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BECHUANALAND



*The Hon. Dr. Seretse M. Khama, O.B.E., M.L.A., first Prime Minister
of Bechuanaland.*

BECHUANALAND

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Government

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- CONTENTS -

Frontispiece

PART I

	<i>Page</i>
Chapter 1 General Review	7
2 Economic Development	13

PART II

Chapter 1 Population	23
2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations	28
3 Public Finance and Taxation	31
4 Currency and Banking	38
5 Commerce	38
6 Production	41
7 Social Services	82
8 Legislation	108
9 Justice, Police and Prisons	110
10 Public Utilities and Public Works	123
11 Communications	134
12 Press, Broadcasting, Cinema and Government Information Services	142

PART III

Chapter 1 Geography and Climate	147
2 History	149
3 Administration	157
4 Weights and Measures	165
5 Reading List	165

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Table	I	Financial Position
	IIA	Revenue, 1955-65
	IIB	Expenditure, 1955-65
	III	Assets and Liabilities
	IV	Loan Expenditure, 1955-65
	V	Colonial Development and Welfare Expenditure
	VI	Income Tax Rates
	VII	Value of Principal Imports and Exports
	VIII	Education Statistics
	IX	Medical Statistics
	X	Livestock Census
	XI	Crime Statistics
	XII	Rainfall and Temperature

Appendix II

Members of Legislative Assembly and House of Chiefs at 31st December, 1965.

Appendix III Map of Bechuanaland.

PART I

Chapter 1

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

A. CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

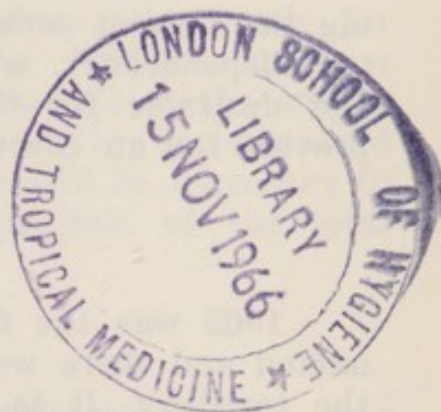
The present Constitution of Bechuanaland is described in detail in Chapter 3A, Part III of this Report.

The outstanding political event of 1965 was Bechuanaland's first General Election. The election, which was based on universal adult suffrage, was held on March 1st. A total of 140,789 persons voted. The Democratic Party, led by Mr. Seretse Khama, won 28 seats in the Legislative Assembly. The remaining three seats went to the Bechuanaland People's Party, led by Mr. Philip Matante.

Mr. Khama became Bechuanaland's first Prime Minister on March 3rd. Certain transitional provisions in the constitution, whereby the Queen's Commissioner presided over the Cabinet and the Financial Secretary was *ex officio* Minister of Finance, ceased to operate during the second half of the year. By November the Prime Minister and his six-man Cabinet had assumed responsibility for all aspects of government policy except external affairs, defence, internal security and control of the civil service which remained in the hands of Her Majesty's Commissioner, who, however, has exercised his powers in close consultation with the Cabinet throughout.

The existing constitutional bodies have operated successfully and the Government of Bechuanaland, convinced that the progress of the country to independence should not be unduly delayed, asked Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to approve a date on which Bechuanaland should become independent. Her Majesty's Government agreed that a date in the latter part of 1966 would be appropriate and it is expected that the necessary steps can be taken to enable independence to be achieved by 30th September, 1966.

It is proposed that Bechuanaland should become a republic within the Commonwealth, under the new name of Botswana, retain-



ing the present constitution (which was designed to lead naturally to independence), with only such alterations as may be necessary and desirable for the changed circumstances. The proposals also provide for an executive president responsible to the legislature.

B. THE 1965 DROUGHT

1965 was the fourth drought year in succession for Bechuanaland and there was a virtually complete crop failure throughout the territory. It is estimated that approximately 200,000 head of cattle died of starvation. 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. Large-scale importations of maize and sorghum were necessary, and from the beginning of 1965 emergency measures had to be taken to alleviate what threatened to become a serious famine.

The response to Bechuanaland's international appeals for assistance in combatting the drought was immediate and on a scale which enabled an early start to be made on famine relief measures. Widespread malnutrition and actual starvation were thereby avoided. At the end of the year 105,000 persons were being fed under the emergency feeding programme.

The greater part of the expense of feeding the people during 1965 was borne by the World Food Programme of the United Nations and by the United Kingdom Government.

World Food Programme contributed 4,124 metric tons of maize and maize meal; 548 metric tons of skim milk powder; and 187 metric tons of vegetable oil, to a total value of over R758,000 by the end of 1965. W.F.P. assistance will continue in 1966.

The Government of the United Kingdom contributed in addition to its normal grants-in-aid and development assistance, a cash total of approximately R552,000 for famine relief.

Other generous contributions to famine relief work were made by Oxfam, War on Want, the World Council of Churches and the Bechuanaland National Relief Fund.

Without the assistance of the donors of famine relief, the year 1965 would have been one of unmitigated tragedy for the Batswana people.

At the end of 1965 it became clear that the 1966 crop season was going to be no better than the 1965 one. The early rains (which normally fall in October, November and December and enable ploughing and planting to take place before Christmas) were the

poorest on record. As the year closed plans were being made for continuation of famine relief measures during 1966 on an even larger scale than in 1965. Even if normal rains fall at the end of 1966 there will be little or no home-grown food in Bechuanaland until mid-1967, by when it is estimated that it will be necessary to feed up to 350,000 people, or more than one-half of the total population.

C. ECONOMIC

The total value of exports of all commodities in 1965 was R11,319,000, made up of: animal products 85.5%; labour 10.2%; minerals 1.9%; agricultural produce 2.4%. Just under 45% of total exports went to South Africa in 1965.

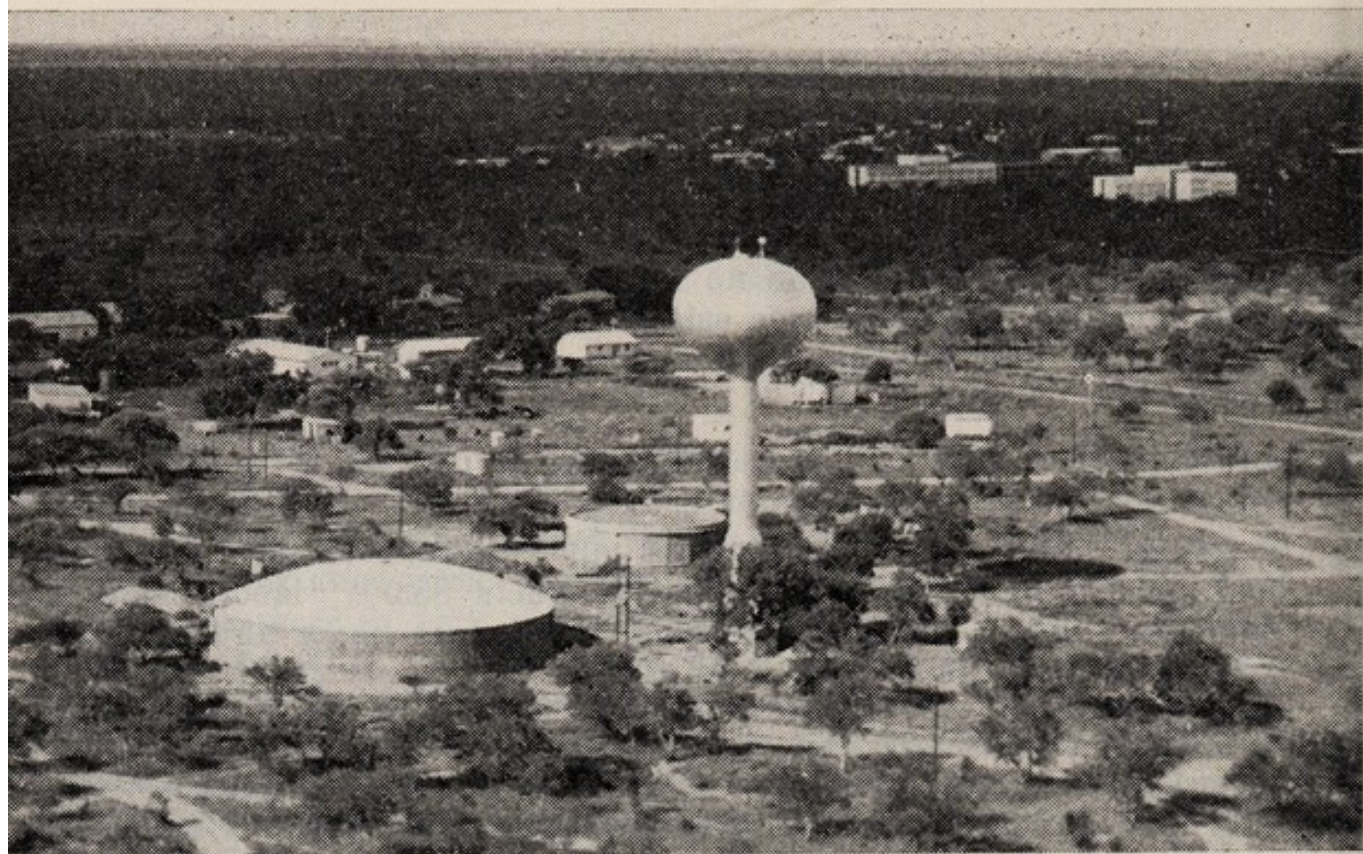
The value of exports of animal products in 1965 was a new record of R9,678,843, compared with the 1964 record total of R7,814,421. The increase reflected strenuous efforts by the staffs of the abattoir and the cannery at Lobatsi. The abattoir was operated at full capacity throughout the latter part of 1965 in order to slaughter as many cattle as possible, before they lost condition or died as a result of the drought. The abattoir's total kill in 1965 was a record 135,578 head of cattle. Taken together with exports of live cattle of 19,468 head, this made a 1965 total offtake of cattle of 155,046, head, out of a national herd of 1,346,533 at the end of 1964.

The export markets by value for animal products in 1965 (1964 percentages in brackets) were: Overseas countries 47% (43%) South Africa 31.6% (35%); Rhodesia 6.2% (9.3%); Zambia 6.9% (4.2%); other African Countries 8.3% (8.5%).

As mentioned above, an estimated 200,000 head of cattle died during the 1965 drought. The loss to Bechuanaland, calculated at the market rates prevailing during 1965, was therefore roughly R12 million for cattle alone.

The territory's budgetary expenditure for the financial year ended 31st March, 1965 amounted to R8,434,220. Budgetary revenue was R4,658,257, supplemented by a grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Government of R3,641,698. Development (i.e. non-budget) expenditure consisted mainly of approximately R1,755,800 in Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grants from the United Kingdom Government.

It was announced at the end of 1965 that the United Kingdom Government had granted Bechuanaland R5,200,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for expenditure during the period 1st April 1965 to 31st March 1967.



Aerial view of Gaberones with the spheroid water storage tank in centre. The spheroid holds 250,000 gallons. It is 150 feet high, and is the tallest structure in Gaberones. Its height enables it to maintain water pressure for the new town.



Aerial view of the Prime Minister's Office Block, Gaberones, with foundations of new Ministry of Works and Communications block in foreground.

D. GENERAL

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Khama, accompanied by the Financial Secretary, Mr. A.J. Beeby, visited the United States for 15 days in October and November. Discussions took place with officials of the U.S. Administration, the International Development Association and the United Nations. The Prime Minister received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Fordham University, New York.

Sir Peter Fawcus, who had been Resident Commissioner and Queen's Commissioner for Bechuanaland since May, 1959, left the territory on retirement on 21st May. The new Queen's Commissioner, Mr. H.S. Norman-Walker, formerly Secretary to the Treasury, Malawi, assumed office in July.

Bechuanaland, which had in the past shared a Chief Justice with Basutoland and Swaziland, acquired its own Chief Justice on August 16th, when Mr. Justice Laurence Weston, Q. C. was sworn in as Chief Justice of Bechuanaland.

The first phase of the move of the government headquarters from Mafeking in the Republic of South Africa to the territory's new capital at Gaborone took place according to schedule in February. The move was planned and executed like a military operation; over a hundred families and their household goods were transported to Gaborone in the course of two weeks without mishap and with hardly any interruption in the conduct of government business. The staffs of all ministries and of all major departments except Education and Medical were installed and operating at Gaborone by the time the new elected government took office in March.

The Bechuanaland Government departments which still remain at Mafeking will transfer to Gaborone as soon as housing and office space are ready for them. This is expected to be in June 1966.

Approximately one-third of all higher-grade posts in the civil service were filled by local officers in November 1965. At that date there were 204 local officers in the superscale, professional, technical and executive levels, compared with 140 in November, 1964.

In the field of communications, the territory's new government-subsidised airline, Bechuanaland National Airways, began operating on November 15 with a DC3 aircraft.

Work continued on the improvement of roads and bridges, particularly on the new 318 mile Francistown-Maun road financed by a \$3.6 million loan from the International Development Association negotiated in 1964.

In the educational field, the Report of a UNESCO Educational Planning Mission which visited Bechuanaland in 1964 was considered by Government. The Report recommended a major expansion in secondary education and in teacher training facilities. Lack of finance remains the chief barrier to the expansion and improvement of educational facilities at all levels. The extent of Bechuanaland's educational deficiencies is described in Chapter 6 of Part II of this report.

E. HONOURS

New Year Honours 1965:

O.B.E.	Mr. A. J. Beeby, Financial Secretary.
M.B.E.	Mr. H. D. Going, Senior Agricultural Officer.
B.E.M.	Mr. S. L. Sejoe, Stock Inspector.
Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	Lt. Col. J. T. A. Bailey, Commissioner of Police.

Queen's Birthday Honours 1965:

K.B.E.	Mr. Russell England, C.B.E., J.P., formerly Member of Executive Council.
C.M.G.	Mr. A. J. A. Douglas, O.B.E., Her Majesty's Deputy Commissioner for Bechuanaland.
O.B.E.	Mr. W. O. Davies, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Communications.
M.B.E.	Mr. A. C. Sikunyana, District Officer.
B.E.M.	Mr. Moapare Mosiwa, Sub-Chief and African Authority, Northern Kgalagadi.
Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service	Mr. G. E. Woodman, O.C. No. 9 District, B.P. Police. Mr. S. Garefarolwe, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Chapter 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

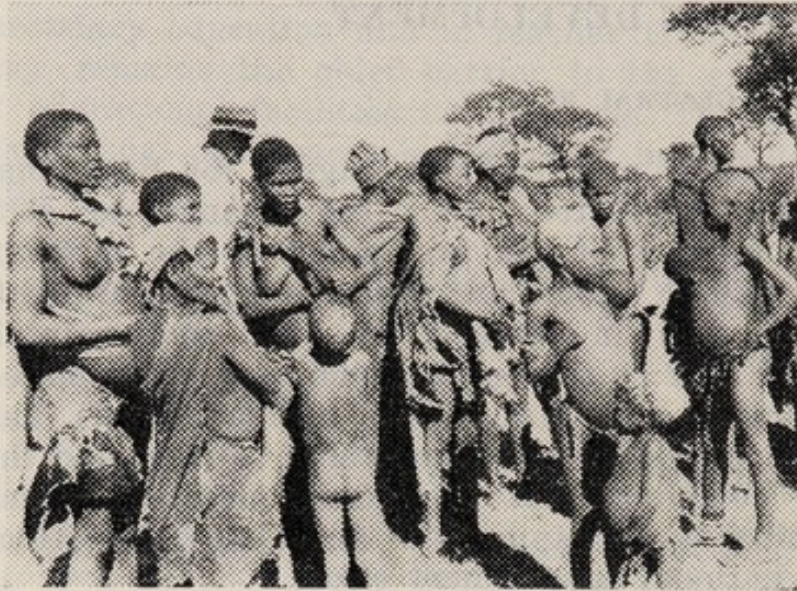
GENERAL REVIEW

The year 1965 was one of progress and tragedy for Bechuanaland, with two outstanding features: first, the change to self-government and the completion of the first stage of the development of the new capital city at Gaborone, and, second, the drought, the culmination of four, and in some areas five poor rainfall seasons. From the end of 1962 to the end of 1965, it was estimated that 400,000 cattle (almost one third of the national herd) had died; 105,000 people were in receipt of famine relief rations, and the loss of crops virtually complete. The emergency measures which had to be taken to mobilise staff, obtain funds and distribute rations seriously dislocated the national development effort.

The constitutional developments which occurred early in 1965 introduced a new phase in the economic development of the country. First, the climate for investment in Bechuanaland improved. The large turn-out of voters and the sweeping victory of the Democratic Party in March, followed by the pronouncement of a realistic policy of continued co-operation with neighbouring trade partners and non-racialism, created an image of Bechuanaland as a country in which democratic institutions and stable government would survive. Secondly, the introduction of internal self-government and the elections made it possible for popularly-supported economic policies and objectives to be developed and adopted. These developments and the smooth transfer of power drew attention to Bechuanaland, its problems and needs. New emphasis was placed on economic development and the need for long-term planning. The constitutional changes and the construction of a new capital, moreover, provided a new national focus for a people who have in the past adhered strongly to tribal and regional, rather than national loyalties.

The effects of the drought were no less far-reaching. The failure of the rains during the first quarter of the year was not felt immediately, but as stored food supplies and accumulated savings became progressively exhausted the protective mechanism of the extended family broke down. A considerable movement of people to the towns, and to Gaborone in particular, took place. Cattle in marketable condition were sold, resulting in a record kill at the Lobatsi abattoir. Remedial measures were taken: the Prime Minister launched a National Relief Fund to which the people of Bechuanaland made generous contributions; the large mining concerns in the Republic of South Africa increased the quotas normally applied to mining

The 1965 Drought



Bushman families awaiting famine relief at Motokwe, Kweneng District.



Starving cattle in northern Bechuanaland

recruits from Bechuanaland and some 32,000 Batswana, the largest number ever, left for the mines; applications were submitted to the World Food Programme for food aid. A wide variety of emergency measures were adopted. Although efforts were made to provide supplementary cattle feeding to selected breeding stock, paramount importance was attached to the human feeding problem. A dock workers' strike in the United States delayed the arrival of famine relief supplies provided through the World Food Programme, and the relief programme only began in earnest in the second half of the year. By this time cattle deaths were being reported and when the early summer rains in October and November again failed, the entire national herd was placed in jeopardy. Few farmers were able to plough because of the weakness of their oxen.

The long-term effects of the drought became apparent towards the end of the year. The failure of dry-land crop production was recognised as a short-term occurrence, but it emphasized the need for irrigated agriculture to ensure self-sufficiency in food crops. Livestock production, however, suffered a heavy setback. Breeding stock as well as slaughter stock either died or had to be sold. The reduction of the national herd not only prejudiced the future prospects of the livestock industry but it also deprived many small peasant farmers of their future means of livelihood. Farmers owning fewer than 20 head of cattle were particularly badly hit since in most cases they lost their draught oxen as well as their breeding nucleus.

Although assessments of the full impact of the drought on the economy were still being made at the end of the year, it appears that certain structural changes in the disposition of the population have occurred. Plans were laid towards the end of the year for the initiation of major rural rehabilitation programmes. A large community development programme, providing employment for 60,000 family units, will be implemented during 1966 with assistance from the U.N. World Food Programme to halt urban migration, to provide continued food aid and to tackle the task of rebuilding rural communities.

During 1965 the drought took precedence over all other economic considerations but some progress was recorded in certain fields. A National Development Bank, which had been established in 1964, received further injections of capital from the proceeds of the sale of Crown land and its capital stock, raised wholly from internal resources, rose to R600,000. Great importance is attached to the National Development Bank as an agricultural and industrial credit agency.

The young co-operative movement in Bechuanaland developed well, entering for the first time into the important field of livestock

marketing. Crop marketing societies suffered inevitably from the poverty of the crop season, but all registered societies, several in their first year of operation, made satisfactory progress.

Industrial development was retarded by the extreme shortage of capital in the Rand currency area, to which Bechuanaland belongs. As a result of credit restrictions imposed by the Republic of South Africa, the resources of the National Development Bank, which were by the end of 1965 fully committed, did not permit the provision of industrial credits. A small garment factory was, nevertheless, constructed at Lobatsi with private capital during the year and several service industries and supply depots were established, mainly at Gaberones in response to the demands of the large building contractors concerned with the development of the new capital. Negotiations with the Commonwealth Development Corporation, which held 50% of the shares of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs, were successfully concluded and will result in the formation of a wholly government-owned Bechuanaland Meat Commission in 1966 to take over the running of the abattoir and meat cannery at Lobatsi.

The abnormally high kill at the abattoir during 1965 gave rise to an increase in the exports of Bechuanaland's meat products to overseas markets through the subsidiary company of Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs, the Export and Canning Company, in which the parent company holds 60% of the equity capital. Exports to the Republic of South Africa continued to be limited to negotiated quotas.

Developments in the agricultural sector were overshadowed by the drought. The redeployment of staff to assist with drought relief measures adversely affected several development programmes. Shortages of funds and expert personnel continued to hold up essential projects. The drought revealed clearly the vulnerability of the productive sector, the need for conservation measures primarily aimed at the optimum utilisation of surface water supplies, and the dependence of the economy on the livestock industry. The drought also emphasized the reliance of the Bechuanaland Government on outside assistance not only for emergency relief measures but also for long-term and radical socio-economic development programmes. The remarkable results of a few progressive farmers during the 1965 drought proved again that Bechuanaland's 'Kalahari image' derives rather from the low level of social and economic development of the country than from any insuperable natural barrier.

Several modest though vital projects were completed in 1965 with the limited funds available to the government, adding to the basic infrastructure of the country. The completion of a large earth

dam across the Notwani river at Gaborones and a dam on the Nuane stream outside Lobatsi provided assured supplies of water for two urban centres for the first time and created surplus capacity for industrial needs. The Gaborones thermal power station, linked to Lobatsi by an overhead cable, will, when completed in 1966, furnish supplies for industrial and rural electrification at a reasonable cost. The road development and betterment programme, financed with substantial loan assistance from the International Development Association, was not affected by the drought. The improvement of the main north-south road artery through the construction of several bridges and culverts was started in 1965. The realignment of the connecting road from Serowe to Palapye and the construction of a new road from Francistown to Maun proceeded ahead of schedule. Developments in the telecommunications network were also accomplished during the year and will lead to the introduction of automatic telephone exchanges at Gaborones, Lobatsi and Francistown early in 1966. Tenders were called for a new scheduled air service which will be inaugurated during 1966 linking Bechuanaland to Johannesburg and Livingstone by regular direct flights. Negotiations were conducted for the procurement of landing rights in these countries. Most of these infrastructural developments which occurred in 1965 were self-liquidating and were financed from loan sources, mainly from the United Kingdom but also from local commercial banks and from domestic institutional saving funds.

In the social sector, a start was made during the year on several new projects but the results from the schools, influenced by the drought, were poor. Although there are five secondary schools in Bechuanaland which will ultimately graduate classes at Cambridge School Certificate level, only two (one a tribal school, the other a mission school) were in 1965 in a position to enter students for the G.C.E. examination. At the primary level, where education is the responsibility of tribal administrations, 49% of the teachers were still unqualified. Throughout the country, census figures showed that only 32.6% of the population was literate in Tswana and 22% in English, and that 270,000 persons over the age of six years (45% of the total population) had received no education whatsoever. The inadequacy of the educational facilities in Bechuanaland, still starved of funds, has resulted in a shortage of trained manpower and has severely retarded the localisation of the public service. Economic development has inevitably suffered. The high rate of illiteracy has hindered the agricultural extension services, militating against mass media approaches and forcing concentration on personal contact, a costly process. The shortage of educationally-qualified men and women has limited the expansion of development services, and extension services in particular. In a broader context, continued ignorance has hampered change and has allowed prevailing social

practices, inimical to progress and modern agricultural technology, to persist unchallenged. Although these social problems are recognised in Bechuanaland, the finance is not available to tackle the educational needs.

In general, the year 1965 will be remembered for the severity of the drought, the worst in the country's history, and for the political advance of Bechuanaland to self-government and the development of a new capital. Little impact was made on the underlying economic problems. The structural imbalance of the economy, characterised by the fact that over 90% of the active labour force is still employed in subsistence agriculture, livestock production, hunting and fishing, remained uncorrected, although urban employment rose due to a temporary demand by construction programmes at Gaborone. The ability of the new Government to introduce new programmes was hampered by the drought, by the lack of funds and specialist personnel with which to expand existing government projects and initiate new projects, by its almost total reliance on outside markets, foreign capital and external assistance, by its inability to influence tariff policy and customs revenues, and by the poor level of receptivity of the Batswana people as a whole to technological and economic innovation.

There were, despite the continued existence of these basic problems, some hopeful signs during the year. The growth and acceptance of co-operative mechanisms, the increase of direct marketing by African producers to the abattoir, and several notable examples of community accomplishments, particularly in the area of school, clinic and community centre construction indicated a growing commitment to self-help solutions to local or individual problems. Some excellent progress was registered in the establishment of physical preconditions for economic development; communications improved; urban water and power became available to service industrial needs for the first time; a national trigonometrical grid was completed. Legislation designed to introduce local government reforms and to widen the tax base received the support of the Legislative Council and of the country in general. Towards the end of the year a start was made on the collection of economic data required for planning purposes. Continued progress was made on several resource surveys, mainly in the fields of minerals, underground water, soils, game and pastures. Further investigations into range management, foot-and-mouth vaccine production, the exploitation of the brines of the Makarikari Flats and the prospects of copper mining were carried out. Successful experiments in cotton production revealed a new potential cash crop. The young safari business in Bechuanaland prospered.

The setbacks and achievements of 1965 illustrate again the vulnerability of Bechuanaland and emphasize the fact that Bechua-

naland is still in a primary stage of economic development. Per capita income is still low. The transition from a subsistence economy has barely begun. As the report of a joint United Kingdom-United Nations economic and technical assistance mission concluded: "Whereas (Bechuanaland is) now moving steadily towards independence, development in the economic and educational fields has been slow. It is only in recent years that concerted efforts have been made to hasten the pace of economic growth and to develop education. Urgent measures are therefore required to accelerate progress in these fields."

1965/66 FINANCIAL REVIEW

Bechuanaland's financial position was grossly distorted by the drought. During the financial year, which in Bechuanaland runs from 1st April to 31st March, both the mobilisation of domestic resources and receipts from external donor agencies reached new heights. Budgetary revenue from domestic sources rose from R4,413,000 in fiscal 1964/65 to R5,093,000 in 1965/66 — an increase of 15.4% despite a slight reduction in customs and excise revenues. The enforced cattle sales due to the drought had a marked effect on income tax receipts where an increase of R116,000 was registered. Real increases were also experienced in post and telegraph revenues, licence sales and the earnings of government departments. Changes in the method of paying teachers' salaries inflated revenues falsely, the increase being matched by a reciprocal increase in central government expenditure.

Bechuanaland continued to require and receive budgetary grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom Government. The level of the annual grant rose from R3,740,000 in 1964/65 by 42.2% to R5,320,000 in 1965/66. Local expenditures on administrative, transport and distribution services for famine relief account in large measure for this increase. The contribution of the United Kingdom Government to the salaries of certain of the expatriate civil servants under the Overseas Aid Scheme also increased from R130,000 to R203,000.

Budgeted expenditure rose rapidly, increasing from R8,247,000 to R10,631,000, or by 28.9%. If expenditures amounting to R886,000 on direct emergency relief measures are discounted, the increase is only 18.1%. This increase was largely due to the introduction of a ministerial system and to capital expenditures on the new capital at Gaborone. It is expected that revenues and expenditure will fall slightly in fiscal 1966/67.

Bechuanaland also receives financial assistance from the United Kingdom Government through the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Colonial Development and Welfare expenditures, on innovative development projects, rose to R2,597,000 from a total of

R1,726,000 in 1964/65. Much of this expenditure was devoted to the completion of the new capital where work on a new government secondary school, a hospital, the new Legislative Assembly building and the urban road, water and electricity systems is still in progress. A small amount of Colonial Development and Welfare Research funds was also expended on veterinary and sandveld pasture research schemes.

R3,821,000 of loan funds were expended during 1965/66. The International Development Association credit for certain road improvement projects was drawn down by R2,106,000 during the year. United Kingdom Exchequer loan expenditures, mainly for government housing, amounted to R910,000, and R697,000 from commercial sources was utilised. Bechuanaland Post Office Savings Bank funds were used for development for the first time on the construction of a power line from Gaberones to Lobatsi. With the exception of the I.D.A. credit, all outstanding loans charged against general revenues were self-liquidating, and the public debt in 1965 remained at a satisfactory level. Public debt servicing obligations represented only 11% of locally generated revenues.

Important financial contributions were received from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief for a number of development and investigational projects (R97,000), and from the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (R56,000). By far the largest assistance came from the World Food Programme. Shipments of famine relief foodstuffs, namely maize meal, dried milk and vegetable oil, amounted in 1965 to 4,859 metric tons worth over R758,000. Fodder supplies totalling 5,610 short tons worth R209,000, were also purchased locally from United Kingdom Government grants. Other valuable contributions were received from War on Want and from United Kingdom and Swedish sources.

Two local financial institutions enjoyed a reasonably successful year. The Post Office Savings Bank was affected by the drought but deposits did not fall far below R300,000. A further sum of R300,000 from the proceeds of the sale of government land was transferred to the National Development Bank, increasing its funds to approximately R600,000. Lendings by the two commercial banks operating in Bechuanaland rose to R6,234,000 during the year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

As well as financial aid, Bechuanaland received a wide variety of technical assistance from United Kingdom, United Nations and other sources. Nine British experts were provided from Britain under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan: a soil surveyor, a soil analyst, an agricultural marketing adviser, a crop storage specialist, a game adviser, a local government tax adviser and a local government administration expert, a registry expert and an organisation and methods adviser.

