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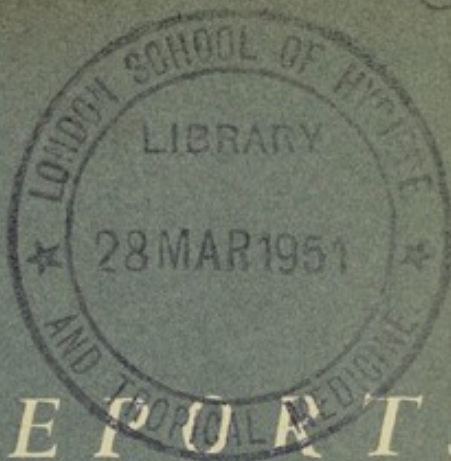
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L O N I A L R E P O R T S


Swaziland

1948



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COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON SWAZILAND

FOR THE YEAR

1948

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ANNUAL REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE YEAR 1948

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The cover illustration shows Swazi woman dressing hair.

With acknowledgments to South African Railways.

PART 1.

Introduction.

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The year 1948 in Swaziland saw no outstanding event but the planning and reorganisation begun in the previous year made good progress. The economic report "Swaziland Development" by Mr. V. Liversage, who in the previous year was appointed by the Secretary of State to carry out an agro-economic survey of the territory, was received early in the year and was considered by a committee consisting of non-official Europeans and Africans as well as official representatives. As a result of this meeting and subsequent discussions with the High Commissioner many valuable recommendations in the report were embodied in an Eight Year Development Plan which was submitted to the Secretary of State in July. At the end of the year this plan was still under consideration by the Secretary of State. A separate plan providing for the expansion of the Geological Survey Department from Central Funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was approved. This permits a large increase in the staff of the Geological Department, which will be able to carry out a basic geological survey and investigate mineral occurrences. Certain interim schemes were also approved in order to continue individual development projects until they could be merged into the Eight Year Plan itself when it was approved.

The report of the FitzGerald Commission on the salaries and conditions in the Government Service was also received at the end of the year. A great part of the Report has been approved by the Secretary of State and is being implemented. There remain a number of anomalies and details not settled by this Report, and these are being considered by a special committee set up by the High Commissioner consisting of representatives from each of the three High Commission Territories.

The Resident Commissioner, the Government Secretary and other Officers have had regular meetings with the Paramount Chief and Council and a variety of problems

have been settled in a spirit of increasing co-operation. The negotiations for setting up of Native Courts have continued: agreement on one of two final questions has still to be reached.

For most of the year a surveyor seconded from the Central Directorate of Colonial Surveys was employed in the Territory on ground duties supplementary to the aerial survey which had been completed in 1947. It is hoped that the first really accurate topographical map of Swaziland will soon be produced with many resultant benefits.

The outturn of the financial year 1948/49, which opened with an accumulated surplus of £38,638, is not now to be expected to be so favourable as had at one time appeared possible, and a small grant-in-aid will be necessary. The revenue from the sale of Silver Wedding Stamps has fallen far short of expectations and while there has been an encouraging increase in receipts under income tax, this has been offset by the additional expenditure resulting from the implementation, with retrospective effect, of the report of the FitzGerad Salaries Commission.

His Excellency the High Commissioner paid a short visit to the Territory from the 2nd to the 6th October, 1948.

The campaign against Nagana (bovine trypanosomiasis) has been vigorously continued and especially in the Gollel area has met with considerable success, due largely to the use of two new bulldozers for bush clearing and to aerial spraying by aircraft of the South African Air Force. A belt of land two miles wide cutting off the south-eastern corner of the Territory has been completely cleared of bush and it is hoped will serve as an effective barrier against the northward invasion of the Tsetse fly.

