

The Origin and Early Years of the History Undergraduate Major Research Essay at the University College of Botswana (Later University of Botswana)

*Fred Morton**

When I joined the Department of History in February 1976, one of my first experiences was to attend a seminar led by Professor Thomas Tlou discussing the last-but-final drafts of fourth-year student essays on various topics of Botswana history. Apart from having read Anthony Sillery's *Botswana: A Short Political History* before my arrival, I was ignorant of Botswana's past and sat in the rest of that semester as a mute observer. Professor Tlou soon let me know that, even though I was hired to teach East African History, in the next semester I would be given research students to supervise along with himself and Professor Leonard Ngcongco. In August of that year Dr David Kiyaga-Mulindwa joined us as our West Africanist, and he had an even faster learning curve than me.

In my early days, the University College of Botswana campus was tiny with simple (non-air-conditioned) offices and classrooms, all of which are still standing today, all painted white, and marked by thin zinc roofing. The entire faculty of Humanities totalled 12 persons, and class sizes were likewise small, 10-15 on average. The newness of the place, and its mandate to chart Botswana's future at a time when the liberation struggle was reaching a boil, created a 'buzz' among students and staff alike that is hard to describe because of its stark contrast with the modern, sleepy UB. Such an atmosphere made for lively classes, close interaction among students and staff, animated discussions in the corridors, and heavily attended special lectures. Unlike UB today, where the student body and staff is overwhelmingly Batswana, the old UBS was very cosmopolitan, both among faculty and students. Zimbabweans, South Africans, Ghanaians, Ugandans, Brits, and Yankees like me supplemented the Batswana faculty. Among the student body, along with outspoken Zimbabwean and South African refugees, were many 'mature age' Batswana (26 years+), some with families, several older than myself, and with uncommon maturity and work ethics.

The research essay (required of all history majors) was Professor Tlou's idea and part of his sacred project of Africanising the University College of Botswana history curriculum. He had arrived the previous year from lecturing at Roma (Lesotho) campus of the joined University of Botswana Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS), where the curriculum was heavily slanted toward Western History. As chair/head of the first Department of History in Gaborone campus of the new University of Botswana and Swaziland, not to mention its first Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Professor Tlou enjoyed a clean slate. Apart from a course or two on modern Europe, most of the other courses were regional African History offerings along with historiography and methodology. All were intended to introduce undergraduates to a field neglected even in government schools, where many of them taught before entering the university as 'mature age entrants'. And even more barren in their knowledge was the History of Botswana. To their credit, Isaac Schapera had published many articles and books on various topics on Botswana's people, some of it historical, Anthony Sillery had produced a compendium of 'tribal' histories (*The Bechuanaland Protectorate*), and The Botswana Society (established in 1968) published *Botswana Notes and Records*, which contained short articles on various Botswana topics, some historical, written by lay and academic enthusiasts.

The gaps in the historical record, nevertheless, were immense, and much of what was published, virtually all outside of Botswana, was out of print, expensive for the fledgling University College of Botswana (UCB) library to acquire, unavailable elsewhere in the country except in scattered private collections, and overwhelmingly Eurocentric. Professor Tlou, therefore, set for all his fourth-year history majors

* Fred Morton, Department of History, University of Botswana. Email: rodger.morton@mopipi.ub.bw

the task of carrying out original research to begin the labour of building Botswana's recorded history.

By the time Professor Tlou departed as Botswana's ambassador to the United Nations in 1978, the research dissertation requirement that he had initiated had taken on a life of its own. In the early years of UBS, each class of History majors averaged around 10 to 12 students, which meant that we lecturers were supervising 2 or 3 students' projects each year. What is striking about the topics chosen at that time was the overwhelming preference for the pre-colonial and colonial periods, with particular interest in ethnic and local history. Twice, in 1979-1980 and 1980-1981, the entire class of researchers carried out their research in a single district, in order to promote broader historical coverage and stimulate student interaction and sharing of their results. This experiment was abandoned, however, because students tended to be keen on researching their home areas, where they had not only an interest but an advantage in being known to their informants, which speeded up gathering information. Commonly, research was based on a combination of archival research and oral interviews (we were all steeped in oral traditions – Professor Tlou was a product of the University of Wisconsin in the United States, where his supervisor, Prof Jan Vansina was a pioneer in using oral traditions in Africa, and Professor Ngcongco had conducted many interviews in Gangwaketse for his doctoral dissertation, as I had on the Kenya coast for mine, and in southern Ghana as had Dr Kiyaga-Mulindwa). Only in the late 1980s did students begin to drift away from the colonial period and camp out almost exclusively in post-independence Botswana.