A sum of R46,000 was allocated to Bechuanaland under the United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance, but due to recruitment difficulties and delays it was not fully utilized. Three specialist teacher trainers were provided and a biologist was appointed to conduct an ecological survey of the Chobe Game Reserve. A community development expert took up a Regular Programme post as adviser, and a meteorological expert was also provided in response to a Contingency Fund application. Two fellowships were awarded to veterinary officers to enable them to study modern vaccine production techniques in Europe.

By the end of 1965, three Canadian teachers were in Bechuanaland under a bilateral programme, attached to a teacher training college and secondary school in Serowe. Ten International Voluntary Service cadets and nine teachers recruited through Voluntary Service Overseas had taken up post. Two administrative posts were filled by Africa-Asia Programme appointees.

Two important missions visited Bechuanaland during the year. In May, a joint United Kingdom/United Nations three-man mission spent ten days in Bechuanaland to assess the economic and technical assistance needs of the country. Their report, calling for a considerable increase in financial and technical assistance, caused the Secretary-General of the United Nations to propose the establishment of a special fund to which member states of the Organisation were urged to contribute. The second mission, consisting of six experts in different fields, was sent by the Ministry of Overseas Development to conduct a survey of the economic situation, prospects and needs of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

During 1965, several new institutions were created to provide government machinery for economic planning and administration. An Economic Co-ordinating Authority was established, consisting of the Queen's Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, to advise the Cabinet on economic policy and development. An Economic Planning Unit was set up in the Ministry of Finance, comprising economic, statistical and external aid sections, to undertake research and to develop plans for consideration by the Authority. Difficulty in the recruitment of staff hampered the operations of the Unit during the year. The first task of the Unit was the preparation of papers leading to the drafting of a transitional development plan which it is hoped to publish at the time of independence.

In order to associate specialised non-government agencies with the planning process and to draw on local expertise and experience,

an Economic Advisory Committee was also constituted, although it did not meet during 1965. Representatives of such organisations as the Agricultural Union, the Chambers of Commerce, the trades unions, the National Development Bank and the Bechuanaland Meat Commission are likely to be appointed to the Committee.

A start was also made during 1965 on the collection of economic data. For many years only a narrow range of unrelated statistics has been maintained. No accurate import figures have been available. National accounting has not been attempted. With the appointment of a statistician toward the end of the year, statistical collection and analysis became possible for the first time.

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 during the dry season so the cattle become more concentrated on the deeper wells and boreholes.



*Village Life: pumping
borehole water.*

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 from 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



Typical Batswana children.

this does not always occur because over the last few years the villages have tended to become less centralized and smaller villages are beginning to appear where groups of people have started to live permanently at their lands or cattle-posts.

The Status of Women.

Generally speaking women have full civil and political rights throughout the country except that in tribal areas for purposes of legal rights women are considered to be minors and should be supported by their guardians who are their husbands if married and otherwise their nearest male relatives.

Women are not allowed to prosecute cases in customary courts (*diKgotla*) unless there are no male relatives to support them in their action or, as is often the case in divorces, they are given a special dispensation by the courts. Normally women have no right to express an opinion, or to sit in the *kgotla*, whereas this is the prerogative of all adult male members of the tribe; nor is a woman allowed to take an active part in tribal discussions.

Property rights are not usually vested in women, and, whilst a woman may both inherit and possess property, it is not normal for her to have the right to dispose of such property without the consent of her guardian or the senior male person of the place at which she lives. "Property" in this context refers only to stock and grain; a woman does have the right to sell without permission her own produce, poultry and crops other than cereal crops.

By custom, labour is divided fairly equally between the sexes. Most boys between the ages of seven and twelve years are expected to herd the cattle at the cattle-posts. Consequently many of the boys have little opportunity to go to school before the age of eleven, while the girls, whose duties are slight, have the opportunity of going to school from an early age. There are more girls in school than boys, although boys usually stay longer in school than girls. As a result, the percentage of literate women is considerably higher than that of literate men, although the standard of literacy among men is considerably higher.

1964 CENSUS

A census of the population of Bechuanaland held between January 13 and June 10, 1964, showed that the country's total population was 543,105, comprising 535,275 Africans, 3,921 Europeans, 3,489 persons of mixed race, 382 Asians, and 38 others.

Most people live in the east of the country.

The eight principal Batswana tribes are the Bakgatla (32,118), Bakwena (73,088), Bangwaketse (71,289), Bamalete (13,848), Bamangwato (201,007), Barolong (10,688), Batawana (42,399), Batlokwa (3,735).

The eight largest towns are Serowe (34,182), Kanye (34,045), Molepolole (29,625), Mochudi (17,712), Mahalapye (13,199), Moshupa (12,892), Thamaga (10,777) and Ramoutsa (10,549).

The main business centres are Lobatsi (7,639), Gaberones (est. 6,000) and Francistown (9,479).

The following table shows population distribution and density:-

POPULATION, AREA, AND DENSITY BY DISTRICT

District	Resident Population	Area		Population Persons per Sq. Mile	Density Persons per Sq. Kilometre
		Sq. Mile	Sq. Kilometre		
Chobe	5,101	7,997	20,704	0.6	0.3
Francistown	34,685	2,062	5,339	16.8	6.5
Francistown Crown Lands	1,052	5,865	15,184	0.2	0.1
Gaberones	22,332	391	1,013	57.5	22.0
Ghanzi	16,308	40,443	104,707	0.4	0.2
Kgalagadi	16,407	42,381	109,724	0.4	0.2
Kgatleng	32,118	2,798	7,244	11.5	4.4
Kweneng	73,088	14,719	38,120	5.0	1.9
Lobatsi	20,432	628	1,624	32.6	12.6
Mafeking	1,033	—	—	—	—
Ngamiland	42,399	42,215	109,295	1.0	0.4
Ngwaketse	71,289	10,296	26,646	6.9	2.7
Ngwato	201,007	48,212	124,821	4.2	1.7
Tuli Block	5,854	1,993	5,160	2.9	1.1
Total	543,105	220,000	569,581	2.5	1.0

The table below shows the composition of the resident population, excluding nomads, by age group and sex:—

POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

Resident Population

Age	Males	Females	Total	%
0-4	38,656	39,957	78,613	14.9
5-9	43,536	43,907	87,443	16.5
10-14	33,084	31,803	64,887	12.3
15-19	25,300	25,742	51,042	9.7
20-24	18,155	21,960	40,115	7.6
25-29	17,773	20,705	38,478	7.3
30-34	13,387	15,785	29,172	5.5
35-39	14,428	15,818	30,246	5.7
40-44	10,239	11,462	21,701	4.1
45-49	11,057	10,532	21,589	4.1
50-54	8,320	8,131	16,451	3.1
55-59	6,787	6,501	13,288	2.5
60-64	5,755	5,580	11,335	2.1
65-69	3,945	4,227	8,172	1.6
70-74	2,214	2,680	4,894	0.9
75-79	1,837	2,368	4,205	0.8
80-84	916	1,404	2,320	0.4
85-89	709	1,106	1,815	0.3
90-	569	1,084	1,653	0.3
Unknown	793	743	1,536	0.3
TOTAL	257,460	271,495	528,955	100.0

Owing to the doubtful accuracy of the census concluded before 1964 it is difficult to estimate the rate of population growth. It is, however, believed that the increase rate is at least 3.0 per cent.

Chapter 2

OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

The Labour Branch is staffed by a Commissioner of Labour and an Assistant Labour Officer within the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. 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 headquarters in Gaberones, 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.

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 fixed by Government on the advice of a Central Consultative 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:—

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

The 1964 population census shows that the following numbers of workers were employed at the following occupations:—

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Number of Workers</i>
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	227,649
Mining, Quarrying	1,940
Manufacturing ..	2,420
Construction	2,704
Electricity, Water San. Services	120
Commerce ..	2,468
Transport, Communications	2,315
Services	9,798
Ill-defined, unknown activities	1,264
Total	<hr/> 250,678 <hr/>

It is estimated that a further 40,000 Batswana work in the Republic of South Africa, mostly on a migratory basis (see following paragraph). This means that a total of about 63,000 persons are employed in activities other than agriculture.

MIGRANT LABOUR

During 1965, 32,319 men left the country to work on South African gold, manganese, platinum, coal and asbestos mines. A total of R307,111 was paid out in the country to returning emigrants while those at work deferred a total of R836,229 of their wages for collection in Bechuanaland on the termination of their contracts. The longest contract is for nine months. Some 1,000 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 R3,000.

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

LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

The operation of Labour Associations is governed by the Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Proclamation. Registration is compulsory. Five unions — the Meat Workers Union, the Lobatsi Workers Union, the Mine Workers Union, the Gaborones General Workers Union and the Ngabe Workers Union — have registered during the year.

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 the Lobatsi Canning Factory when some 400 workers walked out and stayed away from work for three hours in protest at the arrest of a dismissed worker who refused to leave the premises.

There is at present no legislation which effectively deals with industrial conciliation or trade disputes apart from the Wages Boards and Trade Unions and Trades 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 Central and Local Government employees, Administrative Officers, 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 1963
- The Employment (Amendment) Law 1964
- The Workmen'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 1964 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 1964 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.

Chapter 3**PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION****A. MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

The Ministry of Finance is organised into four main divisions:

- (i) the Ministry proper which consists of the Financial Secretary, his Deputy and a small secretariat responsible for the control of imports and exports and stores inspections ;
- (ii) the Accountant General's Department, which is responsible for control of expenditure and the preparation of accounts and has accounts staff seconded to the accounting units of other Ministries ;
- (iii) the Commissioner of Revenue's Department, responsible centrally for the collection of income tax and through District Revenue Officers for collection of other revenue ;
- (iv) Central Stores, responsible for the bulk purchasing and storage of stores in common use by all departments, and for all purchasing by government departments except Police, Medical, and Posts and Telegraphs.

An Economic Planning Unit has also been established within the Ministry, staffed at the end of 1965 by an Economist, a Statistician and two Executive/Administrative Officers.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial position of Bechuanaland at the end of the financial year on 31st March, 1965, is set out in Table I of the Appendix to this Report. It will be noted that the Territory's Ordinary Expenditure amounted to R8,246,693 and its Ordinary Revenue to R4,413,257; the greater part of the shortfall in revenue was covered by a grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Government of R3,740,018.

Main Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

The main heads of revenue for 1964/65 were Taxes and Duties (R1,349,922); Customs and Excise (R1,026,464); Revenue from Government Property (R515,747); Sale of Crown Land (R435,147); and Posts and Telegraphs (R412,826). Ordinary Revenue was R1,015,438 more than in 1963/64.

A Comparative table of revenue from 1955 to 1965 is given in Table IIA, Appendix I.

The main heads of budget expenditure in 1964/65 were Ministry of Works and Communications (R2,468,786, including R748,477 on Gaberones Capital Project); Ministry of Labour and Social Services (R1,409,141); Ministry of Agriculture (R1,008,167); Ministry of Finance (R840,241); Ministry of Home Affairs (R833,118); Ministry of Local Government (R429,245); Extra-Ministerial Departments (R308,473); Ministry of Mines, Commerce and Industry (R308,473). Statutory expenditure on Pensions and Gratuities, the Public Debt and on Her Majesty's Commissioner, the Public Service Commission, the Administration of Justice and the Director of Audit amounted to R623,730.

Table IIB contains a comparison of expenditure for the financial years from 1955 to 1965.

Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

In addition to the budget expenditure noted above, a further R1,726,324 in grants from United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Funds was expended during the financial year ended 31st March, 1965. Table V is a comparative table showing C.D. & W. expenditure for each financial year from 1955 to 1965.

Assets and Liabilities.

A statement of Assets and liabilities at 31st March, 1965, is given at Table III, Appendix I

Loans.

A comparative table of loan expenditure from 1955 to 31st March, 1965, is given in Table IV, Appendix I.

C. HEADS OF TAXATION

I. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE: R1,026,464

In accordance with the 1910 agreement with the Government of the Republic of South Africa, Bechuanaland receives 0.27622 per cent of the total import and excise duties collected by the South African Government. In addition, import duty is collected in Bechuanaland on spirits, malt and fortified and sparkling wines at the following rates:

Per Imperial Proof Gallon

Whisky	R9.94
Liqueurs Class A	6.69
Gin Class A	6.69
Brandy Class C	7.94
Gin Class A	7.94

(if alcoholic strength exceeds 41½% proof spirit)

Per Imperial Gallon

Sparkling Wine	R1-20
Fortified Wine	0-58

Per Gallon

Ales, Beer and Stout Not less than R0.38½

Bechuanaland's share of customs duty collected by the South African customs authorities amounted to R355,941, which fell below the estimate by R42,244. There was a similar shortfall on duty collected on South African manufactured liquor, which amounted to R234,977, as against an estimated R270,000. These shortfalls were, however, offset by excise collections on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, motor fuel, motor cars and diesel and furnace oil, which exceeded the estimates by R46,120; R70,485; R30,283 and R13,490 respectively. Total revenue under this head at R1,026,464 exceeded the estimate by R63,044 and the revenue for 1963/64 by R372,238.

II. TAXES AND DUTIES

I. *Income Tax: R659,784*

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 Laws No. 16 of 1961, 22 of 1963, 19 of 1964 and 12 of 1965. The rates are shown in Table VI and are the same as 1964. Collections exceeded the estimate by R84,784 and receipts for 1963/64 by R162,046.

2. *African Tax*

(a) *Ordinary*: R291,619

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. In areas where Tribal Administration has been established 50% of ordinary tax collected is handed over to the respective Tribal Treasuries.

Collections fell short of the estimate by R175,211.

(b) *Graded*: R3,498

Graded tax is assessed on a sliding scale from R0.50 to R20.00 per annum on income or ownership of livestock and is due to the Government from Africans in the Chobe Crown Lands only. Elsewhere the tax is payable in full to Tribal Treasuries. Collections fell short of estimates by R2.00.

3. *Personal Tax*: R32,159

This tax is payable at the rate of R20.00 per annum by every male person and single woman over the age of 21 years and resident in the territory on July 1st in each tax year and by every person who enters the territory on a temporary visit and remains there for more than ninety days, provided that no such person is liable to pay under the African Tax Proclamation. Collections fell short of the estimate by R2,841.

Note: With effect from 1st January, 1966, Personal Tax and African Tax, both ordinary and graded, have been replaced under the Local Government Tax Law (No. 20 of 1965) by a single graduated tax collected by the Local Authorities at the following rates:

Chargeable Income received or deemed under law

to have been received during preceding year.

Tax Payable

	R
Not exceeding R84	3
Exceeding R 84 but not R144	6
Exceeding R144 but not R300	12
Exceeding R300 but not R480	24
Exceeding R480 but not R660	36
Exceeding R660	48

Under Section 12 and the Second Schedule of this law, Chargeable Income includes income accruing from the ownership of livestock, which is reckoned at the following rates:

<i>Livestock owned on 31st December.</i>	<i>Income deemed to have been received</i>
For every head of cattle	4
For every 7 sheep or goats	4
For less than 7 sheep or goats	Nil

4. *Export Tax.*

(a) *Cattle* R291,302

This is a tax of R2.25 upon every bovine exported from Bechuanaland or slaughtered at Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs Ltd. Of every R2.25 collected, 20 cents 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 R12,448.

(b) *Ivory, Game Hides, Horns, Skins, Meat, etc.:* R26,900

Export duty was payable at the following rates during the financial year ended 31st March 1965:

(i) Game hides and skins other than those listed below (ii) to (vi)	2½c per lb.
(ii) Hippopotamus hides or strips, giraffe hides, ostrich or other skins	20c per lb.
(iii) Leopard Skins	R20 per skin
(iv) Lion Skins	R2 per skin
(v) Crocodile Hides, Jackal, Tsipa (Civet Cat), Sebalamolokwane (Cat)	R1 per skin
(vi) Karosses, rugs, mats, made from hides or skins listed at (ii) to (vi) above	30c per lb.
(vii) Cheetah Skins	R10 per skin
(viii) Karosses, rugs, mats, made from hides or skins other than those listed at (ii) to (vi) above	10c per lb.
(ix) Ivory	50c per lb.
(x) Meat (fresh or dried)	30c per lb.

Receipts exceeded the estimate by R9,900.

(c) *Domestic Hides and Skins: R8,506.*

- (i) Wet salted skins ½c per lb.
 (ii) Calf Skins, skins and dry hides ½c per lb.

Collection fell short of the estimate by R36,494.

(d) *Bones, Blood and Meat Meal: R8,516.*

	<i>Per short ton of 2,000 lbs.</i>
(i) Bone Meal	R2
(ii) Blood Meal	R3
(iii) Carcase Meal	R3

Collection fell short of the estimate by R6,484.

5. *Transfer Duties: R36,714.*

Chapter 88 of 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.

Collection fell short of the estimate by R36,714.

6. *Death Duties: R3,904*

The following rates apply:

(a) *Estate Duty.*

<i>Dutiable Amount</i>	<i>Rate of Duty</i>
R0 — R4,000	½%
R 4,000 — R 6,000	1%
R 6,000 — R15,000	2%
R15,000 — R20,000	3%

Thereafter, three-thousandths of R2 for every completed R200 or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum of 67 cents upon each R2.

Note: Under Law No. 32 of 1965, estates of dutiable value less than R2,000 are subject to an abatement of R10 which diminishes by R1 for every R50 by which the value exceeds R2,000.

(b) *Succession Duty*

(See Chapter 84 of the Laws, Second Schedule)

This is payable upon the dutiable amount of the succession at rates varying between 3% and 12% according to the connection between the successor and the predecessor.

Collection fell short of the estimate by R10,596.

7. *Auction Tax: R448*

Payable at R4 for every R200 of movable and R2 for every R200 of immovable property.

Collections were below the estimate by R552.

III. LICENCES: R214,698 (Estimate R215,260)

Licences are issued at varying rates; details are obtainable from the Commissioner of Revenue, Private Bag 13, Gaberones, or any Revenue Office.

Collections in 1964/65 were:—

<i>Type of Licence</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Estimates</i>
	R	R
Arms and Ammunition	8,279	10,000
Game	43,078	30,000
Labour Agents and Runners	980	900
Liquor and Hotel	3,104	3,250
Marriage	1,050	1,000
Motor Drivers and Vehicles	91,115	100,000
Miscellaneous	76	100
Trading	57,607	60,000
Wireless (net after deduction of collection fee)	9,267	10,000
Air Transport	129	10
Explosives	212	--

IV. FEES OF COURT AND EARNINGS OF DEPARTMENTS: R207,578 (Estimate R253,632)

Despite the considerable shortfall of actual collections compared with estimates the following yielded a significantly greater revenue than in 1963/64 — Borehole Repayment (+R6,709); Hospital drugs and Dressing Fees (+R4,624); Water Fees (+R5,687); Fees of Court and Office (+R1,928); Suspense Grain Trading (+R1,129). These increases were offset by a drop of R26,740 in the School Boarding fees; R1,502 in receipts from Lobatsi/Ghanzi/Francistown air service and R1,662 from the Sale of Bulls.

V. POSTS & TELEGRAPHS: R412,826 (Estimate R480,000)

Revenue consists mainly of parcel and mail transits (R159,432); Sale of Stamps and Surtaxes (R88,922); and telephones (R132,102).

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, formerly widely used in northern Bechuanaland, is no longer exchanged at par and is now almost entirely withdrawn from circulation.

There are eight full banking branches in Bechuanaland: two at Gaborone, 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 26 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

Bechuanaland is poorly equipped with service industries. Hotels exist at Lobatsi, Mahalapye, Palapye, Serowe, Francistown, Kasane, Maun, Ghanzi and in the Tuli Block; there are three building contractors; nine service stations; and a sprinkling of carpentry, tailoring and laundry businesses. Public transport facilities comprise the railway, which links the South African and Rhodesian networks via eastern Bechuanaland, a small internal airline, which runs a D.C. 3 freight and passenger service to most of the larger centres and to Johannesburg, Bulawayo and Livingstone; 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 1965 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 1965 for example, R1,146,000 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 by private persons. The work of compilation of such limited information as is available has been greatly hampered by the absence of even a rudimentary statistical organization. The Ministry of Finance, after three years of advertising and requests for assistance from international agencies, succeeded in recruiting a statistician at the end of 1965.

Chapter 6

PRODUCTION

A. LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

Bechuanaland has an area of approximately 220,000 square miles, including eight tribal territories (107,497 square miles); six freehold farming Blocks (8,242 square miles); and 104,261 square miles of Crown Lands (including the 20,115 square mile Central Kalahari Bushman Reserve).

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	153,000 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.

Tribal Territories.

Each of the eight major tribes in Bechuanaland has its own Tribal Territory, the areas of which 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
Batiokwa	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, small numbers of people occupy certain areas of Crown Land in the Tsabong, Ghanzi and Chobe Districts.

Land in each Tribal Territory is vested in the Chief and Tribe and is allocated to individuals or groups of individuals by the Chief. Every member of a tribe has the right to the use of land and the right is secure and hereditary provided the land remains in use.

The land is, however, still regarded as belonging to the tribe and it cannot be said to be owned by any one person, although in practice, on the death of a person using allocated land, his heirs usually continue to occupy the same area. Land may not be alienated by a chief or tribe. There is no written title to land, which cannot, therefore, be used as security for loans.

Grazing land and open water are used communally and there is considerable resistance to the idea of fencing land with permanent materials, though fencing of arable areas to keep the free ranging stock off early-planted crops is gradually becoming accepted.

Freehold 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 title. Land settlement schemes, with freehold title, also operate in the Molopo area on the southern border and the Ghanzi area in the west.

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 Laws.

General.

In an official report entitled *Land Resources of Eastern Bechuanaland*, published in 1963, Messrs. Eawden and Stobbs estimated that there were 8½ million acres of land suitable for cultivation in eastern Bechuanaland; of these only 1¼ million acres were under cultivation or recent fallow; 630,000 acres were considered to be potentially irrigable. There are also about 8¼ million acres of land suitable for managed grazing and 5¾ million acres suitable for extensive grazing of the natural veld. There is thus considerable scope for increasing the arable acreage.

Better use of grazing depends largely on better distribution of both surface and underground water supplies. In the winter, when surface water supplies dry up, many cattle drink at wells dug in the sand of the dry rivers; the river banks become heavily overgrazed, leading in some cases to irreversible changes in vegetation, accelerated erosion and increasing impermeability of the surface soil to water.

Colonial Development and Welfare funds have been provided to the Department of Agriculture for Soil Conservation and Land Use Planning, i.e. for use in improving utilization of land and water resources. The untimely death of the officer trained for this work prevented a start being made on the land-use planning section of this scheme in 1965.

B. AGRICULTURE

ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for:—

- (a) Improving crop yields and the offtake and grades of livestock through better crop and stock husbandry, consistent with the maintenance of the fertility of the soil and the ecology of the natural veld.
- (b) Ensuring that the country reaches self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs as quickly as possible.
- (c) Testing new crops and improved agricultural techniques; control of pests and diseases; research into the economics of farming operations; and, by making available agricultural credit and cash crops, to help the farmer to progress from a subsistence to a market economy.
- (d) Training Batswana to Agricultural Certificate level for employment as agricultural demonstrators or as self-employed trained farmers.
- (e) Running an agricultural information service.
- (f) Developing the irrigation potential of suitable areas of Bechuanaland and conserving surface water for use by rural communities and livestock.
- (g) Organising and controlling the marketing and importation of agricultural produce.
- (h) Development of Bechuanaland's fisheries potential.

The department is administered by the Director of Agriculture, who is responsible to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.

The authorised establishment of the Agricultural Department at the end of 1965 was as follows:—

Supervisory, Administrative and General Duties:

Director of Agriculture	1
Deputy Director of Agriculture	1

Higher Executive Officer	1	
Accounts Officers	2	(1 vacant)
Accounts, Stores and Executive Assistants	4	
Clerks	15	(4 vacant)
Motor Drivers	12	(4 vacant)
Messenger/Interpreters	25	(2 vacant)
<i>Research and Investigations:</i>		
Senior Agricultural Officer	1	
Agricultural Officers	2	
Agricultural Supervisors	2	
Agricultural Demonstrators	4	
<i>Crop Husbandry and Animal Husbandry Extension:</i>		
Agricultural Officers	6	(1 vacant)
Senior Agricultural and Livestock Officer	1	
Agricultural and Livestock Officers	10	
Senior Agricultural Supervisors	2	
Agricultural Supervisors	13	(2 vacant)
Agricultural Demonstrators	158	(59 vacant)
Assistant Agricultural Demonstrators	14	
<i>Soil Conservation and Land Use Planning:</i>		
Agricultural Officer	1	(vacant)
Works Foremen	2	(1 vacant)
Agricultural Demonstrator	1	(vacant)
Drivers	7	
<i>Training and Information Services:</i>		
Senior Agricultural Officer	1	
Agricultural Officers	2	(1 vacant)
Agricultural and Livestock Officer	1	
Agricultural Supervisors	3	(2 vacant)
Agricultural Demonstrators	20	(16 vacant)
Assistant Warden	1	
Artisan	1	
Agricultural Trainees	80	
<i>Fisheries Survey:</i>		
Fisheries Survey Officer	1	(vacant)
Fisheries Assistants	10	(7 vacant)
Home Economics Assistants	5	(vacant)
Drivers	5	(2 vacant)
Messenger/Interpreter (boat operator)	1	(vacant)

Funds warranted to the Department for 1965/66 (excluding wages and salaries) amounted to R65,818 from the territorial budget, R91,396 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and R193,821 from Oxfam and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

As a result of the fourth successive severe drought year, Bechuanaland had an even more ruinous crop season than in 1964.

The main crop grown is grain sorghum, the staple food of the majority of the inhabitants. During 1965, because of the poor season, exports were prohibited and imports were heavy.

Maize is the second most important food crop. Production is confined almost entirely to the south-eastern part of the country, which was not quite so badly affected by drought as the remainder of Bechuanaland.



Maize: Crop Failure

In the first nine months of 1965 imports of grain and grain products amounted to 276,257 \times 200 lb. bags of maize and 164,811 bags of sorghum, compared with 198,848 bags of maize and 71,281 bags of sorghum during the same period in 1964.

The acreage of crops planted by farmers who do not belong to the Pupil Farmers Scheme is not known, but out of 93,713 acres of crops planted by Pupil Farmers, only 54,002 acres were harvested. The highest average district yields were in the Barolong Farms in the south-east. Pupil Farmers there reaped 165 lbs. of sorghum and 208 lbs. of maize per acre. It is known that farmers outside the Pupil Farmers Scheme reaped practically nothing.

The cotton crop showed a very satisfactory increase in acreage over the previous season. The crop is still limited to members of the

Pupil Farmers Scheme and others who have proved their farming ability. A total of 3,616 acres were harvested, 638 of them by African farmers and a total of 7,375 bales (500 lb. equivalent) of seed cotton were exported. Irrigated cotton in the Tuli Block gave yields in excess of 2,500 lb. of seed cotton. Yields of dryland cotton were very poor because of the drought; despite this the average yield was 258 pounds seed cotton per acre. Farmers are enthusiastic about the crop and a further expansion of the acreage planted is expected next season.



Cotton: a promising cash crop.

Groundnuts, which have in the past been the most important cash crop in the Tuli Block, suffered very severely from the drought and only 105 bags were exported in the first three quarters of the year.

In the Tuli Block, 11 acres of onions under sprinkler irrigation from the Limpopo yielded over 40 tons per acre, and 136 acres of irrigated potatoes yielded approximately 600 pockets per acre for the Johannesburg market.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Credit is available to African farmers from the American Revolving Loan Fund, which has been administered since June 25, 1964, by the National Development Bank, Lobatsi. This fund has available R100,000 for loan including some R40,000 recently transferred from the Development Bank's own fund in anticipation of a grant from the Ministry of Overseas Development. During the first 10 months of 1965, 214 loans totalling R29,360 were approved for the purchase

of agricultural equipment, including eight tractors, 54 harrows, 48 single row ox planters, 25 cultivators, 40 tons of fertilizer and 2,000 lbs. of seed.

In addition, the National Development Bank made available to the Director of Agriculture a further R30,000 from its own funds to enable tractors to be hired for contract ploughing in areas where drought-stricken oxen were too weak to pull the ploughs. Loans for this purpose (in amounts not exceeding R30.00 per farmer) had been granted to 679 farmers by October 31.

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 provides the supervisory and administrative staff and most of the agricultural research and extension services in Bechuanaland. The following schemes are financed by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign:—

C.D. & W. SCHEMES 1965/66

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>R</i>
R1495	Sandveld Pasture Research Station	10,450
D5782	Agricultural Extension	40,550
D5674	Soil Conservation, Land Use Planning and Quelea Control	18,540
D5681	Agricultural Training	12,396
D6279	Resettlement of Naragha Valley	3,460
G6	Reconnaissance Land Use Surveys	6,000
	Total	R91,396

OXFAM & F.F.H.C. SCHEMES.

FH 3004	Agricultural Information Service and Farmer Training	20,846
3276	Peasant Experimental Farm Units	45,284
DP4275	Fisheries Extension Unit	11,921
ND4080	Oxfam Famine Relief Stock Dams	11,000
	Oxfam Sorghum Seed Scheme	50,000
U.K., FFHC A/100	Animal Husbandry Extension Project	54,770
	Total	R193,821

The marketing of sorghum is in the hands of traders throughout the country. 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 Bechuanaland. This mill produces 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 1965 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

The department's six 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— |
| Moshu | — | Research into the utilization of seasonally-flooded shallow valleys (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. |
| Lephepe | — | Management of natural grazing on the Kalahari Sandveld. |

The rainfall at Mahalapye for the period October 1964 to September 1965 was 9.54 inches and the evaporation recorded from a free water surface during the same period was 103.87. 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 fourth successive season.

