

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

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# BECHUANALAND

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Report for the year  
1964

*LONDON*

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1965



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Compiled by the Information Branch of the Bechuanaland  
Government.

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*Frontispiece:* Bushman woman of the Central Kalahari enjoying  
a pipe of tobacco. Photo from the *Bushman Survey Report*, by G. B.  
Silberbauer (Bechuanaland Government, Gaberones, price R2.50).

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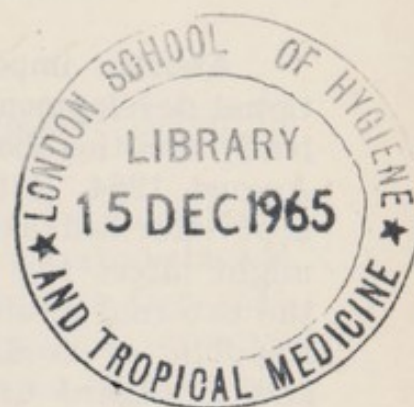
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**PART I**  
**Chapter 1**



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

**A. CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

In April, 1964 the United Kingdom Government approved proposals for a new constitution for Bechuanaland, to be introduced not later than the first quarter of 1965.

These proposals has been agreed unanimously at discussions in Bechuanaland between Her Majesty's Commissioner, representatives of the Chiefs, political parties and important minority communities.

The constitution provides for a form of internal self-government with a Legislative Assembly composed of 31 members elected on a basis of universal adult suffrage and four additional members chosen by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly. The executive government of Bechuanaland will be controlled by a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister, a Deputy Prime Minister and up to five other Ministers drawn from the Legislative Assembly. Her Majesty's Commissioner, who will retain a general reserve power and will be responsible for the Public Service, external affairs, defenced and security, will preside over meetings of the Cabinet.

A House of Chiefs will also be established and a code of fundamental human rights, enforceable in the High Court of Bechuanaland, will be laid down.

For the purpose of electing the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly, Bechuanaland was divided into 31 constituencies. The constituency boundaries were defined by a Delimitation Commission which adopted a population quota for each constituency of 17,473 and which presented its report on 6th August, 1964.

When the constituency boundaries had been defined a general registration of voters took place from 21st September to 3rd October 1964. By the end of the year over 180,000 voters had registered, representing about 80% of the estimated potential electorate.

The new constitution is described in detail in Chapter 3, Part III.



Another important change associated with accelerated constitutional development of Bechuanaland (and of Basutoland and Swaziland) was the abolition of the post of High Commissioner on the 1st August 1964. Although the British Ambassador in South Africa is kept informed about those aspects of Bechuanaland's affairs which might affect the responsibilities of Her Majesty's Government for the external affairs of the Territory (particularly in relation to the Republic of South Africa and other countries in Southern Africa and in regard to Bechuanaland's defence and internal security requirements) he no longer has a responsibility for purely territorial affairs, and Her Majesty's Commissioner is now directly responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London.

## B. COUNCILS

### *Legislative Council.*

At the second meeting of the third session of Legislative Council which took place between 16th March and 25th March 1964, seventeen laws were passed. The most important were the Penal Code Law 1964, the Appropriation (1964/65) Law 1964, the Race Relations Law 1964, and five Development Loans Laws.

Her Majesty's Commissioner opened the Fourth Session of Legislative Council on 24th August 1964. At this meeting sixteen laws were passed. The most important were the Income Tax (Amendment) Law 1964, the Concessions Law 1964, the General Law (Removal of Discrimination) Law 1964 and the Exchange Control Law 1964. A major debate on the conduct and development of the livestock industry also took place on a motion moved by Government.

At the second meeting of the Fourth Session which took place between 16th November and 19th November 1964, ten laws were passed. The most important were the Prisons Law 1964 and the Bechuanaland Protectorate Teaching Service Law 1964. Important White Papers entitled *Localisation in the Public Service* and *Local Government in the Bechuanaland Protectorate* were tabled and debated.

Further details of legislation passed during 1964 are given in Chapter 8, Part II.

### *African Council.*

The Fifth Meeting of African Council was held in June 1964. Mr. Leapetswe Khama, African Authority of the Bamangwato, took the oath. Her Majesty's Commissioner consulted the Council on local government, khadi, welfare work in rural areas and regrouping of scattered villages into larger centres. A Report on a joint meeting of the Law Reform and Standing Committee was also considered.



### C. GENERAL

The events reviewed below are described in greater detail in the relevant chapters of the Report.

1964 was the third drought year in succession for Bechuanaland. As a result, only a small proportion of the area normally planted to crops was utilized. Farmers were handicapped by the fact that their oxen were in very weak condition as a result of the previous seasons' droughts, and in many cases they were unable to take advantage of the early rains for ploughing. Fair crops were reaped in the Barolong, Bangwaketse and Bokalaka areas, especially by those farmers who followed the advice of the Department of Agriculture and practised moisture conservation through early ploughing. The worst-affected areas were in the eastern and northeastern Bamangwato Tribal Territory. Large-scale importations of maize and sorghum were necessary, and emergency measures had to be taken for the feeding of school children and nursing mothers and for relief of famine conditions in some areas, notably in the central Kalahari.

Despite the poor rainfall, 1964 saw the first venture of Bechuanaland's African farmers into cash crop production of cotton. Three hundred acres were planted, with such encouraging results that the acreage is expected to be at least doubled in the coming season. The fact that wild cotton grows throughout the country is indicative that both soil and climate are suitable. If pest and disease control problems can be overcome there is every prospect that Bechuanaland can become an important cotton exporter in the future.

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Ngamiland in January was brought under control by prompt action on the part of the Veterinary Department. Of particular importance in a year of general crop failure, cattle exports were maintained and amounted in 1964 to a total of 108,000 carcasses and 15,050 live cattle, worth R5,411,870. The total value of exports of livestock and livestock products during 1964 was a new record of R7,814,421, compared with R7,326,458 in 1963 and R6,048,183 in 1962.

1964 was a highly successful first year of operations for the five hunting safari firms which have leased concession areas in northern Bechuanaland. Trophies obtained have been of a consistently high standard, and it is generally agreed that the activities of the safari firms have had no ill-effects on the general level of the game population. In licence fees alone, the 85 hunters, mainly from America, who visited Bechuanaland during the 1964 season, paid over R26,000 to the Central Government and R20,000 to the Batawana Tribe, on whose land much of the hunting takes place.

Work on the construction of the new capital of Bechuanaland at Gaborone, which has provided employment for some 5,000 local



labourers, proceeded throughout 1964, and was generally up to schedule at the end of the year. A number of industrial firms have already signified their intention to build premises at Gaberones. Staff essential for the running of the new Ministries from March will move to Gaberones from Mafeking in February, 1965, although the move will not be completed till later in the year.

A population census was conducted during the first half of the year as an essential preliminary to the delimitation of electoral constituencies and to provide basic data for economic planning purposes. The provisional total population figure is 542,694.

In preparation for the introduction of the new Constitution in 1965, and to ensure a smooth transition from direct civil service rule to a ministerial form of Government, "Shadow Ministries" of Home Affairs, Local Government, Labour and Social Services, Agriculture, and of Mines, Commerce and Industry were established and began operating on 1st December 1964. A Senior Officer is at present in charge of each Shadow Ministry, but Permanent Secretaries (civil service heads of ministries) will be appointed before the inception of full ministerial government in 1965. This administrative reorganization is not fully reflected in this year's Annual Report, throughout which the heads of the various technical departments of Government are described as being responsible to particular members of the territory's Executive Council — thus correctly reflecting the present constitutional position — although they have in fact been working since 1st December within the organizational framework of the ministerial system of Government which will only be brought into full effect with the introduction of the new Constitution in March, 1965.

The largest contribution to the Territory's development from international sources in 1964 was a \$3.6 million "soft" loan from the International Development Association, a subsidiary of the World Bank, for construction of roads and bridges. The greater part of this money will be spent on improving to gravel standard the main north/south road link between Plumtree in Rhodesia and Mafeking in the Republic of South Africa, and on constructing a new all-weather road from Francistown to Maun. Work began on both these projects in 1964 and they are expected to be completed by the end of 1966.

Very large increases in enrolment in primary schools — from 46,500 in 1962 to 54,800 in 1963 and over 62,000 in 1964 — have acted as a brake on educational progress in all districts. At the end of the year it was estimated that the primary schools were short of 400 teachers and 1,000 classrooms.

Bechuanaland's eight secondary schools are as yet comparatively undeveloped and are not yet producing the required numbers of men and women with School Certificate or Ordinary Level General



Certificate of Education who are so urgently needed to achieve the localization of the civil service as the country advances towards independence. The highest priority has therefore been given in development plans to the extension and improvement of facilities at secondary schools, and it is earnestly hoped that the necessary funds can be obtained.

Twelve of the 48 Bechuanaland students receiving higher education abroad during 1964 were attending the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland which came into being in Basutoland on the 1st January, 1964. This university is autonomous, granting its own degrees and diplomas, with academic standards assured by liaison with the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, London.

The inevitable concomitant of the prolonged drought conditions has been an increase in the incidence of protein and caloric malnutrition and scurvy, particularly in the desert and semi-desert areas. Tuberculosis continues to be the chief health hazard in Bechuanaland, and over 75,000 preventive B.C.G. inoculations were given in 1964. A smallpox epidemic in the Bokalaka area of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory, which had been brought under control by the end of the year, cost 33 lives during October and November. An outbreak of fly-borne typhoid fever occurred at Gaborone in December; only one death has occurred so far and vigorous control measures are being taken.

In May and July, Mr. T. M. Skinner, O.B.E., who had been appointed Salaries Commissioner to examine and make recommendations on the emoluments of the Bechuanaland Public Service and on the level of inducement allowances payable to expatriate officers, visited Bechuanaland. His Report was formally submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioner in December and was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, Sir Peter Fawcus, K.B.E., C.M.G., was created a Knight of the British Empire in the Queen's Birthday Honours and received the accolade of Knighthood from Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 10th November.

In June and July this year, the High Commissioner, Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E., made his last tour of Bechuanaland before the office of High Commissioner was abolished. In August and September, however, Sir Hugh who retains the post of British Ambassador to South Africa, briefly visited Kasane and Maun.

#### D. HONOURS

##### *New Year Honours:*

O.B.E.

Mr. D. J. C. Morgan, M.E.C., M.L.C., J.P.

M.B.E.

Mrs. D. A. T. Atkins — Territorial Commissioner for Girl Guides.



*Queen's Birthday Honours:*

K.B.E.	Mr. R. P. Fawcus, C.M.G., O.B.E., — Her Majesty's Commissioner.
O.B.E.	Mr. C. J. Hunter — Director of Education.
M.B.E.	Mr. P. L. Steenkamp — Administrative Officer.
M.B.E.	Mr. T. Tsheko, M.L.C. — Tribal Secretary, Batawana.

**Chapter 2****ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****1963/68 DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

In the absence of statistical services, which it is hoped to rectify shortly with the aid of U.N.E.P.T.A. funds, a pragmatic approach has had to be adopted towards development planning in Bechuanaland. Nevertheless multi-year planning techniques have been employed since 1946 and these have enabled the Government to take stock of the social, economic and political health of the nation, and to consider possible means of improvement. Experience with development planning of this nature has revealed additional benefits emanating from a four- or five-year plan: it brings consistency to programmes, enhances inter-departmental co-ordination, and enables purchasing divisions to place orders in time. The 1963/1968 Development Plan for Bechuanaland, however, does not constitute an immutable chart of action; it will be revised annually altered in the light of new information if necessary, and married with future plans.

Although the schemes listed in the 1963/68 Plan call for £10,225,784 of aid from external sources, it should not be assumed that the people of Bechuanaland will play a purely acquisitive part in the development of their country, or that their Government has adopted a charitable posture. On the contrary, the people will be required to carry, and wish to carry, the maximum fiscal burden consistent with economic growth. In the past few years a Personal Tax has been introduced; several licence fees and levies have been raised; and Graded and Income Taxes have been revised. Further tax reforms are already receiving attention. Careful consideration is also being given to the possibility of reducing public expenditure by passing drilling costs and expenses incurred in equipping and maintaining water supplies as far as possible to the users.



There is, however, a distinct limit to the extent to which wider application of income taxes can be used to augment revenues in a country not yet emerged from a subsistence economy. Because a great number of people have small annual cash incomes — £50 or less — and keep no records, the cost of tax collection is proportionately higher. Indirect taxes are likely to be less expensive and easier to gather as a large part of the national income passes through a limited number of hands; i.e. the traders, the abattoir, etc. But here again care has to be exercised to ensure that commercial incentives are not blunted.

Apart from the greater fiscal burden which they will be carrying during the development period, the people of the Territory show a readiness to co-operate in local government reforms, and to assume more responsibility for their own welfare through self-help activities. To assist them in this latter task, extension staff are being increased, a co-operative movement has been launched and the ground is being prepared for community development in the Territory.

The stimulation of the private sector is an integral part of development policy in Bechuanaland. In this connection it is clear that Government can play a useful role in the shaping of attitudes favourable to economic growth and it was in the exercise of this function that Government introduced the question of land tenure reforms in the African Council in 1962 and sent officers to meetings of Tribal Councils to explain what was meant by land tenure reform, and describe the benefits which could be derived from it. Through the provisions of loan funds and public services it is also possible for the Government to create wider economic opportunities for the private sector and remove barriers to progress. A National Development Bank has been founded for this purpose. Expenditure on infrastructure development is designed to have the same effect. Government also proposes to encourage the growth of service and secondary industries through the maximum use of private enterprise in its construction and maintenance programmes, and through tax concessions and other legislative inducements to attract foreign capital and new industries. Virtually all of the projects connected with the establishment of the headquarters at Gaborone for example, have been entrusted to private firms under contract.

The economic problems of undeveloped countries cannot be divorced from social and political reality. This is particularly true of Bechuanaland. Every opportunity has accordingly been taken to involve the people in the planning process through consultation with the advisory committees of the Legislative Council. Similarly, political forces have played their part in shaping the design of the Plan. Whereas in the past development plans were prepared on the assumption that the Territory would remain indefinitely in a dependent condition, the 1963/1968 Plan stems from a changed background. Constitutional development has taken place; political parties have



emerged with nationalist sentiments, and it seems certain that the Territory will achieve independent political status before it reaches a state of economic viability.

The imminence of political independence both introduces an element of urgency into development planning as a whole, and elevates the importance of expenditure in programmes which are not directly productive in an economic sense. The political necessity of expanding and improving secondary education and of localising the Civil Service must enter into the scheme of things. In the circumstances, it is plainly impossible to adhere to the principle that the expansion of local services must be financed from the increased capacity of the productive sector of the economy. Unless a sufficiency of qualified local officers is available at the time of independence, any progress which is made in the interim in the productive sector could easily be dissipated.

By the same token political considerations require that the Territory's present dependence on budgetary aid from the United Kingdom should be prevented from increasing during the 1963/1968 period and thereby possibly leading Bechuanaland towards a state of permanent insolvency. It is most important that, within the broad limits of the priorities referred to above, efforts should be concentrated on those schemes likely to contribute to an increase in national revenues, and that expenditure on schemes bearing recurrent liability which do not contribute directly to revenue should be carefully controlled. The majority of the schemes which fall into the latter category are in fact either those which communicate new knowledge or teach new methods through education, training and extension, or those such as livestock disease control, tsetse fly and medical schemes which help to protect the economy.

As indicated above, political objectives require that priority should be given to education and training schemes. Education and health, however, are usually considered to be interdependent in underdeveloped countries. In the Bechuanaland Protectorate it seems that, on balance, the key to advancement in the social sector lies in granting priority to education over medical services on the grounds that the chief limiting factor is not the physical condition of the people but rather the lack of progressive attitudes. The main obstacle to the effective control of tuberculosis, for example, is not the inadequacy of medical science but the inability of the patients and their relatives to understand the need to co-operate. Similarly a large proportion of the population is unaware of the elementary principles of hygiene, and ante- and post-natal care. Experience of field work in Bechuanaland suggests that only limited success can be expected from the normal methods of explanation and medical advice when the subject is virtually illiterate. The inescapable conclusion is that education must clear the way for further general advance in the health services.



A word of explanation is also required to account for the high priority accorded in the Development Plan to the movement of the administrative headquarters into the Territory. The overriding reasons are political and administrative. The decision of Her Majesty's Government to move the capital took cognisance of the fact that it has become increasingly difficult and expensive to administer the affairs of the country from Mafeking. It recognised, too, that orderly constitutional development would be delayed, if not actually rendered impossible, as long as the executive branch of Government was based outside the Territory; that the localisation of the Civil Service could not proceed effectively, and that considerable spending power was being dissipated. There are, moreover, important psychological factors involved. Among other things, the creation of a new capital at Gaborone will provide a tangible symbol for national sentiment and bear witness to the primacy of national interests.

To summarise, the basic objects of the Plan in order of priority are, firstly to equip the Territory for early self-government by establishing the headquarters within the Territory and by the maximum development of its human resources through improved education, and secondly, to lay the foundations of eventual economic viability by a comprehensive programme of surveys, by the further development of the economic infrastructure and by the encouragement of self-help activities. Every effort will also be made to reduce dependence on budgetary aid from the United Kingdom during 1963-1968 and to contribute to an early improvement in the fiscal position through schemes devoted to the modernisation, expansion and improvement of the agricultural and livestock industries, by expanding mineral production and to a lesser extent by encouraging the tourist industry. Social development, other than that on educational services, will be continued on a modest scale within the limits of the funds made available. The main objects of the Plan in order of priority and the manner in which it is hoped to implement them are described in greater detail below.

#### A. HEADQUARTERS

- (1) To establish the headquarters of the executive branch of government early in 1965, and thereby facilitate the transition from official control of the government of the Territory to unofffficial Ministers responsible to an elected legislature;
- (2) In pursuing the primary aim referred to in (1) above to facilitate the following incidental objectives:—
  - (a) the development, at Gaborone, of an urban core, equipped with basic services capable of expansion, around which commercial and industrial development can take place ;



- (b) increased contact between Government and the people ;
- (c) reduced time spent and expense incurred on travelling both by headquarters personnel and officers visiting headquarters ;
- (d) more rapid localisation of the Government Service.

### *B. HUMAN RESOURCES*

- (3) To expand and improve facilities for formal education, particularly at the secondary stage.
- (4) To provide more scholarships for higher and professional education abroad.
- (5) To expand facilities for vocational training.
- (6) To provide in-service training arrangements which will allow for rapid localisation of the Service.
- (7) To start an adult education and community development campaign, which with the improvements referred to in (3) to (6) above, will help to improve the people's understanding of the importance of new and better techniques of farming and a readiness to make use of them.
- (8) To improve the human resources on which increased agricultural production depends by the campaign referred to in (7) above and more particularly by a major effort to expand extension services and extension education.

### *C. FOUNDATIONS OF ECONOMIC VIABILITY*

#### **Statistics and Surveys.**

- (9) To establish a statistical organisation to assist, inter alia, in future development planning.
- (10) To expand and intensify survey operations so as to assess the development potential of the Territory's natural resources and the methods of exploitation and thereby provide a basis for future development.

#### **Economic Infrastructure.**

- (11) To continue and expand schemes for the provision of water supplies and for the improvement of roads and telecommunications.
- (12) To expand electricity supplies and to continue efforts to open up the Territory's coal resources so as to provide cheap electricity at urban centres.
- (13) To set up a National Development Bank —
  - (a) to make available credit facilities for the agricultural and livestock industries and for industrial undertak-



ings generally and thereby assist and encourage development in the private sector ;

- (b) to provide for a home ownership scheme; and
- (c) when firmly established, to launch a national investment scheme through which increased local earnings may be mobilised, and the people of the country thereby associated with the task of developing the economy.

### **Self-Help Activities.**

- (14) To offer incentives to private enterprise and remove disincentives.
- (15) To assist individual yeomen farmers to improve production methods and utilise capital in the development of the land by expanded extension activities and the provision of credit.
- (16) To pass the costs of water development and maintenance for the benefit of the agricultural and livestock industries to the private sector wherever and whenever possible.
- (17) To stimulate and assist local initiative in the villages and townships by community development.
- (18) To stimulate and assist local initiative in the villages and townships by community development.

## *D. SCHEMES DESIGNED TO INCREASE NATIONAL REVENUES*

### **I. Agricultural and Livestock Industries.**

- (19) To modernise, expand and improve the agricultural and livestock industries —
  - (a) by continuing and expanding facilities for agricultural and veterinary training ;
  - (b) by opening up new grazing areas for individual African ranchers and syndicates in the Tribal Territories under a loan scheme for water development ;
  - (c) by opening up suitable areas of Crown land for ranching settlement ;
  - (d) by stimulating the increased off-take of cattle from over-crowded and overgrazed areas ;
  - (e) by improving internal marketing facilities and arrangements for cattle ;
  - (f) by starting extension work in animal husbandry, particularly in the Tribal Territories ;
  - (g) by expanding veterinary services to improve disease control ;



- (h) by investigating the need to expand and improve abattoir facilities and by seeking the necessary funds if the need is proved ;
- (i) by research and experiment in producing new cash crops ;
- (j) by an expansion of extension services for crop production ;
- (k) by investigating the economic possibilities of peasant farming ;
- (l) by soil conservation and land use planning ;
- (m) by the provision of additional credit facilities for both stock and crop production.

## **II. Mineral Production.**

- (20) To intensify the regional reconnaissance geological mapping programme so as to provide a basis for the planned evaluation of the potential mineral resources.
- (21) To step up the investigation of specific mineral occurrences.
- (22) To assist in the exploitation of workable minerals.

## **III. Tourism.**

- (23) To assess the potential of the outstanding fauna resources of the Territory, to continue with the development of the Chobe Game Reserve and to stimulate a tourist industry based on the Game Reserve and on big game hunting and photographic safaris.

## ***E. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OTHER THAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING***

- (24) To improve medical facilities by the construction of a new hospital at Gaborones.
- (25) To provide urgently needed housing for Government officers and to make loan funds available for a home ownership scheme.
- (26) To continue social welfare work in urban centres and to encourage youth movements such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.
- (27) To provide a territorial broadcasting station for purposes of information, education and entertainment.
- (28) To perform basic social surveys: a population census, an education survey, a manpower survey and to continue the Bushmen survey presently in progress.



## **PART II**

### **Chapter 1**

#### **POPULATION**

The majority of the population, which has a pastoral and agricultural existence, lives in large central villages. Most of these villages have about five hundred to two thousand inhabitants, but some are much smaller and some much larger, the largest having a population of over thirty thousand. The agricultural areas start usually a few miles from the villages and in the case of the larger villages may stretch in any direction for up to thirty miles. The lands are usually concentrated in one or more areas, but sometimes in arid areas are widely scattered. Beyond the lands the cattle-posts start. Because of the concentration of people in the central village it is impossible to keep the cattle with them, with the result that each cattle-owning family must have its post or posts out in the veld away both from the village and the immediate vicinity of the agricultural areas. These cattle posts are situated in the best grazing areas, where there is permanent or semi-permanent water. Some are situated near pans which retain their water for much of the year, others are on wells and boreholes. Usually the cattle posts are grouped with between two and six around each water point. As the water dries up so the cattle become more concentrated on the deeper wells and boreholes.

The rains normally start about November and last until the end of March or beginning of April. From June until November the majority of the population lives in the central villages with a much smaller part living out at the posts looking after the cattle. After the first heavy rains, about December, a part of nearly every family moves out to the lands to plough and plant. They remain there until after the harvest about March and April, and return to the central villages in May and June. Most of the cattle remain at the cattle-posts throughout the year. This means that during December to May or June families are split into three, some members looking after the cattle, some ploughing and planting, and others remaining in the central village. By Tswana custom every person must belong to a central village and should have a dwelling place in that village. From this it may be seen that the whole country may be divided up into village areas, that is the central village, its agricultural lands and grazing areas where the cattle-posts may be found. In practice



this does not always occur because over the last few years the villages have tended to become less centralized and people make their permanent homes at their cattle-posts or lands rather than at their central village with the result that smaller villages are beginning to appear where a group of people have started to live permanently at their lands or cattle-posts.

### 1964 CENSUS

A census of the population of Bechuanaland held between the 13th of January and the 10th of June, 1964, produced the following preliminary results:

District	Residents Present	Temporary Visitors	Absentees under one year	Absentees One-five years	Resident Population
Chobe	4,915	53	172	19	5,087
Gaberones	20,322	49	2,018	376	22,340
Ghanzi	16,093	39	215	57	16,308
Kgalagadi	15,323	23	1,081	226	16,404
Kgatleng	29,540	33	2,568	987	32,108
Kweneng	68,039	67	5,049	912	73,088
Lobatsi	19,087	131	1,375	223	20,462
Ngamiland	41,823	35	572	166	42,395
Ngwaketse	64,856	120	6,467	1,148	71,323
Ngwato	193,354	376	7,228	1,621	200,582
Francistown	33,123	469	1,562	631	34,685
Tuli Block	5,590	48	264	28	5,854
Mafeking Imp. Reserve	945	5	70	5	1,015
Francistown Crown Land	1,032	—	11	3	1,043
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>514,042</b>	<b>1448</b>	<b>28,652</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>542,694</b>

Most of the population live in the east of the country.

The eight principal Batswana tribes are the Bakgatla (32,108), Bakwena (73,088), Bangwaketse (71,323), Bamalete (13,848), Bamangwato (200,582), Barolong (10,688), Batawana (42,395), Batlokwa (3,735).

The four largest African towns are Kanye (34,091), Mochudi (17,712), Molepolole (29,633) and Serowe (34,066).

The only comprehensive census in Bechuanaland before 1964 was carried out in 1946, and indicated a population of 292,755. Previous censuses had been made in 1921 and 1936, and an attempt was made in 1956 based on sampling methods related to a general framework of the tax registers. This failed mainly because of the uneven distribution of the population and the inaccuracy of many of the tax registers.



The need for population figures on which to base development plans and to delimit constituencies as a result of the proposals for a new constitution made it necessary to conduct a census in 1964, and to produce accurate basic population figures by the end of July.

One District Census Officer was appointed for each district (with one exception, the boundaries of census districts corresponded with those of administrative districts). The District Census Officers were made responsible to the Census Officer, stationed in Francistown. In the larger districts Assistant Census Officers were also appointed.

District Census Officers drew up maps showing every place of habitation in their districts, and planned the enumeration from village to village.

Major difficulties in planning the Census were the lack of maps giving any indication of population distribution outside the larger villages; the overlapping of village areas; movement of people between main villages and lands and cattle posts; the size of the country; the lack of public transport; and the impossibility of recruiting and equipping about two thousand enumerators. It was eventually decided that a simultaneous census carried out all over the country over a period of a few days was impracticable. An extended operation with a small number of highly-trained enumerators working from area to area over a period of about six months was therefore preferred.

The possibility of counting people twice or of missing them altogether was appreciated, but in fact the greater part of population movement was not within the country, but to and from the Republic of South Africa. By carrying out a simultaneous enumeration in an area covering a main village, its lands, and its cattle posts, practically no movement was encountered. People who had left the country to work were counted at their homes, the relevant information being given by relations.

The information sought in the census was —

Geographic status, Individual identification,  
Race, Level of education,  
Literacy, Occupation (incorporating industrial group)  
Employment status.

To test the operational plans and determine what difficulties might be met, and to train enumerators and supervisors, a pilot census was held on December 18 and 19, 1963. Seruli, with about 90 courtyards in the residential area, about 1,000 square miles of grazing, and fairly concentrated agricultural areas of about 35 square miles, was selected as being a typical Tswana village. A total of



1,058 persons was enumerated. The pilot census was conducted with 30 trainee enumerators divided into six teams, one working in the agricultural lands, and four in the cattle-posts.

The enumeration proper started slowly on January 13, but as enumerators settled down the pace quickened until on some days more than 6,000 persons were counted.

The count was finished on June 10.

Each dwelling place or place where people had slept was visited and the persons who had slept there the previous night were enumerated, including those who would normally have slept there, but were known to have been outside the country. Unoccupied dwellings were sometimes visited several times before it could be established for certain that no one had slept there.

Three groups of teams worked from district to district in the eastern part of the country, and one group in the west. Enumerators travelled by truck, horse, donkey, and camel, and on foot. In the swamp areas a launch, crocodile-hunters' boats, and dug-out canoes were used. In Ngamiland, areas reputed to be uninhabited were checked from an aeroplane. Over 200,000 miles were covered by the trucks alone.

The completed questionnaires were sent to the Census Base at Francistown as soon after completion as possible to be rechecked and filed under villages. Forms were coded and sent by inter-governmental agreement to the Rhodesian Department of Census and Statistics, Salisbury, where each person's particulars were put onto a punch card and sorted. Tabulations are in the process of being drawn up, and the final analysis, which is expected to be complete by the end of March, 1965, will contain about eighty tables giving detailed particulars of the population.

## BUSHMEN

There are about 24,600 persons of Bushman origin who still speak a Bushman dialect. Of these only about 6,000 still live a life of hunting and collecting, mainly in the 20,115 square mile Central Kalahari Bushman Reserve, while the rest have settled on farms, mainly in the Ghanzi area, or with Africans at their boreholes and water points. Many now work for Africans, and some own their own stock.

An experienced Administrative Officer who is also an anthropologist, was appointed Bushman Survey Officer in 1959 to study the conditions of life of the Bushmen and make recommendations to help in the formulation of Government policy in this respect.

During 1964 the Bushman Survey Officer continued his study of the effects on the Bushmen of their contact with other peoples on the Ghanzi farms and also in the western Ghanzi district, where an intensive study was made of the relationships of the Kgalagadi and Bushmen of that region.



In the course of visits to the Central Kalahari Reserve during 1964 the study of the Bushmen of that area was continued, and the ecology of the Reserve was investigated. Game censuses were conducted in parts of the Reserve in March, June and August and revealed a significant decrease in game population. This year's rainfall was poor and the dry summer was followed by an exceptionally long and cold winter. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief has generously donated R15,000 to cover part of the costs of sinking and equipping up to 15 boreholes in the Reserve.

The Medical Officer, Lobatsi, dealt with outbreaks of disease which occurred in the Reserve and the services of a trained nurse were enlisted to conduct a campaign of B.C.G. inoculation against tuberculosis and vaccination against smallpox.

In October the Survey Officer attended a conference at the University of the Witwatersrand on Bushmen and read papers entitled "The Social Organization of the G/wi" and, in conjunction with Mr. A. Kuper, "Bushman-Bantu Relationships in the Western Kalahari".

The final Report and Recommendations of the Bushman Survey will be published in 1965. Other publications of the Survey are:

*The First and Second Interim Reports of the Bushman Survey*, (1960 and 1961).

G. B. Silberbauer, "Aspects of the *Kinship System* of the G/wi Bushmen", *South African Journal of Science*, Dec., 1961.

G. B. Silberbauer, "The Girl's Puberty Ceremony and Marriage among the G/wi Bushmen", *Africa*, January, 1962.

G. B. Silberbauer, Bushmen of the Central Kalahari", *Optima*, December, 1964.

There is also a 30-minute film, *Bushmen of the Central Kalahari*, which has been shown on British, Australian and Rhodesian television networks, and all aspects of the daily lives of the Bushmen have been filmed by the Bushman Survey Officer in the course of his work. This material is presently being made up into a number of short films.

## Chapter 2

### OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

The Labour Branch is staffed by a Commissioner of Labour and an Assistant Labour Officer. All District Officers and District Assistants are however gazetted as Labour Officers and Inspectors. The main duties of the Commissioner and Assistant Labour Officer, who



are stationed at the future headquarters in Gaborones, are to initiate labour policy proposals to ensure that labour legislation is enforced and administered, to organise the collection and collation of labour statistics and to conciliate in major labour disputes. The duties of Labour Officers in the districts are to enforce and administer labour laws, to conciliate in disputes and to assist work seekers in finding employment.

### *Wages and Conditions of Employment*

Basic employment conditions are governed by the Employment Law 1963 which forbids forced labour and stipulates certain requirements regarding contracts of service, the protection of wages, the employment of women and children, recruiting, and health of workers.

During the year a Wages Order was issued in respect of workers at the abattoir and cannery in Lobatsi in terms of the Wages Boards Proclamation.

Conditions of service of Government workers are laid down by administrative instruction, and these conditions are further applied to workers on public contracts. Government wage levels are in future to be fixed by Her Majesty's Commissioner on the advice of a Central Consultative Committee which should be established early in 1965. Workers' representatives will sit on this Committee.

Wage rates in private, commercial, industrial and agricultural undertakings generally are not at present subject to any legislative control and are fixed by mutual agreement between employers and employees. Wages Councils can however be established in terms of the Proclamation.

The minimum rates of pay per hour for Government manual workers are 6 cents for unskilled and 10 cents for semi-skilled workers, and 16 cents for tradesmen.

An experimental exercise in the collection and collation of wages statistics has revealed that the following minimum rates are paid by private enterprise undertakings. These rates do not reflect the value of food or quarters supplied to workers and many employers supply free food to their workers while several employers supply free housing:—

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Minimum monthly wage</b>
Mining and Quarrying	R9
Manufacturing	R10
Construction	R12
Commerce	R3
Transport	R18
Services	R6



Although the final figures for the 1964 population census have yet to be published, it is estimated that the numbers of workers employed in all undertakings with the exception of agriculture is as follows:—

Activity	Numbers of Workers
Mining and Quarrying	850
Manufacturing	1,000
Construction	2,500
Electricity, Water and Sanitary services	500
Commerce	2,000
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,000
Services (Central and Local Government)	6,000
	13,850

It is estimated that a further 35,000 Batswana work in the Republic of South Africa, mostly on a migratory basis (see following paragraph). This means that a total of about 50,000 persons are employed in activities other than agriculture. On this basis, with a total population of 540,000, it is estimated that about 240,000 persons are employed in agriculture. The majority of these are self-employed cattle and grain farmers, generally at subsistence level.

#### *Migrant Labour*

During the year 24,418 men left the country to work on South African gold, manganese and asbestos mines. A total of R242,783 was paid out in the country to returning emigrants while those at work deferred a total of R594,779 of their wages for collection in the country on the termination of their contracts. The longest contract is for nine months. Some 3,000 migrants also left the country for periods of up to three months to work on South African farms. The amount of wages or value of goods brought back into Bechuanaland by these workers is estimated at a minimum of R9,000.

It is estimated that a further 8,000 workers from Bechuanaland are employed in industrial and commercial undertakings and in domestic services in the Republic.

#### *Labour Organisations*

The operation of Labour Associations is governed by the Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Proclamation. Registration is compulsory. One new union, the Bechuanaland General Workers Organisation, was registered during the year, and two other groups of workers were planning to seek registration at the year's end. Toward the



end of the year trade unionists held meetings with a view to forming a combined central congress or federation. This matter was still under discussion in December.