Carrying out research in the 1970s and 1980s demanded of students skills that today have been largely put aside. During the long winter break, students were expected to spend hours in the national archives and comb the stacks and the fledgling Botswana collection for relevant literature, both as a prelude to field work. Budgets for travel to the field and accommodation were meagre, requiring students to fend for themselves and accept a barebones lifestyle. Each supervisor was funded to visit his students in the field, give them a shoulder to cry on, buck them up, and offer a few pointers. Everything read or heard was written down. Light years separated the Internet and Google from these times. Large filled notebooks were standard operating procedure. Upon return to the final year at UBS/UB to write up the results, drafts for the supervisor's eyes were handwritten, but when the time came to present and defend before the Department (and invited guests, occasionally including enthusiastic members of the public), the draft had to be typed (and corrected) entirely on stencil and run off on an inky cyclostyle machine, collated, bound and circulated a week prior to the crucible event. Photocopiers were on their way, but slow to arrive.

The formal presentation and defence tended to be a gruelling test, a rite of passage on its own, when even personal dislikes could seep into the process, I regret to say. The passing rate, nevertheless, was always 100%, though a paper that made it above the stratospheric 70% was rare. Not to be discounted, however, is the accumulated benefit of these individual projects –for the Department's profile as a contributor to the nation and the growth of Botswana's historiography. Some were published in revised form, but all formed a large and growing collection in the UB that has been used by countless local and visiting researchers up to the present.

At a personal level, too, the bond between researcher and supervisor could last well beyond the student's fourth year, and the supervisor's growing knowledge of Botswana History owed a significant debt to the students who led him into a wide assortment of topics. Whereas we arrived at UBS as non-Botswana specialists, each of us was drawn into Botswana-based research and went on to publish ourselves, including John Spears III and Andy Murray, who were hired to teach European History, and the inimitable West Africanist Michael Crowder, who was hypnotised by the archival record of Tshekedi Khama. Among the first students I supervised was Renyane Dikole's research on Isang Pilane. When the 1979-1980 class all did topics on Kgatleng history, I supervised Bagele (née Kenosi) Chilisa, Philip Monnatsie, and the late Phanuel Richard, and became infected with the *historicae Bakgatla* virus, which remained active for 30 years. Renyane Dikole and Bagele Chilisa among others would go on and become members of the aca-

demic staff at UB. A list of students and their topics is provided in the appendix below. Some of these were Archaeology majors after the discipline was introduced by Dr Dr Kiyaga-Mulindwa.

One of the first graduates of the History undergraduate major research essay in 1976 was Margaret Nasha whose essay was on an aspect of British colonial administration in Botswana. She would go on to become the Speaker of the national assembly in Botswana (2009-2014). Therefore, it was very fitting that we invited her as a guest speaker during the hugely successful international conference organised by the Department of History in collaboration with the Southern African Historical Association at UB in 2013.

References

Sillery, A 1974. *Botswana: A Short Political History*. London: Methuen.

Sillery, A 1952. *Bechuanaland Protectorate*. London: Oxford University Press.

Appendix

Table 1: The list of History and Archaeology Student Research Essays from 1976 to 1990

