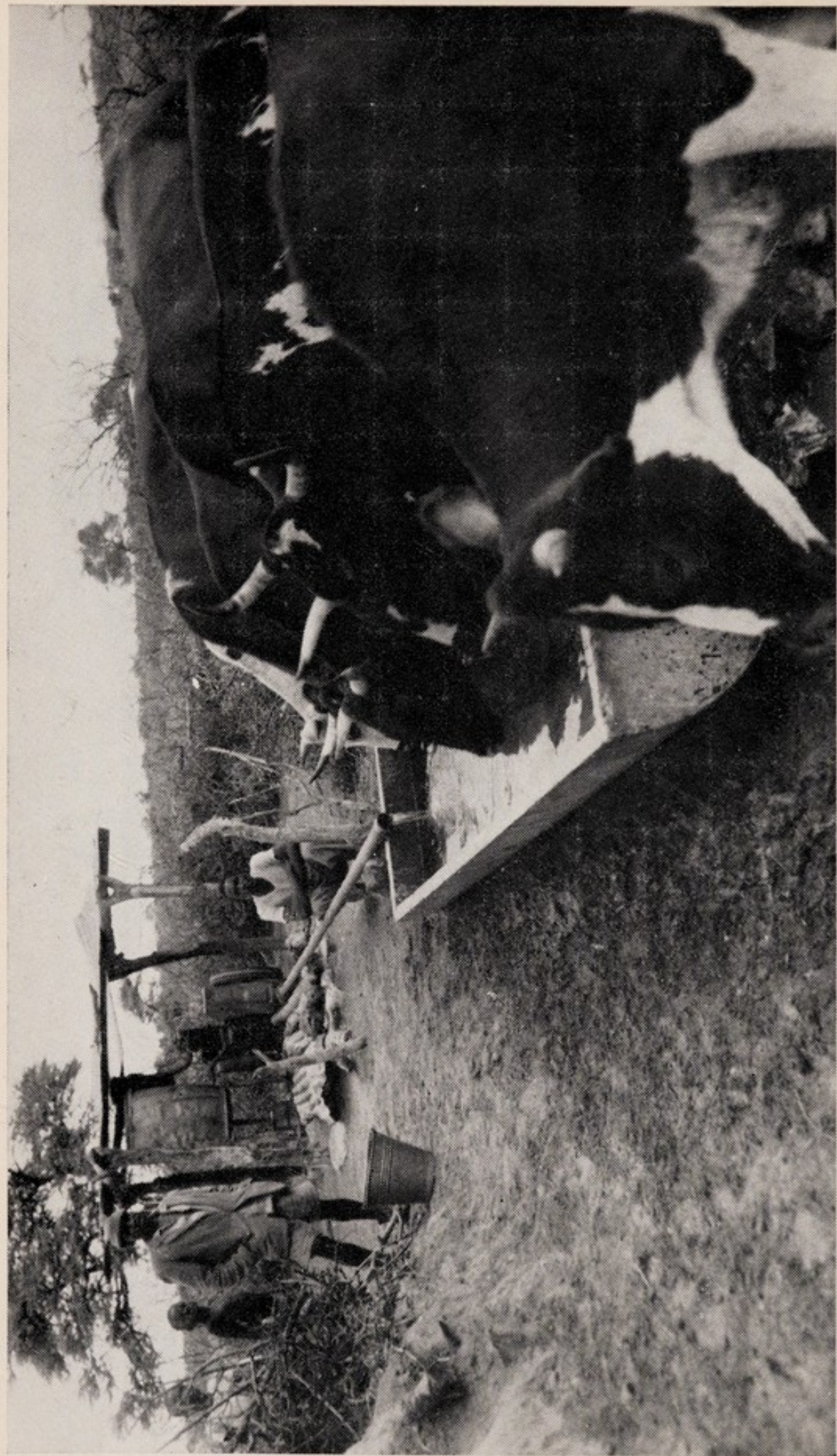
*Inspecting a cotton crop at Mahalapye Agricultural  
Experimental Station.*





*Nurses' lounge, Jubilee Hospital, Francistown.*





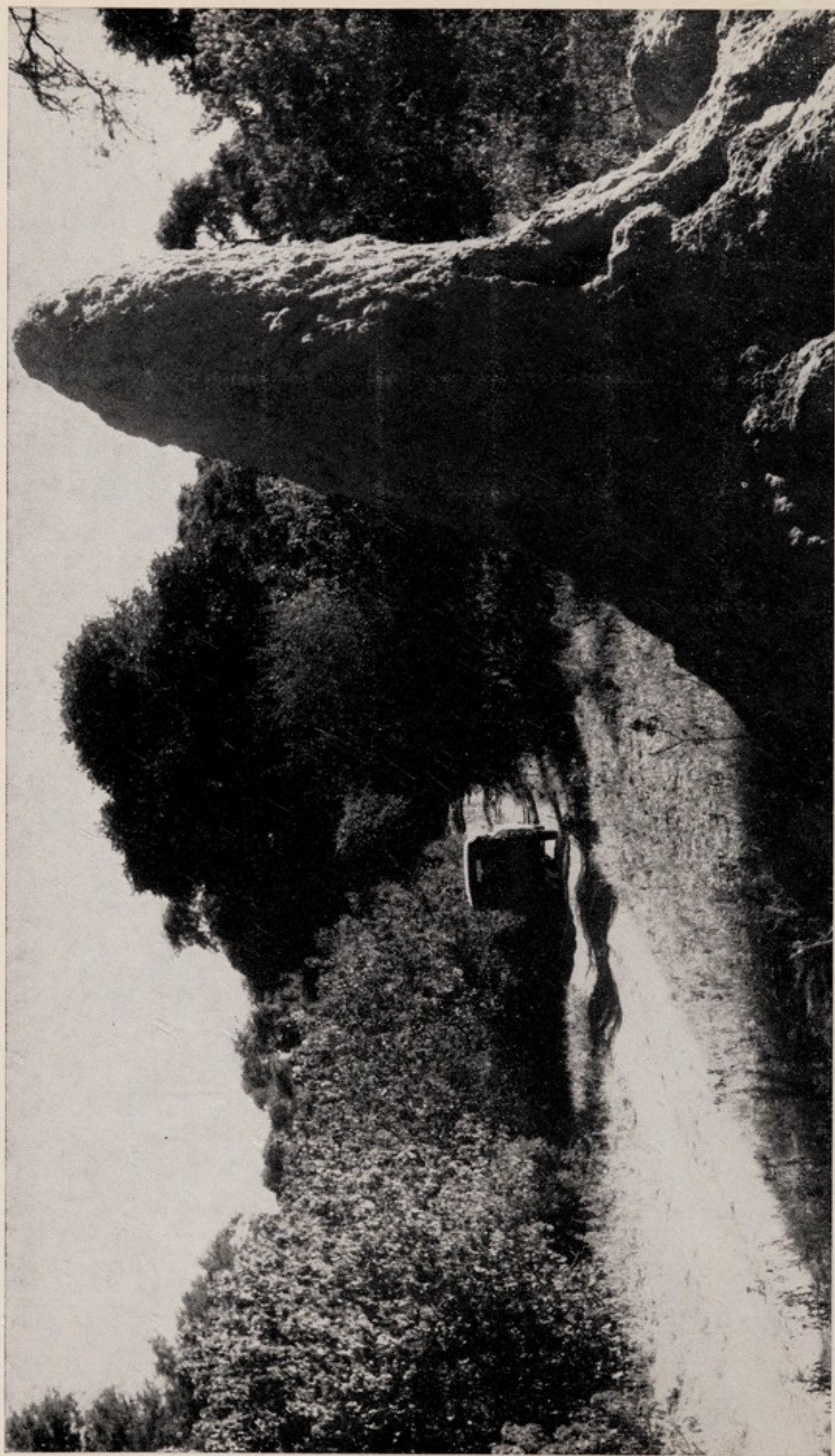
*Cattle watering at a borehole drilled and equipped by the Government (Bakgatla Tribal Territory).*





*Sorting black-eyed bean leaves on an ox wagon. The dried leaves provide a reserve food in the spring when green vegetables are scarce. In the foreground, watermelon seeds for current consumption.*





*A road in Northern Bechuanaland.*





*Interior of mobile veterinary laboratory.*



*Teacher doing practical  
training class for secon-  
dary school children.*





has now come under a Medical Officer of Health working with the co-operation of all medical personnel in the Territory. There were 15,344 attendances at Prevention of Tuberculosis treatment centres. This team trained local personnel to continue the work. Besides the pulmonary TB cases, 816 cases of other forms of TB were diagnosed. All hospitals and health centres conducted special clinics for the outpatient treatment of the disease.

In 1962, 3,303 cases were reported with 69 deaths. 1,071 patients covering all types of tuberculosis were admitted to hospital and of those 962 were pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 11 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis. 823 cases were referred for out-patient treatment for which there were 12,651 attendances. The Medical Officer of Health continued to control all tuberculosis work with the co-operation of all medical personnel in the Territory. Following the BCG the pilot scheme, teams of locally-trained personnel continued to work throughout the Protectorate, and hospitals did some BCG vaccinations during the year.

### C. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Town planning in the Territory is still in its infancy and the majority of people live in the traditional type of hut built with mud walls and a thatched roof in centres where there is no problem of overcrowding. The type and soundness of construction vary considerably but on the whole these houses are maintained in good condition. They are mainly constructed by the owner and his family, sometimes with the help of friends, on land allocated by the Chief or local Headman. A few of the wealthier Africans have European-type houses and Europeans usually live in detached houses of brick and concrete. Building materials in the main urban areas, which are all situated on the line or rail, are readily available and comparatively inexpensive as the following costs reveal:—

Cement .....	65c. per pocket
Iron roofing .....	17c. per lineal foot
Timber .....	30c. per cu. ft.

A home ownership scheme, under which soft loans will be made available from a National Development Bank for the erection of houses in the main urban areas, has now reached the final planning stage. Technical advice and assistance is available, both in these and in rural areas, and a series of low-cost house designs has recently been produced by the Public Works Department. Propaganda programmes aimed at the improvement of washing and sanitary facilities are also undertaken in all areas of the territory wherever possible.

A Training and Trades school are available for the training of Government and non-Government personnel. Although there are



no demonstration projects, students receive practical training, and the latest building techniques are applied whenever these are considered suitable for local application.

Government technical assistance is readily available for house construction whenever required. However, funds are not available for the construction of housing estates providing low rent accommodation.

#### D. SOCIAL WELFARE

Throughout most of the Protectorate social problems are still satisfactorily solved according to long established tribal custom in which the sense of communal obligation is very strong. As a result the care of orphans, the aged, and the infirm is voluntarily undertaken by relatives according to a definite order of responsibility which is laid down by tribal law in areas where this still applies.

There are signs, however, that with advances in the political, industrial and constitutional fields the old ways are beginning to be forgotten in urban areas where the traditional family ties are loosened.

An annual Government provision of R2,200 is available for the relief of destitution and Government or Mission hospitals and clinics are established at strategic points to deal with cases of serious illness or disease.

#### E. YOUTH MOVEMENTS

(a) The Boy Scout movement continues to grow in strength as the statistics below show:—

	1960	1961	1962
Troops .....	58	83	107
Members .....	2,966	3,777	4,329

An increasing number of passes have been recorded through through the years in the first and second class tests. The services of a Roving Commissioner helped to build up interest and the addition of the Scout Hall in Lobatsi which was opened in August 1961 also contributed to the movement's promotion in the Territory.

(b) The Girl Guides movement shows a similar rate of increase between 1960 and 1962:—

	1960	1962
Companies .....	66	103
Members .....	3,095	6,166

Membership figures are not available for 1961. A delegate attended the All-Africa Conference in Uganda and Guiders were sent to



Southern Rhodesia for training in 1961 and to Kimberley in 1962. The range of services performed by Guides and the number of Guider trainees continues to grow.

(c) The Girls Life Brigade has branches in both Palapye and Maun, and a membership of over two hundred.

All youth movements operate under the very considerable disadvantage of distance, lack of suitable transport, and a shortage of trained personnel.

#### F. SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) *Red Cross*: Following the return visit of Miss Nield, a Field Officer of the British Red Cross Society in 1961, the six existing branches continued to expand both in membership and in the number of their undertakings. In May 1962 Miss Nield was replaced by Miss Houghton whose work was made easier by the acquisition of a Land Rover. Talks and classes on First Aid and Child care are given in most centres.

(b) *Library*: The Lobatsi Public Library was opened in August 1961.

(c) *Cultural Clubs* are active in Serowe and Lobatsi, where lectures, debates, film shows, literacy classes and arts and crafts instruction take place and libraries are available.

## CHAPTER 8

### LEGISLATION

The following were the principal enactments during 1961 and 1962:—

1961

#### *Proclamations:*

Legislative Council (European and Asian Elections)

Unlawful Assemblies (Amendment)

African Council (Appointments and Elections)

African Council

African Courts

Veterinary Surgeons

Fauna Conservation

Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges)

Hire-purchase

Appropriation (1961/1962)



Development Loan  
Building Societies  
Trading (Amendment)  
Post Office

*Laws:*

Amendments Incorporation  
Further Appropriation  
Revised Edition of the Laws (Amendment)  
Purchase of African Produce (Amendment)  
Rhodesia Railways Loans Guarantee (Repeal)  
Fencing  
Regulations of Railways (Amendment)  
Companies (Amendment)  
Townships (Amendment)  
Liquor (Amendment)  
Public Roads (Amendment)  
Arms and Ammunition (Amendment)  
African Local Councils (Amendment)  
African Administration (Amendment)  
Income Tax (Amendment)  
Income Tax (Rates)  
Town and Country Planning (Transitional Provisions) (Amendment)  
Liquor (Further Amendment)

1962:

*Laws:*

Branding of Cattle  
Bonemeal, Bloodmeal and Carcasemeal (Export Duty)  
General Law (Taxation Provisions) Amendment  
African Tax (Amendment)  
African Graded Tax (Amendment)  
Electricity Supply  
Waterworks  
Non-Pensionable Teachers' Provident Fund  
Small Lotteries  
Explosives  
Post Office Savings Bank and Savings Certificates  
Commissions of Enquiry



Appropriation (1962/1963)  
Development Loan (No. 1)  
Building Control  
Wages Board (Amendment)  
Development Loan (No. 2)  
Legal Practitioners (Amendment)  
Reformatories (Amendment)  
Maintenance Orders (Amendment)  
Income Tax (Amendment)  
Price Control  
Insolvency (Amendment)  
Personal Tax  
Deserted Wives and Children Protection  
Habit-forming Drugs (Amendment)  
Livestock and Meat Industries.