During the year Government industrial employees approached the Labour Branch for advice on the formation of a union or an association and this matter is still under consideration.

Actual paid-up union membership, in relation to the total number of wage earners in industry and commerce, is very small and as yet the effectiveness of the trade union movement is not of great significance. The main reasons for this are the general lack of large industrial undertakings, the scattered nature of employment centres, the general lack of education and the mainly agricultural nature of the economy. So far no associations in Bechuanaland have international affiliations.

### *Trade Disputes*

There were no major trade disputes during the year. A minor dispute arose at Gaberones when some 1,500 public contract workers engaged on the construction of the new capital stayed away from work for four days in protest at the minimum wage level for unskilled workers. Work was resumed when the Government undertook to examine the matter. Toward the end of the year the minimum hourly rate for unskilled public contract workers was increased by one cent per hour (from 5c to 6c).

There is at present no legislation which effectively deals with industrial conciliation or trade disputes apart from the Wages Boards and Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamations which merely provide for the setting up of Wages Councils and Industrial Councils. Disputes, when they have arisen, have been dealt with by negotiation between the parties, with conciliation by the Labour Branch where necessary. Industrial conciliation legislation is however under consideration.

### *Vocational Training*

The Bechuanaland Training Centre has developed during the year as a national training centre. Manual training for mechanics, machine operators, carpenters, and masons continues; courses for electricians and plumbers are planned. Trainees have been placed with the Public Works Department and with a few private employers. Employers are showing more interest in the facilities at the Bechuanaland Training Centre for manual training and certain private firms are also undertaking to make their own training facilities in neighbouring countries available. More skilled manual training staff is being advertised for and short in-service courses for Government workers and full-time courses for the future are being planned. This training programme will become more realistic as a result of a manpower survey.



Further details of the Centre's activities are given in Chapter 7 (Education).

### *Labour Legislation*

The existing laws are:—

The Employment Law

The Workman's Compensation Proclamation

The Trade Unions and Trades Disputes Proclamation

The Wages Boards Proclamation

The Mining Health Proclamation

The Works and Machinery Proclamation

The Shop Hours Proclamation.

During the year the Employment Law was amended to provide for increased minimum paid holidays and an increased minimum notice period. Regulations in terms of the Law were also published.

As a result of advice from the Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State who made a welcome visit to Bechuanaland during the year a provisional legislative programme for future labour legislation was drawn up with the object of bringing existing laws up to date and introducing certain new measures.

### COST OF LIVING

Price indices are not kept. The prices given below are unweighted averages of prices obtaining at nine district headquarters in different parts of the country at the end of 1964:—

	R	c
Salt (per lb.)		02½
Wheat Flour (per 200 lbs.)	9	00
Maize meal (per 180 lbs.)	5	50
Beef (fillet) (per lb.)		22
Bacon (per lb.)		46
Bread (per 1 lb. loaf)		12
Milk (dried) (per lb.)		55
Oranges (per dozen)		27
Eggs (per dozen)		34
Tea (per lb.)		95
Coffee (per lb.)		65
Sugar (per lb.)		08
Beer (per 12 oz. bottle)		16
Whisky (per bottle)	3	60
Brandy (per bottle)	2	50
Cigarettes (per packet of 50)		50
Petrol (standard, per gallon)		47
Petrol (premium, per gallon)		52
Soap (per bar)		15



## Chapter 3

### PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

#### A. PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial position of Bechuanaland at 31st March, 1964 (i.e. at the end of the financial year) is set out in Tables I - III.

##### *Main Heads of Revenue and Expenditure*

The main heads of revenue for 1963/64 were Taxes and Duties (R1,225,852), Customs and Excise (R754,227), Revenue from Government Property (R440,906) and Posts and Telegraphs (R405,509). Ordinary revenue was R32,519 less than in 1962/63.

The main heads of expenditure during 1963/64 were Public Works Department (R955,910), Veterinary (R757,164), Police (R565,849), Education (R553,850), Medical (R509,706) and District Administration (R401,310).

##### *Assets and Liabilities*

A statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1964, is given in Table III.

##### *Loans*

A statement of loan expenditure at 31st March, 1964 is given in Table IV. The main loans granted to Bechuanaland during the 1964 calendar year, although not necessarily expended, were from the International Development Association for development of roads, R2,570,400 (\$3,600,000), from commercial banks and local sources for Gaberones water and electricity supplies (R1,122,000) telecommunications (R260,000) and Exchequer Loan No. 1989 for home ownership, improved township water storage and reticulation at Mahalapye, Serowe and Maun, Government housing (backlog), Government housing (Gaberones) and supervisory charges (R820,350).

#### B. HEADS OF TAXATION

##### I. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE: R754,227

In accordance with the agreement concluded with the Government of the Republic of South Africa, Bechuanaland receives 0.27622 per cent of the total import and excise duty collected by the South African Government. Import duty on Republican manufactured spirits, malt and fortified and sparkling wines is collected by the Bechuanaland Government at the following rates:—



		<i>Per Imperial Proof Gallon</i>
Whisky	.....	R9-94
Brandy	Class A .....	6-69
Gin	Class A .....	6-69
Gin	Class C .....	7-94
Liqueurs	Class A .....	7-94
(if alcoholic strength exceeds 41½% proof spirit)		

		<i>Per Imperial Gallon</i>
Sparkling Wine	.....	R1-20
Fortified Wine	.....	0-58

		<i>Per 36 Standard Gallons</i>
Beer	.....	R23.40
Stout	.....	R23-40

The total collections for 1963/64 amounted to R754,227 which fell below the estimate by R57,621. This was due mainly to a short-fall in South African import and excise duties offset by an increase in duty on South African manufactured spirits and malt, etc., collected in the Territory.

## II. TAXES AND DUTIES: R1,225,852.

### 1. African Tax

(a) *Ordinary*: R324,537.

The Bechuanaland Laws provide for a tax of R4.00 per annum payable by every male African of the apparent age of 18 years or more. 50% of ordinary tax collected in respect of areas where Tribal Administrations have been established is paid to the respective Tribal Treasuries.

Collections fell short of the estimate by R115,463 due to drought conditions, and restrictions imposed as a result of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

(b) *Graded*: R1,617.

Graded Tax on a sliding scale ranging from R0.50 to R20.00 per annum is assessed on income or ownership of livestock and is payable to the Government in respect of Africans in the Chobe Crown Lands only. Elsewhere all collections go to Tribal Treasuries. Collections fell short of the estimate by R1,133.

### 2. Personal Tax: R31,020.

Personal Tax is payable at the rate of R20.00 per annum by every male person and every single woman resident in the territory on July 1st in each tax year and by any person who enters the



territory on a temporary visit and who remains there for more than 90 days, having attained the age of 21 years and not being liable to pay tax under the African Tax Proclamation. Only R10.00 is payable by any person who first arrives in the territory or attains the age of 21 on or after January 1st in any tax year.

3. *Income Tax*: R497,738.

Collection was R52,262 below estimate.

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, 22 of 1963 and 19 of 1964.

The rates are shown in the table on the next page.

# RATES

Taxable Income		Married Persons	
Does not exceed R600	R 1,000	6% of each R1 of taxable income	R 600
Exceeds R 600 but not R 1,000	R 1,200	R 36 plus 7% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds	R 1,000
" " " " " "	R 2,400	R 64 plus 8% " " " "	R 1,200
" " " " " "	R 3,000	R 80 plus 8% " " " "	R 2,400
" " " " " "	R 4,600	R 176 plus 8% " " " "	R 3,000
" " " " " "	R 5,000	R 224 plus 9% " " " "	R 4,600
" " " " " "	R 6,000	R 368 plus 16% " " " "	R 5,000
" " " " " "	R 8,000	R 432 plus 25% " " " "	R 6,000
" " " " " "	R 10,000	R 682 plus 29% " " " "	R 8,000
" " " " " "	R 12,000	R 1,262 plus 35% " " " "	R 10,000
" " " " " "	R 14,000	R 1,962 plus 39% " " " "	R 12,000
" " " " " "	R 16,000	R 2,742 plus 40% " " " "	R 14,000
" " " " " "	R 18,000	R 3,542 plus 44% " " " "	R 16,000
" " " " " "		R 4,422 plus 47% " " " "	R 18,000
" " " " " "		R 5,362 plus 50% " " " "	

Taxable Income		Unmarried Persons	
Does not exceed R600	R 1,000	7½% of each R1 taxable income	R 600
Exceeds R 600 but not R 1,000	R 1,200	R 45 plus 9% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds	R 1,000
" " " " " "	R 2,400	R 81 plus 9% " " " "	R 1,200
" " " " " "	R 3,000	R 99 plus 9% " " " "	R 2,400
" " " " " "	R 4,600	R 207 plus 10% " " " "	R 3,000
" " " " " "	R 5,000	R 267 plus 11% " " " "	R 4,600
" " " " " "	R 6,000	R 443 plus 18% " " " "	R 5,000
" " " " " "	R 8,000	R 515 plus 26% " " " "	R 6,000
" " " " " "	R 10,000	R 775 plus 30% " " " "	R 8,000
" " " " " "	R 12,000	R 1,375 plus 36% " " " "	R 10,000
" " " " " "	R 14,000	R 2,095 plus 41% " " " "	R 12,000
" " " " " "	R 16,000	R 2,915 plus 42% " " " "	R 14,000
" " " " " "	R 18,000	R 3,755 plus 45% " " " "	R 16,000
" " " " " "		R 4,655 plus 48% " " " "	R 18,000
" " " " " "		R 5,615 plus 50% " " " "	

With surcharges of 20%.

Surcharges : 20% of the tax for married and unmarried persons.



*Rebates:*

	R
Married person .....	62
Unmarried person .....	46
First two children, each .....	34
Each additional child up to 3 in number .....	39
Dependant .....	6
If wholly dependent a further R16.	
Insurance against death, accident, sickness or unemployment (7% of premium, maximum R17)	

Medical and dental expenses: Every taxpayer who is ordinarily resident in the Territory or employed by the Bechuanaland 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 rand
Public .....	30c
Private — first R5,000 .....	20c
Exceeding R5,000 .....	30c

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

4. *Cattle Export Tax:* R265,308.

There is a tax of R2.25 upon every bovine exported from Bechuanaland or slaughtered by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs Limited. Twenty cents of each R2.25 imposed is paid into the Cattle Export Levy Fund which is used for the general benefit of the livestock industry.

Receipts fell below the estimate by R15,942 due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

5. *Transfer Duties:* R36,469.

Chapter 88 of the Laws provides for transfer duty on immovable property at the rate of 2%. Chapter 89 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.

Collection fell short of estimate by R16,531 owing to drought conditions.

6. *Death Duties:* R14,639.

The following rates are laid down in the 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 rates of estate duty upon each R2 of the dutiable amount in excess of R20,000 are three-thousandths of R2 for every completed R200 or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of 67 cents upon each R2.

(b) *Succession Duty:*

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

Provided that —

(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 exceeded the estimate by R139.

7. *Export Duty:* ivory, game, hides, skins, meat, etc.: R9,513.

Duty at the following rates was payable on the export of ivory, game, hides, horns, skins and meat, etc. during the financial year ended 31st March, 1964.

(a) Game hides and skins other than those described in items (b) to (k) below	¼c per lb. (Max. 2½c per lb. after 22.5.64)
(b) Hippopotamus hides or strips and giraffe hides	20c per lb.
(c) Leopard skins	R5.00 per skin (R20 after 22.5.64)



(d) Lion skins	R2.00 per skin
(e) Crocodile hides	R1.00 per skin
(f) Ostrich and Otter skins	20c per lb.
(g) Motlhose (Jackal)	5c per skin (R1 after 22.5.64)
(h) Jackal (other species)	3c per skin (R1 after 22.5.64)
(i) Tsipa (Civet cat)	2½c per skin (R1 after 22.5.64)
(j) Sebalamolokwane (Cat)	5c per skin (R1 after 22.5.64)
(k) Cheetah skins	(R10 after 22.5.64)
(l) Manufactured karosses, rugs or mats made up of any hides or skins other than those referred to in items (b) to (k) above	10c per lb.
(m) Manufactured karosses, rugs, mats or other articles consisting wholly or partly of one or more of the hides or skins referred to in items (b) to (k) above	10c per lb.  Duty on each skin or hide included in the karosses, rugs, mats or other articles at the rate applicable to skin (after 1.7.64 30c per lb.)
(n) Ivory	50c per lb.
(o) Meat (fresh or dried)	30c per lb.

Receipts fell below the estimates by R4,487.

*Domestic Hides and Skins:* R31,734.

Duty at the following rate is payable on the export of domestic hides and skins:—

(a) Wet salted hides	¼c per lb.
(b) Calf skins, skins and dry hides	½c per lb.

Collections fell short of the estimate by R21,596.

*Bone, Blood and Meat Meal:* R13,175.

*per short ton of 2,000 lbs.*

(a) Bone meal	R2.00
(b) Blood meal	R3.00
(c) Carcase meal	R3.00

Collections exceeded the estimate by R5,375.



*Auction Tax: R103.*

Auction Tax is paid 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 R897.

## III. LICENCES: R182,337

*Arms and Ammunition: R6,964.*

Certificates and registration of firearms are charged for as follows: —

(i) *Arms Certificate*

Grant, renewal or replacement.

Muzzle Loader R0.25 p a.

Any other type of arm R0.50 p.a.

(ii) *Registration of Arms Dealer*

Registration fee R20.00

Renewal of Registration R10 p.a.

Collections fell short of the estimate by R2,036.

*Trading: R55,872.*

Trading licences are issued at the rates shown below:—

- |                             |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| (a) Agent or Broker         | : | R20 per annum  |
| (b) Auctioneer              | : | R80 per annum; R10 weekly.   |
| (c) Baker                   | : | R15 per annum  |
| (d) Banker                  | : | R100 per annum   |
| (e) Blacksmith              | : | R2 per annum   |
| (f) Butcher                 | : | R15 per annum  |
| (g) Chemist                 | : | R20 per annum  |
| (h) Driller                 | : | R20 per annum  |
| (i) External Agents         | : | Resident R40 per annum<br>Non-resident R70 per annum   |
| (j) (i) General Dealer      | : | R40 minimum, increased by R5 for every R2,000 turnover or part thereof with a maximum of R130 per annum. |
| (ii) Motor Garage           | : | thereof with a maximum of R130 per annum.  |
| (iii) Wholesale Distributor | : |  |
| (k) Hairdressing Saloon     | : | R10 per annum  |
| (l) Hawker                  | : | R10 for every 3 months plus R10 for every vehicle in excess of one.                                      |
| (m) Insurance Agent         | : | R20 per annum  |
| (n) Pawnbroker              | : | R20 per annum  |
| (o) Petrol Filling Station  | : | R10 per annum  |
| (p) Produce Buyer           | : | R30 per annum  |
| (q) Restaurant              | : | R15 per annum  |



- (r) Restricted Dealer : R10 per annum minimum, increased by R5 for every R2,000 turnover or part thereof with a maximum of R130 per annum.
- (s) Tobacconist : R3 per annum

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 —

- (a) Methylated Spirit Licence: R2 per annum.
- (b) Livestock
- (i) Livestock Buyers: R70
  - (ii) Livestock Buyers' Agents: R50
  - (iii) Livestock and Produce Buyers: Residents R6 per annum, Non-Residents R6 per 3 months.
- (c) Hide Buyers
- (i) Hide and Skin Buyers: R2 per annum.
  - (ii) Hide and Skin Exporters: R40 per annum.

Collections exceeded the estimate by R472.

*Labour Agents and Runners:* R689

Licence fees for labour recruiting agents and runners are payable at the following rates:

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

Collection fell short of the estimate by R211.

*Motor Drivers and Vehicles:* R79,448.

*Vehicles:* Registration and licensing of motor vehicles, tractors and trailers and vehicles plying for hire is effected at the following rates:—

Registration: all vehicles and trailers R0-50

*Licensing:*

*Motor Vehicles and Tractors:*

Weighing	1500 lb. and under	....	....	R12 per annum
	1501 lb. to 2500 lb.	....	....	R16
	2501 lb. to 4000 lb.	....	....	R24
	4001 lb. to 6000 lb.	....	....	R31
	6001 lb. to 8000 lb.	....	....	R51
	8001 lb. to 9000 lb.	....	....	R76
	9001 lb. to 10000 lb.	....	....	R96
	10000 lb. and over	....	....	R160
	Motor cycle without side car	....	....	R2
	Motor cycle with side car	....	....	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
	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 Vehicle 50c.

*Drivers' licences :*

Motor cycle R1-10 ; Motor vehicle R2-10 ; Certificate of competency 50c.

Collections fell below the estimate by R7,552.

*Liquor and Hotel:* R3,104.

Licences are issued at the following rates.

- (1) Railway Administration — Exemption fee R150
- (2) (a) New Hotel Liquor Licence, R80.  
(b) Renewal hotel liquor licence, R80 if the hotel is within an area prescribed by Her Majesty's Commissioner, otherwise R150.  
(c) New or renewal Club liquor licence, R40.  
(d) New or renewal bottle store licence, R150.  
(e) Temporary liquor licence, 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 renewal of licence during its period of validity — one-half the fee payable for the issue of a new licence.
- (4) Extension of permitted hours, R2 per hour or part thereof.
- (5) Appeal to H.M. Commissioner, R20.
- (6) Covering order — one-quarter of the fee payable for the issue of a new licence.



(7) Issue of a duplicate licence or permit, R0.50.

Collections exceeded the estimated by R1,104.

*Game:* R26 137.

Game licences are issued 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 (R150 from 22.5.64)
Gemsbok .....	20 (R10 from 22.5.64)	30 (R50 from 22.5.64)
Impala .....	4	6
Kudu .....	6	10 (R50 from 22.5.64)
Lechwe .....	10 (R20 from 22.5.64)	20 (R50 from 22.5.64)
Leopard .....	30	50
Limpopo Bushbuck ..	30 (R10 from 22.5.64)	50 (R20 from 22.5.64)
Lion .....	30	50
Mountain Reedbuck	20	30
Ostrich .....	10 (R1 from 22.5.64)	14 (R2 from 22.5.64)
Red Hartebeest .....	6	10 (R20 from 22.5.64)
Sitatunga .....	30	50
Springbok .....	4	6 (R10 from 22.5.64)
Steenbuck .....	2 (R1 from 22.5.64)	4 (R2 from 22.5.64)



<i>Animal</i>	<i>Fee per animal</i>	
	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Non-resident</i>
	R	R
Tsessebe .....	10	20
Vlei Reedbuck .....	10 (R6 from 22.5.64)	14 (R20 from 22.5.64)
Warthog .....	1	2
Waterbuck .....	20	30
Wildebeest .....	1	2
Zebra .....	10 (R6 from 22.5.64)	20

Collections exceeded the estimate by R9,137 due to the popularity of organised hunting safaris and the general tendency to relax the strict control of hunting in the main cattle areas. On 22nd May a "package" licence including 31 different species and costing R500 was introduced to cater for the requirements of the hunting safari firms.

*Air Transport:* R124.

*Marriage:* R1,130.

A fee of R10 is charged for a marriage licence. Collections exceeded the estimate by R430.

*Wireless:*

Wireless licences for ordinary receiving sets cost from R2 to R2.50 per set. Radio communications licence fees cost R10 p.a. The full licence fees are credited to Territorial Revenue. Collections exceed the estimate by R1,193, due mainly to underestimation and to an increase in the number of licences issued.

#### IV. FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE AND EARNINGS OF DEPARTMENTS R179,918

Receipts fell short of the estimate of R213,295 by R33,377 mainly due to fewer borehole repayments than estimated (R12,651), decreased receipts from the Lobatsi/Maun/Ghanzi/Francistown Air Service (R10,857), hospital drug and dressing fees (R5,525) and Fees of Court or Office (R2,254), all of which were overestimated, and the fact that no redemption and interest repayments were made in respect of Electricity and Water Loans (R22,139). These decreases were offset by increased revenue from Water Fees and revenue from the sale of passports and photographs which was not estimated for.

#### V. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS: R405,509.

Revenue from Posts and Telegraphs consists mainly of parcel and mail transits, sale of stamps and surtaxes and telephones. Collections fell short of the estimate by R49,991.



## **Chapter 4**

### **CURRENCY AND BANKING**

Bechuanaland belongs to the South African Monetary Area and South African currency is legal tender in terms of Chapter 97 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws. Rhodesian currency is used to a large extent in northern Bechuanaland and South West African currency is also accepted at par.

There are eight full banking branches in Bechuanaland: two at Gaberones, two at Lobatsi, two at Francistown and two at Mahalapye, operated by Barclays Bank D.C.O., and the Standard Bank Limited. The banks also conduct weekly agencies at thirty of the larger centres throughout Bechuanaland.

The National Development Bank began functioning on 1st May, 1964. The Bank was established for the purpose of promoting the economic development of the Territory in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 13 of 1963. The funds of the Bank are provided under Section 7(1) of Part II of that law; the Agricultural Loan Fund and the American Revolving Loan Fund have been transferred to the Bank as have also certain funds for the equipping of boreholes. Rates of interest charged by the Bank range from 5% upwards to 6½%.

Credit facilities and all other banking facilities are obtainable from the two commercial banks, whose bank rates are similar to those operating in South Africa.

## **Chapter 5**

### **COMMERCE**

Trading stores and general dealers are widely scattered throughout Bechuanaland and perform a variety of functions in the national economy. In their primary distributive capacity, the traders make a reasonably wide selection of goods available to the public, although in fact they rely heavily on a high volume of small sales in a few commodities, mainly foodstuffs, clothing and fuel. Many traders also hold selling agencies for large external firms, or maintain postal agencies; others augment their trading incomes by running transport services, restaurants, butcheries and bakeries.

The traders also provide local markets for garden produce, small stock and poultry, hides, bones and horns. By so doing they keep money in circulation and act as channels through which these rural



products pass to the larger towns, to the hide exporters and to the bonemeal factory. During foot and mouth outbreaks, when cattle movements are restricted, they have to act as cattle buyers for the people in their districts, and their financial resources are then often strained to breaking-point.

Of the approximately 500 existing trading licences about two-fifths are held by Africans, many of whom acquired their commercial experience as clerks in the employment of established merchants.

In addition to the traders, there are two commercial banks operating in the Territory with branches in the main centres and agencies in outlying areas; and a few wholesalers.

#### *Service Industries.*

The Protectorate is poorly equipped with service industries. Hotels exist at Lobatsi, Mahalapye, Palapye, Francistown, Kasane, Maun, Ghanzi, and at several centres in the Tuli Block; there are three building contractors; nine service stations; and a sprinkling of carpetry, tailoring and laundry businesses. Public transport facilities comprise the railway, which links the South African and Rhodesian networks via the Eastern Protectorate; a small internal airline, which runs a weekly five-seater passenger service to most of the larger centres but caters mainly for Government needs; and a few road transport and bus services.

#### *Public Sector of the Economy*

Since 1956, the public sector, expanding faster than the economy as a whole, has commanded an increasingly important role in the economy. Although the Government does not at present participate actively in economic activities of a profit-making nature, except in its capacity as part-owner of the Lobatsi abattoir, it has become the single largest employer of labour in the Territory, a major agent of capital formation, and, through its National Development Bank, and Agricultural and Revolving Loan Funds, an important source of capital for the private sector. In addition, it administers the normal public works, telecommunications, veterinary, agricultural and social services, and provides specialist technical advice, particularly in the fields of mineral exploitation, crop production and water development.

#### *External Trade.*

In accordance with a customs agreement concluded with the South African government in 1910 (and currently being re-negotiated), there are no tariffs between the two countries except in respect of the importation into Bechuanaland of spirits and certain wines and malt manufactured in South Africa. Through this agreement Bechuanaland is at the same time relieved of the cost of maintaining customs posts along four-fifths of its borders, and granted access



to a considerable market for its beef, butter, surplus crops and labour. Imports from countries outside the customs area are, however, subject to tariffs laid down by the South African government. South Africa, for its part, exports manufactured goods, processed foodstuffs, vehicles and other mechanical equipment to Bechuanaland, with which it enjoys a favourable balance of trade.

Such statistics as are available for Bechuanaland's exports and imports during the years 1946 to 1960 bear witness to the instability of the economy. The picture is one in which a few years with small favourable trade balances are surrounded by years of deficits in which drought or outbreaks of foot and mouth disease crippled the livestock industry. The general imbalance of trade, however, is to some extent redressed by incomes earned by migrant labourers in the Republic of South Africa and spent in Bechuanaland. In 1963 for example, R761,700 was brought into the country in deferred pay and remittances.

The principal imports and exports are shown by value in Table VII. Although the figures for major exports can be regarded as reliable, those for imports are with a few exceptions estimates which are subject to a wide margin of error. Under its customs agreement with South Africa, Bechuanaland is relieved of the necessity to maintain its own customs posts, but an incidental disadvantage of this system is that in the absence of customs entry points the gathering of accurate information about the country's imports becomes extremely difficult. Although all traders are required by law to render returns of their imports and exports, and certain cross-checks can be made by reference to major exporters in other countries, there is at present no coverage of the considerable imports on private account. The work of compilation of such limited information as is available is greatly hampered by the absence of even a rudimentary statistical organization. Despite widespread advertising over the past two years, and despite requests for assistance from international agencies the position at the end of 1964 was that the Government had been unable to obtain the services of a qualified statistician to begin laying the statistical groundwork for economic planning.

## **Chapter 6**

### **PRODUCTION**

#### **A. LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE**

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

All Crown Lands (area 108,096 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 ex-



ception 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 at 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.

Each of the eight major tribes in Bechuanaland has its 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
Batlökwa .....	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 Kgalagadi, Ghanzi and Chobe districts.

(c) *Farming Areas*

Certain areas of land, known as the Lobatsi Block (195 square miles), the Gaberones Block (157 square miles) and the Tuli Block (1,993 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 Chapter 92 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate 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 Chapter 90 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws.



## B. AGRICULTURE

The authorised establishment of the Agricultural Department is as follows:—

*Supervisory, Administrative and General Duties:*

Director of Agriculture	1	
Deputy Director of Agriculture	1	
Higher Executive Officer	1	
Accounts Officers	2	
Accounts, Stores and Executive Assistants	4	
Clerks	13	(3 vacant)
Motor Drivers	5	
Tractor Drivers	2	
Messenger/Interpreters	18	

*Research and Investigations:*

Senior Agricultural Officer	1	
Agricultural Officers	3	(1 vacant)
Agricultural Supervisors	2	
Agricultural Demonstrators	10	(3 vacant)

*Crop Husbandry and Animal Husbandry Extension:*

Agricultural Officers	5	(3 vacant)
Agricultural and Livestock Officers	1	
Senior Agricultural and Livestock Officers	10	(3 vacant)
Senior Agricultural Supervisors	1	
Agricultural Supervisors	13	(5 vacant)
Agricultural Demonstrators	123	(46 vacant)
Assistant Agricultural Demonstrators	3	

*Soil Conservation and Land Use Planning:*

Agricultural Officer	1	
Works Foremen	2	
Agricultural Demonstrator	1	
Drivers	6	

*Training and Information Services:*

Senior Agricultural Officer	1	
Agricultural Officer	1	(vacant)
Agricultural and Livestock Officer	1	
Agricultural Supervisors	2	(1 vacant)
Agricultural Demonstrators	3	(2 vacant)
Artisan	1	
Agricultural Trainees	65	



*Dairying:*

Dairy Officer	1	
Agricultural and Livestock Officer	1	
Dairy Demonstrators	10	(5 vacant)
Assistant Dairy Demonstrators	2	

*Fisheries Survey:*

Fisheries Survey Officer	1
Fisheries Assistants	2
Driver	1
Messenger/Interpreter (boat operator)	1

Funds allocated to the Department for 1964/65 amount to R205,753 from the territorial budget, R100,640 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, and R146,857 from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, a total of R453,240.

*Land Utilization and Land Tenure*

Bechuanaland has an area of some 222,000 square miles of which an estimated 160,000 square miles is utilized for agriculture and 3,700 square miles is Crown Land Forest Area.

Land Classification is approximately as follows:—

Inland water bodies	6,000 sq. miles.
Built-on land	100 sq. miles.
Arable land under cultivation	2,000 sq. miles.
Land under tree crops	insignificant
Permanent pastures, unimproved	155,000 sq. miles.
Permanent pastures, improved	3,000 sq. miles.
Forest land	3,700 sq. miles.
Sand dunes and seasonally flooded land	2,000 sq. miles.
Unused potentially productive land	50,200 sq. miles.

The greater part of the agricultural area is tribal land where ownership of the land is vested in the tribes and its utilization is controlled by the eight tribal administrations; arable land is allocated to individuals and grazing land and open water are used communally. The development of underground water supplies is largely carried out by Government in liaison with the tribal authorities.

No laws other than tribal laws exist in respect of water conservation and utilization. Tribal authorities regulate distribution of stock and allocation of arable land. The Agricultural Department's extension service propaganda is directed towards encouraging correct land utilization.

Freehold tenure of land exists only in certain township areas and relatively small European farming blocks mainly along the



country's eastern border, on land granted in perpetuity to the British South Africa Company in 1895. Of these areas, the most important is the Tuli Block on the Transvaal border.

Colonial Development and Welfare funds have been provided for a scheme for Soil Conservation and Land Use Planning, which will be concerned with the use of land and water resources, but not with questions of land tenure. Due to staff shortages no start could be made on the land-use planning section of this scheme during 1964.

Settlement takes place on certain portions of Crown Land by freehold sale or long lease.

### *Principal Crops*

As a result of the third successive severe drought year, Bechuanaland experienced a very poor crop season in 1964.

The main crop grown is grain sorghum, the staple food of the majority of the inhabitants. During the year, because of the poor season, exports were prohibited and imports were heavy. It is estimated that local production for home consumption amounted to only 80,000 bags. The average price received by producers was R4 per bag.

Maize is the next most important food crop, but production is confined almost entirely to the south-eastern part of the country. This area was not quite so badly affected by drought as the remainder of Bechuanaland, and sales of maize to the milling company in 1964 amounted to 5,289 bags at the Government-controlled producer price of R3-40 per bag.

Cotton was introduced on selected African farms for the first time during 1963/64 season. Two hundred farmers planted 300 acres and the average yield per acre was 500 lbs. of seed cotton, worth R27.00. The best yield was 930 lbs. per acre. This was an excellent result considering the season, and growers were very satisfied with their returns and are expected to double the acreage in the 1964/65 season. Farmers on the freehold farms in the Tuli Block planted 1,200 acres under irrigation and obtained an average of 2,500 lbs. per acre, valued at R160.00 per acre.

Groundnuts, which have in the past been the most important cash crop in the Tuli Block, suffered very severely from the drought and total production amounted to only 150 bags of 200 lbs. This compares with a production of 10,000 bags in the 1960/61 season.

### *Agricultural Indebtedness*

Loans from the Agricultural Department's Revolving Loan Funds to the value of R48,691 were granted to African farmers. These were mainly for small ox-drawn implements. Repayments have been poor due to the successive droughts. Farmers in the



freehold farming blocks obtain credit from the National Development Bank, from commercial banks and, for their short term needs, from seed and fertilizer firms in the Republic of South Africa. The extent of their indebtedness is not known.

#### *Assistance for Agricultural Production*

Government budgetary funds provide for the supervisory and administrative staff and most of the research and extension services in Bechuanaland. Schemes financed by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief are as follows:—

#### *Colonial Development and Welfare*

R.1495	Pasture Research on Kalahari Sandveld	R13,346
D.5674	Soil Conservation and Land Use Planning	R47,532
D.5681	Agricultural Training	R39,762
DP.3068	Animal Husbandry Extension	R43,368
DP.3275	Expansion of Agricultural Extension Service	R39,178
FH.3004	Farmer Training and Agricultural Information Service	R22,652
DP.3276	Economic Investigations into Peasant Farming	R40,930
DP.3073/42	Crop Research, Ngamiland	R 729
	Total	<u>R247,497</u>

The marketing of sorghum is in the hands of traders throughout the Territory. Fair prices are generally paid to the producer. In good years traders can dispose of their purchases to the Mealie Industry Control Board in the Republic of South Africa at its guaranteed minimum prices. The Agricultural Department assists producers and the traders to find markets for their produce when asked to do so. As the result of an agreement between Government and the commercial maize mill at Lobatsi there is a guaranteed market at a government controlled price for all maize produced in the Territory. This mill produce the greater part of Bechuanaland's maize meal requirements from locally produced and imported maize.

The Department of Agriculture arranges the sale of the African-grown cotton crop to gins in the Republic of South Africa. European farmers arrange their own sales.

Ox-drawn implements and recommended varieties of seed are available from the Department of Agriculture at cost price. Seed is also issued free and implements are lent to certain farmers as part of the extension programme. The department sprayed the African cotton crop in 1964 on a repayment basis.



Under the Phytosanitary Regulations herbaceous plants, trees or shrubs may only be imported under permit. The importation of citrus seedlings from the Transvaal is prohibited to prevent the spread of black spot disease.

#### *Agricultural Research and Education*

The department's five research stations carry out the following work:—

- Mahalapye — Performance-testing of improved varieties of food and cash crops, investigations into improvement and maintenance of fertility, testing of various cultural techniques.
- Gaberones — — —ditto—
- Good Hope — — —ditto—
- Mosu — Research into the utilization of seasonally-flooded areas (Molapos) in Ngamiland for cash crop production, and of dry land areas for food crop production.
- Morale — Management of natural grazing, and bulking of improved varieties of seed.

A second grazing management station will shortly be established on Kalahari sandveld at Lephepe.

The rainfall at Mahalapye for the period July to June 1964 was 12.59 inches and the evaporation recorded from a free water surface during the same period was 96.09. This clearly reflects the conditions that prevailed, with burning sun and hot drying winds continuing for weeks on end. Under these conditions even the hardiest and most drought-resistant crops will succumb, and very few conclusive research results were obtained for the third successive season.

At Gaberones, although the rainfall was lower at 11.41 inches than at Mahalapye, it was better distributed and results were slightly more promising. In a cotton variety trial no significant differences between the varieties were obtained, although the variety "Loco" gave the highest yield, producing an equivalent of 613 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, compared with 527 lbs. per acre produced by the variety Albar 631.

At Mosu, 1½ acres of cotton were planted on the seasonally flooded land (Molapo) and yielded 1800 lbs. per acre, despite an out-of-season flood which drowned some of the cotton. The station at Good Hope was laid out and fenced and trials will be started there in the 1964/65 season.