On the eastern border also measures have been taken to restrict the invasion of the fly which have probably been present for many years in the densely wooded gorges of Mozambique leading down eastwards from the Lebombo Plateau. Captain Hornby (formerly Director of Veterinary Services and Director of Tsetse Research, Tanganyika) and Mr. Symes (Chief Insecticide Research Officer of the Colonial Insecticide Committee) made a brief study of the situation on the spot and endorsed the methods which have been adopted to prevent the spread of the fly.

The export of cattle from the Territory continues to increase, and the hides and skins industry has developed

further. With careful encouragement and some scientific control, this industry should prove to be of great value to the Territory.

DEVELOPMENT IN SWAZILAND.

The Eight Year Plan itself will concentrate on rural development and on schemes for the conservation and better use of the soil; the increasing population both human and animal could not long be sustained in a territory suffering from erosion to the degree that it at present exists in Swaziland.

Lord Trefgarne, the Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, visited South Africa during the year, and with his staff considered certain proposals for developments in Swaziland other than those mentioned in the Eight Year Plan; none of these proposals could be put into immediate effect, but some it is hoped may win approval after further scrutiny.

In 1946 Peak Timbers Ltd. acquired 57,216 acres in the Pigg's Peak area for commercial afforestation and some 35,000 acres of this are now being planted up. The Company at present employs about eighteen Europeans and seven hundred and fifty Africans and a housing programme for their accommodation has been commenced.

The 35,000 acres of afforestable land have been subdivided into three blocks and each block into four units. There will be one nursery for each unit and eleven of the twelve nurseries have been in full operation throughout the last planting season. By the end of the year 5,800 acres had been afforested to pines and it is planned to complete an additional 4,000 acres by the end of the planting season.

Swaziland Ranches Ltd., made application during the year for the use of certain water from the Komati River for irrigation purposes. The Company proposes to store water in two large dams situated on the property, the capacity of the largest being 2,500 million cubic feet and of the smaller 500 million cubic feet, and it is estimated that 50,000 acres of land will be irrigable. This application, to which there were minor objections had not been heard at the end of the year.

In the Malkerns Area, Dalcrue Estates (Pty) Ltd., Malkerns (Pty) Ltd., Tung Oils (Pty) Ltd., and Mr. J. C.

Vickery made application to carry out an irrigation scheme which would irrigate 10,000 acres of land by taking 100 cusecs of water from the Great Usutu River. This application also is due to be heard in 1949.

The succeeding paragraphs deal more fully with the development activities of the various Departments.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

European Education remains in very much the same position as it was in 1947. The total enrolment figures in respect of schools maintained and aided by Government do not reveal any significant change.

Peak Timbers Ltd., has undertaken to erect buildings for a new European School and a small hostel at Pigg's Peak primarily for the children of the European employees of the Company. Government will meet half the cost of these buildings. The hostel will be run as a self-supporting institution.

During the year Government was approached by the Council of St. Mark's School to increase the assistance given to the School which was fast becoming insolvent. It became clear that the School could not afford to continue providing educational facilities for children of Swaziland residents in return for an annual per caput grant of less than £30 per child and a new basis of assistance has now been approved by the Secretary of State.

The finances of the Territory do not permit a full range of secondary training to be provided (far less any commercial or other special training) and the syllabus in Std's VII and VIII in Government Schools is intended mainly for children who do not contemplate a full course of secondary education and who would otherwise be debarred from any general education beyond Std. VI.

Bursary Regulations have now been published which will provide help for some of the parents who cannot afford to send their children to Union Schools and Colleges for their secondary education or special training.

Native Education. The main expenditure in African education, apart from the cost of buildings, equipment and the more essential books, is incurred on staffing. There is, once more, evidence of the inability of the Missions to attract and retain qualified teachers. It is apparent that there

is among the Native people in different parts of the Territory an awakening of interest in education and this has led to a steady increase in enrolment and both the maintained and aided schools are finding it exceedingly difficult to meet the demand.

The system of making bursary awards to Africans has been revised and a set of rules issued governing such awards and establishing a special selection committee to deal with all applications. Funds for this purpose, however, remain limited and they are at present confined to bursaries for teacher training and higher education.