| History/ Arch. | Year | Author | Title |
|-------------------|------|---------------------|--|
| History | 1976 | Bobeng, M | The Bangwato-Babirwa Conflict in the early nineteenth and late twentieth centuries |
| | | Koogile, T.A | Relations between the Bakwena and the Bangwato c.1830-1890 |
| | | Kote, D.D | Recruitment of mine labour in Botswana, 1899-1945 |
| | | Letsididi, B.M.S | Some aspects of the career of Tshekedi Khama |
| | | Mangole J.T | The Barolong Farms |
| | | Mongatane, T.L | Balete and the scramble |
| | | Mosarwe, K.M | The history of Baseleka of eastern Botswana |
| | | Mosothoane, P | The Batlokwa of Gaborone's search for a homeland |
| | | Mtutuki, M.J | The Mwali cult in northern Botswana: some oral traditions c. 1893-1976 |
| | | Mzwini, M.M | The Bakhurutshe of Tonota |
| | | Nasha, M | Aspects of British administration in Bechuanaland Protectorate |
| | | Nthobatsang, K | The colonial administration: a critique by Simon Ratshosa |
| | | Phillips, H.Y | The BagaSeleka barolong's search for a homeland |
| | | Woto, A.P.S | The Tati District and the Scramble |
| History | 1977 | Mabena, O.C | The decline of the power of the Tswana chiefs, 1885-1934 |
| | | Maikano, B.M | Micro study of economic imperialism in north-eastern Bechuanaland Protectorate |
| | | Manungo, K.R.D | The role of the Native Advisory Council in the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1919-1960. Published in Essays of Twentieth Century Botswana History |
| | | Mhapha, G | The career of Chief Sebele I |
| | | Mongwa, M.D.K | The political struggle between Baka-Nswazwi under John Madawo and the Bangwato under Tshekedi Khama, 1926-1932 |
| | | Mulale, D.M | The life and career of Dr. Kgalemang Tumediso Motsete |
| | | Ramsden, F.L | The Basubia |
| | | Sechele, G.K | Colonialism in north-eastern Bechuanaland: Bakhurutshe case, 1840-1950 |
| | | Sesinyi, A | History and politics in the Caprivi Strip |

| | | | |
|---------|------|--------------------|--|
| | | Tambula, S.B | The Sebele-Kgari dispute |
| | | Tlhomelang, L | Bahurutshe boo-Manyana |
| History | 1978 | Dikole, S.R | Kgosi Isang Pilane's modernizing programme |
| | | Dikole, W | Sekgoma Letsholathebe's rule and the British administration |
| | | Hulela, M.M | The role of the European Advisory Council in the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1920-1960 |
| | | Kwelagano, C.M.T | The history of Francistown to the 1960s |
| | | Mannathoko, C.E | Kalanga politics in the context of nationalism in Botswana: a historical perspective |
| | | Mgadla, P.T.R | The history of the town and area of Lobatse from pre-colonial time to 1965 |
| | | Molefi, R.K.K | The regency of Chieftainess Ntebogang of the Ngwaketse, 1924-1926 |
| | | Rampa J.B | Euro-African reaction to incorporation: the Bechuanaland case, c. 1908-1940 |
| | | Sebolai, M.K | A history of the socio-political changes in the conditions of the Masarwa (Bushmen) in the Bamangwato Reserve, c. 1700-1940 |
| | | Setlhare, F.T | The interaction between the Khurutshe, Ndebele, Kalanga and Ngwato during the nineteenth century, and its subsequent effect on the Khurutshe of Tonota |
| | | Tselaesele, B.M | Bakgatla ba-ga-Mmanaana |
| History | 1979 | Lubinda, I.S | Ethiopianism in Botswana |
| | | Makaya, Ma-Lord. T | The Anglo-Boer War and its effect on the Bechuanaland Protectorate |
| | | Masendu, K | Religion and politics in Mapoka, with reference to surrounding areas, 1900-1975 |
| | | Monyatsi, P.P | The history of the Ndebele of Siviya Village, eastern Botswana to 1969 |
| | | Sekgoma, G.A | History of Trade Unionism in Botswana, 1940s-1978: a Marxist-Leninist interpretation |
| | | Tshambani, M.M.W | The Vapostori of Francistown: the study of an African Independent church from 1951 to present |
| History | 1980 | Chinganze, F | The political economy of Kgatleng, 1971-1920 |
| | | Kenosi, B.M | From self-sufficiency to dependency: the economic history of Kgatleng, 1871-1930 |
| | | Madisa, M.M | Regiments as a tributary mode of production: the case of Kgatleng |
| | | Mafu, D. | The origins and growth of Oodi Village: a socio-political and economic analysis |
| | | Manyeula, A | The place and changing roles of the kgotla and chieftaincy in the history of Bakgatla |
| | | Mchaeli, C.M | An analysis of headmanship: the Ntshole of Morwa, 1896-1966 |
| | | Molotsi, P.P | The historical roots of agrarian underdevelopment in the Kgatleng, 1930-1970 |
| | | Monnatsie, P.P.I | The growth and spread of religious sects in Kgatleng: the case of the Zion Christian Church Church (ZCC), 1933-1977 |
| | | Moswela, M.F | Politics in Kgatleng: parochialism versus nationalism |
| | | Moyo, M | The development of capitalist trade and the impact of traders in Kgatleng |
| | | Mpatane, M.K | Isang Pilane and educational innovation in Kgatleng, 1920-1941 |
| | | Nkosana, B.M | Bakgatla/Bakalanga relations: politics of the integration of a minority |
| | | Ramogwera, J.P.K | The role and survival of traditional medical practices in Kgatleng |
| | | Richard, P | Basarwa surbodination among the Bakgatla: the case of the Kgakole. Published in Essays on Twentieth Century Botswana History |
| History | 1981 | Chakalisa, P.P | The development and impact of western education in Kweneng, 1946-1966 |
| | | Lecha, M.D | The history of Francistown to the 1960s |