Eight long-term grazing trials were continued at Morale. In the experiment with continuous grazing on debushed paddocks, steers weighing an average of 594 lbs. at the beginning of November 1963



reached an average of 996 lbs. by mid-August 1963, a gain of 0.9 lb. per day. Continuous grazing gave an average gain of 0.64 lb. per day, the split seasonal trial 0.41 lbs. per day and the three-camp, one-herd system 0.37 lbs. per day. The value of goats in controlling growing and regenerating bush is becoming increasingly obvious, but there are indications that goats compete with cattle for the available grass during the winter months.

The Agricultural Department's Training School at Mahalapye is designed to accommodate 60 trainees. It is expected that most of the trainees will join the department as Agricultural Demonstrators (field extension workers), but the course is designed also to fit them to farm on their own account or to take up jobs as farm managers with the larger African farmers.

During the year 63 students were under training. Of these, twelve were receiving practical instruction in the field as the second year of their three-year course and the remainder were in residence at Mahalapye. Two of the trainees are taking correspondence courses and will shortly sit for the General Certificate of Education 'O' level examination.

One officer of the department attended a 7½ month course in Social Leadership at St. Francis Xavier University in Canada, and another a three month course in irrigation techniques in Israel. Four others attended short courses in various agricultural techniques in Rhodesia.

Following the visit of an agricultural economist, Dr. A. L. Jolly, in early July, work began on a new project designed to compare the productivity of mechanized versus peasant agricultural methods in Bechuanaland.

The research, based on principles established by Dr. Jolly in his pioneering studies of peasant farming in Trinidad, is part of the work of the department's Peasant Experimental Farm Units Project, which began operating in April this year as an integral part of the territory's 1963/68 Development Plan.

The Peasant Farm Units project is financed by a R40,930 grant from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief. It envisages the setting up of three experimental units in Crown Lands areas — a small-scale unit utilizing animal draft power, a large mechanized unit, and a cattle-ranching unit.

Assessment of progress and results from these schemes will ensure a rational basis for future land-settlement schemes in Crown Lands areas. It will also provide much information of immediate value to farmers in the Pupil/Master Farmers' Scheme.

#### *Agricultural Extension.*

The principal medium for extension work in the tribal territories



is the Pupil Farmer Scheme. A farmer who joins this scheme has to agree to follow some of the basic rules of good husbandry and moisture conservation. He is enabled in return to borrow the necessary ox-drawn implements and to receive supplies of free seed of recommended varieties and, where advocated, fertilizers. The farmer receives these free services for a period of two to three years, after which he is expected to have bought his own implements and to begin buying his own seed and fertilizer. At this stage he is known as an Improved Farmer; as his standard of farming improves he can become a Progressive Farmer and finally a Master Farmer.

Master Farmers practise a very high standard of crop husbandry; in recognition of this they are awarded badges and framed certificates. They are frequently asked to act as extension workers, "farmers' days" are held at their farms, and they are called upon to address farmers' meetings, all of which adds considerably to their prestige.

The department's extension staff have so far been able to take 1,700 farmers into the Pupil Farmer Scheme, but the close personal attention required for this form of extension work means that further expansion is limited without an increase in staff. There is a waiting list of over 500 farmers who wish to join the Scheme. An interesting development has been that some of the farmers already in the Scheme are instructing their neighbours, carrying out certain of the necessary cultural operations for them, and receiving payment for their services.

A scheme for animal husbandry extension work, financed by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, came into operation during the year. The activities of this section have been limited by difficulties in recruiting the appropriate staff. Extension work is to be based on a Pupil Stockman Scheme, which will follow the same lines as the Pupil Farmer Scheme. Indications are that this will be a popular addition to the department's extension services, particularly among those progressive farmers who are already members of the Pupil Farmer Scheme.

To ensure that extension advice reaches the mass of farmers and not just those in the Pupil Farmer Scheme, another "Oxfam"-financed scheme concerned with farmer training courses and the production of information material has been brought into operation. Some staff have been appointed and mass media extension equipment has been purchased.

Staff shortages allowed little attention to be paid to the freehold farming blocks but staff working in the tribal territories gave as much assistance as they were able in these areas.



### *Other Agricultural Development.*

The Department encourages the production of cream by dairy ranching in the eastern Bamangwato Tribal Territory; cream is also produced in the Ghanzi and Molopo farming blocks.

Drought affected this industry badly and cream production was considerably reduced. The Tati Creamery at Francistown produced 225,110 lbs. of butter between January and September. A further 55,044 lbs. and 92,644 lbs. of butterfat were exported to the creameries at Gobabis in South West Africa and Mafeking respectively.

A survey of the fisheries potential of Lake Ngami and of the 6,500 square mile Okavango Swamps area has been in progress since July 1963. Dr. A. Maar, who undertook the survey, which was financed by Oxfam, is currently engaged in writing his report. Provisional indications are that 45 million lbs. of fish per annum on a sustained yield basis could be produced in the area. Inaccessibility to markets will however make the potential difficult to develop.

### C. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There were no co-operative societies in Bechuanaland until 1964, although some collective schemes had been initiated in one or two areas, mainly under the auspices of tribal authorities. There is, however, much promise for co-operation in the territory, and much interest in its potential for contributing to economic and social development. It is, of course, recognised that enthusiasm is not to be mistaken for ability, and that co-operatives can serve the people only to the extent that they are efficient and responsive to the disciplines of sound co-operative and commercial practice.

The establishment of a Department of Co-operative Societies was proposed in the Development Plan for 1963 - 1968. A Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed in February 1964, and began the preliminary tasks of preparing an administrative and legal framework, recruiting and training staff, and setting in train a process of investigation, planning and education. The aim is the creation of a vigorous, independent Co-operative movement based on the principles of self-help mutual aid, and voluntary association.

The head of the department is the Registrar, who is responsible to the Member for Natural Resources and Industries. The department is staffed by a Senior Co-operative-Officer, a Co-operative Officer, four Assistant Co-operative Officers ( and a messenger.

With the exception of the Registrar, none of the staff has had any previous co-operative experience. Training has, therefore, been of great importance. Apart from on-the-job training, the staff take correspondence courses provided by the Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies.



In November 1964, a technical Co-operative expert was seconded to the Department by the Government of Canada. This highly qualified officer serves in the temporary capacity of Assistant Registrar, and has brought much-needed technical know-how to the department's activities.

A total of R33,833 was provided during the financial year 1964/65 to finance the department's activities, including R18,583 for the purchase of capital items. Of the total, R27,833 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and the balance of R6,000 was granted by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, who also provide funds for the Registrar's salary.

Considerable progress has already been made in initiating a Co-operative movement. Following an assessment of the possibilities and priorities for co-operative development so that the scant resources available could be efficiently employed, it was decided that the best prospects and most urgent needs appeared to be for crop marketing and agricultural supply societies. During 1964 one such society was registered at Kanye with 75 members; it is hoped to have five others operating in time for the 1965 crop season.

There is also scope and a need for thrift and loan, consumer, housing, and borehole servicing societies. A consumers' society was registered at Serowe in 1964 with 501 members, and further developments are planned for 1965.

The societies are initially capitalised by contributions from their own members. The minimum share capital subscription in the marketing and supply society at Kanye, for example, is R10 per member. Loans to stimulate co-operative development are unobtainable at present, but it is hoped that the National Development Bank will lend money on short-term conditions to enable the marketing societies to buy their members' crops during the 1965 season.

Much of the department's work during 1964 was concerned with educating the public in the aims and methods of co-operative organisation in order to create the climate of understanding necessary to the establishment of viable societies. Two educational publications in Tswana and two training manuals in English were prepared and issued.

Well-attended meetings were held throughout the territory, and local training courses, preparatory to the organisation of societies, began in five areas. Two residential courses, one of two weeks and one of the three weeks duration, for a total of 32 trainees, were arranged at the Bechuanaland Training Centre in Gaberones. A third course has been planned for January 1965.

A Co-operative library was established to lend books to persons concerned in the organisation of local societies, and a draft syllabus on co-operative practice and organisation for use in primary schools was prepared for the Department of Education.



## D. FORESTRY

A draft forest policy, together with recommended forestry legislation, is now under consideration by Government. Reservation of much of the northern and eastern parts of the Chobe District appears to be desirable. These areas would form the basis of a timber production working circle. Reservation of certain other areas as protection forests in the southern part of the territory is also considered necessary, and there appears to be a case for the establishment of plantations for the production of fuel and building poles near some of the larger centres of population in the eastern part of the territory.

Overall direction of government forestry activities rests with the Director of Agriculture. The Forestry Officer is at present mainly engaged on the inventory, protection, and management of forest resources in the Chobe District. On the inventory side he is assisted by four locally trained Forest Assistants, whilst protection aspects are mainly the concern of the Government Forester. Four Forest Guards have been recruited to assist in protection and timber exploitation control when timber concessions are opened.

Budgeted expenditure for the Financial year 1964/65 is R23,801.00 of which R19,905.00 is covered by a C.D. & W. Scheme. R5,860.00 is being spent on capital development, including fire-fighting equipment and housing. The major part of the expenditure is on salaries and wages of labour engaged upon enumeration and protection work.

During 1964 inventories were carried out in the main Chobe Forest block in the north of the Chobe District. These were random stratified samples. By the end of the year, the greater part of the remaining exploitable areas bearing *Baikiaea/Pterocarpus* woodland in the main Chobe Forest block had been assessed. Isolated pockets in the south and east of the main block remain to be surveyed.

1964 was an exceptionally dry year and the fire hazard was correspondingly greater. The area formerly exploited in the Susman and Chobe concessions was treated as a regeneration block and as far as possible was given complete fire protection. A start was made with the opening up of a system of stumped fire breaks. These were cultivated using a tractor and offset harrow. Elsewhere early burning was carried out. Even so, a number of fires occurred, particularly near the more populous parts of the Chobe District.

Two concession areas were advertised. The first was in the Sibuyu Forest, enumerated in 1963, where a timber volume of 2,000,000 cubic feet to be cut over a four year period has been offered. The other is a two-year interim concession of 700,000 cubic feet in the main Chobe Forest block. Tenders for both concessions will not be received until the end of January 1965.



## E. VETERINARY AND LIVESTOCK

## ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Veterinary Services is responsible for all aspects of disease control and eradication, research into animal diseases, meat inspection and hide improvement, and is also required to take an active part in meat and livestock marketing. The meat export industry is of course largely dependent on veterinary control of outbreaks of animal disease in the country. The supply of cattle to the abattoir at Lobatsi is controlled by means of a quota system which is operated by the department.

The department is administered by the Director of Veterinary Services, who is responsible to the Member for Natural Resources and Industries.

The headquarters cadre of the department consists of:—

- The Director of Veterinary Services
- The Deputy Director of Veterinary Services
- 1 Quota Control Officer
- 1 Senior Storekeeper
- 1 Assistant Storekeeper (1 vacant)
- 1 Statistical Clerk
- 1 Assistant Executive Officer
- 1 Accountant
- 1 Accounts Assistant
- 2 Stenographers (2 vacant)
- 1 Registry Clerk
- 1 Transport Officer
- 1 Messenger
- 1 Works Staff Grade I.

The various branches of the department are staffed as follows:—

*Training*

- 1 Senior Veterinary Officer
- 1 Instructor Graduate
- 1 Cook.

*Research*

- 1 Veterinary Research Officer
- 3 Laboratory Technicians
- 1 Laboratory Assistant
- 1 Technical Assistant
- 4 Power House Attendants.

*Field Staff*

- 2 Senior Veterinary Officers
- 13 Veterinary Officers (4 vacant)



- 2 Senior Livestock Officers
- 8 Livestock Officers
- 3 Hide Improvement Officers
- 24 Stock Inspectors (5 vacant)
- 11 Fence Foremen (4 vacant)
- 1 Works Foreman
- 74 Veterinary Assistants (8 vacant)
- 3 Hide Demonstrators
- 24 Clerks (5 vacant)
- 37 Motor Drivers (7 vacant)
- 119 Cattle Guards (12 vacant)
- 2 Messengers
- 164 Field Assistants. (6 vacant)

*Trypanosomiasis Control*

- 1 Veterinary Officer
- 1 Stock Inspector
- 2 Microscopists.

*Meat Inspection*

- 1 Veterinary Officer
- 1 Senior Detention Officer
- 2 Grading Officers
- 6 Detention Officers (1 vacant)
- 4 Abattoir Assistants.

Funds for the maintenance of the department and its various programmes during the year 1964/65 were provided in the territorial budget (R572,216) and in Colonial Development and Welfare Fund schemes totalling R185,830.

**PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS**

Figures for the latest Livestock Census of Bechuanaland are given in Table X.

The total value of exports of livestock and livestock products during the financial year ended 31st March, 1964, was R7,118,639. Detailed figures are given in Table VII.

**CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASE**

The most efficient method of controlling animal diseases in Bechuanaland is to divide the country by a system of disease-control fences into blocks of land, taking into consideration normal stock and trade movements and natural stock-free zones. The fences confine disease outbreaks to limited areas and prevent them from spreading throughout the territory. In order to allow the movement of stock along the traditional trade routes to the Lobatsi abattoir for slaughter, a quarantine system is operated in conjunction with



the disease control fences. Movements of livestock from one block to another therefore involve the quarantining of animals at recognised ports of exit from the blocks.

Livestock movement in Bechuanaland for market is primarily directed toward the abattoir at Lobatsi. Cattle move through the disease control system of quarantines to railhead, where they are entrained direct to the abattoir. Outlying areas not served by the railway line are provided with trek routes equipped with water and holding facilities along which the cattle are driven through quarantines to the abattoir.

The disease control fences, erected in 1953, are built to international specifications. They are four foot six inches high and are made of five-strand high-tensile steel wire with standards every twenty-five feet and droppers every four feet. Graded roads on either side of the fences act not only as a means of passage but as fire-breaks. Quarantine camps are similarly constructed, but the perimeters are double-fenced.

All disease control and quarantine camp fences are inspected and patrolled daily. Replacement of worn or damaged fencing materials is carried out by these patrols, which are fully equipped for the task.

During outbreaks of disease the export of all animal and animal products is stopped until the extent of the outbreak has been determined. Importing countries are immediately advised of the outbreak and are kept posted on its progress. Exports are only resumed with the prior agreement of the importing countries. When the export of animals and animal products ceases, internal movements of these products are also suspended and rigidly controlled. Once the extent of the outbreak is known, camps are established along the disease control fences surrounding the infected area. The camps are spaced at short intervals and the fences are patrolled on foot as well as by motor vehicles.

The infected area and its immediate neighbourhood remain under quarantine for the duration of the outbreak and for from three to six months after they are found to be free from disease, depending on the requirements of the veterinary authorities of the importing countries. But once the focus of the outbreak has been discovered other parts of the country are normally considered to be "clean" and exports are permitted by the importing countries.

Public highways passing through disease-control fences have been reduced to a minimum and are closed with barriers which are manned by veterinary officials at all times.

Extensive inspections of the disease control fences and quarantines have been made by the veterinary authorities of the United Kingdom, Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, who recognise



them as efficient disease control barriers. These countries have for a number of years accepted Bechuanaland beef from disease-free areas during the course of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in other parts of the country.

Regular compulsory inoculations of all cattle are performed annually for diseases such as anthrax, quarter evil, and contagious abortion. Rabies has in the last few years been almost eradicated by the biennial inoculation of all dogs.

For disease control purposes and for general veterinary administration, Bechuanaland is divided into seven veterinary districts controlled by Veterinary Officers with lay staffs, who make regular inspections of stock to detect and control outbreaks of disease. Five mobile teams of inspectors also rove the country and examine livestock independently of the district inspections.

Trypanosomiasis is an extremely important disease in Ngamiland. The early detection of the disease is essential, because such detection is usually the first indication of a fly advance into a previously unaffected area. A Veterinary Officer is stationed in Ngamiland solely for this purpose. To ensure the continuity of the trypanosomiasis operation, this officer is completely divorced from district veterinary duties, and his staff is being built up in order to increase the number of blood smears that can be examined at once. The Trypanosomiasis Unit works in conjunction with, and is advisory to, the Tsetse Fly Control Department, in matters such as fly advance and the human and animal resettlement of fly-cleared areas. The Unit usually operates in the heavily cattle-populated fringe areas. Regular blood-sliding of the stock enables it to advise the Tsetse Fly Control Department of any fresh fly advance long before the physical presence of the fly can be detected by other means. The Unit also controls experimental herds in areas of light fly density and advises livestock owners on the possibility of maintaining cattle in such areas under the protection of drugs administered by the Unit.

The Veterinary Department has a Veterinary Officer, 6 Detention Officers and 2 Grading Officers at the Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs, Lobatsi. These officers are responsible for the inspection and grading of the beef and for the hygienic handling and canning of carcasses at the adjoining factory. At village abattoirs in the Territory, the department employs Meat Inspectors who inspect meat for local consumption. The district Veterinary Officers are responsible for their supervision and for final condemnation of diseased carcasses.

In January, 1964, an outbreak of foot and mouth disease was diagnosed among Ngamiland cattle quarantined at Makalamabedi prior to export to Rhodesia. As an immediate precaution and in



order to limit the outbreak to the quarantine camp the perimeter fences were manned and all cattle already en route to Rhodesia were returned to the camp.

Subsequent inspections conducted throughout Bechuanaland revealed that the control measures had been successful. The outbreak was limited to Makalamabedi quarantine camp and to Ngamiland, which was later revealed to be the source of the infection.

Once the extent of the Ngamiland outbreak had been determined it was decided that the outbreak could best be combatted by the use of inactivated vaccine. Unfortunately only 100,000 doses of inactivated SAT III type vaccine were available from the Pirbright Laboratory in England, and there were some 120,000 head of cattle within the infected area of N'gamiland. It was therefore decided to use the available supplies of the Pirbright vaccine in the adjacent area between the Central Ngwato fence and the Makalamabedi cordon fence, to obviate any possibility of the disease spreading outside N'gamiland. The task of producing an inactivated vaccine of the correct type for use in N'gamiland and in Makalamabedi quarantine camp, was given to the department's research staff who had had previous experience of vaccine production in 1963. They produced some 130,000 doses of inactivated vaccine during March and April and the cattle in Ngamiland were immunised accordingly.

However, in view of the extensive propaganda which had been necessary to persuade the local people to use for the first time a foot and mouth vaccine it was considered that a breakdown in the immunity conferred on this occasion could cause irreparable damage to the reputation of the department and might jeopardise the future co-operation of the people. It was therefore decided not to rely on a single injection, and Pirbright was asked to supply a further 100,000 doses. A month after the use of the local vaccine, a second injection of Pirbright vaccine was given to N'gamiland cattle with what have subsequently proved to be excellent results. Bechuanaland was officially declared to be free of foot and mouth disease on 1st August.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK

In July a herd of 44 Brahman cattle was imported from the United States of America. The herd consists of nine bulls and 35 heifers, which will be crossed with indigenous Tswana and Afri-cander cattle. At the time of writing the herd is undergoing acclimatization tests at the Veterinary Research Laboratory at Ramathlabama.

#### VETERINARY TRAINING

An advanced course was held at the Ramathlabama Veterinary Training School for experienced veterinary staff of the Cattle Guard and Veterinary Assistant grades from 3rd February to 28th August.



Twelve pupils attended the course. Of the eight men with educational qualifications of a lower standard than Junior Certificate, six passed and two failed the advanced course. The other four, with Junior Certificate or higher educational qualifications, all passed.

#### F. TSETSE FLY CONTROL

The population of the two districts affected by tsetse fly — Maun and Chobe — is about 46,000 persons who it is estimated hold some 200,000 head of livestock, including 135,000 cattle. These people and their livestock are affected either directly or indirectly by tsetse infestation around the central swamp areas of Ngamiland along a perimeter of about 400 miles, and also in settlements along the Chobe River to the west of Kasane.

The Tsetse Fly Control Department has suffered from a shortage of professionally qualified staff and efforts are being made to recruit them. There are good prospects of obtaining the services of an epidemiologist and entomologist for an 18-month period starting in 1965 from UNEPTA funds and the services of a sanitarian and a laboratory technician are being sought from W.H.O.

As a result of the visit of Dr. K. C. Willett, World Health Organisation Adviser on Trypanosomiasis, to Ngamiland during November, 1963, W.H.O. have produced a plan of operations for trypanosomiasis control in Bechuanaland. This plan lists the following as immediate objectives:—

1. To study the epidemiology of trypanosomiasis under local conditions with the purpose of applying improved methods of trypanosomiasis control in a pilot area.
2. To train the staff of the trypanosomiasis service in and familiarize them with modern methods of control including diagnostic techniques, treatment and health education.
3. To improve and extend the existing diagnostic and treatment service.
4. To gain through health education a better public co-operation in the control of trypanosomiasis.

Government has accepted the general outline of the plan, and preparatory work has begun. Full implementation will, however, require the department's professional staff to be brought up to strength and to obtain the services of the experts mentioned above.

The operational side of Tsetse Control has had a generally successful year during 1964. The encroachment of tsetse fly along the south bank of the Thamalakane River from Matlhapaneng bridge to Harry Riley bridge — which began in 1963 and threatened not only Maun, the administrative and tribal headquarters of Ngami-



land, but also riverine areas down the Botletle River to Samadupi and beyond — has been stopped by the use of vigorous measures, including spraying with insecticides.

The eastward advance of tsetse fly along the Chobe River toward the Rhodesian border has been stopped by extensive ring-barking operations, and it has been possible to regain about 200 square miles of cattle ranching country as a result of these operations. Good progress has also been made in stopping the eastward advance of fly along the Ngwezumba Valley.

On the other hand it appears that there have been increases in the density of fly on parts of the Ngamiland western front in the Tsau/Makakung area and also to the north and south of Nokaneng and in the Ikwaga area. Control measures are being continued in these areas, but an all-out attack, on the scale which has produced the successes described above, cannot be made with the funds at present available.

#### G. GAME AND TOURISM

Two United Nations-financed wildlife ecologists who made a preliminary survey of Bechuanaland's game resources in 1962 reported that "Bechuanaland contains the largest concentrations of plains game in Africa today". It is Government's policy, as an integral part of the 1963/68 Development Plan, to develop a tourist industry in Bechuanaland based on the country's main tourist asset, which is an abundance of all types of Central and Southern African game animals. A most careful watch is kept at all times on the level of the territory's game population, which is regarded as a permanent natural resource of the utmost value. As part of the general policy to stabilize and protect this resource, a total area of over 27,000 square miles has been set aside for use as Game Reserves.

Game abounds in the Kalahari but the roads are such that guides and specially-equipped vehicles are essential. Nevertheless at the end of 1964, a Kalahari concession was granted to a hunting and photographic safari firm specializing in desert game. This company is expected to begin operating in 1965. There are also prospects of development of non-hunting, "adventure"-type tours of the Kalahari by operators using specially-equipped buses.

In Northern Bechuanaland, by contrast with the desert, are the 6,500 square mile Okavango Swamps and the Chobe Game Reserve, two areas of great natural beauty which contain countless thousands of all types of Central African game.

Maun, on the edge of the Okavango, and Kasane, on the Chobe River, have between them during the past two years become the local headquarters of four world-renowned hunting safari firms, which had their first full year of operations in Bechuanaland in



1964. A highly successful start was made, providing a total of 85 clients with species which are considered to be rare or unobtainable in most other parts of Africa, but are plentiful in Bechuanaland, including eland, roan, gemsbuck, sitatunga, kudu hartebeeste and Chobe bushbuck. Government revenues benefited to the extent of over R26,000 in licence fees alone, with a further R20,000 to the Tribal Treasury of the Batawana, on whose land much of the hunting takes place.

Whilst elephant in Bechuanaland do not have large tusks (the biggest shot during the 1964 season had ivory weighing 106 lbs.), the general standard of trophies obtained by the clients of the safari firms has been high enough to justify the claim that at the end of its first season in the international safari business Bechuanaland already ranks with the premier hunting safari countries of Africa. A selection of trophies obtained during the 1964 season, with the lengths of horns given in brackets, includes the following: Cape hartebeeste (26 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ), tsessebe (17 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ), steenbuck (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ), reedbuck (16 $\frac{3}{8}$ " ), impala (21 $\frac{3}{8}$ " ), roan antelope (33 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ), sable antelope (47 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ), gemsbuck (44 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ), Cape buffalo (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ), and eland (40 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ), the last being a world's record.

For the non-hunter there are prospects of development of photographic and fishing safaris at Maun, and the Batswana tribesmen plan to develop their tribally-owned and run Moremi Wildlife Reserve, on the edge of the Okavango, for tourism. Work has begun on a new 306 mile gravelled road, financed by a \$3.6 million loan from the United States International Development Association (see Chapter 11 Section B) which will make it possible to reach Maun by car.

The 4,500 square mile Chobe Game Reserve, with entry point at Kasane, is only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours from Victoria Falls by first-class road and car ferry. At Kasane (on the south bank of the Chobe River, a main tributary of the Zambezi) there is a modern hotel, a well-equipped rondavel rest camp, and a large camping and caravan-parking area. Boats and vehicles with experienced guides are available, and the game-viewing and fishing (for tigerfish up to 22 lbs.) are exceptionally good. Kasane has a small airfield, and many keen fishermen, birdwatchers and game viewers fly in by charter or private aircraft from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. As a result of road and airfield development and the inauguration of the car ferry service two years ago, this previously inaccessible area is now nearer by road to Victoria Falls than any other large African game reserve, including the Wankie National Park in Southern Rhodesia.

The Chobe Game Reserve was added in 1964 to the advertised itineraries of the Central African Airways/South African Airways "Flame Lily" tours, which operate from Salisbury and Johannesburg to the main tourist attractions of Central Africa.



*Game Control*

The Game Department, with headquarters at Francistown, is staffed by a Game Officer (who is responsible for advising the Member for Natural Resources and Industries on all game matters within the territory), assisted by the Game Warden, Chobe Game Reserve, and two Game Rangers, three Senior Game Scouts, 17 Game Scouts and one Clerk.

Apart from supervision of the territory's game resources and of the activities of the various hunting safari firms, patrolling by bicycle, donkey and landrover forms a large part of the Game Department's activities. Poaching by both Europeans and Africans is a serious problem in the Southern Kalahari and the Tuli Block, where organized parties of both commercial and amateur poachers from outside the territory enter clandestinely, slaughter game animals and slip out with their booty. Detection is difficult owing to the meagre staff resources available. Although Africans in tribal territories are permitted to hunt freely, poaching by local Africans, mainly of settled or semi-nomadic Bushman descent, is a problem in some Crown Lands areas, particularly where there is a ready market for dried meat ("biltong") at a nearby point outside the territory.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, anti-poaching patrols met with some success during 1964. A large number of Africans and three parties of Europeans were caught in the Tuli Block by Game Scouts engaged on elephant control. Patrols in the Tati Concession destroyed several hundred wire snares found on European farms. Many cattle had lost their lives in these traps.

Patrols in the Northern Crown Lands and the Chobe Game Reserve resulted in the capture of a considerable number of Bushmen hunting parties equipped with horses and pack donkeys. Large quantities of meat, mainly giraffe, were confiscated, and a number of men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Elephant control measures in farming areas in the north-eastern part of the territory continued satisfactorily during 1964, and the establishment of an elephant "containing area" along the Shashi River has proved a great success as the elephant are learning to stay within their area.

During 1964 trained skimmers of the department assisted the field workers of the National Museums of Southern Rhodesia who are engaged in a comprehensive survey and classification of the mammals of Bechuanaland. This survey, which is expected to continue until 1966, will yield much information of value in planning the future management and utilization of the territory's game resources.



In order to obtain the basic scientific data on which future game control policy must be based, negotiations are in progress to obtain from international agencies and the United Kingdom the services of two ecologists to undertake surveys in the Chobe Game Reserve and the Northern Crown Lands and a biologist to be attached to the Game Department to collate and assess the information resulting from these surveys. It is hoped that this information will provide a rational basis for policy formulation in respect of those marginal areas where it is difficult on the basis of the information at present available to decide whether game or cattle ranching offers the best prospect of long-term economic gain.

### *Publications*

Among the more important publications relating to the fauna of Bechuanaland is the *Check List of Birds of the Bechuanaland Protectorate* published at the end of 1964. This work is the culmination of seven years' investigation of the birds of Bechuanaland by Mr. Reay W. Smithers of the National Museums of Southern Rhodesia. Colonial Development and Welfare research funds have been used to help finance the publication of the study which has sections dealing with topography and vegetation, together with maps, and a section dealing with historical notes on collections made in Bechuanaland.

The *Check List of Mammals of Bechuanaland*, work on which was mentioned above, will be published under the joint authorship of Mr. Reay N. Smithers and the territory's Game Officer, Major P. F. Bromfield, towards the end of 1966.

Other interesting publications include the *Report* (F.A.O. No. 05139, Rome, 1963) of two expert wildlife ecologists, Messrs. T. Riney and P. Hill, who made a preliminary survey of Bechuanaland's game resources in 1962 under the joint auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the Report of a 1964 survey by two Natal ecologists, Messrs. Tinley and Deane, of the resources of the 700 square mile Moremi Wildlife Reserve in N'gamiland. A report written by Major Bromfield for the I.U.C.N. entitled *Elephant Control* is expected to be published by F.A.O. in 1965.

## H. MINING AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### ADMINISTRATION

The Geological Survey Department, with headquarters in Lobatsi, is responsible for the development of the mineral resources of Bechuanaland. Under the existing constitution, the Director of Geological Survey is responsible to the Member for Natural Resources and Industries for the administration of the department.



The three main functions of the Geological Survey can be summarised as (a) geological mapping and the publication of maps and reports describing the geology of Bechuanaland; (b) mineral survey, which includes field and laboratory examination of mineral occurrences, survey of potential coalfield areas, rendering assistance to operating mines and furthering the interests of mining and prospecting organisations in Bechuanaland's mineral potential; and (c) the development of underground water supplies and general hydrogeological survey.

Geophysical and geochemical prospecting techniques and diamond drilling methods are employed in mineral survey, and geophysical studies are also undertaken in underground water development work. The Director of Geological Survey, as Mining Commissioner for Bechuanaland, also has specific functions in connection with operating mines and their inspection, and the carrying out of mineral prospecting operations. The department also undertakes special investigations where geological advice is required, as in certain engineering problems.

The headquarters of the Geological Survey contain mineralogical and chemical laboratories, drawing office facilities, and a small reference library and museum. The laboratories provide chemical and petrological services to officers of the department, other government departments, and to the public. Ore analyses, geochemical analytical work and water analysis are major parts of the work of the chemical laboratory.

Information from water boreholes drilled in Bechuanaland as to quality of supply and the geological strata intersected by the boreholes is collected, indexed and cross-referenced with available geophysical data. Sludge samples from all boreholes drilled in Bechuanaland are required by law to be submitted to the Geological Survey, and 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 drawing office prepares maps and plans for distribution to other government departments and members of the public, and for geologists' field work. Maps are also specially prepared for printing and issue in the various publications of the Geological Survey.

The Drilling Branch of the Geological Survey Department has its headquarters at Gaberones, 50 miles north of Lobatsi, and is controlled by a Drill Superintendent who is directly responsible to the Director of Geological Survey.

The professional and technical staff of the Department, including the Drilling Branch, consists of:—



- 1 Director
- 1 Deputy Director
- 7 Geologists
- 1 Chemist
- 1 Drill Superintendent
- 1 Assistant Superintendent
- 1 Geological Draughtsman
- 4 Scientific Assistants
- 3 Senior Drillers (1 vacant)
- 11 Drill Foremen & Drillers (1 vacant)
- 1 Prospector (vacant)
- 1 Geological Draughting Assistant.

The 1964/65 budget for the Geological Survey (Geological, Hydrological and Mineral Survey) amounts to R145,294 and for the Drilling Branch (Underground Water Development) to R123,571. Colonial Development and Welfare grants for 1964/65 provide a further R21,937 for additional technical staff for geophysical survey work and R25,359 for geohydrological studies of underground water resources.

#### MINING OPERATIONS

Mineral rights in Bechuanaland are owned in the individual Tribal Territories by the various tribes concerned; in the Lobatsi, Gaberones (including Batlokwa Tribal Territory) and Tuli farming blocks by the British South Africa Company; in the Tati Concession by the Tati Company Limited; and over the remainder of the country by the Crown.

Only three mines are at present operating. These are an asbestos mine at Moshaneng in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory and Manganese mines at Ootse and Ramoutsa in the Bamalete Tribal Territory. A small gold mine in the Tati Concession closed down early in 1964.

The chrysotile asbestos mine at Moshaneng is operated by the Marlme Chrysotile Asbestos Corporation Limited on a royalty basis and all royalty accrues to the Bangwaketse Tribal Treasury. The two mines at Ootse and Ramoutsa are operated by Bamalete Manganese (Pty.) Limited on a similar basis with royalties being paid to the Bamalete Tribal Treasury. The ownership of all mines is non-indigenous.

Except for a portion of the farm Ramatlabama's Kuil in the Lobatsi district which has been open for diamond prospecting since 1941, no areas in Bechuanaland are open to public prospecting. No prospecting is allowed in either Crown Lands or African Tribal Territories unless a Crown Grant or a mineral concession has been negotiated.

Crown Grants are made by Her Majesty's Commissioner and confer the exclusive right to prospect for or to mine stipulated minerals within the area of the grant. They can be made in respect



of Tribal Territories if the Chief or African Authority has, with the approval of the tribe, given his written consent.

A mineral concession is a concession negotiated with a tribe, subject to Her Majesty's Commissioner's consent, conferring upon the applicant the right to prospect for or mine minerals within the concession area.

Mining and prospecting for diamonds may only be carried out under the authority of a Crown Grant. Similarly, exploring and prospecting for petroleum may only be carried out by the holder of a Crown Grant; petroleum exploration and prospecting licences have also to be taken out.

Full details of the regulations governing prospecting are contained in the Mines and Minerals Proclamation, Chapter 122 of the Laws of Bechuanaland (1959 edition as amended), the Second Schedule to which sets out the royalty payable on minerals won during mining or prospecting operations. Under a mineral concession other rates and bases of assessment can be prescribed. Where mining operations are carried out in the Tribal Territories the royalties accrue to the respective tribal treasuries.

The manganese ores at Ramoutsa and Ootse are recovered after crushing, dry screening and treatment by water-operated jiggling methods. At Moshaneng, the chrysotile asbestos fibre is recovered following crushing of the ore by passing the crushed material through a system based on suction fans and screening.

Experiments are at present being carried out in connection with production of filter fibre; the Geological Survey recently developed an additional high-yielding borehole near the mine to assist with this work.

A small amount of gold and silver was formerly produced in the Tati Concession, where the minerals were recovered, following crushing of the gold-bearing ore, by passing over a corduroy blanket and by processing in an amalgam barrel.