The way has now been opened for the creation of District Advisory Education Committees in areas where it is considered by District Officers that benefit will result from the deliberations of such a body.

An extensive tour throughout the Territory was undertaken with the Cinema Van for the purpose of showing the picture of the Royal Visit to Swaziland. In the programme was included a picture loaned to the Education Department by the Veld Trust — entitled "The Story of Matsela", which showed the benefit derived by the Natives of Basutoland from the Basutoland Government's measures to combat soil erosion on their lands. At certain centres the audiences were surprisingly large.

Coloured Education. The Coloured community, though small, comprises a wide range of types as well as varying material and cultural standards. There are in the Territory four Missionary Schools for Coloured children, two of which receive Government aid. The full range of primary work is covered in these schools and, in addition, bursaries are available for those in need of assistance who wish to take post-primary school courses at institutions in the Union of South Africa.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Activities under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

European Education. In spite of difficulties over the supply of cement the construction of buildings at the Goedegun School continued and the dining hall and kitchen of the new hostel were completed and brought into use. Some farm buildings remain to be finished. Over 100 boarders were on the roll throughout the year, and obtained

a considerable amount of produce from the school gardens and of milk from the dairy herd.

European education in the south of Swaziland is concentrated at Goedgegun, with the exception of a dozen younger pupils who still go to the Hluti School.

St. Mark's School at Mbabane received a further capital grant of £5000 making its total receipts £10,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The money was used for the erection of new classrooms, and the school which now has some fine buildings attracts pupils not only from Swaziland but also from Mozambique and the Union of South Africa.

African Education. Assistance on a limited scale has been continued under two schemes for the Swazi National Schools. The discipline of the Schools had suffered in recent years owing to the frequent changes of Principal, and the services of Mr. H.J.E. Dumbrell, C.B.E., lately Director of Education in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and once part-time Inspector of Education in Swaziland, have been obtained for one year; he is to train a permanent successor, who has been appointed, and to help, with the native authority, in a thorough re-organisation and planning of the future activities of the school.

Assistance to other schools has also continued so as to provide (until the Eight Year programme is brought into force) the minimum requirements of European Inspectoral Staff, Teacher-training bursaries, refresher courses for Native teachers and essential books equipment.

In the Native Trades Schools, the second batch of apprentices was enrolled at the beginning of 1948 and is now working in two sections, building and woodwork. The building programme for the year including African quarters, a garage, a woodwork machine shop, and a storage room has proceeded as well as cement shortages would allow, and all the work has been done by the apprentices themselves. The extension of the electricity power line from Mbabane to the Trades School has been sanctioned and when the workshop has been equipped the productive powers of the school should be greatly increased.

An African student in receipt of a bursary for medical studies embarked in 1948 on his second year of training and obtained a satisfactory report.

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary Division.

During the year some reduction and redistribution of staff was made and improved conditions over dipping activities was achieved. Good progress was made in the Nagana Campaign with the acquisition of bull-dozers, while both aerial smokings and ground smokings from generators were employed in combating the tsetse. In addition bush clearing continued to be carried out by gangs of labourers.

Gollel Area. Aerial sprayings were carried out during the year and after the first series of spray, weekly fly catches with 140 Harris traps and bait animals, dropped steadily.

All dip tanks within the two mile belt and adjoining the belt which are in proper repair have been charged with D.D.T. (E.20). Emulsion Dip and cattle and goats within the area are being dipped to act as death traps to the tsetse fly. Bush clearing by mechanical means has progressed extremely well; approximately 2780 acres were cleared in the period between February and November. Smoke generators were tried successfully and large numbers are on order. Cattle, goats, etc., have been removed from the 2 mile wide belt which is now patrolled by special cordon guards and all the livestock in the area enclosed by the belt have been branded.