## CHAPTER 9

### JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

#### A. JUSTICE

In criminal matters the Court of Appeal, High Court and Subordinate Courts are governed by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation.

The law in force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate — except where it is appropriate that Tswana Law and custom be applied — is the Roman-Dutch common Law of South Africa ; certain statutes of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope which were in force on 10th June, 1891, and which have not subsequently been repealed by local statute ; High Commissioner's Proclamations made up to the establishment of a Legislative Council in 1961 ; and Laws made by the Legislative Council thereafter.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Courts of Law consist of:—

#### COURT OF APPEAL

A Court of Appeal for all three Territories was established on 15th April, 1955, under the Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1954. This Court is composed of the Chief Justice, who is President, and other Judges of appeal.

#### HIGH COURT

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and, in addition



to any other jurisdiction conferred by local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authorities vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

Although the decision in every case, civil and criminal, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he generally sits with four Assessors who act in an advisory capacity.

In civil cases the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where only law, other than African law and custom, is involved. Where African law and custom is involved the Judge sits with two or four Assessors, depending on the character of each particular case.

#### SUBORDINATE COURTS OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

In the 12 districts of the Territory there are Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third Class presided over by Administrative Officers.

##### (a) *Criminal jurisdiction*

(i) *First Class*: Can impose sentences up to a maximum of two years with or without hard labour, or a fine up to two hundred rand, or both such imprisonment and fine. In certain cases and subject to certain safeguards a whipping not exceeding 15 strokes with a cane may be imposed.

(ii) *Second Class*: The maximum sentence is imprisonment with or without hard labour up to one year, or a fine not exceeding one hundred rand, or both such imprisonment and fine. A whipping not exceeding eight strokes with a cane may be imposed in certain cases and subject to certain safeguards.

(iii) *Third Class*: The maximum sentence is imprisonment with or without hard labour up to six months, or a fine not exceeding fifty rand, or both such imprisonment and fine. A third Class Court cannot impose a sentence of whipping.

Subordinate Courts have no power to try a person charged with treason, murder, sedition or an offence relating to coinage or currency, nor can they normally try cases of rape through a Subordinate Court of the First Class has jurisdiction to try certain cases of rape, and the Attorney-General may, after committal for trial, remit any case of rape to a Subordinate Court of the First Class with or without increased jurisdiction as set out below.

##### (b) *Increased criminal jurisdiction*

The Attorney-General may remit a case (not being treason, murder, sedition or an offence relating to coinage or currency) to a Subordinate Court of the First or Second Class for trial with or without increased jurisdiction, after the holding of a preparatory



examination. When so remitted with increased jurisdiction the powers of punishment are:—

- (a) First Class: Imprisonment up to four years ; fine not exceeding four hundred rand.
- (b) Second Class: Imprisonment up to two years ; fine not exceeding two hundred rand.

(c) *Review of criminal cases*

In criminal cases all sentences by Subordinate Courts of the First Class are automatically subject to review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds six months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding one hundred rand.

As regards the Second and Third Class Subordinate Courts they are also subject to a similar review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds three months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding fifty rand.

(d) *Civil jurisdiction*

In civil cases Subordinate Courts of the First and Second Class have jurisdiction in all actions where both parties are Africans, subjects to the right of such Courts to transfer cases to the African Courts for hearing, and in all other actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rand (First Class), or five hundred rand (Second Class). Third Class Subordinate Courts may try action between Europeans when the claim is not more than twenty rand.

#### AFRICAN COURTS

These are governed by the African Courts Proclamation.

The total number of cases heard by African Courts during the period compared with the preceding year were as follows:—

	1960	1961	1962
Criminal .....	2,243	2,599	2,467
Civil .....	1,713	1,698	1,936

#### JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice, who is also Chief Justice of Basutoland and Swaziland, stationed in Basutoland.

During 1955 a Puisne Judge was appointed for all three territories. Like the Chief Justice, he is stationed in Basutoland.

Now that a Puisne Judge has been appointed, the Chief Justice generally confines his activities to the Court of Appeal, Criminal Review cases, the supervision of the work of Subordinate Courts and the administrative side of the Judiciary. A practice has been arranged by which the Chief Justice visits the Bechuanaland Pro-



tectorate and Swaziland from Maseru quarterly to take civil matters and applications and if necessary civil trials; this being in addition to the normal criminal and civil sessions.

Under the Chief Justice are the Registrar of the High Court and the various Presiding Officers of the Subordinate Courts — that is the Administrative Officers in their judicial capacity.

## B. POLICE

### *Authorised Strength:—*

	1960	1961	1962
Commissioner .....	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner .....	1	2	1
Senior Superintendents .....	2	2	2
Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents .....	15	15	18
Senior Inspectors and Inspectors ....	39	39	41
Paymaster Inspectors .....	1	1	1
Sub-Inspectors .....	—	—	4
Warrant Officer Class I .....	1	1	—
Warrant Officer Class II .....	3	3	—
Sergeants .....	13	15	16
Corporals .....	43	45	46
Troopers/Constables .....	364	356	374
Recruits .....	—	15	15
	483	495	519

The ranks of Warrant Officer Classes I and II were abolished during 1962 in accordance with the recommendations of the Deputy Inspector General of Colonial Police Force following his inspection in November 1960.

Force headquarters are situated at Mafeking, and for administrative purposes the Territory is divided into the northern and southern divisions. The headquarters of these divisions are at Francistown and Gaberones respectively, and each is commanded by a Senior Superintendent. The Police Training Depot and the Criminal Record Bureau are at Gaberones.

In 1961 patrol mileage was estimated at 1,859,025 miles which rose to 1,989,343 miles the following year. Patrolling is carried out by motor vehicles, horses, mules, donkeys and bicycles. In addition, camels are still used in the Kalahari Desert and canoes



are an essential means of policing the swamp areas of the Chobe in the north-western portion of the Protectorate.

The Commissioner of Police is Chief Immigration and Passport Officer and certain officers of the inspectorate and non-commissioned officers are also appointed to the post of Immigration Officer as were certain Warrant Officers before their abolition.

The radio network consisted of 73 stations in 1961 of which 36 were controlled by the Commissioner of Police. The latter figure was increased in 1962 when seven new police radio stations were established. The balance, mostly mobile sets, are controlled by other Government departments (Geological Survey, Public Works and Veterinary). In addition to the above, there are 56 private radio communication and nine amateur radio experimental stations and three aircraft with ground/air communications.

During 1961, 60,626 official messages were sent over the police network and 56,605 the following year.

### C. PRISONS

By the end of 1962 there were four modern prisons — at Gaborones, Francistown, Lobatsi and Ghanzi — the last having been improved during the year. The number of lock-ups was thus reduced from 12 in 1961 to 11, which were at Maun, Kasane, Serowe, Mahalapye, Machaneng, Baines Drift, Mochudi, Molepolole, Kanye, Tsabong and Mamona. The prisons at Gaborones and Francistown, are each in charge of a gaoler and the remainder are staffed by warders; a wardress was included in the staff of both Mahalapye and Francistown prisons, and in 1961 at Gaborones as well.

The Superintendent of Prisons is in charge of all prisons and the District Commissioner of each district maintains control of the local prison within his district.

At the beginning of 1961 the number of persons in prison was 438 and 412 at the end; by the end of 1962 the figure was 588. The 1961 total daily average 453.0 rose to 475.3 the following year.

In 1961 there were 25 offences against discipline; the number fell to 17 in 1962. In 1961 50 escapes were made, 30 of them unsuccessfully. In 1962 the number of escapes dropped to 27 and 18 recaptures were made.

	<i>Total daily average prisoners sick</i>	<i>% of daily average prison population</i>
1960 .....	18.32	4.6%
1961 .....	27.1	6%
1962 .....	18.24	3.8%



## CHAPTER 10

## PUBLIC UTILITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS

## A. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Public utilities as such are virtually non-existent. The only exceptions are at Francistown where a Township Management Board operates the electricity and water supply services.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs, Ltd., at Lobatsi operates an electric power station and supplies its own works and buildings, Government buildings and a number of private consumers. Water supplies are provided by Government at all district headquarters, camps, and institutions to Government consumers and the Railway and to a limited extent to other consumers. The Railways also have their own water supplies along the line, and allow a certain number of private consumers.

Electric generating plants are installed at each Government hospital, and the workshops at Gaberones. The surplus electrical energy from these sources is utilised by the appropriate district or camp for lighting purposes.

## B. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The activities of the Public Works Department cover and include the following:—

- a) Planning, design, construction and maintenance of Government buildings;
- b) Town planning and development;
- c) Cadastral, topographical and engineering surveys;
- d) Development, planning, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges;
- e) Control of planning, construction and maintenance of aerodromes and emergency landing grounds ;
- f) Development, planning, construction and maintenance of of water supplies (other than underground water development);
- g) Maintenance of Government transport, plant and electrical installations.

In addition, the department runs the Public Works Department Training School at Gaberones.



## C. BUILDINGS

Funds approved for Capital building works during financial years reported-on were :—

	<u>1961/62</u>	<u>1962/63</u>
Public Works Extraordinary	R159,903	R 69,000
C.D.W. Funds P.W.D.	9,560	30,231
C.D.W. Funds (other departments)	195,911	237,986
Loan Programme	497,259*	202,480
	<u>R862,633</u>	<u>R539,697</u>

\*(incl. carry over from 1960/61)

In addition the sum of R106,316 (1961) and R108,342 (1962) was provided for maintenance of buildings.

The architectural branch was greatly occupied with the planning and architectural design work for the new capital at Gaberones.

## D. SURVEYS

With the recruitment of professional land surveyors, this branch of the Public Works Department was reorganised and is now responsible for all cadastral, typographical and trigonometrical surveys carried out in Bechuanaland for Government.

*Trigonometrical Surveys*

During the year 1962 extensions were made from the South African and Southern Rhodesian Geodetic triangulation across the borders of the territory into the various areas where triangulation beacons were urgently required for control of cadastral, engineering and topographical surveys.

The photography and ground control for large scale mapping was carried out departmentally, and a 1:2400 topographical map of Francistown was produced by a firm specialising in this work.

A field party from the Directorate of Overseas Surveys continued throughout the year to carry out first order tellurometer traversing and mapping control on the south-western part of Bechuanaland.

The branch was also intimately concerned in collaboration with the department of Technical Co-operation's Town Planning Adviser in producing the final layout for the new capital at Gaberones.

Towards the end of 1962 the Bechuanaland records, hitherto kept in the office of the Surveyor General, Cape Town, were transferred to Mafeking, and an office established.



## E. WATER SUPPLIES

## I SURFACE

Satisfactory progress was recorded throughout the period covered. The construction of a pipeline from Notwani dam to the township of Gaberones was completed in 1961. It entailed the erection and construction of water treatment and pumping plant, gravity tank, laying 54,000 feet of 5" diameter delivery piping and erecting a 200,000 gallon water storage tank at Gaberones. The water treatment works have been designed to deal with twice the capacity to allow for future expansion and also, by arranging to pump instead of gravitate the water to Gaberones, the quantity to be delivered through the pipeline can be increased to 120,000 gallons a day.

The first phase of the new water scheme from Woodlands borehole source, to augment the critical Lobatsi water supply position was completed in 1961 but with the increasing demand the water extraction system had to be extended the following year when seven additional boreholes were connected with the system which during 1962 was being pumped to very near its limit. To forestall the situation which would have been unavoidable due to the rapidly deteriorating situation, a preliminary survey of the Nuane dam site, nine miles north of Lobatsi, was completed by a firm of consultants with a view to increasing the water supply of the area.

At Kanye a new reticulation system and erection of a 20,000 gallon storage tank for the new camp was completed in 1962.

Early in 1961 severe floods caused a breach in the eastern wing wall and undercut the foundations of the railway dam at Palapye. Extensive reparations were carried out, and it is hoped that the work will finally obviate further trouble with this dam during future heavy rainy seasons.

Towards the end of the dry season in 1962 the water supply position at Mahalapye, due to the overpumping of the collection drainage system, became critical which necessitated bringing back into use the old and previously used well points in the Mahalapye river. Improvements are in hand to extend the collection drainage system and, in the future, it is intended to construct a 60,000 gallon storage sump at the pumping station and enlarge the mains in the township reticulation.

During 1962 extensions were made to the camp reticulation system at Gaberones and Molepolole to meet the fast increasing demands for water in these townships. Storage and reticulation were also provided for the Teacher Training College at Serowe.

At Francistown a Township Management Board was formed which took over in 1962 the water supply of Francistown, previously run by the Tati Company. Plans are in hand for passing the camp supply, presently operated by Government to the Township Manage-



ment Board, in order that water supplies of Francistown will be under the control of one body.