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STATISTICS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION  
(year ended 31st March, 1964)

<i>Minerals</i>	<i>Number of mines operating</i>	<i>Approximate number of workers employed</i>	<i>Annual production by amount (short tons)</i>	<i>Annual production by value (short tons)</i>	<i>Price Range (Approx. per short ton)</i>
Chrysotile asbestos	1	24 European 375 African	2,279	292,000	R128
Manganese	2	8 European 250 African	17,069	108,217	R6.34

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## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

During 1964 reconnaissance geological mapping to a scale of 1:125,000 was continued and a total of about 2,700 square miles was mapped. Mapping was completed on the Shashi Sheet (2127A); the Zanzibar farm sheet (2228C); and the Marico River Sheet (2426B). Mapping is in progress on the sheet west of Tsessebe (2027C). The completed sheets cover areas in the Bamangwato and Bakgatla Tribal Territories and the Tuli Block. Revision mapping was carried out over a large area of the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory.

Further drilling was carried out in the Sua Pan area to assist Rhodesia Selection Trust Exploration in their evaluation of the Sua salt-soda project.

Drilling at a chrysotile asbestos occurrence in serpentized enstatite peridotite at Keng and Oikhe pans in the western Bangwaketse Tribal Territory was suspended during the first quarter of the year because of the disappointing results shown by the drill cores. Six boreholes drilled all showed development of fibre, but the percentage fibre development was below economic grade. Further geophysical studies may be carried out in the area in an attempt to trace zones more favourable to fibre development.

Assistance was rendered to the Moshaneng asbestos mine with drilling to prove the extent of fibre development ahead of their underground mining operations.

Drilling for chrysotile asbestos in an ultramafic serpentinite showing surface development of fibre is in progress in the Schoongezicht area of the Bakgatla Tribal Territory.

Geochemical prospecting for copper, lead and zinc (and indirectly fluorspar) was performed in a dolomite area near Tsokwane, south of Kanye in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory. Drilling was carried out on a lead anomaly located during the course of this work but the anomaly is apparently due to minor disseminated galena mineralisation along a flat-lying shear and therefore of no economic interest. The results of analyses of a number of the samples collected still await plotting and evaluation.

Geochemical prospecting for copper was also carried out in the north-eastern Tuli Block on the farms Akiles and Takaneng and subsequently on four adjoining farms. Analysis of the work on Akiles and Takaneng revealed no anomalies likely to be of economic importance. Analytical work on the reconnaissance geochemical survey performed on the remaining four farms has not yet been completed.

A gypsum occurrence in the Lebu area, about 30-40 miles west of Tonota in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory is being investigated. Ore reserves of over a million tons have been proved, but



because gypsum is a relatively low-priced commodity further investigations are being made in an attempt to prove extensions of the known deposits nearer to railhead.

Preliminary investigations were carried out on a muscovite occurrence in coarse pegmatite at Bodiakhudu, 20 miles east of Mochudi in the Bakgatla Tribal Territory. The work was suspended owing to a shortage of staff, but the results of the investigation were sufficiently encouraging to justify further investigation of the various mica occurrences known in this area.

As part of a long term evaluation of potential mineral resources, preliminary investigations have been made into the possibility of manufacturing portland cement in the Mamabule area of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory where resources of limestone and clay are present. The limestone has the approximate composition of natural cement-rock and the calcined material is very near the composition of portland cement. Drilling has been done to determine reserves; chemical analyses completed on representative samples; and small-scale cement-making trials on materials from the area will be made for the Geological Survey by the Mineral Resources Division of the Overseas Geological Surveys. Preliminary results indicate that a supersulphated (corrosion resistant) cement could be made from materials abundantly and readily available in the Mamabule area.

Potential fire clays, industrial ceramic materials and glass-sands from the Mamabule and Palla Road areas of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory have also been investigated. Preliminary tests have been made both by the Geological Survey and the Mineral Resources Division of the Overseas Geological Surveys, and larger samples have recently been sent to London for more extensive tests. The work already carried out on the clays from Palla Road suggests that the material can be fired to produce a red "General Purpose (special)" brick or a darker-coloured brick at the top of the "Facing" class, approaching "Engineering" brick in compressive strength. Work on the glass-sands indicates that the manufacture of a good grade of bottle glass with an alumina content likely to give it a high resistance to physical shock without rendering the glass difficult to melt would be readily feasible.

Evaluation of the results of the airborne magnetometer survey of the southern Crown Lands continued, and specialist advice was obtained from the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys in London. Although the results have been used extensively in underground water development work, interpretation has not yet reached the stage where it can be applied to direct mineral survey work. Shortage of professional staff is delaying this work.

Assistance was given to members of the Physics Department



of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with the sampling of Precambrian diabase intrusions for palaeomagnetic measurements.

#### UNDERGROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT

The role played by the Geological Survey in underground water development is the siting of water boreholes following geological and geophysical surveys, and the drilling of selected sites to the stage where productive boreholes can be passed to the Public Works Department who are responsible for equipping and maintaining pumping units.

During the year ended 31st October, 1964, a total of 27,215 feet was drilled in 108 boreholes, nine of which were abandoned for technical reasons and seven of which are still uncompleted. Of the 92 completed boreholes, 74 were successful, representing a success ratio of 80% which is 6% higher overall than in 1963. The water developed in gallons per hour in the successful boreholes was 85,350. Twelve boreholes were also cleaned in addition to normal drilling.

An important acquisition during the year was a new Halco "Tiger" air-drill bought with a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. This machine, which was commissioned in July, has completed 5% of the footage drilled for the year.

The Ingersoll-Rand Drillmaster purchased in 1963 completed a total of 9,534 feet or 35% of the total footage despite staff shortages which permitted the machine to be operated on a double-shift basis for a limited period only.

A Colonial Development and Welfare Fund scheme for hydrogeological research into underground water resources in Bechuanaland was approved in January 1964, but the Scientific Assistant required for this work has only recently been recruited. Staff shortages which have arisen as a result of leave arrangements have been not yet allowed a geologist to be assigned to this work full time.

#### MINING DEVELOPMENT

Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, through their subsidiary prospecting company, Bamangwato Concessions Limited, continued mineral exploration work in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory, concentrating most of their activities in the Matsitamma/Lephasa area, about 60 miles west of Francistown, where an intensive drilling programme is in progress on a number of copper occurrences. According to company reports drilling to establish ore reserves has been undertaken at the main deposit, known as Thakadu, and general exploration for copper has been carried out throughout an area of some 200 square miles. Drilling is also



planned on a copper/nickel prospect at Sedibe near Madinare, about 65 miles southeast of Francistown, where encouraging amounts of copper and nickel to depths of up to 40 feet over a distance along strike of one mile have been disclosed.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration have completed their assessment of the potential of the brines of the Sua pan as a source for salt and soda ash. The results were encouraging, and no insuperable physical or chemical difficulties have been encountered. The final phase of a more detailed economic investigation of the soda ash market is now being made.

Kimberlitic Searches Limited went on exploring for diamonds in the Bamangwato and Bakgatla Tribal Territories. Agreement should shortly be reached for diamond prospecting rights in the Bakwena Tribal Territory.

A limited amount of work has been carried out in the Lobatsi Block by the Marlime Chrysotile Asbestos Corporation Limited, which has acquired mineral rights there from the owners, the British South Africa Company. It is possible that the corporation may extend its manganese mining operations from the Transvaal into the Lobatsi Block.

The same corporation is investigating a talc deposit in the Moshaneng area. Tests samples have been submitted to importers in South Africa and there is a possibility that the deposit will be developed.

Marlime Ltd. has relinquished its Crown Grant conferring prospecting rights for fluorspar in the Ditshukutswane area in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory. A considerable length of mineralized strike is present at the occurrence investigated by the corporation, but subsequent drilling was disappointing and revealed low fluorspar values.

Negotiations for a Crown Grant for petroleum exploration rights over about 13,100 square miles in the Kalahari region of western Bechuanaland have been concluded.

## I. INDUSTRY

There is no industrial licensing legislation in effect in Bechuanaland and therefore no administrative agency solely responsible for industrial development. In the 1963/68 Development Plan, however, provision was made for the establishment of Bechuanaland's first industrial estate which is being located at the new capital at Gaborones and which will for the first time make available industrial sites, water, electricity and railway spurs at the same place, close to the amenities of a township. In anticipation of greater interest in the industrial sector of the economy as a result of this plan, an investment centre has been started and consideration is being given to the granting of financial inducements to pioneer



industrial investors. Among the firms which have indicated their intention to open businesses at Gaborone are a brewery and grain processing firm, a firm specialising in borehole equipment, a firm specialising in earth moving equipment, Costains, who are the contractors responsible for building the new capital, two of the major oil companies and a sheet metal works.

The meat cannery at Lobatsi had a successful and profitable year. Over three million lbs. of high grade canned beef was exported to South Africa and overseas in 1964, the principal market overseas being West Germany. The British Government also purchased 672,000 lbs. of canned beef for stock piling purposes. The total value of canned beef exported was R721,582. Side products of the cannery, including bonemeal, edible fat, meat extract, meat meal and tallow, valued at R148,787 in 1964 are all exported to South Africa except for the meat extract which is sold overseas to the manufacturers of Oxo and Bovril.

The tannery, which opened at Shashi in September, 1962, provides a market for wildebeeste hides, which are used in the manufacture of mining boots, and for cattle hides from the abattoir.

The cap and helmet factory at Lobatsi, although completed, has not yet started production owing to a delay in obtaining a special type of knitting machine. It is intended that it will supply berets and military caps and helmets to a number of African countries.

Many village handicrafts are practised in Bechuanaland. Almost all are based on individual craftsmanship, and industrial forms of organization practising division of labour are virtually non-existent. Examples of the types of goods produced, either for sale to people passing through Bechuanaland by car or train, for sale to local traders for export, or for sale within Bechuanaland, are: wood carvings, furniture, toys, game skin blankets, clothing, rugs and mats, beads, basketwork, pottery, reed containers and sleeping mats, knives, spears, ox-wagons, harness, saddlery, etc.

No statistics of industrial production are available.

## **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 tribe's 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.

While the ultimate aim is compulsory education for all, practical difficulties, mainly financial, will prevent accomplishment of this for some time to come. For the same reasons education is not free and parents are expected to contribute to the cost of their children's education according to their means. School fees are nevertheless very modest and no child is debarred from education at any stage on account of parental poverty.

Very large increases in enrolment in 1963 and 1964, combined with shortages of teachers, classrooms and equipment, have acted as a brake on progress in primary schools in all districts. Secondary education is only partially developed, because until recently the territory relied upon assistance from neighbouring countries notably the Republic of South Africa, for all forms of post-primary education. Meagreness of financial resources is making the development of secondary education a long and difficult process still far from complete. Technical training was provided from 1962 at Gaborones at the Government Trades School, which was amalgamated with other training organisations in 1964 into a new Bechuanaland Training Centre, offering a very wide range of technical and general courses. Bechuanaland shares in the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, constituted by Royal Charter at Roma, Basutoland, in January 1964. Development plans for the period 1964—1966 provide for the continuation of existing schemes relating mainly to teacher training and technical education, the expansion of the bursary programme under which students are sent to other countries for higher education, for the improvement and extension of facilities for secondary education, and for the needs of the primary schools.

Since January 1964 all educational institutions in Bechuanaland have been open to all persons.

#### EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Education is responsible to the Member for Tribal Affairs and Social Services for the administration of all educational matters.

The authorised establishment of the Education Department is:—



1	Director	
1	Deputy Director	
1	Senior Education Officer	
1	Administrative Assistant	
1	Personal Assistant	
1	Accounts Assistant	
1	Storekeeper	
5	Education Officers	
1	Secretary, Teaching Service	
8	Inspectors of Schools	(4 vacant)
5	Supervisors of Schools	(1 vacant)
6	Principals	(3 vacant)
2	Vice-principals	(1 vacant)
4	Headmasters	(2 vacant)
12	Graduate Teachers	(7 vacant)
37	Grade I Teachers	(13 vacant)
6	Grade II Teachers	(1 vacant)
2	Training Officers (Technical)	
3	Trades Instructors	
5	Assistant Trade Instructors	(2 vacant)
2	Bursars	
7	Matrons	(3 vacant)
3	Assistant Matrons	(3 vacant)
6	Boarding Masters	(4 vacant)
2	Stenographers	
1	Registry Clerk	
10	Clerks	(3 vacant)
8	Cooks	
6	Drivers	
31	General Duty Assistants, etc.	

There are also approximately 1,400 teachers employed by Missionary Societies and Tribal Education authorities.

In 1961 the Advisory Committee on Social Services was formed, comprising the Member for Tribal Affairs and Social Services, who is the Chairman, and seven other members of the Legislative Council including the Directors of Education and Medical Services. This Committee advises the Member on all matters of educational development.

Administrative and professional control of schools is exercised through Proclamation No. 26 of 1938. This sets out the conditions under which schools may be opened or closed and empowers Her Majesty's Commissioner to make, amend and repeal rules regulating such matters as appointment and dismissal of teachers, school curricula, the appointment, constitution, powers and duties of school committees, and general conduct and discipline in schools. It also provides for the right of inspection of all schools other than those established for the teaching of religion only.



Government Notice No. 110 of 1938 defined the membership and powers of School Committees. In brief it enacted that a School Committee should :

- (a) consist of the District Commissioner, the Chief, a secretary and six members, three appointed by the District Commissioner and three by the Chief or African Authority in consultation with the tribe ;
- (b) be responsible for the upkeep and equipment of all schools within its jurisdiction ;
- (c) be responsible for dealing with school administrative matters, for employing teachers and for entering into contracts with such teachers, subject to the approval of the Director of Education as to the terms of contracts ;
- (d) meet at least twice in each calendar year, one meeting to be held in August to discuss Estimates ;
- (e) make recommendations to the Director of Education as regards professional matters, provided that in purely professional matters teachers should be responsible to the Director of Education and to him only.

Proclamation No. 26 of 1938, at Chapter 70 of the 1959 edition of the Laws of Bechuanaland, together with the various rules issued in terms of section seven of that Proclamation, forms the basis of tribal control of primary education. It defines the responsibilities of the Education Department and the tribal committees and describes the manner in which their functions should be co-ordinated.

Despite the lack of comprehensive legislation, there has been very little friction between these two authorities, as a result of goodwill on both sides and a common resolve to co-operate for educational advance.

However, because of rapid political and administrative changes, much of the existing legislation is out of date and in need of revision or replacement. A new Education Law was being drafted at the end of the year.

It is not desired that the committee system should be abolished, although it is open to some criticism owing to difficulties arising from dual control. The committee system has the advantages, in a developing democracy, of ensuring local interest in education and offering valuable training in financial management and local government generally. Most of the primary schools and three of the day secondary schools are administered by tribal school committees.. Moeng College, an independent secondary school, is administered by a governing council. Schools in Crown Lands are administered by Government or by Missions.



Missionary societies are showing deep interest in education in Bechuanaland. Government provides grants-in-aid to the London Missionary Society's Moeding College, and the Roman Catholic Mission's Mater Spei College and St. Joseph's College, all of which are secondary schools. Government also gives some assistance to the Dutch Reformed Church Homecrafts Centre at Mochudi. The mission primary schools in non-tribal areas, all Roman Catholic, are also grant-aided. Five primary schools, three Roman Catholic, one Seventh Day Adventist and one Anglican, situated in tribal areas, are not grant-aided. Mission schools operate independently of tribe or government, but are subject to departmental inspection.

**Statistics of Expenditure on Education for financial year ended  
31st March, 1964.**

(a) Recurrent Budget Expenditure by Central Government .....	R553,850
(b) Proportion of (a) to total annual budgetary expenditure of territory .....	8.4%
(c) Colonial Development & Welfare Fund assistance for education .....	200,956
(d) Tribal expenditure on education .....	426,956
(e) Expenditure by missionary and philanthropic organisations .....	70,000

**STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM**

(a) *Pre-primary Schools.*

One such school was opened in 1964 at Serowe by a voluntary agency, the Serowe Women's Club.

(b) *Primary Schools.*

Of 241 Primary Schools, approximately one third offer the full seven-year course. The change from an eight-year course to a seven-year course was made in January 1964. The remaining schools are almost evenly divided into six-year and four-year schools, whilst a small number provide a two-year course. There is no racial discrimination, and all schools are coeducational. Eleven schools use English from the start of the course while the others use Tswana in the earlier years. Generally speaking pupils arrive at primary schools for first admission rather late, and a progressive reduction in age entry was introduced only recently — in 1964 the maximum age on first admission was 11. Average age on first admission is approximately 10 years and on leaving school after completion of the course approximately 17.

During recent years shortages of teachers, accommodation and equipment have seriously hampered progress in all districts. Development plans are directed at improving this unsatisfactory situation which in the main has resulted from staggeringly rapid and large



increases in enrolment. The number of pupils increased from 46,500 in 1962 to 54,800 in 1963 and over 62,000 in 1964, in which year there is an estimated shortage of 400 teachers and 1,000 classrooms. The rapid increase in enrolment reflects the acceptance by the people of Bechuanaland of the importance of a proper education for their children. Fortunately there are encouraging signs of determination to provide this even at the cost of some personal sacrifice. Demands for new schools and for the extension and improvement of facilities are the rule rather than the exception and are fairly frequently accompanied by proof of self-help of one kind or another such as the building of classrooms or the collection of funds.

The primary school syllabus has been under review during 1964. The Department of Technical Co-operation assisted in this task by sending out Mrs. E. M. Williams, C.B.E., whose report is guiding the members of the Syllabus Revision Committee. A review of textbooks is being made simultaneously.

(c) *Secondary Schools.*

There are eight secondary schools. One is a private venture unassisted by Central Government, a day school, begun in 1963 and developing largely through donations from many sources, self-help effort and volunteer teachers. There are tribal day schools assisted by Central Government grants toward teachers' salaries. Two are Roman Catholic Mission schools, one of which is a day school in its second year and the other a boarding school with a five-year course to the Cambridge School Certificate; both are assisted by Central Government grants to pay teachers' salaries. The remaining two are also boarding schools. One, wholly financed by Central Government and managed by a governing council, offers a five-year course to the Cambridge School Certificate; the other, a London Missionary Society school in its third year, aiming to present candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate in 1966, is assisted by Central Government grants to pay teachers' salaries. All the secondary schools are co-educational.

The secondary schools are as yet comparatively undeveloped and are not producing the required numbers of men and women with School Certificate (or Ordinary Level General Certificate of Education) qualifications so urgently required as the country advances toward independence. The highest priority has therefore been given in development plans to a very considerable extension and improvement of facilities at secondary schools.

In 1964 the average age of boys admitted to the first year of the secondary course was 17 years 2 months and of girls 16 years 9 months. The average age of pupils completing the five year secondary course is approximately 22 years.

The language of instruction is English, except in Tswana lessons. The syllabus and textbooks for the first three secondary years



are those recommended by the High Commission Territories Examinations Council. In the fourth and fifth years the Cambridge School Certificate syllabus is followed. Up to and including the year 1962, Bechuanaland schools had produced a total of 35 persons with School Certificate or its equivalent. They produced a further 26 in 1963.

(d) *Technical and Vocational Schools.*

St. Joseph's College, a grant aided secondary boarding school, offers a School Certificate course in commercial subjects.

The Dutch Reformed Church Homecrafts Centre at Mochudi, also Government-subsidized, provides training in home economics for adolescent girls and for specialist teachers of homecrafts. Early in 1964 the Trades School of the Education Department was combined with the Public Works Department Training Organisation and the Central Government's Localisation and Training Scheme to form the Bechuanaland Training Centre, Gaberones. Governance is by a Board of Control of which the Director of Education is the executive officer. The Training Centre now consists of the Trades School, the Commerce and Adult Education School, a residential hostel which is being expanded to accommodate 140, and the Technical Training Organisation which will control on-the-job training and trades testing in Bechuanaland.

The aim of the Bechuanaland Training Centre is to provide the personnel required for expansion under the Development Plan by training new recruits and existing staff in government departments and for other institutions in Bechuanaland.

Emphasis in trades training is on job-based rather than centre-based training. The Commerce and Adult Education School offers typing, clerical and executive classes. Technician training is required to meet the serious shortage of young technicians in the civil, electrical and mechanical engineering fields. Short courses are being run to train, or re-train technical personnel such as plant operators, drivers and mechanics.

Examinations such as those of the City and Guilds of London Institute and Pitman's are employed to obtain internationally recognised qualifications. At a lower level a trades test scheme is employed, based on experience gained elsewhere in Africa.

Twenty-one third-year trainees were placed in jobs with government departments or industry in 1964. In a three month "in service" typing course, 10 out of 12 trainees passed Pitman's Intermediate Examination. Courses for Road Section Officers and Junior Supervisors are in progress, and short courses for drivers produce a steady output of trade tested men. Short courses for electricians, painters and mechanics have been completed. Facilities have been provided for a Science Teaching Apparatus Improvisation Course and a Co-operatives Course, both of which were enthusiastically re-



ceived by the men and women who attended. Many other courses have been held and the present residential capacity of 70 is almost continuously fully taken up.

Having regard to the difficulties in increasing the output of the secondary schools and to the rapid political advancement of the country, the Bechuanaland Training Centre plays a very important role.

The Agricultural and Veterinary Training Schools are described in Sections B and E of Chapter VI above.

(e) *Universities and other Institution of Higher Education.*

In Bechuanaland there is no institution of higher, or post-secondary education. Accordingly in 1961 a bursary scheme was started with the purpose of sending suitable students to universities and other institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. The award of bursaries is controlled by the Central Bursaries Committee, and the number of students aided by this means increased from 6 in 1961 to 48 in 1964.

Twelve of those studying outside Bechuanaland under the bursaries scheme are at the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland which came into being in Basutoland on the 1st January, 1964. This university is autonomous, granting its own degrees and diplomas, with academic standards assured by liaison with the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, London.

The following Degree and Diploma Courses were offered in 1964:

*Faculty of Arts.*

1. Degree of Bachelor of Arts  
This degree is offered as —
  - (a) B.A. Degree (General)
  - (b) B.A. Degree with specialisation in Law and Administration
  - (c) B.A. Degree with specialisation in Economics.
2. Junior Secondary Teachers' Diploma.
3. Post-graduate Diploma in Education.

*Faculty of Science.*

The following courses are offered —

Four courses in: Botany, Chemistry, Human Geography, Physical Geography, Physics, Mathematics and Zoology.

One course in: Agriculture, Applied Mathematics.

Half-course in: English Usage, Statistics.

Details of students studying for one year or longer beyond Bechuanaland's borders are given below. Any increase in their numbers must depend on the rate of expansion and improvement of the secondary schools.



**Bechuanaland students in training beyond Bechuanaland's borders  
for one year or more, 1964.**

Course	Year of completion of Course					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Accountancy	1	2				
Agriculture/Veterinary (Graduate)			1			
Agriculture/Veterinary (Diploma)		1				
B.A. General	3	5	7			
B.Sc. General			3			
Economics				1	1	
Laboratory Technology	1					
Law		1	1	1	1	
Medicine	1			1		2
Nursing (U.K.)			1			
Teacher Training (U.K.)	10					
Teacher Training (2 year Diploma Course, UBBS)	1					
Teacher Training (3 year Diploma Course, U.K.)		1				
Teacher Training (Post- graduate)				1		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

(f) *Teacher Training.*

There are two teacher training colleges. The Lobatsi College, for 120 students, was opened in 1956. The Serowe College, for 180 students, was opened in 1963. Both were paid for by Colonial Development and Welfare funds. They are co-educational and offer three-year post-primary courses leading to the Primary Lower Teachers' Certificate. The Lobatsi College also offers a two-year post Junior Secondary course leading to the Primary Higher Teacher's Certificate. Both courses include professional and academic studies as well as practice of teaching. The examination for the Primary Lower Teacher's Certificate is territorial, while that for the Primary Higher Teacher's Certificate is external, organised by the High Commission Territories' Examinations Council. The number of students in training in 1964 is given below. Output from Lobatsi in 1964 is expected to be approximately 35 teachers and the combined output of the two colleges from the end of 1965 is expected to be approximately 80.



### Student Teachers in training, 1964

	Primary Lower Course		Primary Higher Course	
	M	F	M	F
Lobatsi	35	41	19	17
Serowe	50	60	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	85	101	19	17

There were 588 untrained teachers in the primary schools in 1963. Shortage of teacher training college places precludes any large-scale attack on this problem. However, teachers are encouraged to take correspondence courses, and the numbers of in-service candidates for the Elementary Teacher's Certificate, based on correspondence course study and attendance at a vacation course, were 35 in 1963 and 38 in 1964.

Annual losses to the teaching profession in Bechuanaland caused by retirements, suspensions and dismissals are estimated at 150. Obviously there is a very pressing need for extension of teacher training facilities.

#### (g) *Special Schools.*

Over 200 students were attending evening classes at the end of 1964. Seventy-three students were studying for the Standard 7 (Primary School Leaving) examination at Francistown, Gaborone, Lobatsi, Maun, Mochudi and Serowe. English, typing, government accounting and registry classes for civil servants were held at Mafeking.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

Shortages of funds and of manpower have prevented the adoption of any comprehensive scheme of adult education. The existence of evening classes in certain centres has been mentioned in paragraph (g) above. The courses offered at these centres are the same as those in the primary schools. Such regular courses can be maintained only where there is a fairly large settled population. In most areas of Bechuanaland many of the people spend part of the year in the cattle-grazing areas, part in the farming areas, and only part in the villages. Under such conditions regular courses are difficult to maintain.

In general, it may be said that large numbers of those enrolled in the primary and secondary schools are in fact adults, and it will be many years before a progressive reduction in the age of first admission to primary schools will enable all those enrolled in primary schools to be classified as school-children. In 1964 about half of those enrolled in primary schools were aged 13 or over, while the great majority of secondary school pupils were over 17.



Literacy in English and Setswana may be as high as 35% and 45% in the towns. New library buildings have been erected at Kanye, Mochudi and Serowe, whilst other libraries are proposed for Francistown and Gaborones. Suitable training courses are being sought for those who will run the libraries.

Community centres at Mochudi and Francistown, established through the co-operation of overseas bodies, government officials and local authorities, carry on social, sporting and cultural activities.

Various adult training courses are organised by government departments. The Agricultural and Veterinary Departments maintain training centres at Mahalapye and Ramathlabama respectively. The Medical Department conducts in-service training at hospitals in Lobatsi and Francistown. The Police Force maintains its own training school at Gaborones. The Posts and Telegraphs Department trains teleprinter operators at Lobatsi after trainees have initially passed a typing course at the Bechuanaland Training Centre.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Reference has been made above to deficiencies in buildings and equipment and to the aggravation of the problem by the very large annual influx of new pupils. It is estimated that the primary schools were short of a thousand classrooms in 1964.

To meet the shortage of primary classrooms, the tribal authorities are making strenuous efforts to increase their provision for primary education, although some of them are already spending more than 80% of their total revenues on primary education.

Recommended capacity for classrooms at primary schools is 40 pupils per unit of an area of approximately 560 square feet. Two-seater desks are favoured for reasons of economy. Central Government plans to assist in overcoming the shortage of classrooms by using Colonial Development and Welfare funds to provide low cost steel structures, consisting of uprights, roof trusses and metal roofing. It is hoped to supply more than 100 such units in the financial year 1964/65, and to obtain the assistance of the local communities in completing the walls, floors, furnishing, etc.

Colonial Development and Welfare funds were also made available in 1964 for completion of works at the Serowe Teacher Training College, for the extensions to St. Joseph's College, Khale, and for the construction of two primary schools, the first phase of a secondary school, and extensions to the Bechuanaland Training Centre, all at Gaborones.

Gifts of books from the British Council, the English-Speaking Union and the Berkshire County Council, were distributed to the secondary schools and teacher-training colleges.



### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Because of the underdeveloped nature of the country there is a great dearth of cultural institutions. Small public libraries exist as described above, and schools are encouraged to build up adequate reference libraries for teachers and pupils, particularly those in the higher primary and secondary classes.

As yet there is no institution in the territory capable of being described as a museum.

### EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Development plans for the period 1964-1966 have been approved. They provide for the continuation and completion of existing schemes, mainly those related to teacher training, technical training and the expansion of the bursaries programme, for the improvement and extension of facilities for secondary education, and for the development of primary education.

Primary education development plans are aimed at improving conditions in primary schools by increasing accommodation and staff.

The most important section of the development plan is that relating to secondary education. This section provides for radical re-organisation of the secondary school system and for extension and improvement along lines which are most economical of money and manpower. Plans provide for regrouping and concentration of resources of skilled teaching staff and of special facilities such as laboratories and libraries at centres where conditions for development are most favourable.

By 1st November, 1964, Colonial Development and Welfare funds had been made available for most of these plans except the secondary education proposals, for which sufficient funds were granted to begin work at only three schools, at Gaberones, Khale and Francistown.

Valuable assistance in the preparation of plans is expected to result from the visit of a UNESCO Education Planning Mission which took place in June and July, 1964. One of the objects of the mission was to formulate an educational development plan which would be in line with territorial plans for economic and political advance. The report of the mission is awaited.

In January 1964 a bid was made to the United Nations Technical Assistance Board for three specialist teachers for the Serowe Teacher Training College. A teacher of arts and crafts duly arrived from New Zealand in September and commenced work. It is hoped to obtain the services of an infant method specialist and a science and mathematics specialist under this scheme.

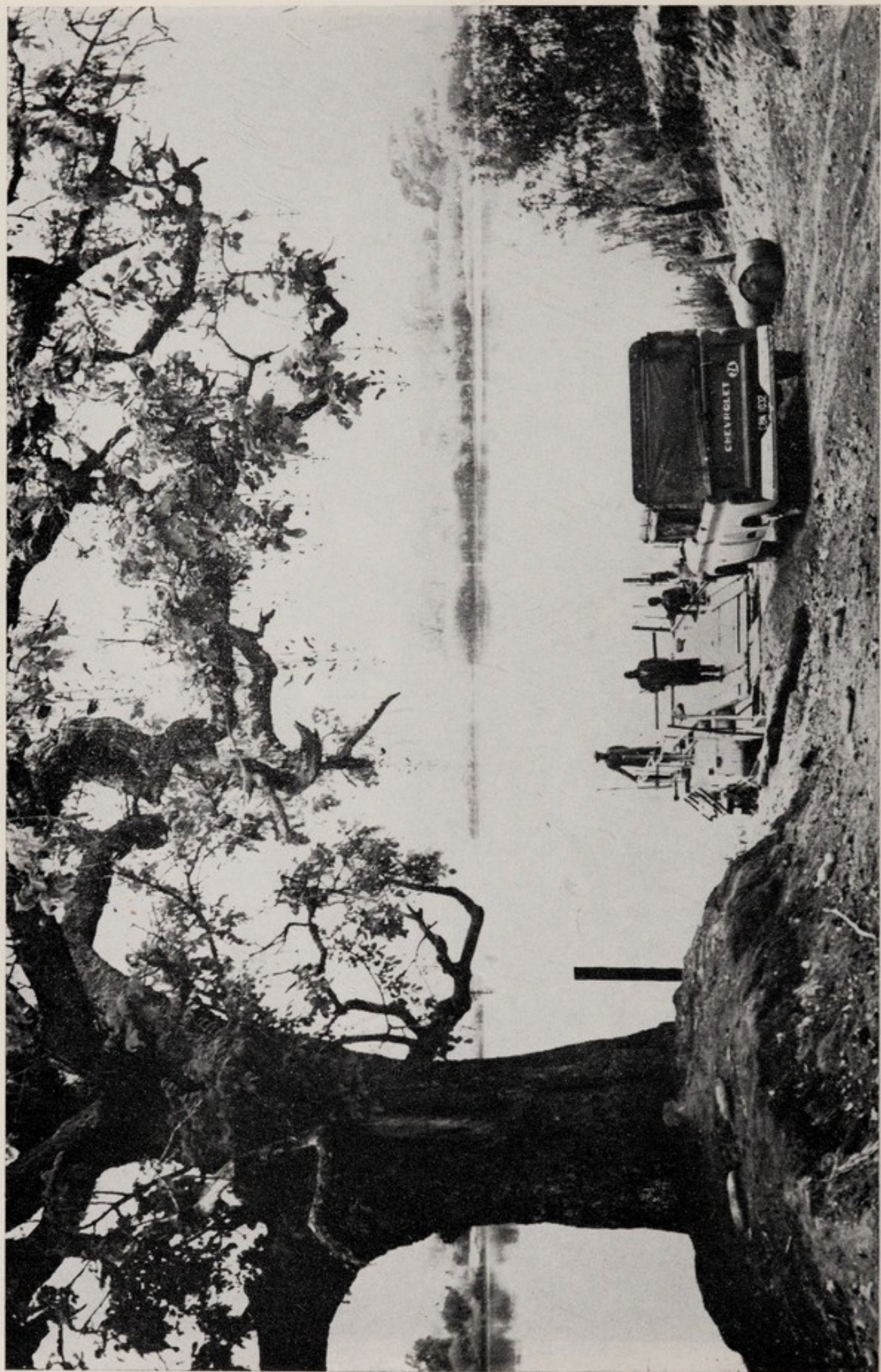




*Guard-Changing Ceremony, Police Training Depot, Gaberones.*

Photo: C.O.I.