Stegi Area. Approximately 150 traps have been in operation during the year and between 20 and 40 flies have been taken monthly. The flies have been principally caught in the Palata - Tibhlati gorges and it is thought that they may have been there for a considerable number of years. As no economic method of eradication exists at the moment, the prevention of any spread from the Eastern Gorges to the forests which occur on the Western escarpment of the Lebombo range has been the chief concern. This is being achieved by discriminative clearing along the Stegi - Abercorn Drift road.

Apart from a small area in the Malandela section of the northern district which is far removed from the main farming areas and cattle routes the whole of Swaziland is free from East Coast fever. During the year four tank areas with 11 in contact areas were released from the list of infected areas. Some of these are still subjected to modified restrictions.

No case of Foot and Mouth disease has been reported in the immediate vicinity of Swaziland but strict control is being exercised along the Eastern and Northern borders. Other infectious cattle diseases have been kept well under control and have not had marked adverse effects on the cattle industry.

1948 was again a record year for the export of cattles; 17701 head of slaughter stock were exported to Union markets as compared with 15439 in 1947. The hides and skins scheme has continued to progress. The quality of Swaziland hides has improved almost beyond recognition and the value of exports of hides and skins in 1948 was £58,355 compared with £38,860 in 1947. Imports of cattle were restricted to breeding animals of recognised breeds and 1,113 head were imported. The number of trek sheep showed an increase compared with the 1946 and 1947 seasons. Cattle sales again proved popular during the year with both European and African farmers.

VETERINARY DIVISION.

Activities under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The development schemes for the improvement of Native cattle breeding and animal husbandry has been continued during the year. There is, however, little to report since last year though the Central station has been completed and maintenance has continued pending the approval of the appointment of a professional officer.

The erection of a second Foot and Mouth disease fence along the northern and eastern borders of the Territory has continued and Native Area 23, Native Area 25, Farm Muti-Muti and a portion of the Farm Mhlambabanthi have been fenced. Progress has not been as fast as was expected owing to the delays in delivery of the major portion of the wire from the United Kingdom: further fencing will be erected as soon as the materials arrive.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

During the 1948 season, approx. 12,000 bags of maize were purchased for storage purposes and another 3,000

bags were diverted from growers to consumers, the Department acting in the capacity of a free broker. Four 350 bag grain storage tanks were completed early in 1948 at Goedgegun and 3 more at Mbabane. Nine metal tanks were put up at Stegi.

The food production scheme has been finally closed down with the harvesting of the 1947 / 1948 crops. This year 650 bags of maize were harvested in the Stegi area and 1000 bags in the Goedgegun area. The final disposal of the equipment etc., of the scheme is practically complete.

The Union Controller allocated 1000 tons of fertilisers early in the year with a promise of a further 1000 tons later in the season. The second portion of the quota was not obtained until October and urgent delivery of orders on this allocation to catch the ploughing season has been badly hampered by lack of railway trucks from Durban and elsewhere.

Only 37 bags of ground nut seed have been distributed and supplies of other seeds are difficult to get. Fortunately, however, most farmers have supplies of their own selection.

The Territory has continued to suffer an acute shortage of jute bags. It has been impossible to obtain ordinary $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb. grain bags from the Union of South Africa and supplies from India have been extremely poor. 20,000 sugar pockets were, however, obtained from the Union at a reasonable price for sale to the public but the demand was disappointing.

No new dams were made except in the Nagana area; three boreholes were also put down in that area to supplement existing supplies and to supply water for the increased cattle population brought about by the closure of the 2 mile bush cleared belt. Work on the preparation of soil reports on the Malkerns irrigation schemes continued. The parties interested in this scheme have now applied to the Water Court for the necessary water rights. Another irrigation scheme is proposed by Swaziland Ranches Ltd. taking water from the Komati River and promises to be a very large undertaking and of considerable future value to the Territory.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

Activities under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Under the composite schemes for agricultural staffing and the provision of increased storage capacity an Agricultural Officer and an Assistant Agricultural Officer were employed on extension work in Southern Swaziland. Their duties included the creation of Bantu Farmers' Associations, terracing of cultivated lands, purchase of grain, grain storage etc., etc.