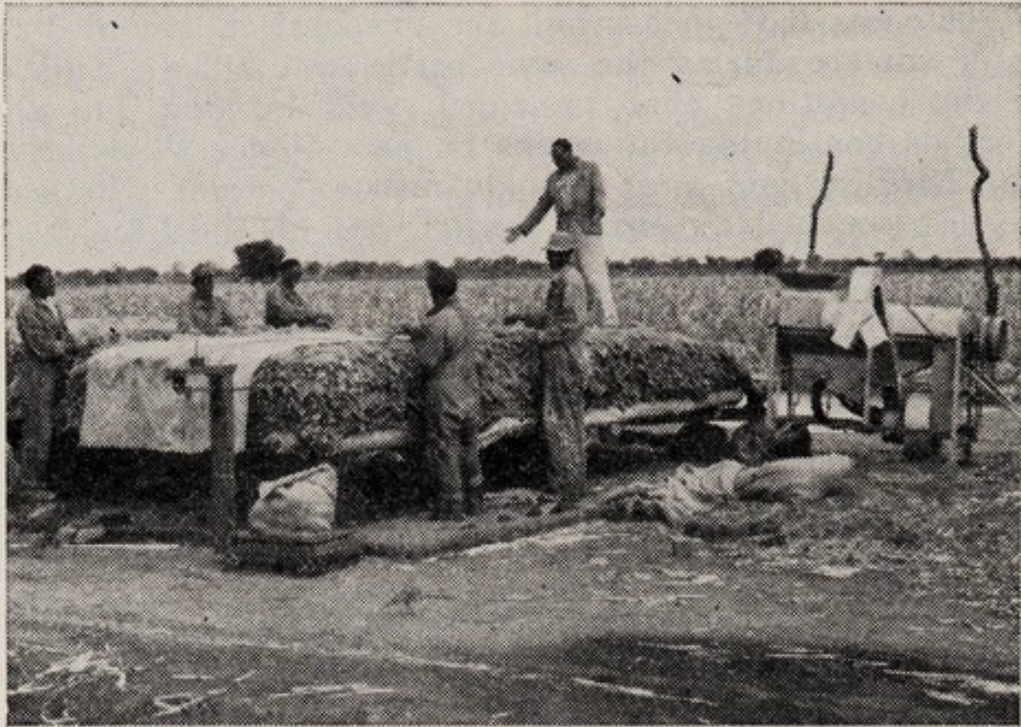
Eight long-term grazing trials were continued at Morale. In the experiment with continuous grazing on debushed paddocks, the steers made an average liveweight gain of 0.72 lb. per day and supplementary feed on top of this increased the gain to 0.77 lb per day. Continuous grazing gave an average gain of 0.67 lb. per day, the split seasonal trial 0.69 lbs. per day and the three-camp, one herd system 0.60 lbs. per day. It can be concluded that on this type of veld there is no advantage to be gained by rotational grazing and that, whereas improvements can be made by debushing, the cost does not justify the improvements made.

The value of goats in controlling grazing and regenerating bush is becoming increasingly obvious and despite indications that goats may compete with cattle for the available grass in the winter time, a properly controlled population can add increments of up to 20% in total meat production per acre.

The Pasture Agronomist who was appointed last year has begun to analyse more deeply the experiments of the past years as well as checking on changes in composition of the pasture. He has also started work on the establishment of the Sandveld Pasture Research Station at Lephepe, which is designed to carry on the same sort of work as at Morale on a different type of veld.

Crop experiments were carried out at Mahalapye, Gaberones, Good Hope and Moshu Experimental Stations.

This season was disappointing from the start. Although nearly all the experiments were planted after fair early rains, the second half of the season was characterised by long spells which completely devastated the trials at Mahalapye and the dry land experiments at Moshu. The trials conducted at Gaberones and Good Hope fared slightly better and yields were recorded. There were, however, long dry spells in January, February and March; these are the critical months for most crops, and little useful experimental data was obtained. The acute water deficiency masked any treatment effects and was the limiting factor. This was true of both the soil fertility trials and the varietal trials, since even the more drought-resistant varieties of crops failed to produce useful results.



Better crops, water supplies and schools are three of Bechuanaland's most urgent needs. Good yields of grain can be won in even the driest years by farmers, who like those of the Bamangwato Development Association pictured above, follow advice of agricultural extension staffs. The training that such staffs undergo is illustrated in the picture below of students at the agricultural school, Mahalapye.



The Molapo areas (seasonally flooded valleys) at Moshu had extremely low floods last season and only small portions of the Molapos were flooded. This resulted in very uneven production and growth rates, increasing the experimental error so much that most treatment effects were obscured.

This year's drought did, however, help to illustrate the high degree of drought resistance of bullrush millet and the drought-evading qualities of cotton. These two crops were still able to produce low yields, whilst all other crops, including sorghum, failed completely at Mahalapye.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

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 training 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.

The first group of students to enter the Centre passed out with flying colours during 1965; all thirteen have now been posted to the field. The second group of 21 were due to finish in December (their course having been put forward by three months because of the demand from the field), but the urgent need for tractor drivers for the Famine Relief Ploughing Scheme led to 16 of them being diverted to this work and their exams have had to be postponed until March. The third intake of 22 entered on their field year in August (it has been decided that this practical year should, for various reasons, precede the college work). The fourth group of 42 students was recruited during September and October. This group will be the first to be trained at the projected Agricultural College which will be built at Gaberones next year.

The principle of a greatly enlarged corps of Agricultural Demonstrators has been agreed to by Government on the recommendations of UNESCO. The new agricultural college at Gaberones will take 50 students a year for a two year course to the Departmental Certificate Standard.

Two Batswana students are now studying for agricultural diplomas at Chibero College in Rhodesia and one student is taking a degree course in agriculture in Australia.

Several in-service training courses were held during 1965 in Animal Husbandry, Grain Storage and Dam Construction; a short Pumpers Course was held for Animal Husbandry Demonstrators.

Work was begun on the Peasant Experimental Farm Units (Oxfam Scheme No. 3276) with the appointment of an Agricultural

Officer (Economist) in February. Two unit farms, one ox-powered and one tractor-powered have been started at Sedibeng on the border of the Barolong Farms and the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory. Useful comparisons of costs are being collected. The establishment of a single borehole ranch unit at Nata began in October. The object of these units is to investigate suitable farming systems under conditions typical of those on African farms in Bechuanaland.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

The principal medium of the department's extension work 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 number of farmers in the scheme rose from 1,700 at the beginning of 1965 to nearly 2,500 at the end of the year. There is still a large unsatisfied demand to join the scheme by farmers throughout the country. The critical factor is the number of the Demonstrator staff; Government has agreed to increase the number of Demonstrators in the field to 250.

A rough survey conducted in 1965 showed that on average the Pupil Farmers had doubled their acreages under cultivation during the first five years after joining the scheme; their income per acre had gone up from R2 to R10; and they had not only increased their investments in implements and livestock, but also raised their standards of living by purchasing more consumer goods. In the past several years of severe drought, the Pupil Farmers have often been the only ones in their areas to produce any crop at all.

The Pupil Stockman's Scheme has been slowed up by the shortage of trained Demonstrators; nevertheless, over 180 stockmen have already joined the scheme. One of the important practices advocated — that of feeding salt and bonemeal in the phosphorous-deficient areas — has caught on rapidly with stockmen in the scheme and outside of it, because of its immediate and visible effects in improving the condition of stock.

Because of the highly individual and concentrated nature of the tuition offered to members of the Pupil Farmers Scheme, it will never be economically possible to extend the scheme to include the majority of the population. Other methods of extension are therefore also being explored.

Among the most fertile of these methods is likely to be farm broadcasting. Despite Radio Bechuanaland's present shortages of equipment and studio space, a start was made with this cheap, universal and effective method of teaching in November, 1965. An Agricultural Demonstrator was trained by the Australian Broadcasting Commission for three months and is now broadcasting a half hour programme of rural news, market reports and extension advice every Friday. Once equipment and facilities become available, it is hoped to develop this into a daily 15 minute programme in 1966.

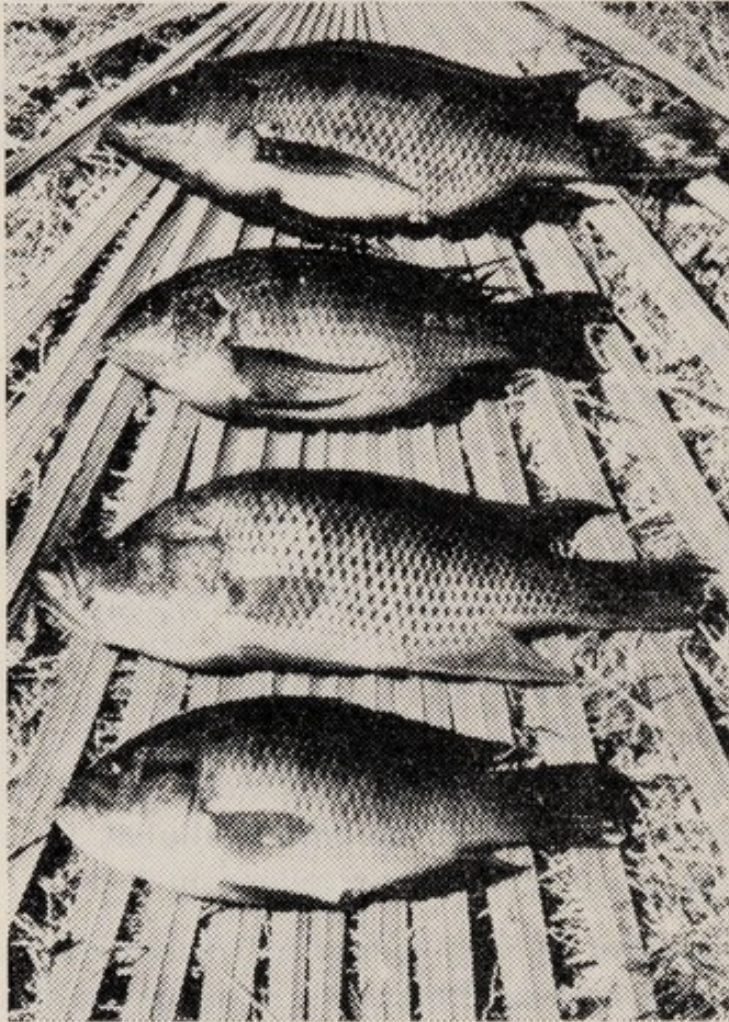
Full-scale operation of another "group extension" scheme was impossible because no staff could be recruited, but the department's cinema van toured the country, giving shows and demonstrations in each Tribal Territory. The number of meetings and demonstrations held by field staff was also stepped up. The department's Information Services suffered from the lack of adequate staff, although a considerable improvement in the supply of information to the staff and the general public was brought about in 1965.

Because of staff shortages, little help could be given to European farmers in the freehold farming blocks. An Agricultural and Livestock Officer was appointed to serve the Tuli Block, but he was unfortunately unable to stay there for more than a few months.

FISHERIES

Dr. Maar's report on the fisheries potential of Northern Bechuanaland was submitted in August. Efforts are now being made to recruit a Fisheries Officer to carry out his recommendations. Dr. Maar estimated that the waters of Ngamiland and the Chobe District could produce up to 4,500 tons of fish a year. Utilization of this

resource will depend initially on the Government's ability to interest local people in fish as an item of diet.



*Bream (Tilapia) from
the Chobe River.*

OTHER AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Officer and his staff were transferred to the Veterinary Department in July, and the Forest Officer became head of his own independent section.

The department took over responsibility for surface water development in rural areas from the Ministry of Works and Communications in April. The programme has been hampered by shortage of money. The Water Engineer resigned in October and both dam-building teams had to be cut back and consolidated in July.

During the year 83 potential dam sites were investigated, of which 30 were surveyed; 37 plans of dams were made; five new dams were built, 25 were extensively repaired and 15 fenced. There is a two-year backlog of fencing still to be eliminated. Money was provided by Oxfam from its Famine Relief funds for building dams and soil conservation works by hand, to provide maximum employment in badly-hit areas. Under this programme, 15 new dams were built and two repaired, a silt trap and a hafir were built, and 14 acres of land were cleared.

C. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co-operative organisation and development began in 1964 when a small department under a Registrar of Co-operative Societies was created. Initially the department concentrated on the organisation of a group of crop marketing societies but more recently has begun to expand its activities into cattle marketing, consumer, and thrift and loan societies.

The Department is staffed by the Registrar, an Assistant Registrar, one Senior Co-operative Officer, one Co-operative Officer, four Assistant Co-operative Officers, two trainee Assistant Co-operative Officers and a clerk.

The Assistant Registrar is a technical co-operative expert seconded to Bechuanaland by the Government of Canada. The department also has the services of one International Voluntary Services volunteer, a graduate of the British Co-operative College, who acts as a temporary Co-operative Officer.

A total of R13,360 was provided during 1965/66 to finance the department's activities. Of this, R7,210 came from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and the balance of R6,150 from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief. The Registrar's salary is met from the territorial budget with additional support from Oxfam.

The following societies have been organised and registered:—

Marketing societies	5
Consumer societies	2
Thrift and Loan Societies	2
Borehole Maintenance	1
	—
Total	10
	—

The department's first efforts were directed to the organisation of a group of marketing and supply societies in the most highly-developed agricultural areas. Unfortunately the almost total crop failure in 1965 seriously inhibited the operations of these societies; in fact only one of them had members with any surplus crops to sell.

Despite this setback some progress has been made. Priority has now been given to organising new cattle marketing societies and reorganising crop marketing societies to engage in this business. Plans for starting a major livestock marketing co-operative in northern Bechuanaland were completed and the organisation of this society is well in hand. The U.K. Freedom from Hunger Campaign has kindly agreed to provide a sum of R14,000 to capitalise this enterprise which includes proposals for creating two ranches for improving condition of livestock prior to sale.

A scheme for starting consumer societies in each of the main tribal capitals has been prepared. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and the British Co-operative Movement have granted R29,780 for this project, and will provide a further R30,160 subject to satisfactory completion of the first part of the project. Oxfam also kindly loaned R1,000 to the Swaneng Consumer's Co-operative to enable it to buy stocks of food grains before prices rose as a consequence of the general shortage in Southern Africa.

The department has also given attention to the organisation of a group of thrift and loan societies. Two were registered during 1965 and six others are being prepared for registration. The societies, as agencies capable of stimulating a sense of thrift and encouraging small savings, can make an important contribution to village and community development.

The Department continued throughout 1965 to give much attention to Co-operative education. Two residential courses for committee members of societies were arranged at the Bechuanaland Training Centre. Many local and district meetings were held and systematic training in Co-operative organisation was given to local groups. Three booklets in the Tswana language were prepared and widely distributed.

Training of the department's own staff has continued. One Assistant Co-operative Officer went on a nine-month's course at the British Co-operative College paid for by the Ministry of Overseas Development. Another, who went on a three-month's course at the Tanzanian Co-operative College, distinguished himself by passing out top of his class. A matriculant of the Khale Secondary School went for a training course in Canada, with a view to being employed by the department when he returns in June, 1966. All members of the staff take the correspondence course provided by the Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies.

Despite the setback caused by the crop failure, a useful and well-organised start has been made in creating a Co-operative movement in Bechuanaland. There is much interest and enthusiasm for Co-operatives and it is the department's role to translate this into effective and efficient action. In this, education, guidance and continuing supervision are the essential elements. The small staff of the department is already overextended, particularly in view of the size of the country. To meet the demands and realize the potential for growth, it will be necessary to expand the facilities and resources of the department. Proposals for such expansion have been included in the estimates for 1966/67.

D. FORESTRY

As recorded in last year's report, reservation of much of the northern and eastern parts of the Chobe District appears to be desirable. This area would then be the basis of a timber production working circle. It is hoped that the reservation of these areas will be effected in 1966 under the revised forestry legislation, which is now ready in draft form.

Draft development schemes were submitted for the implementation of the draft forestry policy, particularly in connection with 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.

Under the new Ministerial system the Department of Forests was established at the beginning of the financial year. The Department forms part of the Ministry of Agriculture and is under the direction of the Forest Officer.

During 1965 the Forest Officer was mainly engaged on the inventory, protection and management of forest resources in the Chobe District. On the inventory side he was assisted by five locally trained Forest Assistants, while protection aspects were mainly the concern of the Government Forester.

Budgeted expenditure for the Financial Year 1965/66 is R23,715 of which R18,366 is covered by a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme. Most of the original capital development programme for the building of staff quarters and supply of equipment has been completed. The major part of the expenditure in 1965/66 was on salaries and wages of labour engaged upon enumeration and protection work.

The enumeration of the main Chobe Forest Block was completed during the year. The areas remaining in this block at the end of 1964 were found to be more extensive than anticipated. Assessment was by means of random stratified samples. Completion of the report on these areas is expected in the early part of 1966.

The response to the advertisement for tenders for two Chobe District areas mentioned in last year's report was disappointing. For a number of reasons it was decided not to continue with either of the proposed concessions. The main Chobe Forest Block will now be advertised in 1966 and this will include the interim concession area which was advertised in 1964.

As mentioned in last year's report, the area formerly exploited in the Susman & Chobe Concessions is treated as a regeneration block and as far as possible is given full fire protection. The system of stumped firebreaks was further extended during 1965 in the main

Chobe Forest Block and now totals 220 miles in length. These breaks are cultivated by a tractor equipped with an offset harrow. Extensive areas outside the regeneration block were early-burnt during 1965. Two fire look-out towers were erected. In spite of all these precautions, 1965 proved to be a bad year for forest fires, with some deliberate incendiarism, a prolonged dry season, and late rains.

E. VETERINARY AND LIVESTOCK

ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Veterinary Services is responsible for all aspects of animal health, disease control and eradication, research into animal disease, meat inspection and hide improvement; it is also required to take an active part in meat and livestock marketing. The meat export industry is of course largely dependent on veterinary disease control and the animal disease situation in the country. The supply of cattle to the export abattoir at Lobatsi is controlled by means of a quota system which is operated by the department. The department is administered and has its policy formulated by the Director of Veterinary Services, who is responsible to the Minister of Agriculture.

The administrative cadre of the department consists of:—

- 1 Director
- 1 Deputy Director
- 1 Quota Control Officer
- 1 Statistical Assistant
- 1 Assistant Executive Officer
- 1 Stenographer (vacant)
- 1 Registry Clerk
- 1 Works Staff Grade 1
- 2 Messengers.

The various branches of the department are staffed as follows —

Education

- 1 Instructor Graduate
- 1 Cook

Research

- 1 Senior Veterinary Officer
- 1 Veterinary Officer
- 1 Senior Laboratory Technician
- 2 Laboratory Technicians
- 1 Laboratory Assistant
- 4 Powerhouse Attendants

Field Staff

- 1 Senior Veterinary Officer
- 14 Veterinary Officers (6 vacant)
- 3 Senior Livestock Officers
- 8 Livestock Officers
- 3 Hide Improvement Officers
- 23 Stock Inspectors
- 10 Fence Foremen
- 74 Veterinary Assistants
- 89 Cattle Guards
- 3 Hide Demonstrators
- 23 Clerks
- 37 Motor Drivers
- 3 Messengers
- 146 Field Assistants.

Trypanosomiasis Control

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

Meat Inspection

- 1 Senior Veterinary Officer
- 2 Principal Detention Officers
- 1 Senior Meat Inspector
- 1 Cannery Superintendent
- 5 Meat Inspectors
- 8 Abattoir Assistants.

Funds for the maintenance of the department and its various programmes during the financial year 1965/66 are provided in the Territorial Budget and in Colonial Development and Welfare Fund schemes as listed below:—

Territorial Budget

	R
Personal Emoluments	371,453
Travelling and Transport	139,518
Disease Control	48,060
Research and Training	10,350
Miscellaneous	13,610
	R582,991

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes*(a) Scheme D. 5696 (Disease Control)*

	R
Capital Expenditure	61,400
Personal Emoluments	42,012
Other Charges	12,800
	R116,212

(b) Scheme D. 5833 (Research, Ramathlabama)

	R
Personal Emoluments	14,030
Other Charges	19,814
	R33,844

(c) Scheme D. 5687 (Trypanosomiasis and Helminthiasis Research and Control Unit)

	R
Capital	2,000
Personal Emoluments	10,228
Other Charges	6,150
	R18,378

PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

For the total number of livestock recorded in Bechuanaland during the year, please see Table X.

The total value of exports of livestock and livestock products during 1965 was a new record of R9,678,943, compared with the 1964 total of R7,814,421. The increase was mainly due to an accelerated killing rate in order to avoid deaths of cattle from starvation during the drought.

Detailed figures of exports for the latest period available 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 animals 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.

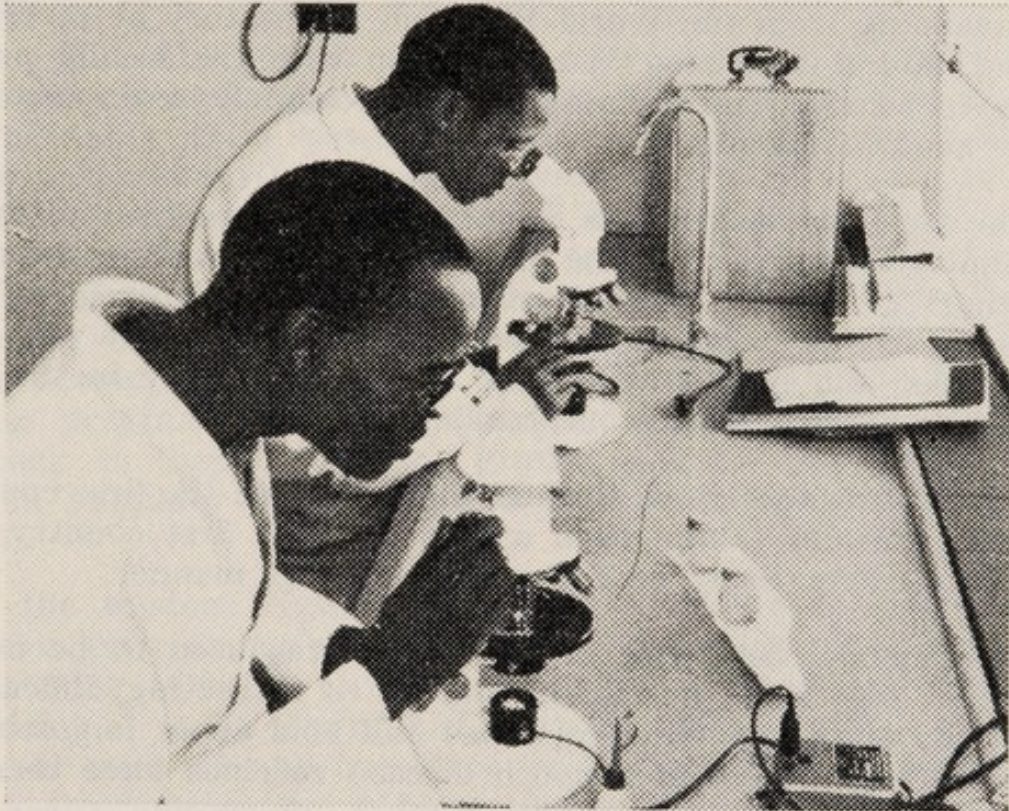
Regular compulsory inoculations of all cattle are performed annually for diseases such as anthrax, quarter evil, and contagious abortion. Rabies has in the last few years been almost eradicated by the biennial inoculation of all dogs.

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 live-stock independently of the district inspections.

Trypanosomiasis is an extremely important disease in Ngami-land. 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 Ngami-land 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 department has a Senior Veterinary Officer, six Detention Officers, Meat Inspectors and two 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 the carcasses which are processed in the adjoining factory. At the village abattoirs, the department employs staff to inspect the meat for local consumption. The district Veterinary Officers are responsible for their supervision and for final condemnation of diseased carcasses.



Veterinary Research: Ramathlabama Laboratories.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Outbreaks of foot and mouth disease occurred in 1957, 1960, 1961, 1963 and 1964, involving Bechuanaland in heavy financial losses. A method had to be found of reducing the number of outbreaks and, if possible, eradicating the disease completely. The answer to the problem obviously lay in the use of vaccines, not only to control the spread of the disease, but eventually to prevent future outbreaks by making the national herd immune to the more prevalent strains of foot and mouth disease virus.

The disease in Bechuanaland has largely been caused by SAT 1 and SAT 3 strains of the virus and it was this fact that made the task of immunization very difficult. Inactivated SAT 1 vaccine was available on the world market in 1963, but attempts overseas to produce an inactivated SAT 3 vaccine had met with very little success. The foot and mouth disease outbreak in 1963 was typed as SAT 3, and no SAT 3 vaccine was available for purchase; the vaccine therefore had to be made locally, if a large-scale apthisation of stock with all its accompanying evils, was to be avoided.

Two Research Officers of the department subsequently produced a small quantity of inactivated homologous vaccine in the field. Unfortunately the amount was too small to be used in a field campaign, but in a subsequent foot and mouth disease outbreak early in 1964, some 180,000 doses of vaccine were locally produced and used to control the outbreak in the field. By this time vaccine had also become available from the World Research Laboratory at Pirbright in England, and it was used in conjunction with the locally produced vaccine to control the outbreak in approximately one quarter of a million head of cattle.

The 1964 foot and mouth disease outbreak provided an excellent opportunity to study the value of vaccines in controlling the disease, indicating the likely effectiveness of vaccines in preventing future outbreaks. It was therefore concluded that the only sure way of controlling foot and mouth disease in Bechuanaland lay in the use of vaccines to prevent future outbreaks.

In adopting this view, Bechuanaland became the first country in Africa to consider taking such a step and the first country in the world to consider using SAT 3 vaccine in this manner.

Immunising the entire national herd was seen to be not only financially impossible, but likely to lead to marketing difficulties in view of the fears importing countries still hold about importing beef from areas where foot and mouth disease vaccines have been used. Financial costs also limited the number of vaccine types which could be used. A study of previous foot and mouth disease outbreaks in Bechuanaland indicated that it would be best to concentrate on the immunisation of all susceptible stock in the Central Ngwato and Ngamiland districts against any normal and reasonable occurrence of foot and mouth disease.

Arrangements were made to begin the first annual foot and mouth disease inoculation campaign with the attenuated SAT 1 and SAT 3 vaccines in 1965, in order that the partial immunity existing in the stock of the Central Ngwato and Ngamiland districts, following vaccination with inactivated SAT 3 vaccine in 1964, should not only be maintained but boosted.

In drawing up an inoculation programme much thought had to be given to the time of the year when the campaign should begin, taking into consideration the seasonal migration of stock to alternative grazing, the seasonal marketing of the stock, the natural calving and lambing seasons, the seasonal movement of oxen for ploughing, and the seasonal occurrence of foot and mouth disease. Another important factor was the atmospheric temperature, which affects the life of the ice in which the vaccine has to be stored; if

the atmospheric temperature is too high, the result is an excessive use of ice — a very valuable commodity when it has to be transported three or four hundred miles by road.

Unfortunately 1965 was a very bad year to begin such an important operation, but in the circumstances it was felt that the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages.

The 1965 dry season was the culmination of a very severe drought which had begun four years earlier; in order to avoid heavy mortality from poverty, cattle owners had been helped to move their herds further afield to available pastures. This caused a tremendous scattering of the national herd, particularly in the two districts where the inoculations were to be carried out. In fact, because the scattering of cattle in Ngamiland was so extensive and because the Okavango Swamps area into which the stock had scattered is devoid of roads etc., it was necessary to postpone the inoculation programme in Ngamiland until such time as the stock came back to their permanent grazing areas. They will begin to return in February 1966, provided sufficient rains fall at the end of 1965.

In the western Ngwato district, the foot and mouth disease inoculation programme was carried out in August 1965. Because of the scattering of herds to new grazing areas, the exact location of each herd had to be determined virtually by search; so far as the number of cattle at any one place was concerned, the operation became a matter of guesswork. Nevertheless, between the 15th and 30th August, the following stock were inoculated with attenuated SAT 1 and SAT 3 vaccine in the western Ngwato and adjoining Crown Lands: 100,361 adult cattle; 16,781 calves; 6,887 sheep; and 42,386 goats. These numbers reflect the strenuous efforts of the veterinary personnel involved; the extent of the effort becomes more evident when it is realised that some 367,137 ccs. of vaccine with a life of only four days had to be delivered to and maintained in the field at a temperature of 0° Centigrade.

Unfortunately on the 30th August, the last day of the inoculation campaign, foot and mouth disease was diagnosed at Yaoyaoga just before the stock at that place was due to be inoculated.

There was too little time for the vaccine to produce an immunity before in-contact stock were actually exposed to foot and mouth disease. Nevertheless, the subsequent slow development of the disease reflected the restraining effect which the vaccine exerted on the normally rapid spread.

The cessation of animal exports following this outbreak of foot and mouth disease was short-lived, and southern Bechuanaland was soon re-opened for the movement of cattle to the abattoir. Because

large numbers of cattle had, as a drought relief measure, been slaughtered before August, the closing of the abattoir to northern Bechuanaland livestock did not affect the cattle producers as badly as it might have done .

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. An agreed plan of operations between W.H.O. and Government was signed in August, 1965, for implementation in 1966. Full implementation will, however, require the department's professional staff to be brought up to strength and to obtain the service of the experts mentioned above.

The operational side of Tsetse control has had a generally successful year during 1965. The eastward advance of tsetse fly

along the Chobe River toward the Rhodesian border has been stopped by extensive ringbarking operations, and it has been possible to regain about 200 square miles of cattle ranching country as a result of these operations. The eastward advance of fly along the Ngwezumba Valley was stopped by ringbarking in 1965. Spraying proved to be unnecessary in this area.

Work in the Naragha Valley north-east of Maun reached the point where total eradication of the fly in the western camps of the valley was achieved. Fly densities in the eastern portion were reduced to a level which has enabled preliminary resettlement by peasant farmers to begin. Fifteen families were resettled in 1965 and it is hoped to install a further ten families in 1966 if prevailing conditions warrant it.

