BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

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MINUTES
OF THE
FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION
OF THE
EUROPEAN ADVISORY COUNCIL
HELD UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF
His Honour, E. B. BEETHAM, Esquire, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF THE BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE AT
MAFEKING
21st and 22nd JUNE, 1951
E.P.&C.P. Dm. 1051

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FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION
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HIS HONOUR, E. B. BEETHAM, ESQUIRE, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Resident Commissioner
21st and 22nd June, 1951.
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL PRESENT
Mr. C.G.B. Weatherilt...
L.S.
T.W.
C.H.
Glover, O.B.E.
Jones, O.B.E. Riley
Mr. R. England, O.B.E.
Mr. H.M. Palphramand ...
Mr. A.E. Freeman ...
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS
Government Secretary ... Director of Veterinary Services Acting Director of
Agriculture Treasurer ... ...
Director of Public Works ...
Director of Education
... Tuli Block District.
Gaberones Block.
Tati Territory.
... Batawana Reserve and
Chobe District.
Bamalete, Bakwena,
Bakgatla, Bangwaketsi Reserves and Barolong
Farms.
Lobatsi Block.
... Bamangwato Reserve.

RESENT AT MEETING.
W.F. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B.E. ... E.C.S. Dawe, Esq.,
M.R.C.V.S.
... J.S. Hutcheson Esq.,
B. Sc.
G.A.L. Rutledge, Esq., M.A. ... H.V. Davies, A.M.Inst. C.E., A.M. irst M & Cy.e.
M.R. San. I.
J. Gardiner, Esq., M.A.,
(Hons) H.E.D.

(ii)
EUROPEAN ADVISORY COUNCIL.
AGENDA.
1. That something be done as soon as possible to improve communications in the Tuli Block. (8012)
Mr. Weatherilt.
2. That applications for permits to export produce of the Territory, notably livestock, be exempted from the stamp duty necessary under High Commissioner's Notice No. 283 of 1948. (2742/4)
Mr. Jones.
3. That the establishment and conditions of service for the Veterinary Department be reviewed having regard to:
(a) the maintenance of animal health more particularly as regards
(i) foot and mouth disease,
(ii) anthrax,
(iii) quarter evil,
(iv) contagious abortion;
(b) Economic production;
(c) External relationships;
(d) Marketing. (6704 II)
Mr. England.
4. That the position as regards the education of European
children be further considered having due regard to the Territory's increasing European population.

(8445 IV)

Mr. England.

5. That the system of considering applications for import permits be reviewed. (9271 V)

Mr. England.

6. That the Income Tax Law as it stands in Chapter 73 of the Revised Laws be amended as follows: (i) Sub-section 12 of Section 8 to include a paragraph (g) after paragraph (f) to read "(g) All agricultural implements and tractors used in the production of crops and anti-erosion works within the Territory."

(ii)/

(iii)

(Ui) Paragraph (e) of Section 15 (1) to read: "(e) Income carried to any reserve Fund or capitalized in any way other than by purchase of Agricultural machinery, implements, etc., necessary for the carrying out of the occupati3no The farmer." (2470/28)

Mr. Glover.

7. That all expenditure for the development of water and the conservation of moisture be admissable in the determination of taxable income. (2470/28)

Mr. Glover.

8. That the Administration build a post office at Gaberones Station. (8956)

Mr. Glover.

9. That the Railways be asked to extend the goods loading platform sixty yards north of the Goods Shed ramp at Gaberones Station. (6743/5)

Mr. Glover.

10. (a) That the drivers' licence cards be brought in circulation as soon as possible. (b) That the new cards be substituted for existing licences and endorsed to comply with the requirements of Proclamation No. 17 of 1951. (8832/1)

Mr. Riley.

11. (a) That frequent transfers of officials to and from remote stations be eliminated as much as possible. (5652) (b) That the outstations receive first consideration
when Government furniture is available.

(1785/4 III)

Mr. Riley.

12. That a tax be placed on all unoccupied land throughout this Territory.

Mr. Weatherilt.

(iv)

EUROPEAN ADVISORY COUNCIL.


SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA.

13. That the vote for Road making and maintenance be increased sufficiently to allow of more speedy and effective development, and that the Standing Committee investigate the manner of the spending of same with the view to insuring that the money is spent in the most economical manner and in accordance with relative importance of the roads.

Mr. Freeman.

(v)

EUROPEAN ADVISORY COUNCIL.

8th Session. June, 1951.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA (NO. 2.)

14. That a telephone exchange room be provided for the Francistown Post Office. (4390/2 II and 4335 III)

Mr. T.W. Jones.

(vi)

PROGRESS REPORT.

NOTES ON PROGRESS IN RESPECT OF MATTERS ARISING OUT OF DISCUSSIONS IN FORMER SESSIONS OF COUNCIL.

1. Education Reserve Fund.

Government's motion 47th Session Item 1.

That the establishment of an Education Reserve Fund be considered.

It is regretted that it has not so far been possible to make any progress in this matter.

(214/1 II)

2. British Red Cross Society "trolley shops".

Government's motion 47th Session Item 2.

That the Proclamation of the 10th June,
1891 be amended so as to exempt "trolley shops" conducted in hospitals by the British Red Cross Society from the necessity for taking out trading licences. That matter will be considered generally in terms of a draft Trading Proclamation to be submitted to Council.

(634/7)

3. Supervision over the Africans employed at the railway quarry.
Mr. Bruorton's motion 47th Session Item 4. That the railways be requested to exercise more supervision over Africans employed at the railway quarry in the Lobatsi Block. The quarry was closed down permanently and the staff dispersed early in April, 1951.

4. Extension of time in storage of goods on railway stations.
Mr. Bruorton's motion 47th Session Item 5. That the railways be requested to extend the time for storage of goods arriving by train.

The matter was referred to the South African Railways and Harbours who regretted that it was not possible to extend these periods (Clause 110 (e) and 241 of the Official Railway Tariff Book refer). It is felt that, as the times allowed are standard throughout the Union in many parts of which conditions are not dissimilar to those in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Government is not justified in pressing the matter further.

(3104/5)

(vii) 5. Game licences for pensioners.
Mr. Bruorton's motion 47th Session Item 6. That Government pensioners of 25 years' service be regarded as bona fide residents should they require, when revisiting the Territory, a shooting licence.

It is regretted that, after full consideration, Government is unable to agree that pensioners should receive special treatment in this matter.

(7501/9 II)

Mr. Glover's motion 47th Session Items 8 and 16. That the European Advisory Council Proclamation
(No. 44 of 1947) be amended as follows:

(a) Section 4 to be amended to read
"Each of the following persons shall 'after taking
the oath of allegiance to the Crown' on registration as a voter have the right to
vote ...... etc."

(b) An amendment relating to members' allowances. The actual wording of the amendment to be decided by Council in Committee.

That the European Advisory Council Proclamation No. 44 of 1947, be amended so as to require a meeting of Council to be called whenever not less than five members so request, and that something in the nature of Section 16 (1) (e) of the Swaziland European Advisory Council Proclamation, with consequential amendments, be inserted.

A draft of the necessary legislation has been forwarded to the High Commissioner. (4716/2 11)

7. Re-employment of persons who have resigned.

Mr. Glover's motion 47th Session Item 10.

That any official who resigns from the service to take up outside employment other than Active Service under the Crown shall be reinstated as junior of his grade only.

That the resolution will be borne in mind but it is not proposed to make any definite rule on the subject. (9619)

(viii)

8. Roads in the Tuli Block.

Mr. Weatherill's motion 47th Session Item 11.

That urgent attention be given to communications in the Tuli Block particularly road and the crossing over major river hazards.

The Martins drift - Falapye Road is being widened to 30 feet gravelled where necessary, graded and drained. About 32 miles have been completed. A design has been taken out for an experimental prototype crossing for sand rivers and this will be tried out first at the Mahalapye river crossing. A copy of a report by the District Commissioner Macianeng, on other road work in his district is enclosed. (8012 II)


Mr. Riley's motion 47th Session Item 12.

That the circulation of the recorded minutes of Council be speeded up.
The minutes of the last session of the Council were circulated in April, 1951, and it is hoped further to improve the speed of circulation of minutes of subsequent sessions of Council.

(1400 II)

10. Livestock landing and loading facilities.
Mr. Haskin's motion 47th Session Item 15.
That the Rhodesia Railways be asked to review present livestock handling and loading facilities at all stations concerned, with a view to making such improvements as may be considered necessary e.g. watering, lengthening of loading loops, etc.
Veterinary officers have reported on the existing facilities in their areas and in consultation with local exporters have suggested additional facilities. This data will form the basis of representations to the railway authorities.

(6743/5)

11. Witnesses' travelling expenses.
Mr. England's motion 47th Session Item 17.
That the motor mileage rates paid to Crown Witnesses is incompatible with the rates paid to Government officials travelling on duty.
A conference of the Registrars of the High Courts of the High Commission Territories, under the Chairmanship of the Attorney General recommended to the High Commissioner that the mileage allowance for witnesses should be increased. The High Commissioner's decision is awaited (4345)

(ix)

Mr. England's motion 47th Session Item 18.
That Government arranges at the highest level for approach to be made to the Southern Rhodesia Government for residential educational facilities in Southern Rhodesia for Protectorate children, particularly post primary.
The High Commissioner has approached the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The outcome of his representations is awaited.

(3999)

Mr. England's motion 47th Session Item 19.
That Government arrange for Council to receive reports on the Territory's relationship with the Union Dairy Industry Control Board.
As stated in Council the minutes of the Board are confidential and it has been ascertained that the Board will not permit the distribution of copies of the minutes to council. The Director of Agriculture will however from time to time inform Council of matters in the minutes which affect the territory and which may properly be disclosed.

(6656/16 IX)

Mr. Jones' motion 47th Session Item 22.
That Government recognises Rifle Clubs in this Territory as subsidiary to the Police Force and provides financial assistance to enable them to function effectively.
It was not possible to increase the amount provided (£25) for assistance to rifle clubs in the estimates for the current year. The desirability of encouraging rifle clubs has not been lost sight of and further consideration is being given to the question of whether or not it is possible to make further financial provision.

(6388/1 II)

15. Legal adoption of children.
Mr. Riley's motion 47th Session Item 23.
That legislation providing for the legal adoption of children be introduced in the Territory.
A draft Proclamation modelled on Chapter 7 of the Union Adoption of Children's Act, 1937, has been forwarded to the High Commissioner.

(19S8/1)

16. Bursaries.
Mr. Jones' motion 47th Session Item 18.
That priority should be given to implementing the resolution regarding educational grants recommended in April, 1950, by the Advisory Committee on Education.
The total education vote for the current year has been increased by £4,400, of which over £1,000 represents increased salaries for European teachers and £300 for post-secondary European bursaries.
For financial reasons it has not been possible to implement the motion any further.

(479)
A P P E N D I X.
District Commissioner's Office,
Machaneng.
21. 5. 51.
The Government Secretary,
Mafeking.
(Copy to Director of Public Works)
Subject: Communications in the Tuli Block.
Reference: Your memo No. 8012 II of 4th May, 1951.
My letter C 3 of the 6th April addressed to the Director of Public Works forwarded information as to how the road grant was to be spent. Authority for the 1950/51 road grant has not yet been received.
In anticipation of this labourers were engaged three weeks ago to remove top sand from the Mahalapye drift on the back line and replace with gravel under the supervision of Mr. Jousse, whose drifts lower down the river are generally used by the Public. The Police truck has since been able to make the back line crossing quite easily. It is proposed to engage labour from time to time to keep the drift in repair.
The balance of the grant (that is after payments referred to in my memo to D.P.W. to Mr. van Gass for the Lotsane middle drift, Mr. Prinsloo for the Soka middle drift, and Mr. Smit for the back line road) will be used to improve the back line drifts over the Lotsane and Soka rivers.
On the 18th May I inspected the work which was undertaken by Mr. Prinsloo across the Soka farm road drift and by Mr. van Gass on the Lotsane farm road drift. The Soka drift has been given a good foundation of stone and is now easy to cross. It will, however, need maintenance after the floods. The Lotsane (still running fast) is now spanned by a concrete causeway between three and five feet above the bed of the river and has four culverts. Concrete posts 18" high are at intervals along the sides of this causeway/bridge and the approaches have been made easy and gravelled. It is an excellent job, and the first permanent crossing, I think, to be made over a major river in the Tuli Block. This was not completed before the end of the financial year and will have to be paid for (minus an advance of £15 made last year) from this year's grant, which the D.P.W. has been asked to expedite.
The Mokojwe crossing is passable but difficult, and I intend to have a rough stone foundation laid cbwn if funds allow.
Meanwhile prisoners are employed on straightening the Machaneng - Mahalapye road used by the Medical Officer on his weekly visit, much used by local farmers, and, of course used by officials in connection with 1-lalachaneng. Twenty miles have now been straightened and broadened. This portion could now be graded. it/
It may be said that much has been put in hand since Mr. Weatherilt brought the matter up, and a great deal of work has been done in relation to resources available at Machaneng, as an inspection of the Lotsane concrete causeway/bridge and the Machaneng - Mahalapye road would show, quite apart from the other works referred to above.