| | | | |
|---------|------|--------------------|--|
| | | Leepile, M.A | The impact of migrant labour on the economy of Kweneng, 1940-1980 |
| | | Malambane, M | The role of the L.M.S in Kweneng: an aspect of missionary imperialism |
| | | Mautle, T.G | Bakgalagadi-Bakwena relationship: a case of slavery, c. 1840-1930. Published in Botswana Notes and Records, 18 (1986), 19-31 |
| | | Mokopakgosi, B | The socio-economic and political impact of the Second World War on the Bakwena, 1939-1950. Published in Richard Rathbone & David Killingray (1986), eds. Africa in the Second World War London & Basingstoke: Macmillan, 160-180 |
| | | Molebatsi, C.O | Agricultural transformation and the rise of Kulak farmers in Kweneng, 1939-1966 |
| | | Molotsi, K.A.M | The impact of colonialism on the institutions of chieftainship: the Kweneng case, 1885-1961 |
| | | Selepeng, O.S | Totemism and clans in the history of Kweneng |
| | | Senabye, | ? |
| | | Tafa, E.M | The rise of conservative bourgeois nationalism: politics in Kweneng, 1945-1974 |
| History | 1982 | Bitsang, M.C | Chiefs, the transfer [to the Union of South Africa] and administrative colonial control: Bechua naland Protectorate, 1930-1940 |
| | | Katsand, G | The evolution of the Bechuanaland Protectorate African civil service in a colonial context, c. 1895-1992 |
| | | Keineetse, D.M | European presence as a factor in the transformation of Botswana's political and social formations |
| | | Kobokobo, K.E | Labour migration and its economic impact on the north-east district: the case of Bakalanga 1870-1939 |
| | | Mafela, L | Colonial initiatives and African response to the establishment of the dairy industry in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1939-1966. Published in Essays of Twentieth Century Botswana History |
| | | Maikano, G.K | The evolution of district administration in Botswana, 1900-1980 |
| | | Mbongwe, J.P.B | The colonial and post-independence urban development in Gaborone, 1887-1981 |
| | | Moamogwe, B.V | Rural conservatism versus nationalism in pre-independent Botswana: the Bechuanaland People's Party, 1960-1966 |
| | | Moerane, L.N | The role of the Legco in the formation of political parties in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1960-1965 |
| | | Molobe, E.N | The role of the Department of Agriculture in the promotion of arable farming in Botswana, 1935-1981 |
| | | Nthobatsang, S.M.O | Chiefs, aristocrats and cattle: the political economy of Gammangwato, 1926-1960 |
| | | Sabone, M.K.L | The Asian factor in the trade and rural production of colonial and modern Botswana, c. 1885-1980 |
| | | Slave, T | The history of colonial land policies: the Molopo case, 1895-1966 |
| | | Tsumake, P.S | Agrarian underdevelopment in the South-East District of Botswana since the nineteenth century |
| History | 1983 | Hamandawana, H | Trade and politics among the Kalanga in the nineteenth century |
| | | Kebeilwe, K.P | Acculturation in north-eastern Botswana: the Kaa of Sebina among Mengwe's Kalanga, 1800-1966 |
| | | Madikwe, M.M | Western education among the Kalanga of northern Ngwato District, -1966 |