Grain storage tanks completed so far are as follows:-

Concrete Tanks:	12 at Bremersdorp	- capacity	5000	bags.
	10 at Goedgegun	"	3000	"
	3 at Hluti	"	1050	"
	3 at Mbabane	"	1050	"
Metal Tanks:	9 at Stegi	"	990	"
	3 at Gege	"	330	"
	3 at Mankaiana	"	330	"

and 14 Portable Tanks.

A token grant of £250 was made available for water supplies on Native Areas; this was used to complete work already in hand. The Vote was made use of in the Nagana areas where supplies were extremely critical following on a severe drought.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

This was the last year of this scheme which was brought to a close on the 30th September, 1948. The season was too wet, cool and cloudy for good crop growth and yields were not quite so good as in previous years.

Variety trials were carried out with twenty five strains of maize from the Potchefstroom College of Agriculture including sixteen new hybrids. These hybrids are probably not the best that Potchefstroom has and so far they have not helped much. A bulk of Hickory King and of Ford's Selection was grown for seed and for rations.

A fertiliser experiment on ground nuts in conjunction with Potchefstroom gave no clear result, possibly owing to the fertiliser being broadcast instead of planted with the seed which is difficult when done by hand. A spacing experiment gave a yield of 1730 lbs. per acre unshelled nuts

at 1' x 6" falling to 870 lbs. at 3' x 6". Seed disinfection with Agrosan G.N. gave a greatly increased yield per acre. This was in the case of commercial machine shelled seed but it had no effect on hand-shelled seed. About 30 acres of bulk nuts were grown for revenue and the yield was approximately 2 bags of shelled nuts per acre.

Variety trials were made with twelve strains of cotton from Barberton but this did not grow well as the weather was too cool. A total of 7,600 lbs. of seed cotton was sent to Barberton to be ginned and sold.

No new work was done on grasses. Cuttings of the nine variety trial taken show the influence of a cool wet season on the growth of certain types rather than on others. Napier Fodder continues to give the highest yields of green food per acre.

The grazing experiment was continued for the third year. Rotatively grazed camps show undamaged grass cover after three years at 96 grazing days per acre and 20 acres carried 5 oxen all the year round by use of hay.

On the closing of the station the ground nut crop except for a reserve of seed was disposed of to the Waterberg Farmers' Co-operative Society for approximately £310. Maize and Kaffir corn sold locally have realised about £260. The cotton crop sold at Barberton should bring in about £180 making the total for crops about £750. 10 oxen were sold at the beginning of the year.

DAIRY DIVISION.

The maximum number of Government dairies in operation during the year was 77. The value of cream passing through these dairies for the first ten months of the year amounted to £12,638. During the year cream shelters were erected along two of the main bus routes and it is hoped to extend this useful improvement to other routes in the near future.

The production of butter by the Central Creamery from November 1947 to October 1948 was 266,458 lbs. This was an increase of over 81,000 lbs. compared with the 1946 / 1947 season. Of this production 175,000 lbs. were exported to the Union of South Africa. Of the intake of cream 18% came from Union farmers, 5% from Swaziland farmers and 77% from the Government dairies.

FORESTRY DIVISION.

The post of Forester remained vacant during the year owing to the lack of suitable candidates. 115,000 pines were planted out at the Usutu Government Farm. At present there are over 145,000 pines and more than 21,000 other trees in the nurseries. A number of transplants, mostly pines, have been sold to the public for planting out and since the price of the trees was reduced from 5/- to 3/- per 100, the demand has grown considerably.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

As compared with 1947, outpatient attendances increased in 1948 in the case of Mbabane Hospital and Mankaiana Health Centre. The level of the attendances at the Hlatikulu Hospital was much the same as 1947 but the attendance rate at the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital rose by 66%. Actual admission to hospitals in the Territory increased slightly in comparison with the previous year.