G.J.L. Atkinson
District Commissioner.

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Resident Commissioner
THURSDAY, 21ST JUNE, 1951, at 9 A.M.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well gentlemen, we meet again - whether as Dr., Jekyll or Mr. Hyde I am not going to give you another address because the heads of departments and members of council have already had my address to the Joint Advisory Council and its annexures. I shall ask the Government Secretary whether there are any announcements and any questions.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY:
There are question, Your Honour.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
1. (By Mr. Riley)
Q. Whether the letter boxes promised for the Maun Post Office over twelve months ago are not now available?
(618 I)
A. It is expected that supplies of private boxes will become available in three to four months' time.

2. (By Mr. Riley)
Q. What is the position in regard to Income Tax payable by employees of the Colonial Development Corporation who are temporarily resident outside the Territory?
A. The income tax law provides that tax will be levied on income derived from or deemed to be derived from a source within the Protectorate. The income of employees is derived from the performance of duties and the place where those duties are performed is the source from which the income is derived. If, therefore, an employee of the Colonial Development Corporation is employed at Lobatsi for six months, at Livingstone for three months and at Matetsi for three
In the Matetsi area, it is understood from the Colonial Development Corporation that a number of their employees will be stationed more or less permanently on either side of the Southern Rhodesian/Bechuanaland Protectorate border and that the Commissioner of Taxes, Salisbury, has agreed to tax only those who are permanently allocated by the Colonial Development Corporation to (i.e. continuously resident in) Southern Rhodesia. This Government would agree to a similar arrangement.

S(834o/1

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
That is laid on the table?

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY:
Yes.

MR. WEATHERILT:
Sir, we may proceed now with the Agenda. Item No. 1, Sir.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE TULI BLOCK.

MR. WEATHERILT:
Sir, the motion reads: "That something be done as soon as possible to improve communications in the Tuli Block."

I have been trying to contact your District Commissioner at Machaneng where the radio has been out of order. I managed to contact him yesterday but news has not come through yet so may I leave item No. 1?

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I must ask to be excused again - my deputy will carry on.

(The Resident Commissioner left the meeting and the Deputy Resident Commissioner took his place in the chair.)

APPLICATIONS FOR PRODUCE EXPORT PERMITS - EXEMPTION FROM STAMP DUTY.

MR. JONES:
Sir, Item 2 on the Agenda reads: "That applications for permits to export produce of the Territory, notably livestock, be exempted from stamp duty necessary under High Commissioner's Notice No. 283 of 1948."
The latter is the Notice that provides for control of all exports. It is quite a long proclamation and I do not think/
think it was ever visualised what effect it would have on the biggest industry of the country, which is the export of the country's produce, notably cattle.

What happens in effect is that all exporters have to comply with the provisions of this High Commissioner's notice as well as the controls laid down by the Veterinary Department.

It is not so much the 2/6d. on each application which the exporters in the north are complaining about - I think it would be found that the revenue involved is very little indeed; to the traders the expense is very little, but it is a continual nuisance.

On one occasion two or three months ago a trader in Francistown claims that, because of limits on the method of export, he had to make something like fourteen or sixteen applications in one week for various items. I feel that by very simple amendment this item could be deleted from Notice No. 283 of 1948 as control of export is necessarily in the hands of the Veterinary Department and there is no need to refer these matters to the Secretariat.

MR. RILEY:
I second that motion, Sir.

MR. WEATHERILT:
Sir, may I ask Mr. Dawe to explain. I am not informed on this stamp duty subject because it does not occur in my part and I have no information.

DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES:
I don't think stamp duty is payable on applications for export permits for livestock and produce exported to northern markets but this does not affect exports to the Union. The reason for this imposition of stamp duty on applications for export I am not aware of myself but I would like to say that it involves a small expense but it is very little as Mr. Jones ies said, it is only 2/6d. for every application for an export permit, whether that application be for 12 head of cattle or a train load of cattle; I would like to say that that is borne purely by the department and having to issue and record these applications for export, but I think that you might be able to throw further light on the origin of this tax.

TREASURER:
I think the origin of this tax is that it is not only a tax on the export of livestock but a stamp duty payable when you apply for an export licence for anything, I think the object of the tax is to stop frivolous applications for export licences in general.

It is usual in the Union to have a tax like this and I imagine that that is the reason we have it. The peculiar thing about it in regard to livestock exports is that you don't have to pay it for those going into the Union because
you don't have to have an export licence as we are in the Union Customs Federation, but if the livestock go the other way to Rhodesia you have to have an export permit and pay the half crown tax. This also applies to exports, but there again/

again other articles are not exported other than to the Union in such great numbers and are also not exported so frequently. It seems very difficult to get over the difficulty other than by just abolishing the tax for livestock exports only.

DEPUTY RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well then, the position is as mentioned by Mr. Rutledge. I am not certain of this but I think that the stamp duty has been dispensed with in the Union under their export control regulations. If that is the case, then I think we could well do the same here because our legislation was adopted from Union legislation and I think we can given Council our assurance that we will go into it and do what we can to meet it.

(At this stage His Honour the Resident Commissioner returned and took the Chair.) MR. WEATHERILT:
No. 1 is in abeyance, I am awaiting some information.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
We are coming back to No. 1 are we?

MR. WEATHERILT:
Yes, later.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I see, and No. 2 is finished is it?

MR. WEATHERILT:
Yes.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Item No. 3, we have dealt with most of this.

MR. ENGLAND:
I think we could withdraw No. 3, Sir, with your permission.

MR. WEATHERILT:
No. 4 in the name of Mr. England again.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN. MR. ENGLAND:
Your Honour, I move:"That the position as regards the education of European children be further considered, having due regard to the Territory's increasing European population."

It/
As regards the north, I understand Mr. Gardiner has some information he can give us. As regards the south, I don’t know of any developments. I would urge that Government develops the matter so that those children who reside in the south and do not desire to go to the north for their schooling can be certain of getting accommodation suitable to their requirements.

MR. JONES:
Sir, I second that. During all the years that I have been here the majority of the matters brought by the constituents in the Tati Concession are these problems of getting suitable schooling for their children in Southern Rhodesia, which is next door to us, and the most suitable place to send the children. Now, lately again, I have been approached by constituents who know that I am interested in educational matters. I have also been approached by people in Serowe. Further I wish to emphasise what Mr. Russell England says about the increase in population. Since the war, we have had a large number of young men coming back and getting married. The increasing number of children in the primary schools will prove what has since happened. In two or three years' time they will want to send some of these children away for education for lack of facilities in this Territory. There is also the question of normal expansion and development. In a place like Maun where, say eight or nine years ago, there were two or three children at the school, I think there are now about 20, and you find the numbers increasing everywhere yearly. It really is a serious problem, and I know that it is a very difficult one for Government to handle. It all boils down to a question of expense, but it is one that must have priority attention.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Before you sit down, this appears to me to be divided into certainly two parts - I am not quite sure what forms of education you are talking about. Are you talking about post-primary, primary or both?

MR. JONES:
Well, it amounts to both, because there is the question where primary facilities do not exist and then also where schooling does exist, it is only primary.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well, can you give me any indication of what are the wishes of the European community? Do they wish to send their children to Southern Rhodesia or do they wish to have them educated in the Territory? What is their desire? I mean, supposing they could have what they wanted?

MR. JONES:
Their desire is to send them to the nearest territory.

RESIDENT/
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
They want to have them educated outside?
MR. JONES:
Yes, I think that is their desire. At one time there was - of course that was a number of years ago - under a Colonial Development Fund project, a project put forward that a secondary boarding school should be built at Lobatsi in those days the initial cost was estimated at £25,000. A representative meeting here which considered the project thought that it would not be a success. For one reason, at that time there would not be sufficient post-primary pupils even if they all went to the school. For another reason, it was pointed out that unless they were actually compelled to attend and until the school became well established with a good name, children would be sent elsewhere. Coupled with the fact that the Government officials receive bursaries to send their children away, these factors would reduce the number of children entering the proposed school to an inadequately low figure.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
But surely parents would rather have their children educated - I don't know up to what standard, either up to standard 4 or standard 6 - in the Territory, wouldn't they? Or would they rather send them out even from the tender ages?
MR. JONES:
No, if suitable facilities are available on the spot there is no question that generally they would rather have the primary education there and secondary education elsewhere.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I see.
MR. ENGLAND:
I think that, broadly speaking, residents in the Northern Protectorate would be very happy to see their children get all their education in Southern Rhodesia. In the south...
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Even from the age of 7 or 6?
MR. ENGLAND:
The local school, Your Honour, suffers from various drawbacks. There is very much to be said for children who have grown up in the bush, born in the bush, being sent to school where they can learn about trams and telephones etc. I think with the mothers that they would all like to keep their children at the primary school in the Protectorate if there were any boarding facilities which there are not.
If/

If we can get access for the northern children to Rhodesia - both primary and secondary - and to the Union for the Southern Protectorate, I think that that would meet the
needs better than anything we have in the country, short of a first class secondary school at Lobatsi, where all the officials' children had to go instead of going outside the country, so that you retain some degree of standing in the thing, then I think it could be made to work, but so long as you give an official a bursary to educate his child, and he elects to educate his child outside the Territory, so long will you never be able to popularise the schooling within the Territory and you have them going outside. If you add to that that we have the world's most infernal climate for a child throughout the year - I don't think there is any doubt whatsoever that there could be a better climate - in the north, Rhodesia, and in the south our Afrikaans population want to get their children into the Afrikaans schools in the Union and the English-speaking population want to get their children into the Union Government schools etc. Mr. Gardiner could probably amplify that, but broadly as I see the set up I think that is it.

MR. RILEY:
Your Honour, I would like to say a word or two on this subject. I am not altogether in agreement with the last speaker - my own opinion is that what the Territory really requires is a filter to the north and to the south. This should be made available to the Director of Education and then it should be for the parents to choose whether they would like to send to the north or to the south. I will speak of my case, I have a family and it won't be long now before we will be requiring possibly secondary education, and because we have interests in the Union and we have relatives in the Union, I have no doubt we shall look south to find schooling facilities when the time arrives. For those who are more interested in the north, I think it should be left to the parents to be the best judges of where their children should go - I don't think it would be a good thing to confine the north to Rhodesia and the southern portion to the Union, there are circumstances that arise that are not altogether compatible with such a plan, but there is no question that some approach should be made to our neighbouring territories, to the authorities concerned for a known number of vacancies for which individuals can apply.

MR. WEATHERILT:
If I may remark, the motion reads: "That the position as regards the education of European children be further considered having due regard to the Territory's increasing European population". Would it not save us a lot of time if the Director of Education were to inform us as to what the present facilities are.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
Your Honour and members of Council, we have in every big European population centre a European school. The average number of pupils per teacher is 15, which is very low, that is there is more individual attention here to pupils in our primary schools than there is in the Union. I must disagree entirely with Mr. England on his statement that all children of all ages should be sent outside: up to
at least ten or eleven years of age a child should be as near as possible to his home, and if possible in his home school. Our schools are not so bad that he should be sent out straight away Sir.
In Lobatse we have a first class primary school equal probably to anything anywhere else. We hope in future to extend Government schools in other areas, looking first of all, I think, to Francistown.
In the current year's budget, in this year's estimates, we have increased the amount available for European education, from £10,000 to £13,300; that is an increase this year of £3,300 or 32%. We are gradually, in so far as we can afford to do so, improving the fabric of our European primary education. As to secondary education,
post-primary, as Your Honour said, our school-going population total altogether 430 pupils, so that the number attending secondary schools would be comparatively very low. I don't think we have yet the population for a secondary school. That means that we must look outside for secondary education, either to the Union or to Southern Rhodesia. Until recently Southern Rhodesia offered special facilities to pupils only from the Tati area. Southern Rhodesia has the same problems as the Union has in the way of lack of school accommodation, not lack of classroom facilities but lack of boarding accommodation. I know the difficulties that people in the north have been experiencing in the matter. Six weeks ago I was in Salisbury and heard when I was there that the condition of entrance to the European schools in Rhodesia was being discussed by the Board of Advice on European Education. I asked if I might be present there as an observer. They agreed, and I put the case of the Protectorate. The position now is that - at least that the recommendation to the Minister - is that admission to schools will be on priority. Priority No. 1 will be for Rhodesian children living more than five miles away from the boarding schools. Priority 2 will be for Nyasaland pupils and pupils not only from the Tati but from the whole of the Northern Protectorate. We cannot ask Southern Rhodesia to give our pupils preference to their own living more than five miles from boarding schools, but they are offering us second priority to Rhodesian children living more than five miles from boarding schools.
As far as the Union is concerned, there never has been any difficulty as far as I am aware. We are offered the same facilities there as Union children receive. I may have missed something Sir, but if there is any question on any specific point, I shall be very glad to answer it.
MR. JONES:
I would like to ask one question. How does this new arrangement compare with the old Category C? Whenever one makes an application, everybody in the Northern Protectorate is told "You go into Category C" - that goes for the Tati Concession also - we used to have special privileges. I find that children outside the Northern Protectorate are also told this, which means that one has not a hope whatsoever of getting a child in as a boarder. I may add that there is no difficulty
- well, you have mentioned this provided one arranges one's own boarding facilities there is
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no difficulty about getting children in for tuition only.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
The old Category C for Protectorate children has been removed. Category A originally meant Rhodesian children living more than three miles from school, but that has been altered to five miles. This will exclude quite a number and will relieve the boarding accommodation. The second category is now Nyasaland and the whole of the Northern Protectorate, not only Tati. These, by the way Sir, are recommendations by the Committee of Advice to the Minister whether they have been accepted or not I do not know.