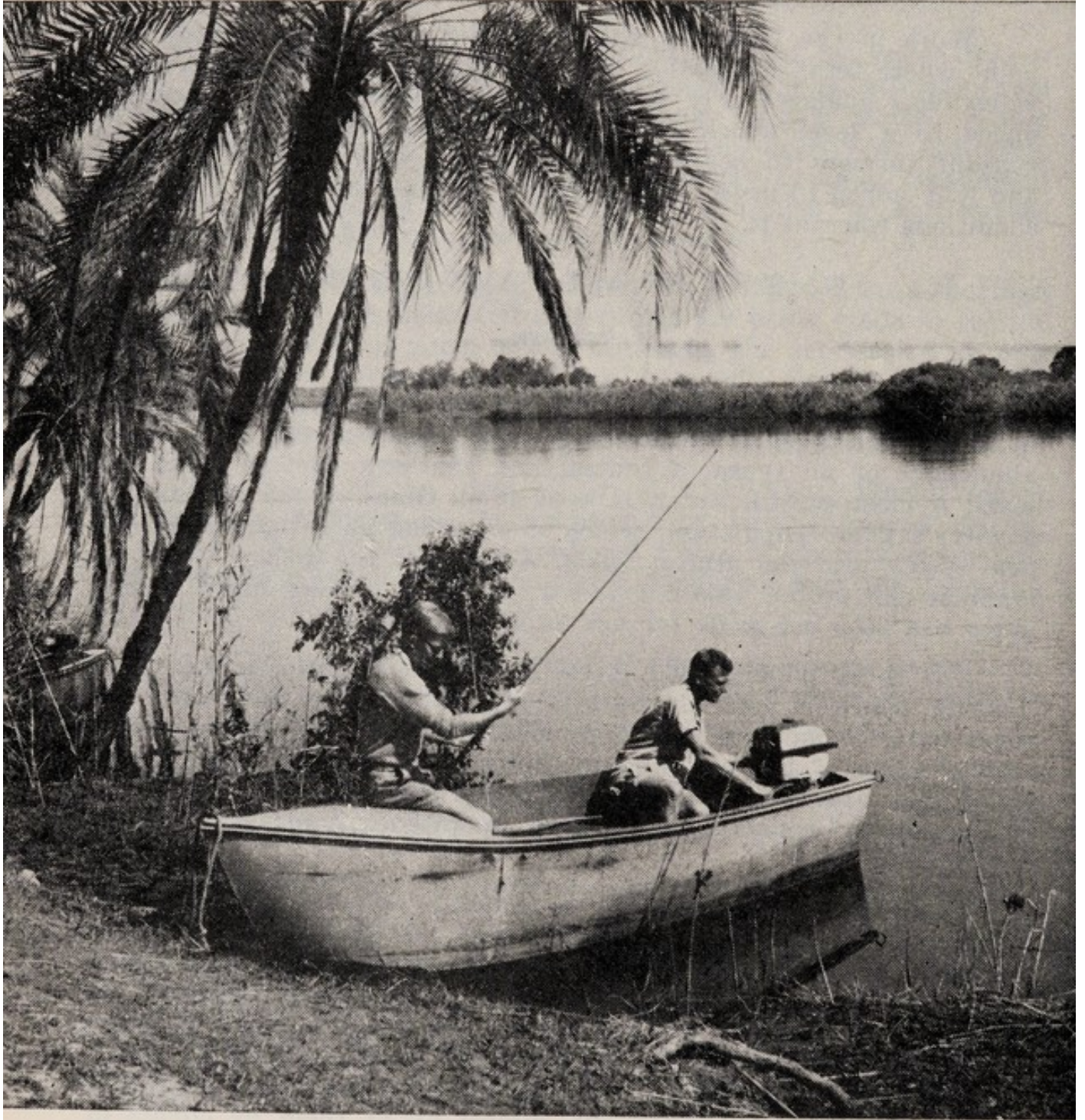
G. TOURISM AND GAME CONTROL

TOURISM

It is Government's policy 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 country's game population, which is regarded as a permanent natural resource of the utmost value. As part of the general policy to stabilise and protect this resource a total area of over 27,000 square miles has been set aside for use as game reserves.

The most popular and lucrative field of tourism is big game hunting which is now established as a substantial industry. The seven safari companies operating mainly in northern Bechuanaland employ some of the best known professional hunters in the world. Game also abounds in the semi-desert conditions of the Kalahari where a safari company successfully operated a hunting concession during 1965.

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 very large numbers of all types of central African game. Maun, on the edge of the Okavango, and Kasane, at the gateway to the Chobe Game Reserve, are the local headquarters of four world-renowned hunting safari companies, for whom 1965 was another highly successful year. 114 package licences were taken out, almost all of them by clients of the safari companies; the licences provide a wide variety of species which are rare or unobtainable in many other parts of Africa but plentiful in Bechuanaland, including eland, roan, sable, gemsbok, sitatunga, kudu, hartebeeste, buffalo and Chobe bushbuck. From the sale of game licences alone the country's revenue benefited



The Chobe River.

by over R70,000, a substantial proportion of which is paid to various tribal treasuries, particularly the Batawana tribal treasury, on whose land much of the hunting takes place.

The generally high standard of trophies obtained justifies the claim that Bechuanaland is now well established in the international safari business and ranks among the premier hunting safari countries of Africa. A well-known taxidermy firm in America recently described a lion skin from Bechuanaland as being the finest that had been seen for many years.

For the non-hunter photographic and fishing safaris operate to Maun and the Moremi Wildlife Reserve on the edge of the Okavango which the Batawana tribesmen, whose reserve it is, are actively developing for the purposes of tourism. The road from Francistown to Maun, hitherto passable by four-wheel drive and heavy duty vehicles only, is being improved so that it will shortly be possible to reach Maun by passenger car.

The main gateway to the 4,500 square mile Chobe Game Reserve is at Kasane, which is only 1½ hours from Livingstone by first class road and car ferry. A nualternative road from Victoria Falls along the south bank of the Zambezi is under construction. The previously inaccessible Chobe area is nearer to Victoria Falls than any other large game reserve, not excluding the Wankie National Park in Rhodesia. 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 are exceptionally good. There is a small airfield at Kasane and many keen fishermen, bird-watchers and game viewers fly in by charter or private aircraft from South Africa and Rhodesia. At Serondellas, within the game reserve itself, a larger airfield has been constructed and Bechuanaland National Airways, flying Dakota aircraft, make regular scheduled calls to and from Livingstone and Maun.

The Chobe Game Reserve is included in 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.

Other tourist attractions in Bechuanaland include Livingstone's house, school and forge at Kolobeng in the Kweneng district.

GAME CONTROL

The Game Department, with headquarters at Francistown, is staffed by a Game Officer (who is responsible for advising the Ministry of Mines, Commerce and Industry on all wildlife matters within the country), two Game Rangers, one Assistant Game Ranger,

three Senior Game Scouts, twenty Game Scouts and one Clerk. In addition the staff of the Chobe Game Reserve, which is the responsibility of the Game Officer, consists of one Game Warden, one Senior Game Scout and four Game Scouts.



Sable Antelope: Chobe Game Reserve.

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 organised 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 in 1965, particularly in the north with Police assistance. Elephant control measures continued and these may have to be intensified in the containing area along the Shashi River as a result of heavy breeding which may cause the carrying capacity of this small area to be exceeded.

The severe drought has had a marked effect on the fauna and their habitat. There have been heavy concentrations of game animals at waterholes and along permanent rivers and water courses which has caused severe deterioration of the vegetation. Large numbers of wildebeest have died as a result of this and of uncontrolled hunting operations in the tribal areas. Buffalo and elephant have also suffered as they depend on a regular supply of water for drinking and wallowing purposes, and large numbers of carcasses of these animals have been removed from waterholes in the northern Crown lands to prevent the water from being contaminated.

The Savuti Channel in the north west area of the Chobe Game Reserve, which normally contains an exceptional concentration and variety of animals, dried up, and hippo and crocodile in particular were obliged to trek across country in search of alternative permanent water. The Game Department assisted by capturing and liberating animals in the Okavango Swamps, but despite this large numbers perished on the way.

Semi-permanent camps have been established in the Tuli Block and in the vicinity of the Tati farms for anti-poaching and elephant control purposes. The first of a series of permanent camps each consisting of five cement-walled buildings with thatched roofs was erected in the northern Crown lands between Francistown and Kasane. These camps will greatly improve the standard of accommodation for game scouts in the field.

Three trained departmental skimmers continued to assist the field workers of the National Museums of Southern Rhodesia in their undertaking of a comprehensive survey and classification of the mammals of Bechuanaland. The areas covered were the Tuli Block, Debeeti, Ngamiland and Francistown and the survey is expected to yield much information of value in planning the future management and utilisation of the country's wildlife resources.

During the course of the year an ecological survey of the Chobe Game Reserve and surrounding areas, financed by the F.A.O., was commenced by Mr. G. Child of the National Museums of Southern Rhodesia, and this will continue throughout 1966. Further wildlife studies are being undertaken by Professor W. H. Elder of the University of Missouri whose assignment has been financed by the Fulbright Foundation.

Owing to drought conditions and serious over-grazing by cattle in the eastern part of the country there are plans to open up other areas for cattle ranching which have not hitherto been used by cattle. At the end of the year a team consisting of an ecologist, a research veterinarian and a pasture agronomist was being assembled to conduct an investigational survey in the northern Crown lands

to assess to what extent this area can be opened up for development of the cattle industry. It is expected that this survey will largely determine the future use of this area and in particular whether or not it should be used to conserve game for the purpose of tourism and for the processing and marketing of game meat.

Negotiations are in progress with the American Conservation Foundation to obtain the services of a wildlife biologist to work in Bechuanaland for a period of about three years on ecological and related studies.

During 1965 Major B. G. Kinloch, formerly Chief Game Warden in Tanganyika and later Uganda, advised on the re-organisation of the Game Department recommending a substantial increase of staff. The report is being considered.

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 H. N. 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 H.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 Ngamiland. 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 1966.

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. The department forms part of the Ministry of Mines, Commerce and Industry and the Director of Geological Survey is responsible to the Permanent Secretary of this Ministry 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, excluding the Tati District, also has specific functions in connection with operating mines and their inspection, the carrying out of mineral prospecting operations, and the implementation of explosives regulations. 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 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 (vacant)
- 1 Assistant Drill Superintendent
- 1 Geological Draughtsman
- 4 Scientific Assistants
- 3 Senior Drillers
- 9 Drill Foremen and Drillers
- 1 Works Staff Grade 1
- 1 Laboratory Technician (vacant)
- 1 Geological Draughting Assistant.

The 1965/66 budget for the Geological Survey (Geological, Hydrological and Mineral Survey) amounts to R139,882 and for the Drilling Branch (Underground Water Development) to R128,271. Colonial Development and Welfare grants for 1965/66 provide a further R13,065 for additional technical staff for geophysical survey work, R21,507 for geohydrological studies of underground water resources, and R29,664 for new drilling equipment.

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 one mine is at present operating. This is a manganese mine at Ootse in the Bamalete Tribal Territory. A chrysotile asbestos mine at Moshaneng in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory was placed on a caretaker basis in November, 1965. A limited production of manganese ore also results from prospecting operations carried out by Marble Lime and Associated Industries in the Lobatsi block.

The manganese mine at Ootse is operated by Bamalete Manganese (Pty.) Limited on a royalty basis and all royalty accrues to the Bamalete Tribal Treasury. The chrysotile asbestos mine at Moshaneng is owned by the Marlime Chrysotile Asbestos Corporation

Limited who also operated on a royalty basis with royalties being paid to the Bangwaketse Tribal Treasury. The ownership of the 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. Crown Grants may not be made in respect of land where the mineral rights are privately owned.

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.

In the case of land where the mineral rights are privately owned the mineral right owner can authorise Her Majesty's Commissioner to declare the area open for exploring and/or prospecting or conversely can apply to the Mining Commissioner for a prospecting permit without declaring the area open for public prospecting. Such a prospecting permit entitles the holder to prospect, peg claims and mine on private land. The holder of mineral rights on private land also has the right to cede or transfer the whole or any portion of his right to the minerals to any other person.

Mining and prospecting for diamonds may only be carried out under the authority of a Crown Grant unless Her Majesty's Commissioner has declared land to be open for prospecting for or winning diamonds. Similarly, exploring, prospecting or mining for petroleum may only be carried out by the holder of a Crown Grant unless the land has been declared open for exploring, prospecting or mining for petroleum by Her Majesty's Commissioner; 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 Mines and Minerals

Proclamation does not apply to the Tati District where the Tati Company have their own mining rules and regulations dating from 1916.

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

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.

STATISTICS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION
YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1965

<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</i>	<i>Price (Average per short ton)</i>
Chrysotile asbestos (on a caretaker basis from Nov., 1965)	1	96	2,279	R 292,000	R128
Manganese	1	106	17,069	108,217	R6.34

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

During 1965 reconnaissance geological mapping on a scale of 1:125,000 was continued and a total of about 2,200 square miles was surveyed. Geological mapping at this scale was completed on the Tsessebe (2027C) and Molepolole (2425B) sheets. Mapping is in progress on the Mosetse (2026D), Mosupe (2126B) and Francistown (2127B) sheets. The completed sheets cover areas in the Bamangwato and Bakwena Tribal Territories. The sheets on which mapping is in progress cover areas in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory and the Tati Concession.

Owing to a shortage of professional staff and commitments in connection with underground water development work for drought relief drilling programmes only limited attention could be paid to mineral survey work.

An assessment of the results of geochemical prospecting pro-

grammes for copper, lead and zinc in a dolomite area in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory and for copper in the north-eastern Tuli Block revealed no anomalies likely to be of economic importance. An additional diamond drill borehole was sited on the geochemical lead anomaly located in the Taupon area in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory during 1965, but only minor galena mineralisation was again recorded.

Further work has been carried out on potential fireclays and industrial ceramic materials found in the Mamabula area. Results of tests carried out by the Mineral Resources Division of the Overseas Geological Surveys show that mudstones from this area have the properties of fireclays and their compressive strengths reach those of the standards set for South African engineering class bricks.

Further investigations have also been carried out into cement-making materials in the Mamabula area. More detailed sampling of the calcretes has been undertaken and bulk samples have been sent to the Mineral Resources Division of the Overseas Geological Surveys in London for cement-making trials. Studies are also being undertaken on the possible use of this limestone, as well as limestones present elsewhere in Bechuanaland, for agricultural purposes.

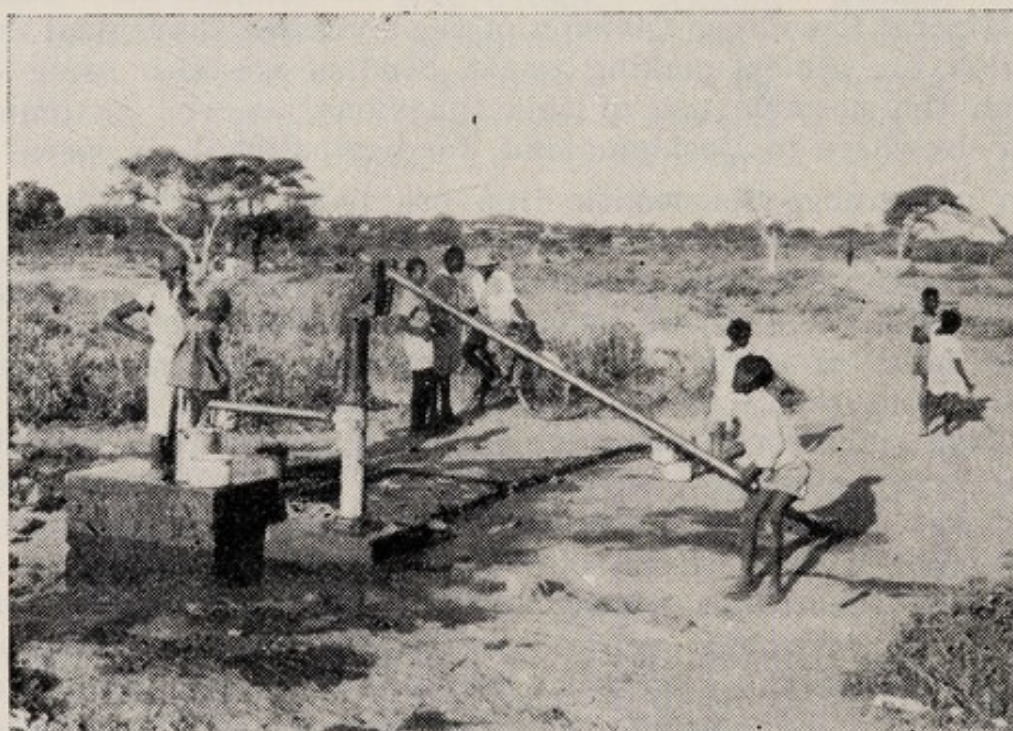
An occurrence of pisolitic iron ore from the Chadibe area in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory has been the subject of a preliminary investigation. The occurrence takes the form of a ferruginous sedimentary horizon about three feet thick which has been traced over five miles of strike. While the potential reserves are probably very large, the ore is of low grade (average 30-35% metallic iron) with a high silica content and it lies at a distance from the railhead. During these preliminary investigations a manganiferous sandstone horizon was found in the same area. Work carried out to date suggests that it may extend intermittently over 30 miles of strike. This horizon constitutes a very low grade manganese ore but with this length of strike the ore reserves could be very extensive indeed; the possibility of the occurrence of locally enriched bodies of ore cannot be ruled out entirely. Investigations are still in progress on these mineral occurrences.

Evaluation of the results of the airborne magnetometer survey of the southern Crown Lands continued, and specialist advice was again obtained from the Geophysical Division of the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys in London. In other special investigations assistance was again given to members of the Physics Department of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with sampling of rocks for palaeomagnetic measurements. The programme of sampling various rock groups in south-eastern Bechuanaland for age determination work has also been continued. The ages are being determined by the Age Determination Unit of the Overseas Geological Surveys at Oxford University.

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 Ministry of Works and Communications who are responsible for equipping and maintaining pumping units.

During 1965 a considerable amount of attention was paid to drought relief drilling programmes in the Bamangwato, Bakwena and Bangwaketse Tribal Territories where 16,946 feet had been drilled in 41 boreholes by 30th November, 1965. Of these boreholes, three still required deepening. Of the 38 completed boreholes, 34 were successful, representing a success value of 89.5%. The contract drilling programmes were financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds.



Pumping Borehole water near Francistown.

During the calendar year to 30th November, 1965, the Drilling Branch drilled a total of 24,787 feet in 117 boreholes, ten of which were abandoned for technical reasons and three of which are still uncompleted. In addition one borehole was deepened. Of the 100 completed boreholes, 71 were successful. The water developed in gallons per hour in successful boreholes drilled both by contract and by Government was 108,495.

Boreholes were also drilled privately on 17 sites selected by officers of the Geological Survey; of these, 13 were successful.

A second Halco "Tiger" air-drill, and auxiliary compressors for the two Halco air-drills, were purchased during the year with a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Hydrogeological research work was seriously affected by the shortage of staff and by the amount of work entailed in the implementation of the drought relief drilling programmes. Work has continued on the acquisition of data on ground-water basins previously pumped for Lobatsi water supply. A start has been made on drilling a line of observation boreholes at roughly 10 mile intervals from Letlakeng to the Morwamusu area in the central Kalahari; six of these boreholes had been completed by the end of November. The boreholes, which are all being cored, are being sited to intersect sandstones of the Middle Ecca Series (Karoo System), an important aquifer in this region. Apparatus is being assembled in the chemical laboratory for the separation of carbonates for the purpose of dating ground waters. Systematic chemical analysis of waters from all boreholes has been continued as part of this programme of hydrogeological research.

MINING DEVELOPMENT

RST Exploration Limited, through their subsidiary prospecting company, Bamangwato Concessions Limited, continued mineral exploration work in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory, again concentrating most of their activity in the Matsitamma area, west of Francistown. The programme of diamond drilling there was progressively stepped up to increase the indicated copper ore reserves at the original discovery—Thakadu—and adjacent deposits. According to published company reports, good progress has been made but the copper reserves so far are limited, although an encouraging amount of moderate grade ore has been indicated overall. The company also tested the Sedibe copper/nickel prospect near Madinare by shallow diamond drilling at intervals along one mile of strike. A geophysical survey has been carried out there and on the results of this deeper follow-up drilling was commenced during the second half of 1965.

RST Exploration carried out no further work at the Sua pan where they are investigating the potential of the brines as a source for salt and soda ash. A comprehensive technical report has been prepared by the company, who have also carried out a further detailed examination of the markets in the southern half of the African continent. Discussions have also been held with the South African Government on soda ash supplies and with certain selected organisations interested in the project. As yet no conclusions on the ultimate future potential of the brines can be reached.

Kimberlitic Searches Limited continued their exploration programme for diamonds in the Bamangwato, Bakgatla and Bakwena Tribal Territories.

Marble Lime and Associated Industries have continued work on the manganese ore bearing horizon in the Lobatsi block, where they have acquired mineral rights from the owners, the British South Africa Company.

Negotiations for a Crown Grant for petroleum exploration rights over about 13,100 square miles in the Kalahari region of western Bechuanaland are still in progress.

Tati Territory Exploration Company (Pty.) Ltd., a company formed to carry out prospecting in the Tati Concession area, has been carrying out diamond drilling on the following mineral occurrence, all located south-west of Francistown:

- (i) An antimony occurrence at the Last Hope Mine, near Signal Hill ;
- (ii) a gossan body at Signal Hill ;
- (iii) a copper occurrence at the Selkirk Mine ;
- (iv) a copper-lead occurrence at the Penhalonga Mine ; and
- (v) an ancient copper working north of Tekwani.

The company also intend to re-investigate the old Halfway Kop kyanite mine.

The mineral rights in the Tati Concession are privately owned and the company have released no details about the results of their investigations.

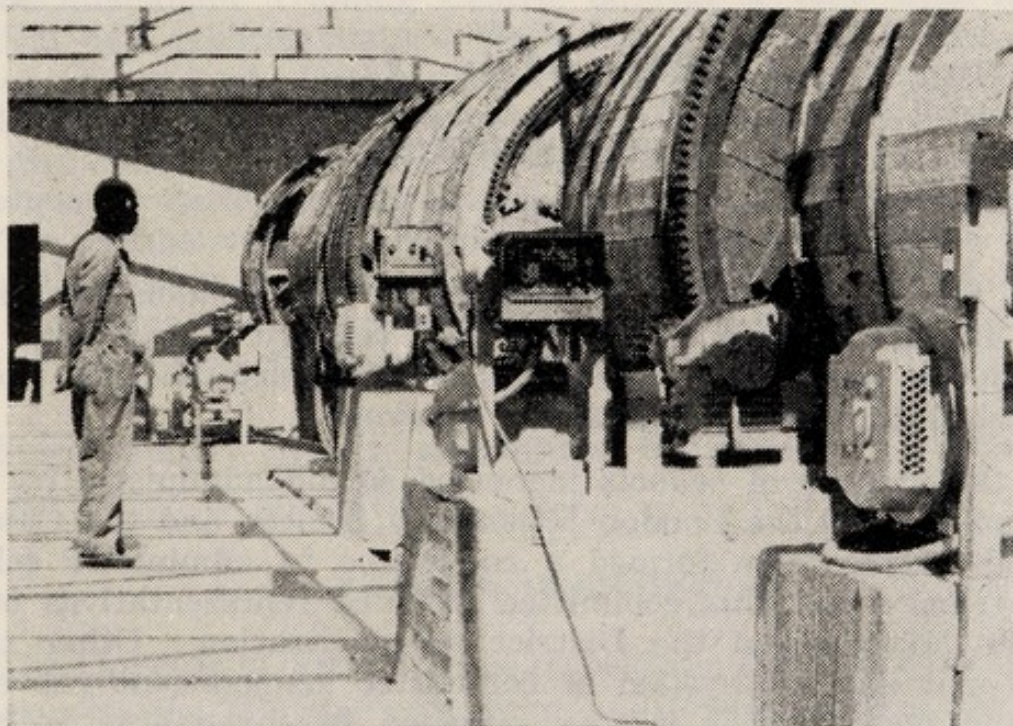
I. INDUSTRY

There is no industrial licensing legislation in effect in Bechuanaland, but administration of industry generally rests with the Ministry of Mines, Commerce and Industry. The country's first industrial estate has been established at the new capital of Gaborones and this makes available for the first time industrial sites of various sizes with water, electricity and railway spurs close to the amenities of a township. In response to greater interest in the industrial sector of the economy, an investment centre is in operation in the Ministry, and certain financial inducements to pioneer industrial investors are contemplated. Several firms have already established themselves at Gaborones, including Stewarts & Lloyds specialising in borehole equipment and piping, a firm specialising in earthmoving equipment, and Costains who are the contractors responsible for building the capital, where they have established a permanent branch. Two major oil companies and a brewery have indicated their intention to open businesses at Gaborones.

The meat cannery at Lobatsi had another successful and profitable year. 1,290 tons of high grade canned beef and 40 tons of meat extract were exported, mainly to overseas countries; these ex-

ports were valued at R1,185,000. Side products of the abattoir (including bonemeal, edible fat, meat meal and tallow), valued at R964,000 were mainly exported to South Africa. Animal products accounted for 85% of Bechuanaland's total exports of R11,319,000 in 1965; 47% of animal product exports by value went to overseas countries, 31.6% to South Africa, 6.9% to Zambia, 6.2% to Rhodesia, and 8.3% to other African countries.

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.



Shashi Tannery

The cap and helmet factory at Lobatsi has gone into production in a small way but is still largely engaged in training operatives.

A small clothing factory has also been built at Lobatsi and this will concentrate on the manufacture of certain basic clothing lines such as standard frocks for women and trousers and shirts for men.

A brewery producing a local type of beer has gone into production at Serowe.

The ownership of all industry in Bechuanaland is non-indigenous. Arrangements have been made for ownership of the meat cannery to be transferred to a Government statutory corporation (the Bechuanaland Meat Commission) in 1966.

Many village handicrafts are practised in Bechuanaland. Almost all are based on individual craftsmanship, and industrial forms of organisation 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 other than those given above 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 tribal area. This committee included representatives of the tribe, the Mission and the District Administration. Other tribes followed suit and the system of committee management proved so useful and popular that it was extended to cover practically all educational work being done in tribal areas.

The main responsibilities of school committees are the building and equipping of all schools within their jurisdiction and the engagement of staff for these schools. All professional matters are controlled by the Director 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 the nineteen-sixties 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 re-

cently 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. However, the first Government Secondary School, with three form entry, built with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, was opened during 1965. 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 through the Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Social Services for the administration of all educational matters.

The authorised establishment of the Education Department in 1965 is:—

- 1 Director
- 1 Deputy Director
- 1 Senior Education Officer (vacant)
- 1 Higher Executive Officer
- 1 Personal Secretary
- 18 Education Officers and Assistant
Officers (8 vacant)
- 1 Secretary, Teaching Service

6 Principals	(1 vacant)
2 Vice-principals	(1 vacant)
4 Headmasters	
13 Graduate Teachers	(6 vacant)
37 Grade I Teachers	(9 vacant)
4 Grade II Teachers	(1 vacant)
4 Instructors	(1 vacant)
6 Assistant Instructors	(2 vacant)
3 Executive Officers	(1 vacant)
7 School Matrons	(3 vacant)
3 Assistant Matrons	(3 vacant)
7 Senior Clerical Officers	(5 vacant)
2 Shorthand Typists	
7 Clerical Officers	(3 vacant)
7 Technical Assistants	(1 vacant)
40 Subordinate Service	(12 vacant)



The late Mr. C. J. Hunter, O.B.E., Director of Education, whose tragic death occurred in 1965.

There are also approximately 1,500 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 was the Chairman, and seven other members of the Legislative Council including the Directors of Education and Medical Services. This committee advised the Member on all matters of educational development. In March 1965, after the General Election, the Education Department was incorporated into the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, but remained at Mafeking pending construction of departmental housing at Gaborones.

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 drafted at the end of 1964 and is now under consideration.

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.



*The Dutch Reformed Church homecraft centre
at Mochudi.*

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, 1965.**

(a) Recurrent Budget Expenditure by Central Government	R742,982
(b) Proportion of (a) to total annual budgetary expenditure of territory	8.13%
(c) Colonial Development & Welfare Fund assistance for education	R431,278
(d) Tribal expenditure on education	R397,770
(e) Expenditure by missionary and philanthropic organisations	R 46,000

STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

(a) *Pre-primary Schools.*

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

(b) *Primary Schools.*

Of 247 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, while a small number provide a two-year course. There is no racial discrimination, and all schools accept both boys and girls. 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 of entry was introduced only recently — in 1965 the maximum age on first admission was 10. Average age on first admission is approximately 9 years and on leaving school after completion of the course approximately 16.



Open-air class.