Improvements in the metering of domestic water supplies were made to the extent of funds available in 1962, and in 1961 minor storage and distribution schemes were carried out at the Government camps of Ghanzi, Totome, Palapye and Maun.

During the period a series of fortnightly courses were conducted to enable Tribal pumpers to be thoroughly conversant with, and understand how to use and maintain efficiently, borehole pumping equipment under the control of the various Tribal authorities.

### *New Capital at Gaberones*

Preliminary water investigations were undertaken by a firm of consultants with the aid of aerial photographs and photogrammetric mapping, to determine the availability of water in the Notwani and Metsemashwane river basins, for the new capital.

The results of these investigations revealed that a conservation dam with a safe and assured draw-off of up to 3,000,000 gallons a day could be built in the Notwani river, two miles south of Gaberones. After due consideration, instructions were given to the consultant to prepare contract documents, with a view to putting the work out to open tender early in 1963.

### *Stock Dams*

With the aid of C.D. & W. funds two stock dams were repaired in Tribal areas in 1962. There are still 18 dams requiring urgent attention. Investigation into surface water resources has shown the presence of sites suitable for additional dams for stock and agriculture.

### *Hydrological Survey*

As part of a hydrological scheme for the Territory, three gauging weirs were built in northern Bechuanaland at sites on the rivers Inchwe, Tati and Shashi in 1962. Automatic recorders were installed at Notwani and Palapye dams.

### *Equipping of Boreholes*

During 1961, 76 boreholes and 68 during 1962, supplying both Tribal and Government needs, were equipped with engine pumping plants of varying capacities. In 1961 Government equipping priorities were to some extent upset due to foot and mouth disease in the Territory. At the end of 1962 a survey of all boreholes was in progress.

## II UNDERGROUND

A Government Drilling Branch of eleven drilling rigs is maintained to carry out underground water development in the Protectorate.



The Drilling Branch is a section of the Geological Survey Department which is responsible for all Government water borehole drilling in the Territory. In this work its functions include the siting of boreholes, following geological and geophysical surveys, and the drilling of these selected sites to the stage where productive boreholes can be passed to the Public Works Department for equipping and maintenance.

The work of the Branch continued during the period; all drilling was carried out departmentally in 1961 and 1962, except two contract-drilled boreholes at Baines Drift in 1962. The total footage drilled in 1961 was 20,203, a figure which rose by 212 the following year. The yield developed overall was 88,565 gallons per hour in 1961 compared with 71,210 in 1962. Totals of 101 and 71 boreholes were drilled in 1961 and 1962 — at success ratios of 73% and 68% respectively. The 1961 success rate shows a slight decrease compared with the previous year, largely because a considerable amount of drilling was carried out in very difficult ground-water areas in the northern and north-western areas of the Protectorate, and the same deterrent had a similar effect in 1962. Another drawback operative throughout the period covered was staff shortages, which also contributed to a decrease of 4,501 feet in the footage drilled in 1961 compared with 1960, a decline to which the need to clean a large number of boreholes in 1961 and the fact that one drilling rig operated on a deep test borehole in Lobatsi for the entire year contributed.

Underground water development work has continued to follow the allocation of priorities decided for the development of underground water supplies for the period 1960—1963, and during 1961 and 1962 drillings rigs have been in operation in most areas of the Protectorate. Certain modifications to the planned programme became necessary during the year owing to the fact that over the first 15-month period of the scheme numerous boreholes had to be drilled outside the priority allocations. In the course of underground water development work geological and geophysical surveys prior to drilling were carried out in the Batawana, Bamangwato, Bakgatla, Bakwena, Bangwaketse and Bamalete Tribal Territories and the Ghanzi district. Surveys and drilling have also been carried out for various Government camps and institutions, notably in connection with Lobatsi township water supply.

#### F. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT

The mechanical branch continued to carry out the usual overhauls, repairs and maintenance of the Government transport fleet and plant and, in addition, fabricated mobile water tankers, water maintenance units, caravans and pump-houses, and generally carried out all work required of it of a mechanical nature, in support of the various branches' works programmes.



## G. TRAINING

With C.D. & W. funds a three-year "sandwich" course for 20 potential road section officers was commenced during 1962. Driving tests and trade tests for tradesmen are being undertaken at the school. Short pumpers' courses were also held during the year. Six technical trainees are undergoing first year practical surveying instructions, under the direction of the Survey Branch.

## CHAPTER 11

## COMMUNICATIONS

## A. RAILWAYS

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

The railway line from Ramathlabama in the south to Mahalapye in the north is administered and staffed by the South African Railways.

The line north of Mahalapye to Ramaquabane, which was formerly administered by the South African Railways, was taken over during 1959 by the Rhodesia Railways Administration.

## B. ROADS AND BRIDGES

Although the road network has improved greatly during the last few years, the vast area of Bechuanaland with its low density population, means that lines of road communications are long and difficult to maintain adequately on the funds provided.

During the period additional highways were gazetted as public roads and, with the revised mileages of others, the classification and new mileages for all proclaimed roads are as follows:—

Main roads	....	....	....	....	1,204
Secondary roads	....	....	....	....	630
Graded tracks	....	....	....	....	501
Ungraded tracks	....	....	....	....	2,544
Total					4,879



Of the above, the department is now directly responsible for the maintenance of 2,335 miles, the remainder being the responsibility of the District Administration. The department also provides assistance to other departments and branches in the form of technical advice and loan of plant.

Other than five miles of bitumen surfaced road in two townships, the territorial roads have sand, earth or gravel surfaces. The roads falling under the jurisdiction of the department are regularly graded and bushdragged, the frequency of operations being dependant on traffic densities and availability of plant. In addition to normal maintenance operations, improvements in the form of sight distances, easing sharp curves and gravelling bad sections and sections broken down in consequence of increased traffic are carried out.

Considerable maintenance was carried out on the main north-south road in 1961 and the gravelling with limestone on the Ghanzi/Kanye road, north of Kang, was successful. Gravelling the bad sand patches on the Francistown/Maun road continued. Raising the road level on the main north/south road in the Artesia area considerably reduced the flooding of the road that had previously occurred.

In early 1962 thirty-six miles of road were gravelled, and four box culverts and seven pipe culverts were constructed. Eleven miles of gravelling was on the main north-south trunk road, other sections being in the desert regions near Ghanzi and Nata, the main road to Molepolole and the main road between the Rhodesian border at Kazungula and Kasane.

Two of the above sections, viz. at Nata ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles) and at Sisi (5 miles) were experimental construction schemes to appraise the use of different materials for the normal main trunk routes and in the sandy desert regions. These sections were necessary for designing new roads to be built under a proposed loan scheme from the International Development Association.

Construction of a 10 mile stretch of road from Kazungula to Kasane, to give access to the newly gazetted Chobe game reserve, was completed early in 1961.

Work on the construction of the Pitsani Molopo Good Hope/Lobatsi road was completed in early 1962 providing direct access from the Molopo farms to the abattoir at Lobatsi, as well as serving to connect villages in that area of the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory.

Work on the new road bridge over the Taung river near Ramoutsa, that had been delayed in 1960 due to excessive flooding was completed in 1961.

Construction of the new bridge across the Thamalakane river at Maun, at the Drotsky site, at an estimated cost of R30,600, was completed except for the approaches in 1961. The bridge was of reinforced concrete, constructed and founded on piles, with approach causeways of 275 feet.



The sum of R156,472 (inclusive of amounts under Allied Services for maintenance and repairs of vehicles used on road works, new plant, tools, equipment and personal emoluments), was provided for road maintenance in 1961. Of this amount, R6,000 was allocated for district roads, and the remainder for the 2,335 miles of departmentally controlled roads. Additional funds were provided under a C.D. & W. scheme for Road and Bridge Development for betterment and construction of roads and bridges.

Funds for road construction in 1962 were only sufficient to carry out essential overhauls of the construction plant. However, 179 miles of graded track were constructed on the Ghanzi Cattle Route from funds supplied by the Cattle Levy Fund ; 28½ miles of road from Kasane to Ngoma under C.D. & W. Scheme D.5052 for the new Chobe Game Reserve, and 90 miles of district roads on the Dikabi to Bobonong section from Famine Relief funds.

Reorganisation of the Roads Branch was being undertaken in 1961 with the object of improving efficiency, technical control and providing an organisation for the planning, investigation and surveys for future road construction schemes. The length of each section of road maintained by a Road Foreman have been examined and, subject to recruitment to fill vacancies in the establishment, it is proposed to reallocate tasks, each section then being approximately 200 miles in length.

The Roads Branch during February 1961 held a course of two weeks duration at Gaberones for all Road Foremen on the correct methods of road construction and maintenance in the Protectorate.

Traffic counts over a week at a time continue to be taken twice a year at thirty stations over the whole territory for one week, while permanent teams of enumerators are now operating continuously.

Although it is still difficult to notice any marked trends, there has been an overall traffic increase, in particular on the main north south trunk road between Lobatsi and Gaberones and north of Francistown. Other notable increases were at the border between the Republic and Lobatsi (Zeerust Road), and on the Lobatsi to Kanye and Kanye to Ghanzi roads.

The total number of vehicles registered in Bechuanaland during 1962 amounted to 2,634, which includes vehicles owned by Government, numbering 415. These figures show a decrease over those for the previous year, and may be attributed to the drought conditions existing in several parts of the Territory.

It is regrettable to note that traffic accidents have again increased by 17.2%. There has been a slight decrease in the number of fatal accidents, but serious and minor accidents have increased appreciably.

### C. AERODROMES

The sums of R6,000 in 1961 and R9,896 in 1962 were spent on the maintenance of the Territory's 28 aerodromes and landing strips.



Normal maintenance, consisting of inspections and grass cutting, was carried out regularly, and grading when necessary.

Lobatsi airstrip was extended and widened in 1961 to accommodate the newly sponsored Bechuanaland Protectorate Air Service aircraft, and a new airstrip was constructed at Kasane, to obviate unnecessary travelling from Serondellas some 16 miles away.

Construction of new airfields at Seronga, Gomare and Tsau was fairly well advanced at the end of 1962, being financed from C.D.W. funds. Improvements to existing airfields will be undertaken in 1963 to the extent of the funds made available, and permanent maintenance labourers stationed on airfields in regular use.

In 1962, 2,122 aircraft carrying 52,936 passengers and 386,141 lbs. of goods, mail and excess baggage landed from the Federation, the other two High Commission Territories, the Republic of South Africa, Tanganyika, South West Africa, and from other airports and landing grounds in Bechuanaland. An air charter service operates within the Territory and where possible mail is conveyed by air.

In addition mine recruits airlifted by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association organisation at Francistown to and from Nyasaland, Barotseland and Shakawe were 114,281 in 1961 and 105,791 in 1962. Air miles flown were 1,422,321 in 1961 and 1,386,539 in 1962.

#### D. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS

Postal and telephone traffic continues to expand at a steady rate and the revenue earned from these services is becoming increasingly important to the economy of the Territory.

Considerable progress is being made in training Batswana for staff positions in the Post Office, and many are now employed as counter clerks, mail sorters, and as telephonists. Half of the 20 Postal Officers are Batswana.

Details of the revenue of the department during the period covered are given below:—

	1960/61	1961/62
Parcel transits ....	R123,489	R122,092
Mail transits ....	95,303	58,529
Private Box & Bag rents ....	3,182	3,605
Sale of Stamps & Surtaxes ....	86,397	191,482
Commission on Money & Postal Orders ....	1,493	2,118
Telephones ....	49,862	60,686
Telegraphs ....	12,943	13,936
Sundries ....	—	9
	<hr/> R372,669	<hr/> R452,457



At the beginning of 1962 the Protectorate took over the postal accounting which the Postmaster-General of the Republic of South Africa had until then been undertaking on behalf of the Territory. Bechuanaland also introduced its own series of Postal Orders and established its own Savings Bank.

Building during the period covered has included the completion in 1961 of a separate block in Lobatsi to house the rapidly expanding Post Office Accounts and Savings Bank sections. The following year a new post office was built at Moshupa affording full postal and telephonic communication facilities to the remote area which it serves.

A postal museum has been established in the Lobatsi Post Office in order to preserve old articles of equipment. Specimens of stamps of current and previous issues are also being exhibited.

Although there are still large areas of the country without postal facilities, good progress is being made with extending services to remote areas.

Seven new post offices were opened during the period and the total number of post offices in the Territory is now 63, classified as follows :—

	1961	1962
a) Transacting all classes of P.O. business	18	18
b) Transacting all classes of P.O. business excepting telephone service	3	2
c) postal, telegraph and telephone agencies	6	9
d) postal and telegraph agencies	5	3
e) postal agencies	29	28
f) telephone agencies	2	3

On 2nd October, 1961, a new definitive issue of attractively designed stamps, of which the values ranged from one cent to two rand, was released, which partly accounted for the considerable rise in sales recorded during the 1961/62 financial year.

The weekly airlift to Ghanzi provides a satisfactory means of transporting mail destined for this remote area which if forwarded by surface mail would take two weeks to arrive.

#### TELEPHONES

Work in the field of telecommunications has resulted in considerable progress during the period covered. The number of telephones in use at the end of 1961 was 32% higher than at the end of 1960 and the figure at the end of 1962 showed a 17% increase on that recorded for the previous year.

Prior to 1957 the Territory owned virtually no telecommunications, Lobatsi being connected to the system of the Republic of South Africa and Francistown to the Southern Rhodesia system. As a result of loans from the United Kingdom Government an effective national telecommunication system has been brought into operation.



Over 500 miles of trunk telephone routes have been built, and three-channel carrier systems have been installed on the Lobatsi-Mahalapye, Mahalapye-Francistown and Francistown-Bulawayo sections in order to provide additional speech channels.