MR. ENGLAND:
Your Honour, is Mr. Gardiner entirely correct in saying that there is no difficulty in getting a child from the Protectorate into a Union school? I know many instances where there is great trouble getting them in.

MR. JONES:
Two or three of the better schools.....

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
Sir, Mr. England is correct insofar as specific schools are concerned. If I say I must send my child to King Edwards for example, there may be difficulty, but if one is prepared to send a child to any Union school there is no difficulty.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Thank you.

MR. JONES:
Well I am afraid, Sir, I must draw attention to an important point; that I do not think that this priority is going to help in any way because the position was that even old classification Category B children could not be admitted at the end of last year. Southern Rhodesia would admit neither Category B nor C, as far as I can remember. The fact that they have eliminated Category B is not going to help the Northern Protectorate in effect I am quite sure.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well it must have some effect because they have increased the mileage for old Category A. It used to be outside three miles and now it is outside five, so that must affect it.

MR. JONES:
Yes, but it did not. I have been into this in great detail. The new mileage limitation came into effect last year before they made the allotments and they still could not admit any Category B and C children. The position
may be worse this year because of the increasing number of school children in Rhodesia where, of course, the number of children is increasing at as great a rate at least as in the Protectorate.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Have you any idea what the effect is going to be? Was it a Committee?

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
It was the Southern Rhodesian Committee of Advice on European Education.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well did they think it would have any effect? DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
In general terms yes, but they did not go into figures. They also suggested erecting lunch rooms and various other things, at various schools, so that pupils living beyond five miles could probably go backwards and forwards. But the chief trouble is not lack of money; it is lack of labour for building suitable boarding accommodation. Only a certain amount of labour is allocated to education each year, and they did not appear at all optimistic of the next three or five years.

MR. JONES:
I think we might as well thrash this out properly.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Shall we go into committee?

MR. WEATHERILT:
Sir, if it will help, I would suggest that we do, as already we have allowed speech out of order. It would appear that if we go into committee it would certainly be more convenient.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I agree with you, I think it would.

Council is in Committee.

Council went into committee.

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(Discussions in Committee follow:--)

(His Honour suggested that a record be taken of these discussions.)

MR. WEATHERILT:
Sir, before we go into committee I would like to say that if a record could be taken, even though later a resume of it were to be drawn up shortly, it would be far better. We often go into committee and it is not recorded and/

and later on when one reads the minutes, in committee Council have decided so and so ....
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
That is a very good idea.

MR. WEATHERILT:
And if we might have that I think it would be more satisfactory.

MR. JONES:
I am very pessimistic about having any chance of any children from the Northern Protectorate being able to get in during the next two or three years. The result is as follows: I will take the example of half a dozen children involved in Francistown - I think there are four or five families whose children are attending the school at Plumtree. They are at a private boarding school there and they have been paying £10 a month. This is quite a good boarding school that has been going for many years, because not only these Francistown children but other children go there. These families have always complained about the whole set up. £10 a month is expensive enough, particularly if you have two children, but they have now been told that the boarding fees are going up to £12, which is not unreasonable because I know that £10 a month has been charged for three or four years and I believe they are well treated - the way the cost of living has gone up there it is. For a couple of months this year, before I managed to get my child in at Bulawayo, we had to do something similar. Some time ago a proposition was made in Council about increased bursaries, the Civil Servants receive, as you know, £40 a year. At a session at which I was not present, Council also recommended that nonofficial people should receive exactly the same conditions as Civil Servants. The Director of Education can explain the present bursary system better than I can but one great help would be if the same assistance could be given to parents who are compelled to send their children away. It is not very much, but there it is. Can Mr. Gardiner tell us what the position is about bursaries?

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
Personally Mr. Jones, I must disagree with you about the official bursary. There is no such thing. There is an official education grant which must not be confused with a bursary. I will just add that Civil Servants get free medical attention: and Government as a good employer assists them also in education and these grants should not be confused at all with bursaries. In proof of that, Sir, the official grant is taxable. We pay income tax on it, whereas bursaries are not taxable.

I worked out last year after that meeting how much an increase of one-third of bursaries would cost and making grants available to all, it comes to £5,000 a year.

We have already increased provision for European education in estimates by 32%. This in addition would bring it up to almost 65% to 70% increase in one year - beyond our means I am afraid.

MR. JONES:
In my original case, I pointed out that in Nyasaland (I quoted the proclamation and I sent a copy to the Director of Education) where they have the same problem they give every child in the Territory, it does not matter who he is, a bursary if he leaves the Territory for schooling the grant is something like £40 a year per child. Does it mean that we must be spending about £3,700 on bursaries already?

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
Including official grants we are spending now £3,100 but we are altering that in the method of accounts. The present item includes both official grants and nonofficial bursaries, but we are separating these and changing official grants to individual Departments and Districts in future. The two should not have been lumped together. MR. JONES:
That is where I had the two confused. Yes, well that means that the transfer of civil servants’ grants is going to reduce your bursary expenditure by £3,000 then? DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
No, it is £3,100 inclusive of which roughly half is official. About £1,600 went to non-official bursaries. By increasing that by one-third and giving benefits to everyone, we should increase provision for European Education as I have stated.

MR. JONES:
Well then at present you include the Government bursaries as well then?

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
No, there are at the moment, I think, 68 bursaries but we have 250 European pupils in outside schools, including these children who have official grants.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
258?

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
250 approximately.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
250 in the schools outside the Territory? DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
Yes.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
And how many children get bursaries?

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
68 I think.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well) if you are giving bursaries up to about £1, 600 ..

MR. WEATHERILT:
That would be about right, Sir.

MR. JONES:
The important point is that the case I am making is for bursaries only where no facilities exist where the child's parents live. Of the 250, probably a big
have never been able to find it out-have facilities on their doorstep but do not use them.

MR. ENGLAND:
There are no boarding facilities on their doorstep. If you had a first class boarding school perhaps it would work.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
We have plans for a small boarding school at Ghanzi, to accommodate roughly 60 pupils, built in a very simple fashion and simply equipped, which will cost £15/14,000. Boarding schools are most expensive.

MR. WEATHERILT:
There should then be some provision made to accommodate children in the primary schools, in any event, in the Territory. Provision will have to be made or found, whatever the cost, otherwise it seems that we have to rely entirely on education outside, because in many instances, for instance the Tuli Block there is no school nearer than Mahalapye or Francistown or Lobatsi, and you can't send children from the Tuli Block to Francistown or Mahalapye or Lobatsi unless there is boarding accommodation. That is another great difficulty. That of course is away from the argument which at the moment speaks of secondary education but it affects primary education.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
Practically every child in the Tuli Block has a bursary and attends the Afrikaans school in ..... 

MR. WEATHERILT:
There are other children there who are not Afrikaans-speaking and do not wish to attend the Afrikaans schools. What is to happen to them? They cannot reach the schools within the Territory and they have to be privately educated by private tuition and later still have to go outside the Territory because there are no boarding schools within the Territory to accommodate than. I think we shall have/
schools every ten or twenty miles, you would have to have too many, and there are many children in the Tuli Block today- it is probably the most highly European populated area in the Territory today, I think it is more populated than Lobatsi and all those children have to be either uneducated or educated outside the Territory altogether. It seems that the whole answer is that we will really have to make provision for boarding establishments within the Territory.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
I would not oppose that, I would be all in favour of boarding schools in the Territory, one at Francistown and one at Lobatsi. It is a question of finding the cash.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
How long is the Tuli Block, is it a considerable length?

MR. WEATHERILT:
250 miles, Sir.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well that means a boarding school.

MR. ENGLAND:
I think it is far better to have one or two good boarding schools than to have a few small ones dotted about.

MR. WEATHERILT:
If we can find the money, a reasonably sound boarding school at Francistown and a second one at Lobatsi would meet the case and we will have to find the money.

MR. GLOVER:
Your Honour, it will come to the time when you will have to limit the amount of money allowed for bursaries for children going outside, that is according to their age. If you need money for a boarding school for primary schooling and you do, we have been talking about this for very many years/

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years, you cannot provide the boarding schools and pay bursaries to children of all ages going outside at the same time. You may have to make primary schooling within the Territory and secondary schooling outside the Territory, but you can't do both on the money available.

MR. WEATHERILT:
It means that to provide the boarding schools you will have to cut out the bursaries.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
Yes, for primary education.

MR. JONES:
Well I think the position in both Rhodesia and the Union will, in due course, as Mr. Gardiner suggested, improve - in three or four years in Southern Rhodesia and probably a shorter time in the Union. The number that we will send out will not matter then. In a place like Francistown, however, a boarding house will probably be necessary for primary education in any case. We have, however, the immediate problem and the only solution seems to be whether Government cannot increase the grant that is now being spent on bursaries, the £1,600 odd, to provide for these cases where there are definitely no facilities whatsoever in the Territory. These children have to go away and pay these very very high boarding fees for a family man and I can only suggest that Mr. Gardiner makes an immediate survey and finds out from the District Commissioners what parents are involved in the north those whose children cannot get boarding facilities - and go into the question of assisting the parents. In the south it is not so bad, there are only a few specified schools, as Mr. Gardiner says, who will not take children. I know King Edwards is one now; at one time they did. But even now they will, for instance I believe a Protectorate civil servant's child has just been admitted. It is not as impossible as it is in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. WEATHERILT:
Apart from that, two-thirds of the cost of educating a child in the Union or Rhodesia is taken up in boarding, not in tuition. A day scholar gets comparatively cheap education, a boarding scholar you have to pay for the boarding and it is a good two-thirds of the total. I checked up a little while ago, I am paying today three times as much for education of one child as my father paid for me at the same age. Boarding costs go up, education costs don't rise very much, the cost of text books and things like that goes up. Each and every six months you get another rise in costs and so they go on and it is very hard for less fortunate people, it is very heavy.

MR. JONES:
I must admit these people in Francistown can get their children into Union schools, but they have additional rail fares. I do not suggest in any way that the full difference between the boarding they have to pay and that which/
Another point raised is the liability of the employer. Government does its share in contributing towards the education of the children of its officers. Might not private firms and institutions also assist their employees?

MR. JONES:
There is a difference. Whether facilities are available locally or not the civil servant still gets the grant if he sends his child away. The very same reasons that apply to your grant apply to every person in the Territory. Alright, the point made is this; that the employers should see to that - I know of one firm that does - but you have the man who has no employer; people on farms, for example. There is one man outside Francistown has four or five children and there must be dozens of others. No differentiation can be made.

MR. ENGLAND:
I am very doubtful whether it is desirable in a territory like this to attempt to establish secondary educational facilities. The children get a better climate and better surroundings outside, they may not get as much individual teaching, but I think that on the whole they do better.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE:
I don't think the climate can be any better in Francistown than in Lobatsi.

MR. ENGLAND:
I personally would not touch Plumtree for the same reason. I think that Bulawayo or Johannesburg or something of that sort would be the best thing.

