I.—DETRIBALISATION AND THE WASTE OF MAN POWER

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The Bwichiandland Protectorate as a native state in large numbers from starvation or disease. Fruit and vegetables are almost unknown, except as home-grown articles; and even this is not possible with fair access to Markets. Quantity is perhaps even more satisfactory than quality; for in the frequent years of drought, the people are left with nothing. But this is not the case in all the Times. A few times also most of the mail and some of the stores have been in the country; while at the same time the crops have advanced to deal with the position by controlling any one to the effect that the country has had three years reserve in hand. The local taxation system has been protected, but less so as securing the fiscal interests of this people is as great a necessity to the success of the new arrangement, with the result that the native is not only more in the position to supply himself with the necessities of life, but to turn in the number of cattle they are able to keep in their cattle, some of which are only kept for trade. This has also the effect of increasing the number of cattle in the district, and of improving the standard of living of the people in general.

OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT.

There has been a failure in native development, and the primary cause has been the difficulty of getting a good supply of food. In the past, the native was able to get food by hunting and gathering, but now the lack of game and fruit has forced him to rely on the European market. The European market is not always reliable, and the prices are often too high for the native to afford. Moreover, the native is not able to pay the prices required, and the European market is not always open to him.

EXTENT OF MIGRATION.

The migration of the native population is not limited to the Bwichiandland Protectorate. It is a general phenomenon throughout the country. The Bwichiandland Protectorate is one of the regions where the migration is most serious. The migration is due to a number of causes, including the lack of food, the lack of work, and the desire for better living conditions. The migration is also due to the influence of the European market, which pulls the native population out of the Protectorate.

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AFFAIRS IN BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

II.—THE PROBLEM OF MATERIAL AND MENTAL POVERTY

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The Bechuanas (as they are termed in the Protectorate) have a number of local institutions by which they are governed. These institutions are very closely connected with the tribal system, and are the basis of Bechuanaland's political organization. The tribal system is the most prominent feature of the Bechuanaland society, and is characterized by the existence of a number of tribes, each with its own chief, who exercises authority over the members of the tribe. The chief is selected from among the wealthier and more influential members of the tribe, and is regarded as the protector and defender of the tribe. The chief's authority is derived from the people, who are subject to him, and he is held in high esteem by them. The chief's power is limited, however, by the fact that he cannot make laws or impose punishments without the consent of the people.

In order to understand the Bechuanas' way of life, it is necessary to understand their tribal customs and traditions. These customs and traditions are based on the belief in the importance of the family, and the people's respect for the elderly and the wise. The family is the basic unit of society, and the people are divided into families, which are led by a head of the family. The head of the family is responsible for the welfare of the family, and is regarded as the representative of the family in the tribe.

The Bechuanas are a agricultural people, and their economy is based on agriculture. They cultivate a variety of crops, including millet, sorghum, and maize, and they raise cattle. They are also skilled in the art of metalworking, and have a strong tradition of craftsmanship.

The Bechuanas are also a nomadic people, and they move from place to place in search of water and food. They are skilled in the art of hunting, and they have a strong tradition of hunting.

In conclusion, the Bechuanas are a people with a rich cultural heritage, and they have a strong tradition of hospitality and friendship. They are a people who are deeply rooted in their land, and they are proud of their heritage. They are a people who are proud of their past, and they are determined to preserve it for future generations.
AFFAIRS IN BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

III. SOME DIFFICULTIES OF THE
EUROPEAN FARMER

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The position of the European farmer is not always an enviable one. He is often at the mercy of powerful interests, such as the British government, which can impose restrictions that he may find difficult to overcome. This is particularly true in the case of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, where the European farmer is often confronted with the challenge of finding new markets for his produce.

To illustrate this point, we turn to the case of cheese production. The European farmer in the Protectorate has been able to export some £7,000 worth of cheese annually, which represents a significant portion of his production. However, this success is not without its challenges. The European farmer must compete with the African farmer, who is able to produce cheese at a lower cost due to the lower wages paid to African workers.

In addition to this, the European farmer must also contend with the fact that the African farmer is able to produce cheese using inferior quality milk. This gives the African farmer a cost advantage, which further compounds the challenges faced by the European farmer. The European farmer must therefore work harder to ensure that his cheese is of the highest quality, in order to make up for this disadvantage.

Clearly, the European farmer in the Bechuanaland Protectorate faces significant challenges in his efforts to find new markets for his produce. He must work hard to ensure that his products are of the highest quality, and must also find ways to compete with the lower cost African farmer. Despite these challenges, however, the European farmer in the Protectorate continues to produce a wide variety of goods and services, which play a crucial role in the economy of the region.
AFFAIRS IN BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

IV.—THE PROBLEM OF THE POWERS OF CHIEFS

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The main problem in the Bantu economically organized but mostly high. Diminished services may be considered by the development which is necessary for the people to which they belong. The Government has found it necessary to take steps to promote the economic situation in order to improve the general well-being of the Bantu. It is clear that the economic well-being of the Bantu is closely linked with the political and social conditions in which they live.