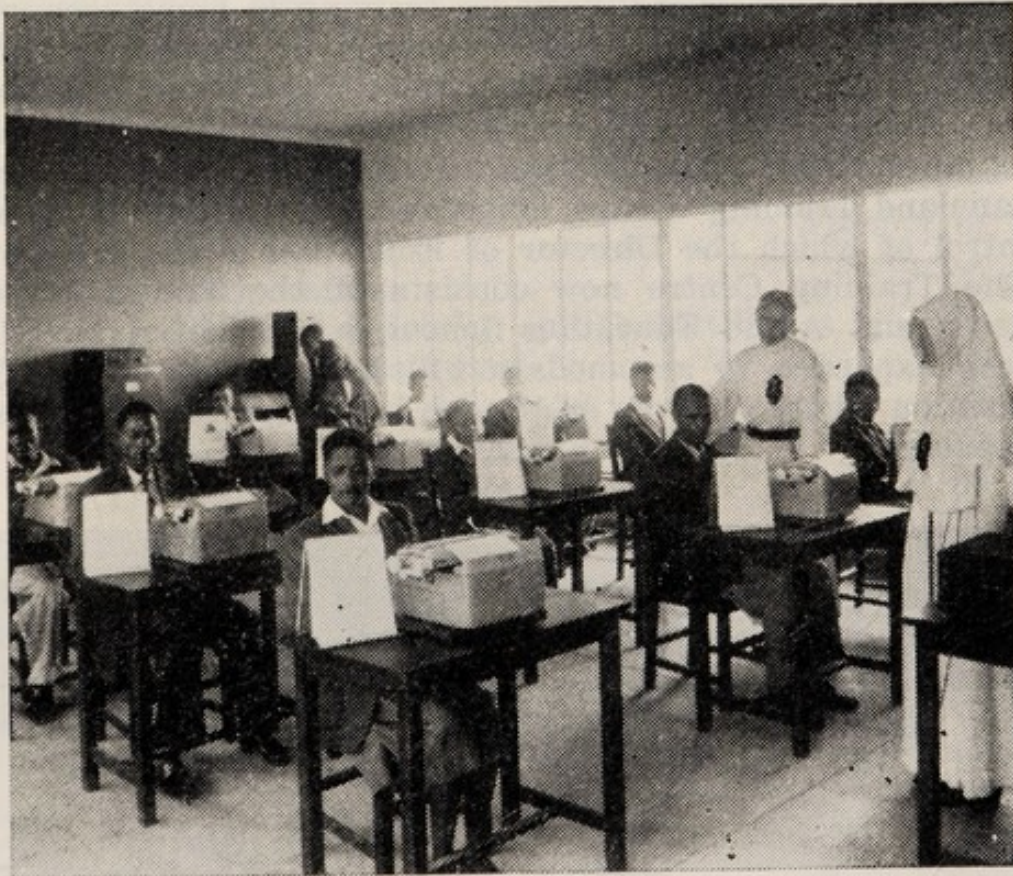
During recent years shortages of teachers, accommodation and equipment have seriously hampered progress in all districts. Development plans are directed at improving this unsatisfactory situation which in the main has resulted from staggeringly rapid and large increases in enrolment. The number of pupils increased from 46,500 in 1962 to over 66,000 in 1965, in which year there is an estimated shortage of 200 teachers and 1,000 classrooms. The rapid increase in enrolments 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 schools syllabus was reviewed during 1964 and a revised syllabus was brought into use in 1965. The Department of Technical Co-operation assisted in this task by sending out in 1964 Mrs. E. M. Williams, C.B.E. whose report guided the members of the Syllabus Revision Committee. A review of text books was made simultaneously.

(c) *Secondary Schools.*

There are nine 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. Three 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. Two others 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. The ninth is a newly opened Government Secondary School with facilities for day pupils and boarders. All the secondary schools are co-educational.



A typing class at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic College, Khale, near Gaborones.

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.

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 former 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, and 27 in 1964. There are 40 candidates for this Certificate in 1965.

(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, Gaborones. 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 has been expanded to accommodate 140, and the Technical Training Organisation which controls on-the-job training and trades testing in Bechuanaland.



A domestic science class at Mochudi Homecrafts Centre, which is run by the Dutch Reformed Church.

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.

In 1965 courses offered included the following:—

<i>Description</i>	<i>Number of Trainees</i>
(a) Co-operatives	29
(b) Junior Supervisors and Road Officers	19
(c) Four-year Technical	18
(d) Community Leadership	17
(e) General Motors Engine Tuning	20
(f) Visual Aids in Teaching	50
(g) Ozalid Dye-Line	30
(h) Dam Construction	11
(i) Grain Storage	32
(j) Typing	17

Other courses completed during the year included the following — driving, pumping, mechanics, brickwork, painting, registry, electrical, carpentry and joinery. More than 400 students attended some 26 courses during the year.

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.

(e) *Universities and other Institutions 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 44 on degree courses overseas in 1965.

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 University offers these degrees:—

- BA (Bachelor of Arts)
- BA (Econ.) (Bachelor of Arts in Economics)
- BA (Admin.) (Bachelor of Arts in Administration)
- B.Ed. (Bachelor of Education)
- B.Sc. (Bachelor of Science)
- B.Sc. (Ed.) (Bachelor of Science with Education)
- LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws).

These Diplomas are offered:—

- Diploma in Law
- Postgraduate Certificate in Education
- Certificate in Education with Special Reference to Secondary Education.

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.

STUDENTS IN TRAINING OUTSIDE BECHUANALAND FOR ONE YEAR
OR MORE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965

<i>Course</i>	<i>Year of completion of course</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1966	1967	1968	1969	
Accountancy	1	4			5
Agriculture	4	1	1		6
Animal Husbandry			1		1
B.A. (General)	2	4	11		17
B.Ed.			1		1
B.Sc.		2			2
Co-operatives	2				2
Diplomatic training	1				1
Forestry			1		1
G.C.E. "A" level	3				3
Home Economics	1				1
Law		1	2		3
Medicine	1		2	1	4
Nursing			1		1
Social Services		3	1		4
Teacher Training	9	5			14
TOTALS	24	20	21	1	66

Note: the above table does not include students studying privately overseas whose course details are not known nor students who have obtained admission to universities in 1966.

(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 Teacher's 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 external, organised by the High Commission Territories' Examinations Council. The number of students in training in 1965 is given below. The combined output of the two Colleges from the end of 1965 is expected to be approximately 80 trained teachers a year.

Student Teachers in Training 1965

	Primary Lower Course		Primary Higher Course	
	M	F	M	F
Lobatsi	37	45	15	14
Serowe	64	67	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	101	112	15	14



Sculptures made out of local sandstone by Students at Serowe Teacher Training College.

There were 628 untrained teachers in the Primary Schools in 1964 and 792 in 1965. 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 study and attendance at a vacation course, were 48 in 1964, and 64 in 1965.

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. It is hoped to open a third teacher training college, at Francistown, where intensive courses would be run for unqualified teachers on lines proposed by Professor L. J. Lewis of the London University Institute of Education. A generous grant toward the recurrent expenses of this college, as well as for science equipment for schools, has already been received from UNICEF. Capital funds are still awaited from other sources.

(g) *Special Schools.*

Over 200 students are attending evening classes at the present time. Fifty students are studying for the Standard 7 (Primary School Leaving) Examination at Francistown, Gaborones, Lobatsi, Maun, Mochudi and Serowe.

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 1965 about half of those enrolled in primary schools were aged 13 or over, while the great majority of secondary school pupils are 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 1965.

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. Approximately 80 such classrooms are being provided in 1965 and the assistance of the local communities is being obtained in completing the walls, floors, furnishing, etc.

Colonial Development and Welfare funds were also made available in 1965 for the Gaborones Secondary School. The first phase of construction, including eight classrooms, an office block, hostel accommodation for 100 and four staff houses was completed and formally opened in September. The second phase of construction began in October.

Gifts of books from the British Council and the English-Speaking Union 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



Open-air learning.

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 1965 to 1967 are under consideration. 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.

The Report of a UNESCO Education Planning Mission which visited Bechuanaland in June and July, 1964, was received in August and is being studied. 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.

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 1964 and commenced work. An infant method specialist and science and mathematics specialist arrived in August 1965.

Two graduate teachers joined the staff of the Serowe Teacher Training College and a third taught at Swaneng Hill School under the Canadian Teacher Programme of the Canadian External Aid Office.

Continued assistance was given by the various volunteer groups including International Voluntary Service and Voluntary Service

Overseas. The following volunteers were serving in Bechuanaland Secondary Schools and in teacher training in 1965:—

Voluntary Service Overseas Cadets	9
International Voluntary Service Graduates	10
Other Volunteers	7

B. PUBLIC HEALTH

ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Medical Services is responsible to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Services, for the efficient 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 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 Matron-in-Chief is in charge of the nursing services, including the training of enrolled nurses, student nurses, and pupil midwives; she also advises Government on any other matters pertaining to nursing.

The authorised establishment of medical officers, including the Medical Officer of Health, is 17 (13 on budget and four on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes). There are four vacancies. Great difficulty is experienced in recruiting medical officers.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF

For statistics concerning medical and health staff see Table IXA.

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.

Matrons, nursing sisters, senior staff nurses and staff nurses may hold either recognised extra-territorial or local qualifications.



The tuberculosis ward of the Livingstone Hospital at Molepolole. Dr. A. M. Merriweather, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, is the doctor in charge.

PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE

(Figures for financial year ended 31st March, 1965.)

	R
Recurrent Expenditure	543,179
Capital Expenditure	112,560
Colonial Development and Welfare Expenditure	184,109
Proportion of total expenditure on public health to territorial expenditure — Budget only	5.95%
Budget and C.D.&W.	4.50%
Expenditure on public health from non-Government (i.e. missionary) sources	Not available for 1965 — (R107,362 in 1963/64)
South African Chamber of Mines Deferred Pay Interest Fund	R30,000

MEDICAL SERVICES

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

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, nine Sanitary Inspectors and various 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

Three 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.

The second training is under the Bechuanaland Executive Nursing Committee, for which the minimum standard of education is Standard VI. The training period is three and half years for a general medical and surgical nurse, and one year for a qualified midwife.

The third training course is for Enrolled Nurses. It lasts two years, but is being lengthened to two and a half years. It is essentially a very practical course, with examinations at the end of the first year and at the end of the course. It is hoped to provide semi-permanent junior nursing staff in district hospitals by using enrolled nurses.

Two government 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 examination in General Medical and Surgical Nursing, and one government and two mission hospitals prepare students for midwifery examinations. Enrolled nurses are trained at three government and two mission hospitals.

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

HEALTH, NUTRITION, EPIDEMIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

1965 was the worst of a long succession of drought years; there has been a significant increase in the incidence of protein and calorie malnutrition and an appreciable amount of clinical scurvy, particularly in the desert and semi-desert areas. Considering the adverse climatic conditions, the health of the population has been surprisingly good.

Toward the end of 1964, a small typhoid epidemic occurred at Gaborones; despite an extensive inoculation programme with T.A.B., the epidemic continued to smoulder and spread to surrounding areas, infecting Kanye, Lobatsi, Mochudi, Molepolole and Ramoutsa. Up to 31st May, 1965, 92 cases had been reported, with four deaths. Government is considering action to eliminate the slum areas in Gaborones in which the infection first originated.

There was a small outbreak of diphtheria in Mahalapye, with 29 cases and three deaths. Staff from the Health Department visited the area and gave inoculations.

Early in 1965 there was a widespread outbreak of infantile gastro-enteritis affecting mainly Serowe and Gaborones. Measles was also widespread during 1965; up to 31st May, 1,574 cases had been reported, with two deaths. There were minor outbreaks of influenza, mumps and chicken pox.

Malaria is endemic in the swampy areas of N'gamiland and along the Chobe River, but because of the very poor rains the incidence was lower than usual and there were no epidemics.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

There is no register of births and deaths, so that maternal, infant and other mortality rates are not known. The principal causes reported were: infections of the respiratory system, tuberculosis, gastroenteritis, immaturity and congenital malformation and 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: Rodent surveys are carried out by field staff and fleas are collected for examination for *P.pestis* organisms. There were no cases of plague in 1965, but a positive florecent test was obtained from specimens collected in the South Western Kalahari region. A team visited this area to pinpoint the exact location, but investigations proved negative. 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 and potential plague areas are dusted with D.D.T. as a control measure. This has proved very 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 D.D.T.

Smallpox: Only one case was reported in 1965, in the Tati District, at the tail end of the epidemic that occurred in 1964; no further cases occurred during 1965.

Tuberculosis: This is a severe public health problem and two teams were in the field almost continuously on a B.C.G. vaccination campaign, made possible by the generous donation of R30,000 by the South African Chamber of Mines. During 1964, 86,230 B.C.G. vaccinations were given, and another 63,650 were given in 1965. In some areas the response of the population was poor, but there was an almost 100% turnout of school children. During 1964, 1,631 cases of tuberculosis were reported.

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough: There was an outbreak of diphtheria at Mahalapye and 39 cases were reported. Field staff from the Health Department visited the area and gave prophylactic inoculations. During the year 27,000 inoculations against whooping cough and diphtheria were given by members of the public health staff. There was a low incidence of whooping cough during the year.

Bilharzia: This is prevalent in eastern Bechuanaland, particularly at Palapye, Mochudi and Mogobane. A survey showed that 38% of schoolchildren in the Mochudi area were infected; an investigation team has pin-pointed the source of infection. All those affected are being treated.

Trypanosomiasis: The Medical Officer, Maun, is also the Trpanosomiasis 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. In 1965, 35 cases were reported from the Maun area and seven from the Chobe area.

Measures to reduce infant mortality and to preserve maternal health: antenatal, post-natal and child welfare clinics are held at all hospitals and health centres and at most dispensaries.

Emergency famine relief feeding has included pregnant and lactating women and pre-school children. Shortages of funds at present preclude extension of maternity and child welfare services but it is hoped that more funds will be available in the future.

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.

D. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

ADMINISTRATION

The Community Development Department, formerly known as the Social Welfare Department, is based at Lobatsi and is headed by the Community Development Officer, who is responsible to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government for the running of the Department. He has four field assistants either qualified or in training and one Assistant Community Development Officer, who returned from training at London University in April, 1965.

The departmental budget for 1965/66 totalled R8,436. 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 Executive Officer in charge of departmental administration, as well as three Assistant Community Development Officers (formerly known as 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 1965/66 revised estimate for this scheme totalled R17,278.

The second C.D. & W. financed project, a Community Development Scheme, is partly a United Nations Technical Assistance Board commitment. It provides for a Government-sponsored pilot project by paying the salaries of ten Community Development Assistants, and an 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. C.D. & W. funds allocated to this scheme in 1965/66 totalled R8,958.

Activities have centred on training and starting of projects. Both departmental and non-government personnel have attended training courses in other African countries and in the United Kingdom. The courses, which all emphasize community development methods, have covered such subjects as health and nutrition and education methods, home economics and various aspects of extension work. Two staff conferences were held during the year.

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 four years drought in the territory.

PROBLEMS AND POLICIES

The policy of the Community Development 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. Trained Community Development Assistants were posted to selected areas early in 1965 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 these aims will be achieved by:

- (i) Field staff giving guidance locally.
- (ii) Arranging for selected persons to be posted to rural areas after training.
- (iii) The provision of training facilities within Bechuanaland.
- (iv) Discussions are also 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 has been used for many activities including adult literacy classes, discussion groups, physical training and art classes. Famine Relief for Peleng people has been administered at the Centre. A small library is also maintained there.

Serowe — A member of the International Voluntary Service was posted to the Social Centre in September to help to run the centre. A kindergarten school, run by the local women's club, continued to operate during 1965.

Mochudi — A community centre and library, financed by overseas donations, continued with its activities. The Warden has been playing an active part in stimulating local interest. Continuation classes for adults who wish to obtain further education continued during the year under the supervision of the local teachers.

Kanye — The Marapalalo Social Hall has been used for adult literacy classes, in addition to social activities. An Assistant Community Development Officer who is qualified in social work has been posted there to help to promote the activities of the centre.

Other community activities are taking place in 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 self-help schools building projects in the Tuli Block, the building of a new road to the Chief's residency at Mochudi, and building of a river drift in Tati District.

A United Nations Community Development Adviser arrived in September 1965 to advise the Government on how community development can be effectively introduced on a national scale.

Two Community Development Leadership courses were run by the department during 1965. Courses were attended by representatives of voluntary organisations.

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 Community Development Department aids them with some grants and encourages them to develop on a self-help basis. The Botswana Council of Women was formed at the end of 1965.

YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

The Boy Scouts Movement continues to be the leading youth movement for boys and is substantially grant-aided by Government.

The Girl Guides, also grant-aided, have progressed steadily during the year.

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

PLANS FOR 1966

It is intended that the Youth Leadership Training Centre now under construction by voluntary labour at a site near Gaberones will be used for character training courses.

Three Builders' Courses will be run by the department in 1966. Candidates will be drawn from various centres to attend these courses, which will last about six weeks.

The department also hopes to run courses in home economics at the Bechuanaland Training Centre, Gaberones.

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

Chapter 8

LEGISLATION

The new constitution contained in the Schedule to the Bechuanaland Protectorate (Constitution) Order, 1965 (Statutory Instruments 1965 No. 134) was brought into force on 3rd March, 1965. The Legislature, consisting of the Queen and Legislative Assembly, replaces the Council system of Government under the former constitution. Thirty-five laws were assented to during 1965. The following paragraphs contain notes on the more interesting features of some of them.

The Bechuanaland Meat Commission Law

The object of the Law is to establish a public corporation to be known as the Bechuanaland Meat Commission which will have authority to purchase cattle in Bechuanaland, operate an abattoir or abattoirs and to sell the products thereof as well as cattle on the hoof should it think fit to do so.

The Local Government (District Councils) Law

The object of this Law is to provide for the establishment of District Councils in defined areas of Bechuanaland outside townships established under the Townships Proclamation (Cap. 120). In consequence, it provides for the constitution, procedure, powers and duties, revenues and accounts, staff and dissolution of such councils.

The Chieftainship Law

This Law should be read with the Local Government (District Councils) Law to obtain an accurate picture of local government. It enables new provisions for the appointment and removal of chiefs, deputy chiefs, sub-chiefs and headmen and defines their powers and functions.

The Local Government Tax Law

The object of this Law is to provide for the payment of a new annual personal tax to be known as Local Government Tax, in lieu of African Tax, African Graduated Tax and Personal Tax. The tax is payable to Local Authorities.

The Finance and Audit Law

This Law contains the local legislation on finance contemplated in Chapter VIII of the Constitution. It provides for the management of the Consolidated Fund and of various Special Funds; controls advances to and by the Government; provides for the authorisation of

expenditure in advance of the annual appropriation and for the establishment of a Contingencies Fund and defines and regulates the functions of the Director of Audit.

The Transfer of Powers Law.

The object of this Law is to provide for the transfer of powers or duties conferred by statute upon Her Majesty's Commissioner to any Minister; to provide for the execution of the duties of Ministers and public officers during their temporary absence or inability and to provide for the delegation of powers conferred on Her Majesty's Commissioner or a Minister to any other person.

The Pensions (Consolidation) Law

The object of the Law is to consolidate the law relating to the granting of pensions and of superannuation and other allowances to certain persons employed in the Public Service and their dependants.

The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Law

The object of this Law is to re-enact the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Proclamation (Cap. 60) with a number of modifications. In particular, it is proposed that the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme shall be discontinued except in respect of persons already contributing to the fund, or persons transferred from other territories on pensionable terms. Provision is made for closing the Scheme to new entrants.

LAWS PASSED DURING 1965

A full list of laws assented to during 1965 is given below.

- The Interim Appropriation (1965/66) Law
- The Transfer of Powers Law
- The Promissory Oaths Law
- The Fauna Conservation (Amendment) Law
- The Supplementary Appropriation (1964/65) Law
- The Appropriation (1965/66) Law
- The Development Loan Law
- The Income Tax (Rates) Law
- The Trading (Amendment) Law
- The Customs Duties on S.A. Spirits, Beer and Wines Law
- The Liquor (Amendment) Law
- The Income Tax (Amendment) Law
- The Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Law
- The Penal Code (Amendment) Law
- The Finance and Audit Law
- The Specified Offices (Salaries and Allowances) Law
- The Pensions (Consolidation) Law

- The Protected Places and Areas Law
- The Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Law
- The Local Government Tax Law
- The Immigration (Amendment) Law
- The Bechuanaland Meat Commission Law
- The Pensions (Consolidation) (Amendment) Law
- The Legislative Assembly (Salaries and Allowances) Law
- The Specified Offices (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Law
- The Prisons (Amendment) Law
- The Land Survey (Amendment) Law
- The Finance and Audit (Amendment) Law
- The Chieftainship Law
- The Police (Amendment) Law
- The House of Chiefs (Powers and Privileges) Law
- The Death Duties (Amendment) Law
- The Stock Theft (Amendment) Law
- The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Law
- The Local Government (District Councils) Law.

Chapter 9

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

A. JUSTICE

THE JUDICIARY

Chief Justice	The Hon. Mr. L. Weston
Judges of the Court of Appeal	The Hon. Sir. Walter Harragin C.M.G.
	The Hon. Mr. Justice E. R. Roper, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., Croix de Guerre.
	The Hon. Mr. Justice O.D. Shreiner, M.C.
	The Hon. Sir John Murray
	The Hon. Mr. Justice H. B. Ben- son
	The Hon. Mr. Justice L. Weston
	The Hon. Mr. Justice I. Elyan
Senior Magistrate, Registrar, and Master of the High Court	Mr. G. M. Myers
Magistrates	Mr. F. X. M. Rooney (two vacancies)
Assistant Registrar and Asst. Master of the High Court	Mrs. J. E. A. Cooke

Section 4 of the Subordinate Courts Proclamation (Chapter 5 of the Laws) vests judicial powers in Administrative Officers. Senior

District Officers and District Officers are empowered to hold Subordinate Courts of the First Class; District Officers, Courts of the Second Class and Cadets Courts of the Third Class. An outline of the powers is set out in the note on Subordinate Courts below.

Bechuanaland is divided into the Administrative Districts set out below, each having its own Subordinate Courts.

<i>Administrative District</i>	<i>Principal Place within District Where Courts are Held</i>
Lobatsi	Lobatsi
Ngwaketse ..	Kanye
Gaberones ..	Gaberones
Kgatlang	Mochudi
Tuli Block ..	Macheneng
Ngwato	Serowe or Mahalapye
Ngamiland ..	Maun
Ghanzi	Ghanzi
Kgalagadi ..	Tsabong
Kweneng	Molepolole
Chobe ..	Kasane

THE SUPERIOR COURTS OF THE TERRITORY

Appeals to Privy Council

The Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (Appeals to Privy Council) Order in Council 1954, which is incorporated in Title 1 of the Laws, makes provision for appeals from the Court of Appeal to the Privy Council.

Court of Appeal

A Court of Appeal for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland was established in 1954. The Court is composed of —

- (a) The President, who must be qualified for appointment as a Judge of the High Court of Bechuanaland, Swaziland, or Basutoland and who is appointed by a Secretary of State;
- (b) Such other Judges, being similarly qualified, appointed by a Secretary of State ; and
- (c) The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Courts of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland.

It has jurisdiction in respect of criminal and civil appeals emanating from the High Court of Bechuanaland. The jurisdiction and powers of the Court of Appeal together with the Court of Appeal Rules are set out in Chapter 3 of the Laws.

High Court.

The High Court for Bechuanaland was established in 1938 and has jurisdiction in all causes and proceedings whatsoever both civil

and criminal, arising or which have arisen in Bechuanaland. The jurisdiction and powers of the High Court, together with High Court Rules are set out in Chapter 4 of the Laws.

Master of the High Court.

The Master of the High Court is 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 Bechuanaland 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 the Companies Proclamation, the Master has acquired supervisory functions in regard to the judicial management of Companies.

The Administration of Estates Proclamation does not apply to the estates of deceased Africans, but Her Majesty's Commissioner may by Order published in the Gazette apply certain sections of the Proclamation to such classes of property of deceased Africans as may be specified in the Order.

SUBORDINATE AND AFRICAN COURTS

Subordinate Courts.

Three classes of Subordinate Court are established in terms of Chapter 5 of the Laws. In civil actions Subordinate Courts of the First Class have jurisdiction in all actions where the value of the matter in dispute does not exceed R1,000. In such Courts of the Second and Third Class the limits of jurisdiction are R500 and R100 respectively. In criminal matters Subordinate Courts of the First Class have jurisdiction over all offences except treason, murder and sedition and any conspiracy or attempt to commit any of these offences, and Subordinate Courts of the Second and Third Class have a similar jurisdiction except that offences relating to coinage and currency, and rape or any conspiracy or attempt to commit any of these offences are further excluded from their jurisdiction.

In criminal cases all sentences by Subordinate Courts of the First Class are automatically subject to review by the High Court when punishment exceeds six months' imprisonment or a fine of one hundred rand. With regard to the Second and Third Class Subordinate Courts they also are subject to a similar review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds three months' imprisonment or a fine of fifty rand. The rules relating to Subordinate Courts are appended to Chapter 5 of the Laws.

African Courts.

The jurisdiction and powers of African Courts are set out in the African Courts Proclamation 1961 (No. 19 of 1961).

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE

The Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation (Chapter 18) governs the manner in which criminal trials in courts other than African Courts are held.

THE COMMON LAW AND STATUTE OF BECHUANALAND

The Civil Common Law of Bechuanaland is the Roman Dutch Law. The Criminal Law of Bechuanaland is embodied in a Penal Code, which came into force on 1st June, 1964.

The Statute Law of Bechuanaland was consolidated in 1959, when a revised edition of the Laws was published. Section 11 of the Revised Edition of the Laws Proclamation (Cap. 1) provides *inter alia*, that the 1959 revised edition shall be deemed to be and shall be without any question whatsoever in all Courts of Justice and for all purposes whatsoever the sole and only proper statute book of the Bechuanaland Protectorate in respect of the laws in force on the 1st day of January, 1959.

B. POLICE

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

The authorised establishment of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police is 33 Gazetted Officers, 52 Subordinate Officers, 97 Non-Commissioned Officers, 520 Other Ranks and six civilians.

Until February, 1965, Force Headquarters were situated at Mafeking in the Republic of South Africa; they are now established at Gaborones.

For police administrative purposes the country is divided into Northern and Southern Divisions with Divisional Headquarters at Francistown and Gaborones respectively. Each Division is commanded by an Assistant Commissioner. The Divisions are divided into Police Districts, six in the north and three in the south, each commanded by a Gazetted Officer.

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 for the apprehension and prosecution of all offenders against the peace within the territory.

The Police Training Depot is at Gaborones where the training

of all Police Recruits and all Police in-service training is carried out.

The Criminal Record Bureau, which is also situated at Gaberones, maintains all finger print and criminal records.

The Police General Service Unit is a self-contained operational unit with its own transport and equipment. Two platoons are based at Gaberones and one at Francistown.

The authorised expenditure on the Police Department for the financial year ending 31st March 1966 is:—

Personal Emoluments	R508,803
Travelling and Transport	R113,596
Investigations	R 11,000
Radio Communications	R 19,235
Stores	R 36,500
Office and Incidental Expenses	R 16,940
Musketry	R 320
Total	R706,394

PREVENTION OF CRIME

The detection rate during the period 1st January 1965 to 30th September, 1965 on 8,073 crimes of all types reported to and investigated by the police was 80 per cent.

Statistics on the prevention of crime are given below:—

CRIME STATISTICS

1st January — 30th September, 1965

Offences reported to and dealt with by the Police (i.e. Total number of True Cases) by Main Categories.

I.	Offences against Public Order	272
II.	Offences against the Administration of Lawful Authority	138
III.	Offences Injurious to the Public in General	471
IV.	Offences against the Person	1,406
V.	Offences relating to Property	2,315
VI.	Malicious Injury to Property	142
VII.	Forgery, Coining and Counterfeiting	482
VIII.	Offences relating to Corrupt Practices	Nil
IX.	Attempts and Conspiracies to Commit Crimes and Accessories after the Fact	26
X.	Miscellaneous Offences	2,821
	Total	8,073

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

The Central Arms Registry was established at Gaberones as a branch of the Police Force during 1960. A total of 17,458 firearms were registered by the end of September, 1965.

Records of importation, receipt and sale of firearms and ammunition by the 60 licensed dealers in the territory are maintained at the Central Registry.

EXPLOSIVES REGISTRY

The Explosives Registry was established in August, 1963, as part of the Arms Registry. Records of all imports, sales, etc. were maintained by the Police until July, 1965, when this responsibility was transferred to the Ministry of Mines, Commerce and Industry.

IMMIGRATION

During 1965 responsibility for the issue of visas and residence permits was transferred to the Department of Immigration and Passports. The Commissioner of Police is, however, still responsible for matters pertaining to the registration and naturalisation of Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, the registration of British Protected Persons and applications for British (Bechuanaland) passports.

All members of the Police Force of, or above, the rank of Inspector continued to carry out the duties of Immigration Officers.

The following documents were dealt with during the period January to September, 1965:—

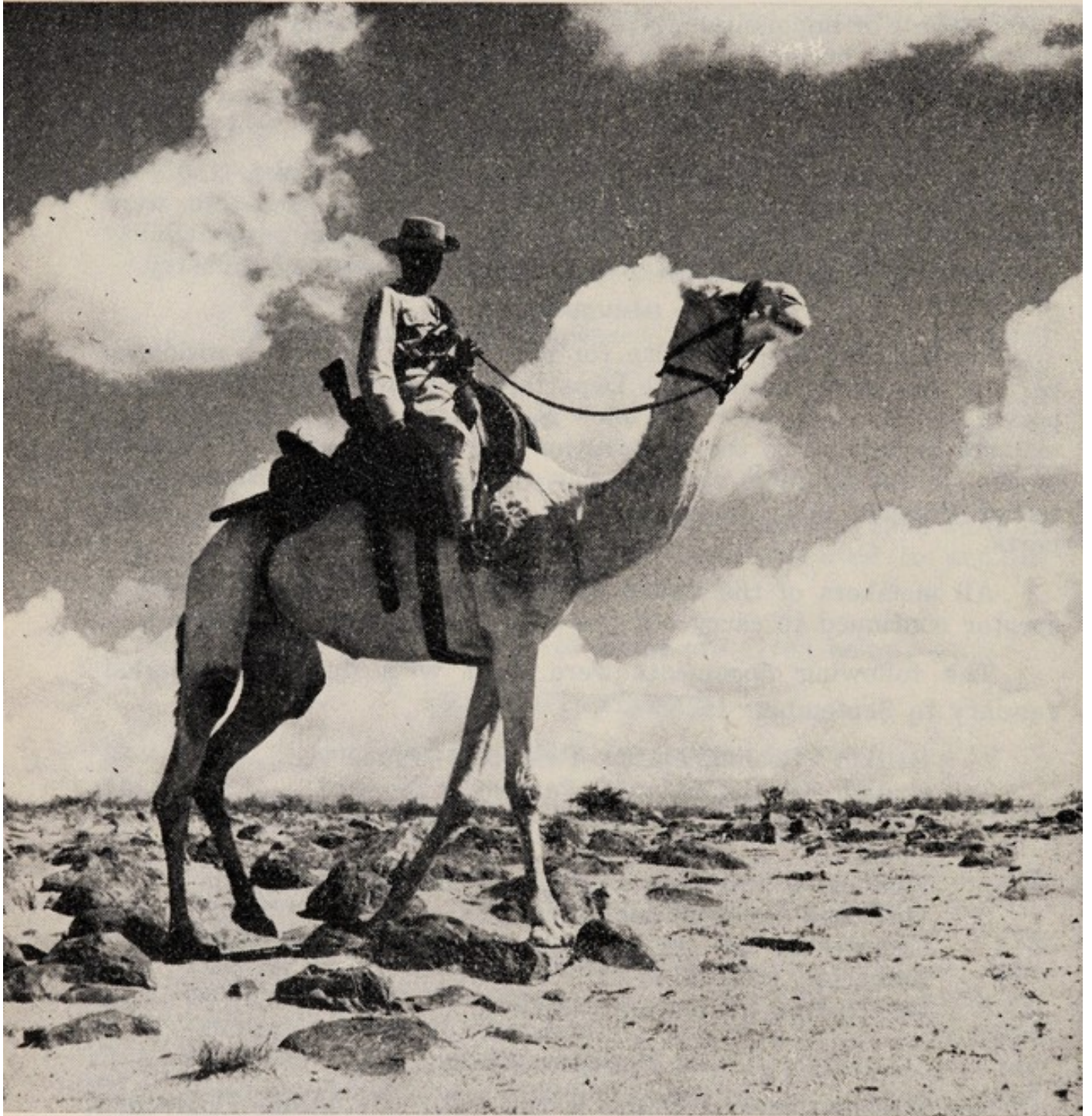
British (Bechuanaland) Passports issued	80
British (Bechuanaland) Passports renewed	41
Certificates of Registration as Citizens of U.K. and Colonies	19
Notices of intention to register as Citizens of the U.K. and Colonies accepted	12
Certificates of registration as British Protected Subjects	4
Certificates of Naturalisation	—

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

The Commissioner of Police is the Chief Air Traffic Controller for Bechuanaland and Officers Commanding Districts are appointed Air Traffic Control Officers. The Police Department is thus responsible for controlling all aircraft movements into and within the country.