The raising of a loan of R154,000 has enabled construction of telephone lines in the Tuli Block (a large cattle-raising area) to be completed as well as trunk telephone lines to the villages of Moshupa and Shoshong. The total numbers of telephones in use at the end of the years were 976 and 1143 respectively and were made up as follows:—

	1961	1962
Direct exchange connections ....	649	732
Extension lines ....	267	324
Rural party lines ....	60	87

There is a continuous attendance for telephone switching at several of the larger villages, and attendance until midnight at others.

#### TELEGRAPHS

The transmission of telegrams between the Territory and the Republic of South Africa has been speeded up by the introduction of a teleprinter service between Lobatsi and Johannesburg.

The number of telegrams transmitted during 1962 was 78,505, a fall of 1,097 from the figure for the previous year which may be accounted for by the increase in telephonic communication although the 1961 figure showed a rise of 12,465 on the 1960 total.

#### WIRELESS

Because of the long distances between settlements in the Territory and of the difficulty in providing telephone services to remote areas, increasing use is being made of radio as a means of communication. There were, in 1961, 148 radio stations and 159 in 1962. These were operated by

	1961	1962
Government departments ....	73	95
Private persons ....	65	56
Amateur experimental ....	10	9
Licenced radio listeners ....	2,347	2,400



## CHAPTER 12

**PRESS, BROADCASTING, MOBILE CINEMA AND GOVERNMENT  
INFORMATION SERVICE**

No newspapers are published in the Protectorate, but South African and Rhodesian newspapers circulate. An inter-territorial independent weekly, the *African Echo*, published in Johannesburg by the Bantu Press in English and the three vernaculars of the High Commission Territories, began publication in 1958. The *Mafeking Mail and Protectorate Guardian*, a weekly newspaper published and printed in Mafeking with a principally European circulation in Mafeking and District and in Bechuanaland, devotes much of its columns to Bechuanaland affairs. The Government Information Branch publishes a monthly magazine *Kutlwano* in English and Tswana, and a Government newsletter.

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

During 1962 Bechuanaland was visited by an engineer from the BBC who produced a report on the technical aspects of establishing a broadcasting service in the Territory. Plans were made for carrying out a pilot broadcasting project during 1963 with minimal equipment and making use of staff of the Information Branch.

There are no cinemas in the Protectorate, though in the larger centres films are shown in a local hall or hotel. The Government-owned mobile cinema van, which had belonged to the Education Department, was transferred to the Information Branch as a campaign van. During 1961 and 1962, however, there was little change in its routine and functions and for much of the time it operated more for the Welfare Department than for the Information Branch.

In 1962 a second campaign van was added, which was both heavier and more fully equipped than the van from the Education Department, and thus better able to penetrate far off the beaten track.

The two vans were thus able to cover practically the whole Protectorate, and show information and entertainment films in even the remotest areas.

An information service was established during 1961 as part of the Government Secretary's Division of the Secretariat, with the following terms of reference —



- (1) to interpret the policy and actions of the Government to the people —
  - (a) by a continuing service of information and public relations, and
  - (b) by campaigns and concentrated publicity on particular subjects ;
- (2) To encourage and assist the people of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to take an increasing interest in and responsibility for the economic, cultural and political development of their country ;
- (3) To advise the Government as to public opinion and in the field of public relations generally ;
- (4) To develop and exploit media which will assist the District Administration and Departments in performing their routine and extension duties ;
- (5) To publicise the Protectorate outside its borders.

Starting with a staff of an Information Officer, a Lady Clerk and a temporary Grade I Clerk (whose post was subsequently made permanent), the Branch expanded by taking on as Press Officer a journalist who, apart from wide experience on newspapers in the United Kingdom, has previously been Chief Press Officer in Northern Rhodesia. Two Assistant Information Officers were found by promotion from amongst senior Grade I clerks, and a second clerk and a messenger were taken on.

Staff further increased with the accretion of the drivers of two campaign vans and their assistants.

The publication of a fortnightly Newsletter mainly intended for the Government service commenced in May 1961, and before that a somewhat intermittent service of press releases. The latter was raised to professional standards by the Press Officer when he arrived.

The Press Officer also started a bilingual monthly glossy magazine, *Kutlwano* (the name means "Mutual understanding"), which soon established itself as a vehicle for articles of local and general interest with a bias towards attracting the Bechuanaland African reader. Sold at 2½ cents (3d.) a copy, it is heavily subsidised, but is increasingly recovering costs through sale of advertising space.

One of the Assistant Information Officers has been associated with the Press Officer in the production of *Kutlwano* from the start, with the object of training him to take it over entirely within a few years.



Preparations for a pilot broadcasting project, mentioned above, have been in the hands of the Press Officer, who has been greatly assisted by Police radio staff, and who had himself some prior knowledge of radio and of working with the FBC. He had valuable advice also from a member of the African Service of the BBC, who visited Bechuanaland in 1962.

The second Assistant Information Officer is being made responsible for field work and visual aids. Resources are as yet very meagre for the latter part of his duties, and his activities have so far been confined to personal touring, conducting visitors, and supervising the campaign vans.



## PART III

### CHAPTER 1

#### GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

##### A. GEOGRAPHY

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a vast tableland not yet surveyed as a whole by estimated to cover some 220,000 square miles at a mean altitude of 3,300 feet. It is bounded on the south and east by the Notwani, Marico and Limpopo rivers beyond which lies the Transvaal Province of the Republic of South Africa, and in the north-east by a common boundary with Southern Rhodesia extending north as far as the Zambesi, which with its tributary, the Chobe, separates the northern part of the Territory from Northern Rhodesia and the Caprivi Strip.

In the west, the border with South West Africa follows the 21st meridian of east longitude southwards from the Caprivi Strip as far as the 22nd parallel of south latitude where it turns due west to the 20th meridian of east longitude and then due south again until the meridian crosses the Nossob river which then forms a natural boundary as far as its junction with the Molopo river.

The southern boundary of the Territory is the Molopo river, and the Ramathlabama Spruit, beyond which lies the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa.

The great thirstland of the Kalahari Desert covers a large part of the south west portion of the country, but since it merges gradually into the northern and easter bush-veld, its actual area cannot be determined or defined. The so-called desert consists of vast expanses of undulating sand belts with outcrops of limestone here and there and is covered with grass and acacia-thorn scrub. In large areas where the water is nearer the surface the country is wooded with stands of taller trees and resembles parkland. The only typical desert country is found in parts of the extreme south-west corner, where there is little vegetation of any kind and sand dunes occur.

The Kalahari is the natural habitat of the true aboriginal Bushmen who lead a primitive nomadic existence living on wild roots and fruits and the abundant game, which they shoot with poisoned arrows.

In the north-west the great Okovango river enters the Territory from Angola through the Caprivi Strip, and spreads over a great inland delta forming the Ngami Swamps.



From this land of lush vegetation and tortuous watercourses, the overflow spills into Lake Ngami to the south-west via the Thamalakane river and via the Botletle river eastwards to Lake Dow and the Great Makarikari Salt Lake, an enormous pan roughly 70 miles square.

There is some pleasant hill scenery in the eastern regions of the Territory, which are otherwise largely undulating plains rich in grasses, shrubs and trees supporting a large number of cattle. Though old and well-defined water courses, nowadays flow only during the annual rains, indicate that the country was once well watered, it is now dependent on wells, dams and underground water boreholes.

The Protectorate as a whole is a natural game reserve for most species of fauna which are indigenous to Southern Africa, and Government policy is aimed at their preservation.

A large proportion of the population live in villages situated in the eastern areas of the Protectorate. The biggest villages, with populations of over 10,000 are Serowe, Kanye, Molepolole and Mochudi.

## B. CLIMATE

The climate of the country is generally sub-tropical, but varies with latitude and altitude. The Tropic of Capricorn passes through the centre of the Territory and the northern area, therefore, lies within the Tropics.

The average rainfall for the whole Protectorate over many years has been 18" but varies from 27" in the north to 9" or less in the Kalahari. The whole of the Territory lies in the summer rain belt, the rains beginning in October and ending in April. May to September are normally completely dry months.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Protectorate lies in an extensive depression having an altitude of 3,000 feet, bounded by higher ground of about 4,000 feet at Hildavale in the south and the Rhodesian border in the north-east. 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 to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm and the nights cool, with occasional frosts. The summer is hot, but is tempered by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the late evening. In August the annual seasonal winds from the West Coast begin, and with every drop of humidity extracted during the Kalahari crossing, sweep across the country carrying an unpleasant burden of sand and dust.

The normally dry atmosphere helps to mitigate the high tem-



peratures throughout the year, though to Europeans this consistent dryness and the regular glaring sunlight, added to the effect of the altitude can prove trying, particularly to those whose occupation is sedentary.

In general, the country is healthy. There is some malaria in the low-lying areas but this can be avoided by taking the necessary precautions.

## 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 Sekonyela. 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 Matabele. 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 Matabele, 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 Republic of South Africa.

Among the most vulnerably situated to receive Mzilikazi's onslaughts were those known as Batswana, 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 that of other Basuto 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 Bahurutshe, 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 Matabele. The home of this tribe is in the western Transvaal but scattered elements have attached themselves to the present ruling tribes of the Protectorate. A small group maintains some sort of independent existence near Francistown. The Bangwaketse, after several migrations, finally settled in their present country around Kanye while the Bamangwato founded a colony in the vicinity of Shoshong in the country occupied by the tribe today. The descendants of the Kwena section now live around Molepolole. Among the Bamangwato a further split occurred; Tawana, one of the Chief Mathiba's sons, seceded at the end of the 18th century and formed a new settlement in Ngamiland. The Batawana are still the ruling community in that area. Other important tribes of the Batswana 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 19th century. The Barolong, the greater number of whom today live in the Republic of South Africa, trace the genealogy of their chief 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 halfcastes 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 firearms. In the following year Moffat obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over



Mzilikazi and, though the Matabele ceaselessly and mercilessly raided the unhappy Batswana 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 recapitulate in detail. Internal and inter-tribal difficulties were complicated by the impact of the Boer trekkers. To the latter, however, belongs the credit of ridding the immediate neighbourhood of the Matabele: after several engagements with the Boer, disastrous for his tribe, Mzilikazi removed himself northwards in 1838, preying whenever he got the chance on the weaker people on the way, Batswana and Makalanga. To these tactics few of the Batswana chiefs made effective resistance, with the exception of Chief Sekgoma of the Bamangwato who was made of sterner stuff than the rest, and who in 1840 inflicted several minor reverses on Matabele raiding parties. In the meantime, David Livingstone, who had married Robert Moffat's daughter, Mary, established a mission among the Bakwena, where he stayed until the early fifties.

In 1872 there acceded to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato (descendants, it will be remembered, of the adherents of Ngwato, son of Molohe) one of the most remarkable Africans of his time and perhaps 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 Matabele.

During the first few years of his reign he much enhanced the standing of his tribe until the Bamangwato were among the most prominent of the people of this part of Africa. He was no mean strategist, had a well trained and well equipped little army and earned the respect of Lobengula, son of Mzilikazi, and with it some assurance of immunity from the depredations of that potentate. A lifelong and rigid adherent of Christianity, he introduced numbers of reforms into the life of the tribe, one of the most important, and the one on which Khama himself set most store, being the total prohibition of alcoholic liquor. No detail of tribal administration escaped his attention and he devoted himself with energy and singleness of purpose to the uplifting of his people. Though the weaker tribes still had to submit to the ravages of Lobengula's Matabele, by the middle "seventies" there was some stability and order in the life of these regions, and the Bamangwato, under Khama domination, and for that matter the other Batswana tribes, enjoyed conditions less turbulent and chaotic than at any other time earlier in the century.

It was at this time, however, that the Batswana 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 Batswana 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, now the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa. 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. The Colony and the Protectorate were at first both administered from Vryburg, but on the incorporation of the former in the Cape, the headquarters of the latter was moved to Mafeking, which was the nearest convenient centre to the Protectorate.

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

In 1895 the British Government showed itself in favour of handing 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



they should remain, as they desired, under the protection of the British Crown.

The 20th century has seen steady progress in the change of status of the Territory from that of an unwelcome responsibility to that of a unit of the Colonial Empire enjoying in effect the same esteem, the same recognition of the need for financial aid and the same full measure of administrative attention and establishment as any other British dependency.

Necessary intervention in tribal affairs by the central authority, financial and economic development, the growth of export and import trade, technical advances and ever-increasing demands for more and better services have brought about a continually widening sense of responsibility towards the people of the Territory, and therefore an inevitable and intensifying extension of central government activity. The expansion of central authority has been accompanied at the same time by the steady evolution of local tribal government. Before 1934 the "Queen's protection" had implied a state of affairs where central government authority was really little more than protection as such, and chiefs and tribes supposed themselves and their affairs almost completely autonomous and independent. In that year, however, the promulgation of the African Courts and African Administration Proclamation set out to regularise the position of the chiefs, to provide for the proper exercise of their powers and functions, to define the constitution and functions of the Courts and to establish their powers and jurisdiction on a proper legal footing. The validity of the Proclamation was tested in a Special Court of the Protectorate by three chiefs in 1936, but on application by the Court to the Secretary of State, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, for a decision as to the nature and extent of His Majesty's jurisdiction in the Protectorate, it was laid down that His Majesty had unfettered and unlimited power to legislate for the government and administration of justice among the tribes of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and that this power was not limited by Treaty or Agreement. The actions of African Authorities and African Courts were consequently henceforward governed by law. With the stabilising of the legal positions of the Chiefs and Courts of the tribes went also the stabilising of the finances of local tribal governments by the creation in 1938 of tribal treasuries, into which was paid a proportion of the basic tax collected from Africans. With these funds, plus those derived from graded taxation of cattle and property, from school and other fees, stock sales commissions, rents and other sources, local tribal governments were able to undertake the most essential service of primary education, and, as revenues have increased and local administrations developed in extent and sense of responsibility, so also has



the whole sphere of local government expanded as a corollary to that of central government.