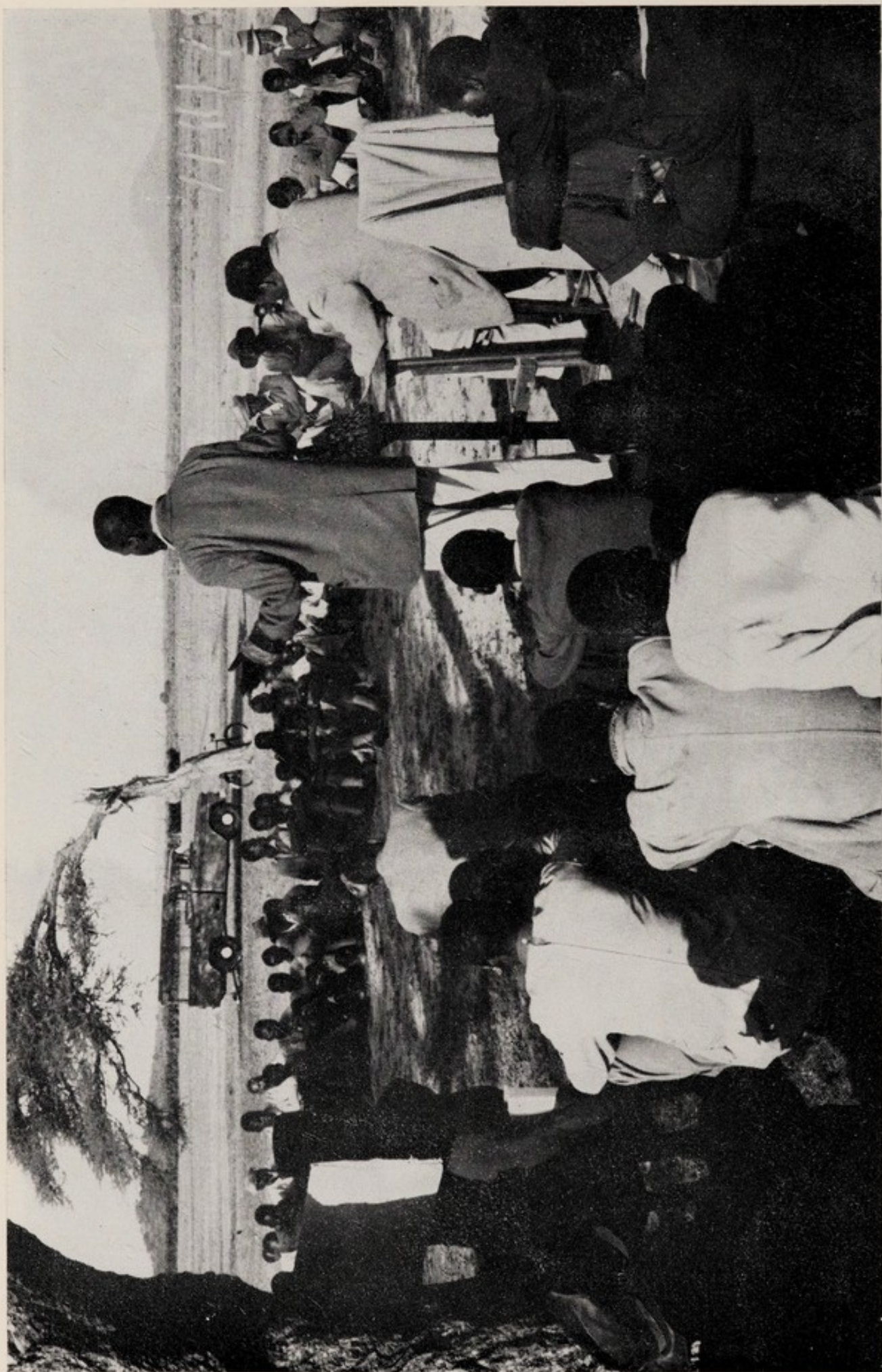




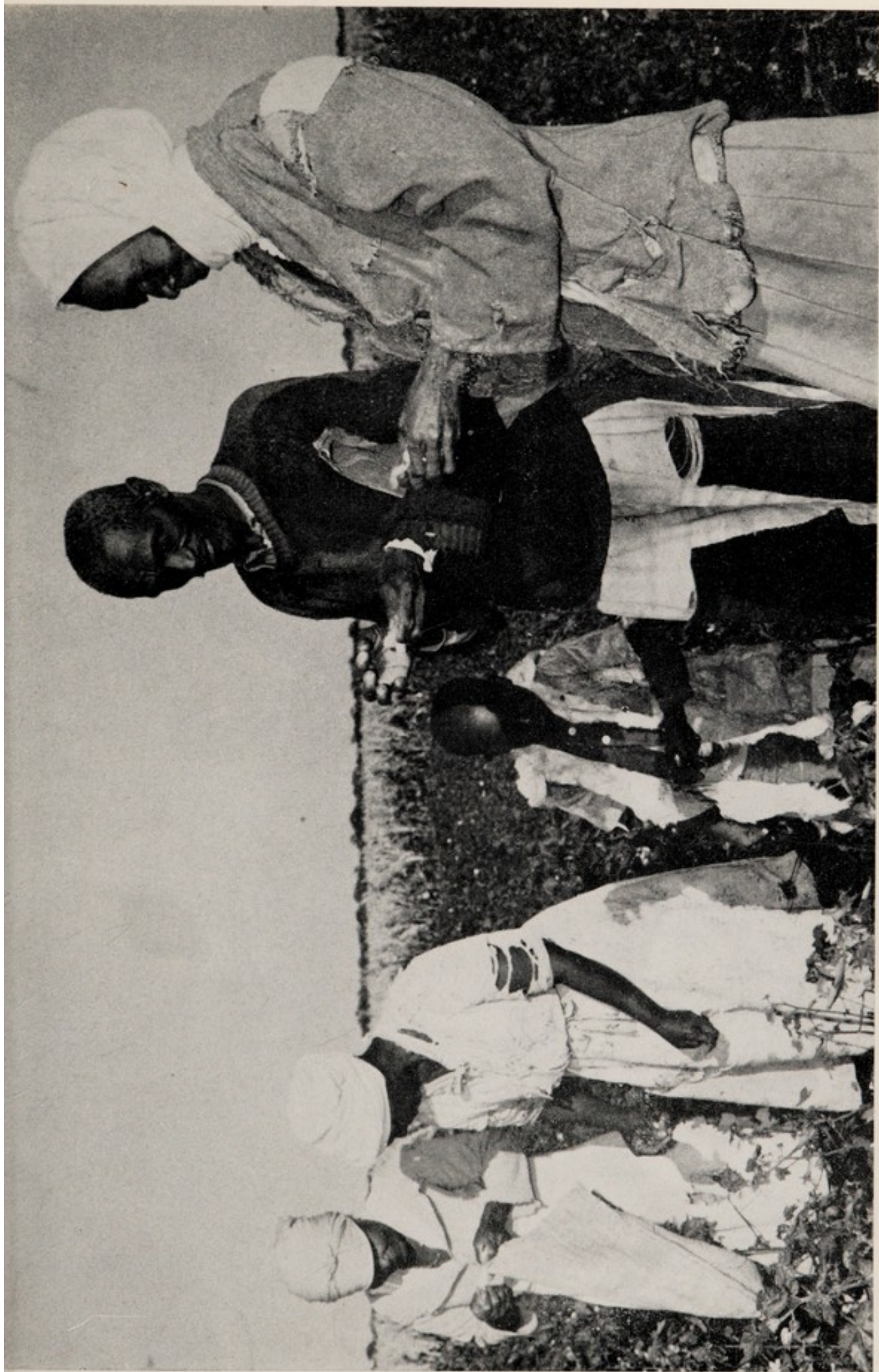
*Sable Antelope, with young Impala in foreground: Chobe Game Reserve.*

Photo: Fred Duckworth









*A Master Farmer in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory examines some of his cotton while his family work at the picking.*

Photo: C.O.I.





*In the Beef Canning Factory, Lobatsi.*

Photo: C.O.I.

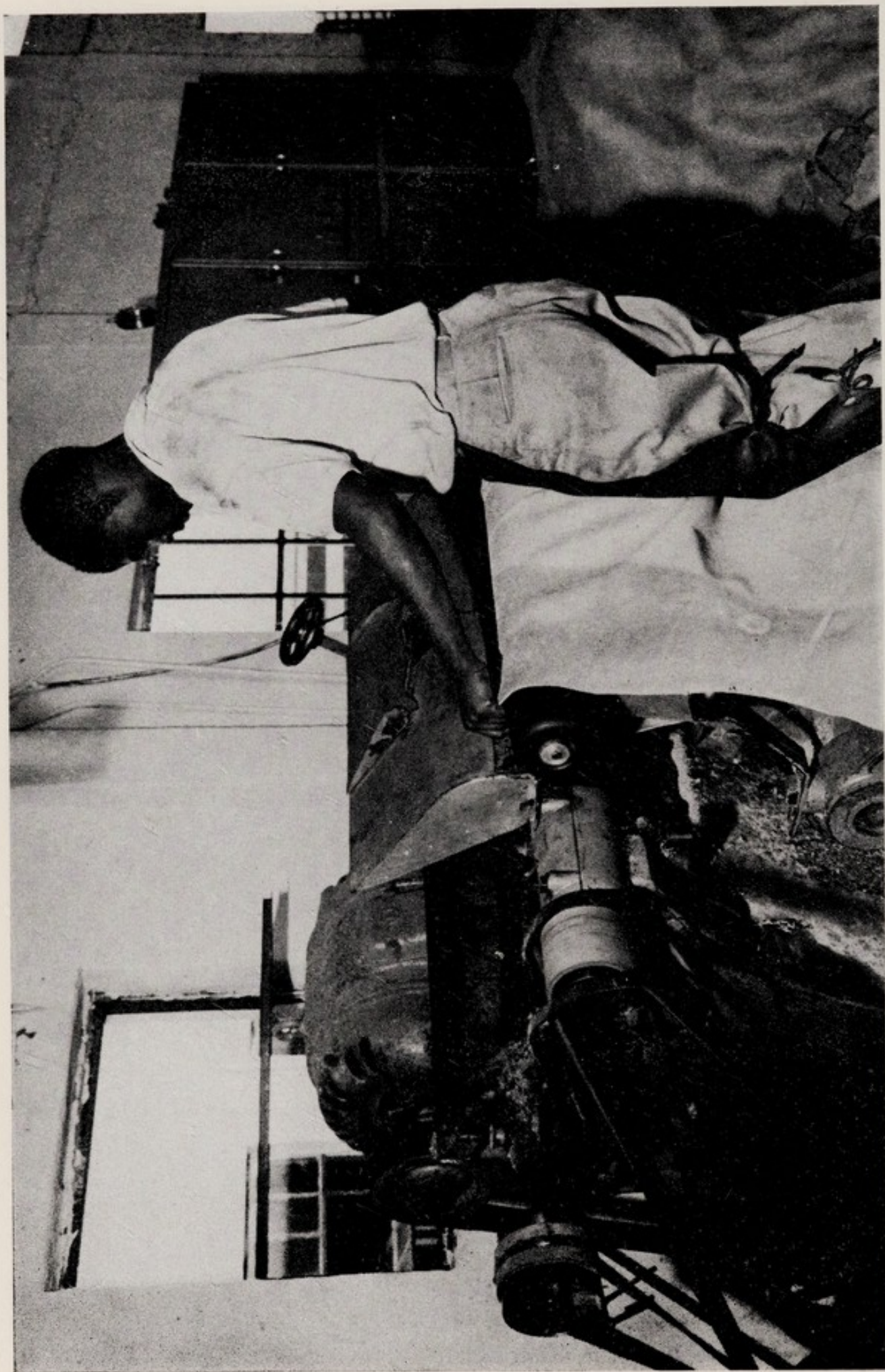




*Male Chobe Bushbuck, Chobe Game Reserve.*

Photo: Fred Duckworth







## B. PUBLIC HEALTH

## ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Medical Services is responsible to the Member for Tribal Affairs and Social Services for the running of the Medical Department.

The Deputy Director of Medical Services is the training officer for the department. He acts for the Director in administrative matters and is liaison officer with the international agencies concerned with public health.

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible to the Director for all public health matters, including the prevention and treatment of epidemics, the control of infectious and contagious diseases, the inspection of building plans and premises, conducting malaria, bilharzia and other surveys and advising Government on any other public health matters.

The Senior Matron is in charge of the nursing service, including the training of enrolled nurses, student nurses and pupil midwives; she also advises Government on any matters pertaining to nursing.

The authorised establishment of medical officers including the Medical Officer of Health is seventeen (thirteen on Budget and four on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes). There are six vacancies. Great difficulty is experienced in recruiting medical officers.

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF

For statistics concerning medical and health staff see Table IX.

Doctors, dentists, pharmacists, matrons, and nursing sisters are required to hold qualifications registerable in the United Kingdom or in the Republic of South Africa, but Her Majesty's Commissioner may grant the right to practise to holders of other qualifications if it is in the public interest to do so.

Senior Staff Nurses and Staff Nurses may hold either recognised extra-territorial or local qualifications.

## PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE

(Figures for financial year ended 31st March, 1964.)

Recurrent Expenditure .....	552,467
Capital Expenditure .....	1,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Expenditure .....	44,754
Expenditure for work carried out for Public Health and sanitation by departments other than the Medical Department.	3,600
Proportion of total expenditure on public health to total territorial expenditure —	
Budget only	10.29%
Budget and C.D. & W.	14.5%

(continued overleaf)



Expenditure on public health from non-governmental sources —	Missions	107,362
	South African Chamber of Mines De-ferred Pay Interest Fund	10,000

#### MEDICAL SERVICES

For statistics of hospitals, health centres and dispensaries, see Table IX.

The prevention and control of disease is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health who has under him three qualified Health Inspectors, two Field Officers, two Senior Sanitary Inspectors, 9 Sanitary Inspectors, 5 Health Assistants, 32 Field Assistants and other junior staff.

District Medical Officers are stationed at Lobatsi, Gaberones, Mahalapye, Serowe, Francistown and Maun. Each of these officers is responsible for the efficient running of his hospital or health centre, and for the curative services in his district. In collaboration with the Medical Officer of Health he is also responsible for public health in his district and for advising the District Commissioner on health matters. He administers the district health centres and dispensaries in his district, which he visits regularly, and is responsible for maternity and child welfare services.

Conservancy is controlled by the local authorities. The Medical Officer of Health and his staff act mainly in an advisory capacity but in some instances undertake all the work.

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

Two types of nursing training are carried out in Bechuanaland. The first is training for the High Commission Territories Nursing Council examination, for which the minimum standard of education required is a Junior Certificate. The training period is four years for a General Medical and Surgical Nurse, and one year for a qualified Midwife. Other training is under the Bechuanaland Executive Nursing Committee, for which the minimum standard of education is Standard VI. The training period is three and a half years for a General Medical and Surgical Nurse, and one year for a qualified Midwife. In an effort to improve the general standard of nursing throughout the Territory, recruiting for the latter training has stopped, but courses will continue until all the present student nurses and pupil midwives have completed their training. As a result of this measure it has become difficult to recruit student nurses with the required standard of general education. This is, however, regarded as a purely temporary problem, as the output of girls leaving school with a Junior Certificate is expected to increase with the expansion of educational facilities now taking place.

Two governments and two mission hospitals train nurses for the



High Commission Territories Nursing Council examinations in General Medical and Surgical Nursing. One government and two mission hospitals teach for the examination in midwifery under this Council. Two mission hospitals train student nurses for the Bechuanaland Executive Nursing Committee examinations in General Medical and Surgical Nursing, and one government and two mission hospitals prepare students for the Midwifery examinations.

A start has been made with the training of enrolled nurses to provide semi-permanent staff at district hospitals. These auxiliaries study for two years, and emphasis is placed on the practical aspects of nursing. The first nine candidates sat their first-year examinations in November, 1964 and all passed.

Sanitary Inspectors and Medical Aides, including Dispensers and Health Assistants, require a Junior Certificate education. They are trained locally in one or more of the following subjects:

- Nursing
- Dispensing
- Microscopy
- Radiography
- Laboratory technology
- Environmental sanitation
- Meat and food inspection.

#### HEALTH, NUTRITION, EPIDEMIC AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES

1964 was the third drought year in succession for Bechuanaland and there has been an increase in the incidence of protein and calorie malnutrition and an appreciable amount of clinical scurvy, particularly in the desert and semi-desert areas. Otherwise, the general health of the territory has been good.

In May smallpox was reported from Maitengwe, near the north-eastern border of the territory, and though an intensive vaccination campaign was carried out by teams from the Health Department, it flared up again in October; up to 30th November 144 cases had been reported with 33 deaths. Five vaccination teams covered the area, and the local population, who at first were unco-operative, later began to come forward to report cases and receive vaccinations. One case was reported from Tatitown in the Francistown district. Fortunately, this area was vaccinated during the winter months, and the population has been re-vaccinated. It is believed that the epidemic has now been contained. No other quarantinable diseases occurred during 1964.

There have been strictly minor epidemics of measles, whooping cough and mumps.

Malaria is endemic in the swamp areas of N'gamiland and along the Chobe River, but the mortality has been low owing to the natural immunity of the population in these areas.



### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

There is as yet no complete registration of births and deaths in Bechuanaland, so that maternal, infant and other mortality rates are not known. The principal causes of death reported from hospitals, health centres and dispensaries for the year ended 1964 were:

- Infections of the Respiratory system (excluding tuberculosis)
- Tuberculosis
- Gastroenteritis
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Immaturity and congenital malformation
- Acute infections of various kinds.

### PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMMES AND PROGRESS

#### *Sanitation.*

The removal of waste is undertaken by cesspit emptiers employed by the Medical Department at Lobatsi, Gaborones and Serowe; it is hoped to hand this service over to municipal authorities when they begin to function. Most water comes from boreholes, except at Maun and Kasane, where it comes from rivers, and Gaborones and Lobatsi, where it is obtained from dams.

#### *Inspection of Foodstuffs.*

At most abattoirs, meat inspections are carried out by the Veterinary Department, but a few still remain where Medical Department staff do this work.

#### *Disease Control Programmes.*

##### *Plague.*

Continuous rodent surveys are carried out by field staff and fleas are collected for examination for *P.pestis* organisms. No cases of plague have occurred and no positives were found in specimens examined. Close liaison exists between the Medical Department and the Health Department of the Republic of South Africa through the exchange of reports. In this way Bechuanaland is kept informed of the situation on its borders. In times when the rodent population is high, all dwellings in potential plague areas are dusted with DDT as a control measure. This has proved effective so far.

##### *Malaria.*

Control measures were applied by spraying the river at Maun for six miles, and by residual spraying of dwellings in malarious areas with DDT. The failure of the summer rains in itself prevented any epidemic.

##### *Smallpox.*

Apart from the action taken to deal with the epidemic at Mai-



tengwe, routine vaccination sweeps were carried out. A total of 112,503 smallpox vaccinations were given in 1964.

*Tuberculosis* is a severe public health problem and two teams were sent into the field to start a territorial BCG vaccination campaign, made possible by the generous donation of R10,000 by the South African Chamber of Mines Deferred Pay Interest Fund. Up to date, over 75,000 inoculations have been given.

*Diphtheria /Whooping Cough.*

4,971 inoculations were given in 1964, mainly at child welfare clinics, but the response of the population has so far been disappointing.

*Bilharzia.*

This is prevalent in the eastern part of the territory, particularly at Palapye. Snail surveys and routine screening of school children have been carried out. Those affected have been treated.

*Trypanosomiasis.*

The Medical Officer, Maun, is also the Trypanosomiasis Medical Officer, and supervises the routine taking of blood slides and the diagnosis and treatment of any cases that occur. He works in close liaison with the Tsetse Fly Control Department.

*Measures to Reduce Infant Mortality and to Preserve Maternal Health.*

Antenatal and postnatal and child welfare clinics are held at all hospitals and health centres and at most dispensaries. Maluti meal (fortified maize) has also been distributed to pregnant and lactating women and pre-school children, through the network of government, mission and volunteer clinics such as the Red Cross. Plans are being made to increase the medical coverage of this class of patient, but these are of a long-term nature, and no immediate results can be expected.

### C. TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The traditional type circular hut with mud walls and thatch roof, approximately fifteen feet in diameter with an average wall height of seven feet and overall height of fifteen feet is the normal dwelling lived in by the majority of the people in the territory, and it is usual to have not less than two huts per family. They are built on ground allocated by the chief or headman of the village. The huts are built by the owner and his family with the help of friends, the women doing the walls and the roof and thatching being done by the men. Construction varies according to the locality. The huts are kept in good condition, receiving constant maintenance from the women of the household.

Materials used are available close to the huts, and a nominal royalty is paid to the tribal treasury for thatching and poles. There



is no overcrowding in the tribal villages, the maximum density being nine persons to the acre, but in the two main towns there are slum conditions in those areas occupied by detribalised persons.

The wealthier Africans have western type houses constructed of brick (cement-sand, burnt or sun dried) with corrugated iron roofs on sawn timber trusses with ceilings. These latter materials are obtained from the neighbouring territories, there being no building materials industry in Bechuanaland.

Building control and public health regulations are administered by the Public Works and Medical Departments in the major centres. The smaller centres are not visited regularly but, owing to the absence of overcrowding and the natural ability of the people to build their own dwellings with local materials, it is not necessary to enforce regulations rigidly.

The Public Works Department regularly receives data from the Building Research Station in England, from the Republic of South Africa and from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Government officers attend architectural and town planning conferences. The Bechuanaland Training Centre at Gaborones provides courses for building apprentices and for those qualified artisans who wish to receive further instruction

In 1964 the National Development Bank at Gaborones lent the Gaborones Township Authority R78,600 for construction of low-cost housing. At the end of the year, 200 of these houses had been completed and the remaining 100 were under construction.

A draft Town Planning Scheme has been drawn up by the Surveyor-General's office for Gaborones Township and is under consideration.

#### D. SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE

##### ADMINISTRATION

The Social Welfare Department is headed by the Social Welfare Officer, who has four field assistants, either qualified or in training. One local officer is in training at London University and six junior field staff are being trained in community development methods in Tanganyika.

The Social Welfare Officer is responsible to the Member for Tribal Affairs and Social Services. From December 1st 1964, the department was transferred to the Ministry of Local Government and is likely to be renamed the Community Development Department, in accordance with the policies outlined below.

The departmental budget for 1964/65 totalled R7,628. Two Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes are also operated. The first a Social Welfare Scheme, provides for audio-visual equipment and the employment of an Assistant Executive Officer in charge of



departmental administration, as well as three Assistant Social Welfare Officers. It also provides limited financial assistance for suitable local projects by cultural, sporting and community development organisations, and in particular for the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. The 1964/65 revised estimate totalled R18,501.

The Community Development Scheme which is partly a United Nations Technical Assistant Board commitment, provides for the starting of a Government-sponsored pilot project by paying the salaries of six Community Development Assistants, and one Assistant Community Development Officer, and also for the establishment of community development training facilities within Bechuanaland. The U.N. portion covers training of staff and the provision of an expert.

Activities have centred on training in 1964. Both departmental staff and non-governmental personnel have attended training courses in other countries in Africa, in Israel, and in the United Kingdom. The courses, which all emphasize community development methods, have covered such subjects as health and nutrition, adult literacy, youth work, adult education methods and various aspects of extension work.

#### SOCIAL INSURANCE

Many social problems are satisfactorily solved according to long-established tribal custom. The sense of communal obligation is very strong and 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.

However, each year it is becoming clear that there are more and more cases which for a variety of reasons cannot be adequately dealt with according to custom. Thus although the problem has not yet reached the stage where new forms of social security on a national scale for such categories as orphans, the aged, or the unemployed would be justified, it is probable that the present small provision of funds allocated to district commissioners for the relief of destitution will have to be increased.

This has been evident in this year's famine relief measures, which were undertaken as a result of three years' drought in the territory. A survey of destitutes in the Kgalagadi District was carried out, and this provided the basis for an immediate relief programme.

#### PROBLEMS AND POLICIES

The policy of the Social Welfare Department is to concentrate on the preventive and constructive aspects of social work rather than the curative. Owing to limited funds and lack of staff, this has mostly taken the form of assistance and encouragement to international and local voluntary groups which are working to improve living conditions for the less privileged sections of the population. How-



ever it is hoped that in early 1965, a number of trained Community Development Assistants will be posted to selected areas to assist in spreading knowledge of community development, self-help, and social services, based on the active participation of the members of local communities themselves.

Among the problems have been prostitution and juvenile delinquency in the Lobatsi, Gaberones and Francistown urban areas. These problems in the tribal areas are still curbed by tribal law and custom and are not so pronounced.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The basic aims of the department's community development programmes are:—

- (a) To spread knowledge of community development, self-help, and social services throughout the country.
- (b) To encourage voluntary organisations with advice, supply of information and, in a limited number of cases, with financial grants.
- (c) To obtain the co-operation of government officers in the use of community development methods.

It is hoped that these aims will be achieved by:

- (i) Field staff giving guidance locally.
- (ii) Arranging for selected persons to go abroad to receive training and come back to work in rural areas.
- (iii) The provision of training facilities within Bechuanaland.
- (iv) Discussions held constantly with departmental officers and representatives of local groups to plan and supervise such activities as those listed below:—

#### *Francistown.*

The Leseding Community Centre has developed its various activities steadily and is proving to be a useful asset to the community.

The Mophane Club has also expanded rapidly and is attracting people of all races, thus fulfilling its purpose of becoming a suitable social meeting place for representatives of all sections of the community.

#### *Lobatsi.*

The Peleng Community Centre was opened in May. It has since been used for many activities including adult literacy classes, discussion groups, physical training and art classes. Famine relief for Peleng children has been administered at the centre. A small library is also maintained there.



*Serowe.*

A Social Centre, clinic and library were built in 1964 with contributions from the Native Recruiting Corporation, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, the Social Welfare Department, and from public subscription. A kindergarten school, run by the local women's club, is also operating.

*Mochudi.*

A Community Centre and a library, financed by overseas donations, have been completed and are now in use. The Warden has been playing an active part in stimulating local interest. Continuation classes for adults who wish to obtain further education have been started under the supervision of the local teachers.

*Kanye.*

The Marapalalo Social Hall has been used for adult literacy classes, in addition to social activities.

Other community activities are taking place at Gaberones and Maun. Adult literacy classes at Maun are progressing well.

In rural areas, community development projects are on the increase, sometimes using the customary tribal regimental organisation. Projects include three self-help school building projects in the Tuli Block, the building of a road to the new chief's residence at Mochudi, and building teachers' quarters in Ngwato river drifts in Tati District.

*Women's Clubs.*

Voluntary women's clubs, some of which are affiliated to the Y.W.C.A. have been springing up in some of the large villages. The Social Welfare Department aids them with some grants and encourages them to develop on a self-help basis. The difficulty has been that there is no-one qualified to give advice on organization and development in this field. The activities of the clubs include needlework, handicrafts and general fund-raising activities.

*Literacy and Adult Education.*

As the result of a visit by Miss Halvorson, Literacy Consultant, and Mr. Ntsala from the Bureau of Literacy and Literature in Johannesburg, a pilot project in adult literacy was launched in Lobatsi and Kanye for a period of approximately seven weeks in 1964. The response from the illiterate adults in both areas was good, and a satisfactory number of volunteers agreed to teach. Other adult literacy classes were run by Missions at Mochudi and Maun, where the two experts also gave advice.

It is hoped that the experience gained so far will help to provide the basis for future expansion. Adult education generally, as



opposed to specialized literacy classes, has taken the form of continuation classes organised at most of the larger centres, in all cases operated by voluntary groups.

#### YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

*The Boy Scouts Movement*, which is substantially grant-aided by Government, continues to be the leading youth movement for boys, with a 1964 membership of 6,131.

Mr. G. Witchell, Travelling Commissioner, visited the troops throughout the country, training scouters and advising on the organization and development of the movement. The territory's Roving Scout Commissioner has continued to run a number of courses throughout Bechuanaland.

Lekgetho Tlhoagole, a scout from Lehututu in the central Kalahari, was awarded the Gilt Cross of the Boy Scouts for rescuing three people from a burning hut which had been struck by lightning.

*The Girl Guides*, also grant-aided, have progressed steadily during the year. Two guiders have been sent to London for training under the "Pound for Pound" United Kingdom Training Scheme. Mrs. Margot Bailey, wife of the territory's Commissioner of Police, is the Territorial Commissioner. Miss Diana Sandford, a Guide Trainer, visited the Guides and held several camp training courses during 1964.

There are several other groups, organised by political parties, schools and community centres.

#### PLANS FOR 1965

A United Nations Community Development Training Officer is expected early in 1965 to establish training facilities at the Bechuanaland Training Centre, Gaborones.

Community Development Assistants will begin work in selected rural areas. They will be executing the department's policy of encouraging local communities to organise local projects on a self-help basis.

The department will follow a policy of encouraging local authorities to employ community service staff, and will make arrangements for training such staff.

A youth leadership training centre, in the form of a permanent campsite, to be used for character training courses, is planned for 1965.

There will be more concentration on adult literacy work as a stepping stone to all-round local improvement.

The department is hoping to recruit an organiser in women's work who can advise the clubs on organisation, possibilities of expansion, and other activities.



## Chapter 8

### LEGISLATION

Thirty-three laws were assented to during 1964. The following paragraphs contain notes on the more interesting provisions of some of them.

#### *The Race Relations Law.*

This Law was introduced to prevent discrimination by any person against any other person or group of persons based solely on colour or race. It establishes a Race Relations Board for the hearing of complaints by persons who consider they have been discriminated against.

This Law is the result of the recommendation of the Select Committee on Racial Discrimination that there should be positive legislation to ensure that complaints of discriminatory practices in public places are made the subject of investigation, conciliation and, in the last resort, of penal sanctions. A significant feature of the Law, resulting from the mutual goodwill of all races in the Legislative Council which passed it, is however, that it can only be brought into effect by Her Majesty's Commissioner after the legislature has passed a motion to bring it into effect; in other words, the law is there to be used only if the legislature considers race relations have deteriorated to an extent where it has become necessary. A further feature is that, in the belief that it will by then have been demonstrated that the Law is unnecessary, provision has been made for its automatic expiry on 31st December, 1967.

#### *The Development Loan (International Development Association) Law*

The object of this Bill is to ratify and confirm an agreement entered into between the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the International Development Association under which the I.D.A. makes available to Bechuanaland a development credit of equivalent to \$3,000,000.

#### *The Exchange Control Law.*

The object of this Law is to enable regulations to be made to control dealings in gold, currency and securities. This Law replaces similar provisions enacted under War Emergency Legislation.

#### *The Bills of Exchange Law.*

The law relating to bills of exchange prior to the introduction of this Law was contained in a Cape of Good Hope Act of 1893. The object of this Law was to modernize and consolidate the laws relating to bills of exchange.



*The Births and Deaths Registration (Amendment) Law.*

The principal object of this Law is to simplify the system of births and deaths registration in the territory and to pave the way for the introduction of a system of births and deaths registration for the whole population, as prior to its introduction there was no means by which Africans could register births and deaths.

*The Concessions Law.*

Under the existing Law a concession granted in a tribal territory to a person other than an African required the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioner and Her Secretary of State before it was recognized as a valid concession. This Law sets out a simplified procedure for the safeguarding of rights in or to land in a tribal territory granted by the tribe to any person other than a member of the tribe.

*The Penal Code.*

Prior to the introduction of this Code the unwritten substantive criminal law in force in Bechuanaland was largely that in force in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th June, 1891. This Code, which introduces a complete criminal code, takes the place of that law.

*Criminal Procedure and Evidence (Amendment) Law.*

Because of the introduction of the Penal Code it was necessary to amend certain provisions of the existing criminal procedure and evidence law. This Law brought these amendments into effect.

*The Prisons Law.*

The object of this Law is to create a Prisons Service and to provide for the establishment of prisons; the powers, duties and discipline of prison officers; the admission, control, discharge, employment of and offences by prisoners; remission of sentence and conditions for visits by ministers of religion and other persons and for matters incidental thereto.

*The Bechuanaland Protectorate Teaching Service Law.*

The object of this Law is to establish a Teaching Service for Bechuanaland and to provide for the admission of teachers thereto, to provide for the appointment of teachers, their salaries and their increments, and the resignation, retirement, termination of appointment, discipline and leave of teachers.

*The Nurses and Midwives Law.*

This Law provides for the establishment of a Nursing Examination Board for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland with powers



to conduct examinations for nurses and midwives, to prescribe their training and to keep registers of student nurses and pupil midwives and generally for other matters connected therewith. It also provides for the establishment of a Nursing Council for Bechuanaland which may conduct examinations for student nurses, midwives and enrolled nurses. The Council is endowed with disciplinary powers and may make rules necessary or expedient for carrying out the objects and powers of the Council.

A full list of laws assented to during 1964 is given below:—

Penal Code

Criminal Procedure and Evidence (Amendment) Law

Fauna Conservation (Amendment) Law

Development Loan (No. 1) Law

Development Loan (No. 2) Law

Development Loan (No. 3) Law

Development Loan (No. 4) Law

Development Loan (No. 5) Law

Race Relations Law

Supplementary Appropriation (1963/64) Law

Amendments Incorporation (Amendment) Law

Final Appropriation (1962/63) Law

Fencing (Amendment) Law

Overseas Service (Amendment) Law

Mines and Minerals (Amendment) Law

Trading (Gaberones Township) Law

Income Tax (Amendment) Law

Income Tax (Rates) Law

Exchange Control Law

Criminal Procedure and Evidence (Further Amendment) Law

Insolvency (Amendment and Validation of Proceedings) Law

Employment (Amendment) Law

Immigration (Amendment) Law

Concessions Law

Births and Deaths (Amendment) Law

General Law (Removal of Discrimination) Revision Law

Railway (Amendment) Law

Bills of Exchange Law

Administration of Estates (Amendment and Validation of Proceedings) Law

Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Law

Authentication of Documents Law

Exchange Control (Amendment) Law

Bechuanaland Protectorate Teaching Service Law

Extradition and South West African Fugitive Offenders (Repeal) Law

Final Appropriation (1963/64) Law

Supplementary Appropriation (1964/65) Law



Fauna Conservation (Further Amendment) Law  
Inquests (Amendment) Law  
Prisons Law  
Marriage (Amendment) Law  
Nurses and Midwives Law.

## Chapter 9

### JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

#### A. JUSTICE

##### *Judiciary.*

The judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice, who is also Chief Justice of Basutoland and Swaziland. He is stationed at Maseru, Basutoland.

There is also a Puisne Judge stationed at Maseru. He was appointed in 1955 for all three territories.

Since the appointment of the Puisne Judge the Chief Justice has been relieved of a considerable amount of court work but his activities still take in the Court of Appeal, review of criminal cases, supervision of the work of the Subordinate Courts and the general administration of the judiciary.

The Chief Justice visits Bechuanaland rather more frequently than quarterly to hold sessions of the High Court. Sometimes, but infrequently, these sessions are held by the Puisne Judge. Between these visits, when the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge are absent from the territory, the Registrar of the High Court is vested with power to deal with certain civil matters in chambers. In general these powers are those exercisable by a judge in chambers but they do not include applications for the surrender or sequestration of insolvency estate or applications for admission and enrolment by advocates and attorneys.

Under the Chief Justice are the Registrar of the High Court, who is also a Resident Magistrate, and the various presiding officers of the Subordinate Courts, that is the Resident Magistrates and Administrative Officers in their judicial capacities.

The Master of the High Court was appointed in terms of the Administration of Estates Proclamation (Cap. 83). In terms of this proclamation all the property and estate of every deceased person, minor, lunatic, person permanently absent from the territory without a lawful representative therein and whose whereabouts are unknown, or person under curatorship, shall be administered under the exclusive supervision of the Master in respect of that property or



estate. In addition, since the introduction of a new Companies Proclamation, the Master has acquired supervisory functions in regard to the judicial management of companies.