MR. JONES:
At present we apparently have no answer; the Government provides no post-primary school facilities in Francistown and parents have to send their children away. Now whether they send them to Bulawayo or Plumtree, or to the Union, I feel they are entitled to assistance in the same way as in Nyasaland, I do not think the amount would come to very much if it is limited to cases where parents are compelled to send children out of the Territory to be educated.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:
You mean - is Government to afford them every facility, irrespective of means? MR. JONES:

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MR. JONES:
Oh yes, that is the case in Nyasaland - to a very generous extent.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Has anybody got a definite proposition? MR. JONES:
Well, Sir, that is a proposition which I put, exactly as I put it to the Advisory Council a year ago, and that is, where Government cannot provide educational facilities for primary and/or secondary education, then, irrespective of means, the inhabitant is entitled to a fixed grant to assist him in being compelled to send his child away for education. It is exactly on the lines as is done in Nyasaland where the problem is just as bad as it is here.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Do you want to put that as a motion? MR. JONES:
Mr. Gardiner already has the whole matter on record, together with the Nyasaland Proclamation. Well Sir, the resolution reads "that the Government give consideration" and we can just ask you to bear in mind what is further recorded here.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Do you wish to make any reply? MR. ENGLAND:
No Sir.

Resumed in Council at 10.25 a.m.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
The motion with regard to item No. 4 has been moved and seconded. Those in favour?
Passed unanimously.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
We will certainly consider the position. MR. WEATHERILT:
May we take No. 5? Mr. England!

APPLICATIONS/
new allocation, depending upon what percentage Government feels it is prepared to allow. This percentage has to bear relationship as between the Union set up. I understand that on the basis that Government contemplates, it might be done, it is very much more generous than in the past and I think we will save endless trouble. In considering this quantity, the District Commissioner must be in a much better position to judge what a person can more or less rightly have than some central authority far away. Our District Commissioners are known to us and I think one will find that they will be able to administer the law very fairly. Why the basis of allocation should be a fairly current figure (the basis I am thinking about at the moment is the previous year's turnover or something like that) - is because these bases so often change. I would like to cite the Kanye district as a very good example. Some years ago you had three or four stores in Kanye doing a fair amount of business. Outside you had five little 'go downs' that were not doing perhaps £100 a month. The outside stores today have all developed now into first class businesses and obviously are as much entitled to a quota in the same way as the big stores in Kanye, because I think one must always regard this rationing business as a matter of rationing the consumer and not actually any individual merchant.

I don't think I have anything more to say to that and I would like Your Honour to ask Mr. Hutcheson if he has any information to give us on the maize coupon situation, whether my proposals are feasible, and I don't know whether Mr. MacKenzie can give us any more information on the import end but apart from that I would like to move the motion as written and leave it to Government to endeavour to carry out the views of Council as far as possible in future administration.

MR. RILEY:
Your Honour, in seconding Mr. England's motion, I would like to say that at a meeting I held in Maun recently the same subject was raised and there was considerable annoyance voiced. It appears that for some considerable time now there has been much unnecessary delay, possibly through difficulties which Government has experienced recently which were unavoidable, but there is no question that there has been a considerable amount of handicap to the community, particularly in the more distant and remote places. We have had a long delay and not very satisfactory postal facilities and in some instances the replies from Mafeking have been unsatisfactory. For instance, I think we have had a reply to the effect that the matter is under consideration and that has been the end of it. Another point in regard to these applications, I
understand that 2/6d. stamp has to be attached to each application and even though it is not cancelled they are not returned to the applicant if a permit is refused. It is a small matter but it is a pin prick. There is another point that arises - have Government given consideration to relaxing control, as in the Union recently, in regard to second-hand clothing? We all know the high cost of living today is making it difficult and we are losing an opportunity to provide the purchaser with possibly a better and cheaper article if we can buy something like second-hand clothing. I would ask Government, as Mr. England has done, to give every consideration to this matter and if at all possible to see if control can be effected in the district concerned, because I think the authority who really is acquainted with the conditions would be the District Commissioner, and he has figures at his disposal as to imports from the various territories, and he would be in the best position to judge whether the goods would be for legitimate trade or otherwise.

MR. FREEMAN:
Your Honour, I would like to support that motion. I have found a number of my constituents have difficulty in obtaining permits to import and some other means of giving these should be considered.

ACTING DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE:
Your Honour, Gentlemen; regarding maize coupons, I would like to say that those permits and coupons have for some considerable time been made valid for three months and we have, providing there is no increase in the Union consumer subsidy, been prepared to extend any permit after the expiration of the period of validity. There have been delays and there have been occasions when we have had to ration suppliers but I see no reason why the issue of permits in connection with subsidies could not in future be carried out by the District Commissioners.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY:
Your Honour, Mr. England dealt with two points, delays in the issue of permits and the import of other types of goods. I agree with what Mr. Hutcheson has said about maize as long as there is no quota imposed by the Union on supplies to this country. At the moment, we still are under an allocation and although we have reason to believe that that may be lifted and that we may have unrestricted supplies, if a quota is imposed at any time again in the future, then of course it would have to be controlled and centralised somewhere, probably at Mahalapye, because you can't, I think, give a quota to each district, the requirements of the districts vary from time to time throughout the Territory and under any quota system then centralisation I think is essential.

As regards the importation of other goods, I think members of Council know that we are intimately bound up with the Union in this and that one of the reasons for introducing import control, both there and here, was the shortage of currency, whether it was dollars or sterling. There have been considerable relaxations in the
Union's policy over the last year or so and things are easier today, and I think that we can meet the wishes of Council by delegating to District Commissioners authority to issue import permits for certain classes of goods, I don't think we can delegate complete authority over all classes of imports: where there is any question of currency involved on imports from overseas, then I think that that must remain here.

Mr. England and I have discussed it outside this Council and I think we shall be able to evolve some system which will make it easier for the importers generally. The point mentioned by Mr. Riley: he said that people who applied for import permits put a half a crown stamp on and they don't get it back if their application is not successful, that is just a matter of fact and it is provided in the import control regulations that there is no refund on unsuccessful applications. (Laughter)

As regards second-hand clothing, the import of second-hand clothing is controlled both under the Import Control Regulations and under the Customs Regulations, and although it is possible, I think it is very probable that for many years in the past second-hand clothing has come in before there was any import control, it probably came in illegally and I don't say that people deliberately tried to evade the law, I think it was just ignorance of the prohibition.

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prohibition which existed, but there again, we are to some extent bound up by the Union - they hitherto at any rate have always resisted strenuously any idea of the import of second-hand clothing, presumably to protect their own industry but if they are now allowing it there is no reason why we shouldn't do the same.

MR. ENGLAND:

Your Honour, I would like to reply. I would like to express our appreciation very much for these talks to Mr. MacKenzie and his officers in connection with the imports into the Territory, I think he has done a first class job on it these last few days, and I think that the future administration will work happily.

I would just like to emphasise one point: "import" is a word that we have got to be very careful of. If we inherit all these half digested proclamations I do not suggest for one moment that anything that has to be imported from overseas should be considered by the District Commissioners, I think that such major matters as authority should be maintained by the central authority. But we are not importers we are only retailers of stuff imported by other people. If we hold that clearly before us I think it will save us getting tangled up.

With regard to the second-hand clothing question, I can only tell you of one firm which sold £25,000 worth of second-hand clothing. This clothing was imported for sale in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and they eventually got sick of waiting for permits and it was perfectly open to go to the Union and it was sold to the Union. If the Union are prepared to import second-hand clothing for distribution
to this Territory by their own merchants, there can be no objection to our buying it
at the cheaper price directly from Southern Rhodesia.
I think the story of the stamps which we have been hearing, will largely fall away,
having worked out a basis whereby an application is considered and finished with.
I know cases where applications have been made three times over the course of
five months for one specific purchase of articles and that is when the stamp
question, although it may be petty, becomes very sort of onerous. I thank you, Sir.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I take it that everyone is in favour of the motion?
Passed unanimously.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I think we have met common ground and the matter
will be considered.
MR. WEATHERILT:
Your Honour, I think, considering the time and that Mr. Glover would like to
combine items Nos. 6 and 7
and/

and they might be a little bit long, we might perhaps take item 8, which should be
a fairly short one.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Right, Mr. Glover - item 8.
POST OFFICE AT GABERONES STATION.
MR. GLOVER:
Your Honour, I request that the administration build a post office at the
Gaberones Station. The present office is in the Railway Station and to my certain
knowledge no less than three station masters have applied to their administration
for this office to be returned to the railway service. The accommodation in the
Post Office is not particularly good and at the same time the Post Office in the
Gaberones Station is a most important one. Practically nine-tenths of the business
at Gaberones concentrates on the railway station and people from the south or the
east or the north all get their post there and a Post Office is essential and at the
same time the present accommodation is not sufficient, and therefore I ask that the
Administration build a Post Office of their own. Will anybody second that?
MR. WEATHERILT:
Your Honour, I will second that motion. It
occurs to me that a suggestion has been made at another meeting that if the
Territory takes over control of the Postal Services, it may quite happen that the
Railway authorities will then refuse you the use of portion of their establishment
and it might be advisable to make provision for your own office.
MR. JONES:
Sir, I would like to add something further in support of that. I know the position at
Gaberones - the Post Office seems, for a centre of that size, an inadequate one and
I also seem to recall that this was asked for two years ago; I seem to remember in Council.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
Do you wish to reply to your motion, to the debate?

MR. CLOVER:  
There is nothing further to be said Sir. The principle expense would be for an office building, with a cottage attached for the Post Mistress which could be built on Crown Lands at the station east of the line.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
I put the motion.  
Passed unanimously.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
Government will consider this when we consider the draft estimates for next year and in connection with the resolution passed by the Joint Advisory Council that we should have our own postal services.  

MR. WEATHERILT:  
No. 9 should not be too long, Sir. Are you ready for No. 9 Mr. Glover?

EXTENSION OF LOADING PLATFORM AT GABERONES STATION.  

MR. GLOVER:  
Your Honour, I move:"That the Railways be asked to extend the goods loading platform sixty yards north of the goods shed ramp at Gaberones Station."
or thirty yards on either side of the goods shed. Sir, this has been asked for before because the increased goods traffic that has to be offloaded on to the ground.

There is no need to tell a long story about the matter. Today there is a considerable stack of grain just on the bare ground and the continual offloading on to the ground and lifting up again could be very much obviated if a platform was there. Will anybody second that?

MR. ENGLAND:  
I will second that one. I have often seen hundreds of tons of merchandise lying there on the ground. If it could be put on a bank one could throw bucket sails over it and if the Railway authorities are doing the business, there is no reason why they should not provide the facilities.  

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
Do you wish to say anything more Mr. Glover?  

MR. GLOVER:  
No, I don't think it is necessary, Sir.  

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
Those in favour of the motion?

Passed unanimously.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
We will certainly ask the railways to do what you ask them.

I think we could deal with item 10 quite quickly, if the Government Secretary makes a brief announcement before Mr. Riley makes his suggestion on it. I think it may save quite a lot of time.
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DRIVERS' LICENCE CARDS.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY:

Your Honour, there are two points in this resolution, one is about the issue of a new card, that is being undertaken, they are actually going out today. The second part, that the new cards be substituted for existing licences, that is provided for in the Proclamation to which Mr. Riley refers in his resolution. If anybody wants a new licence they can pay 1/- and they can get one of the new forms but they have to provide two photographs of themselves. The matter is entirely governed by the law.

MR. RILEY:

Your Honour, in view of what the Government Secretary has just stated, I don't think there is any necessity to go any further with this motion. It was an unsatisfactory position as it stood, there were many drivers on the roads who were quite ignorant of the requirements of the law. I really did it more or less to protect the public and avoid unnecessary prosecutions and possibly the insurance side of it in the event of an accident. I don't think there is any need to go any further, thank you!

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:

Can we take item 11 before tea? I don't think it will take long.

MR. WEATHERILT:

We will take item 11, Your Honour.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:

We will take item 11.

(a) FREQUENT TRANSFER OF OFFICIALS TO AND FROM REMOTE STATIONS.

(b) ALLOCATION OF GOVERNMENT FURNITURE.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:

I think I might save the time of the Council if I say the policy of Government regarding item 11 (b) which reads:

"That outstations receive first consideration when Government furniture is available."

Council will realise that we have not sufficient funds to furnish all unfurnished houses at the same time. It therefore became necessary about three months ago for Government to decide what the priorities were for the issue of furniture and, after consultation, and we reached complete agreement with the European Civil Servants Association - Mr. Davies will correct me if I am wrong, I haven't got the papers here - but priority 1 (a), furniture will go to new appointments, to officers who are newly appointed, and to Government officials who have no furniture - is that right?

DIRECTOR/
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS;

It was new appointments and then outstations and officers without furniture.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:

Mr. Riley, would you move to the first part, would you talk to 1 (a)?

MR. RILEY:

Your Honour, I would again bring to Government's notice the need to consider a longer tenure of office for officials serving at remote stations, I might even say at all stations, for reasons of better administration and also one of economy. In a Magisterial area such as Ngamiland several months must lapse before a new officer becomes familiar with the district. There is the question of policy, it is seldom that two people work with the same ideas; frequent changes of staff and consequently policy, one cannot expect the most efficient administration. Apart from the foregoing, there is much cost involved both to the individuals concerned and Government. In view of the serious position of the finances of the territory it is necessary to economise wherever possible.