POLICE RADIO

The police radio network consists of the following stations:—



Police Camel Patrol: Kalahari Desert.

Fixed H.F.	38
Fixed V.H.F.	5
Mobile H.F.	15
Mobile V.H.F.	3
	—
Total	61
	—

The network not only handles police traffic but also signals from all other government departments and private telegrams handed in at post offices which are not equipped for telegraphy. It also provides the only means of communication with the majority of remote centres.

Selected police radio operators are also trained as meteorological observers and are responsible for collecting and transmitting meteorological data to Police Headquarters at Gaberones where it is processed by a Meteorological Officer. Daily reports are transmitted to the Weather Bureau at Pretoria in the Republic of South Africa where forecasts for Bechuanaland are prepared and broadcast by Radio South Africa.

GENERAL

Police patrols cover the territory by motor vehicle, bicycle, horse, mule and donkey. Camels, which are bred and trained at Tshabong, are used exclusively in the Kalahari Desert. Dugout canoes are used for patrolling the swamp areas of N'gamiland and the Chobe District. From January to the end of September 1965, patrols covered a total of 1,554,165 miles.

The first General Election held in Bechuanaland took place in March. Policemen were on duty at all polling stations. No unlawful incidents occurred during the elections.

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

C. PRISONS

ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Prisons is responsible to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, for the general administration of all prisons in the territory. Chief Prison Officers at Gaberones and Francistown have charge of their respective prisons. Elsewhere the District Commissioner of the district in which the prison is situated is, *ex officio*, officer in charge.

LEGISLATION

The Prisons Law (No. 41 of 1946) and the Prisons Regulations, 1965 came into operation on the 1st September 1965.

A Bill to amend the Prisons Law was presented to Legislative Assembly on the 6th December.

STAFF

On 1st April, 1965, the authorised establishment was as follows:—

Director of Prisons	1
Chief Prison Officers	2
Prison Officers	3
Warder Instructors	3
Sergeant Warders	3
Corporal Warders	9
Warders	47
Recruit Warders	4
Wardresses	3

As a result of the Skinner Review of Emoluments, the rank of corporal was abolished and eight corporals were upgraded to Sergeant Warders. There was one vacancy for a Warder Instructor at the end of the year.

The three posts of Prison Officer were filled by cadets in the training grade, one of whom was promoted on the 1st December.

The need for temporary staff has, with an increased prison population, been greater than ever before and some 36 temporary warders and wardresses were continuously employed throughout 1965. Other temporary warders and wardresses were engaged to relieve staff on leave, to provide extra guards at peak periods, and to look after female prisoners at smaller prisons pending transfer to large centres.

PRISON POPULATION

Statistics giving details of offences, length of sentences and Courts of committal in respect of convicted prisoners admitted to prison during the year are given in Table XI.

The total number of prisoners detained in prison at the 31st December each year since 1960 was as follows:—

1960	438
1961	412
1962	588
1963	712
1964	831
1965	859 (on 30th November).

There are three main prisons, situated at Gaberones, Francistown and Lobatsi and 11 district prisons as shown on the next page. There are tented camps at Gaberones and Francistown for first offenders only.

The greatly increased number of prisoners received in certain district prisons has necessitated regular monthly transfer of excess populations to the three main prisons.

The total number of persons committed to Prison during the year to 30th November, 1965 was 3,001, made up as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Convicted	1764	145	1909
Remands, awaiting trial and lunatics (subsequently discharged)	992	98	1090
Debtors	2	—	2
Totals	2758	243	3001

PRISON DISCIPLINE

(a)—*Staff*: three warders were reprimanded during 1965, one was dismissed, and one warder's probationary appointment was terminated.

(b)—*Prisoners*: four prisoners were removed from the Earnings Scheme, two suffered forfeiture of privileges, and two were awarded loss of remission.

ESCAPES

35 prisoners escaped during 1965 compared with 15 last year. Particulars of escapes and numbers recaptured are given below.

<i>Escaped</i>		<i>Recaptured</i>		<i>At large 31.12.65</i>
Convicted	Remands	Convicted	Remands	Convicted
31	4	24	4	7

20 prisoners escaped from outside working parties or whilst in transit.

11 prisoners escaped from within prisons and 4 from hospital wards while being treated as in-patients.

ACCOMMODATION

The accommodation in all prisons has been re-assessed on the basis of 30/36 sq. feet of floor space per prisoner. The total authorised accommodation at the end of the year amounted to 404 plus 114 in the tented camps. The extent of the overcrowding is illustrated by the following table: —

DAILY AVERAGE IN PRISON AND AUTHORISED ACCOMMODATION
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION
1st JAN. TO 30th NOV. 1965

Prison	Authorised Accommodation	Daily Average Population 1964	Males Convicted 1965	Males Unconvicted 1965	Females		TOTAL 1965
					Convicted 1965	Unconvicted 1965	
Gaberones	163 (a)	270	274.36	13.60	13.90	.17	302.03
Francistown	136 (b)	110	151.56	13.47	7.00	2.97	175.00
Lobatsi	49	58.9	64.72	6.19	5.57	.27	76.75
Tsabong	10	3	14.86	1.41	.42	—	16.69
Kanye	10	12	11.73	3.70	.03	.22	15.68
Ghanzi	35	31	29.33	13.48	.10	—	42.91
Mahalapye	14	24	10.03	5.36	1.23	.49	17.11
Machaneng	19	23	12.11	3.51	.03	.35	16.00
Baines-Drift	6		8.00	7.80	—	—	15.80
Serowe	28	34	37.15	12.90	3.27	3.40	56.72
Maun	22	16	13.74	3.15	2.30	.90	20.09
Kasane	8	9	18.70	.24	.65	.01	19.60
Mochudi	11	2	8.62	1.43	—	.02	10.07
Molepolole	7	11	12.04	5.00	.09	1.11	18.24
Totals	518	603.9	666.95	91.24	34.59	9.91	802.69

(a)—Includes 54 in tented camps.

(b)—Includes 60 in tented camps.

(c)—Includes lunatics, debtors and detained.

PRISON BUILDINGS

The prison at Gaberones has been extended by building two additional wards, each holding 17 prisoners. These were completed and occupied in May. A new block comprising kitchen, ration store and general store was completed in November. Electric current became available in October and all buildings with the exception of the workshops and new buildings which have still to be wired, are now properly lighted at night.

A revised building programme providing for extensive improvements and additional accommodation has been approved for Gaborones and Francistown as follows:—

Gaborones

	R
Kitchen completion	500
Minimum security camp	3,000
Female wing	2,500
Isolation ward	1,000
Alterations	500

Francistown

	R
Additional wards	4,500
Minimum security camp	3,000
Female wing	2,500
Lunatic cell	1,000
Alterations	500

All these works are being carried out by prison labour supervised by Prison Officers. Work started at Francistown in late October and substantial progress has been made on the two additional wards and the new kitchen. Construction of the first block for the new camp at Gaborones began in December.

WARDERS' QUARTERS

Seven new warders' quarters were completed or under construction at the end of the year by the Public Works Department, at Francistown (3), Mahalapye, Serowe, Kasane and Kanye.

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

Prison labour was extensively used at the main centres in connection with water supplies, clearing housing sites, digging latrine pits and casting concrete slabs etc.

All prisons supply working parties for refuse collection and sanitation duties.

Only Gaborones prison has workshop facilities and the following trades are carried out.

Tailoring, including repairs to all types of canvas work.

Carpentry, including repairs and repolishing furniture.

Rag and rubber mat making.

Boot repairs and sandal making.

Large quantities of cement bricks were made at Francistown.

Prisoners are employed in all building trades at Gaborones; the prison building programme will provide excellent training in such trades throughout 1966 at both Gaborones and Francistown.

Prison gardens are maintained at all prisons and the bulk of green vegetables for prison rations comes from this source.

During the second half of 1965, all prisons supplied labour for unloading, loading and storing famine relief food.

PAYMENT OF PRISON LABOUR

All convicted prisoners who have completed six months of their sentences are eligible to participate in the earning scheme. Prisoners are graded according to their skill and are paid 15 cents per month in grade C, 20 cents in grade B, and 25 cents in grade A.

HEALTH AND DIET

The health of the prisoners is generally good. There were two deaths from natural causes during the year. The dietary scale effective from the 1st September, 1965, is as follows:—

Maize or sorghum products	....	1½ lbs.	Daily
Salt	....	½ oz.	"
Fresh vegetables or	....	6 ozs.	"
Dehydrated vegetables	....	¾ oz.	"
Fat	....	1 oz.	"
Sugar	....	1 oz.	"
Tea	....	⅛ oz.	"
Meat, Fresh	....	2½ lbs.	Weekly
Dried Beans (if available)	....	4 ozs.	"

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.

CONDEMNED PRISONERS

In custody, 1st January 1965	....	2
Received during the year	....	10

Released on appeal	6
Death sentence commuted to imprisonment	4
Executed	2
	12

CLASSIFICATION

Every effort is made to segregate the various classes of prisoners but overcrowding has so far prevented any really effective measures being taken. Suspected mental patients committed for observation or those found unfit to plead are frequently detained in prisons for long periods. Segregation of these persons, particularly in the smaller prisons or in the female section of main prisons, is physically impossible. Their presence continues to place an unfair burden on both the prison staff and prisoners.

EXTRA MURAL LABOUR

Certain offenders may in the discretion of and by order of the sentencing Court be employed on work or service outside the prison under the control of a public authority. No such orders were made during the year nor were any prisoners released from prison for such labour.

SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are no special institutions for juveniles. Two young female delinquents were convicted and committed to the custody of the Senior African Authority, Serowe under Section 229 of Proclamation No. 18.

FINANCIAL

The total recurrent expenditure for the Department for 1964/65 was R86,416 and the revised estimate for 1965/66 is R113,000.

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 exist only in three townships. At Francistown the Township Management Board operates the electricity and water

supply services. Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs Limited in Lobatsi operate a power station and supply their own works and buildings, some government buildings and a number of private consumers. At Gaberones the government-run power station provides electricity and water for the houses and buildings of the country's new capital. Water supplies elsewhere are furnished by government at all district headquarters, camps and institutions but, except for the railways, only limited supplies are available to the public. The railways have their own water supplies along the line and allow a certain number of private consumers to draw from them.

The Senior Mechanical Engineer, with a normal staff of two Inspectors of Works (Electrical), three apprentices and four labourers is responsible to the Ministry of Works and Communications for all government electrical work in Bechuanaland. Any scheme which is beyond the capacity of this small staff is contracted out.

Electrical generators are in operation at government hospitals, teachers' training colleges and other small centres. An arrangement came into effect this year whereby the small town of Mahalapye was supplied with electricity by Rhodesia Railways, who operate a power station there. A similar scheme is being negotiated for Palapye, some 40 miles to the north of Mahalapye.

As a result of ever-increasing demands for electricity and allied requirements, it has now been decided to establish an Electrical Branch under the Senior Mechanical Engineer, and it is hoped shortly to recruit an electrical engineer.

B. BUILDINGS

The Senior Architect is responsible to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Communications, for the control and operation of the Architectural and Building Branch. The professional and technical staff of the branch is responsible for all governmental building, planning and design work in Bechuanaland, including the new Capital Project at Gaberones. Major building construction work at centres served by rail is normally carried out by contract, and at the more outlying areas by directly-employed labour controlled by building supervisory staff.

The staffing position of the Branch for 1965/66 is shown below:

Senior Architect	1	
Architect	1	(vacant)
Quantity Surveyor	1	(vacant)
Quantity Surveyor's Asst.	1	
Senior I.O&W. (Clerk of Works)	3	
Inspector of Works	5	

Architectural Assistants	3	(vacant)
Works Staff Grade I	2	
Works Staff Grade II	8	(1 vacant)
Artisans	25	(3 vacant)
Clerks	1	
Motor Driver Grade I	1	
Motor Driver Grade II	15	
Head Labourer	1	
Lorry Labourers	4	
Tracer	1	

During 1965, with the ending of Phase I development of the new capital at Gaborones and the beginning of Phase II development, the tempo of building work was faster than in the corresponding period of 1964.

The schools building programme expanded; two primary schools were completed in Gaborones and one at Francistown; the second and final phase of the Gaborones Secondary School was begun.

Drawings were completed for a Teachers' Training College at Francistown, a new Agricultural College at Gaborones, a new Secondary School at Serowe and for broadcasting studios at Gaborones. Tenders were called for in connection with building of the new transmitting and broadcasting studios.

A design for the development of the Mall, the central feature of the Gaborones town plan, was submitted and approved; working drawings are now being prepared.

New buildings started at Gaborones include the Legislative Assembly buildings and the Central Post Office. A new building to house the automatic telephone exchange at Francistown was completed.

A number of prefabricated open steel-roofed structures for use as school classrooms in the outlying districts were erected.

Shortages of professional staff led to the commissioning of three architectural firms to carry out the more important work under the supervision of the Senior Architect.

The following more important buildings were completed or under construction, either departmentally or by contract, during 1965:—

<i>Gaborones</i>	R
Main office blocks (Multi-storey)	796,539
Information and Stationery Block	53,068
Her Majesty's Commissioner's Block	37,000
Government housing	910,813
Hospital and Associated housing	227,600

Secondary school	233,132
Two primary schools	93,600
Legislative Assembly (commenced)	222,677
Post Office (commenced)	66,783
<i>Francistown</i>	
Telephone Exchange	13,000
<i>Serowe</i>	
Ante-Natal Clinic	4,520
<i>Housing throughout the Territory</i>	206,495

C. GABERONES CAPITAL PROJECT

Progress on construction work for the capital at Gaberones, including Government buildings, housing, water and electricity supplies and other public utilities was being maintained according to schedule at the end of 1965.

The earth dam of 8,000 million gallons capacity situated approximately two miles south of Gaberones has now been completed.

The 750,000 gallon service reservoir and the 250,000 gallon elevated reservoir distribution system were completed in time for the first phase of the move to Gaberones in January, 1965.

The complete waterborne sewerage scheme for the new capital, begun in April, 1964, has been completed and is now fully operational.

The electricity power scheme at Gaberones provides for a 2000 k.w. 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, including erection of plant, has been completed; a limited electricity supply is available. The scheme is expected to reach full capacity by June, 1966.

The construction of the first stage of a modern hospital is complete.

Two primary schools and the first phase of a secondary school were completed early in 1965.

Four modern three- and four-storey reinforced concrete-framed buildings and a separate two-storey office block for Her Majesty's Commissioner were completed during the year.

The first phase building of houses and flats to accommodate civil servants at Gaberones is complete; work is now proceeding on the second phase by contract; the construction is up to schedule, which calls for its completion by June, 1966.



Low-cost housing area: Gaborones.

D. SURVEYS

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Surveyor-General is responsible to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Communications for the work of the Department of the Surveyor-General, which can be summarised as follows:

- (a) The survey and mapping of Bechuanaland as required by Government.
- (b) The administration of the Land Survey Proclamation, which provides for the control and supervision of all surveys carried out in connection with the registration of title to land.
- (c) Town and country planning in terms of the Town and Country Planning Proclamation, which is administered by the Ministry of Local Government.

The staffing position of the Department in 1965 was as follows:

Surveyor-General	1	
Land Surveyors	3	
Assistant Surveyors	3	(1 vacant)
Survey Draughtsmen	2	(1 vacant)
Clerical Assistants	1	
Motor Drivers	4	
Surveyors' Assistants	3	
Chainmen	6	

Recruiting difficulties caused serious problems; the drawing office in particular suffered from the inability to cope with work resulting from the activities of the field staff.

The following is a brief summary of the activities of this Department during the year 1965.

SURVEYS AND MAPPING

Triangulation.

The primary triangulation/tellurometer traverse network of Bechuanaland, begun in 1963, was completed in 1965, thanks largely to generous assistance from the Directorate of Overseas Survey.

Everywhere in Bechuanaland it is now possible to relate all surveys and mapping to a common network of primary beacons forming part of the uniform system for the whole of the south east African continent

In eastern Bechuanaland, work has begun on breaking down the primary triangulation into a secondary and tertiary network which will form the basis of control for large-scale mapping, cadastral and engineering surveys. Tertiary triangulation is at present being carried out along the Shashi River valley and its catchment area. This work is connected with agricultural and industrial development in the area around Shashi Siding.

Precise Levelling.

Work has begun on a precise level network to complement the primary triangulation network. The first leg of the precise network will extend from Ramathlabama in the south to Francistown in the north. It will be controlled by precise levels which have been established by the South African authorities at Mafeking and at Martins Drift, from levelling carried from tide gauges along the South African coast. The intention is ultimately to carry a wide loop of precise levels from Francistown to Maun and then to Ghanzi and back to Lobatsi. This is a long-term project which will be indispensable to the development of the Okavango area, where, due to the lack of gradient, accurate levels are essential.

Mapping.

Mapping on four different scales is at present being carried out, as follows:—

- (a) *1:500,000.* Mapping on this scale is well advanced. The eleven sheets will cover the whole of Bechuanaland. The map will form a convenient general purpose wall map.
- (b) *1:125,000.* This map series, which has for many years formed the basis of the territory's mapping, is at present under revision and further extension.
- (c) *1:50,000.* The mapping of the whole of eastern Bechuanaland is at present being carried out on this scale. The map will be coloured and will be the first Bechuanaland map to be contoured. Preliminary sheets have already been distributed, and demand indicates that it will prove extremely useful to government departments.
- (d) *Town Mapping.* The 1:2,400 topographical mapping of Lobatsi and Serowe continues; the Lobatsi mapping is almost complete. These maps will aid town planning and development of municipal services.

Cadastral Surveys.

The Department performed cadastral surveys throughout the territory, including a number of township layouts associated with the development of Gaberones. Three new residential extensions were surveyed, and should provide adequately for the normal expansion of Gaberones during the next few years.

International Boundaries.

The year saw the completion of the demarcation of the international boundary between South West Africa and Bechuanaland, including the demarcation of the Caprivi Strip boundary. A few small Bechuanaland villages were found to be on the Caprivi side of the boundary. The question of compensation and the removal of these villages was amicably settled.

Engineering Surveys.

Numerous engineering surveys were undertaken for the Ministry of Works and Communications, including a profile survey and the placing of pole positions for the power line connecting Gaberones and Lobatsi.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND SURVEY PROCLAMATION

All cadastral surveys performed in Bechuanaland are governed by this Proclamation, which lays down standards of accuracy and reliability for diagrams framed from surveys for the purpose of registering title to land.

Apart from government surveyors, five private firms are registered to practice in Bechuanaland. In terms of the Proclamation the records of all surveys performed by both government and private land surveyors are submitted to the department, which carries out routine checks and records the results of such surveys.

The registration of concessions granted in Tribal Territories has necessitated the application to concession areas of a survey system like that adopted for cadastral surveys. The additional work resulting from the Concessions Law will, it is hoped, attract to the territory private land surveyors, who may soon find it worthwhile to establish branch offices here. This would help the development of the territory, since the Survey Department cannot be expected to cope indefinitely with the work of both government and private interests.

The examination of surveys during the year involved about 600 properties. Revenue of R465 was collected for revenue stamps in respect of diagram examination fees.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Although routine town planning activities have continued, and the consideration of development proposals has occupied the attention of the department, major town planning schemes have been held up by the lack of large-scale town mapping and by staff shortages.

However, the detailed planning of three residential extensions to Gaberones was completed, and the Surveyor-General, as a member of the Town and Country Planning Board, assisted in the processing of a number of development applications.

Disposal of Government Assets in Mafeking.

Simultaneously with the move of Headquarters from Mafeking to Gaberones, the Survey Department was made responsible for the disposal of Government assets at Mafeking. The move to Gaberones coincided with the beginnings of a "credit squeeze" in South Africa; this had an unfortunate effect on the attempts to dispose of remaining Bechuanaland Government assets. The shortage of Building Society funds effectively prevented the sale of many houses and in order to ensure maintenance of these properties, most of them were leased to private people in Mafeking.

E. WATER SUPPLIES

The Senior Water Engineer is responsible to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Communications, for control of the Water Branch. The branch staffing position at the end of 1965 was as follows:—

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Authorised Establishment</i>	<i>Actual Staff</i>
Senior Water Engineer	1	1
Water Engineer	1	1
Engineering Draughtsman	1	—
Inspectors of Works	2	—
Works Staff Grade I	5	5
Works Staff Grade II	3	3
Artisans	1	—
Mechanics	15	9
Drivers Grade I	1	—
Drivers Grade II	4	4
Water Supply Operators	8	2
Pumpers	35	17

SURFACE AND TOWNSHIP SUPPLIES

The new supply at Lobatsi from the Nuane Dam was in use throughout the year. Plans have been drawn up for new reticulation and increased storage.

The Gaberones water supply from the new 8,000 million gallon capacity dam is managed by the Gaberones Water & Electricity Unit but the Water Branch is responsible for capital improvements. Owing to rapid growth of Gaberones, extensions to the treatment works have been planned for 1966 to bring the capacity up to 1½ million gallons per day. Reticulation extensions are being carried out by contract.

At Francistown the supply to the Government Camp was handed over in October to be integrated under the Township Authority.

At Mahalapye three additional boreholes and four additional sand extraction points were brought into commission. Even so, severe water rationing was imposed until a flood in November recharged the river bed.

The borehole supplies at Molepolole and Kanye are still inadequate.

Messrs. B. G. A. Lund and Partners, Consulting Engineers, have carried out an intensive survey for a dam site at Shashi for industrial, domestic and irrigation purposes. The results are favourable and international finance is to be sought.

The consultants have surveys in progress for dams to supply Mahalapye and Palapye, and they are engaged in the collection and analysis of hydrological data.

Responsibility for stock dams was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture early in the year.

UNDERGROUND RURAL WATER SUPPLIES

Siting and drilling of boreholes is carried out by the Geological Survey Department, but the Water Branch installs pumping equipment at those boreholes which are for tribal or government use. During the year 69 boreholes were equipped by contract and 23 by direct labour.

The Water Branch also maintains some 600 boreholes throughout the country serving government departments and tribal authorities.

F. 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 Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Communications.

The staffing position of the Branch at the end of 1965 is shown below.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Authorised Establishment</i>
Senior Engineer (Mechanical)	1
Mechanical Engineer	1 (1 vacant)
Inspector of Works	9 (1 ")
Works Staff Grade I	16 (5 ")
" " " II	7 (1 ")
Artisans	8 (1 ")
Mechanics	19 (8 ")
Clerks	2
Motor Drivers Grade I	1
" " " II	7 (3 ")
Power House Attendants	7 (1 ")
Apprentice Mechanics	8 (6 ")

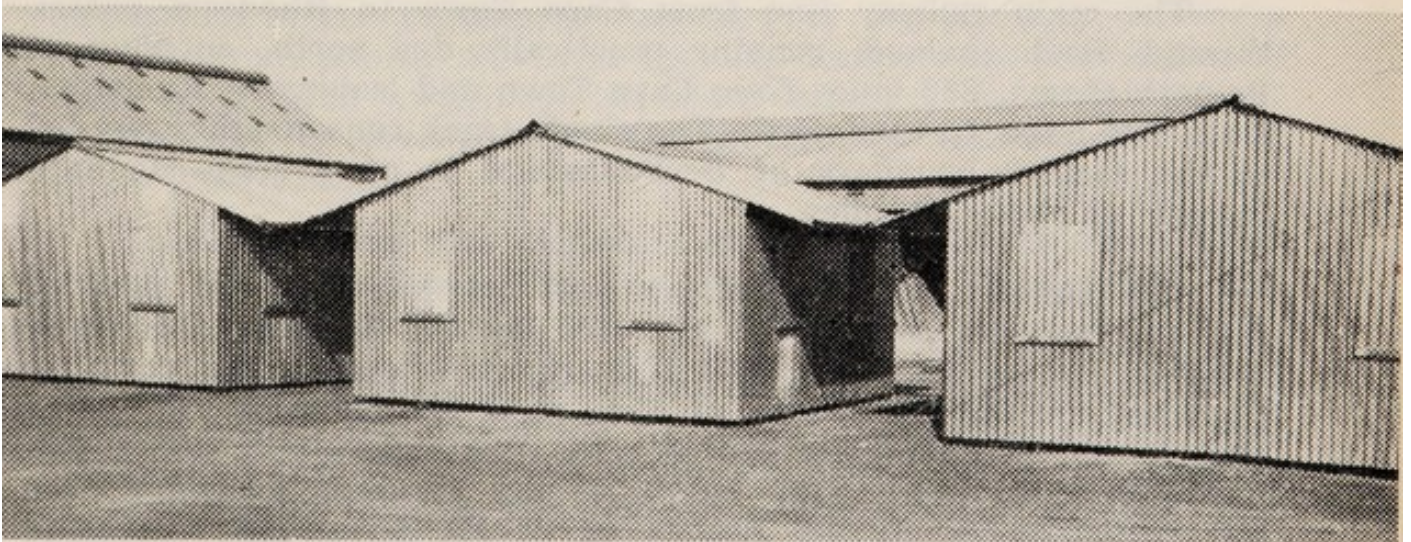
The workshops at Gaborones, Lobatsi, Mahalapye, Francistown and Maun continued to maintain and repair the government transport fleet of some 500 vehicles, as well as 30 heavy road units, 120 tractors, stationary plant and about 250 trailers.

Other mechanical work was also carried out for various ministries, and in Gaborones the workshops on several occasions performed emergency repairs to help the major contractors maintain progress on the Capital Project construction programme.

7,242 jobs were performed on vehicles in the vehicle repair shops, compared with 6,926 last year. 45 more vehicles were involved. There was a deterioration in general servicing, with 66 fewer vehicles handled this year than last.

The services of the welding and coach building shops included manufacture, repair and maintenance of a variety of articles, including work on water tankers, site accommodation huts, cooling tanks and stands, cess-pit emptiers, chassis modifications for caravans and trailers, close-coupled unit frames, etc. by the welding shop, and work on a soil laboratory, pump houses, caravans, cabooses, tool boxes, sign boards and furniture repairs etc. by the coach building shop.

The engine section overhauled fewer diesel engines than in 1964, but more petrol engines. Stationary engines are now also being overhauled by this section, which will mean a marked increase in jobs performed in future.



These 14 ft × 12 ft. steel and corrugated iron huts are made at the P.W.D. Mechanical Workshops, Gaborones, by mass-production methods. Modern techniques enable a welder and two labourers to produce five huts every 14 working days.

The staff of the diesel pump room reconditioned 1,184 injectors, effected 200 lesser repairs and overhauled 218 fuel pumps, an increase in output of 68 jobs.

The paint shop average of two vehicles spray-painted each week is still maintained. Among the lesser jobs is the re-spraying of all chassis before conversion into caravans and trailers.

The electrical shop repaired 139 starters and 93 generators and did 316 lesser jobs, more than doubling the 1964 production.

In the caterpillar section, maintenance and repair of heavy road equipment progressed well. The monthly averages were: major repairs 1; general repairs 11; minor repairs 15; breakdown or service trips 5; non-caterpillar work done by the government mechanic in the field averaged 6 jobs per month.

The tractor section averaged 10 general repairs a month, and also stripped unserviceable vehicles, steam-cleaning their chassis before modification and conversion into caravans and trailers.

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.



*Rhodesia Railways
train at Lobatsi.*

The railway line from Ramathlabama 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, bridges and airfields is vested in the Road Branch of the Ministry of Works and Communications, headed by the Senior Road Engineer, who is directly responsible to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Works and Communications. All investigation, design and supervision of road, bridge and airfield construction schemes, as well as their maintenance, is carried out by the professional and technical staff of the Road Branch.

There are three road engineers stationed at headquarters. They control three sections: Planning and Design; Construction and Materials; and Maintenance and Training.

Roads are maintained by two engineering assistants who control all field work; two inspectors of works supervising twelve road supervisors; and various plant operators, motor and tractor drivers, artisans, section officers and labours. Section officers maintain road sections of 40-75 miles, depending on the traffic volume, while the road supervisors have between 100 and 300 miles to look after.

Much of the construction work now in progress is financed by a \$3.6 million loan from the International Development Association. Most of the work is being carried out by contractors; it includes 9½

miles of bitumen surfaced and 230 miles of gravel roads, 11 bridges and 536 miles of gravel road betterment.