The Proclamation does not apply to the estates of deceased Africans, but Her Majesty's Commissioner may by order published in the Gazette apply the Proclamation, or most of it to such sections of property of deceased Africans as may be specified in the order.

## COURTS

In criminal matters the Court of Appeal, High Court and Subordinate Courts are governed by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation and the Penal Code, brought into force on the 10th June, 1964. From that date the unwritten substantive criminal law in force in the Cape Colony on the 10th June, 1891, hitherto of force and effect in the territory, ceased to apply.

The Bechuanaland 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. Proposals are being considered for constituting a permanent Court of Appeal to obviate the *ad hoc* arrangements which at present are unavoidable.

### *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 two assessors, who act in an advisory capacity, in criminal cases.

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 more assessors, depending on the character of each particular case, to advise him during the proceedings.

### *Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third Class.*

In the twelve administrative districts of the territory there are Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third Class presided over by Resident Magistrates and 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. Certain magistrates have been empowered to impose sentences of imprisonment up to four years.

(ii) *Second Class*: the maximum sentences 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, although 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 such case 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 of one hundred rand.

The sentences of Second and Third Class Subordinate Courts are subject to a similar review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds three months' imprisonment or a fine of 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, subject 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 actions between Europeans when the claim is not more than twenty rand.

*African Courts.*

African Courts are established in terms of the African Courts Proclamation 1961.

The jurisdiction of these courts varies and is determined by Her Majesty's Commissioner with regard to causes of action, penalties which may be imposed and local limits of jurisdiction. Court warrants may be suspended, cancelled or varied.

The constitution of African Courts and their civil and criminal jurisdiction, is governed by the Proclamation. Procedure in these courts is also laid down and follows very closely the procedure in Subordinate Courts, with certain modifications and adaptations to meet the peculiar needs of the courts and to satisfy, to some extent, traditional requirements.

The work of the African Courts is not subject to the supervision of the Chief Justice nor of the Resident Magistrates.

## B. POLICE

### ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

The authorised establishment of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police is 82 gazetted and subordinate officers, 173 non-commissioned officers, 597 other ranks and six civilians.

Force Headquarters are situated at Mafeking in the Republic of South Africa, but are being moved to Gaborone in February 1965. For police administrative purposes Bechuanaland is divided into Northern and Southern Divisions with divisional headquarters at Francistown and Gaborone respectively. Each division is commanded by a Senior Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Police is responsible to Her Majesty's Commissioner for the preservation of peace and good order, the prevention and detection of crime, and the apprehension and prosecution of all offenders against the peace within the territory.

The Police Training Depot is at Gaborone. It is used for the training of all police recruits and for all in-service police training.



The Criminal Record Bureau is responsible for the maintenance of all fingerprints and criminal records, and is also situated at Gaborones.

Also based at Gaborones is the Police Mobile Unit, a self-contained unit with its own transport and equipment.

Authorised expenditure on the Police Department for the financial year 1964/65 is —

	R
Personal Emoluments .....	494,391
Travelling and Transport .....	117,863
Investigations .....	5,000
Radio Communications .....	14,544
Stores .....	40,800
Office and Incidental Expenses .....	20,438
Musketry .....	320
Total	R693,356

#### *Prevention of Crime and Treatment of offenders.*

The detection rate during 1964 on the approximately 12,400 crimes of all types reported to and investigated by the police was 82%.

Statistics on prevention of crime and treatment of offenders are contained in Table XI. It is evident from the comparative figures that no discernible upward trends in serious crime have appeared in Bechuanaland during the past three years.

#### *Arms and Ammunition.*

The Central Arms Registry which was established at Gaborones during 1960 had a total of 17,932 arms registered at the end of the year.

There are 60 registered Arms and Ammunition Dealers in the territory, all of whom are recorded at the Central Arms Registry. The registry also maintains records of all transactions in explosives.

#### *Immigration.*

Up to 1964 the Commissioner of Police has been the Chief Immigration Officer and Passport Officer for the Territory. All senior and subordinate police officers are appointed Immigration Officers. However, an Immigration Department has now been formed and it is hoped to hand over all immigration and passport control matters to this department early in 1965.



*Immigrants Granted Residence Permits during 1964.*

	No. of Permits	Adults		Children	
		M	F	M	F
African	30	18	12	6	8
Coloured	9	6	3	2	1
European	226	141	85	44	64
Indian	3	2	1	—	2
Total	268	167	101	52	75

Her Majesty's Commissioner's Permits for residence (issued only to male immigrants temporarily resident in the territory whilst in the employ of Rhodesia Railways) —

	No. of Permits	Adults		Children	
		M	F	M	F
African	Nil	—	—	—	—
Coloured	10	10	10	13	12
European	28	28	19	18	28
Total	38	38	29	31	40

*General.*

On 20th May, 1964 a Penal Code Law was promulgated, superseding in the criminal field the Roman Dutch Common Law. The change-over went smoothly and the Code has proved useful in dealing with specific crimes which were only covered generally under the Roman Dutch system.

The police radio network consists of 37 fixed and 7 mobile stations. During the year 108,313 official messages and meteorological reports were sent. Selected police radio operators are also trained as meteorological observers and are responsible for the collection and transmission of meteorological data to Mafeking where it is processed by a Meteorological Officer of the Republic of South Africa on loan to the Bechuanaland Government. Weather forecasts for Bechuanaland are made by the Weather Bureau at Pretoria and broadcast by Radio South Africa.

Patrol mileage in 1964 was estimated as 2,187,459 miles. Patrolling is done by motor vehicle, bicycle, horse, mule and donkey. Camels are used extensively in the Kalahari desert and dugout canoes, known as "mokoros", are used for policing the swamp areas of N'gamiland and the Chobe District.



The Commissioner of Police is the Chief Air Traffic Control Officer for Bechuanaland and all Officers Commanding Districts and all Station and Post Commanders are appointed Air Traffic Control Officers. The Police Department is thus responsible for controlling all aircraft movements into and in the territory.

There have been no major incidents or disturbances during the year.

### C. PRISONS

#### *Administration.*

The Director of Prisons is responsible to the Member for Tribal Affairs and Social Services for general administration of all the prisons in the territory. Chief Prison Officers in Gaberones and Francistown are in charge of their respective prisons. All other prisons are under the charge of District Officers who are directly responsible to the Director for their general administration.

In 1963 Mr. O. V. Garratt, C.B.E., undertook a review of the Bechuanaland Prisons Service which has necessitated several changes and modifications. In his report he stressed that priority should be given to the following points:—

- (a) The introduction of new Prisons legislation.
- (b) The reorganization of the structure of the Prisons Service and the appointment of Training Grade officers.
- (c) Alterations and extensions to Gaberones and Francistown prisons, and construction of a first offenders' camp at Gaberones.

As a result of the Garratt Report a new Prisons Law was introduced in 1964, and new ranks in the Service were introduced from Corporal Warder to Chief Prison Officer, which equate with Corporal to Inspector in the Police Force. The designations "Senior Gaoler" and "Gaoler" are now obsolete and have been generally replaced by "Chief Prison Officer". A first offenders' camp has been built at Gaberones and budgetary provision has been made for extensions and alterations to Francistown and Gaberones prisons.

#### *Staff.*

As a result of the review of the Prisons Service the authorised establishment of the department at the end of 1964 was as follows —

Director of Prisons .....	1
Chief Prison Officers .....	2
Prison Officer Cadets .....	3
Warder / Instructors .....	3
Sergeant / Warders .....	3
Corporal / Warders .....	9
Warders .....	40



Wardresses .....	3
Cooks .....	7
Recruit / Warders .....	4

There was one vacancy for a Warden/Instructor. Temporary prison officers are employed as needed.

#### *Financial.*

The total expenditure for the Department for 1964/65 will be R80,486 compared with R75,082 for 1963/1964. This increase is due mainly to the increased cost of maintaining a larger number of prisoners.

#### *Prison Population.*

Statistics on treatment of offenders, including details of offences for which persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, lengths of sentences etc., are given in Table XI.

There are three larger prisons at Gaborones, Francistown and Lobatsi, a first offender's camp at Gaborones, and eleven minor prisons in other parts of the territory.

The Gaborones Central Prison is the largest in Bechuanaland, with ten male and one female dormitories, two solitary confinement cells, a condemned cell and an execution chamber. It takes all types of prisoners from the Gaborones district, plus recidivists and long-term prisoners from other districts.

Although the position at Gaborones and several other centres is alleviated by the existence on prison grounds of tented camps which provide reasonably satisfactory accommodation for the greater part of the year, the extent of overcrowding in the prisons is illustrated by the following table:—

#### **Daily Average in Prison and Authorised Accommodation**

Prison	Authorised Accommodation	Daily Average Population—1963	Daily Average Population—1964
Gaborones	128	217	270
Francistown	85	129.9	110
Lobatsi	50	62	58.9
Serowe and Palapye	37	45.08	34
Mahalapye	16	29	24
Ghanzi and Mamono	40	27.3	31
Maun	35	24	16
Machaneng and Baines			
Drift	23	26	23
Kanye	18	12	12
Molepolole	17	16	11
Kasane	24	8	9
Mochudi	20	10	2
Tsabong	10	2	3



The total numbers of persons detained in prison at 31st December in each year since 1959 was as follows:—

1959	386	
1960	438	
1961	412	
1962	588	(plus 49 in police lock-ups)
1963	712	(plus 52 in police lock-ups)

### *Special Correctional Institutions*

Efforts are made by prison staff to segregate first offenders and juveniles wherever possible. The construction of a first offenders' camp and an industrial building at Gaberones Central Prison during 1964 marked the first step towards implementing a conscious policy of differentiating rehabilitation work between various classes of prisoners. There are no open camps, reformatories or schools for juvenile delinquents in Bechuanaland.

The difficulties of prison administration in Bechuanaland are increased by the fact that suspected mental patients are committed to prisons for observation and remain in prison until they are released or removed to Lobatsi Mental Home, where certified mental patients are detained, or to Ingutsheni Mental Hospital in Southern Rhodesia. Criminal mental patients are also transferred to and detained in Lobatsi Mental Home.

### *Prison Discipline.*

Two warders were reprimanded for offences against prison discipline in 1964. Fifteen prisoners escaped during 1964 and five were recaptured.

Excluding escapes, six offences were recorded against prison discipline; these were:—

- 1 Assault on a Prison Officer — sentenced to 6 months I.H.L.
- 1 Disobeying a lawful order — sentenced to 3 months I.H.L.
- 1 Using threatening language to prison staff — sentenced to 6 months I.H.L.
- 1 Cruelty to animals — sentenced to eight strokes.
- 1 Leaving place of work without permission — 1 month remission forfeited.
- 1 Disobeying a lawful order — sentenced to 14 days spare diet in solitary confinement cell.

### *Remission.*

All convicted prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment are eligible for remission of one-third of their sentences for good conduct and industry, provided that no sentence is thereby reduced to less than thirty days. Power is vested in Her Majesty's Commissioner to allow special remission.



*Prison Labour.*

The primary purpose is to integrate prison labour with the national economy and to ensure that prisoners are fully employed on types of work which benefit both the country and the prisoners themselves. To this end, prisoners produce vegetables in prison gardens, work in prison industries, and work for Government departments.

At Gaberones, Francistown and Mahalapye, gardening operations are carried out by female prisoners under the supervision of wardresses with knowledge and experience of gardening.

The following trades are carried out at the Gaberones Central Prison:

Building	Rag mat making
Brick making	Shoemaking
Tailoring	Sandal making
Carpentry	Stone crushing, etc.
Rubber mat weaving	

As a result of the completion of the new industrial buildings at Gaberones, 7,174 articles were manufactured in 1964, including overalls, furniture, prisoners' clothing, sandals, rubber and rag floor mats for government offices; 42,260 bricks were made for the erection of buildings at Gaberones.

It is estimated that the prison labour employed at Gaberones and Lobatsi Dams has saved the government approximately R20,000 during the year. 82,511 lbs. of vegetables were produced in prison gardens during 1964, saving about R4,200 when calculated at the current local market price of 5 cents a lb. Prison labour afforded to other departments for road-making, etc. has also effected substantial savings. All prisoners are paid 20 cents a month after the completion of a six month probationary period. Prisoners employed in the Industrial Workshops are paid additional sums ranging from one to ten cents an item or for a certain number of items.

*Extramural Labour.*

Selected trusted prisoners work entirely divorced from prison supervision at various places in the territory.

*General Welfare and Education.*

All prisoners are allowed suitable reading matter and educational books in Tswana and English are available. Well-attended classes in Tswana and English are held in all main prisons. Games for prisoners are provided in main prisons. Football is the favourite sport.

*Health and Diet.*

The health of the prisoners remained very good despite the overcrowding which prevails in some prisons.



The following ration scale was introduced in April, 1963 for all classes of prisoners:—

Samp	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. daily
Maize meal	1 lb. daily
Beans	2 oz. daily
Vegetables — fresh or dehydrated	6 oz. daily $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. daily
Fat	1 oz. daily
Sugar	1 oz. daily
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily
Tea	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. daily
Meat	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weekly

Beans are not issued on meat issue days. Fresh vegetables are supplied from prison gardens.

#### *After Care.*

There are no formal arrangements for prisoners' after care. Prisoners serving sentences in small prisons are in the main local residents who are pastoral and return to their land and cattle.

There is some need for after care in the main prisons, especially for those who are clerks, etc., who find re-employment extremely difficult. District Commissioners and Officers-in-Charge of Prisons endeavour to obtain employment for them.

## **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. Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs Limited at Lobatsi operate an electric power station and supply their 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, but, with the exception of the railways, the water is only available to a limited extent to the public and other consumers. The railways also have their own water supplies along the line, and allow a certain number of private consumers.

The Senior Engineer (Mechanical), with a small staff of two Inspectors of Works (Electrical) is responsible to the Director of



Public Works for all government electrical works in the territory, including maintenance and repair of all existing government supplies and planning and executing of new minor schemes. For major schemes, a consultant is employed, as the Public Works Department has no electrical engineer.

Electric generating plants are installed at all government hospitals, and at the workshops at Gaberones. The surplus electrical energy from these sources is utilised by the district or camp concerned for lighting purposes.

## B. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Director of Public Works is responsible to the Secretary for Townships, Works and Communications for the Public Works Department.

The department is divided into the Personnel, Accounts, and Stores Sections under the control of the Deputy Director, and the Architectural, Mechanical, Survey, Roads, and Hydraulics Branches under their respective Heads. Divisional Engineers at Francistown in the north and Gaberones in the south are responsible for directly supervising all operations of the department in their areas.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department during the financial year 1963/64 was R2,432,289.

The activities of the department include the following:—

- (a) Planning, construction and maintenance of government buildings; (Section C below).
- (b) Town planning and development, including Gaberones capital project (Section D below).
- (c) Cadastral and topographical survey (Section E below).
- (d) Development, planning, construction and maintenance of water supplies (Section F below).
- (e) Maintenance of government transport, plant and electrical installations (Section G below).
- (f) Development, planning, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (see Chapter 11).
- (g) Planning, construction, maintenance, and control of aerodromes and emergency landing grounds (see Chapter 11).

## C. BUILDINGS

The Senior Architect is responsible to the Director of Public Works for the control and operation of the Architectural Branch. Generally speaking, the professional and technical staff at headquarters is responsible for all governmental buildings, planning and



design work in Bechuanaland, with the exception of the new capital project at Gaborones, for which a special team has been recruited. Major building construction work, at centres served by rail is normally carried out by contract, and at more outlying places by directly-employed labour controlled by the divisional building supervisory staff.

The staffing position of the branch for 1964/65 is shown below:—

Designation	Authorised Establishment	Actual Staff
Senior Architect	2	1
Architect	2	1
Quantity Surveyor	2	2
Quantity Surveyor's Assistant	1	1
Sen. I.O.W. (Clerk of Works)	3	3
Inspector of Works	5	5
Architectural Assistants	5	2
Works Staff Grade I	4	1
Works Staff Grade II	8	4
Artisan Leading Hand	4	1
Artisans	27	23
Clerks	1	1
Motor Driver Grade I	2	1
Motor Driver Grade II	15	15
Lorry Labourer	2	1
Lorry labourers	4	4
Tracer	1	1

During 1964 the tempo of building work speeded up with the development of the new capital at Gaborones and the granting of extra funds to improve on projects shelved in the past years.

The schools building programme was expanded and primary schools were begun at Francistown and Gaborones, as well as a secondary school at Gaborones. The Teacher Training College at Serowe was completed, and additions were made to the Teacher Training College at Lobatsi.

Tenders have been invited for the supply of pre-fabricated open steel-roofed structures for classrooms to be erected in outlying districts with the aid of the local people.

Self-contained general service units were built at Francistown and Gaborones for the police.

A private firm of architects and quantity surveyors was employed to prepare working drawings, details and bills of quantities to keep up with the target dates for the move to the new capital, which begins in February, 1965, and is scheduled for completion before the end of the year.



The following more important buildings were completed, or under construction, either departmentally or by contract during 1964 —

	R
<b>Maun:</b>	
New District Administration office & court room	16,000
Housing for police .....	5,760
<b>Tatitown:</b>	
New police station and quarters .....	24,300
<b>Totome</b>	
New police outpost and quarters .....	6,300
<b>Gaberones:</b>	
Police training depot and quarters .....	14,100
Industrial buildings for prisons .....	2,000
Additional store Geological Survey .....	3,500
Administrative block Police Mobile Unit and associated housing .....	116,160
Telephone exchange .....	20,386
Main office blocks commenced (4 multi-storey) ....	228,734
Information & Stationery office commenced .....	53,068
Her Majesty's Commissioner's office commenced ....	21,800
General housing commenced .....	407,214
Hospital first phase commenced and housing .....	227,600
Secondary school first phase and housing begun	112,160
2 Primary schools and housing first phase commenced .....	93,600
<b>Francistown</b>	
Administrative block Police Mobile Unit and associated housing .....	100,100
Primary school .....	10,000
<b>Serowe:</b>	
Teacher Training College and associated housing ....	180,000
<b>Lobatsi:</b>	
Additions to T.T.C. Lobatsi .....	2,800
<b>Mahalapye:</b>	
Housing for Police .....	11,600
Housing, flats and store Agricultural Department	33,760
Backlog housing throughout territory .....	166,000



#### D. GABERONES CAPITAL PROJECT

Progress on construction works for the capital at Gaborones, including government buildings, housing, water and electricity supplies and other public utilities is being maintained generally according to schedule, which calls for the move of the administrative headquarters from Mafeking to Gaborones to begin in February, 1965.

The earth dam of 8,000 million gallons capacity situated approximately two miles south of Gaborones was commenced on 20th May, 1963. It was completed, and water storage commenced, in October, 1964.

The three-quarter million gallon service reservoir, the quarter million gallon elevated reservoir, the water purification works and the distribution system, will be completed in time for the first phase of the move to Gaborones in 1965.

Work on a complete waterborne sewerage scheme for the new town, started in April 1964, is complete. Its operation will be deferred until February 1965, when the water supply will be available.

The electricity power scheme at Gaborones provides for 3,000 k.w. capacity output, and will also serve the needs of Lobatsi and the mines at Ootsi and Ramoutsa. Reticulation and the first stage of the power station building, and erection of plant are in hand to enable a limited supply to be available by the beginning of 1965.

The construction of the first stage of a modern hospital which will eventually have 130 beds is scheduled for completion early in 1965.

Two primary schools and the first phase of a secondary school are programmed for completion during the first half of 1965.

Four modern reinforced-concrete framed buildings of three and four storeys and a separate two-storey office block for Her Majesty's Commissioner are scheduled for completion early in the New Year. The Prime Minister's office building has been completed.

The provision of housing and flats of different types to provide accommodation for civil servants in the new capital, is proceeding by contract and is up to schedule.

#### E. SURVEYS

The Senior Land Surveyor, who is responsible to the Director of Public Works for the Survey Branch, also holds the statutory office of Surveyor-General, in which capacity he is responsible for the examination, recording and general control of all registration survey work carried out in the territory by private or government land surveyors.



The staffing position of the Branch for 1964/65 is shown below—

Designation	Authorised Establishment	Actual Staff
Senior Land Surveyor	1	1
Land Surveyors	3	3
Survey Assistants TE 4.3	3	2
Survey/Draughtsmen	2	2
Clerk	1	1
Survey Assistants C.4.3.	3	3
Chainmen	6	6
Drivers	3	3

The following work was undertaken by the Survey Branch during 1964 :—

Survey of Gaberones Township Extension No. 4.

Survey of Gaberones Township Extension No. 5.

Pegging of Gaberones Township Extension No. 7 (high-density housing area).

Survey of lease areas at Maun, Shakawe, Shashi, Kanye, Molepolole and Thamaga.

Survey of Police General Service Unit sites at Francistown and Gaberones.

Profiles of Lobatsi-Gaberones power line route and setting out.

Survey of Veterinary Farm, Ramathlabama.

Inspection of Bechuanaland - South West Africa boundary.

Contour surveys of various sites in Lobatsi, Gaberones and Francistown, the latter being for low cost-housing area.

Assisting delimitation commission and census officer by check-reproduction of maps, plans, etc.

ing electoral constituency boundaries and preparation and

Setting out new Molopo/Lobatsi trek route.

Designing township and farm layouts (high-density housing at Lobatsi and Gaberones: extension Molopo farms.

Survey of Gaberones village for electricity and water reticulation.

Survey work associated with Gaberones capital.



Survey work associated with Gaberones capital —

- (i) Profiles of roads and staking road centre lines;
- (ii) Levelling for sewer connections ;
- (iii) Levelling of reference marks ;
- (iv) Preparation and submission of detailed town planning scheme ;
- (v) Survey of farm sub-divisions for Gaberones dam (in progress).

Preparation of plans and proposed urban and rural layouts.  
Boundary demarcation between the Caprivi Strip and Bechuanaland.

Valuation of Gaberones and Nuane dam land acquisitions.

Preliminary investigations into complete Chobe Game Reserve boundary demarcation and layout of Kasane township.

#### F. WATER SUPPLIES

The Senior Water Engineer (post vacant) is responsible to the Director of Public Works for direct control of the Hydraulic Branch. The branch, by virtue of its assignments, is divided for convenience into four separate sections, Township Water Supplies, Stock Dams, Underground Water Supplies and Hydrological Survey and Investigations, each under a professional or technical officer.

The staffing position of the branch for 1964/65 is shown below:—

Designation	Authorised Establishment	Actual Staff
Senior Water Engineer	1	—
Engineer (Civil)	3	2
Engineering draughtsman/surveyor	2	1
Inspectors of Works	2	1
Works Staff Grade I	7	6
Works Staff Grade II	3	1
Artisans	1	1
Plant operators	2	—
Mechanics	15	9
Drivers Grade I	1	—
Drivers Grade II	5	4
Water Supply Operators	8	2
Pumpers	35	19



*Surface Water Supplies:*

The new rolled earth fill dam on the Nuane river near Lobatsi to augment the borehole supply on which the expanding township previously relied, is now complete. Also at Lobatsi, seven boreholes in the Woodlands area have been equipped with rotary screw pumps. Various minor improvements to the water distribution system were carried out, and reticulation in the township was surveyed.

At Mahalapye improvements to the township water reticulation system have been completed. Work is almost finished on extensions to the extraction system in the reaches of the Mahalapshwe river above the town to ensure that it has an adequate water supply during the whole of the year.

New water reticulation systems and additional storage facilities were installed at Francistown for the Police General Service Unit. Minor improvements were made to various township water supplies to cope with the general increase in demand for water.

Investigations are being made to find a suitable dam site to provide Kanye with a surface supply.

One stock dam was built at Sephobe and six others were renovated or rebuilt at Laherwane, Maratadiba, Wildebeest Kop, Mogo-ditshane and in the Molokwe area.

Hydrological investigations are continuing under the direction of a consulting engineer to assess the water potential of the country, especially in the north. Two further gauging weirs were constructed on the Macloutsi and Mahalapshwe rivers.

*Underground Water Supplies:*

The Geological Survey Department is responsible for geophysical investigations, and the siting and drilling of all government boreholes. The Public Works Department is responsible for equipping the boreholes with engine-powered pumping plants, windmills and manually-operated pumps. During 1964, boreholes were equipped at points throughout the territory, both by direct labour and by contract. The present emphasis is on equipping boreholes by contract, due to the difficulty in obtaining staff to do this work. A contract has recently been let for equipping the borehole "back-log".

## G. MECHANICAL BRANCH

The Mechanical Branch of the Public Works Department, which is responsible for maintenance and repair of all government transport and plant and for government electrical services, operates the Central Mechanical Workshops at Gaberones and four subsidiary workshops at Lobatsi, Mahalapye, Francistown and Maun. The branch is controlled by the Senior Engineer (Mechanical), who is responsible to the Director of Public Works.



The staffing position of the branch for 1964/65 is shown below—

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Authorised Establishment</b>	<b>Actual Staff</b>
Senior Engineer (Mechanical)	1	1
Mechanical Engineer	1	1
Inspectors of Works	9	8
Works Staff Grade I	16	13
Works Staff Grade II	4	3
Artisans Leading Hand	3	3
Artisans	8	7
Plant Operators	6	3
Mechanics	19	16
Clerks	2	2
Motor Drivers Grade I	2	1
Motor Drivers Grade II	10	7
Powerhouse attendants	7	6
Lorry labourers	6	6
Apprentice mechanics	12	9

During 1964 the branch continued to perform overhauls, repairs and maintenance for government transport and plant consisting of some 450 vehicles, 18 heavy road units, 88 tractors, stationary plant and numerous trailers.

The total number of jobs undertaken on government vehicles was 6,493, an increase of 10% over 1963. The services of the welding and coachbuilding shops were in great demand, and these two sections turned out a steady flow of caravans, water tankers, cess-pit emptiers, refuse carts, flat trailers and maintenance unit cabooses, all built on chassis reclaimed from old or wrecked vehicles.

To provide semi-permanent site accommodation for road workers and others in the field, an easily assembled metal hut, 14' x 12', was designed. Special jigs and tools were made and thirty-two of the huts were produced by the end of the year out of a total requirement of 80. A production output of ten per month had been achieved by December.

In an all-out effort to put government heavy road equipment into good shape, a contract was signed with a firm specializing in this type of maintenance and repair who lent a skilled mechanic to the Central Workshops to carry out repairs and servicing and to train workshop personnel. This move has proved highly successful, with an average output of one complete bulldozer or grader overhaul,



one major repair and three lesser repairs every six weeks, as well as normal routine servicing, minor repairs and breakdowns attended to in the field.

A new calibrating machine for diesel fuel pumps was bought early in the year, enabling pumps to be overhauled in the workshops instead of being sent to Johannesburg. During 1964, 294 pumps were overhauled and 1,176 injector nozzles were reclaimed.

The machine shop handled a great variety of turning, milling, shaping, grinding and drilling work. It was effective in quickly repairing equipment and thereby saving long delays and possible stoppages on the capital project on those occasions when emergency repairs beyond the contractors' scope became necessary.

## **Chapter 11**

### **COMMUNICATIONS**

#### **A. RAILWAYS**

The main railway line from Cape Town to Rhodesia passes through Bechuanaland, running practically due north, entering at Ramathlabama, 866 miles from Cape Town and leaving at Ramaquabane, 394 miles further north. The single track runs roughly parallel to the eastern boundary of Bechuanaland at an average distance from it of about 50 miles.

The railway within Bechuanaland originally formed part of the undertakings owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railways Limited. By Act No. 6 of 1949 of Southern Rhodesia, the Northern Rhodesia Railway Ordinance of 1949, and Proclamation No. 36 of 1949 in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, this undertaking was transferred to a statutory body known as the Rhodesia Railways. On the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland control of the railways passed to the Federal Government and on the dissolution of the Federation on the 31st December 1963, the body corporate, still known as the Rhodesia Railways, reverted to and is operated jointly by Southern Rhodesia and Zambia under the laws of Southern Rhodesia, Zambia and Bechuanaland.

The railway line from Ramatlabama in the south to Mahalapye in the north is administered and staffed by South African Railways and the line north of Mahalapye to Ramaquabane is administered by Rhodesia Railways.

#### **B. ROADS AND BRIDGES**

The supervision of Bechuanaland's roads and bridges is vested in the Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, headed



by the Senior Engineer (Roads), who is responsible to the Director of Public Works. The professional and technical staff of the Roads Branch at Headquarters are responsible for investigation, design and supervision of construction schemes, and the two Divisional Engineers, as far as their road duties are concerned, control the maintenance and improvement of existing roads and bridges. Under their supervision are two engineering assistants, two inspectors of works, one technical officer, eleven Works Staff (foremen) and various plant operators, drivers, artisans, and labourers.

An engineer, an engineering assistant and a technical officer (part-time) are at present engaged in planning of development work on roads and bridges to be financed by a long term loan from the International Development Association. Additional staff to be directly employed for this scheme will include one engineer, two engineering assistants, two technical officers, two inspectors of works and an accountant. The actual construction work will be performed by private contractors.

The total loan amounts to \$3.6 million. The scheme, which includes projects for the construction of a new road from Francistown to Maun and improvement to gravel standard of the main road from the Rhodesian border in the north to the South African border in the south, is expected to be completed by 1967.

The staffing position of the Roads Branch for 1964/65 is shown below:—

Designation	Authorised Establishment	Actual Staff
Senior Engineer (Roads)	1	1
Engineer (Roads)	1	1
Engineering Assistant	2	1
Technical Officer	2	2
Inspector of Works	3	3
Works Staff Grade I	9	7
Works Staff Grade II	3	1
Accounts Assistant	1	1
Artisans	3	3
Motor Drivers Grade I	3	—
Motor Drivers Grade II	21	15
Technical Assistants	2	1
Head Labourers	2	2

Although the total mileage of proclaimed roads and the general classification of roads remains unchanged from 1963, the trunk and main roads were sub-classified during 1964 into Classes A and B



to allow for more equitable distribution of funds. The new sub-classifications are as follows:—

Trunk roads — Class A	1,204	miles
Class B	391	"
Main roads — Class A	238	"
Class B	734	"
District roads	2,363	"
	<hr/>	
Total	4,930	

The 2,567 miles of trunk and main roads are the direct maintenance responsibility of the P.W.D. while the remaining 2,363 miles of district roads fall under the District Administration. Technical advice and assistance by way of the loan of plant and equipment are given by the Roads Branch to other government departments.

Increased expenditure was necessary in 1964 to improve maintenance standards in order to counter the heavier wear on the roads caused by increasing road traffic. Although funds are still inadequate, the road surfaces improved markedly. A total of R188,290 was provided for maintenance purposes, of which R7,089 was allocated to district roads. The Branch continued to improve road surfaces, sight distances, road alignment, drainage and road widths, and many new road traffic signs were erected. The roads are graded at regular intervals, while bush-dragging has been increased to help combat the formation of corrugations. The frequency of these operations is dependent upon traffic densities, the availability of plant, and the type of road surface. Road surfaces vary considerably but are mostly earth or sand, with a gradually increasing mileage of gravel. At present bitumen-surfaced roads are limited to five miles in the townships of Lobatsi and Francistown but, as a result of the I.D.A. loan, this will increase to about 13 miles, including those in and around the new capital town of Gaborones.

Traffic counts were continued at eighteen permanent stations, with a further ten included at the biennial counts. Full monthly counts are also taken at nine border posts and four veterinary disease-control posts. Definite trends in the traffic flow are not as yet evident, but there is a general increase on the main routes, especially between Lobatsi, Gaborones and Mochudi. The 1964 traffic counts can be summarised as follows:—

<i>Route</i>	<i>Vehicles per day</i>	
<b>Trunk road A1:</b>	<i>Daily</i>	
Ramatlabama to Lobatsi	average 129	(Max. 200)
Lobatsi to Gaborones	average 135	(Max. 209)
Gaborones to Mochudi	average 85	(Max. 95)
Mochudi to Mahalapye	average 31	(Max. 46)
Mahalapye to Palapye	average 65	(Max. 97)
Palapye to Francistown	average 54	(Max. 59)
Francistown to Ramaquabane	average 55	(Max. 89)



<i>Route</i>	<i>Vehicles per day</i>
<b>Route A2:</b>	
Zeerust to Lobatsi	average 92 (Max. 92)
Lobatsi to Kanye	average 76 (Max. 76)
Kanye to Ghanzi	average 17 (Max. 46)
<b>Route A3:</b>	
Potgietersrust to Palapye	average 32 (Max. 45)
Palapye to Serowe	average 41 (Max. 41)
<b>Route A4:</b>	
Francistown to Sebinas	average 35 (Max. 35)
Sebinas to Maun	average 16 (Max. 26)

The total number of vehicle registrations at the end of 1963 was 2,801, including 463 government vehicles.

Among the new roads built during 1964 were access roads in Lobatsi township and 51 miles of a new cattle trek rout from the Molopo farms across the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory to Lobatsi. Five new box culverts and 14 pipe culverts were constructed and others were improved. The Roads Branch also helped in building a new road to the Ramoutsa Manganese Mine, in the opening up of access roads to the new capital project at Gaborones, in the clearing of the Gaborones dam basin, in construction of railway spurs to Gaborones industrial area and in maintenance and construction of district roads.

The plant holding of the P.W.D. is inadequate for the demands made upon it, but the I.D.A. road loan will enable considerable improvements to be made. New plant which will be bought includes motor graders, a bulldozer and tractors. The present major plant holdings consist of the following:—

- 4 bulldozers,
- 1 tractor/scrapper,
- 1 traxcavator (front end loader),
- 12 motor graders,
- 2 lowloader transporters,
- 1 pneumatic self-powered roller,
- 1 smoothwheel self-powered roller,
- 4 pneumatic towed rollers,
- 1 sheepsfoot roller,
- 1 trencher/loader.

#### C. AIR TRANSPORTATION

Negotiations with various air line companies were proceeding at the end of 1964 with a view to reorganisation of the territory's in-



ternal air services, which are at present provided by a small airline which runs charter flights and a weekly five-seater passenger service to most of the larger centres. During 1964 this airline carried approximately 700 passengers.

The police operate air traffic control services throughout Bechuanaland, and conformity with international aviation standards is ensured by liaison with the Director of Civil Aviation, Salisbury.

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association's recruiting activities on behalf of the South African mines account for the largest proportion of Bechuanaland's air traffic. Most recruits and repatriates from parts of Africa to the north of Francistown are flown between their homes and the W.N.L.A. - owned aerodrome at Francistown and travel by rail from there to Johannesburg. During 1964 approximately 100,000 recruits and repatriates were airlifted by W.N.L.A. at Francistown to and from Shakawe in north-western Bechuanaland, Nyasaland and Barotseland, and over a million air miles were flown.