To reduce overcrowding it is proposed to erect rondavels in the vicinity of Mbabane Hospital. These will provide accommodation for patients who come from a distance and who should ordinarily be treated as outpatients and need not occupy hospital beds if alternative accommodation is made available.

The incidence of malaria in 1948 was only slightly greater than in the previous year. Fortunately the prospects which existed at the end of 1947 of the disease assuming epidemic proportions in 1948 were not fulfilled.

There were five cases of smallpox in the Pigg's Peak district but owing to prompt measures being taken to isolate cases and protect contacts, there was no further spread of the disease. 4673 persons were vaccinated in this district during the year.

There were twelve cases of infantile paralysis during the year all in the first six months. With two exceptions all the cases occurred amongst non-Europeans and there have been no further cases since June.

The distribution of the snail hosts of bilharzia parasites in the Highveld areas was investigated during the winter season and a recent examination of a group of pupils at the Zombode School in the Manzini district has shown an infestation rate of 85%. The question of controlling

the snail vectors of Bilharziasis by use of Benzene hexachloride is being explored.

The average number of new cases attending hospital each month to receive anti-syphilitic and anti-gonorrheal treatment has materially increased especially in the case of the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital at Bremersdorp. One exception is the case of Hlatikulu where there has been considerable falling off in the number of female cases presenting themselves for treatment. It seems that the incidence of venereal diseases in general is increasing. Technical difficulties and shortage of trained staff have precluded the undertaking of sereological surveys of selected population groups.

In January one case of diphtheria occurred at Bremersdorp and two at Hlatikulu.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Activities under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Public Health Laboratory.

During the malarial transmission season field trials with Paludrine were carried out in various malarious areas of Swaziland to ascertain whether this drug had a noticeable effect on the incidence of malaria in rural natives. The results of these investigations, which were encouraging, and the conclusions arrived at, were published in a comprehensive report entitled "Field trials with Paludrine amongst Natives and School Children in Swaziland". The usual routine entomological clinical and statistical investigations were continued on the same lines as in previous years.

Malarial control work was carried out in large areas of the middleveld from January to March. This control work consisted of hut spraying with D.D.T. (5% solution of kerosene) and altogether well over 3,000 huts were sprayed. Oiling and D.D.T. spraying operations were carried out in Bremersdorp township throughout the transmission season and numerous Government compounds and Police Posts in the bushveld were also sprayed.

Two areas of approximately 20 square miles each were

selected in the bushveld for field trials with wettable D. D.T. and B.H.C. (Benzene hexachloride) and in these areas all native huts as well as the population were counted and recorded. Preliminary blood surveys were carried out on 200 children from each of these two areas during October and November, and the actual spraying operations were started in November. Approximately 800 huts will be treated in each area with wettable D.D.T. and B.H.C. respectively. During the transmission season of 1948/49 regular surveys of approximately 200 natives will be done in each of the experimental areas and also in two control areas where conditions with regard to malaria transmissions are similar. As well as this, regular hut testing for *A. gambiae* mosquitoes will be done in the four areas.

LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Construction work at the new Umbuluzi Leper Hospital was completed in May. The management and control of the settlement, which had then been fully equipped, was transferred to the Nazarene Mission with effect from the 1st September subject to certain conditions embodied in an Agreement. It is expected that if success is achieved in collecting lepers detected during the course of the leprosy survey the number of inmates of the new settlement will exceed 100. To date 24,000 persons have been examined during the course of the leprosy survey and 60 lepers have now been discovered. This reveals an incidence of 0.25% but it would be incorrect to assume that this rate will be maintained for as the survey proceeds the incidence diminishes steadily and if, as is expected, this tendency persists the actual numbers of lepers will prove to be far less than that indicated at the present stage of the investigation. Drugs of the Sulphone group are now in use and a great improvement has been shown by the use of them.