This steady administrative progress has been accompanied particularly in the decade preceding 1939, and again since 1955, by an expansion of the public services of the Territory. Funds have been made available to a territory not itself economically viable from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and, since 1957, a substantial grant-in-aid has been generously provided to cover the chronic financial deficit on the ordinary budget.

At the same time political progress has also been achieved. In 1920 the Protectorate Government associated itself more closely with the peoples of the Territory by the establishment of the European and African Advisory Councils and a further step forward was made in 1950 with the establishment of the Joint Advisory Council, consisting of officials, Africans and Europeans.

In 1961 a new constitution was introduced, based on the recommendations of the Constitutional Committee of the Joint Advisory Council. This provided for Executive and Legislative Councils and an African Council.

Despite the physical absence of the administrator of the Territory and of most of his departmental heads from the Protectorate, the history of the country since the early days of internecine tribal warfare and scattered missionary activity has shown an increasing degree of unity among its inhabitants and a resulting awareness of their position as part of the British Commonwealth.

## CHAPTER 3

### ADMINISTRATION

The constitutional position in the Bechuanaland Protectorate was governed by various Orders in Council and Proclamations of which the most important until December, 1960, was the Order in Council of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated 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 that 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 African laws and customs by which the civil relations of any African 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.

In December 1960 a new Constitution was conferred on the Protectorate by Her Majesty the Queen by Order in Council 1960, No. 3, dated 21st December, 1960. Changes in the powers of delegation by the High Commissioner made necessary by the grant of the new Constitution were set out in Order in Council 1960, No. 1, of the same date, and additional Royal Instructions were contained in Order in Council 1960, No. 2, also of the same date. These measures took effect in 1961.

The new Constitution provides for Executive and Legislative Councils and an African Council and empowers the High Commissioner with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Protectorate subject to the other provisions of the Constitution.

*Executive Council:* The Executive Council is normally presided over by the Resident Commissioner, but the High Commissioner may preside when he is in the Protectorate. The Council consists of the Resident Commissioner, the Government Secretary, the Finance Secretary, the Legal Secretary and two other officials appointed by the High Commissioner, together with four members nominated by the High Commissioner from among the unofficial members of the



Legislative Council; two of the latter are European and two African. The High Commissioner takes account of the views of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council when appointing unofficial members of the Executive Council.

*Legislative Council:* The Legislative Council consists of 31 to 35 members with the Resident Commissioner as President. Its composition is as follows:

1. Three *ex officio* members, namely, the Government Secretary, the Finance Secretary and the Legal Secretary;
2. twenty-one elected members, of whom ten are European, ten African and one Asian;
3. seven nominated official members;
4. the High Commissioner may nominate equal numbers of African and European unofficial members, up to four in all.

The African elected members are elected by a system of indirect election by the African Council (see below), five from the members of the African Council from the Northern Division and five from those from the Southern Division of the Protectorate. The European elected members are elected by European voters in ten constituencies on a qualified franchise. The Asian elected member is elected by Asian voters on a similar franchise.

*The African Council:* The African Advisory Council was replaced by the African Council. It is composed as follows:—

1. The Resident Commissioner as President and not more than seven other official members;
2. the Chiefs of eight principal tribes as permanent *ex officio* members;
3. thirty-two members elected by tribal meetings or Tribal or District Councils;
4. not more than two unofficial members appointed by the Resident Commissioner.

Apart from its function as an electoral college for the Legislative Council the African Council is consulted by the Resident Commissioner on matters affecting Africans only, such as African courts and customary law. Elections for the new Legislative Council took place in May 1961.

In 1962 the Protectorate Government announced their intention of beginning a review of the Constitution in 1963, with a view to the establishment of a new Constitution before the end of the life of the present Legislative Council in 1965.



Administration is carried out by a Resident Commissioner whose headquarters and Secretariat are, by the accident of history described above, outside the Protectorate, at Mafeking in the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa. The Resident Commissioner is responsible to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, who is now the British Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa.

In the sphere of local government, the closer association of chiefs with their peoples in the government of those peoples was heralded by the general adoption in 1957 of the conciliar principle whereby tribal authorities receive the advice of local councils, properly constituted in one form or another, and chosen from the ranks of the tribesmen.

## CHAPTER 4

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

## CHAPTER 5

### READING LIST

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APPENDIX I  
STATEMENT OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES AT 31st MARCH, 1962

Scheme	Year in which initiated	Value	Local contribution	Spent during previous years	Spent during		Total Spent	Unspent on 1/4/62	Transferred	
					1960/61	1961/62			To Scheme	Amount
D681 & 681A-C. Control of Tsetse Fly	1946	R 540,870	R 110,172	R 409,761	R 258	R 5,657	R 415,676	R 15,022	D2894	R 15,264
D940 & 940A-C. Geological Survey	1948	400,926	15,736	365,719	—	—	365,719	19,471		
D2515. Soil Conservation	1955	49,056	12,594	29,698	31	—	29,729	6,733		
D2553. Development of Surface Water Supplies	1955	256,484	130,690	112,242	3,999	—	116,241	9,553		
D2573. Development of African Education	1955	60,000	—	54,632	185	—	54,817	5,183	D3477	5,160
D2632 & 2632A-D. Road Construction & Maintenance	1955	513,976	178,944	317,206	2,031Cr	—	315,175	19,857		
D2639 & 2639A-D. Development of Underground Water Supplies	1956	1,057,792	234,536	818,508	1,761	431	820,700	2,556		
D2677 & 2677A-B. Reservoirs Ghanzi/Lobatsi Cattle Route	1959	46,312	—	17,882	3,284	15,178	36,344	9,968		
D2894 & 2894A. Geological Survey	1956	474,420	175,520	267,183	1,857	—	269,040	29,860		
D3046 & 3046A-D. Development of Education	1956	524,172	190,528	205,982	35,044	1,625	242,659	90,993	D4610	72,640
D3047 & 3047A-B. Development of Veterinary Services	1956	303,152	200,508	99,438	241Cr	1Cr	99,126	3,448		
D3064 & 3064A-C. Development of Agriculture	1956	204,082	131,898	68,307	350	—	68,657	3,527		
D3067 & 3067A-C. Development of Medical Services	1956	434,514	164,718	257,526	2,193	8,319	268,038	1,758		
D3185. Topographical Survey	1957	16,000	—	15,689	—	1,058	16,747	—		
D3319. Contribution to C. D. & W. Scheme R907 Veterinary Investigational Laboratory	1957	24,760	—	8,724	12,711	—	21,435	3,325		
D3376. Extension of Veterinary School	1958	11,500	—	11,254	—	—	11,254	246		
D3477 & 3477A. Development of Bamangwato Primary Education	1959	75,974	—	68,148	4,095	3,693	75,936	38		
D3478. African Junior Secondary Boarding School	1958	20,000	—	—	—	20,000	20,000	—		
D3575. Foot and Mouth Disease Control	1958	20,000	—	18,304	1,524	—	19,828	172		
D3721 & 3721A. Bushman Survey	1958	29,134	—	5,997	4,954	4,695	15,646	13,488		



D3826. Cattle Route to Railhead from Dukwe to Shashi .. .. .	1959	4,900	—	4,874	—	—	—	4,874	26
D3866. Ngamiland/South West Africa Border Fence .. .. .	1959	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000
D3867. Survey of Bechuanaland Protectorate/S. Rhodesia Boundary .. .. .	1959	13,422	—	4,186	4,804	4,430	13,420	2	2
D3875. South West Africa/British Protectorate Border Fence .. .. .	1959	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
D3949. Provision of Medical Services, Bakgatla Reserve .. .. .	1959	20,684	—	9,641	6,598	268	16,507	4,177	4,177
D3986. Pilot Tuberculosis BCG Vaccination Campaign .. .. .	1959	7,632	—	—	—	5,419	5,419	2,213	2,213
D4029. Extension of Disease Control Fencing and Quarantines .. .. .	1960	225,490	—	—	68,280	108,431	176,711	48,779	48,779
D4204. Saint Joseph's College — Extensions .. .. .	1960	36,000	3,000	—	33,721	861Cr	32,860	140	140
D4304. Geological, Hydrological and Mineral Survey .. .. .	1960	404,264	318,686	266	46,541	27,459	74,266	11,312	11,312
D4599. Soil Conservation .. .. .	1960	25,872	—	—	2,417	12,965	15,382	10,490	10,490
D4600. Development of Veterinary Services .. .. .	1960	103,166	—	—	4,225	33,831	38,056	65,110	65,110
D4604. Development of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	1960	229,440	—	—	24,481	140,775	165,256	64,184	64,184
D4605. Development of Social Welfare .. .. .	1960	26,608	—	—	1,460	3,693	5,153	21,455	21,455
D4606. Development of Agriculture and Forestry .. .. .	1960	82,824	—	—	2,522	15,689	18,211	64,613	64,613
D4607. Tsetse Fly Control .. .. .	1960	207,040	—	—	32,128	67,351	99,479	107,561	107,561
D4608. Development of Water Supplies .. .. .	1960	204,616	—	—	36,482	109,039	145,521	59,095	59,095
D4609. Underground Water Development .. .. .	1960	470,828	385,528	—	30,806	30,200	61,006	24,294	24,294
D4610. Development of Education .. .. .	1960	450,288	—	—	6,444	162,057	168,501	281,787	281,787
D4639. Development of Medical and Health Services .. .. .	1960	148,220	2,500	—	414	77,800	78,214	67,506	67,506
D4800. Trypanosomiasis and Helminthiasis Research and Control Unit .. .. .	1961	56,914	—	—	—	18,166	18,166	38,748	38,748
D4961. Preliminary Survey of Okavango Water Utilisation .. .. .	1961	6,440	—	—	—	—	—	6,440	6,440
D4978. Development of Administrative Headquarters of the B.P. Government inside the Territory .. .. .	1961	130,326	—	—	—	10,870	10,870	119,456	119,456
D4993. Cattle Industry Development Teams .. .. .	1961	20,000	—	—	—	724	724	19,276	19,276
D5001. Technical Training within the Public Works Department .. .. .	1961	40,000	—	—	—	4,659	4,659	35,341	35,341



## APPENDIX II

**REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND WELFARE SCHEMES**

DURING THE YEARS 1961 AND 1962

Scheme No. D 2515 — Soil Conservation.

Erosion was checked in the Bangwaketse and Bamalete tribal territories in 1961.

Scheme No. D 2639 and D 2639A — Development of Underground Water Supplies.

Of R820,700 spent under these schemes by the Public Works and Geological Survey Departments only the last R2,200 were spent during 1960/61 and 1961/62.

Scheme No. D 2553 — Development of Surface Water Supplies.

This scheme continued to provide the necessary staff and materials for the development of Government water supplies. The construction of the Notwani dam was completed in mid 1961 and during October the construction of a 54,000 foot pipeline to supply the township of Gaberones with 80,000 gallons a day was begun. The first phase of the Woodlands scheme at Lobatsi was almost completed in 1961 and at Mahalapye construction of the first phase of longitudinal extracting and collecting drains. Extensive repairs had to be made to the dam wing wall at Palapye breached during heavy rains. In 1962 the water treatment plant at the Notwani dam was completed and a 5" pipeline from this plant to Gaberones was laid. At the Woodlands borehole work was started on a pumping main to connect four additional boreholes in the north-west. No further work was undertaken around Mahalapye where results of investigations carried out to determine the true capacity of the sand reservoir were awaited. At Palapye the first phase of improvements to the reticulation was completed and a 20,000 gallon storage reservoir was erected. In Maun the first phase of improvements to the reticulation was completed with the erection of a 20,000 gallon reservoir.

Scheme No. D 2573 — Development of African Education.

The R185 remaining in 1960/61 was spent in completing the extensions to Moeng College.

Scheme No. D 2677 A-B — Reservoirs Ghanzi/Lobatsi Cattle Routes.

The scheme was completed at the beginning of 1962. Pump operators have now been trained and are employed on the reservoirs which have been erected at the borehole sites.



Scheme No. D 3046 and 3046 A-D and D 4610 — Development of Education.

R205,168 was spent under these two schemes. The Trades School in Gaberones was opened in March 1961. R14,000 was also devoted to a Girls Hostel at St. Joseph's College where a library and a laboratory were also installed. The grant was paid to the Mission and the work was completed in 1962. Office accommodation in Serowe and Maun was completed in 1961 at the cost of R4,400. During the period 50 primary school classrooms were built and equipped. Additional dormitories and classrooms at the Indian school at Lobatsi were completed at a cost of R7,200 and in 1962 the construction of the classrooms at the Kanagas primary boarding school was finished. Under the scheme, provision was also made for staff salaries and maintenance in the Trades School and the Indian School at Lobatsi. The Northern Teacher Training College at Serowe was 50% complete by the end of 1962.

Scheme No. D 3067 and D 3067 A-C — Development of Medical Services.

R10,512 was spent during the period. Capital works delayed and did not start until after the 1960/61 financial year. By the end of 1962 the scheme was closed, the dispensary at Gweta having been completed and additions made to the hospitals at Serowe and Lobatsi.

Scheme No. D 3477 and D 3477A — Development of Bamangwato Primary Education.

R7,787 was spent during the period on building and equipping 60 classrooms.

Scheme No. D 3478 — African Junior Secondary Boarding School.

R20,000 was spent during the financial year 1961/62 at the end of which, in March, the London Missionary Society school, Moeding College, was opened at Ootsi.

Scheme No. D 3721 — Bushman Survey.