The Roads Branch of the Public Works Department is responsible for maintenance of the sixteen government-owned airfields and ten emergency landing grounds in Bechuanaland.

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

##### *Administration.*

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is controlled by a Director who is responsible to the Secretary for Townships, Works and Communications, and is primarily responsible for the control of mail and postal services, the Post Office Savings Bank, telecommunications, and all aspects of policy relating to the department.

The authorised establishment is as follows:—

- 1 Director of Posts and Telegraphs
- 1 Deputy Director
- 1 Engineer
- 4 Senior Executive Officers
- 2 Accountants
- 2 Supervising Technicians
- 5 Senior Postal Officers
- 9 Technicians
- 18 Postal Officers
- 8 Clerks
- 12 Telephonists, Grade I
- 48 Postal Assistants
- 5 Motor Drivers
- 1 Storeman
- 39 Telephonists, Grade II



*Postal Service.*

Most of the post offices in Bechuanaland are close to the railway line which runs northwards through the territory near its eastern boundary, providing a convenient means for the conveyance of mails.

There are few regular transport services in Bechuanaland and this greatly hampers the expansion of postal services.

Full use is made of the limited air service to convey mails weekly to Ngamiland in northern Bechuanaland and across the Kalahari desert in a north-westerly direction to Ghanzi. Both destinations are approximately 400 flying miles from the Mail Exchange Office at Lobatsi in the extreme south.

The total number of post offices and agencies is 68, classified as follows: —

Transacting all classes of business .....	21
Transacting all classes of business except telephone service .....	1
Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Agencies .....	8
Postal and Telegraph Agencies .....	5
Postal Order Agencies .....	27
Postal Agencies .....	2
Telegraph Agencies .....	2
Telephone Agencies .....	2

Below is a comparative statistical table of postal transactions:—

#### Comparative Statistical Table of Postal Transactions

<i>Transaction</i>	1962	1963	1964
Money orders issued .....	4,029	4,405	5,594
Money orders paid .....	1,805	2,355	2,700
Postal orders issued .....	50,436	46,077	50,964
Postal orders paid .....	14,842	15,976	26,064
Saving bank deposits .....	4,993*	4,346	8,317
Saving bank withdrawals .....	6,474*	4,351	7,724
Pensions paid .....	831	792	740
Radio listeners' licences issued .....	2,587	2,801	4,139
Registered articles posted .....	117,866	157,263	198,301
Registered articles delivered .....	111,700	145,434	164,789
Insured parcels posted .....	4,646	4,747	5,458
Insured parcels delivered .....	8,925	9,174	11,324

\* Savings Bank of the Republic of South Africa operated in Bechuanaland until 31st December, 1962.



*Telecommunications.*

It is in this field that Bechuanaland has progressed most in recent years. An effective national system now provides services to most of the main villages and to farming areas in the eastern districts.

Approximately 1,600 miles of trunk and farm telephones lines have been built since the Department took over control of the territory's communications network from Rhodesia on 1st January, 1957.

Particulars of telephone services at the end of 1964 are given below:

Direct exchange connections .....	951
Extension line telephones .....	401
Rural party line telephones .....	165
	-----
Total	1,517
	-----

At present all telephones in use are of the magneto type and are owned by Government.

Plans for extension of the telecommunications network in 1965 include the installation of automatic telephone exchanges at Francistown, Gaborones and Lobatsi and the installation of carrier equipment between Gaborones, Lobatsi and the Republic of South Africa which will overcome the congestion at present being caused by the shortage of speech channels.

*Telegraph Services.*

Telegraph services were speeded up in 1964 by the introduction of teleprinters to replace morse circuits.

During the year 1964 a total of 107,002 telegrams were dealt with.

*Radio.*

The number of radio listeners' licences issued during 1964 was 4,139 compared with 2,801 during 1963.

Particulars of radio stations are as follows:—

Operated by Government .....	100
Private communication stations .....	76
Amateur radio stations .....	7

*General.*

During the year ending 31st December, 1964, the Department's revenue amounted to R405,540, an increase of R116,180 over 1963.



Industrial development resulting from the move of the territory's administrative headquarters from Mafeking to Gaborones in 1965 is expected to result in a further increase in the Department's revenue-earning capacity.

## Chapter 12

### PRESS, BROADCASTING, CINEMA AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

#### *Administrative Organisation of Information Services.*

An information service was established in 1961 with the following brief:—

- (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 Bechuanaland outside its borders.

The Information Branch is headed by a Chief Information Officer, who is responsible to the Chief Secretary. Under the Chief Information Officer are an Information Officer, a Press Officer, and a staff divided between Broadcasting and other Information work.

The present authorised establishment for Broadcasting consists of an Engineer and a Technician, two Broadcasting Officers, a News Assistant, and two Broadcasting Assistants.

The establishment for other Information staff consists of two Assistant Information Officers, a Personal Assistant, two Campaign Van Driver/Operators, six Field Assistants, a News Assistant, three clerks, and subordinate staff.



The authorised financial provision for the year 1964/65 is —

Broadcasting	R67,900
Other	R41,600

#### *Newspapers and Periodicals.*

No independent newspapers are published in Bechuanaland, but South African and Rhodesian newspapers circulate. These carry a fair proportion of Bechuanaland news. 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 only newspaper published in the country is *Therisanyo/Consultation*, the organ of the Bechuanaland Democratic Party.

The Government Press Officer produces a broadcast news bulletin five days a week, and transcripts are distributed as a service to the Press.

The Information Branch publishes a monthly glossy magazine, *Kutlwano*, (the name means "mutual understanding") in English and Tswana, with a circulation of 2,300. It is sold at a nominal price of 2½ cents.

There is also a cyclostyled weekly Government "Newsletter", of which 1,200 copies are distributed free through government offices and to a few individual addressees.

#### *Broadcasting.*

Radio ZNB at Mafeking broadcasts light music on a Bechuanaland Police I Kilowatt transmitter.

This station first went on the air in 1936 as part of the police radio network, but there was no intention of providing a broadcasting service to the public. However, the borrowed records used for testing purposes proved so popular that the South African Broadcasting Corporation offered in 1938 to bear the costs of operating the station, with Bechuanaland Government enthusiasts providing technical services and acting as programme announcers.

When the Bechuanaland Government headquarters are transferred to Gaberones in 1965, Radio ZNB will cease to operate.

There are approximately 4,000 licenced receiving sets in Bechuanaland.

During 1963 a pilot broadcasting project was conducted at Lobatsi to determine what practical difficulties were likely to arise if a permanent broadcasting service could be established within Bechuanaland and to give training in the rudiments of broadcasting techniques to members of the staff of the Information Branch. As soon as it could be said with some assurance that the project had achieved its objectives, it was closed down.



In February 1964 an interim broadcasting scheme was initiated, also at Lobatsi, and C.D. & W. funds were made available for this. The station operates on the 89m band with the call sign ZND, using a transmitter with an output of 170 watts. Programmes at present are limited to 1½ hours a day, composed of BBC news relays, local news in English and Tswana, interviews, music and occasional other features. An engineer was recruited from overseas in October and two local officers went to London in May for six-month training courses in the programme side at the B.B.C.

#### *Cinema and Projection Facilities.*

There are seven small permanent cinemas in Bechuanaland, showing films from once to three times a week. The seven government-operated mobile film vans work in conjunction with the extension and publicity services of the various departments. There are approximately 50 film and filmstrip projectors, mainly in educational institutions.

#### *Training.*

In addition to the two officers already mentioned who went to the B.B.C. for broadcasting training, the News Editor of *Kutlwano* went on a six-month course in journalism at the Royal College, Nairobi, and an Assistant Information Officer went on a month's course in farm broadcasting, also at Nairobi, as well as doing a short attachment with the Information Department in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia).

A senior officer from the African Service of the B.B.C. conducted a fortnight's course in broadcasting at Lobatsi in June. This was also attended by broadcasters from Basutoland. Field assistants received general instruction in reporting from the Press Officer.

#### *General.*

Campaign vans of the Information Branch played a major part in the publicity for the census. For pre-election publicity the resources of the Information Branch were placed at the Chief Electoral Officer's disposal: both campaign vans were allocated to this work exclusively from April onwards. An Assistant Information Officer worked during the greater part of the same period with the Chief Electoral Officer, and was particularly concerned with the making of two films illustrating registration and voting procedures, which were shown to virtually the entire population of the country in the course of the pre-election publicity campaign.



## PART III

### Chapter 1

#### GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

##### A. GEOGRAPHY

Bechuanaland has not yet been wholly surveyed, but it is estimated to cover 222,000 square miles at a mean altitude of 3,300 feet. Entirely landlocked, it is bounded on the south-east by the Transvaal Province of the Republic of South Africa, on the north-east by Rhodesia, on the north by Zambia and the Caprivi Strip, on the west by South West Africa and on the south by the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa.

A plateau at a height of about 4,000 feet, which forms the watershed between the Molopo and Notwani Rivers in the south and swings northward from a point about 20 miles west of Kanye all the way to the border of Rhodesia, divides the country into two dominant topographical regions, characterised by two drainage systems. To the east of the plateau, active ephemeral streams flow latitudinally into the Marico, Notwani and Limpopo Rivers; to the west an inactive internal system, which at one time drained this tableland into the great Makarikari Flats, is now mantled by a deep layer of sand. Within this flat region, three further sub-regions can be discerned: the Kalahari Desert the Okavango Swamps and the Northern Crown Land area.

##### (a) *Eastern Bechuanaland.*

Although this stretch of country is broken by a series of rocky hills and is covered, particularly along its eastern margin and over its northern half by relatively dense bush and mopane growth, its rainfall is sufficient to produce good pasturage. The existence of grasses of high food value in many parts, the proximity of the water-table and the presence of water at shallow depths in the sand beds of the rivers and streams for most of the year, combine to make this an excellent cattle-rearing region. Most of the arable land is also situated in this area, where a mean annual rainfall of 20 inches is normally sufficient for the production of grain sorghum. In the south-east climate and soils are suitable for the production of maize under dryland cultivation. Eighty per cent of the population lives in this region.



(b) *The Kalahari Desert.*

West of the plateau which marks the boundary of Eastern Bechuanaland the ground falls to the great expanse of the Kalahari Desert, a level tract closely covered with thorn bush and grass, extending 300 miles to the west and bounded by the Makarikari Salt Pans and the Botletle River in the north. Rainfall in the Kalahari Desert varies from 20 inches in the east to a scant 9 inches in the south-west. Precipitation, however, tends to be erratic, is frequently of a local nature and in any one locality tends to vary between wide limits. Surface water is absent except for limited accumulations in flat, sandy clay-floored depressions in the sandveld which are known as pans and in dams built as a result of tribal initiative or the provision of postwar development funds. Along the eastern margin of this region, where the sand mantle thins out, and in the north-west on the Ghanzi plateau which extends into the desert from South West Africa, potable underground water supplies have been developed. Elsewhere underground water tends to be saline, and sweet water supplies are rare. Where potable water is found in the desert, small Bakgalagadi communities gather with their cattle, but there is virtually no arable land. For the most part, this region is inhabited only by shy bands of "wild" Kalahari Bushmen.

*The Okavango Swamps.*

The Okavango delta forms a rough triangle with sides of about 180 miles and lies in the remote north-western corner of Bechuanaland known as Ngamiland. Apart from the perennial Limpopo, Chobe and Zambesi Rivers, the delta is the only source of permanent surface water in the protectorate. The Okavango River, which flows into the Swamps, is estimated to have an average flow of 9,000 cubic feet per second at Shakawe, but most of this flow is either trapped in the sudd-like swamps where it evaporates, or disappears in the sand beds of the Botletle and Thamalakane Rivers. The rest is carried by the Chobe River to join the Zambesi at Kazungula. The swamps themselves cover an area of 6,500 square miles. They are infested with tsetse fly which is harboured by the shade trees and dense undergrowth, and is spread beyond the margins of the swamp by wild game, an advance which is being arrested by game control and by clearing the bush between the swamps and the open veld. The perimeter of this area is inhabited by the Batawana and allied tribes, numbering 40,000. They are chiefly pastoralists and the cattle population of the district is 120,000, but crops can be produced utilising the residual moisture of the soil in areas which are subject to seasonal flooding, or in other areas under normal rainfall conditions.

*The Northern Crown Lands.*

The Kalahari Desert extends north of the Botletle River and the Makarikari depression into the Northern Crown Lands where



it gives way to belts of indigenous forest and dense bush sustained by the higher rainfall of the region. Valuable stands of Mukwa (Rhodesian teak) and Mukusi cover extensive areas, whilst in other parts, where poorer soils are found, Mopane forest predominates. The availability of ground water resources, particularly in the southern and eastern sections, and the existence of suitable soils and reliable rainfall in the north-eastern corner of this sub-region indicate a favourable development potential. The remaining areas are populated only by vast herds of game, in whose migratory path the Northern Crown Lands lie. Elephant numbers alone are estimated at over 10,000. As in the case of the Kalahari Desert, the human population is sparsely scattered around the perimeter.

### B. CLIMATE

The climate of the country is generally sub-tropical, but varies considerably with latitude and altitude. The Tropic of Capricorn passes through Bechuanaland, and the northern part therefore lies within the tropics. The southern and southern-western areas vary between hot steppe with summer rains to desert or semi-desert climate.

During the winter the days are pleasantly warm and the nights cool to cold with only occasional frosts in the north, but with heavy frost in the semi-desert and desert areas. The summer is hot but tempered by a prevailing north-easterly breeze which generally springs up during the night, and usually lasts until mid-morning.

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, raising dust and sandstorms. The normally dry atmosphere helps to mitigate the high temperatures throughout the year, though this consistent dryness and constant glaring sunlight, added to the effect of altitude, can prove trying, particularly to those whose occupation is sedentary.

The whole territory lies in the summer rainfall belt, the rains generally beginning in late October and ending in April. May to September are usually completely dry months.

Rainfall and temperature figures are given in Table XII.

## **Chapter 2**

### **HISTORY**

The picture presented by most parts of southern Africa in the first quarter of the 19th century was one of tribal wars, pillage and bloodshed, caused mainly by the expansion of the Zulus under Chaka. This warrior chief had succeeded in welding his people into a disciplined and warlike nation who fell upon everyone unfortunate



enough to be within their reach. Their neighbouring tribes therefore fled to all points of the compass, despoiling on their way the peoples in their path and thereby setting up a general movement of destructive migration.

Among these migratory bands were the followers of an amazon called Mma-Ntatisi and her son Sekonyela, who came from tribes living in the neighbourhood of what is now Basutoland. They united to form a kind of cohesive army, and advanced northwards and westwards, attacking the tribes along 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 it is said that Mzilikazi embezzled the booty and decided not to return home. He moved north-westwards and, after a destructive march, established himself near what is now the town of Zeerust, from where he made warlike raids on the tribes within his reach.

Among the victims of Mzilikazi's onslaughts were those known as Batswana, of Western Sotho stock — and hence related to the people of what is now Basutoland — who lived in the western Transvaal and westwards towards the Kalahari. Like other Sotho peoples, their early history is shrouded in legend.

The generally accepted tradition is that the principal tribes of the group are descended from a people ruled by a chief named Masilo who 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 people and then by the Matabele. The home of the Bahurutshe is in the western Transvaal but scattered elements have attached themselves to the present tribes of Bechuanaland. 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 area 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 Chief Mathiba's sons seceded at the end of the 18th century and formed a settlement in Ngamiland. The Batawana are still the ruling community in that area.

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 Bechuanaland and round Mafeking.

Other important tribes of the Batswana are the Bakgatla, the Bamalete, and the Batlokwa. These arrived in the country from the Western Transvaal in the 19th century.



The 50 years between 1820 and 1870 saw a number of inter-tribal disputes. These were complicated by the impact of the Boer trekkers, who did, however, rid the Zeerust area of the Matabele: after several losing engagements with the Boers, Mzilikazi trekked northwards in 1838, attacking the less warlike Batswana and Makalanga on the way. Few of the Batswana chiefs were able to make effective resistance, but in 1840 Chief Sekgoma of the Bamangwato defeated several Matabele raiding parties. About this time, David Livingstone established a mission among the Bakwena, where he stayed until the early fifties.

In 1872 one of the most remarkable Africans of his time succeeded to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato. This was Khama III (the son of Sekgoma), whose youth had been much troubled by dissensions within the tribe and by the ever-present peril of the Matabele.

During the first few years of his reign Khama greatly enhanced the standing of his tribe. He was a capable general, and formed a small but well-trained army. With this he earned the respect of Lobengula, son of Mzilikazi, thus obtaining immunity from the depredations of the Matabele. A lifelong and rigid adherent of Christianity, Khama introduced many reforms into the life of the tribe, of which the most important, and the one on which he himself set most store, was the total prohibition of alcoholic liquor. A capable if occasionally a harsh administrator, he devoted himself with energy to the organisation of his people.

Though the weaker tribes still suffered at the hands of Lobengula's Matabele, by the middle seventies there was some stability and order in the life of the Bamangwato and the other Batswana tribes.

At this time, the Batswana had seen little of the white man. A few traders and hunters had penetrated into their territories, but, except at centres like Shoshong, no permanent relations had been established. The only Europeans who had lived among the Batswana were the missionaries, men like Moffat and Livingstone. Now began the exploration of Africa and the division of the continent among the European Powers. Embittered relations between the Boers from the Transvaal and the Batswana people (particularly the Barolong and the Batlhaping) prompted the latter to address appeals for assistance to the Cape authorities, while Khama, shortly after his accession, also asked for his country to be taken under British protection.

The British Government showed no anxiety to assume such new responsibilities, and it was not until 1884 that the missionary John Mackenzie was sent to Bechuanaland 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 the Queen.



The part of the Territory to the south of the Molopo River, which included Mafeking, Vryburg and Kuruman, was constituted a Crown Colony, called British Bechuanaland, in 1885, and became part of the Cape Colony, now the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa, in 1895. The northern part, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, remained 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 Colony in the Cape, the headquarters of the protectorate were moved to Mafeking, the nearest convenient centre to the protectorate.

The British expansion northwards continued, under the powerful inspiration of Cecil John Rhodes, who had in 1889 obtained a Royal Charter for his British South Africa Company organised "for the development of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the North". With the occupation in 1894 of what is now Rhodesia, Rhodes's description of Bechuanaland as the "Seuz Canal to the North" was seen to be an apt one.

In 1894 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. A compromise was reached whereby the tribal lands would be demarcated, with the understanding that all other lands not specifically reserved would come under the control of the British South Africa Company and a strip of land on the eastern side of the protectorate would be ceded for the building of a railway. In the event, the diminution of Rhodes's influence which followed the failure of the Jameson Raid in December, 1895, led to postponement and eventual abandonment of the plan to hand over the administration of the non-tribal lands of the protectorate to the British South Africa Company.

The South Africa Act of Union of 1909 became the constitution of the newly-formed Union of South Africa. The preamble to the Act said: "It is expedient to provide for the eventual admission into the Union, as Provinces or Territories, of such parts of South Africa as are not originally included therein". And Section 151 of the Act provided for the possibility of including in South Africa the three territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland which were administered by the British High Commissioner in South Africa.

As the South African Constitution was being drawn up, the Bechuanaland chiefs voiced their objections to any scheme which would bring the protectorate under the rule of South Africa. Similar objections were made by the chiefs in Basutoland and Swaziland. Assurances were given that no immediate change would be made in the administration of these territories, but provision



was made for the possible eventual transfer of their administration to the Union, subject to certain conditions designed for the protection of African rights, which were embodied in the Schedule to the Act.

From 1909 on, successive South African Governments asked for the implementation of the transfer which was understood to be provided for by the Schedule to the South African Act of Union. The British Government reiterated that it alone bore the ultimate responsibility in the question of a decision about transfer and that no such transfer could take place until the wishes of the inhabitants had been ascertained and considered. For many years past, the records of the African Advisory Council, African Council, and Legislative Council have left no doubt of the opposition of the African people of Bechuanaland to any such transfer.

The question of handing over the administration of the territories to South Africa ceased to be a serious issue in 1960, since in the view of the British Government the South African Act of Union lapsed when South Africa left the Commonwealth.

From 1891 to 1960, the constitutional position of the protectorate was governed by various Orders in Council and Proclamations of which the most important was the Order in Council of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated 9th May, 1891, which empowered the High Commissioner to exercise on her behalf all the powers and jurisdiction of the Queen, subject to such instructions as he might receive from Her Majesty or through a Secretary of State.

Other provisions of the Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner to appoint administrative and judicial officers and to define their functions, and to legislate by proclamation for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and generally for the peace, order and good government of the protectorate.

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 where these were incompatible with the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction or were repugnant to humanity.

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

During the last thirty years, 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 an inevitable and intensifying extension of central government activity. The expansion of central authority has been accompanied 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 Jurisdiction Act, for a decision as to the nature and extent of His Majesty's jurisdiction in the protectorate, it was laid down that the Crown 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 their courts went also the stabilising of the finances of local tribal governments by the creation in 1938 of tribal treasuries, into which were 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 the central government.

This administrative progress was accompanied by an expansion of the public services of the territory. Funds have been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, and, since 1957, a substantial grant-in-aid has been provided to cover the financial deficit of the ordinary budget.

As for political progress on the national level, in 1920 the government associated itself more closely with the people of the territory by the establishment of the European and African Advisory Councils. A further step forward was made in 1950 with the establishment of the Joint Advisory Council, with official, African and European members.

In December, 1960, Her Majesty the Queen by Order in Council conferred upon Bechuanaland its present Constitution, which is described in the next chapter.

By Order in Council signed on 27th September, 1963, the office of Her Majesty's Commissioner was created with effect from 4th October, the replacement of the post of Resident Commissioner hav-



ing been foreshadowed in a Parliamentary statement made on the 30th May. Her Majesty's Commissioner ranks as a Governor; he assents to legislation and is directly responsible to the Colonial Secretary. Certain powers retained by the High Commissioner ceased to exist with the abolition of that office on 1st August, 1964.

During 1964, preparations began for the adoption of the new constitution which will be brought into effect in the first quarter of 1965. Based on universal adult suffrage, this constitution is designed to lead naturally to independence for Bechuanaland. Its provisions are set out in the next chapter.

## **Chapter 3**

### **ADMINISTRATION**

#### **A. CONSTITUTION**

##### *Present Constitution.*

The constitutional position of Bechuanaland is governed by Order in Council, 1960 — No. 3 — dated 21st December, 1960. Additional Royal Instructions were contained in two other Orders in Council, 1960, Nos 1 and 2 of the same date.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, Sir Peter Fawcus, K.B.E., C.M.G., ranks as a Governor and is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London for all matters affecting the administration of the territory. He assents to laws made by the Legislative Council, and consults the African Council on matters affecting Africans only, such as customary law. Other provisions of the Constitution, require him, *inter alia*, to act with the advice of the Executive Council, although he is not obliged to accept that advice.

The Executive Council consists of Her Majesty's Commissioner, three ex-officio members, two official members, and two African and two European unofficial members. Her Majesty's Commissioner takes account of the views of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council when appointing unofficial members of the Executive Council.

The Legislative Council consists of three ex-officio members, seven official members, and 21 elected members (ten African, ten European and one Asian). In addition Her Majesty's Commissioner is empowered to nominate two or four non-officials, either one European and one African or two Europeans and two Africans.

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 Bechuanaland. The European elected members are elected by European voters in ten constituencies on a qualified franchise.

The African Council consists of Her Majesty's Commissioner as



President and up to seven official members, together with the chiefs of the eight principal tribes, 32 elected members and up to two unofficial members appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioner. It functions as an electoral college for the Legislative Council.

*New Constitution.*

On the 2nd June, 1964 the British Government, in Command 2378, announced its acceptance of proposals for a form of self-government for Bechuanaland which provides for a ministerial system and is designed to lead naturally to independence. These proposals had been agreed unanimously at discussions in Bechuanaland between Her Majesty's Commissioner, representatives of the Chiefs, political parties and important minority communities. The new Constitution will be brought into effect in the first quarter of 1965.

Under the new Constitution the executive government of Bechuanaland will be controlled by a Cabinet presided over by Her Majesty's Commissioner and consisting of a Prime Minister and up to five other Ministers chosen by the Prime Minister from the Legislative Assembly. The Financial Secretary will also be a member of the Cabinet and of the Legislative Assembly as *ex officio* Minister of Finance. The Prime Minister will be the member of the Legislative Assembly who appears to Her Majesty's Commissioner to command the support of the majority of the Members of the Assembly, i.e. the leader of that political party which obtains the largest number of seats in the general election.

Her Majesty's Commissioner will preside over meetings of the Cabinet and will exercise his powers in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet. He will, however, retain a general reserve executive power. He will also be responsible for external affairs, defence and security, but in exercising these responsibilities will wherever possible act in consultation with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. He will also be responsible for the making of appointments to the Public Service and for the promotion, dismissal and disciplinary control of officers in the service. In exercising these latter functions he will be assisted by an advisory, non-political Public Service Commission.

The Legislative Assembly from which the Cabinet will be drawn will replace the existing Legislative Council. It will consist of 37 members (excluding the Speaker), of whom 31 will be elected, 4 will be specially elected by the elected Members of the Assembly, one will be the Attorney-General who will be able to speak but not vote in the Assembly, and one will be the Financial Secretary for so long as he is *ex officio* Minister of Finance.

For the purpose of electing the elected members of the Legislative Assembly, Bechuanaland has been divided into 31 single member constituencies on the basis of a population quota of 17,473 per constituency. A single voters' roll based on universal adult suffrage is being prepared for each constituency. A general registra-



tion of voters took place between the 21st September and the 3rd October, 1964 and over 180,000 persons (or roughly 80% of the potential electorate) registered as voters. Supplementary registration is proceeding and the single roll referred to will consist of the general voters' roll and the supplementary voters' roll. The first general election will be held on 1st March, 1965.

Under the new Constitution there will also be established a House of Chiefs. It will consist of the Chiefs of the eight principal tribes of Bechuanaland as permanent *ex officio* members and four other members elected by and from among the sub-chiefs in the Chobe, Francistown, Ghanzi and Kgalagadi Districts. The House of Chiefs will be available to advise the Government in the exercise of its responsibilities and in addition the Legislative Assembly will be prohibited from proceeding with any bill which particularly affects a defined range of subjects relating to matters of tribal concern unless a draft of it has been referred to the House of Chiefs.

The new Constitution will also contain a code of fundamental human rights which will be enforceable by the High Court of Bechuanaland.

## B. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

In anticipation of the introduction of a ministerial system of government in 1965, the Central Administration was reorganised from 1st December, 1964. The transitional reorganisation takes account of the form of the future permanent governmental organisation which is being worked out with the help of an Organisation and Methods Officer and a Registries expert seconded to the territory from the United Kingdom Civil Service in July for an initial period of one year.

"Shadow Ministries" of Home Affairs, Labour and Social Services, Local Government, Agriculture, Finance, Works and Communications, and Mines, Commerce and Industry have been created, with schedules corresponding to the likely distribution of government business between ministerial portfolios. Pending the appointment of Permanent Secretaries in 1965, the senior officer in each shadow ministry is in charge. Where the senior officer is already a member of Executive Council, he is responsible in Executive Council for the subjects in his new schedule; in other cases the affairs of a shadow ministry are handled in Executive Council and Legislative Council by one of the official members or his associate.

The objects of this transitional reorganisation are:—

- (a) to ensure as far as possible that by the time the administrative headquarters are installed at Gaborone all is in readiness for the new ministries;
- (b) to enable the staff of the new Ministries to familiarise themselves with ministerial organisation and functions;



- (c) to permit schedules of work and filing systems to be adapted to the needs of the future ministries, thereby also simplifying the setting up of offices at Gaberones from February, 1965 onwards;
- (d) to make these changes sufficiently early to enable the Administration to iron out difficulties by trial and error well before the new Constitution comes into operation.

### C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Bechuanaland is divided into 12 administrative districts. In the tribal areas, much of the work of government is performed by the tribal administrations, with the advice of District Commissioners and technical officers of the Central Government. The Chiefs or African Authorities, who have traditional functions as well as other powers established by law, are the chairmen of the Tribal and District Councils, which have elected majorities. The African Authorities are increasingly being advised and assisted in discharging their responsibilities by Tribal Executive Councils.

Tribal Treasuries were first established in the Tribal Territories in 1938, with certain powers of raising and spending money. They receive 50 per cent of the tax paid to the Central Government by all adult male Batswana, all graded tax paid by Batswana, and various fees and duties.

When proposals for adopting a new Constitution for Bechuanaland were under consideration in 1963 it was recognised as a matter of great importance and urgency that the territory's rapid constitutional advance should be matched by an efficient and democratic system of local government.

In 1963, therefore, simultaneously with carrying out consultations for constitutional advance, the Resident Commissioner (now Her Majesty's Commissioner) initiated an enquiry into local government by consulting the African Council, and thereafter appointing an Advisory Committee to advise on —

- (a) the relationship of local government to tribal administration, and
- (b) the structure, functions, finance, and staffing of local government.

The Committee consisted of the Chief Secretary (*ex-officio*) (Chairman), three members chosen by the Chiefs, three members elected by the African Council from amongst its members, three members appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioner, and three officials. Expert advice was obtained from Mr. W. S. Hardacre, County Treasurer of Berkshire in England, who was engaged by the



Department of Technical Co-operation to advise Government on local government finance, and who also gave guidance in the whole field of local administration.

The Committee submitted its report in April, 1964, and it was then discussed by the existing local councils, and in June by the African Council. The views of these bodies were generally favourable, subject to some concern over the position of the chiefs and to the need for further local consultations on the exact composition of district councils and other points of detail.

The recommendations of the Advisory Committee can be summarised as follows: —

- (a) The Committee advocates the creation of a non-racial, representative and responsible system, as a natural development from the existing tribal administration.
- (b) There should be nine major units of local government in which a district council should be the local authority. Within such areas smaller independent units should be established in certain circumstances. District councils should have a substantial majority of elected members, elections being based on universal adult suffrage for residents. The Committee suggested a suitable division of services between the various types of authorities.
- (c) The Committee gave prolonged consideration to the relation of the new local authorities to the tribal administrations, and concluded that in a number of important areas and centres it would be practicable and desirable for the chief to be chairman of the council and also to be the council's senior executive officer. Certain powers and duties pertaining to the chieftainship alone would not be subject to the local authorities.
- (d) The Committee laid down certain basic principles regarding finance for local authorities, and recommended that the main source of revenue for district councils should be a graduated personal tax, supplemented as necessary by Central Government grants.
- (e) As far as possible uniformity in salaries and conditions of service of local government employees should be aimed at, and the importance of training was stressed.
- (f) Administrative officers of the central government should continue to play an important part as links between central government and local government, and as advisers.

The Advisory Committee's recommendations were incorporated



in a White Paper entitled *Local Government in the Bechuanaland Protectorate* which was presented to the Legislative Council on November 16th, 1964

The White Paper expressed Government's agreement with the basic premises of the report, and welcomed the opportunities given by the proposals for the chiefs to play an important role in the new system, which, together with their functions in the House of Chiefs under the new Constitution, would enable them to retain a significant place in a democratic society, both in national and local affairs.

The White Paper pointed out that financing the new authorities would be one of the most crucial and difficult aspects of the local government reforms in a country in which additional sources of revenue are hard to come by and which is already heavily dependant on external grants for central administration as well as for local government. The adoption of a common form of taxation, non-racial and equitable in its incidence on all sections of the community would be basic as much to local government as to central government.

The White Paper pointed out that the subject of local courts was not included in the Committee's terms of reference, and stated that it was essential for a revision of the executive functions of local government to be accompanied by a detailed review of the system of local courts, both in the light of the reforms proposed in the executive sphere, and with a view to determining to what extent integration with the central judicial system is desirable and practicable. Such a review is being undertaken separately by the Law Reform Committee, which in 1964 has been assisted by the Standing Committee of the African Council.

A useful and interesting debate took place in the Legislative Council, and firm Government policy is now being formulated in the light of the views expressed. The new system of local government which will emerge will be explained in detail to the people after the new Constitution comes into force.

## **Chapter 4**

### **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

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



## Chapter 5

### READING LIST

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Further details of departmental activities are to be found in the reports of the various departments.



## APPENDIX I

TABLE I

## THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF BECHUANALAND

			R
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1963 (overdrawn)			-59,088
	<i>Approved Estimate</i>	<i>Actual Figures</i>	
	R	R	
Ordinary Expenditure	6,279,974	6,711,629	
Ordinary Revenue	3,830,121	3,499,082	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2,449,853	3,212,547	
Grant-in-Aid from United Kingdom Government	2,449,853	3,184,262	-28,285
			<hr/>
Deficit .....			87,373
Deficit of Colonial Development and Welfare revenue over expenditure .....			60,835
			<hr/>
General Revenue Balance on 31st March, 1964 (overdrawn) .....			<u>R148,208</u>



## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

### TABLE OF REVENUE

Comparative Figures For the Years 1959/60 to 1963/64

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
	R	R	R	R	R
Customs and Excise .. .. .	614,336	648,259	655,066	753,796	754,227
Taxes and Duties .. .. .	915,704	803,005	1,063,700	1,211,894	1,225,852
Licences .. .. .	108,448	111,788	147,318	166,765	182,337
Fees of Court or Office and Earnings of Departments .. .. .	123,798	135,560	184,787	158,283	179,917
Posts and Telegraphs .. .. .	369,140	372,669	452,457	286,369	405,509
Judicial Fines .. .. .	19,040	17,568	19,671	25,636	18,707
Revenue from Government Property*	286,462	432,585	400,570	471,698	440,906
Reimbursements .. .. .	7,078	8,122	13,532	22,877	22,109
Interest .. .. .	2,188	4,597	17,663	21,449	24,490
Miscellaneous .. .. .	28,186	32,966	44,323	138,055	74,096
Sale of Crown Land .. .. .	—	350	284,753	47,668	69,669
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>2,474,380</b>	<b>2,567,469</b>	<b>3,283,840</b>	<b>3,304,490</b>	<b>3,397,819</b>
Grant-in-aid from U.K. Government Colonial Development and Welfare Fund .. .. .	1,300,000	1,940,000	2,310,000	2,725,828	3,184,262
Overseas Aid Scheme .. .. .	568,142	360,825	836,300	975,369	911,333
	—	—	—	227,111	101,263
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>4,342,522</b>	<b>4,868,294</b>	<b>6,430,140</b>	<b>7,232,798</b>	<b>7,594,677</b>

\*Includes payment by Rhodesia Railways.