MR. JONES:

Sir, I second that. No doubt the Government has its own policy with regard to items like this, but speaking personally as Manager of a large organisation, and there is now another large organisation up north, it always takes some months before the necessary adjustment is arrived at between the personnel - adjustment and understanding. To support Mr. Riley I should imagine that in regard to certain classes of work in an area like Ngamiland, to say that it takes a couple of months to get into a job is rather an understatement.

MR. GLOVER:

I should like to support the motion Sir, especially as Mr. Riley put it, it is a matter of policy. You can take for instance erosion in Reserves and that sort of thing, our district officers are men of all work, they have to do so many things, even with regard to Native crops as well as on the political side of it, such questions as erosion being some of the most difficult are invariably left. We are all inclined to pray for peace in our time, and if my transfer is coming soon I can leave it to my successor; I think that the period of service of district officers should be lengthened.

MR. WEATHERILT:

I don't know whether I can add to the argument, but I personally have felt for some time that we have an officer in a particular area, he has hardly the time to really find his feet before he is transferred elsewhere. It is seldom an officer serves twice in the same district and I feel if a man can spend a little more time in one area, he can have more opportunity of knowing his district better and really finding his feet completely.

RESIDENT/
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Now then, nobody seems to want to talk any more about (a). (b), as I say, after consultation agreement with the European Civil Servants' Association has been reached, under which priority A (1) will be newly appointed officers and serving officers with no furniture and priority A (2) serving officers whose furniture is worn out and priority B, remote stations. Now that priority list is not to be considered inflexible, all circumstances must be considered and I have appointed a Committee to advise me as to the allocation of furniture. It is quite clear for example, as in resolution, that the obvious time to furnish quarters in a remote station is not when the house is occupied but when there is a change of officers. It would be unreasonable for example to expect an officer at Sabong to suddenly have to dispose of his furniture because Government produced furniture for him. The time to do it is on a change of officers. That is the policy laid down, I don't know whether you agree with it or whether you wish to proceed with this?.

MR. RILEY:
Your Honour, I can't say that I am altogether satisfied with the findings of the Public Servants' Association. I feel that it is absolutely essential in the interests of all concerned that priority should be given to the remote stations and.....

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Priority is given. Let me make it clear. Priority is given but you can't expect an officer who is already in the service of Government or who is just coming in to Government to go without furniture simply because a house is to be furnished in an out station where there happens to be already an officer with furniture. It would be most unfair.

MR. RILEY:
Would it not be more economical, Sir, for Government to consider taking over the furniture which might already be at the station?

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
We are already doing that.

MR. RILEY:
We had a very recent transfer and I must say that the cost involved is one point against any such transfers and also I consider it is very unfair on the individual concerned. We will take a married man, for instance he is allowed a certain weight of freight free of charge, I think it is something like 4 000 lbs. and over and above that he has to meet the cost himself. It is through no fault of his own that he is being transferred to this remote station and at the least, in their interests, I contend that it is up to Government to meet all reasonable costs as they would have been met had they been transferred on a line station. Apart from the additional cost there is the one of depreciation and/
and damage to his furniture. I know from experience that it is impossible to cart furniture from Francistown to Maun without some damage and depreciation, for which the officer concerned gets no remuneration.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
There appears to be no seconder for that?

MR. JONES:
I second that.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I think it would help if the Government Secretary explained what the Public Service Regulations laid down in these cases, and I think it would help us if the Director of Public Works, as Chairman of the Civil Servants' Association, tried to explain what I tried to explain. Perhaps you would have a shot at it Mr. Davies?

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS:
Your Honour and Members of Council; this question has been very thoroughly thrashed out and discussed, both from the staff point of view first and then we had a meeting with the Government Secretary and official Government officers, and as His Honour explained to you, we reached complete agreement. We, as the Civil Servants' Association, are completely satisfied that the present system is extremely fair to the officer who is stationed in remote stations. We kept that point, which hasn't been fully taken by Members of Council, that take Ghanzi for instance, an officer is in Ghanzi today with a complete set of furniture and Government comes along to him to-morrow and says, "Here is a set of furniture for your house, now it is your trouble to get rid of your furniture." We feel that that is a much greater hardship on the officer stationed in Ghanzi than for him to remove his furniture when he is transferred with the allowance that was made under the Public Service Regulations and for the new occupant at Ghanzi to go into the Government house with a complete set of Government furniture. As a matter of fact, to be perfectly frank, Government has gone much further than we anticipated or expect in meeting the points placed before them by Civil Servants' Association. That is all I can say Your Honour.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY:
Mr. Riley mentioned that people whose furniture was damaged on transfer are not compensated, if they are not it is probably their own fault because there is provision in the Public Service Regulations for claims for damage of that nature.

MR. RILEY.
If I may just say a word in reply Sir? I think there is just a little misunderstanding, maybe I wasn't very clear when taking on the motion, when I say priority should be given, I meant on an occasion when a transfer took place Government/
whole idea is to try and economise and save the officials the damage to their furniture. There is no question that even, as I am informed, they can get a certain amount of consideration for breakages, when it is scratched and depreciated. I don't think that is considered, but if when transfers are considered, it is possible to take over the existing furniture which is allowed to remain, I am sure it would be of considerable benefit to all concerned, for any furniture does take up a big proportion of free freight which officials are allowed and I would like to see some adjustment made in that direction.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Do you wish to reply to the debate? MR. RILEY:
No Sir.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I put it to the meeting. Those in favour?
Passed unanimously.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I would just like to say that Government does not transfer its officers without very good reason, and I cannot say whether there are not going to be moves in the very near future.

11 (b) I put to the meeting. Those in favour?
Passed unanimously.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I regret I am unable to accept it. As I have explained they receive priority but not first consideration. I consider that the policy which has already been laid down, after considerable thought, must remain.

Is it tea time? Let us adjourn for tea.
Council adjourned at 11.5 a.m.
Council resumed at 11.30 a.m.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Mr. Chairman, which item do you wish to take now?

MR. WEATHERILT:
Sir, we can go back and take item No.- 1.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Have you got the information you wanted for No.1?

MR. WEATHERILT:
Yes Sir. Mr. England is not well and has had to leave. I understand that he has already apologised.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Yes, he has already apologised.

IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS IN THE TULI BLOCK.

MR. WEATHERILT:
Your Honour, this item No. 1: "That something be done as soon as possible
to improve communications in the Tuli Block.”

is undoubtedly now becoming a hardy annual. The Tuli Block is a considerable length of territory, it is not wide, no real improvement has been made on roads up there at all, there has only been patching here and there, the District Commissioner has, with the small funds made available to him, done a very good job of work in making connections that were necessary, but there still remains a considerable length of road to be made more traversable, particularly these days when motor transport is expensive to buy and most expensive to maintain. I understand from the Director of Public Works that arrangements have been made to cover one of the crossing points which has caused trouble so that I shan't bring that matter up here, except that I would like him for record purposes, to state exactly what he has in mind. The District Commissioner informed me last week that other crossing points over rivers have been attended to, it remains then only to try and do something about the roads, and further - I work on the supposition that it will be some time before we can expect any such amenities such as telephone communications - I would like to bring to Your Honour's notice the fact that the District Commissioner at Machaneng has great difficulty, not only in road communications but in wireless communications as well. Most of these matters have been attended to and it is a matter now only of requesting that the best means be found of keeping everything in order: for instance, I tried yesterday to get a message through to Machaneng and although they had had repairs carried out there it was only late yesterday afternoon that contact could first be made. They have been able to contact again today so that it would appear that that matter now does not require further ventilation.

It is a matter then of asking that the roads for the use of the general public and Government officers who have to patrol that area be made as serviceable as is possible, and that measures are taken to ensure that the District Commissioner can keep in communication with headquarters. I think, Sir, that that is all I need say at the moment on the subject.

MR. GLOVER:

Your Honour, I second that motion. I have had some connection with the Tuli Block, and I think I am right in saying that in the south, in view of the fact that the Tuli Block is a long narrow ribbon, one of the drawbacks has been the fact that there are two roads - the back line and the road going from farm to farm - the difficulty has been to keep up two roads, I think if they made up their minds as to which road they want most one could be seen to, but to keep Up the back line and the inside road is too much to expect - what I say won't be pleasing to a lot of people up there, but in the north they have only one road of any consequence, but very definitely the roads up there need, not only repair but they want making, they want building: and in the south the whole question of crossing the
Mahalapye river is the big difficulty. On the farm road a good scheme was carried out by trenching the wheel tracks in the drift and filling in with tree bark, and I once suggested to the Police at Machaneng that they might do the same on the back line road drift - they said "Where is the labour coming from?". The fact remains that nothing has been done and the Mahalapye River drift is practically impassable.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER: Mr. Davies?

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: Your Honour, Gentlemen: as Mr. Weatherilt has said, this question is really a hardy annual and in respect of roads I want to clarify the position because there does appear to be a considerable amount of confusion. Now Sir, the Public Works Department is responsible for the arterial roads which are the main arteries for traffic movement through the Protectorate. The first is the road from Ramaquabane to Ramathlabama. We are also responsible for the Serowe-Palapye, the Lobatsi-Kanye and the Gaberones-Molepolole roads. The new road now under construction from Palapye to Martin's Drift will presumably also fall under the Department for maintenance and repairs. That is the sum total of the roads falling under our direct responsibility. Those roads are approximately some 600 miles in aggregate, for which we receive a grant of some £12,000. Of that £12,000 we make an annual grant of £1,000 to the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association as a token contribution towards the cost of the amount of work they do on roads in the north, particularly between Francistown and Maun and in Ngamiland, and when we deduct that grant we find that we have exactly £16 per mile to maintain our main roads, our arterial roads, through the Protectorate.

Northern Rhodesia works on £42 per mile for their district dirt and gravel roads - we have £16. In the Union a district road is worked on £60 per annum for a gravel road. It will thus be appreciated that we are stretching the available funds as far as they can be stretched. Out of our £12,000 there is approximately £600 which we put aside for allocation to the various districts. Now that £600/
Lobatsi might get £10 which may be increased to £15 if we have got the extra few odd pounds to spare in the kitty.

Now that is the position today. Outside of the roads I have mentioned, all the district roads actually fall today under the District Officers, so that these roads in the Tuli Block have never fallen under the Department for maintenance, repair or making.

The District Commissioner at Machaneng is a new appointment. The Tuli Block used to be administered from Serowe and when it fell under Serowe the allocation to the District Commissioner from these funds was £250. That was to cover an area which extended from Rakops right up to Baine's Drift.

That will give Council a reasonable idea of the difficulties one is up against in road communications.

The necessity for putting down any particular type of road is of course dependant on the traffic on that road. Naturally if one has a road that is only used once a month, any track through the bush will do. If you have a road which carries a traffic density of say 1,500 vehicles per hour, you will have to have a first class tar macadam or possibly a concrete road, because otherwise the road won't stand up under your traffic density, and that is a point that has to be taken into very serious account when one assesses the priorities that are given to roads and the allocation of funds to those roads. The main northsouth road, the branch roads that I have specified serving various administrative centres, and now the Palapye-Martin's Drift road all fall within the definition of what I have classified as arterial roads. The funds that we have at our disposal, I hope I have given sufficient detail to convince Council, will only cover our arterial roads, and cover them incompletely and insufficiently. I am afraid that it is in fact an understatement to say the money covers them insufficiently because it doesn't really cover them. There is a lot of work to do on stretches that really need it, and while one would like to work continuously right throughout the length of a road, it is not possible to do so. We have to go from one part that looks bad to another part that is possibly worse, instead of being able to carry out continuous preventative maintenance and repair as it should be done.

Now, Sir, there is, as Mr. Glover has said, a road along the Back line, that is the western boundary of the Tuli/

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Tuli Block, from opposite Debeeti to Selika. This road runs actually in the Bamangwato Reserve, but it is right along the back line border of the farms and there has been a certain amount of opposition to using it. People in the Tuli Block maintain that it is not sufficiently convenient for them and they prefer to go through their farms. This road is there for use. I have not travelled on it myself within the last six months but the last
time I did it was in perfectly good condition from Debeeti right through to Selika. At Selika there is a road that goes actually through the ranches to join the Palapye-Martin's Drift road. Beyond Martin's Drift I am not in a position to say what the state of the road is up to Baine's Drift. The main difficulty to my knowledge is the crossing of the Mahalapye River. The District Commissioner stationed at Machaneng has got to cross the Mahalapye to get down to the lower, or rather the upper end of the Tuli Block - that is the southern end and it is proposed within the next six weeks to try out an experimental type of river crossing at the Mahalapye River. Abridge would be prohibitively expensive. The river is wide, and foundation conditions are either non-existent or extremely suspect, and it is my intention to try as an experiment a concrete mat floated on the sand of the Mahalapye River to give a hard impervious surface for crossing. If that is successful there is no reason why it should not be repeated in other instances where there are sand drifts.