| | | | |
|---------|------|----------------|---|
| | | Marata, O | African traders in the North-Eastern District up to 1981: the rise and development of an African middle class |
| | | Mogotsi, M.O | Failure to reclaim lost land: the Khurutshe and British Tati company imperialism, 1890-1939 |
| | | Mupindu, J.E | Creation of the Tati company and land alienation: a case of the North-East District of Botswana, 1888-1939 |
| | | Ndai-Paulos, I | Agricultural production and exchange: the case of Central District Bukalanga area, c. 1890-1940. Published in Pula, Botswana Journal of African Studies, 3, 2(1983) |
| History | 1984 | Dube, P.O | Settlement pattern as a dynamic process: the Sebina/Mathangwane area of north[ern] Central District of Botswana, 1895-1959 |
| | | Edzani, U | European cattle trade among Bakalanga: its nature and impact, 1890-1960 |
| | | Gadibolae, M.N | Serfdom (bolata) in the Nata area, 1926-1960. Published in Botswana Notes and Records, 17(1985), 25-32 |
| | | Kebiditswe, K | Surbodination and conflict in Ngamiland: the Bayei protest of 1948 |
| | | Letsatsi, R.B | The impact of labour migration on Botswana: a case study of Balete of Ramotswa, Bangwaketse of Kanye and Bakgatla of Mochudi, 1900-1970 |
| | | Manase, G.U | The politics of separation: the case of Ovaherero of Ngamiland. Published in Essays on Twentieth Century Botswana History |
| | | Mbuya, T.M | Legitimacy and succession in Tswana states: the case of Bakwena, 1930-1943. Published in Essays on Twentieth Century Botswana History |
| | | Mosime, C | The impact of the Native Administration and Native Tribunals Proclamations of 1934 on the Ngwaketse state |
| | | Ngwenya, B.C | The development of transport infrastructure in the Bechuanaland Protectorate 1885-1966. Published in Botswana Notes and Records, 16 (?) |
| | | Pharo, S | A history of the Ntombo Kalanga people (Baperi) up to 1966 |
| | | Phorano, G | The changing role of chieftainship, 1930-1950: the case of Bangwaketse |
| | | Rametse, M.S | Aspects of subordination and bureaucratization of chieftainship: the case of Balete of Ramotswa |
| History | 1985 | Boikhutso, K | The life and times of Leatile Raditladi, 1910-1971 |
| | | Bulawa, H | The political, economic and social impact of the railway on Botswana, 1895-1970 |
| | | Gabasiane, O | Tshekedi Khama in exile 1949-1959: a study in the continuing influence of the former Regent Bangwato politics in particular and [on] the political life of the Bechuanaland Protectorate in general |
| | | Gauthusi, S.L | Pre-colonial history of Bakalanga of Mengwe, c. 1800-c. 1885 |
| | | Keddy, B | The Mokgopoetsane coloureds and their response to cultural assimilation |
| | | Koveya, C.A.S | The origin and development of Tatitown district of Francistown to the 1970s |
| | | Molelu, G.B | The history of the Babirwa from pre-colonial times to early Ngwato rule, 1820-1926 |
| | | Mooko, T | The role of royal women in Bangwato politics under the regency of Tshekedi Khama, 1926-1949. Published in Essays in Twentieth Century Botswana History |
| | | Morapedi, P | The political history of Baka-Nshakashokwe from pre-colonial times to 1956 |
| | | Mothudi, T.H | The history of the founding of Selebi Phikwe mining town |
| | | Ngidi, G.S | The history of the Botswana Mine Workers Union (BMWU) |
| | | Ramothibe, B | The history of the Joint Advisory Council in the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1950-1966 |
| History | 1986 | Gumbo, G.B | The demarcation of reserve boundaries in the Bechuanaland Protectorate |
| | | Jorosi, N.B | The economic history of Tonota and periphery, c. 1913-1966 |