NATIVE LAND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

It has been decided as a result of Mr. Liversage's recommendations to curtail considerably the Native Land Settlement Scheme as originally contemplated by limiting developement to the Pigg's Peak Settlement in extent 10,000 morgen, the Herefords Settlement 31,000 morgen in extent and the Nkweni Settlement and certain other surrounding areas totalling about 27,000 morgen.

Pigg's Peak Settlement.

The total number of permanent settlers in the Pigg's Peak Settlement rose from 110 to 141 during the year.

The weather conditions for the 1947/48 crop season were not as favourable as those of the previous season; continuous and excessive rains during December, January and February, were responsible for the partial failure of the crops. The present season promises to be a good one, however, as good rains have fallen and the settlers have ploughed, manured and fertilised their allotments particularly well. The fencing in of the vegetable garden and the arable allotments started in 1947 was steadily continued and almost completed by the end of 1948.

A most successful Agricultural Show was held at the depot centre during July and the number and quality of the exhibits were remarkably good, particularly in the produce and the homecrafts section. Two of the three dairy separating stations were opened and operated during the year and a total sum of £100 was paid out to settlers for the cream produced. The Settlers continue to show steady progress with the development of their allotments particularly in regard to the use of artificial fertilisers and the making and use of kraal compost and are showing more initiative in their farming operations.

Nkweni Settlement.

The number of permanent settlers in this settlement increased to 96 during the year, two more than in the previous year. Astonishing progress has been made by the settlers in the development and cultivation of their arable allotments and a very good grain crop was harvested; more maize was produced by the majority of the people than was required for their own needs. Good progress has been made in the development and cultivation of garden allotments at this settlement.

The three dairy separating stations were well supported and a total sum of £163 was paid out during the year to the settlers for the cream produced on the settlement.

Herefords Settlement.

The number of permanent settlers on this settlement is now 227, an increase of 57 over the last year's figure.

The majority of these people have settled in their village allotments but owing to the curtailment of the scheme and the thickly bushed nature of the land it was not possible to clear for full cultivation more than 110 surveyed arable allotments.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Office work has continued to occupy a large proportion of the department's time and numerous reports and memoranda were produced.

Considerable time has been spent by the Field Geologist in the examination of the samples of Vermiculite bearing decomposed rock from Farm Hillcrest near Bremersdorp to ascertain the actual percentage of vermiculite content. Fifteen maps and diagrams have been produced to illustrate reports and provide records of special authority areas.

Examination of the Bonivu Haematite deposit near Darkton, started in December, 1947, was continued until the end of March, 1948, when it was suspended owing to the pressure of other work. Such information as has been obtained to date is inconclusive and indicates that the provisional figure of 160,000,000 short tons of 45% iron ore should be accepted with caution till more reliable data is forthcoming.

As a result of further work by the owners of the Barytes deposit at Londosi on Crown Mineral Area No. 7 the Department was able to resurvey the area and bring the total estimate of tonnage up to 1,000,000 tons.

All Crown Mineral Areas remain closed to public prospecting by licence pending revision of mining legislation. Two Special Authorities to prospect and mine were however issued during the year, one on Crown Mineral Area No. 7 and one on Crown Mineral Area No. 12. These and other prospecting areas were surveyed and checked by the Department since there is as yet no Mining Commissioner or Beacon Inspector in the Territory.

The Department was not able to meet all the demands in connection with water supply but advice was given in certain urgent cases. In the course of sinking the site selected in 1947 on Native Area 31 in the Southern District, technical difficulties were constantly met (caused by the

hardness of the geological formation) and it became necessary to make in the laboratory thin sections of the rock pierced from time to time so as to have data on which to base advice. Three successful boreholes were sunk and supplies ranging from 120 to 1200 gallons per hour were obtained.