An engineer, an engineering assistant, two technical officers, three inspectors of works, two road supervisors and an accountant are working on these construction schemes, in addition to staff paid from the territorial budget.

The staffing position of the Road Branch at the end of 1965 was as follows:

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Authorised Establishment</i>
Senior Road Engineer	1
Divisional Engineers and Engineers (Roads)	5
Engineering Assistants and Clerks of Works	7 (2 vacant)
Technical Officer	5 (2 ")
Inspector of Works	5 (2 ")
Works Staff Grade I	9 (2 ")
Works Staff Grade II	3 (3 ")
Accounts Assistant	1
Artisans	3 (2 vacant)
Road Section Officer	13
Motor Drivers Grade I	4 (3 ")
" " " II	13
Technical Assistant	2 (1 ")
Plant Operator	6
Head Labourer	2

The total mileage of proclaimed roads has increased by 86 miles since 1964. The roads are classified as follows:—

Trunk roads-class A	1,204 miles
" " " B	391 "
Main " " A	239 "
" " " B	830 "
District Roads	2,352 "

Total roads 5,016 miles

The Road Branch maintains the 2,664 miles of trunk and main roads, while the District Administration looks after all district roads.

More money is being spent on road maintenance in 1965/66, but, of total authorised expenditure of R221,689, only R9,408 is available for district roads. The overall provision remains inadequate for maintenance of the major trafficked roads. Improved surfaces

have led to more traffic travelling at higher speeds, which means faster deterioration of the surfaces and consequent increased maintenance costs.

The Branch continued to improve road surfaces, sight distances, road alignment, drainage and road widths. The roads are graded at regular intervals, while bush-dragging is used 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 the townships of Gaberones, Lobatsi and Francistown.



Bush-dragging to prevent formation of corrugations on main road.

Traffic counts continued at 18 permanent stations during 1965, with additional counts taken at two points during one month. Traffic continues to increase on most routes; when the present road construction and betterment programme has been completed, further increases can be anticipated. The traffic counts are summarised below: —

<i>Route</i>	<i>Average vehicles per day</i>	<i>Maximum v.p.d.</i>
<i>Trunk road A.1</i>		
Ramatlabama to Lobatsi	134	215
Lobatsi to Gaberones	146	215
Gaberones to Mochudi	86	88
Mochudi to Mahalapye	41	56

Mahalapye to Palapye	81	124
Palapye to Francistown	64	64
Francistown to Ramaquabane	56	88
<i>Route A.2</i>		
Zeerust to Lobatsi	46	46
Lobatsi to Kanye	83	83
Kanye to Ghanzi	21	54
<i>Route A.3</i>		
Potgietersrust to Palapye	34	45
Palapye to Serowe	58	58
<i>Route A.4</i>		
Francistown to Sebinas	55	71
Sebinas to Maun	17	26

The total number of vehicles registered in Bechuanaland at the end of 1965 was 3,096, including 95 motorcycles and 475 agricultural tractors.

Although more plant has been purchased (out of the I.D.A. road loan), the growing traffic volume still places heavy strains on the available equipment. The higher standards of maintenance needed on the newly constructed roads will lead to further demands. The major items of equipment now in use are: —

- 4 bulldozers
- 1 tractor scraper
- 1 traxcavator
- 15 motor graders
- 2 lowloader transporters
- 1 pneumatic self-propelled roller
- 1 smooth wheel self-propelled roller
- 4 pneumatic towed rollers
- 1 sheepsfoot roller

C. AIR TRANSPORTATION

Negotiations with various air-line companies were concluded during the year with the acceptance by the Government of a tender by Autair Limited of London to operate new scheduled air services in Bechuanaland with proposed links to Bulawayo, Johannesburg and Livingstone. The new company was registered in Bechuanaland under the title of Bechuanaland National Airways (Pty.) Limited, and started operations on 15th November 1965, with a Douglas DC3 Dakota aircraft for the carriage of mail, passengers and cargo. Negotiations for the international services to Rhodesia, the Republic of South Africa and Zambia, have been going on for several months. They should be finalised in the very near future. The new airline,

which is Government-sponsored and subsidised, is based on Francistown and provides improved services to all the country's major centres.

The Bechuanaland Police continued throughout the year to operate air traffic control services within the territory and conformity with international aviation standards was ensured by close liaison with the Director of Civil Aviation in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association's recruiting activities on behalf of the South African mines account for by far the greatest proportion of Bechuanaland's air traffic. Most recruits and repatriates from those parts of Africa which lie to the north of Francistown, are flown from their homes to the W.N.L.A.-owned aerodrome at Francistown and travel by rail from there to Johannesburg. During 1965, over 105,000 recruits and repatriates were carried by air by W.N.L.A. at Francistown to and from Shakawe in north-western Bechuanaland, Malawi and Barotseland in Zambia; well over one million air miles were flown in the process.

Bechuanaland Airways (Pty.) Limited, based in Lobatsi, provided the country's internal air services for most of the year, until the inception in November of the new scheduled operations. This airline ran a weekly five-seater passenger service with an Apache aircraft to most of the larger centres in the country, together with charter flights, and during 1965 carried more than 800 passengers.

The Roads Branch of the Ministry of Works and Communications is responsible for maintaining the eighteen government-owned airfields, and the twelve 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 Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Communications 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 Chief Executive Officer.
- 1 Engineer.
- 1 Senior Executive Officer.
- 3 Senior Technical Officers.
- 4 Higher Technical Officers.
- 5 Higher Executive Officers.
- 5 Executive Officers.
- 5 Technical Officers.
- 19 Senior Clerical Officers.
- 34 Higher Clerical Officers.
- 88 Clerical Officers.
- 6 Technical Assistants Grade II.

There were no vacant posts at the end of 1965.

POSTAL SERVICE

Most of the post offices in Bechuanaland are close to the railway line which runs northward 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 67, classified as follows: —

Transacting all classes of business	21
Transacting all classes of business except telephone service	1
Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Agencies	9
Postal and Telegraph Agencies	4
Postal Order Agencies	27
Postal Agencies	2
Telegraph Agencies	1
Telephone Agencies	2

Below is a comparative statistical table of postal transactions:—

	1963	1964	1965
Money orders issued	4,405	5,594	5,320
Money orders paid	2,355	2,700	3,152
Postal orders issued	46,077	50,964	50,306
Postal orders paid	15,976	26,064	21,220
Saving bank deposits	4,346	8,317	5,568
Saving bank withdrawals.....	4,351	7,724	9,014
Pensions paid	792	740	660
Radio listeners' licences issued	2,801	4,139	4,728
Registered articles posted	157,263	198,301	208,865
Registered articles delivered	145,434	164,789	175,919
Insured parcels posted	4,747	5,458	6,422
Insured parcels delivered	9,174	11,324	11,871

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The department has been hampered by the lack of funds to enable large-scale communication projects to be undertaken. Nevertheless, appreciable progress was made in this field during 1965.

The main line of telephonic communication between the capital at Gaborone and the Republic of South Africa will be brought to international standards when the twelve channel telephone carrier and matching V.F. telegraph equipment are installed early in January, 1966.

The provision of these additional speech channels will eliminate the heavy congestion and delays in telephone traffic which have been experienced in the past.

Automatic telephone exchanges are being installed at Francistown, Gaborone and Lobatsi; it is expected that they will come into operation early in 1966. These exchanges will release urgently-needed magneto equipment and trained staff for services to rural areas where there are no telephone services at present.

Approximately 1,700 miles of new trunk and farm telephone lines have been built since the department purchased the territory's communication network from Rhodesia on 1st January, 1957.

Particulars of the telephone services at the end of 1965 are given below:—

Direct exchange connections	1,018
Extension line telephones	527
Rural party line telephones	144
Total	<u>1,689</u>

Apart from the automatic telephone systems now being installed at Francistown, Gaberones and Lobatsi, all telephones in use of the magneto type and are owned by Government.

Future expansion plans envisage either a telephone land line or a radio telephone link to Maun and approximately 315 miles west of Francistown.

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The introduction of teleprinter operating at the main centres has speeded up telegraph working. It is also intended to install similar machines at smaller offices.

During 1965, 110,389 telegrams were dealt with.

RADIO

The number of radio listeners' licences issued during 1965 was 4,728 compared with 4,139 during 1964.

Particulars of radio stations are as follows:—

Operated by Government	....	....	....	....	75
Private communication stations	....	....	....	....	86
Amateur radio stations	....	....	....	....	8

GENERAL

During the year ending 31st December, 1965, the department's revenue amounted to R407,955, an increase of R2,415 over 1964.

Industrial development resulting from the move of the territory's administrative headquarters from Mafeking to Gaberones is expected to result in a further substantial increase in the department's revenue earning capacity next year.

Chapter 12

PRESS, BROADCASTING, CINEMA AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

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 and Broadcasting Officer, who is responsible to the Ministry of Home Affairs, and who is also in charge of Radio Bechuanaland.

The present information and broadcasting staff (approved and in post on 31 December 1965) are as follows:

<i>Information</i>		<i>Broadcasting</i>	
Information Officer	1	Chief Engineer	1
Press Officer	1	Technical Assistant	1
Asst. Information Officers	2	Broadcasting Officer	1
		Assistant Producer	1
Executive Officer	1	Assistant Producer (News)	1
News Assistant	1	Announcer	1
Clerks	3	Programme Operator	1
Drivers/Operators	2	Administration Assistant	1
Field Assistants	3	Clerk	1
plus temporary and subordinate staff			

Authorised financial provision for the year 1965/66 is —

Information	R42,930
Broadcasting	R201,122

The Information Branch moved from Mafeking, and Radio Bechuanaland moved from Lobatsi, with the first wave of the headquarters going to Gaberones in February, 1965. Since office and residential accommodation was not ready for Radio Bechuanaland, broadcasting personnel have been accommodated in information buildings, and part of the information staff, comprising the Information Officer, one Assistant Information Officer, the News Assistant, one clerk and

some temporary and subordinate staff, have stayed in Lobatsi with responsibility for publications, publicity and tourism.

INFORMATION

The principal information achievements of the year were the production of a cyclostyled transcript of the local radio news bulletins in English and Tswana which is being distributed with a circulation of between 4,000 and 5,000, and the expansion of the circulation of the monthly magazine, *Kutlwano*, from 2,300 to a peak of 13,000, which is expected to stabilise somewhere between 8,000 and 10,000.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

No independent newspapers are published in Bechuanaland, but South African and Rhodesian newspapers circulate. These carry a 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 district and in Bechuanaland, devotes much of its columns to Bechuanaland affairs. The only non-government 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 a cyclostyled transcript is published as the *Bechuanaland Daily News* in English and Tswana. This is issued as a Press service, and is distributed free of charge within the territory, and to a few Batswana in other countries.

The Information Branch publishes a monthly 32 page magazine *Kutlwano*, (the name means "Mutual Understanding") in English and Tswana, with a circulation of nearly 10,000. It is sold at a nominal price of 2½ cents.

A cyclostyled government *Newsletter*, with a circulation of about 1,200, which had been produced since 1961, was discontinued on the inception of the general distribution of the *Daily News* early in 1965.

BROADCASTING

When the government headquarters moved to Gaborone, Radio ZNB at Mafeking closed down for good.

This station first went on the air in 1963 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.

There are nearly 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 Colonial Development and Welfare funds were made available for this.

The scheme started with a small 170-watt transmitter broadcasting on 3356 kilocycles (89 metres) with the call sign ZND. Two local officers were sent to London from May 1964 to the end of the year for training at the B.B.C., and an experienced engineer was recruited from overseas and arrived in October, 1964.

After the move to Gaborone, the engineer reconstructed an old 800 watt transmitter and converted it to 2 kilowatts, thereby greatly improving reception throughout the territory. This transmitter came into operation in October, 1965. A new 10 kw transmitter is expected during the first quarter of 1966, and it is intended to get it fully operational and supported by properly equipped studios before Independence. The service is now known as Radio Bechuanaland.

The broadcasting service moved from Lobatsi to Gaborone during February 1965, so as to be in operation in time for the General Election on March 1st. At first only very limited and makeshift accommodation was available, consisting of one room in the telephone exchange as a combined studio and office, and a portable corrugated iron shed as housing for the transmitter. In May the Information block was ready for occupation, and half of it was taken over by Radio Bechuanaland, using a small cinema and projection room as a studio in addition to office accommodation.

Sites have been allocated for studios and offices in Gaborone town, and for the transmitter station seven miles out. The latter site had been cleared and levelled, and the erection of aerials commenced before the end of the year. It is expected that building on both sites will start early in 1966, with the object of having the transmitter building ready to receive the 10 kw transmitter on its arrival, and the studios and offices as soon thereafter as possible.

Recruitment of staff to fill existing vacancies has been somewhat deferred until there is adequate working accommodation for them, and broadcasting hours are at present limited to two a day, seven days a week. Weekend broadcasts started in October 1965 with a Saturday evening transmission to schools of Shakespeare's King Richard II, which was a prescribed book for the Junior Certificate examination. The Gaberones amateur dramatic society (the Capital Players) gave the production. As facilities and staff increase, broadcasting hours will be extended to four hours daily.

Programmes consist of a B.B.C. news relay, local news bulletins in English and Tswana, interviews, music, local features, transcribed programmes from the B.B.C., Central Office of Information, United Nations, and other sources where, for example, Batswana students may be attending a course. The recording of local programmes outside Gaberones is at present limited by the shortage of portable recording equipment, but suitable recorders are on order, and are expected early in 1966.

CINEMA AND PROJECTION FACILITIES

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

GENERAL

Campaign vans of the Information Branch played a major part in pre-election publicity, and were towards the end of the year starting a campaign of publicity for local government elections. For the latter a number of equipped Land Rovers have been assigned to the Branch in addition to the two regular campaign vans. An Assistant Information Officer is in charge of them.

PART III

Chapter 1

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

A. GEOGRAPHY

Bechuanaland has not yet been wholly surveyed, but it is estimated to cover 220,000 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 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 Lands 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.

(c) *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 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.

(d) *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 south-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.

Administrative progress has been 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 Protectorate Government associated itself more closely with the peoples 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 a new constitution providing for an advisory Executive Council, a representative Legislative Council, and an advisory African Council.

The Executive Council consisted of —

The Resident Commissioner (or the High Commissioner), three *ex-officio* members (the Government Secretary, the Finance Secretary, and the Attorney General), two official members appointed by the High Commissioner, and four nominated members appointed by the High Commissioner who were members of the Legislative Council not holding any public office, two of them African and two Europeans.

The Legislative Council consisted of —

The Resident Commissioner as President, the three *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council, seven official members holding public office appointed by the High Commissioner, twenty-one elected members, and not more than four nominated members, not holding any public office, appointed by the High Commissioner, who had to be either one African and one European or two Africans and two Europeans.

The African Council, partly official, partly *ex-officio*, and partly elected, consisted of —

The Resident Commissioner as President, the Government Secretary, not more than six official members appointed by the Resident Commissioner, the chiefs or African Authorities of the eight principal tribes, thirty-two elected African members, and not more than two nominated members not holding any public office.

The Constitution also established a judicature consisting of a High Court comprising a Chief Justice and puisne judges.

In the exercise of their powers under the Constitution, the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner were normally required to consult the Executive Council, but were not bound by the Council's advice—subject to the qualification that any disagreement had to be reported to the Secretary of State.

Laws were made, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, by the High Commissioner, and were assented to by him in the name of Her Majesty the Queen. All questions in the Legislative Council were determined by a majority of votes of members present and voting, a quorum consisting of fifteen members besides the President.

The High Commissioner retained the reserved power to enact and enforce any bill or motion not passed or carried by the Legislative Council where he considered it necessary in the interests of public order, public faith, or good government.

The functions of the African Council were, firstly to act as an electoral college electing African members to the Legislative Council, and secondly to advise the Resident Commissioner on tribal and customary matters and other matters specially affecting Africans, in so far as they related to general policy or administrative practice.

By Order in Council signed on 27th September 1963, a further step forward was taken when the territory was made independent of High Commission rule by the transformation of the post of Resident Commissioner into that of Her Majesty's Commissioner, with the status and rank of a Governor. Her Majesty's Commissioner assented to laws and was directly responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Certain powers retained by the High Commissioner ceased to exist when the office was abolished on 1st August 1964.

During 1963 and early in 1964 a series of constitutional discussions took place to determine the form of further constitutional advance. Officials, and representatives of the chiefs, and leaders of the then existing political parties, and of important minority communities took part in the discussions.

Unanimously agreed proposals for internal self-government based on universal adult suffrage and a ministerial form of government were put forward to Her Majesty's Government and were accepted in June 1964. The proposed constitution, described in the next chapter, was designed to lead naturally to independence.

During the latter part of 1964 the legislative and other measures necessary to implement the proposals early in 1965 were taken. A Delimitation Commission sat in August 1964, and registration of voters took place in September and October. An intensive pre-election publicity campaign to educate the electorate was carried out by the government and the political parties.

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 took account of the form of the future governmental organisation which was still being finally worked out with the help of an organisation and methods officer and a registries expert seconded from the United Kingdom.

"Shadow Ministries" of Home Affairs, Agriculture, Finance, Labour and Social Services, Local Government, Mines, Commerce

and Industry, and Works and Communications were created in 1964 with schedules corresponding to the likely distribution of government business between ministerial portfolios, and, with the appointment of Permanent Secretaries in February, 1965, a ministerial system of governmental organisation began to operate in readiness for the appointment of elected Ministers after the general election in March.

Also in February, 1965, came the transfer of the headquarters of the administration from Mafeking in the Cape Province of South Africa, which had been its home since 1895, to Gaberones in Bechuanaland. The move was carried out with the assistance of a firm of removers from Rhodesia who supplied a fleet of pantechnicons and heavy lorries; it was planned with military precision. Over a period of thirteen days the headquarters of the administration and the greater part of the departmental headquarters, including over 150 officers with their families and households were moved without hitch to Gaberones. Those who remained comprised the second phase of the move, to be effected in 1966. Thus the government was ready physically as well as organisationally for the accession to office of political Ministers.

Chapter 3

ADMINISTRATION

A. CONSTITUTION

Present Constitution

The present Constitution of Bechuanaland, which is contained in the Bechuanaland Protectorate (Constitution) Orders 1965 (S.I. 1965 Nos. 134 and 1718) came into effect on the 3rd March, 1965. This Constitution granted to the country a form of responsible government. It has been modified twice since it came into effect. These modifications removed two provisions contained in that Constitution which were regarded as transitional. The first modification was contained in the Bechuanaland Protectorate (Constitution) (Amendment) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965 No. 1718) and varied the arrangement whereby Her Majesty's Commissioner was required, so far as practicable, to attend and preside at all meetings of the Cabinet, by providing instead that the Prime Minister should preside at Cabinet meetings. This Order came into operation on the 21st September, 1965. The second modification was made by Her Majesty's Commissioner by order in terms of section 12(7) of the Bechuanaland Protectorate (Constitution) Order 1965 (G.N. No. 99 of 1965) and by this modification the arrangement under which the Financial Secretary (a public officer) acted as Minister of Finance was

terminated, and an elected member of the Legislative Assembly appointed to this office. This modification came into effect on the 1st November, 1965.

The executive government of Bechuanaland is controlled by a Cabinet (presided over by the Prime Minister since 21st September, 1965), consisting of the Deputy Prime Minister and six other Ministers chosen by the Prime Minister from the Legislative Assembly. Under the Constitution, the Prime Minister is the member of 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 obtained the largest number of seats in the General Election. The Prime Minister is Dr. Seretse Khama, whose Bechuanaland Democratic Party won 28 out of 31 seats in the 1965 General Election.

Although the Prime Minister presides over meetings of the Cabinet, Her Majesty's Commissioner retains a general reserve executive power. He is also responsible for external affairs, defence and security, but in exercising these responsibilities acts wherever possible in consultation with the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

He is also 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 is assisted by an advisory, non-political Public Service Commission.

The Legislative Assembly from which the Cabinet is drawn replaced the former Legislative Council. It consists of 36 members (excluding the Speaker), of whom 31 are elected, four are specially elected by the elected Members of the Assembly, and one is the Attorney-General who is able to speak but not vote in the Assembly. The Financial Secretary was a member of both Cabinet and Assembly for so long as he was *ex-officio* Minister of Finance; he ceased to hold this office on 1st November, 1965, when the Hon. B. C. Thema became Minister of Finance.

For the purpose of electing the elected members of the Legislative Assembly, Bechuanaland is divided into 31 single member constituencies. There is a single voters' roll based on universal adult suffrage for each constituency. A general registration of voters took place between the 21st September and the 3rd October, 1964 and over 180,000 (or roughly 80% of the potential electorate) registered as voters. The first general election was held on 1st March, 1965.

The Constitution also contains provision for a House of Chiefs. It consists 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 is available to advise the Government in the exercise of its responsibilities and in addition the Legislative Assembly is 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 Constitution also contains a code of fundamental human rights which is enforceable by the High Court of Bechuanaland *Independence Constitution*.

A paper presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Prime Minister on 13th December 1965 contained proposals for the establishment within the Commonwealth of a republic to be called the Republic of Botswana with an executive President responsible to the legislature as Head of State.

The proposed constitution is based on the present constitution altered to suit the needs of an independent country.

B. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Apart from the Audit and Attorney-General's Departments and Her Majesty's Commissioner's Office, which deals with external affairs, internal security and the control of the Civil Service, the Central Government is now organised into Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance, Labour and Social Services, Local Government, Agriculture, Works and Communications, and Mines, Commerce and Industry, headed at the end of 1965 by the following Ministers:—

Home Affairs	—	The Hon. Dr. Seretse Khama, O.B.E., M.L.A., Prime Minister and the Hon. Q. J. C. Masire, J.P., M.L.A., Deputy Prime Minister.
Agriculture	—	The Hon. M. P. K. Nwako, M.L.A.
Finance	—	The Hon. B. C. Thema, M.B.E., M.L.A.
Labour and Social Services	—	The Hon. A. M. Tsoebebe, M.L.A.
Local Government	—	The Hon. Tsheko Tsheko, M.B.E., M.L.A.
Mines, Commerce and Industry	—	The Hon. A. M. Dambe, M.L.A.
Works and Communications	—	The Hon. D. J. C. Morgan, O.B.E., J.P., M.L.A.

These Ministers form the Cabinet, of which the Chairman is the Prime Minister.

Each Ministry has as its Civil Service Head a Permanent Secretary; these officials are assisted by Principals (administrative officers), through whom the heads of the various technical departments of government are responsible for all aspects of the running of their departments.

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Bechuanaland is at present divided into eleven administrative districts. In the tribal areas much of the work of government is performed by the tribal administrations, serviced by tribal treasuries, 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 powers established by law, are the chairmen of the tribal and district councils, which have elected majorities. In some areas African Authorities have to a large extent been advised and assisted in discharging their responsibilities by Tribal Executive Committees.

Tribal treasuries were first established in the tribal territories in 1938, with certain powers of raising and spending money. They received 50% of the basic tax paid to the central government by all adult male Batswana, all graded tax paid by Batswana, and various fees and duties which they imposed upon local residents.

When proposals for adopting a new constitution for Bechuanaland were being considered in 1963 it was recognised as important and urgent that rapid constitutional advance should be matched by an efficient and democratic system of local government. The Cabinet agreed on 7th April, 1965, that the target date for introducing a new system of local government should be 1st July, 1966; preparations for carrying out this decision have kept the Ministry of Local Government busy during 1965.

The three major pieces of legislation needed to bring the new system of local government into effect were a District Councils Law, a Chieftainship Law and a Local Government Tax Law; the Bills were gazetted on 5th November, 1965, submitted to a meeting of the House of Chiefs at Lobatsi in November, 1965, and presented to the Legislative Assembly in December. It is proposed to bring the Chieftainship Law into effect on 1st July, 1966; the District Councils and Local Government Tax Laws will be introduced on 1st January, 1966.

The Chieftainship Law, which replaces the African Administration Proclamation (Chapter 67 of the Laws), provides for the appointment of chiefs, and matters related thereto, and sets out their functions. When district councils are formed, traditional authorities, i.e. chiefs, headmen and chiefs' representatives, will not be employees of these local bodies, nor will they exercise general administrative powers as at present. They will be paid from central government funds and will exercise such powers as are given to them and carry out such functions as are granted in the law to a chief or delegated by him to his subordinates. The tribal police and court clerks will also become employees of central government, as local court officers.

The proposed Local Government (District Councils) Law was discussed in detail with the new Local Government Advisory Board which was set up early in 1965. The law in its final form varies the intention of the original Local Government Committee that district councils would carry out certain functions in township areas; township authorities set up in terms of the existing Townships Proclamation (Chapter 120 of the Laws) will continue to be completely autonomous bodies. This decision is in line with the statement in the Government White Paper on Local Government that "the stage of social and economic development reached in the larger centres justifies their inhabitants exercising a considerable degree of self-determination in local affairs which would preclude rigid uniformity between the townships."

The Law provides for the establishment of a non-racial, representative and responsible system of local government. Each of the nine major units of local government will have a district council.

The qualification for membership of the councils is, generally speaking, the same as that for the Legislative Assembly. It is envisaged that in the Central, Kgatlang, Kweneng, Ngwaketse, and North West District Councils the Chief will be *ex officio* Chairman of the Council. Councils in other cases will elect their chairmen from among their members at the first meeting. A general duty will be imposed on the councils to exercise their powers so as to secure and promote the health, order and good government of their areas. Their powers and duties are set out in the schedule of the law. Other powers will be delegated in terms of legislation administered by the various Ministries. The councils will be able to make by-laws to provide for the health, safety and well-being of the inhabitants of their areas.

In the report of the original Local Government Committee it was stated that finance was crucial to the successful operation of the local government system. To that end it was desirable to:—

- (a) Ensure that enough revenue was available to District and Town Councils to enable them to run efficiently whatever services were considered to be their responsibility.
- (b) Use Central Government grants mainly as a method of stimulating activities where local interest was slack, or to assist particularly depressed areas.
- (c) Provide that the collection of any particular tax which accrued wholly to councils should be undertaken by them, and not by the central government.

Revenue will come mainly from a Local Government Tax on income which will be levied on people of all races resident in a

council area. Subject to certain exemptions and to remissions authorised on the grounds of poverty, the tax will be payable by everyone, male or female, who has reached the age of 18 years. "Income" is defined in some detail and includes income from the ownership or holding of cattle. Each stock unit (one weaned bovine or seven head of small stock) will be assessed as yielding a nominal income of R4 per annum. Taxpayers will thus pay on actual income, assessed income, or on a combination of the two.

The graduations of income which determine the amount payable are set out below:—

<i>Income Per Annum</i>		<i>Tax Payable</i>
Not exceeding	R 84	3
Exceeding R 84 but not	R144	6
"	R144 " " R300	12
"	R300 " " R480	24
"	R480 " " R660	36
"	R660	48

A P.A.Y.E. system has been incorporated in the law; certain large employers will be required to operate a tax deduction scheme from earnings. Central and local government authorities will pay their tax in this way. There is also provision for payment of tax by instalments.

In district council areas the actual work of assessment will be done by the tax collectors. There will be a right of review by an assessment committee in any case where the assessed tax exceeds the minimum prescribed. The assessment machinery is designed both to safeguard the taxpayer and to ensure that those in the higher income brackets pay the correct amount of tax. The assessment committees will not be faced with a task of unmanageable proportions because only about thirty or forty per cent of taxpayers will in most areas pay more than the minimum.

It is not intended to increase central government expenditure on local authorities beyond the present level. The existing form of specialised grants will be replaced by a block grant payable to the Ministry of Local Government and allocated by it to the various bodies on the basis of need and subject to such conditions as may in each case be appropriate.

During October and November, 1965, the Minister of Local Government and officials of the Ministry toured all major district centres to explain the various proposals to chiefs and to members of tribal councils and other leading citizens. Preparatory Commissions were established at the same time in each of the nine district

council areas; their main tasks are to recommend the size and constitution of a suitable district council; to delimit into wards the district council area for the purpose of election of a council; to recommend the formation and organisation of a fixed establishment for the district council; and to appoint a District Council Secretary and Treasurer. A Principal in the Ministry of Local Government has been fully engaged on the preparation of detailed constitutions and on the delimitation of wards; it is planned to hold the local government elections in June, 1966.

TOWNSHIP AUTHORITIES

There are at present three township authorities in Bechuanaland, at Francistown, Tatitown and Gaborones. Only Francistown has an elected township authority. The other two townships still have appointed bodies. In Tatitown the members were appointed from the Area Council which existed at the time of the setting up of the township. In Gaborones the gradual development of the township as the capital city has precluded the setting up of an elected township authority until the main stages of the removal of the administration from Mafeking have been completed.

Francistown and Tatitown

The elected township authority at Francistown is an effective and active body. During 1965 it made substantial progress with additions and improvements to the electricity plant which it acquired from the Tati Company in 1963. Since the Authority was established a number of streets in Francistown have been tarred, although further progress has been hampered by lack of funds this year. All surveyed land in the township is valued for rating purposes; the annual revenue from this source, from a rate of 1½c in the Rand, is a little over R7,000 per annum; although this is a welcome addition to the Authority's revenue, it permits only a limited amount of expansion and improvement of existing services. Most of the improvements made in recent years have been financed out of profits from selling electricity and water.

During 1965 one-third of the elected members retired after their first three years in office. They were all eligible for re-election, and since there were no other nominations, were declared re-elected.

The Tatitown Township Authority has been able to carry out few improvements in the township, since it is mainly dependent for its revenue on a small Central Government grant.

Towards the end of 1965, proposals for a merger of the Francistown and Tatitown Township Authorities were considered at a joint meeting of the two authorities. It was recognised that the constitutions of both authorities would need to be amended to bring them

into line with the territory's rapid constitutional development, which would need to be matched by an efficient and democratic system of local government. The present limited franchise in Francistown is based upon the ownership or occupation of property rated at not less than R150. In the light of local government developments elsewhere in the territory it has been accepted that the new franchise will be broadly similar to that for the territorial elections held in March, 1965. When the proposals have been finalised, a substantially elected township authority for the combined townships of Francistown and Tatitown will operate on similar lines to those of the nine district councils which are being established throughout the territory in 1966.