The work of the Survey was concerned mainly with those Bushmen living in, or seasonally visiting the Central Kalahari Reserve and more intensive research into the socio-ecology of the wild G/wi and other tribes was conducted and a deeper understanding of their way of life was gained. At the same time the economy and migrations of Bushmen who seasonally move in and out of the Reserve were studied.

Investigation of the situation of the !xo Bushmen of the Northern Kgalagadi and south-western Ghanzi district was con-



tinued during the hot, dry months of early summer when conditions are at their worst, and their relationship with Bantu-speaking peoples of the area was studied. This was also done in western Ngamiland in respect of !u Bushmen.

Vaccination against smallpox was commenced in the Reserve and 100% positive reactions were obtained.

Study of the G/wi language and other Bushman languages was continued with satisfactory results.

Game and other fauna censuses were initiated in the northern and central parts of the Reserve and the identification of plants utilized by the Bushmen for food and other purposes is nearing completion. Because of the unsatisfactory nature of most specimens which were obtained third or fourth hand, attempts at identification of plants used for medicinal purposes were unrewarding.

A second interim report was submitted in August 1961.

Scheme No. D 3949 — Provision for Medical Services in the Bakgatla Reserve

R6,864 was spent on the completion of the dispensary at Mathubudukwane, the scheme being closed by the end of the 1961/62 financial year.

Scheme No. D 3986 — Pilot Tuberculosis and BCG Vaccination Campaign.

This project, which had been delayed pending the availability of WHO Advisory Personnel, was begun in mid-1961 and by the end of the year a successful BCG pilot scheme had been conducted and local personnel trained for the completion of the work. Although R7,632 was allocated to the scheme during 1961/62, expenditure amounted to R5,418 only due to staff vacancies.

Scheme No. D 4204 — Extensions to St. Joseph's College, Khale.

R35,860 was spent during the financial year 1960/61. The building of a hostel to accommodate 96 boys was completed in 1960.

Scheme No. D 4303 and 2894 A — Geological Hydrological and Mineral Survey.

R73,980 was spent under this heading during 1961 and 1962. Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D 4303 provided funds for the continuation of geological survey work in the Territory for the 4-year period which commenced on 1st April 1960, and included during the period R1857 carried over from D 2894A. During the financial year 1960/61 the local contribution made by the Bechuanaland



Protectorate Government towards the recurrent expenses was at the rate of 75% of the recurrent expenditure. From the 1st April 1961 the full recurrent expenditure of the Geological Survey has been borne on the budget and C.D. & W. Scheme D 4303 now only provides funds for capital expenditure.

During the period under review the work of the Geological Survey has continued on the same lines as in previous years. The professional establishment of the department was brought up to full strength with the appointment of a Chemist in February and a Geologist in September 1961. In Division II a Scientific Assistant was appointed in July and a vacant post of Senior (Diamond) Driller was filled by the promotion of a Drill Foreman from the Underground Water Development Section. The Geological Draughtsman resigned in August and this post, and a post of Drill Foreman which fell vacant with the resignation of the incumbent in September, remained vacant for the period under review.

The major emphasis during the period was placed on geological mapping in an attempt to speed up the tempo of the regional reconnaissance geological mapping programme and on geological and geophysical work in connection with the underground water development programme for the 1960/63 period. Mineral survey work was also undertaken and was largely a follow-up of work carried out during 1960. Details of the work carried out in these three main phases of the department's activities have been given in earlier chapters.

A number of special investigations were carried out during the years and these included the examination, by geological mapping and core drilling of the foundation rock at two proposed dam sites for the new capital at Gaberones. A geological survey was also undertaken of the basin to be flooded at the one site. Two Geophysicists of the Geophysical Division of the Overseas Geological Surveys carried out gravity surveys and seismic reflection and refraction studies in certain Kalahari areas of the Protectorate from April until June. These survey primarily designed to obtain information pertaining to the geological structure which is considered to be of importance in relation to the development of underground water supplies in the areas where the geophysical studies were carried out.

The new chemical laboratory block at headquarters at Lobatsi was completed in March. Alterations were then carried out to the old office building to provide an enlarged drawing office section, a separate enlarged optical laboratory, a geophysical instruments workshops and an office for clerical staff, and to allow re-organisation of the library.

With the appointment of a Chemist there has been a steady



increase in the output from the chemical laboratory. The main work undertaken in the laboratory during the year was the continuation of routine analysis of water samples from boreholes throughout the Territory, determinations on samples of manganese ore and analyses of brines from the Makarikari region.

Owing to the resignation of the Geological Draughtsman during the year the output from this section of the department has been seriously curtailed. The Annual Report for 1959 was issued in January 1961 and the Annual Report for 1960 was issued in November the same year. The Annual Report for 1961 was issued in October 1962. The records of the Geological Survey for 1957/58 were issued in March and for 1959/60 were completed for printing at the end of 1962. A Mineral Resources Report No. 2 on the Mamabule Coal area was in the hands of the printers at the end of the year.

#### Scheme No. D 4600 — Development of Veterinary Services.

The original scheme contained provision in respect of 1963/64 but in August 1961 permission was given for the expenditure of the allocated sum, which amounted to R87,898. The scheme made provision for the recurrent expenditure involved in maintaining and servicing the laboratory at Ramathlabama for which initial capital and recurrent provision was made under scheme R 907 and D 3319 which are therefore included under this heading. The work at Ramathlabama consists mainly of research into neonatal mortality and conditions affecting the reproduction rate of the herds in the Territory. Veterinary Assistants are being promoted to the post of Stock Inspector and provision will be made for the appointment of Veterinary Assistants in accordance with the Protectorate's localisation policy.

#### Scheme No. D 4604 — Development of Roads and Bridges.

R165,254 was spent on this scheme during the financial period 1960/62. Minor provisions within the overall approved scheme value creating Capital Item 7 and 8, Surveys and Investigations and Maintenance of Civil Aerodromes and Recurrent items, were carried out during the period. The most urgent revision sought was for the provision of funds under the new item 7, Surveys and Investigations and Recurrent staff, in order to carry out, road surveys in support of an application for financial assistance from the International Development Association.

Generally speaking, the funds provided under Road Construction, were used upon betterment of the road system of the Protectorate, and it was particularly welcome in view of the difficulty of maintaining the roads to a satisfactory standard with the territorial



funds provided, in the light of the considerable increase in traffic densities experienced on many of the more important roads. These funds were also used on regravelling the poorer sections of the main North-South roads, as well as on construction of culverts. A start was made on the construction of the Pitsani/Molopo desert road to provide a cattle export route from the Molopo farming area to the Lobatsi abattoir, as well as linking up the various Bangwa-ketse villages en route.

Ramoutsa bridge, consisting of five 20 ft. reinforced concrete spans, and a new bridge at Maun to replace the old and fast becoming dangerous bridge over the Thamalakane river and consisting of eight 25 ft. reinforced concrete spans founded on piles, and with two approach causeways, were completed. The new Tati river bridge consisting of  $10 \times 40$  ft. spans again founded on piles was well on the way to completion by the end of 1961.

A new airstrip was constructed in the immediate proximity of Kasane to cater for the Bechuanaland Protectorate Air Services schedule service to Kasane. Previously Serondellas airstrip, some 16 miles away, was used.

Plant, consisting of a pneumatic tyred roller, tippers, tractors, vibrators, concrete mixers and weightbatchers, were purchased, and caravans, water carriers and sprinklers fabricated in the workshops, from the appropriate item.

#### Scheme No. D 4608 — Development of Water Supplies.

Although not clearing the backlog of boreholes to be equipped, satisfactory progress was attained with the work and 76 boreholes supplying both Tribal and Government needs, were equipped with engine-powered pumping plants of varying capacities.

Plant requirements were purchased during the year with the funds available.

Late in 1961 this scheme was revised within the approved provision creating a new Capital Item 7, Construction of river gauging stations, and a Recurrent Item 21, Specialist Consultants fees, forfeiting Recurrent Personal Emoluments 1961/62; in order that river gauging stations should be constructed on the Tati, Shashi, Mahalapshwe and Notwani rivers, under the supervision of a part-time employed consultant. A start has been made on the construction of the gauging weir on the Shashi river.

#### Scheme No. D 4605 and D 4605A — Development of Social Welfare.

The funds provided under this scheme were primarily designed to provide leisure-time facilities in the two townships of Lobatsi



and Francistown. By the end of 1962 a clubhouse had been erected in Lobatsi and was being used by a wide section of the community. In addition a considerable proportion of the recurrent expenditure was used on the salary of an Assistant Welfare Officer for Lobatsi, whose duties included the organising of various community classes, including a Women's Club and a Youth Club, as well as individual social case-work.

More cinema equipment was purchased thus making possible the showing of films in the townships. A diesel generator to provide power for this service was also purchased.

Recurrent funds were available to assist a variety of voluntary and non-Government organisations — branches of international associations such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Red Cross, and local village groups concerned with improving the amenities of the community.

#### Scheme No. D 4607 — Tsetse Fly Control.

Under this scheme R99,478 were spent together with R5,914 which remained under D 681 and D 681 A-C, both of which were incorporated under this heading. The original D 4607 Scheme contained provision in respect of 1963/64 but in August 1961 the Protectorate was permitted to bring forward and to spend this allocation. The principal objects, to protect Maun and to reclaim the Naragha Valley, have been achieved. In 1950 there were no cattle in the valley; there are now 3,500 head in the vicinity. Recent advances of the fly have necessitated the extension of the Maun front operations to Shorobe and beyond. Funds and effort have been largely concentrated on checking major advances west of Tsau and between Gomare and Sepopa as a result of which it has been possible to return over 2,000 cattle to the grazing from which they had been driven. The present work is based on the recommendations of Dr. Lewis, the WHO Tsetse Fly Control consultant.

#### Scheme No. D 4609 — Underground Water Development.

The development of underground water supplies in the Bechuanaland Protectorate for the 1960/63 period is financed as far as capital expenditure is concerned by funds provided from C.D. & W. Scheme D 4609. The control of this scheme is vested in the Director of Geological Survey who controls all underground water development in the Territory. The recurrent expenses of the drilling section are borne by budget expenditure.

The Drilling Branch section maintains 11 drilling rigs, but owing to staff shortages only eight rigs were manned for over six months of the year and one post has been vacant throughout. A post of Senior Driller was vacant throughout the period under review.



The details of the work carried out by the Drilling Branch of the Geological Survey Department are given in an earlier chapter. The number of boreholes completed and the total footage drilled shows a slight decrease compared with progress made during 1960 but rose in 1962. The decrease in 1961 was due largely to the shortage of staff referred to above, but also to the fact that a greater number of boreholes drilled in earlier programmes required cleaning (14 in 1961 compared with five in 1960) prior to the installation of pumping equipment; the fact that much of the drilling was carried out in difficult ground-water areas with hard rock formations; and the fact that one rig was occupied throughout the year drilling deep test boreholes in connection with Lobatsi township water supply.

Scheme No. D 4610 — See D 3046.

Scheme No. D 4800 — Trypanosomiasis and Helminthiasis Research and Control Unit.

R18,165 has been spent on this research scheme which began in 1961 when a field laboratory was introduced to Ngamiland. The object of this unit is to determine trypanosome challenge levels in cattle grazing on the perimeter of the Okavango Swamps. In addition test herds are being introduced into areas cleared by the Tsetse Fly Control department and if the intention to prevent contact with the fly or to protect cattle against Trypanosomiasis can be put into effect considerable use can be made of the existing grazing areas of light fly density in Ngamiland, and the cattle industry as a whole would derive considerable benefit in limiting grazing areas being relieved of part of the present heavy concentrations of cattle.

Scheme No. D 4978 — Development of Administrative Headquarters of the Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate inside the Territory.

Funds for this scheme were made available early in 1962 and during the 1961/62 financial year R10,870 was spent mainly on the office and laboratory and the provision of professional and technical staff for the essential advance planning and design work of the headquarters project.

Scheme No. D 4993 — Cattle Industry Development Teams.

R732 had been spent on the scheme by the end of the 1961/62 financial year the plan having been put into operation in March. Previously the central government had directly subsidised cattle production in the Tribal Territories by providing and maintaining fully equipped boreholes. Under this scheme loans are made available to individuals or syndicates who wish to develop new watering



points, boreholes or stock dams, in unoccupied land in order to encourage initiative and to pass these costs to the producers. Two Livestock Industry Development Teams, one operating in the northern Protectorate covering the entire Bamangwato tribal territory and the other in the southern Protectorate working in the Bakwena and Bangwaketse tribal territories. Each team consists of a District Officer, a Senior Tribal Representative and a number of Grazing Control Guards. Their work includes explaining the policy of animal husbandry which it is hoped to adopt in the near future. In the southern Protectorate most of the available water supplies have been located as far west as is economically practical under this scheme and it is now largely a question of development. However in the Bangwato there are areas whose potential has not yet been tapped.

Scheme No. D 4029 and D 4029A — Disease Control, Fencing and Quarantines.

R176,711.08 was incurred during the period of which over R100,000 was spent in 1961/62. Over R12,000 of this was spent on vehicles required to deal with the foot and mouth threat over a vast area.

Scheme No. D 3064 and D 3064 A-C — Development of Agriculture.

R350.27 was spent during 1961. As it was still not possible to appoint a forestry officer little progress was made during the period.

Scheme No. D 5001 — Technical Training within the Public Works Department.

A report on this scheme is included in Chapter 10. By the end of March 1962 R4,658 had been spent on the many requisites of this plan which provides for training driving, pump-operating and practical surveying.