### TABLE OF EXPENDITURE

Comparative Figures For the Years 1959/60 to 1963/64

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
	R	R	R	R	R
<b>STATUTORY</b>					
Judiciary .. .. .	—	—	—	2,026	—
Pensions and Gratuities .. .. .	131,244	171,089	213,259	239,876	244,258
Public Debt .. .. .	161,520	205,619	251,037	278,783	336,311
Miscellaneous .. .. .	—	—	—	2,000	2,000
<b>VOTED</b>					
Central Administration .. .. .	284,708	297,542	658,550	261,768	—
Administration of Justice .. .. .	32,176	28,996	19,746	18,216	20,204
Agriculture .. .. .	136,010	148,579	160,646	180,890	188,935
Allied Services .. .. .	204,966	211,601	240,691	206,837	—
Audit .. .. .	13,782	20,227	19,359	20,948	18,634
Contributions to C. D. & W. Schemes Councils .. .. .	87,888	232,701	—	—	62,451
District Administration .. .. .	373,360	381,099	401,957	404,235	401,310
Education .. .. .	246,860	277,039	642,818	532,282	553,850
Finance .. .. .	—	—	—	—	142,754
Game .. .. .	9,620	14,713	22,764	22,186	25,156
Geological, Hydrological and Mineral Survey .. .. .	—	—	100,685	110,759	139,257
Chief Secretary .. .. .	—	—	—	—	60,945
Information Branch .. .. .	—	—	20,441	29,442	33,843
Law Office .. .. .	—	—	—	—	33,683
Medical .. .. .	366,508	407,921	446,335	501,820	509,706
Movement Control .. .. .	—	—	—	—	63,794
Natural Resources and Indus- tries .. .. .	—	—	—	—	20,778
Police .. .. .	368,026	425,546	450,861	525,571	565,849
Posts and Telegraphs .. .. .	155,400	174,484	180,161	226,619	244,765
Prisons .. .. .	51,942	56,743	55,171	61,684	79,888
Public Service Commission .. .. .	—	—	—	—	581
Public Works Department .. .. .	665,888	713,054	747,532	864,596	955,910
Public Works Extraordinary .. .. .	96,522	110,555	127,878	70,406	177,637
Her Majesty's Commissioner .. .. .	—	—	—	—	24,258
Stores .. .. .	—	—	—	51,051	—
Townships, Works and Commu- nications .. .. .	—	—	—	—	12,268
Treasury .. .. .	—	—	—	237,835	267,593
Tribal Affairs and Social Ser- vices .. .. .	—	—	—	—	17,821
Tsetse Fly Control .. .. .	—	—	106,633	162,297	145,148
Underground Water Development .. .. .	—	—	79,170	82,548	124,921
Veterinary .. .. .	439,150	663,732	777,059	700,596	757,164
Welfare .. .. .	—	—	—	4,414	5,821
New Capital .. .. .	—	—	—	—	352,298
Overseas Aid Scheme .. .. .	—	—	—	282,246	121,838
<b>Total Ordinary Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>3,825,570</b>	<b>4,541,240</b>	<b>5,763,086</b>	<b>6,133,477</b>	<b>6,711,629</b>
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes .. .. .	548,980	374,381	893,589	960,116	972,168
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>4,374,550</b>	<b>4,915,621</b>	<b>6,656,675</b>	<b>7,093,593</b>	<b>7,683,797</b>







TABLE IV

## 5½% Intercolonial Loan 1980 (R184,720 — Issue Price R99)

Details of Expenditure	Allocation		Expenditure up to 1963/64		Expenditure during 1963/64		Expenditure up to 31.3.64		Balance outstanding on 31.3.64	
	R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
European Staff Quarters	182,503.36		182,503.36		—	—	182,503.36		—	—
Expenses of Issue	369.44		369.44		—	—	369.44		—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R182,872.80</b>		<b>182,872.80</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>182,872.80</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>5½% Intercolonial Loan 1971 (R81,384 — Issue Price R98½)</b>										
<b>5½% Intercolonial Loan 1976 (R242,302 — Issue Price R99½)</b>										
African Staff Quarters	69,260.00		69,260.00		—	—	69,260.00		—	—
European Staff Quarters	230,740.60		230,740.60		—	—	230,740.60		—	—
Railway Water Supplies	20,000.00		20,000.00		—	—	20,000.00		—	—
Expenses of Issue	647.37		647.37		—	—	647.37		—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R320,647.97</b>		<b>320,647.97</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>320,647.97</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1972 (R153,062 — Issue Price R98)</b>										
Housing	100,366.46		100,366.46		—	—	100,366.46		—	—
Telecommunications	49,634.30		49,634.30		—	—	49,634.30		—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R150,000.76</b>		<b>150,000.76</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>150,000.76</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1977 (R253,808 — Issue Price R98½)</b>										
Housing	147,000.88		147,000.88		—	—	147,000.88		—	—
Telecommunications	103,000.00		103,000.00		—	—	103,000.00		—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R250,000.88</b>		<b>250,000.88</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>250,000.88</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 1) (R203,046 — Issue Price R98½)</b>										
Housing	R200,000.31		200,000.31		—	—	200,000.31		—	—
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 1) (R204,700 — Issue Price R98½)</b>										
Housing	131,536.27		131,536.27		—	—	131,536.27		—	—
Telecommunications	21,464.00		21,464.00		—	—	21,464.00		—	—
Railway Water Supplies	37,000.00		37,000.00		—	—	37,000.00		—	—
Township Water Supplies	10,000.00		10,000.00		—	—	10,000.00		—	—
Expenses of Issue	409.40		409.40		—	—	409.40		—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R350,000</b>		<b>350,000</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>292,913.88</b>		<b>57,086.12</b>	<b>—</b>

TA (ued)



TABLE III

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 1964

LIABILITIES		1,219.83	1,219.83
Expenses of Issue 1957/58 Loans	.. .. .		201,629.50
TOTAL	.. .. .	R201,629.50	201,629.50

BLE IV

Continued on next page

## LOAN EXPENDITURE

Railway Water Supplies	.. .. .	163,675.28	163,675.28		
Telecommunications	.. .. .	14,000.00	14,000.00		
Expenses of Issue	.. .. .	2,324.00	2,324.00		
	.. .. .	360.72	360.72		
TOTAL	.. .. .	R180,360.00	180,360.00		
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 3) (R148,700 — Issue Price R100½)</b>					
Housing	.. .. .	127,126.03	127,126.03		
Telecommunications	.. .. .	2,577.70	2,577.70		
Township Water Supplies	.. .. .	20,000.00	20,000.00		
Expenses of Issue	.. .. .	297.40	297.40		
TOTAL	.. .. .	R150,001.13	150,001.13		
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 3) (R120,472 — Issue Price R103½)</b>					
Housing	.. .. .	124,296.99	124,296.99		
Expenses of Issue	.. .. .	240.94	240.94		
TOTAL	.. .. .	R124,537.93	124,537.93		
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 4) (R84,792 — Issue Price R101½)</b>					
Housing	.. .. .	59,026.28	59,026.28		
Telecommunications	.. .. .	9,028.00	9,028.00		
Railway Water Supplies	.. .. .	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Township Water Supplies	.. .. .	15,946.00	15,946.00		
Expenses of Issue	.. .. .	169.58	169.58		
TOTAL	.. .. .	R86,169.86	86,169.86		
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 4) (R177,912 — Issue Price R100½)</b>					
Housing	.. .. .	166,000.96	166,000.96		
Township Water Supplies	.. .. .	12,000.00	12,000.00		
Expenses of Issue	.. .. .	3,558.3	3,558.3		
TOTAL	.. .. .	R178,356.79	178,356.79		



LOAN EXPENDITURE

(Continued)

TABLE IV (Continued)

LOAN EXPENDITURE

Housing	6½% Exchequer Loan 1985 (R354,000)				
Telecommunications	168,400	168,400	—	—	168,400
Water Supplies	74,800	74,800	—	—	74,800
	110,800	110,800	—	—	110,800
TOTAL	R354,000	354,000	—	—	354,000
Housing	6½% Exchequer Loan 1986 (No. 1) (R200,000)				
Telecommunications	172,000	172,000	—	—	172,000
Water Supplies	12,000	12,000	—	—	12,000
	16,000	16,000	—	—	16,000
TOTAL	R200,000	200,000	—	—	200,000
Housing	7% Exchequer Loan 1986 (No. 2) (R200,000)				
Telecommunications	169,000	169,000	—	—	169,000
Water Supplies	13,000	13,000	—	—	13,000
	18,000	18,000	—	—	18,000
TOTAL	R200,000	200,000	—	—	200,000
Housing	6½% Exchequer Loan 1987 (No. 1) (R158,000)				
Telecommunications	R158,000	158,000	—	—	158,000
TOTAL					
Housing	6% Exchequer Loan 1987 (No. 2) (R218,000)				
Water Supplies	164,800	164,800	—	—	164,800
	53,200	53,200	—	—	53,200
TOTAL	R218,000	218,000	—	—	218,000
Housing	5½% Exchequer Loan 1988 (R232,000)				
Water Supplies	182,000	87,565.33	42,034.32	52,400.35	129,599.65
	50,000	35,570.89	7,840.01	6,589.10	43,410.90
TOTAL	R232,000	123,136.22	49,874.33	58,989.45	173,010.55
Telecommunications	6% Barclays Bank Loan 1973 (R154,000)				
	R117,433	72,717.70	44,715.30	—	117,433
Lobatsi Electricity Supplies	4% Barclays Bank Loan 1973 (R25,000)				
	R25,000	22,113.36	1,447.98	—	23,561.34
Lobatsi Water Supply	4% Standard Bank Loan 1978 (R32,000)				
	R32,000	—	32,000	—	32,000
Lobatsi Water Supply	6% Barclays Bank Loan 1976 (R400,000)				
	R350,000	—	292,913.88	57,086.12	292,913.88



TABLE V

## TRIBAL TREASURIES

Accounting is by the calendar year, and some accounts for 1964 are still outstanding: the following figures are therefore estimated :

Tribal Treasury	Estimated Revenue excluding Grants-in-Aid	Grants-in-Aid		Total Estimated Revenue	Estimated Expenditure	Estimated General Revenue Balance at 31st December, 1964
	R	Education	Ordinary		R	R
Bamangwato	276,205	64,794	—	340,099	394,642	114,946
Bangwaketse	113,935	24,655	—	138,590	129,930	65,947
Bakwena	72,040	31,099	—	103,039	95,407	20,824
Batawana	73,370	8,040	—	65,379	67,275	30,963
Bakgatla	46,201	21,574	—	67,775	62,369	25,886
Bamalete	16,757	3,500	—	20,257	21,419	11,720
Barolong	3,772	11,320	—	15,092	16,836	4,802
Batlokwa	4,652	2,606	850	8,108	7,525	2,067
Ghanzi	6,030	5,506	5,400	16,936	18,055	2,360
Southern Kgalagadi	4,850	—	—	4,850	4,593	4,516
Peleng Village	2,741	—	—	2,741	3,307	3,351

TABLE V



**TABLE VI: STATEMENT OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES AT 31st MARCH, 1964**

**TABLE VI**  
**STATEMENT OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES AT 31st MARCH, 1964**

Scheme	Year in which initiated	Value	Local contribution	Spent during previous years	Spent during 1963/64	Total Spent	Unspent on 1/4/64	Transferred	
								To Scheme	Amount
D681 & 631 A-C. Control of Tsetse Fly	1946	R 524,064	R 108,394	R 415,676	R 4Cr.	R 415,672	R —		R
D940 & 940 A-C. Geological Survey	1948	400,926	15,736	365,719	—	365,719	19,471	D2894	15,264
D2515 Soil Conservation	1955	49,056	12,594	29,729	—	29,729	6,733		
D2553 Development of Surface Water Supplies	1955	256,484	130,690	116,241	—	116,241	9,553		
D2573 Development of African Education	1955	60,000	—	54,817	—	54,817	5,183	D3477	5,160
D2632, & 2632 A-D. Road Construction and Maintenance	1955	513,976	178,944	315,175	—	315,175	19,857		
D2639 A-D. Development of Underground Water Supplies	1956	1,037,408	217,030	820,742	13Cr	820,729	351		
D2677 & 2677 A-B. Reservoirs Ghanzi/Lobatsi Cattle Route	1959	46,312	—	38,837	—	38,837	7,475		
D2894 & 2894 A. Geological Survey	1956	474,420	175,520	269,040	—	269,040	29,860		
D3046 & 3046 A-D. Development of Education	1956	524,172	190,528	246,351	—	246,351	87,293	D4610	72,640
D3047 & 3047 A-C. Development of Veterinary Services	1956	303,152	200,508	99,046	—	99,046	3,598		
D3064 A-C. Development of Agriculture	1956	204,082	131,898	68,657	—	68,657	3,527		
D3067 & 3067 A-C. Development of Medical Services	1956	434,514	164,718	268,025	—	268,025	1,771		
D3185 & 3185 A. Topographical Survey	1957	16,000	—	16,747	—	16,747	—		
D3319 Contribution to C.D. & W. Scheme	1957	24,760	—	21,435	—	21,435	3,325		
R907 Veterinary Investigational Laboratory	1958	11,500	—	11,500	—	11,500	—		
D3376. Extension to Veterinary School	1959	75,974	—	75,936	—	75,936	38		
D3477 & 3477 A-B. Development of Baman-gwato Primary Education	1958	20,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	—		
D3478. African Junior Secondary Boarding School	1958	20,000	—	19,828	—	19,828	172		
D3575 Foot and Mouth Disease Control	1958	22,516	—	19,866	—	19,866	2,650		
D3721 & 3721 A-B. Bushman Survey	1959	4,900	—	4,874	—	4,874	26		
D3826. Cattle Route to Railhead from Dukwe to Shashi	1959	20,000	—	—	—	—	20,000		
D3866. N'gamiland/South West Africa Border Fence	1959	13,422	—	13,420	—	13,420	2		
D3867. Survey of Bechuanaland/Southern Rhodesia Boundary	1959	5,000	—	—	—	—	5,000		
D3375. South West Africa/Bechuanaland Protectorate Border Fence	1959	16,470	—	16,470	—	16,470	—		
D3949. Provision of Medical Services, Bakgatla Reserve	1959	7,632	—	5,419	—	5,419	2,213		
D3986. Pilot Tuberculosis BCG Vaccination Campaign	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—		

(Continued Overleaf)







**TABLE VI: STATEMENT OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES AT 31st MARCH, 1964**  
(Continued)

D5664. Additional Staff for the Public Works Department Building Programme .. .. .	1963	42,000	—	—	8,227	8,227	33,773	
D5665. Control of Tsetse Fly .. .. .	1963	269,914	30,362	—	92,077	92,077	147,475	
D5666. Development of Medical and Health Services .. .. .	1963	131,386	32,586	—	37,679	37,679	61,121	
D5667. Development of Chobe Game Reserve .. .. .	1963	44,418	—	—	7,795	7,795	36,623	
D5673. Provision of additional non-Graduate Technical Staff to carry out field survey work in connection with underground water development programme and mineral survey .. .. .	1964	44,318	—	—	5,694	5,694	38,624	
D5674. Conservation of Soil and Land Use planning for its Rational Utilization and control of red-billed Weaver bird Quelea quelea lathamii	1964	106,678	1,484	—	16,946	16,946	88,248	
D5681. Agricultural Training .. .. .	1964	93,058	798	—	6,672	6,672	85,588	
D5682. Livestock Industry Development Teams	1963	54,200	—	—	17,207	17,207	36,993	
D5687. Trypanosomiasis and Helminthiasis Research Unit and Control .. .. .	1964	52,861	—	—	12,982	12,982	39,882	
D5688. Forestry Survey and Exploitation	1964	55,182	1,590	—	12,504	12,504	41,088	
D5689. Public Works Department Training Organisation .. .. .	1964	33,036	—	—	7,193	7,193	25,843	
D5690. Development of Co-operative Societies, Bechuanaland Protectorate	1963	42,898	12,150	—	729	729	30,019	
D5696. Foot and Mouth Disease Control	1964	308,252	21,000	—	72,681	72,681	214,571	
D5713. Development of Social Welfare Education Survey .. .. .	1964	48,200	—	—	9,054	9,054	39,146	
D5714. New Headquarters, Gaborones	1964	16,000	10,000	—	—	—	6,000	
D5719. Water Supply for Gaborones .. .. .	1964	264,246	52,990	—	70,867	70,867	19 3,379	
D5720. Development of Education .. .. .	1964	1,022,630	8,664	—	262,196	262,196	707,444	
D5743. Roads and Drainage Services —	1964	508,644	—	—	126,013	126,013	373,987	
D5744. New Capital	1964	592,950	—	—	—	—	592,950	
D5750. Development of Water Supplies	1964	298,964	—	—	30,232	30,232	268,732	
D5751. Interim Broadcasting Service, Gaborones	1964	86,360	—	—	—	—	86,360	
D5754. Public Service Training .. .. .	1964	181,072	5,932	—	1,661	1,661	173,479	
D5833. Research work at Ramathlabama	1964	—	—	—	6,894	6,894	—	
R1259. Contribution to Scheme D4800 (q.v.)	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,072
R1340. Contribution towards cost of the publication of a "Check List of the Birds of the Bechuanaland Protectorate	1962	1,200	—	1,200	—	1,200	—	
R1495. Establishment of Pastoral Research Station .. .. .	1963	27,924	—	—	268	268	27,656	
R1532 (Contribution to Scheme D4800) Research Work at Ramathlabama .. .. .	1964	21,928	—	—	18,477	18,477	3,451	
						D4800		



TABLE VII

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(For information on methods of statistical collection, see Chapter 5, page 40).

## A. IMPORTS (Selected major commodities only).

	1962 VALUE (estimated) R	1963 VALUE (estimated) R	1964 * VALUE (estimated) R	1964 * QUANTITY
Sorghum and Millet	129,043	273,725	280,000	5,952 tons
Maize and Maize Meal	552,420	704,472	723,000	16,182 tons
Wheat and Wheat Flour	—	—	286,000	
Other Foodstuffs	970,966	1,200,000	937,000	
Cattle	69,180	45,800	84,000	1,197 head
Other Livestock	15,310	8,690	6,000	
Vehicles and Spares	1,262,508	1,200,000	1,260,000	
General Merchandise	2,225,716	2,678,000	2,727,000	
Textiles	984,376	1,067,000	895,000	
Building Materials	—	—	400,000	
Machinery, Scientific Instruments, etc.	—	—	180,000	

\* Figures for year ended 30th June, 1964.

## B. EXPORTS

	1962 VALUE (estimated) R	1963 VALUE (estimated) R	1964 * VALUE (estimated) R	1964 * QUANTITY
Cattle (live)	629,593	1,116,787	1,082,252	28,034 head
Cattle (carcasses)	4,092,118	4,565,956	4,335,971	95,280 carcasses weighing 20,080 tons
Other animals (sheep, goats, etc.)	12,380	43,258	20,773	—
Hides and skins (domestic animals)	543,558	460,676	436,943	—
Skins, trophies, dried meat, ivory and karosses (wild animals)	38,654	45,634	75,624	—
Canned meat	—	—	381,992	741 tons
Abattoir by-products	463,030	804,481	520,694	—
Bonemeal	122,275	117,510	127,122	2,524 tons
Butter and Butterfat	112,094	96,764	89,643	224 tons
Other Animal Products	146,575	172,156	72,049	—
Asbestos	271,169	219,030	218,857	1,707 short tons
Manganese	164,541	145,886	123,586	19,503 short tons
Gold	7,083	3,490	2,900	118 fine ozs.
Citrus	14,800	35,000	4,000	78 tons
Groundnuts	58,400	145,990	113,142	1,303 tons
Cotton	—	19,810	45,000	335 tons
Other Agricultural Produce	—	43,909	18,483	—
Labour (Deferred Pay and remittances)	738,000	762,000	837,000x	24,418 men worked on 6- 9 month con- tracts on South African mines in 1964.
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7,404,270</b>	<b>8,798,337</b>	<b>8,506,031</b>	

\* Figures for year ended 31st March, 1964.

x Year ended 31st December, 1964.



**TABLE VIII**

**EDUCATION STATISTICS: 1964**

**1. NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS**

	Public (i.e. Government and Tribal)			Independent (Assisted and non-assisted i.e. Mission and Private)			
	Male	Female	Co-edu- cational	Male	Female	Co-edu- cational	Total
1. Primary Schools .. ..	—	—	231	—	—	10	241
2. Secondary Schools .. ..	—	—	4	—	—	4	8
3. Vocational Schools (Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, Training Schools, Bechuanaland Training Centre and Mochudi Homecraft Centre) .. ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	4
4. Teacher Training .. ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
5. Higher Education .. ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>255</b>

**2. TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS**

(Number of non-indigenous teachers shown within brackets)

	Public		Independent		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1. Primary Schools .. ..	706 (201)	578 (96)	18 (5)	59 (10)	1,361
2. Secondary Schools .. ..	25 (22)	7 (5)	18 (12)	11 (10)	61
3. Vocational (plus 6 part-time) .. ..	13 (11)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (2)	16
4. Teacher Training .. ..	11 (7)	5 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	16
5. Higher Education .. ..	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	—
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>755 (241)</b>	<b>590 (104)</b>	<b>36 (17)</b>	<b>73 (22)</b>	<b>1,454</b>

**3. NUMBER OF PUPILS****(a) Public Institutions**

	Male	Female	Total
1. Primary Schools .. ..	26,380	33,666	60,046
2. Secondary Schools .. ..	381	269	650
3. Vocational (average) .. ..	140	—	140
4. Teacher Education .. ..	104	118	222
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>27,005</b>	<b>34,053</b>	<b>61,058</b>

**(b) Independent Schools**

	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Primary Schools .. ..	1,157	1,636	2,793
2. Secondary Schools .. ..	238	148	386
3. Vocational Schools .. ..	—	33	33
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>3,212</b>

**4. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN BY GRADES**

Year of School Course	No. of Pupils		Total
	Boys	Girls	
1 .. ..	8,062	9,571	17,633
2 .. ..	5,552	7,248	12,800
3 .. ..	4,499	7,063	11,562
4 .. ..	2,869	3,849	6,718
5 .. ..	2,384	3,070	5,454
6 .. ..	2,105	2,582	4,687
7 .. ..	2,066	1,919	3,985
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>27,537</b>	<b>35,302</b>	<b>62,839</b>



TABLE IXA

**STATISTICS CONCERNING MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF  
1964**

	Government	Mission	Private
1. Registered physicians (persons with degrees recognised both locally and in the metropolitan country) .....	11	6	2
Licensed physicians (persons with degrees recognised locally but not having metropolitan recognition) .....	3	1	—
2. Nurses of senior training (persons with nursing training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country) .....	25	14	1
Certificated nurses (persons with certificate recognised locally but not having metropolitan recognition) .....	64	19	—
Partially trained nurses .....	26	51	—
3. Midwives of senior training (persons with midwifery training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country) .....	25	14	1
Certificated midwives (persons with certificates recognised locally but not having metropolitan recognition) .....	64	60	—
Partially trained midwives .....	6	5	—
4. Sanitary inspectors .....	9	—	—
5. Other:			
Field Officers (rodent duties) .....	2	—	—
General .....	281	—	—



TABLE IXB

## HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTRES AND DISPENSARIES: 1964.

A. HOSPITALS	B e d s		C o t s	
	Paying Patients	Free Patients	Paying Patients	Free Patients
1) Government:-				
Francistown .....	14	124	5	48
Lobatsi .....	15	100	5	25
Maun .....	4	71	2	9
Serowe .....	5	122	5	43
2) Mission :				
Kanye (Seventh Day Adventist) .....	124	48	44	8
Mochudi (D.R.C.) .....	47	23	11	2
Molepolole (Free Church of Scotland) .....	—	124	—	43
<b>. HEALTH CENTRES</b>				
1) Government :				
Gaberones .....	—	49	—	7
Ghanzi .....	4	32	1	2
Kasane .....	—	21	—	2
Mahalapye .....	—	52	—	16
Mochudi .....	—	8	—	2
Pilikwe (Tribal) .....	—	2	—	2
Rakops .....	—	8	—	5
Tsabong .....	—	10	—	—
2) Mission :				
Khale (Roman Catholic) .....	—	4	—	—
Madinare (Church of England) .....	35	—	13	—
Maun Maternity Centre (London Missionary Society) .....	—	16	—	12
Ramoutsa (Lutheran) .....	40	—	12	—
Thamaga (Free Church of Scotland) .....	—	8	—	8
<b>C. MENTAL HOME</b>				
Government : Lobatsi .....	—	87	—	—
<b>TOTAL BEDS AND COTS</b> .....	<b>288</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>D. DISPENSARIES</b>				
	With Resident Staff		Without Resident Staff	
1) Government .....	16		27	
2) Mission .....	7		33	
Medical Officers and Mission doctors pay regular visits, and regular air trips have been continued to outlying stations, either on scheduled or chartered flights.				
<b>E. MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS</b>				
	1963			
1) Out-patients attendance .....	491,084			
2) Operations — Major .....	743			
— Minor .....	3,885			
3) X-ray examinations .....	6,813			
4) Mine recruits examined .....	18,850			
Rejected as unfit .....	879			
	(1964 figures not available at date of printing)			



## LIVESTOCK CENSUS — 1964

TABLE X

## LIVESTOCK CENSUS: 1964

	BULLS		CALVES										TOTAL CATTLE	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Camels	Mules	Donkeys	Pigs	Poultry	Dogs
	Old	Young	Cows	Heifers	Oxen	Tollies	Bull	Heifer	TOTAL CATTLE		Horses	Camels										
Lobatsi .. ..	162	621	6759	3385	3466	3559	1698	1913	21563	20059	11004	281	—	39	1555	103	5356	897				
Werda .. ..	397	397	21978	10735	8630	8883	6087	6805	63912	8519	34141	1629	59	163	3164	18	2295	1097				
Kanye .. ..	1117	2086	32507	13131	24027	8862	6681	7249	95660	19343	40345	850	—	57	2490	9	8462	2974				
Molepolole ..	1262	4236	39998	16971	21440	9358	8046	8901	110212	13120	31550	599	—	5	2269	364	6302	2908				
Gaberones ..	905	1124	35357	13243	23540	8304	7467	7838	97778	6308	16889	96	—	42	921	498	2700	1725				
Machaneng ..	169	476	12243	5949	10487	4817	2538	2725	39404	3544	4394	75	—	13	458	94	3344	365				
Mahalapye ..	1185	1409	56185	22612	21891	16831	11632	11836	143581	10563	29197	157	—	72	1472	73	7321	2370				
Serowe .. ..	1321	4912	69726	25351	23958	15997	16689	18020	175974	11654	45102	992	—	9	3662	10	7694	3488				
Palapye .. ..	1687	4726	70398	24936	20672	17810	14769	15733	170731	13141	45418	64	—	122	1924	214	8561	3253				
Francistown ..	1937	4756	73218	32734	35947	21789	19658	20204	210243	19587	57344	337	—	67	2601	694	33465	7033				
Ngamiland ..	721	1657	52054	18255	14753	15924	10391	11771	125526	6185	39543	1819	—	10	5102	—	6820	3512				
Ghanzi .. ..	285	609	30158	15483	8087	12521	8419	8956	84518	4824	23562	1765	—	67	2549	33	2939	789				
Ghanzi Unclassified ..									7431													
TOTALS ..	11148	27009	500581	202785	216898	144655	114075	121951	1346533	136847	378489	8664	59	666	28167	2110	95259	30411				
		38157		703366		361553		236026		515336				37556								



TABLE XI

## CRIME STATISTICS, 1964

## 1. OFFENCES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE (i.e. TOTAL NUMBER OF TRUE CASES) DURING 1962, 1963 &amp; 1964, BY MAIN CATEGORIES

	1962	1963	1964
Offences against Person	1257	1225	1384
Offences against Property	2612	2870	2827
African Tax	670	2989	2381
Liquor Laws	828	545	570
Immigration	467	617	537
Police Offences	425	693	838
Motor Vehicle Proc.	789	1093	1102
Arms and Ammunition	571	895	965
Stock Disease Regs.	189	134	108
Cruelty to Animals	362	314	364
Fauna and Flora	230	190	243
Escape	93	81	92
Habit Forming Drugs	65	129	117
Other Offences	919	892	820
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9,477</b>	<b>12,667</b>	<b>12,348</b>

The detection rate on crime reported and investigated was 82%.

## 2. OFFENCES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT DURING 1964.

*Type of Offence*

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Murder	9	4	13
Other offences against person	691	49	740
Malicious injury to property	380	47	427
Stock theft and theft	275	20	295
Other offences	1000	77	1077
<b>TOTALS (including 117 juveniles)</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>2,552</b>

(continued overleaf)



## CRIME STATISTICS (TABLE XI, Continued)

## 3. TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT, ETC., IMPOSED IN 1964.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Death	8	—	8
18 months and over	485	7	492
12 months and less than 18 months	377	10	387
6 months and less than 12 months	723	70	793
3 months and less than 6 months	409	35	444
1 month and less than 3 months	236	69	305
Under 1 month	115	8	123
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2,544</b>

## 4. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT: 1964 (Whipping with a light cane)

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Average Num. of Strokes</i>
Culpable Homicide	13	—	6
Rape	10	—	6
Assault with intent to commit Grievous Bodily Harm	52	6	8
House breaking with intent to steal	42	3	6
Stock theft	134	16	6
Malicious injury to property	6	—	9
Theft common	133	18	4
Hunting Game without permit	25	—	6
Forgery and uttering	4	—	6
	<b>410</b>	<b>43</b>	



TABLE XII

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE

A. Norms of Monthly Rainfall (Inches)

	S.lat., °	E.long., °	Alt. above s.l. (ft.)	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Tsabong	26 03	22 27	3,150	1.62	1.98	1.78	1.26	0.46	0.39	0.08	0.04	0.35	0.52	0.96	1.50	
Gaberones	24 40	25 55	3,225	3.54	3.47	3.51	1.37	0.57	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.51	1.60	2.77	3.71	
Tsane*	24 01	21 53	3,668	2.59	1.94	2.42	1.04	0.31	0.23	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.40	2.09	0.98	
Mahalapye	23 05	26 48	3,301	3.58	3.25	2.85	0.91	0.49	0.17	0.14	0.10	0.23	1.15	2.67	2.99	
Serowe	22 23	26 43	3,511	3.65	3.39	3.08	0.89	0.39	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.85	2.25	3.31	
Ghanzi	21 42	21 39	3,710	3.85	3.69	3.11	1.50	0.31	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.84	1.79	2.57	
Francistown	21 13	27 30	3,304	4.00	3.23	2.71	0.67	0.21	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.88	2.23	3.43	
Maun	19 59	23 25	3,101	4.11	3.75	3.17	0.98	0.20	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.65	1.70	2.88	
Shakawe	12 22	21 51	3,350	4N30	6.72	3.50	0.69	0.21	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.96	3.17	5.43	
Kasane	17 49	25 09	3,002	6.68	6.41	4.04	1.07	0.22	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.67	2.89	5.23	

B. Norms of Monthly Mean Maximum Temperature (Deg. Fahrenheit)

	S.lat., °	E.long., °	Alt. above s.l. (ft.)	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Tsabong	26 03	22 27	3,150	94.1	92.1	87.6	82.8	76.5	71.4	71.4	77.4	82.6	88.3	91.6	93.7	
Gaberones	24 40	25 55	3,225	90.5	88.9	86.0	82.6	76.8	72.1	72.3	77.5	83.8	89.1	89.4	90.1	
Tsane*	24 01	21 53	3,668*	92.3	90.9	87.8	82.4	77.0	74.1	71.6	78.1	83.8	90.3	90.7	93.4	
Mahalapye	23 05	26 48	3,301	87.6	86.2	84.0	81.5	75.9	71.2	71.6	76.5	83.1	87.8	87.6	88.2	
Serowe	22 23	26 43	3,511	86.2	85.3	83.1	80.6	76.6	71.4	71.2	75.9	82.6	87.6	86.9	86.2	
Ghanzi	21 42	21 39	3,710	90.1	89.2	86.2	83.7	79.2	73.9	74.7	80.1	86.9	91.9	91.6	90.6	
Francistown	21 13	27 30	3,304	87.8	86.4	83.3	78.8	73.8	74.5	77.6	85.8	90.1	89.2	89.2	88.3	
Maun	19 59	23 25	3,101	89.6	89.2	86.6	86.9	82.2	76.6	77.2	83.3	90.7	95.0	93.6	90.5	
Shakawe	12 22	21 51	3,350	87.1	86.9	86.4	85.8	81.5	77.4	78.4	84.2	89.6	95.5	91.9	68.3	
Kasane	17 49	25 09	3,002	87.3	87.5	87.3	86.9	83.3	79.2	79.9	84.2	91.9	95.5	92.5	88.0	

C. Norms of Monthly Mean Minimum Temperature (Deg. Fahrenheit)

	S.lat., °	E.long., °	Alt. above s.l. (ft.)	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Tsabong	26 03	22 27	3,150	65.3	64.8	60.4	51.3	41.2	34.2	33.6	38.8	45.0	54.0	58.8	62.6	
Gaberones	24 40	25 55	3,225	63.9	63.7	59.9	51.8	41.9	35.4	34.7	39.4	48.0	57.2	60.6	62.2	
Tsane*	24 01	21 53	3,668*	66.2	64.2	60.6	53.6	42.1	37.4	33.8	42.8	49.1	55.6	60.4	63.3	
Mahalapye	23 05	26 48	3,301	64.9	64.0	60.4	53.2	43.7	36.5	35.6	42.4	50.5	59.5	63.0	64.4	
Serowe	22 23	26 43	3,511	63.3	61.5	59.7	52.7	44.8	38.7	37.6	42.4	50.2	58.1	61.9	64.0	
Ghanzi	21 42	21 39	3,710	64.2	63.5	60.4	54.3	45.1	38.9	38.1	44.1	50.2	59.2	61.9	63.5	
Francistown	21 13	27 30	3,304	64.8	64.0	61.3	56.1	47.8	40.5	41.2	45.5	54.0	61.2	61.0	64.6	
Maun	19 59	23 25	3,101	66.0	65.7	64.5	57.8	49.3	42.3	42.1	47.5	55.4	63.7	66.0	66.0	
Shakawe	12 22	21 51	3,350	65.8	65.7	63.9	58.6	48.0	40.5	38.8	42.3	51.4	60.6	63.9	63.1	
Kasane	17 49	25 09	3,002	65.5	65.5	63.9	60.6	53.8	48.2	47.1	50.9	59.2	64.8	66.6	65.3	

TABLE XII

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE







## APPENDIX II

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND AFRICAN  
COUNCILS

(AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964)

## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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