I explained to Council at its last meeting that we have been trying for some considerable time to get the heavy steel mesh that was used in the last war for landing aircraft on beaches, particularly in the South Pacific, but that is completely unobtainable and we are now trying the alternative of a concrete mat or raft on the sand. That I am quite confident will get over the communication trouble and enable the District Officer at Machaneng to get right down to the southern portion of the Tuli Block by providing what we hope will be a satisfactory crossing over the Mahalapye River. There is very little I can add, Sir. We have always attempted as far as possible to assist the District Officer, who is responsible for district roads, by making the odd grader available when it can be spared from the arterial roads, but there has never been any question I must reiterate this for the attention of Council - there never has been any question of the Public Works Department taking over all these district roads in addition to the arterial roads enumerated.

We did a fair amount of work along the Back line some two to three years ago and to what extent that road has been used since we worked on it I am unable to say. We put in one crossing on the Serurumi River where a pipe culvert was constructed to enable traffic to get across. I am afraid the road has not been put to a great deal of use since we worked on it two or three years ago. That work was done because at that particular time we were in a position to spare the machines for the odd month or so that it took to put the road in a reasonably good condition.

MR. GLOVER:
Sir, may I ask a question? Who is repairing the road?

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WRKS:
We are doing that under a special grant of £650
for the actual construction of the road. It hasn't come out of our normal Public Works Recurrent vote.

MR. WEATHERILT:
Your Honour, I would like to remark that it is some time since the Palapye-Martins Drift Road was stated to have been taken over by the Public Works Department. At our last meeting in November we were told that work was proceeding. Work was proceeding until the machinery was removed to repair the road from Palapye to Serowe on the occasion of the visit of the Secretary of State. I have not been able to go to that particular area myself recently, but I understand that the Galeon Grader that was working there has not worked there since and is standing out of order.

Beyond that I should like to point out to the Director of Public Works that the back line road was a road made many years ago by collusion between farmers on the Tuli Block and the Bamangwato Tribe. A good deal of that back line road actually lies within the Tuli Block, since by agreement, farmers moved their fences back to allow of the road as the Chief of the Tribe at the time was not prepared in all cases to allow the road to run through the Reserve alone, so that it is in the main considered a Tuli Block road. It is a declared motor road, it carries considerable traffic, probably more actual traffic than the farm roads which are merely communications between one farm and another - most of them made by farmers themselves. The back line drift across the Mahalapye River was in the first instance made by the Farmers' Association of that time, a good deal of that original drift still remains as a corduroy drift of poles laid on the sand. The Police undertook to clear the sand off it periodically after the river had been in spate. With the closing of outside Police Camps, in that instance Kurumetsi, there was no longer available police labour to clear the drift and although a local farmer had a private drift of his own he has, on occasion, cleared the sand from that drift. Recently it was repaired by the District Commissioner with the help of prison labour. His efforts were brought almost to nought by the general public who, in crossing the drift with heavy lorries, tore it apart and did not stop to fill up the holes where they had been stuck. It is entirely impossible to cross that drift today with anything less than a heavy lorry or a jeep - no car can cross it. The private drift mentioned has been washed away and has not been replaced. That means that unless one travels via Mahalapye one cannot get from the southern end of the Tuli Block to the northern end.

These are matters that have worried us in the past and, as I have stated on another matter, the population of the Tuli Block today is considerable, in the past it was negligible. It has also become a fairly important centre in that the District Commissioner of the Tuli Block has duties to perform in the 'Ngwato Reserve as well. Since there/
there is so much importance, it would seem that it is time that roads on the Tuli Block were put on the schedule of the Public Works Department. I would suggest Palapye-Martin's Drift Road, which is an arterial outlet to the Union, the Jlahalapye-Jousse's Farm Road, which carries our local bus traffic, and the Debeeti-Tuli Block road which also carries our local traffic and which was originally built by the Public Works Department, but which they have had no funds to maintain.

Further to that, for the use of the general travelling public, I suggest that the Back Line Road be put into good repair as an arterial road along the Tuli Block. I do not suggest that it need be maintained as the main arterial road from Ramaquabane to Ramathlabana because the traffic would not warrant the expense, but if it is three years since it was last put into slight repair perhaps it might be possible for machinery and labour to be made available to - shall we say - do it up and where necessary put it into complete repair, which would cost far more than we have to spare from local allocations so that it could be conveniently used without damage to our motor vehicles. Sir, I feel that that is not too much to ask.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Before I put the resolution to the vote, either we have to find more money for roads, which in our present financial circumstances appears to be rather doubtful, or we shall have to take money from other sources, other road sources, and put them on to the Tuli Block road in order to bring it up to the standard required.

Now I will put the resolution - those in favour?
Passed unanimously.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
And I do hope that members when we do have to take it from the roads - if we accept this resolution when we consider it - from the roads in their district they will pacify their own constituents.

What is the next item?
MR. WEATHERILT:
No. 12, Sir.
PROPOSED TAX ON UNOCCUPIED LAND.
MR. WEATHERILT:
Your Honour, I move:"That a tax be placed on all unoccupied land throughout this Territory."
Sir, this is a suggestion that might well have been considered many years back. There is not today a great deal of unoccupied European-owned land, as most of it has now been brought into production, but large companies have in the past held large tracts of land without utilising it. There is, for instance, in the Tuli Block at the present moment 35,000 morgen of ground that has never been actually occupied and the
little improvement that has been done on it has been done by the odd person who has hired grazing facilities on that land and sunk boreholes, wells and so on and so forth, fencing and everything else. I give that as an instance. Until a short time ago in the northern end of the Tuli Block there were several hundred thousand morgen of land lying idle for years until they were sold to the benefit of the company who received that land for nothing. They paid nothing for it and improved not at all. There is land in other parts also lying idle. I would suggest that such a tax would, to begin with, bring us a little revenue, and it further would force owners of land to put it into production, which is necessary to the country.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
What sort of amount would you suggest?

MR. WEATHERILT:
I would not be able to reply to that immediately. I have no idea of the total area concerned nor the particular owners who might be affected. If one made the tax too high they might not be able to pay it and on the other hand it might force them to dispose of the property to somebody more concerned with development.

MR. GLOVER:
Your Honour, for the sake of discussion I am prepared to second this motion. I won't say I am in favour of it - much depends on the description of what is "unoccupied land". For instance you have the Tati Concession, they have a large amount of land and I don't think it would be fair to tax them. They cannot get rid of it in a hurry and they can occupy it themselves. I admit there are estates in the Tuli Block that have lain idle ever since the Tuli Block has been there and I cannot see why they should not be taxed, but I would like to hear more as to what is unoccupied land and what is the tax to be imposed? I, however, second it to help discussion.

MR. JONES:
Sir, I must say, that while the project is well worth consideration for the time being, I am not in favour of the motion until the further details indicated by Mr. Glover would be available. It is a problem universal to all the southern countries of this continent, and I do not think that it has been completely solved in the Union or in Rhodesia. For example in the case of the Tati Company you have large unoccupied areas but, as far as I know, there are certain points involved - one is: a lot of the ground is probably unsuitable for occupation, although the company is trying hard to get rid of it. To repeat what I said just now, I am not in any way in favour of the suggestion, except that it be given consideration.

MR. FREEMAN:

MR. FREEMAN:
Your Honour, I think hr. Weatherilt might make it clear what he would call "unoccupied territory". Would that mean if you put a few cattle on it it would be occupied, or a few Natives on it it would be occupied, or what would he propose should be "occupation".
MR. WEATHERILT:
Sir, to answer the questions without prejudicing my right of reply, may I define, or attempt to define what I consider unoccupied lands?
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Yes.
MR. WEATHERILT:
Sir, the Tati Concessions have been considered. They got that land for practically nothing and are only holding it to sell at a profit. The B.S.A. Company got large tracts of land for nothing, they gave the country nothing back for it, they held it to sell at profit. There are other people who have bought properties for the purpose of mere speculation, which is not doing the country any good, and I would therefore then define "unoccupied land" as land which has not been developed to the benefit of the country but is merely lying idle, occasionally hired out for grazing purposes but not being in any way developed to the benefit of the country. Sir, I think that should cover what I had in mind.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Does anyone else wish to speak to the motion? Will you reply?
MR. WEATHERILT:
Sir, I was asked to define "unoccupied land" before members could speak. I have done so. Now I don't know whether they wish to speak, in which case we shall have to alter our Constitution - in other words, we shall have to go into committee for a few moments if they wish to speak.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I have no objection.
MR. WEATHERILT:
They apparently do not wish to speak. There is no necessity for me to reply.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well, the motion is: "That a tax be placed on all unoccupied land throughout this Territory."
MR. WEATHERILT:

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MR. WEATHERILT:
Sir, may I, with your permission, amend that a little to "European-owned land" because it strikes me that I had no intention of bringing the African Reserves into it, which it does as it stands now. RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Yes, will you agree to "European-owned land"? MR. JONES:
Excluding Crown Lands? MR. WEATHERILT:
The Crown must pay a tax then.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Those in favour?
Five members voted in favour of the motion
Mr. T.W. Jones against. MR. PALPHRMiAND:
Your Honour, in view of the need with the
country's desperate financial position at the moment, I think that something like this should definitely be explored, as there is a possibility of raising some revenue and Mr. Weatherilt has pointed out that the Tati Concession got the ground at the outset for next to nothing, they have had it for about 80 or 90 years and they have done nothing with it.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I think I see the Treasurer's eyes flashing, I think you have made your point and we shall certainly consider it.

MR. WEATHERILT:
Your Honour, item 13 should have been taken after or in conjunction with item 1. I did not notice it at the time.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Yes certainly. Before you speak Mr. Freeman, do you mean the Standing Committee on Finance? MR. FREEMAN:
Yes, well I think the idea is to do away with most of the committees, we don't want too many committees knocking around.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
There are two Standing Committees so far - there is the Standing Committee on Finance of this Council, and there/

there is a Standing Committee of the Joint Advisory Council.

YR. FREEMAN:
I think the Standing Committee of the Joint Advisory Council, although there is a lot of finance attached to this motion.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Will you move your motion?

INCREASE OF VOTE FOR ROADMAKING AND MANNER OF SPENDING SAME.

MR. FREEMAN:
Your Honour, the motion is:"That the vote for road making and maintenance be increased sufficiently to allow of more speedy and effective development, and that the Standing Committee investigate the manner of the spending of same with the view to ensuring that the money is spent in the most economical manner and in accordance with relative importance of the roads."

I have been instrumental in asking for this motion to be brought up for discussion as the result of a letter from the Secretary Plumtree Town Management Board, addressed to the District Commissioner, Francistown, which was circularised, and of which a copy was sent to the Government Secretary. May I read that please?
"Road to the Union via Francistown and Palapye" that i,3 addressed to the District Commissioner at Francistown.
"I have the honour to advise you that for some time past my Board has been endeavouring to have the road to the Union through Plumtree, Francistown, Palapye, via Martin's Drift put into good order so as to provide an attractive tourist road to South Africa. My Board has now been advised that the work on the section Palapye to Martin's Drift is proceeding apace and should be in good travelling order before the end of the year. It has been suggested that my Board should confer with whatever organisations there may be in Francistown, with a view to making joint representations to the Bechuanaland Government to have the section Plumtree-Palapye more effectively maintained than is the case at present."

"Will you be good enough to let me know what you think of this suggestion, and also what organisations exist between here and Palapye that my Board might contact."

The question is of course, Sir, where is the money to come from, there is a deficit in our budget - when I made this motion, I did not expect all this talk about roads and finance that we have just had a little while back but/

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but there is this matter of surplus balance, which was £200,000 is now £184,000, which it was recommended should be earmarked for the purpose of forming the nucleus of a fund to transfer headquarters into the Protectorate - I don't agree with that recommendation. I would rather see it expended judiciously on urgent improvements and hope that the future will produce revenue in keeping with our requirements. Should it be decided to transfer headquarters into the Bechuanaland Protectorate, a project which appears to me as not connected with the near future, I feel that the British Government can be expected to bear the brunt of it and a Grant-in-Aid or a loan can be hoped for to cover the expense of doing it. But, as His Honour, the Acting Resident Commissioner stated at the last Advisory Council Meeting, as long as the Protectorate has this surplus balance it appears it is debarred from asking for a grant-in-aid. The remedy appears to me is to spend this surplus balance. The Earl of Athlone, while High Commissioner, when opening the Serowe Hospital a number of years back told the gathering of Europeans and Africans that the Protectorate would not be allowed to stand still but must advance with its neighbours. Chief Tshipedi's reply was to the effect that his people were not averse to advancement but they could not be pushed, they must be led. Well Sir, I do not think we need leading, and we don't need any pushing (laughter) but we certainly need help. Whether the Colonial Development Corporation's scheme will produce the benefits to the Territory hoped for is problematical and in any
case the benefit would not be felt for some years. Meanwhile, the report of the Finance Committee does not hold out hope of finding sufficient revenue to cover expenditure, and it appears that this expenditure must be cut down to as low a level as possible. Therefore it seems that we must, unless the position changes considerably for the better, look to the British Government for financial assistance.