## APPENDIX III B

## LIVESTOCK CENSUS — 1962

	Bulls Pure Bred	Old Bulls	Young Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Oxen	Tollies	Calves:		Total Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Ca- mels	Mules	Don- keys	Pigs	Poultry	Dogs
								Bull	Heifer										
Lobatsi ..	7	170	575	8,214	3,123	3,880	3,265	2,434	2,606	24,274	19,498	14,383	330	—	28	1,797	198	8,923	932
Werda ..	234	125	125	18,463	8,745	7,727	7,114	4,853	5,022	52,408	7,378	30,545	1,531	64	126	3,074	35	3,286	1,179
Kanye ..	—	1,286	2,311	35,601	12,631	23,106	9,568	8,111	9,031	101,645	21,674	41,189	836	—	46	2,389	51	10,924	3,267
Molepolole	—	1,309	3,928	39,930	15,178	23,985	7,732	9,631	10,376	112,069	10,263	28,423	627	—	11	2,176	677	11,422	2,645
Gaberones	—	928	1,471	37,687	15,133	22,663	10,274	9,391	9,374	106,921	5,366	13,657	135	—	46	735	998	9,336	2,752
Machaneng	—	232	390	13,444	6,175	7,306	5,961	2,154	2,330	37,992	2,087	2,126	119	—	24	356	118	2,962	279
Mahalapye	—	1,460	1,518	60,649	19,882	22,268	17,773	13,078	13,920	150,548	7,465	19,415	108	—	62	1,095	78	7,309	2,673
Serowe ..	—	1,572	4,415	70,516	22,558	28,536	15,116	17,926	19,460	180,099	9,263	37,154	943	—	6	3,283	42	11,210	3,736
Palapye ..	1	2,006	5,502	72,952	22,435	25,839	12,161	15,538	16,560	172,994	8,762	28,445	72	—	93	1,585	437	11,282	3,484
Francistown	—	2,343	5,441	74,849	27,689	34,706	15,273	20,732	20,893	201,926	12,501	43,043	347	—	55	2,341	1,010	41,415	5,451
Ngamiland	—	741	2,165	46,683	16,043	20,506	12,422	11,976	12,081	122,617	3,571	31,462	1,362	—	3	4,106	—	10,677	3,481
Ghanzi ..	—	383	403	29,811	13,880	8,311	12,329	9,442 Unclassified	9,774 3,952	88,285	3,696	24,869	1,663	—	41	2,256	127	2,389	774
TOTAL ..	242	12,555	28,244	508,799	183,472	228,833	128,988	125,266	131,427	1,351,778	111,524	314,721	8,073	64	541	25,193	3,771	131,135	30,653
		41,041		692,271		357,821		256,693			426,245								



## APPENDIX IV A — CASES DEALT WITH BY POLICE 1961

Offence	Cases Reported		Disposed of other than by Prosecution							Cases Prosecuted or Pending Prosecution						
	Cases brought forward from previous year.	Cases reported during current year.	Cases withdrawn by Police: complaint due to mistake of law or fact; civil cases.	Cases closed — Warrant issued and Accused not yet arrested.	True cases closed as undetected.	Cases closed found false or frivolous on enquiry.	Cases closed "Nolle Prosequi".	Cases closed — Accused dead or insane.	Cases under enquiry carried forward to next year.	Cases sent for trial and concluded in Subordinate Court.	Cases sent for trial and concluded in High Court.	Cases sent for trial and concluded in African Courts.	Cases pending trial before any Court.	Cases withdrawn in Court by Public Prosecutor.	Cases in which conviction obtained.	Cases in which accused was
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Offences Against the Person:</i>																
Abduction .. .. .	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	5	—
Abortion .. .. .	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, Common .. .. .	18	554	25	4	6	11	—	—	34	326	—	162	4	—	460	—
Assault, w/i to do G.B.H. .. .. .	32	186	12	2	8	10	—	1	23	119	—	41	2	—	149	—
Assault, Indecent .. .. .	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	5	2	—	11	—
Child Stealing .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crimen Injuria .. .. .	—	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable Homicide .. .. .	5	16	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	11	2	—	—	—	11	—
Extortion .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder .. .. .	10	28	—	—	—	6	2	1	18	1	7	—	3	—	3	—
Murder, Attempted .. .. .	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Rape .. .. .	1	36	1	—	1	9	—	—	3	21	—	1	1	—	17	—
Rape, Attempted .. .. .	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	2	2	—	13	—
Sodomy, Attempted .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Women and Girls' Protection Act .. .. .	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	6	—
TOTAL ..	69	894	43	7	17	46	4	2	88	516	9	216	15	—	681	—
<i>Offences Against the Property:</i>																
Arson .. .. .	2	15	2	—	—	4	—	—	3	5	—	3	—	—	6	—
Fraud .. .. .	2	20	3	—	2	5	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Housebreaking and Theft .. .. .	60	346	19	13	106	4	—	3	74	131	1	55	—	—	178	—
Housebreaking, with Intent .. .. .	1	28	1	2	12	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	7	—
Malicious Injury to Property .. .. .	6	78	9	—	4	3	1	—	7	49	—	10	1	—	54	—
Receiving Stolen Property .. .. .	1	22	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	13	—
Robbery .. .. .	2	9	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Robbery, Attempted .. .. .	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Storebreaking and Theft .. .. .	1	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Stock Theft .. .. .	51	273	20	9	28	30	2	—	30	132	—	69	4	—	186	—
Theft, Common .. .. .	99	990	63	21	244	66	—	2	120	463	1	108	1	—	518	—
Theft by Conversion .. .. .	3	57	6	—	—	2	—	—	14	32	2	4	—	—	37	—
Theft by False Pretences .. .. .	6	44	2	3	6	6	—	—	7	18	—	6	2	—	18	—
TOTAL ..	234	1,896	131	48	408	124	3	5	274	868	4	257	8	—	1,032	—
<i>Offences Against Revenue:</i>																
African Tax .. .. .	46	1,909	65	—	—	13	—	—	82	1,382	—	413	—	—	1,794	—
Customs Laws .. .. .	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	4	—
Income Tax .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Poll Tax .. .. .	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	5	—
Trading w/o Licence .. .. .	3	72	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	70	—	—	—	—	69	—
Wireless Unlicensed .. .. .	—	52	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	51	—
TOTAL ..	49	2,053	69	—	2	14	—	—	87	1,517	—	413	—	—	1,925	—
<i>Against Lawful Authority:</i>																
Escape .. .. .	16	69	1	12	—	4	—	—	15	52	—	1	—	—	51	—
Perjury .. .. .	3	11	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	6	1	1	—	—	6	—
TOTAL ..	19	80	1	12	—	9	—	—	16	58	1	2	—	—	57	—
<i>Against Public Morality:</i>																
Bestiality .. .. .	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Concealment of Birth .. .. .	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	—	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Against Local Laws:</i>																
Liquor Laws .. .. .	20	696	9	—	—	7	—	—	7	462	—	229	2	—	672	—
Miscellaneous: .. .. .	142	2,960	128	7	10	84	—	—	105	2,594	—	171	3	—	2,706	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	532	8,585	382	74	437	286	7	7	578	6,017	14	1,288	28	—	7,074	—



OFFENCE	Cases Reported		Disposed of other than by Prosecution							Cases Prosecuted or Pending Prosecution						
	Cases brought forward from previous year.	Cases reported during current year.	Cases withdrawn by Police: complaint due to mistake of law or fact: civil cases.	Cases closed — Warrant issued and Accused not yet arrested.	True cases closed as undetected.	Cases closed found false or frivolous on enquiry.	Cases closed "Nolle Prosequi".	Cases closed — Accused dead or insane.	Cases under enquiry carried forward to next year.	Cases sent for trial and concluded in Subordinate Court.	Cases sent for trial and concluded in High Court.	Cases sent for trial and concluded in African Courts.	Cases pending trial before any Court.	Cases withdrawn in Court by Public Prosecutor.	Cases in which conviction obtained.	Cases in which accused was acquitted.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Offences Against the Person:</i>																
Abduction .. .. .	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—
Abortion .. .. .	1	6	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, Common .. .. .	38	801	58	8	3	28	1	2	62	397	—	279	1	—	632	44
Assault, w/i to do G.B.H. .. .	25	255	19	1	5	12	—	1	31	157	—	54	—	—	193	18
Assault, Indecent .. .. .	3	21	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	10	1	6	—	—	13	4
Crimen Injuria .. .. .	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	11	5
Culpable Homicide .. .. .	5	19	1	—	—	3	—	—	8	11	1	—	—	—	8	4
Extortion .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Manstealing .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Murder .. .. .	21	37	6	—	—	8	1	1	27	6	8	—	1	—	10	4
Murder, Attempted .. .. .	2	12	—	1	—	3	1	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Rape .. .. .	4	62	3	1	1	5	—	—	7	48	1	—	—	—	40	9
Rape, Attempted .. .. .	3	9	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	6	1
Sodomy, Attempted .. .. .	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women and Girls' Protection Act .. .	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	4	1
TOTAL ..	103	1,257	98	12	12	65	3	4	149	662	12	341	2	—	925	90
<i>Offences Against the Property:</i>																
Arson .. .. .	3	25	3	1	1	3	—	—	6	9	—	5	—	—	11	3
Fencing Law .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud .. .. .	8	14	3	2	2	2	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Housebreaking and Theft .. .	78	496	11	35	134	23	2	1	124	182	5	57	—	—	231	13
Housebreaking with Intent .. .	6	27	1	—	12	4	—	—	5	8	—	3	—	—	9	2
Malicious Injury to Property .. .	8	54	6	1	4	4	—	—	7	24	—	15	—	—	37	2
Receiving Stolen Property .. .	—	34	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	16	—	10	—	—	22	4
Robbery .. .. .	1	30	7	—	2	3	—	—	5	11	—	3	—	—	11	3
Stock Theft .. .. .	34	469	25	2	27	39	—	—	113	155	—	142	—	—	281	16
Theft, Common .. .. .	121	1,327	81	50	284	119	—	—	241	494	1	178	—	—	618	55
Theft by Conversion .. .. .	14	101	5	5	1	14	—	—	23	61	—	6	—	—	62	5
Theft by False Pretences .. .	9	34	6	3	2	1	—	—	5	14	—	12	—	—	23	3
TOTAL ..	282	2,612	153	99	470	214	2	3	537	979	6	431	—	—	1,310	106
<i>Offences Against Revenue:</i>																
African Tax .. .. .	82	670	90	—	—	7	—	—	102	453	—	100	—	—	552	1
Customs .. .. .	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Income Tax .. .. .	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal Tax .. .. .	3	11	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Radio, Unlicensed .. .. .	—	40	3	—	—	5	—	—	2	30	—	—	—	—	30	—
Trading w/o Licence .. .. .	1	36	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	33	—
TOTAL ..	87	760	103	—	—	17	—	—	104	523	—	100	—	—	622	1
<i>Against Lawful Authority:</i>																
Escape .. .. .	15	93	1	28	1	5	—	—	14	57	—	2	—	—	59	—
Perjury .. .. .	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
TOTAL ..	16	101	2	28	1	5	—	—	17	62	—	2	—	—	64	—
<i>Against Public Morality:</i>																
Bestiality .. .. .	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Concealment of Birth .. .. .	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL ..	1	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
<i>Against Local Laws:</i>																
Liquor Laws .. .. .	9	828	6	1	1	4	—	—	40	541	—	244	—	—	777	8
Road Traffic .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	9	829	6	1	1	4	—	—	41	541	—	244	—	—	777	8
Miscellaneous: .. .. .	108	3,911	135	23	37	147	1	1	233	3,201	—	241	—	—	3,356	86
GRAND TOTAL ..	606	9,477	498	163	521	453	6	8	1,082	5,973	18	1,359	2	—	7,059	291



## CASES DEALT WITH BY POLICE

OFFENCE	Total number of persons arrested or summoned to Court	Details of Persons	
		Number of persons found not guilty in Court and discharged	Number arrested, summoned or withdrawn
	1	2	
<i>Offences Against the Person:</i>			
Abduction .. .. .	8	—	
Abortion .. .. .	1	—	
Assault, Common .. .. .	495	28	
Assault w/i to do G.B.H. .. .. .	172	11	
Assault, Indecent .. .. .	14	—	
Childstealing .. .. .	2	—	
Crimen Injuria .. .. .	2	—	
Culpable Homicide .. .. .	18	2	
Extortion .. .. .	1	—	
Incest .. .. .	1	—	
Murder .. .. .	15	5	
Murder, Attempted .. .. .	4	—	
Rape .. .. .	17	—	
Rape, Attempted .. .. .	16	3	
Sodomy, Attempted .. .. .	1	—	
Women and Girls' Protection Act .. .. .	12	6	
TOTAL ..	779	55	
<i>Offences Against Property:</i>			
Arson .. .. .	8	2	
Fraud .. .. .	9	—	
Housebreaking and Theft .. .. .	277	9	
Housebreaking with intent .. .. .	12	1	
Malicious Injury to Property .. .. .	62	5	
Receiving Stolen Property .. .. .	23	3	
Robbery .. .. .	7	—	
Robbery, Attempted .. .. .	2	1	
Storebreaking and Theft .. .. .	6	—	
Stock Theft .. .. .	254	15	
Theft, Common .. .. .	646	54	
Theft by Conversion .. .. .	38	1	
Theft by False Pretences .. .. .	30	6	
TOTAL ..	1,374	97	1
<i>Offences Against Revenue:</i>			
African Tax .. .. .	1,390	1	
Customs Laws .. .. .	5	1	
Income Tax .. .. .	2	—	
Poll Tax .. .. .	7	2	
Trading w/o Licence .. .. .	70	1	
Wireless, Unlicensed .. .. .	51	—	
TOTAL ..	1,525	5	
<i>Against Lawful Authority:</i>			
Escape .. .. .	54	2	
Perjury .. .. .	14	2	
TOTAL ..	68	4	
<i>Against Public Morality:</i>			
Bestiality .. .. .	1	—	
Concealment of Birth .. .. .	3	1	
TOTAL ..	4	1	
<i>Against Local Laws:</i>			
Liquor Laws .. .. .	697	19	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,786	59	
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,233	240	22