Gaberones

In Gaberones certain changes took place early in 1965 in the membership of the appointed Township Authority, the Local Government Adviser taking the place of the former chairman.

The Gaberones Township Authority has as yet done little about providing local services, partly because of shortage of money and partly because of the continuing development of the capital. It is intended, however, that the authority will in 1966 take over from Central Government responsibility for most local services, including house refuse removal, main drainage, public highways and local roads and footpaths.

A good deal of procedural work has already been done by the Township Authority. In particular, it was decided towards the end of 1965 to proceed with the building of the Town Hall and offices. This project, which is assisted by funds from the British Council and from a private source, will include a library and, at the request of Government, an assembly hall. It is hoped that the buildings will be completed before Bechuanaland becomes independent in September, 1966.

Some 300 low-cost housing units have already been built by the Gaberones Township Authority; it is hoped that another 300 will be built shortly, thus enabling a start to be made on clearing slum dwellings in the township. As for the establishment of a democratically elected township authority to replace the present appointed body, it is hoped to introduce the necessary enabling legislation early in 1966.

Lobatsi

It is planned in early 1966 to set up a properly constituted township authority in Lobatsi with a constitution similar to those proposed for Francistown and Gaberones. In the meantime, an

unofficial Township Management Board operating in Lobatsi under the chairmanship of the district commissioner has done useful preparatory work, particularly in planning the future development of the township.

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

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TABLE I

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF BECHUANALAND

			R
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1964 (overdrawn)			—148,208
	<i>Approved Estimates</i>	<i>Actual Figures</i>	
	R	R	
Ordinary Expenditure	8,434,220	8,246,693	
Ordinary Revenue	4,658,257	4,413,257	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	3,775,963	3,833,436	
Grant-in-Aid from United Kingdom Government	3,641,698	3,740,018	—93,418
Deficit			<hr/> 241,626
Deficit of Development Scheme Revenue over Expenditure			534,667
Less under issues on 31st March, 1965			419,287
			<hr/>
General Revenue Balance on 31st March, 1965 (Deficit)			<hr/> <hr/> —115,380

TABLE II A
 (For Financial years April 1—March 31) (Values in R.1,000)

	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
1. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE...										
(a) From R.S.A. Customs ..	1,026 (311)	754 (316)	287 261	272 245	315 244	288 250	283 181	264 156	219 146	214 146
(b) From R.S.A. Excise ..	(397)	(295)	206	138	88	76	57	39	39	40
(c) From B.P. Imported R.S.A. Spirits ..	(235) 1,350	(227) 1,226	349	387	334	385	364	275	268	276
2. TAXES AND DUTIES ..										
(a) African Tax ..	295	327	35	9	9	8	8	8	7	7
(b) Personal Tax ..	32	31	482	390	283	291	230	220	292	220
(c) Income Tax ..	660	498	265	212	140	173	153	101	131	142
(d) Cattle Export Tax ..	291	265	15	7	1	7	3	3	2	2
(e) Wild Game Export Tax..	27	10	36	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Domestic Hides and Skins	9	32	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Bone, Blood & Meat Meal	9	13	20	48	34	40	40	29	32	16
(h) Transfer Duty ..	23	36	7	7	6	9	25	8	35	1
(i) Death Duty ..	4	15	3	7	7	9	25	8	35	1
3. LICENCES ..										
(a) Game ..	215	182	167	147	112	108	97	94	87	83
(b) Motor Drivers and Vehicles	43	26	16	10	7	5	2	4	4	4
(c) Trading ..	91	79	79	79	75	51	46	42	37	34
(d) Other ..	58	56	54	51	44	46	55	42	40	40
4. FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE AND EARNINGS OF DEPARTMENTS ..	202	180	158	185	136	124	106	92	84	69
5. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	413	406	286	452	373	369	293	239	237	304
6. JUDICIAL FINES ..	18	19	26	20	18	19	20	23	21	20
7. REVENUE FROM GOVT. PROPERTY ..	516	441	472	401	433	286	347	344	340	339
8. RE-IMBURSEMENTS ..	150	22	23	14	8	7	5	5	20	20
9. INTEREST ..	37	24	21	18	5	2	6	6	11	9
10. MISCELLANEOUS ..	51	74	138	44	33	28	35	24	19	28
11. SALE OF CROWN LANDS	435	70	48	285	—	—	8	—	5	—
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE ..	4,413	3,398	3,304	3,284	2,567	2,474	2,251	1,935	1,986	1,941
12. OVERSEAS AID SCHEME	130	101	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. U.K. GRANT-IN-AID (Ordinary)	3,740	3,184	2,726	2,151	1,940	1,300	1,120	960	280	—
13a. U.K. GRANT-IN-AID (Education)	—	—	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. C.D. AND W. REVENUE	1,566	911	975	836	361	568	660	843	367	367
TOTAL REVENUE ..	9,849	7,595	7,233	6,430	4,868	4,343	4,030	3,774	3,109	2,307
Loans ..	1,603	426	549	392	554	719	350	605	321	183
Cattle Export Levy Fund ..	51	27	25	22	17	20	17	11	15	16
National Development Bank Oxfam ..	70 60									

*Figures in brackets are corrected figures allowing for late payment of some 1963-64 earned revenue.

TABLE IV
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1955-65
(in R1,000)

Purpose of Loan	Source of Loan	Housing General	Govt. housing Gaborones	Telecommunications, General	Gaborones/Lobatsi Power line	Water supplies General	Railway water supplies	Lobatsi water supplies	Gaborones water and Electricity	Lobatsi Electricity	Mahalapye Electricity	Development of Roads	Supervision charges, Gaborones	Expenses of Issue	Total
		Exchequer	Exchequer	Mixed	Commercial Bank	Exchequer	Exchequer	Commercial Bank	Commercial Bank	Commercial Bank	Commercial Bank	I D A	Exchequer	Exchequer	
1955/56	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183
1956/57	248	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	266
1957/58	267	—	155*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
1958/59	401	—	27*	—	—	46	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	496
1959/60	468	—	40*	—	—	14	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	573
1960/61	456	—	76*	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632
1961/62	487	—	20*	—	—	103	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	622
1962/63	157	—	73†	—	—	68	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	308
1963/64	42	—	46†	—	—	8	—	325	58	1	—	—	14	—	494
1964/65	55	438	40†	30	18	136	801	461	859	24	22	112	28	—	1,679
TOTAL	2,764	438	477	30	357	86	859	461	859	24	22	112	42	4	5,674

†Exchequer

*Commercial Bank

PURPOSE OF GRANT	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	10 yr. Total
AGRICULTURE	97.8	36.4	45.0	28.7	5.3	5.3	22.1	34.7	34.7	22.8	332.8
(a) Agriculture	-0.3		36.1	5.7	0.4	2.7	15.9	25.9	24.7	20.8	90.1
(b) Agriculture and Forestry	22.6	12.8	8.9	13.0	2.5	2.6	6.2	8.8	10.0	2.0	54.3
(c) Forestry	39.1	16.9	6.7	161.1	85.8	35.5	96.4	46.1	57.6	46.9	35.4
(d) Soil Conservation	5.4	129.8	180.5	33.8	16.0	34.6	79.0	46.1	49.2	12.6	109.9
(e) Agricultural Extension	31.0	25.4	45.8	0.7	69.8	0.9	17.4	46.1	8.4	34.3	5.4
(f) Agricultural Training	173.8	17.2	15.0	108.4	32.4	58.5	68.2	50.3	38.8	51.0	37.7
VETERINARY	22.8	13.3	22.7	18.2	76.3	174.3	252.8	253.5	275.3	142.8	1013.5
(a) Research, Kamathlabama, etc.	13.8	92.1	59.3	73.0	32.4	174.3	252.8	253.5	275.3	142.8	365.3
(b) Cattle Industry, Dev. Teams	12.5	0.7	112.3	154.8	76.3	33.5	17.8	27.5	34.5	46.7	46.7
(c) Sandveld Pasture Research ..	108.8	73.6	27.0	154.8	4.0	140.8	235.0	226.0	240.8	96.1	12.8
(d) Foot & Mouth Disease Control	15.9	9.0	84.3	154.8	72.4						518.6
(e) Trypanosomiasis and Helmin-	89.6	50.7	1.0	18.2	82.4	105.2	63.1	184.7	129.2	13.8	70.1
thiasis Control	22.7	13.3	197.2	73.0	82.4	105.2	63.1	184.7	129.2	13.8	613.2
TSITSE CONTROL	187.7	92.1	197.2	186.9	82.4	105.2	63.1	184.7	129.2	13.8	23.4
CO-OPERATIVES	22.7	0.7	197.2	186.9	82.4	105.2	63.1	184.7	129.2	13.8	1689.6
WATER DEVELOPMENT	187.7	59.7	112.3	154.8	76.3	174.3	252.8	253.5	275.3	142.8	
(a) Surface Water	13.0	9.0	27.0	154.8	4.0	33.5	17.8	27.5	34.5	46.7	213.0
(b) Underground Water	174.7	50.7	84.3	154.8	72.4	140.8	235.0	226.0	240.8	96.1	1475.6
(c) Okavango/Ngamiland Water											
Surveys											
EDUCATION	390.3	202.1	197.2	186.9	82.4	105.2	63.1	184.7	129.2	13.8	1554.9
(a) Development of Education ..	358.8	200.4	197.2	186.9	82.4	105.2	63.1	184.7	129.2	13.8	1521.7
(b) Educational Survey	2.7										2.7
(c) Public Service Training	28.8	1.7									30.5
MEDICAL SERVICES	70.2	40.5	41.7	91.8	9.2	81.2	84.9	97.2	17.0	18.7	552.4
SOCIAL WELFARE	16.0	9.1	17.8	3.7	1.5						48.1
NATURAL RESOURCES											
SURVEYS	36.5	10.8	87.1	32.9	53.2	55.0	47.0	114.2	134.6	63.3	634.6
(a) Geological, Hydrological,											
Mineral Surveys	36.5	10.8	7.4	27.4	48.4	50.9	39.1	66.4	111.1	51.8	449.8
(b) Aerial, Topographical and											
Border Surveys											
PUBLIC WORKS	33.3	15.8	118.5	145.5	22.5	27.8	19.4	124.9	147.3	9.7	664.7
(a) Roads and Bridges	5.6	-0.9	68.0	140.8	22.5	27.8	19.9	124.9	147.3	9.7	565.1
(b) PWD Training Organisation	8.3	8.5	33.7	4.7	4.8	4.1	7.9	47.8	23.5	11.5	55.2
(c) PWD Additional Staff	19.4	8.2	16.8	4.7	22.5	27.8	19.9	124.9	147.3	9.7	44.4
NATIONAL CAPITAL	527.2	333.1	75.3	10.9	5.0						946.5
(a) Administration Headquarters											
in BP											
(b) Gaborones Hospital	114.0		75.3	10.9							86.2
(c) Gaborones Water & Electricity	230.4	262.2									114.0
(d) Gaborones Roads & Drainage	202.7										492.6
(e) Gaborones Railway Siding ..	1.1	70.9									202.7
(f) Gabor. Supervision Charges	-21.0										1.1
COMMUNITY DEVELOP-											
MENT											
BROADCASTING	3.5		0.7								3.5
CHOBIE GAME RESERVE	24.4	7.8	20.3	4.7		6.0					25.1
BUSHMAN SURVEY	14.5	7.9	4.2								42.6
1964 CENSUS	8.3	26.5	1.2								36.1
CHECKLIST OF BIRDS OF BP	59.9										86.4
TOTALS	1755.7	972.3	961.1	894.0	373.7	548.8	653.9	905.6	834.5	369.0	8268.6
ACTUAL TOTALS	1755.8	972.2	960.1	893.6	374.4	549.0	653.7	905.0	834.4	368.9	8267.1

TABLE VII

(For information on methods of statistical collection, see Chapter 5)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

A. ESTIMATED IMPORTS.

	1962 Value (Estimated)	1963 Value (Estimated)	1964 Value (Estimated)	1964 Quantity
Sorghum and millet	129,043	273,725	377,000	8,068 tons
Maize and maize meal	552,420	704,472	1,113,000	24,730 tons
Wheat and wheat flour (1)	—	—	286,000=	
Other foodstuffs	970,966	1,200,000	937,000=	
Cattle	69,180	45,800	112,000	1,618 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=	
Building materials (2)	—	—	400,000=	
Textiles	984,376	1,067,000	895,000=	
Machinery, scientific instruments, etc.	100,000	120,000	180,000=	
Petroleum fuel	1,071,000	921,000	942,000×	
Other petroleum products	120,000	92,000	94,000×	
Provisional Total of Estimated Imports	7,500,500	8,310,700	9,329 000	

(1) Included in "Other Foodstuffs" until 1964.

(2) Included in "General Merchandise" until 1964.

= Figures for Year ended 30.6.64.

× Figures for Year ended 31.5.64.

B. EXPORTS

	1963 Value	1964 Value	1965 Value	1965 Quantity
Cattle (live)	1,116,787	640,000	838,000	19,468 head
Cattle (carcases)	4,565,956	4,772,000	5,802,000	135,578 carcases weighing 24,942 tons
Other animals (sheep, goats etc.)	43,258	45,000	54,000	—
Hides and skins (domestic animals)	460,676	488,000	658,000	—
Skins, trophies, dried meat, ivory, karosses (wild animals)	45,634	95,000	139,000	—
Canned meat		810,000	753,000	1,290 tons
Meat extract		182,000	432,000	40 tons
Abattoir by-products	804,481	261,000	369,000	
Bonemeal	117,510	113,000	184,000	2,627 tons
Butter and butterfat	96,764	57,000	39,000	
Other animal products	172,156	351,000	411,000	
Asbestos	219,030	258,000	185,300	1,369 short tons
Manganese	145,886	89,000	32,000	4,574 tons
Gold	3,490	200	700	—
Citrus	35,000	4,000	4,000	—
Groundnuts	145,990	185,000	2,000	—
Cotton	18,930	44,000	221,000	1,312 tons
Other agricultural produce	43,909	50,000	50,000	—
Labour (Deferred pay and remittances)	762,000	837,000	1,146,000	32,319 men worked on S.A. mines in 1965.
TOTAL EXPORTS	8,797,457	9,281,200	11,319,000	

TABLE VIII

EDUCATION STATISTICS 1965

1. NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.

	PUBLIC			INDEPENDENT			
	(Government and Tribal)			(Assisted and non-assisted Mission and Private)			
	Male	Female	Co-ed	Male	Female	Co-ed	Total
1. Primary Schools	—	—	236	—	—	11	247
2. Secondary School	—	—	5	—	—	4	9
3. Vocational Schools	2	—	1	—	1	—	4
4. Teacher Training	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
5. Higher Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	—	244	—	1	15	262

2. TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

(Number of non-indigenous teachers in brackets)

	PUBLIC		INDEPENDENT		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1. Primary Schools	770(201)	811(105)	16(4)	54(6)	1,651
(Number of non-indigenous teachers shown within brackets)					
2. Secondary Schools	26(22)	6(5)	23(22)	11(10)	66
3. Vocational	7(6)	—	—	3(2)	10
4. Teacher Training	11(8)	5(3)	—	—	16
5. Higher Education	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	814(237)	822(113)	39(26)	68(18)	1,743

3. NUMBER OF PUPILS

(a) Public Institutions.		Male	Female	Total
1. Primary Schools		27,665	35,437	63,102
2. Secondary Schools		394	332	726
3. Vocational (Average)		60	5	65
4. Teacher Education		134	134	268
(b) Independent Schools.	TOTALS	28,253	35,908	64,161
1. Primary Schools		1,227	1,732	2,959
2. Secondary Schools		357	242	599
3. Vocational			37	37
TOTALS		1,584	2,011	3,595

(Continued on next page)

EDUCATION STATISTICS, 1965 **TABLE VIII**
(Continued)
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN BY GRADES

<i>Year of School Course</i>	<i>No. of Pupils</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	7712	9737	17449
2	6059	7520	13579
3	4848	6493	11341
4	3542	5078	8620
5	2454	3498	5952
6	2124	2632	4756
7	2153	2211	4364
TOTALS	28,892	37,169	66,061

TABLE IXA

**STATISTICS CONCERNING MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF
1965**

	Government	Mission	Private
1. Registered physicians (persons with degrees recognised both locally and in the metropolitan country)	12	5	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: 1965.

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	40	11	2
Molepolole (Free Church of Scotland)	—	124	—	43
B. HEALTH CENTRES				
(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
C. MENTAL HOME				
Government : Lobatsi	—	87	—	—
TOTAL BEDS AND COTS	288	926	98	234
D. DISPENSARIES	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.

TABLE X

LIVESTOCK CENSUS

TOTAL NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK IN
BECHUANALAND

	1955	1964
Cattle	1,173,191	1,346,533
Horses	7,339	8,664
Mules	451	666
Donkeys	26,670	28,167
Sheep	142,415	136,847
Goats	354,987	378,489
Pigs	4,791	2,110
Poultry	182,851	92,259

TABLE XI

TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

1. Offences for which persons were sentenced to imprisonment for the period 1st January/30th November, 1965.

	Males		Females		Total
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	
Homicide	26	—	—	—	26
Other offences against person	298	10	39	1	348
Offences against property with violence	322	9	16	1	348
Offences against property without violence	765	30	48	1	844
Other offences	303	1	38	1	343
TOTALS	1714	50	141	4	1909

2. Terms of imprisonment etc. imposed for the period January — November, 1965.

	Males	Females	Total
Death	10	—	10
18 Months and over	163	4	167
12 Months and less than 18 months	196	3	199
6 Months and less than 12 months	603	32	635
3 Months and less than 6 months	442	48	490
1 Month and less than 3 months	268	44	312
Under 1 month	41	14	55
6 Caning only	41	—	41
TOTALS	1764	145	1909

3. Courts of Committal for the period January — November, 1965.

	Males		Females		Total
	Adult	Juvenile	Adults	Juvenile	
High Court	24	—	—	—	24
Subordinate Courts	858	30	47	3	938
African Courts	832	20	94	1	947
TOTALS	1714	50	141	4	1909

N.B. It will be noted that despite the increased prison population for 1965 compared with 1964, the number of recorded admissions to prison is considerably lower. This discrepancy may be accounted for by inaccurate recording of admissions in previous years.

TABLE XII

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE
A. NORMS OF MONTHLY RAINFALL (INCHES)

	S. Lat	E. Long	Alt.	No. of Years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Norm
Tsabong	26.03	22.27	3,150	24	1.62	1.98	1.79	1.26	0.46	0.39	0.08	0.04	0.35	0.52	0.87	1.64	11.10
Gaberones	24.40	25.55	3,229	40	3.55	3.47	3.36	1.36	0.57	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.51	1.61	2.47	3.76	21.26
Tshane	24.01	21.53	3,668	6	2.59	1.94	2.42	1.04	0.31	0.23	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.40	2.09	0.98	12.24
Mahalapye	23.05	26.48	3,301	47	3.23	4.19	2.86	1.04	0.73	0.32	0.17	0.04	0.28	1.29	3.18	4.38	21.71
Serowe	22.23	26.43	3,511	35	3.66	3.39	3.08	0.89	0.39	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.17	0.95	2.25	3.46	18.44
Ghanzi	21.42	21.39	3,710	34	3.85	3.69	3.11	1.51	0.31	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.83	1.80	2.62	17.85
Francistown	21.13	27.30	3,304	36	4.00	3.22	2.71	0.67	0.21	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.88	2.22	3.59	17.71
Maun	19.59	23.25	3,101	37	4.10	3.75	3.17	0.98	0.19	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.65	1.71	3.19	17.80
Shakawe	12.22	21.51	3,350	5	3.68	6.25	4.24	0.81	0.20	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.03	4.16	5.02	25.45
Kasane	17.49	25.09	3,002	38	6.68	6.41	4.04	1.07	0.22	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.67	2.89	5.72	27.84

B. NORMS OF MONTHLY MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (Deg. FAHRENHEIT)

Tsabong	26.03	22.27	3,150	30	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	3,229	40	90.5	88.9	86.0	82.6	76.8	72.1	72.3	77.5	83.8	89.1	89.4	90.1	
Tshane	24.01	21.53	3,668	6	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	47	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	43	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	41	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	42	87.8	86.4	83.3	78.8	73.8	74.5	78.6	85.8	90.1	89.2	89.2	88.3	
Maun	19.59	23.25	3,101	33	89.6	89.2	87.6	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	5	87.1	86.9	86.4	85.8	81.5	77.4	78.4	84.2	89.6	95.5	91.9	88.3	
Kasane	17.49	25.09	3,002	42	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)

Tsabong	26.03	22.27	3,150	30	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	3,229	40	63.9	63.7	59.9	51.8	41.9	35.4	34.7	39.4	48.0	57.2	60.6	62.2	
Tshane	24.01	21.53	3,668	6	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	47	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	43	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	41	64.2	63.5	60.4	54.3	43.1	38.9	38.1	44.1	50.2	59.2	61.9	63.5	
Francistown	21.13	27.30	3,304	42	64.8	64.0	61.3	56.1	47.8	40.5	41.2	45.5	54.0	61.2	64.0	64.6	
Maun	19.59	23.25	3,101	33	66.0	65.7	64.3	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	5	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	42	65.5	65.5	63.9	60.6	53.8	48.2	47.1	50.9	59.2	64.8	66.6	65.3	

(Continued on next page)

TABLE XII (Cont.)

D. RAINFALL (in INCHES) FOR THE YEAR 1965 (MONTHLY TOTALS) WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1961 — 1965 AND NORM.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	Norm
Tsabong	1.87	0.29	2.23	0.83	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.16	0.63	0.06	6.15	6.97	12.96	8.48	18.57	11.10
Gaberones	2.37	1.01	0.90	3.10	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.28	1.07	1.12	9.93	15.83	13.75	15.89	18.80	21.26
Tshane	1.29	0.30	0.52	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.09	0.67	1.36	6.07	4.28	17.08	6.11	17.65	10.98
Mahalapye	1.47	1.36	0.12	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	2.31	0.24	7.02	9.33	14.40	12.46	16.46	20.25
Serowe	4.02	1.02	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.41	8.92	14.65	16.99	12.21	21.12	18.44
Ghanzi	2.27	1.74	1.85	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.12	2.72	1.57	11.77	6.75	30.86	9.84	15.00	17.85
Francistown	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	2.04	0.02	4.44	8.51	14.92	16.91	18.42	17.71
Maun	1.30	2.12	0.23	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.01	1.13	2.06	9.22	11.11	21.11	17.42	27.58	17.80
Shakawe	3.14	1.99	2.59	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	1.88	11.89	12.50	22.35	22.48	20.66	25.45
Kasane	4.02	1.96	0.73	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.83	5.20	14.20	13.58	23.82	23.63	33.48	27.84

E. MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES (IN DEG. FAHRENHEIT) FOR THE YEAR 1965 (MONTHLY MEANS)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.											
Tsabong	95.7	65.3	98.2	64.4	89.2	81.0	55.4	78.4	41.4	67.6	30.2	72.0	34.7	78.6	38.5	84.0	49.6	82.6	51.1	91.2	67.3	92.5	62.4
Gaberones	91.4	63.1	95.9	69.4	89.6	80.1	58.1	78.4	46.9	69.4	38.5	72.9	39.4	81.0	46.6	83.5	54.0	84.7	55.4	89.1	66.6	95.2	69.1
Tshane	93.9	68.2	96.1	68.4	89.6	78.4	58.5	78.1	46.2	68.7	37.2	73.0	39.4	78.3	45.3	83.3	54.1	83.7	54.5	91.4	64.2	94.5	65.8
Mahalapye	90.1	66.7	92.7	68.2	88.7	80.4	56.5	77.2	46.9	69.4	37.9	73.2	41.4	79.7	47.5	82.9	52.9	84.6	56.5	87.6	65.3	93.7	68.4
Serowe*	86.5	61.3	90.9	63.9	86.9	79.7	61.5	76.6	51.4	70.5	44.6	75.6	47.8	84.0	54.5	82.6	57.6	86.9	62.1	90.5	62.6	95.0	67.3
Ghanzi	93.0	65.8	94.5	67.8	91.0	83.7	59.0	79.7	44.4	73.6	38.5	76.3	40.8	81.5	46.8	86.2	55.0	87.8	56.1	90.1	64.2	94.7	65.3
Francistown	87.4	65.8	93.2	67.8	88.0	82.4	57.2	77.5	47.7	71.6	41.9	74.8	42.3	78.8	48.9	82.4	54.3	86.0	58.3	87.4	66.7	93.4	69.4
Maun	91.4	67.1	93.9	67.8	92.5	85.6	60.8	81.3	49.3	75.6	46.0	78.8	46.9	83.3	52.9	88.5	64.8	90.7	62.1	92.1	68.4	94.3	69.1
Shakawe	86.9	66.0	90.9	67.6	89.1	86.7	60.4	81.1	47.5	77.2	43.7	79.2	43.3	84.0	47.5	92.3	56.3	91.8	57.6	90.9	65.5	91.8	66.6
Kasane	83.1	64.6	89.6	63.3	88.9	87.4	58.1	81.5	49.1	79.2	46.4	78.8	45.7	84.4	48.0	90.3	58.1	93.4	60.8	90.7	62.1	91.6	58.1

* Serowe temperature readings doubtful.

APPENDIX II

**THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ON 31st DECEMBER, 1965**

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The Hon. Dr. A. M. Merriweather, O.B.E.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

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The hon. A. M. Dambe (Madinare)	Minister of Mines, Com- merce and Industry
The hon. T. Tsheko, M.B.E. (Okovango)	Minister of Local Govern- ment

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Mr. R. D. Molefe (Specially Elected)	Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. M. K. Segokgo (Kgatleng & Tlokweng)	Ministry of Labour and Social Services

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>
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Mr. O. I. Chilume	Nkange
Mr. J. G. Haskins, O.B.E., J.P.	Specially Elected
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Mr. B. M. Moapare	Kgalagadi
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Rev. S. A. Thobega	Molepolole North

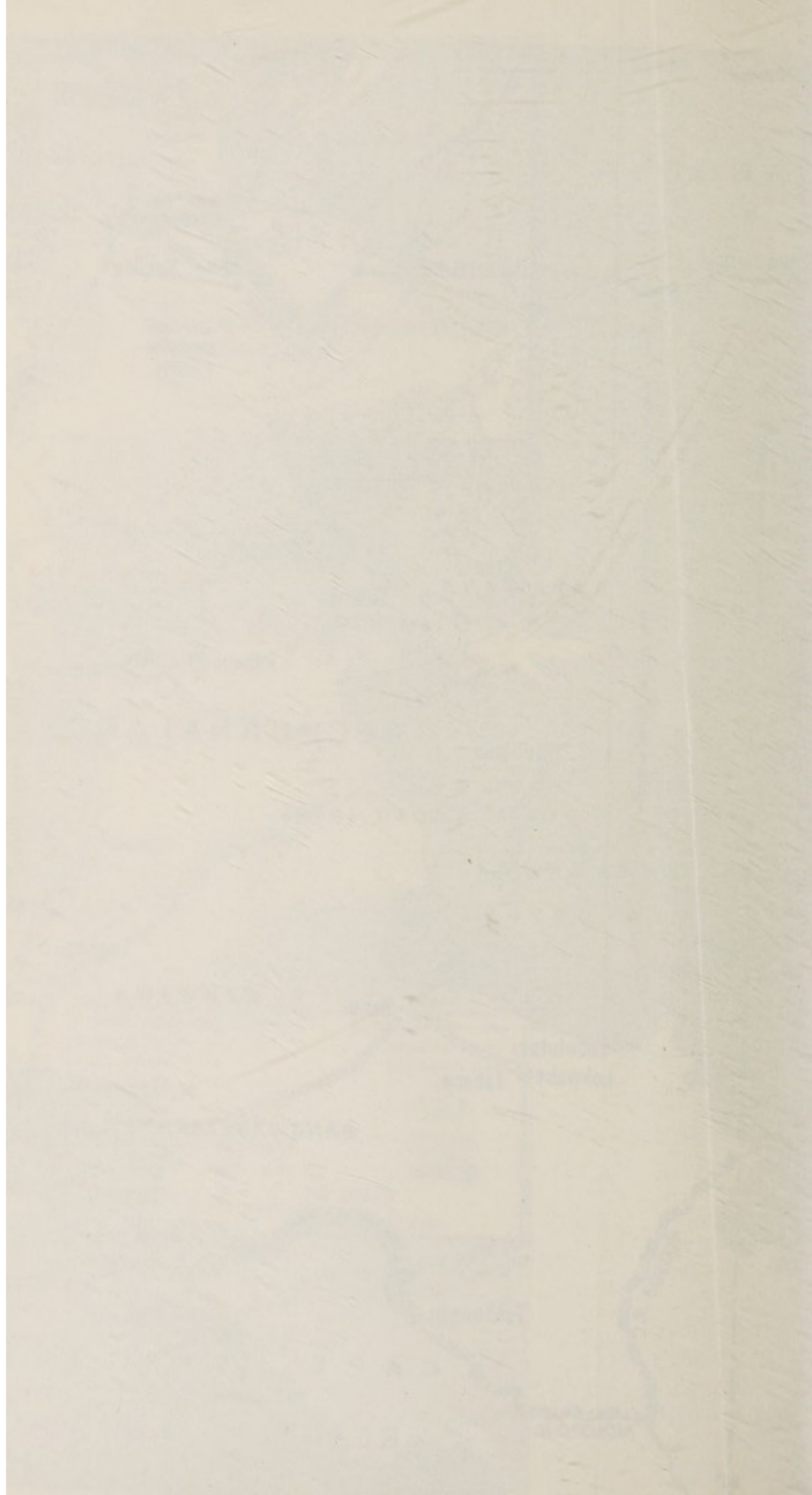
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Mr. T. W. Motlhagodi	Mochudi
Mr. K. M. Nkhwa	Tati West
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<i>Clerk Assistant</i>	— N. D. Dithapo

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Bakwena	— Chief Neale Molaodi Sechele II
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