Another matter I would like discussion on is the Colonial Development Welfare Fund. I understand that £35,700 was set aside for building bridges etc. covering a period of eight years; £11,700 of this has been expended on equipment, leaving £24,000 to be spent over a matter of eight years - two years I think have gone. Well over eight years it means £3,00 a year. To my mind it means it is rather futile to expect all those works, building bridges etc. to be successfully dealt with during that time, and I thought that if the authorities who deal with that matter could be approached and the period over which this money could be spent was reduced considerably it would make the amount available for roads much more effective. Roads are important. Our neighbours give us good roads as far as our borders, and it is up to us to give them good passage through our Territory. As Mr. Davies said we have £12,000 per annum to work on, over the roads his department is responsible for. This works out at £16 per mile, whereas neighbouring territories like Northern Rhodesia has £W2 per mile allowed and the Union £60 for the roads - dirt roads. I think that our allowance for roads should be increased.

MR. PALPHRAIAND:
Your Honour, I second Mr. Freeman’s motion. It is no good kicking against the pricks, we are faced with the fact that there is only so much money available and unless/

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unless Government can see any means of having these funds increased we have to try to expend this as the Public Works Department have tried to do in the past, but it certainly seems that we are progressing, in comparison with our neighbours in the north and in the south, very very slowly, we certainly have not the population and our Territory is very vast, but when we are now being approached from both the northern side and the southern side, I think that more consideration should be given to these matters.

MR. WEATHERILT:
Your Honour, after my own similar motion, it would be extraordinary if I did not say something in favour of this one. I must endorse what has been said and I would suggest that when our own Standing Committee on Finance and/or the Committee suggested at the Joint Advisory Council yesterday meet they go to all efforts to see where we can increase our revenue without damaging our internal economy by over-taxation.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Do you wish to reply Mr. Freeman?
MR. FREEMAN:  
I don't think there is anything to reply to.  

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
I think frankly it should be the Standing Committee on Finance. Those in favour?  
Carried unanimously.  

MR. WEATHERILT:  
Your Honour, our Agenda leaves us with items 6 and 7, which Mr. Glover would like to take together and they may take some time, and perhaps it might not be untoward to ask for an adjournment at this stage?  

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
Certainly.  

MR. WEATHERILT:  
And I shall advise you when we are ready for you again.  

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
Yes, can you give me any sort of indication, will it be tomorrow morning or when?  

MR. WEATHERILT:  
The indications are tomorrow morning. I would tentatively say nine o'clock.  

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  

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RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
Well will you give me at least a quarter of an hour's notice?  

MR. WEATHERILT:  
Certainly Sir. I will let you have the information this afternoon.  

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
Council is adjourned.  
Council adjourned at 12.25 p.m.  
Council resumed at 3.40 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 22nd JUNE, 1951.  

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:  
I must apologise for keeping you waiting, I was on my way but, as before, Cape Town was on the 'phone.  
The Government Secretary has an announcement to make. I have one brief announcement - you know that Mr. Dawe, the Director of Veterinary Services, has been promoted to a post in Tanganyika Territory: his successor has just been appointed, he is Mr. J.E.R.Roe from Uganda, who will probably arrive in the middle of July.  

SUCCESION DUTY.  

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY:  
Your Honour, we propose to bring in a Proclamation to amend the existing one governing succession duty and it hasn't been possible to get a draft before the
Council at this meeting but copies of the draft as proposed will be sent to members of Council for their views in due course.

MR. WEATHERILT:
Your Honour there are two items on the ..... RES[ DENT COMMISSIONER:
I think there are some questions and answers. Do you want these now? MR.
WEATHERILT:
They must precede Sir.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS/

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QUESTION4S & ANSWLRS.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY:
3. (By Mr. Jones).

Expenditure on Gaberones Workshop.

Q. (a) During the last financial year what was the expenditure on:
(1) Supplies and spares
(2) Salaries and wages
(b) For the same period, what figures are available in respect of output and work done in
particular the number of motor vehicles:
(1) repaired
(2) overhauled.

A. Expenditure during 1950/51 financial year was as follows:

| Supplies and spares for Public Works Department vehicles only | £8,608 |
| Salaries and Wages | £12,423 |
| Sundries | £1,710 |
| **Total** | **£22,741** |

No abstract of figures is available in respect of output and work done.

(5521)

4. (By Mr. Riley)

Q. (a) Whether the Director of Veterinary Services has according to press reports, received information regarding the new anti rabies vaccines that it is claimed will give lifelong immunity to animals against rabies.
(b) If steps have been taken to obtain supplies of the vaccine immediately it becomes available for distribution.

A. The Director of Veterinary Services reports as follows:"I understand that rabies vaccine manufactured in America is being used in Kenya. Southern Rhodesia is obtaining supplies of this vaccine, which will be available to the public at 7/6 per dose. The Union are considering importing this vaccine and manufacturing it. The present high cost of obtaining the vaccine from America
precludes its extensive use in this territory,
but/

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but in anticipation of vaccination being used
as a control measure here, a census of dogs is being undertaken. It may be
possible to
obtain limited supplies from Southern Rhodesia
for such owners as are prepared to purchase it."
I lay the questions and answers on the table.
MR. WEATHERILT:
Your Honour, we might proceed with items 6 and 7
on the Agenda, which Mr. Glover asked if he may take together.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Yes, Mr. Glover.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
AMENDMENT OF INCOME TAX LAW (CHAPTER 73)
ALLOWANCE FOR EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENT
AND CONSERVATION OF WATER.
MR. GLOVER:
Your Honour; I am no expert in figures or the intricacies of the Income Tax, but
as a Councillor the
Administration's need for more revenue is ever before me.
Politically the Bechuanaland Protectorate is a young and exceedingly poor
country, without even a headquarters within our borders to be a centre with all the
taxable business of a town, and we lack most of the resources of our wealthy
neighbours, in particular, surface water and rich agricultural areas, but only by
European enterprise has revenue been brought up to the half million mark.
To increase revenue, we need increased productive population and developments
so our early income tax law as shown in Proclamation 39 of 29, Clause 2 (13)
made it plain
that money spent in certain developments should not be taxed.
To encourage farming, I would go further and
include all moneys spent in machinery used in modern farming be free from
Income Tax as is pumping machinery.
Your Honour, I move the laws with regard to Income Tax as it stands in Chapter
73 of the Revised Laws be amended as follows : (i) Sub-section 12 of Section 8 to
include a paragraph (g)
after paragraph (f) to read:"(g) All agricultural implements and tractors used in
the production of crops and anti-erosion works
within the Territory."
(ii) Paragraph (e) of Section 15 (1) to read: "(e) Income carried to any reserve fund or capitalised in any way other than by purchase of Agricultural machinery, implements, etc., necessary for the carrying out of the occupation of the farmer.

Notwithstanding that:

(a) Section 13 (1) (b) provides for exemption of sums on repairs to property, machinery, implements, utensils, etc:

(b) Section 13 (c) provides for exemption in respect of wear and tear on machinery, implements etc:

(c) Section 13 (1) (f) provides for an allowance in respect of machinery, implements etc., scrapped during the year.

Sir, if it is policy to encourage the development of water by making deductions in the determination of taxable income on all items pertaining to boreholes, dams, wells, pumping plants etc., then it should be equally important to encourage the cultivation of crops as the Agricultural Department is for ever telling the public it is essential that food production be stimulated.

The constant drain on our resources by imports of grain continues to increase, though we have recently read in the press how parts of this Territory could become the granary of South Africa! Whatever local opinion may be to this, we still see farmers importing tractors and expensive machinery in an endeavour to produce more in spite of the difficulties of our unpredictable climate.

Costs of farming have rocketted far in advance of returns and to encourage more farmers to produce more, the cost of production should be eased in every possible way.

I believe it is correct to say that today if a farmer converts part of his capital from cattle to agricultural implements, he will likely find himself mulched 50% of this money, derived from his extra cattle sales, in super tax and he will still have to contract debt to purchase the required implements if he is still willing to take the risk and mechanize his farming operations.

In every periodical you pick up there are warnings against the evils of soil erosion and farmers are entreated to take action, dams, water ways, save the soil for posterity and produce more food for today.

Major anti-erosion works are exceedingly costly, requiring expensive machinery but these works do not show a quick return. How is a farmer to pay for these works if not out of his earnings?

A man may put down a borehole and naturally expects to deduct this expenditure from his earnings, yet this may be disallowed because he must not make this payment from his income till after it has been taxed!

Will anybody second that?
MR. PALPHRAIVIAND:
I have pleasure in seconding that.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Am I right in thinking that the meaning of the motion is that the amount spent on agricultural implements, etc., and on the improvement of water supplies - the conservation of water supplies - shall be deductible from taxable income. Is that it?

MR. GLOVER:
Yes Sir. That is what I hope.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well Mr. Rutledge, can you help us with this at all?

TREASURER:
Your Honour and members of Council, the expenditure on certain items - capital items in connection with water supplies, dams, water furrows, wells, boreholes and pumping plants, is already allowed to farmers.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Perhaps you could quote the section?

TREASURER:
Yes, it is Section 17 of the Second Schedule of Proclamation No. 66/1948, which amended the section with which the motion dealt - the 1947 one, it was amended in 1948. That provides - it was already in the old law and is also in the new law.....

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
You mean that covers the motion's point regarding the development and improvement of water supplies?

TREASURER:
Yes, Sir. Now with regard to the other part of the motion, which proposes an addition to the list of capital works, the total cost of which is allowed as a deduction in the year in which it is incurred, as Members are doubtless aware, the income tax laws do not usually permit of any capital expenditure being allowed as a deduction from revenue in arriving at taxable income. The Union Government and the Southern Rhodesian Income Tax law which we are aware of does not make provision for deduction of expenditure on agricultural implements in the year in which it is incurred in the case of farmers, although they grant in varying degrees, the similar benefits in the case of dams and waterholes etc.

The/
the Union Income Tax law. I may say for myself, rather naturally I am not in favour of any proposal which will reduce the revenue of the Territory, but I do see Mr. Glover's point, it is an agricultural territory and I think the question should be investigated it is not vastly different from certain areas of the Union and it is quite possible that this Committee might have something to say on that subject in its report.

The only other thing Your Honour I would like to say is that we have had a suggestion from the Secretary of State that we should increase the yield from the income tax and of course, in view of that, it might be rather difficult to justify any increase in individual cases.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Can I ask a question of you? This allowance on expenditure on development of water supplies applies to anybody, does it?
TREASURER:
No, only farmers.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Only farmers?
TREASURER:
Yes.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Thank you. Does anybody else wish to speak to the motion? Mr. Glover would you like to reply?
MR. GLOVER:
It is an unpopular motion Sir. Your Honour, I have already said we are a poor country, but we are very inclined to follow the laws of the Union. In the Union you have some very large fortunes - stockbrokers, wool farmers, lawyers, many others besides merchants, they have vast fortunes and they have to search them out very closely but as I said before, our main income group, especially farmers in our territory, find great difficulty in raising the money to, shall we say, mechanise their farms. Now I discussed this matter with our friend in the income tax office yesterday and I understood that he admitted that if, for instance, a man is in the habit of selling shall we say £1,000 worth of cattle a year, that would be his normal income, that is his general living - if he decided to buy a tractor and implements the very least it would cost him would be/
50% of his additional income in income tax, that he still can't afford to buy his implements and there is nothing for him to do but to go to the Bank and contract debt for him to mechanise his farm and develop it in the hopes of combatting erosion and increasing his output and so forth, which surely should be encouraged.

The other part of my motion - water development and income tax - I move: "That all expenditure for the development of water and the conservation of moisture be admissible in the determination of taxable income."

Sir the old Proclamation 39/1929 states plainly in Section 2 413) that deductions shall be allowed in respect -of boreholes, dams and wells for water and pumping plants. Have we drawn away from that?

The need for more revenue is always with us, it is equally definite that revenue comes from progressive business enterprise. By all means tax the fruits of the tree but surely it is bad policy to tax the tree's requirements to grow and bear fruit?

No business can survive in the Bechuanaland Protectorate without the necessary water is provided - and water development is both expensive and speculative as to results, so let us encourage expenditure by Europeans to obtain water for, without it, there will be no profits to tax.

