

Botha, Louis

By [Anne Samson](#)



Louis Botha (1862-1919)

This portrait photograph shows General Louis Botha. He was appointed Prime Minister of the Transvaal in 1907 before becoming the first Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa in 1910. When the First World War broke out, Botha offered South Africa's support to Britain and led the successful campaign to take the German colony of South West Africa.

C. Vandyk, n.p., n.d.

IWM (Q 69023), <http://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/205018043?bt=europeanaapi>.

Botha, *Louis*

South African farmer, general, first Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa

Born 27 September 1862 in Graytown, South Africa

Died 27 August 1919 in Pretoria, South Africa

Summary

Louis Botha, Boer General and Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, served throughout the war. Following the 1914 Afrikaner rebellion, he commanded the troops in German South West Africa, won the 1915 general election and organized contingents for Europe and East Africa. He signed the 1919 Versailles agreement.

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Background

Louis Botha (1862-1919) came to prominence during the Anglo-Boer (South African) War of 1899-1902 when he became commander of the Transvaal Boer forces. Botha had received no training in military methods but proved himself an able strategist, tactician and leader of men. After Britain defeated the Boers and the Treaty of Vereeniging was signed, he continued to be seen as a leader speaking out on behalf of the Boers. When Britain awarded the ex-Boer colony a representative government in 1907, he developed a loyalty to the [Empire](#) which guided his actions as Prime Minister of a [united South Africa](#) from 1910 throughout the First World War.

South Africa's entry into the war: rebellion

Botha's first 1914 wartime challenge was to convince cabinet of the necessity of capturing neighbouring German South West Africa. Britain asked the Union to put the [wireless stations](#) out of action but Botha saw the opportunity to realise the long-desired British and Boer aim of incorporating the whole territory into South Africa. His cabinet was unanimously prepared to release the Imperial Garrison Troops to return to England but feared that attacking the German colony would split white South Africa, a section of which supported [Germany](#) due to its support of the Boer Republics during the 1899-1902 war. Fear of [Australia](#) or [India](#) being asked to undertake the task brought about agreement. Permission was then obtained from parliament which met following the new Governor General (and High commissioner) Lord [Sydney Charles Buxton's \(1853-1934\)](#) arrival in September. The plans to invade the German colony, which had been hastily made, were actioned.

However, rebellion began almost immediately following the resignation of General [Christiaan Frederik Beyers \(1869-1914\)](#), head of the Permanent Force, and the accidental killing of Boer leader [Koos De la Rey \(1847-1914\)](#). De la Rey, regarded as the head of the anti-Empire Boers, saw the outbreak of war as an opportunity to regain Boer independence. De la Rey

was killed on 15 September 1914 when the car that he and Beyers were driving in was shot at following their refusal to stop at a road blockade set up to capture a gang. The two men were on their way to a meeting to discuss future action with another rebel, General [Jan Christoffel Gerhardus Kemp \(1872-1946\)](#). De la Rey's true position regarding the rebellion has never been fully identified but his death is seen as a significant milestone in the Boers' descent into rebellion.¹ A month later, the rebellion became official when [Solomon Gerhardus "Manie" Maritz \(1876-1940\)](#) refused to entrain, entered the German colony and took prisoner those of his men who refused to support Germany.

Action against the German colony was put on hold whilst Botha personally led loyal volunteers against the rebels. He refused assistance offered by Britain, noting that the rebellion was between brothers and had to be resolved internally. By December, the rebellion was over.

South West Africa

Botha then turned to the campaign against [German South West Africa](#). This would be the first time British, mainly naval, and Boer military traditions would work alongside each other. In this, Botha, supported by Buxton, played an instrumental part. He appointed himself commander-in-chief of the German South West Africa expedition, much to the annoyance of his cabinet, which was concerned for his personal safety, and personally led the main striking force. Botha believed he was the only person who could unite both the English and Afrikaans (Boer) sections of the population. On 9 July 1915, the German forces surrendered to Botha.²