# NUMBER OF PERSONS

persons of whom prosequi" ed	Details of Persons Convicted																							
	Total number of persons convicted				Death		Imprison- ment				Corporal Punish- ment				Fine				Other					
	Juv.						Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
	5						5																	
	404	44	13				220	12			28	10			80	20			76	12	3			
	133	14	1				98	10			9	1			25	4			1					
	10		3				7					3			3									
	2						2																	
	11	4	1				7					1			4	4								
	4						4																	
	3	1					3	1																
	15		2				15					2												
	13						10				3													
	6						3				3													
	606	63	20				374	23			43	17			112	28			77	12	3			
	5	1					3								2		1							
	4						4																	
	216	4	16				198	2	3			10			9				9	2	3			
	6	1		1			2								4	1						1		
	39	7	11				19					6			15	7			5		5			
	12	2	2				9	2							3						2			
	6						6																	
	1						1																	
	4						4																	
	210	6	3				195	3				3			11	3			4					
	468	24	38	4			204	4	20		8	18			240	16			16	4		4		
	35	1					19								11	1			5					
	18						10								7				1					
	1,204	46	70	5			674	11	23		8	37			302	29	1		40	6	10	5		
	1,389														1,001				388					
	3	1													3	1								
	2														2									
	5														5									
	67	2													58				9	2				
	51														24				27					
	1,517	3													1,093	1			424	2				
	51	1					51	1																
	6	1					4	1							2									
	57	2					55	2							2									
	1						1																	
	1						1																	
	256	415	4												211	351			45	64	4			
	2,507	142	18				133	2				2			2,011	79			363	61	16			
6	5,968	671	112	5			1,237	38	23		51	56			3,731	488	1		949	145	33	5		



# APPEI

## CASES DEALT WITH BY POLICE

OFFENCE	Total number of persons arrested or summoned to Court	Details of Persons	
		Number of persons found not guilty in Court and discharged	Number arrested, summoned or withdrawn
	1	2	
<i>Offences Against the Person:</i>			
Abduction .. .. .	3	—	
Assault, Common .. .. .	796	44	
Assault w/i to do G.B.H. . . . .	248	18	
Assault, Indecent .. .. .	21	4	
Crimes Injuria .. .. .	16	5	
Culpable Homicide .. .. .	16	4	
Incest .. .. .	2	—	
Manstealing .. .. .	1	—	
Murder .. .. .	54	25	
Murder, Attempted .. .. .	19	9	
Rape .. .. .	54	1	
Rape, Attempted .. .. .	8	—	
Women and Girls' Protection Act	7	1	
TOTAL ..	1,245	111	1
<i>Offences Against the Property:</i>			
Arson .. .. .	20	3	
Fraud .. .. .	13	—	
Housebreaking and Theft .. .. .	331	13	
Housebreaking with intent .. .. .	31	2	
Malicious Injury to Property .. .. .	56	2	
Receiving Stolen Property .. .. .	43	4	
Robbery .. .. .	27	3	
Stock Theft .. .. .	429	16	
Theft, Common .. .. .	931	55	2
Theft by Conversion .. .. .	94	5	
Theft by False Pretences .. .. .	38	3	
TOTAL ..	2,013	106	4
<i>Offences Against Revenue</i>			
African Tax .. .. .	650	1	
Customs .. .. .	2	—	
Income Tax .. .. .	2	—	
Personal Tax .. .. .	14	—	
Radio, Unlicensed .. .. .	38	—	
Trading w/o Licence .. .. .	37	—	
TOTAL ..	743	1	1
<i>Against Lawful Authority:</i>			
Escape .. .. .	66	—	
Perjury .. .. .	5	—	
Public Violence .. .. .	38	—	
TOTAL ..	109	—	
<i>Against Public Morality:</i>			
Bestiality .. .. .	4	—	
Concealment of Birth .. .. .	2	—	
TOTAL ..	6	—	
<i>Against Local Laws:</i>			
Liquor .. .. .	802	8	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3,733	86	2
GRAND TOTAL ..	8,651	312	1,0



# NUMBER OF PERSONS

persons of whom prosequi- ed	Details of Persons Convicted																							
	Total number of persons convicted				Death		Imprison- ment				Corporal Punish- ment				Fine				Other					
	Juv.						Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	570	86	9	—	—	—	320	21	—	—	16	—	6	—	219	25	—	—	15	40	3	—		
	166	25	7	—	—	—	116	19	—	—	10	—	3	—	31	5	—	—	9	1	4	—		
	13	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—		
	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	7	3	—	—	1	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	41	—	2	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
	833	114	19	—	1	—	512	43	—	—	30	—	11	—	259	30	—	—	31	41	8	—		
	8	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	—		
	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	207	5	43	—	—	—	163	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	28	2	8	—	4	3	23	—		
	8	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	4	—		
	33	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	6	—	—	3	—	—	—		
	27	4	1	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	—	2	—	—	—		
	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	317	2	1	—	—	—	308	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	508	61	65	11	—	—	401	11	13	—	9	—	9	—	95	28	31	—	3	22	12	11		
	61	—	2	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	8	—	2	—		
	23	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	3	—	—	—		
	1,207	82	118	11	—	—	939	13	25	—	21	—	10	—	218	44	40	—	29	25	43	11		
	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	31	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	4	1	1	—		
	616	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	611	4	—	—	5	1	1	—		
	59	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	12	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	21	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	73	24	—	—	—	—	61	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	21	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	242	540	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	540	—	—	2	—	1	1		
	3,207	116	30	3	—	—	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,351	26	6	—	511	90	24	3		
	6,181	883	169	15	1	—	1,860	61	25	—	51	—	21	—	3,691	665	46	—	578	157	77	15		



## APPENDIX VI

**MEMBERS OF BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE  
EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND AFRICAN COUNCILS**

(AS AT DECEMBER 1962)

**THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

The Resident Commissioner

*Ex-officio Members:*

The Government Secretary  
The Finance Secretary  
The Assistant Attorney-General

*Official Members:*

The Development Secretary  
The Administration Secretary

*Nominated Members:*

Chief Bathoen II, C.B.E.  
Mr. R. England, C.B.E., J.P.  
Mr. S. Khama, O.B.E.  
Mr. D. J. C. Morgan, J.P.

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL***President:*

The Resident Commissioner

*Ex-officio Members:*

The Government Secretary  
The Finance Secretary  
The Assistant Attorney-General

*Official Members:*

The Development Secretary  
The Administration Secretary  
Mr. W. O. Davies (Director of Public Works)  
Mr. J. Falconer (Director of Veterinary Services)  
Mr. C. J. Hunter (Director of Education)  
Mr. N. B. Rutherford (Divisional Commissioner, North)  
Dr. W. R. Gemmell (Director of Medical Services)



*Elected Members:*

Chief Bathoen II, C.B.E.  
 Mr. R. England, C.B.E., J.P.,  
 Mr. S. Khama, O.B.E.  
 Mr. D. J. C. Morgan, J.P.  
 Mr. A. C. J. Adams  
 Mr. A. R. Chand  
 Mr. J. G. Haskins, O.B.E.  
 Mr. Q. K. J. Masire  
 Chief Mokgosi, M.B.E.  
 Mr. N. C. Molomo  
 Mr. L. Mosielele  
 Mr. G. S. Mosinyi  
 Mr. L. J. Mynhardt  
 Mr. L. D. Raditladi  
 Mr. T. C. P. Shaw  
 Mr. G. W. Sim  
 Mr. T. T. Tsheko  
 Mr. A. M. Tsoebebe  
 Mr. H. S. van Gass  
 Mr. R. Vize  
 Mr. H. T. Wharren

*Nominated Members:*

Mr. J. Gugushe  
 Mr. M. A. Maribe  
 Dr. A. M. Merriweather, O.B.E.  
 Mr. G. P. Taylor

**THE AFRICAN COUNCIL***President:*

The Resident Commissioner  
 The Government Secretary

*Official Members:*

The Divisional Commissioner (North)  
 The Development Secretary  
 The Finance Secretary  
 The Administration Secretary  
 The Assistant Attorney-General

*African Authorities:*

Kgosi Bathoen II, C.B.E.  
 Kgosi Mokgosi, M.B.E.  
 Kgosi Kgosi Gaborone  
 Kgosi Montshioa  
 Mrs. E. P. Moremi, M.B.E.  
 Mr. R. Kgamane, O.B.E., B.E.M.  
 Acting Kgosi M. Pilane



*Elected Members**Bamangwato:*

Mr. S. Khama, O.B.E., Mr. G. Mosinyi,  
Mr. L. Seretse, Mr. M. Nwako,  
Mr. G. Marobela, Mr. K. Motsete,  
Mr. A. Tsoebebe.

*Batawana:*

Mr. T. Tsheko  
Mr. R. Harry  
Mr. M. Mogalakwe

*Chobe:*

Mr. L. Kabika

*Francistown:*

Mr. J. Gugushe  
Mr. J. B. Modise

*Ghanzi:*

Mr. M. Gaebuse

*Bakgatla:*

Mr. A. Maribe  
Mr. N. Molomo

*Bakwena:*

Mr. L. Mosielele, Mr. P. Kgosidintsi  
Mr. B. Kenosi

*Bamalete:*

Mr. P. Motsumi, Mr. M. Moagi

*Bangwaketse:*

Mr. K. R. Bome, Mr. R. N. Kalabeng  
Mr. M. Mosielele, Mr. Q. K. J. Masire

*Barolong:*

Mr. O. B. Marumola, Mr. J. Dinku

*Batlokwa:*

Mr. M. Segokgo, Mr. M. Matsetse

*Gaberones, Tuli Block  
and Lobatsi:*

Mr. J. Mahloane

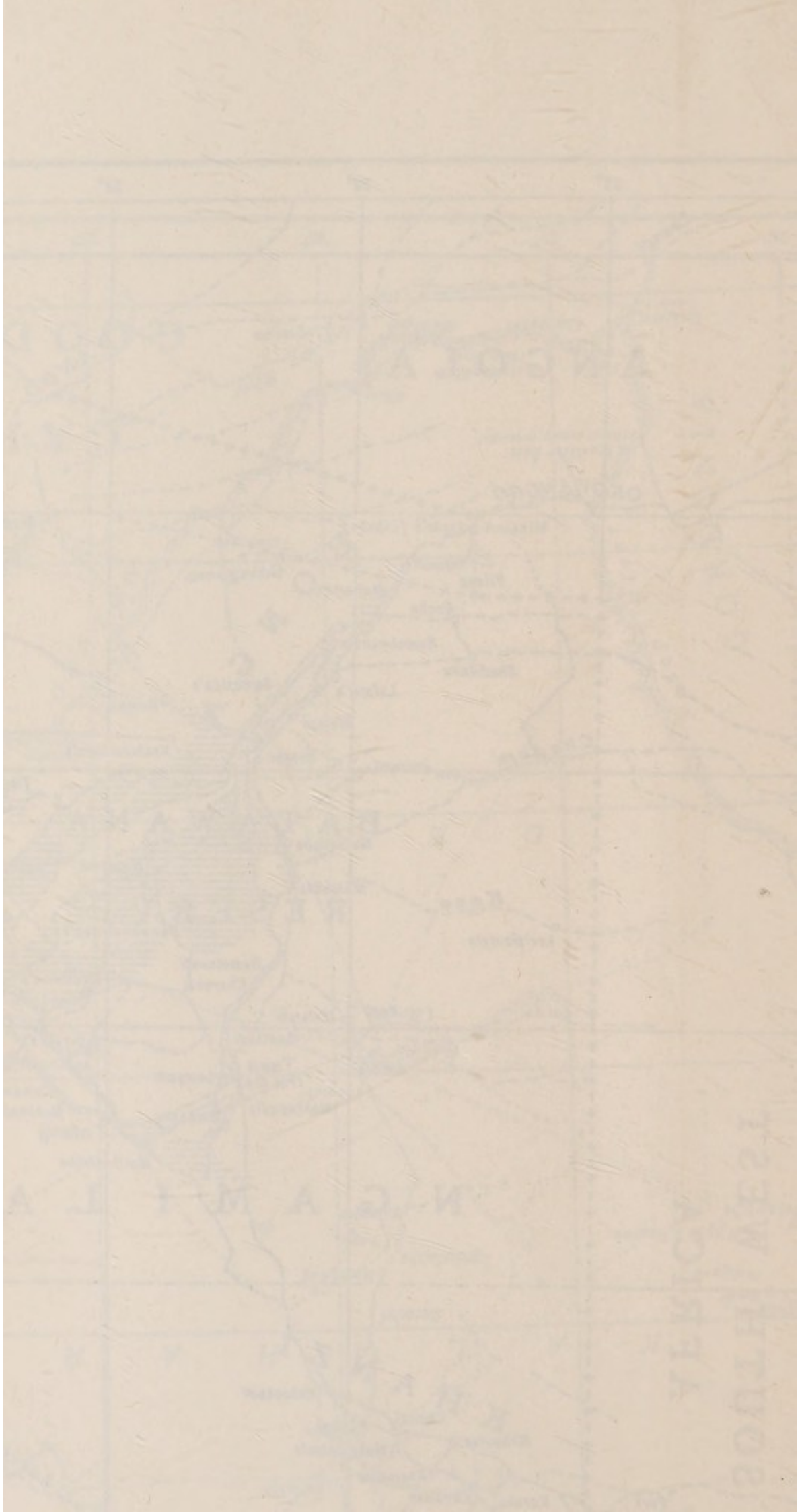
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