(At this stage the Resident Commissioner excused himself and the Deputy Resident Commissioner took the Chair.)

Water developed by a European in a Reserve is subject to the individual's tenure of the land in question, who risks his money. Traders in Reserves who develop water at their stores invariably allow Africans to draw water to the limit. I understand that today a man not only risks the loss of his money in seeking water, but he may have to pay income tax on money so lost in a dud hole. A farmer also assures me money he spent on a borehole was disallowed as a rebate. This is not encouraging people to risk their money in water development - if they get water it must reflect in their business profits on which they pay tax. Do not let us discourage speculative expenditure by taxing money spent by Europeans to develop water.

Sir, I make no protest whatever as to the rulings of the Collector of Income Tax in any particular case, but I do believe it would assist revenue in the long run if settlers and traders, who find difficulty in financing risky projects of development and farming expansion, were assured that money so spent would be treated as, for instance, is Poll Tax in Income taxation. I was shown a successful borehole put down by a
farmer in the Gaberones District. The farmer assured me he had to pay income tax on the cost of the borehole. I say that this is a departure from the Proclamation No. 29/1939. There may be some reason why this can be done, but I do say that that sort of thing is discussed around and people who might risk a couple of hundred pounds, that might mean a tremendous lot to them, won't take the risk today because they are afraid that they may still have to pay income tax on money so spent.

Will anybody second that further motion, as regards what I read: "That all expenditure for the development of water and the conservation of moisture be admissible in the determination of taxable income."

In other words, all money spent on water development should be as free from tax as, for instance, poll tax.

MR. PALPHRA24AND:
I second that.

(At this stage the Resident Commissioner returned and took the Chair.)

TREASURER:
Your Honour, Gentlemen: This is another point which may very well also be dealt with in the Report on the Union law - I am not saying we shall follow the Union law blindly, but I think that it is possible in certain areas of the Union, perhaps in the Native Reserves, and so on, this point has been raised by tax payers there and I do think we should await this tremendous Report that we have been waiting for so long to see whether these points are raised there in a very much larger country, and then give the matter consideration as far as the Bechuanaland Protectorate is concerned. Any allowance for the development of these water supplies as a deduction in income tax would be a large departure from accepted income tax practice and that is the reason why I think that we should wait until we can see what is being done in the Union.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
We are not quite certain what the position is.

MR. WEATHERILT:
If the motion has been seconded and debated.....

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
I think Mr. Glover has replied to the first motion and not to the second?

MR. WEATHERILT:
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MR. WEATHLRILT:
Yes, he replied to the first and not to the second. RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Oh, I see. Alright, does anybody else wish to speak to item No. 7?
MR. ENGLAND:
I move that the matter be left to be considered at the next meeting of Council.

MR. FREEMAN:
I would like Your Honour, to have one little matter cleared up. Mr. Glover said that on £1,000 worth of cattle sold you get taxed - I can't see that because it is not all profit - if you sell £1,000 worth of cattle you might be making £200 or £300 profit, but why tax on the £1,000? That is what you said isn't it Mr. Glover? MR. GLOVER:
Sir, I used this as an instance that if a farmer sells £1,000 of cattle out of his holding annually, that is looked upon as his normal income but if he spends three times that much - if he sells £3,000 worth of cattle instead of £1,000 worth with the object of obtaining money from his cattle capital to put into fixed capital and machinery, then I say he is taxed on that extra money taken from cattle and put into machinery.

MR. ENGLAND:
I am sorry Mr. Glover, that is not so. MR. GLOVER:
Well I discussed it with Mr. McIntosh and he said I was quite right.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Do you wish to speak again to correct that? MR. GLOVER:
Just on one point.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Just a moment, Mr. Glover, somebody else wants to speak first.

MR. JONES:
Sir, I would like to move, in view of what the Treasurer has told us, that these two items be considered at the Council Meeting following the Union Income Tax Commission's Report. I feel that it is a very technical matter.

MR. RILEY:
I second that amendment. MR. ENGLAND:
Well I withdraw mine in favour of that second amendment.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Alright, does anybody wish to speak to this motion?

MR. WEATHERILT:
May I add a small amount of weight Sir? We have been waiting for a considerable time for that Report, that is the only difficulty, otherwise I would say definitely we must await that Report.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well let us put that to the vote. Those in favour - the amendment. Passed unanimously.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well then would you like to withdraw your previous
motion?
MR. WEATHERILT:
The other one falls away, Sir.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT FRANCISTOWN. MR. JONES:
Sir, I wish to withdraw this motion. This is a matter which has been under investigation and discussion for some considerable time and I decided to bring it forward here, but when I came to make up my case I found that I was not quite sure of some of the data involved. I have decided therefore to go back and investigate the matter further, with the permission of Council. RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
No objection I take it?
MEBERS:
No objection. MR. WEATHERILT:
That, Sir, concludes our Agenda. Before asking for an adjournment, I would like to say a few words concerning Your Honour's Address to us.
CLOSING/
le Rougetel, and feel sure that the same co-operation as we have had in the past will be maintained. Council would tender their fullest felicitations to Mr. Ellenberger in his retirement after long service to the country and we hope that he will enjoy as many years of his retirement as his father is doing after serving the country for very many years. We hope that Mr. Joyce will be happy in his retirement after serving the country for many years. Council are very pleased to welcome Mr. Mackenzie back into the fold and feel that the addition of Mr. Latimer to Your Honour's staff cannot but help the country. Council tender their very sincere congratulations to all who have received honours in the New Year's and Birthday Honours list. We join with Your Honour in extending our deepest sympathy to the relatives of Protectorate residents recently deceased. We would assure Your Honour that we will support you in every way to strengthen the economic and financial state of the country and agree that every possible step must be taken towards the sound economic development of the Territory; when and where we can advise you or offer you assistance in this/

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council are interested to learn of the arrangements that have been made with the Rhodesia Railways for the supply to them of water at Francistown, Notwani and Mahalapye, and that satisfactory arrangements have already been made to cover the initial cost and for the collection of permanent revenue through these investments. Council, Sir, would now offer you their comments on the information contained in the Annexure to Your Honour's Address in connection with departmental activities.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

General:
Council note with the greatest appreciation the new arrangement by which departmental progress reports will in future accompany your Honour's addresses to routine meetings.

Finance:
The unsatisfactory financial position of the territory is one of much concern but one cannot foresee any improvement in the near future. Council cannot adequately emphasise the advisability of Government's giving encouragement to Commercial and Industrial enterprise and to seriously considering the throwing open of unoccupied Crown Lands for private development. While reluctantly accepting an increase of 2/to the cattle export tax, this source of revenue unfortunately is limited. Economies to be effected by purchase in bulk of
stocks and measures for their adequate control are noted with satisfaction.

Agriculture:
We confirm Joint Council's agreement that food production must be increased, certainly to the extent that all local needs must be provided for.
We have no doubt that all possibilities in this respect will have Your Honour's consideration.
We feel that the African in all areas should be convinced of the need for increased cultivation. There are undoubtedly considerable areas where grain could be produced economically and on a large scale to obviate large importations from the adjoining territories.
Further where controls - (particularly tribal) exist on sale by the producer, such controls should be investigated to ensure that they do not in fact tend to retard production.
We note with regret that the importation of mealiemeal is ever on the increase at mounting costs. To prevent these uneconomic imports more effort should be put into agriculture.

Storing/

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Storing and Milling requirements should be further investigated and more financial aid should be made to growers to procure the right type of implements, etc.

Medical:
It is gratifying to note the successful examination results of the nursing staff and Council offers its congratulations to both tutors and candidates alike.
It is noted with satisfaction the effective measures taken in combatting the various diseases throughout the territory. This work reflects well on the health department and the necessity to retain this essential service at the highest level.
The successful control of any major outbreak of disease is noted with approval.

Education:
Council wishes Mr. Jowitt a happy retirement. The virile interest which he took in educational matters has been outstanding and of undoubted benefit to the Territory.

Geological Survey:
Although the activities of this department are noted with interest, Council hopes that they will be extended and accelerated and that still more beneficial finds will result.
In view of the fact that the Territory is fast being denuded of essential and valued vegetation which is being used as firewood, every effort should be made to exploit as soon as possible the possibilities of providing our own internal coal supplies so that this deterioration of our natural vegetation can be obviated as soon as possible.

Police:
Council is pleased to note that since personnel
seconded for Foot and Mouth work have returned to duty there has been an improvement in suppression of crime.
It is unfortunate that the force of this very important department remains under strength.

Posts and Telegraphs:
In view of the imminence of the opening of the Lobatsi Abbatoir, Council considers that Government should, without any further delay take steps to provide a comprehensive internal telephone network, in order to facilitate the adequate operation of the cattle industry.

Public Works Department:
It is noted with satisfaction that water development is receiving attention in the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund schemes and Council recommends that it be extended if possible. However, that seven drilling rigs have only drilled 18 holes, averaging little more than 200 feet over seven months, leaves something to be desired. The construction of bridges, maintenance and reconstruction of roads makes a satisfactory report of the work in this direction.

Workshops:

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Workshops:
The shortage in staff at the Gaberones Workshops, resulting both in wastage of capital and unnecessary losses, probably large, due to inefficient servicing of machinery of the extensive transport fleet, requires prior attention. Council notes with approval the survey of the Okavango River and Delta has been started and trusts economic benefits will accrue therefrom.

Veterinary:
It is noted with regret that staff resignations continue and it is hoped that the recommended improvements of housing and raised scales of pay will help to improve this situation. Council has endeavoured to assist Your Honour in meeting the situation and feels that it should now be possible to build up a strengthened and permanent body of loyal officials devoted to the service of the Territory.

We feel that in order to safeguard our main industry, our Veterinary Department should be so equipped and provided for as to make it a sound and stable organisation.

We note with regret that Mr. E.C. Dawe, the Director of Veterinary Services is due to leave this Territory and wish him the best of success in his new post. His long and varied experience will be a loss to this Territory.

Further, Sir, to that, I would like to repeat what I said in the Joint Advisory Council, that in so far as Members of this Council are concerned, we have had all and every assistance from your officers and we hope that will continue and I must offer our thanks to you Sir for your patience and my thanks to my colleagues for their continued support.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Thank you Sir, and Members of Council for your kind remarks about myself. I will certainly pass on, when I see him on Tuesday, your messages to the High Commissioner and I have no doubt that you also will be expressing your regret personally to him because he is leaving us.

There is only one thing I would like to mention that Council has raised in your Chairman’s speech, and that is that the first steps with regard to obtaining a loan for the extension of the telephone system have already been taken.

Well thank you very much Gentlemen, I wish you a safe journey until I see you next Tuesday.

MR. WLATHERILT:
Your Honour, it has in the past been usual to fix the date of our next meeting before adjourning. It was unfortunate that at the last meeting I personally took the responsibility of saying that it should rest with Your Honour since you would be coming into a new post in this Territory and I have no doubt that the reasons for this late meeting are

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are sufficient. I think that we should make provision now for the next meeting, so that members may make the necessary arrangements. Have you any suggestions, Sir? There is an election due at the end of this year Sir, and we must be law have another meeting before the end of the year. I would suggest that the sooner you can manage it the better.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Well you make a suggestion of the date. MR. RILEY:
I would suggest the 2nd October, a Tuesday, the 1st being a holiday. RESIDENT COMMISSIONER;
Well if I am not called away by the High Commissioner, or something frightful happens. MR. WEATHERILT:
May we go into Committee as we are out of order. RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Yes, we can go into Committee.
Council went into committee at 4.35 p.m.
Council resumed at 4.36 p.m.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER:
Council is adjourned until the 15th October, alternatively a week before or a week afterwards.
Thank you very much.
Council adjourned sine die at 4.37 p.m.
DD-952-18.10.51.
EN.
The Secretariat,
MAFEKING.
10th July, 1951.
Sir,
I have the honour to enclose a question and answer which was received too late, during the last session on Council, to permit of its being answered orally.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R.G. BAILEY.
Clerk.
European Advisory Council.
(Mr. T.W. Jones):
Q. Why are profits earned by Private Limited Liability Companies assessed for Income Tax purposes on the same basis as bachelors and how does the position compare with that in the Union.
A. It is an accepted principle that a "private company" is a separate legal entity and as such it is taxed at the "individual" rates. Because of the valuable benefits enjoyed by incorporation the highest individual rate, i.e., that on bachelors, is imposed.
This practice is in accordance with that which prevailed in the Union prior to 1941. In that year owing to large scale legal evasion in the Union, private companies were for the first time treated as "incorporate partnerships" and what is known as the "apportionment" system was adopted. Under this system the income of a private company is apportioned to the shareholders in proportion to their respective holdings and tax imposed on the recipients at their own individual rates.
A.E. Freeman, Esq.,
H. Palphramand, Esq.

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