Election 1915

Tensions between the pro and anti-Empire factions remained high and despite requests by various people to postpone the election due in 1915, Botha insisted it take place. He wanted a mandate to continue his policy. Although reluctant to publicly commit South African forces to any other theatre of war, he allowed discussions to take place over contingents for Europe and East Africa. Recruitment was permitted for the [Western Front](#) as it would comprise white volunteers requested by and paid for by [Britain](#). Under General [Henry Timson Lukin \(1860-1925\)](#), they served first in [Egypt](#) and then on the [Somme](#).³

Botha won the October 1915 election with a reduced majority due to the rise of the National Party, which had tacitly supported the rebels. This allowed the recruitment of troops for East Africa and by February 1917 over 10,000 South African troops were fighting there under the command of General [Jan Christian Smuts \(1870-1950\)](#). They, too, were Imperial troops paid for by Britain. Smuts' appointment had been delayed from October, when it was felt that the

political situation in South Africa was too sensitive and that he should remain in the Union to support Botha. General Sir [Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien \(1858-1930\)](#) was appointed instead. However, when the latter fell ill and the situation in the Union eased, Smuts was free to go.

South Africa in Europe, East Africa and Palestine

In mid-1916, Botha took a break from politics and visited the troops in East Africa. During this time, the strategy changed from one of set battles to more mobile [warfare](#). Although difficult to prove the extent of Botha's influence in this connection, the timing, his astute military awareness, as well as his relationship with Smuts suggest he played a part. Botha was one of the few people who could get Smuts to change his mind.

In early 1917, [David Lloyd George \(1863-1945\)](#) became British Prime Minister and called the Empire representatives together. Botha sent Smuts to represent the Union because he was better suited to deal with legal matters and was more comfortable speaking English. Botha was concerned that if he personally left the Union for too long, further uprisings could occur. Botha's main aims were 1) to unite the disparate white groups in the Union, and 2) to support the British war effort during the war. This entailed reducing opportunities for the Nationalists to accuse the Prime Minister of neglecting his own people. In this Botha was supported by Buxton, who mediated with the British government to pay for forces and supplies.

In addition to the forces sent to Europe and East Africa, Botha was involved in raising a labour contingent for service in Europe. The result was the South African Native Labour Corps (SANLC), which included men from South Africa, as well as the neighbouring protectorates.⁴ When the *SS Mendi*, a troop carrier carrying a contingent of SANLC men, sank off the Isle of Wight, Botha, as Prime Minister and Minister for Native Affairs, wrote letters of condolence to the families and the House of Assembly stood in silence as a mark of respect.⁵ Soon after, the SANLC was withdrawn from Europe, as the "experiment" had not been as successful as initially anticipated. South African labour and troops were also to see service in Palestine from mid-1917.

Peace talks

Following the armistice in 1918, Botha joined Smuts in London and [Paris](#) to ensure the Union received due recognition for its contribution to the war. Botha reportedly did not say much during the discussions, leaving the negotiations to Smuts. However, when the talks stalled over the mandate system, Botha made what was regarded by the Empire Delegation as his most valuable contribution. He noted that one had to give way in the small things in order to

achieve a greater good. With this in mind, he would forgo complete annexation of German South West Africa in favour of a mandate to ensure that the remaining peace discussions did not falter. With Botha compromising, Australia and [New Zealand](#) followed, allowing the discussions to continue.

Death

The strain of war and not having Smuts with him for much of the time had its effect of Botha, who was not in the best of health generally. He succumbed to the outbreak of [influenza](#) that swept the world at the end of the war and died in Pretoria on 19 August 1919. For Botha, signing the [Treaty of Versailles](#) was recognition that South Africa was a country in its own right.

Anne Samson, Great War in Africa Association

Notes

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External Links

- [Buchan, John: The history of the South African forces in France, London/New York 1920 \(Internet Archive\) \(Book\)](#)
- [Peace of Vereeniging \(Wikisource\) \(Primary Source\)](#)
- [South Africa in 1914 \(Delville Wood\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Through swamp and forest: the British campaigns in Africa, London 1917 \(State Library of Victoria\) \(Book\)](#)
- [Treaty of peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, Versailles 28 June 1919 \(Census\) \(Primary Source\)](#)
- [Whittall, W: With Botha and Smuts in Africa, London/New York 1917 \(Internet Archive\) \(Book\)](#)

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