In the case of the Bantu, the paramount chief has always been the most influential figure. He has been the head of the administrative authority and the chief representative of the tribe. He has been the link between the tribe and the Government. The paramount chief has been the guardian of the tribe's independence and the champion of its rights.

The paramount chief has been able to exercise his authority through the aid of a number of lesser chiefs. These lesser chiefs have been the agents of the paramount chief and have been responsible for the administration of the tribe.

The paramount chief has been able to maintain the authority of the tribe by the use of force. The Bantu have always been a warlike people and the paramount chief has been able to use this force to maintain the authority of the tribe.

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difficulty of maintaining life there, cattle are becoming necessaries: help in his concealment. They are of his that he is short of a servant, only bought and sold. And families remain attached to owning hands. And the desert, in spite of the Bakgalagadi may own property, and, matters and would not discriminate in "chief would normally consult a their own villages under their own owner" tribes. Nor are and the much diminished gombe supply people. And if shortage of a for the Bushman is hard put to it to support because they do not like their chief or among the Becana alike to split up master, except escaping from his service and against the Government. The Bamangwato country by their leaders' service and the there is a law which comes to court, many...
VII - THE ADMINISTRATIVE FAILURE

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The British administration have been directed. The veterinary aid: they have done a little, British have rendered valuable missioner, and I am able to vouch for of light. on the latter point. One is a so many men, selection of strange adequate comprehension of what one which th at task has to be discharged. Almost non existent. Thus their gene­administrative grounding has been rank of resident magistrate, but their jations has won them promotion to the jout, and they have ever since been in Bechuana country to keep the Boers aggression—Afrikaner on south and the Bechuana peoples from outside. It is the mere passivity of the enfeebled. The method of arc now long service Its problems. And the local administration is possible," or, in other words, that no former that " tribal law and custom in fact the mere passivity of the less benevolent suzerains. Admittedly there are here, as every­tribal reserve*, and expressed a place When the appointed erects the insufficiency of tribal I *restless in policy, but in the whole has resulted up the insufficiency of tribal I *evidently to curtail

The trend is that the Bechuana and Protec­torate has never had any plan to the extent of the administrative hings. The British officials have been up to a point, and have not so much to the present state of the Bakwena chief, Sebele. who are aware that the present state of influence upon his tribe; they are

AFFAIRS IN BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

THE DILEMMA

In a nutshell, then, the status quo cannot be maintained, yet any move­ment of power or power from below, is practically bound to create deadlock. To find a way out of the dilemma there is no reasonable course of action. A radical legislation is called for. New impulse and new direction to the old tribal life is disintegrating to day the Bechuana are probably in the same condition as any tribe that Besides, the Government is In to curtail
AFFAIRS IN BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

VIII.—SOME POSSIBLE REPAIRS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINE.

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The total reforms suggested in the
recent report by the Governor of the
province are the foundation on which
the Government is engaged. The
reforms are necessary to adjust the
powers of the Administration to the
changing conditions of the country.

The Governor has already taken
the first step by appointing a
Commission to make a survey of the
existing conditions. The Commission
will have the power to recommend
such changes as it considers neces-
sary. The Government is also con-
sidering the possibility of setting
up a new administrative system
which will be more efficient and
more in accordance with the needs
of the country.

The Governor has also asked for
the opinion of the people on the
proposed reforms. The opinion of
the people is important in order to
make sure that the reforms are
acceptable to them.

The Government is also concen-
trating on the education of the
people. The Government feels that
education is the key to the develop-
ment of the country. The Govern-
ment is planning to set up new
schools and to improve the existing
ones.

In conclusion, the Government is
working hard to make sure that the
reforms are successful. The Govern-
ment is determined to make the
country a better place to live in.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

In the third place, the High Com-
missioner's office is the focal point
of the British Empire in the
province. The High Commissioner
has a wide range of responsibilities
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of the peace and order, and the
protection of the interests of the
British Empire.

The High Commissioner is
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LUXURY AND COMPLICATIONS.

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LUXURY AND COMPLICATIONS.
In any case, this necessarily leads to anomalies and hardships, which fall principally on the intelligentsia of the tribe, if they cannot fall in with, and act as a lever on chiefly rule and tribal law. This I think they can. It is difficult, but in the measure that they are intelligent, in that measure will they succeed.

For an educated man, there is indeed no scope for self-betterment, socially, educationally or economically in tribal life in the Bechuana Land Protectorate, but there is ample scope for real service and sacrifice and for pioneer work in the tribal system. It would be a pity if education unfitted the educated Bechuana for a life of adventure, and for a share in the tribal rule. What is common to all society anywhere—advanced or otherwise.

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