| | | | |
|-----------|------|---------------------|--|
| | | Kooagile, G | Chief versus Chief's representative, Phetu Mphoeng and Sekgoma Kgama: an episode in the life of a district governor |
| | | Moeng, B.E.M | The root cause of poverty among the Bakgalagadi in Kweneng West: exploitation and underdevelopment by the Bakwena, 1931-1966 |
| | | Pitso, G.M | The Indian community under the British administration, 1885-1966 |
| | | Sedimo, O.L | Bechuanaland Border Police, 1885-1895 |
| Archaeol. | | Segobye, A.K | Pottery types and other forms of archaeological evidence in the reconstruction of Kgatleng History. Published as 'Southern Kgatleng Prehistory: an archaeological reconnaissance survey' in Botswana Notes and Records, 19 (1987), 45-56 |
| History | 1987 | Gaborone, M.R | The Metlobo migrations: a question of religious intolerance among the Bangwaketse, 1956-1966 |
| | | Kollagano, I | Impact of white farmer settlers on Botswana society: a case of Lobatse block, 1904-1965 |
| | | Kuswani, N.E.T | The socio-economic and political effects of the Second World War on Bukalanga, 1939-1950 |
| | | Molemoeng, V.G | The evolution of a national newspaper: the case of Naledi Ya Botswana, 1944-1964 |
| | | Ojang, R.R | The impact of Christianity among the Balete of Ramotswa, 1935-1965 |
| | | Othusitse, T.O | The evolution of agricultural training in Botswana: a historical survey, 1934-1982 |
| | | Sekgwama, J.Z | Babirwa-Bangwato relations, 1920-1966: politics of subordination |
| | | Tube, P | Maize production and marketing in Barolong Farms: the case of Ditlharapeng, 1947-1974 |
| History | 1988 | Boy, V.M | The economic history of the Okavango Delta: the role of the state 1945 to present |
| | | Charumbira, B.B | Socio-economic development in the Bechuanaland protectorate (Botswana), 1945-1966 |
| | | Gabasiane, P.S | Tshekedi Khama in exile 1949-1959: a study in the continuing influence of the former Regent on influence of Tshekedi Khama, 1958-1966 |
| | | Kebonang, B.B | The socio-economic and political history of the Herero of Mahalapye, Central District, 1922-1984 |
| | | Lekoba, K | Sorghum production and marketing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate: the case of Kgatleng and Ngwaketse reserves, 1939-1966 |
| | | Maruatona, T.L | A historical analysis of the conditions of farm labourers in freehold farms: [the] case of Tuli Block, 1930-1975 |
| History | 1989 | Dimpe, M | Batswapong-babirwa relations: the politics of subordination and exploitation, 1895-1949 |
| | | Leepile, G.S | The trend of bogosi in Botswana: the case of Bangwato, 1949-1979 |
| | | Maine, M | The role and development of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police force, 1966-1989 |
| | | Marumo, M.S.D | The socio-economic and political impact of the Second World War on the Bangwato, 1939-1945 |
| | | Molodi, M | An assessment and interpretation of the controversy between the British colonial government paramount chief Molefi Kgafela Pilane of Bakgatla-ba-ga-Kgafela, 1921-1958 |
| | | Mooketsi, R | A reconstruction of the riverside villages of south-east Kgatleng |
| | | Morapedi, W.G | The Boer trekker settlement in Ghanzi and its impact on indigenous people, 1895-1980 |
| | | Nyamupachitu, J.T.M | Bechuanaland Protectorate-Southern Rhodesia international border: its effects on the partitioned Ikalanga-speaking society |

| | | | |
|---------|------|----------------|--|
| | | Themba, A.G | Colonial Development Corporation and its socio-economic impact on Pandamatenga and surrounding areas |
| | | Tsheboeng, P.A | Southern Rhodesia attempts to incorporate Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1889-1930 |
| History | 1990 | Malete, L.J | The career of Kgosi Bathoen II (Seepapitso Gaseitsewe) of the Bangwaketse, 1908-1969 |
| | | Mbonini, B.K | A history of Ba-ka-Masunga from c. 1890-1966 |
| | | Phuthego, G | Serowe: a settlement history, 1902-1089 |
| | | Ramodisa, K | A history of the cooperative movement with special reference to marketing cooperative societies: a case study of Kgatleng, 1964-1966 |
| | | Sechele, O | The history of the origin and settlement of the Ba-ka-Moroka on north-eastern Botswana |
| | | Sethibe, S.T | Bechuanaland Protectorate African Teachers Association (later BTU): impact on the educational structure of the country, 1937-1977 |
| | | Thapelo, T | The life and career of Chief Bakwali Habangana of Mapoka village, 1930-1987 |
| | | Walebowa, G.G | The history of trade in the Boteti area, 1885-1975 |

Source: Compiled by Pena Monageng (<http://www.thuto.org/ubh/ac/studrp.htm> accessed 20 June 2016)