A five year plan of expansion of the Department has been approved by the Secretary of State involving a total expenditure of £59,704 from Central Funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 for research. This will make possible the employment of technical and office staff consisting of two Geologists, a Drilling Superintendent and a European Clerk. The scheme is for the geological survey of the territory and for the departmental investigation of mineral occurrences; it does not cover aspects of mining and the control of public prospecting for which provision has not yet been made. It also does not provide funds for staff for hydrogeological survey of underground water supplies, for which a separate grant is to be sought.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Several changes of departmental staff took place particularly during the early part of the year and it was not always easy to maintain continuity particularly in regard to building construction. Rigid control over the supply of cement, corrugated iron and piping also rendered smooth progress difficult.

All new construction work is now being undertaken departmentally and the houses built under contract last year have been taken over and are in occupation. 'Landcrete' bricks are being used wherever their use proves economical.

Extensive alterations to Hlatikulu Hospital have now been completed and apart from the construction of twelve new houses which is well in hand, the Department has undertaken an extensive programme of maintenance and repairs to existing buildings.

Maintenance of roads has been a slightly easier task this year because of the receipt of two new power-driven Graders in June and because road plant generally has been better maintained. New equipment is still difficult to obtain though five new graders were obtained during the year

thus completing the immediate programme of purchases of this type of equipment. The lack of suitable tractors however, has meant that the full benefits of this new equipment have not yet become evident. Three new tipping lorries have been received as well as a vehicle for road inspections.

The only road re-alignment of importance completed in 1948 was the section of road between Kent Rock and the Central School in Mbabane. This work has eliminated two dangerous corners. Preliminary examination of an alternative alignment of the road between Mankaiana and Mahlanya Halt was started with a view to by-passing the unsatisfactory section between the Usutu River and Mankaiana. Serious attention has been paid to the twin problems of adequate road drainage and soil erosion but work of this nature has necessarily been limited by a shortage of both funds and cement for culverts.

A new road to link Swaziland Barytes with the Main Johannesburg Road on the Swaziland side of the Border has been surveyed and the Mine, with financial assistance from the Government, has already started on this work. The construction of a road from Havelock Mine through Steynsdorp to the main Mbabane-Johannesburg road is now under consideration by the Transvaal authorities and the new road from Swaziland Barytes would link up with this road and would prove of major importance.

The exceptional drought experienced during the winter has emphasised the inadequacy of the present water supplies in practically all townships. The greatest shortage was experienced at Goedgegun where the spring supplying half the Township practically dried up and it became necessary to rely upon the temporary supply installed for the Royal Visit. The completion of the Stegi Water Scheme has been unavoidably delayed because of the most unsatisfactory flow recorded in the only possible stream source in the area. It will now be necessary to drill for water. The new water scheme for Mbabane has been delayed by the necessity to consider an alternative scheme put forward by the Urban Advisory Council. It is hoped to effect a substantial improvement in the unsatisfactory supply at Bremersdorp and the great development in the Pigg's Peak area has necessitated a complete revision of the proposed water scheme there.

It may be some while before the necessary materials have been received to start this scheme.

Production of electricity for the Mbabane Electricity Scheme increased considerably and the average for the first eleven months of 1948 was 15,000 units as compared with 13,000 units in 1947. The number of consumers increased to a total of 156.

New distribution lines were completed during the year and work was started on the erection of the new high tension line from the Hydro-electric station. This new line will be a great improvement on the existing line which is almost inaccessible in places. The Diesel plant has done much to assist the old power station in the evening; had it not been for this plant it would have been impossible to extend the distribution lines.

SWAZILAND POLICE.

Two European and twenty four Native recruits were enlisted during the year and there were three European and thirty six Native resignations. The Police Training School at Mbabane continued to operate throughout the year under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner of Police and at the Passing Out Parades twenty-four Native recruits qualified in First Aid, Musketry, Drill and Police work in general. As a result of the enquiry into prison discipline, goal warders now receive their training at the police training school. Two Europeans attended training courses at the South African Police Training College during the year.

5,015 cases were reported and known to the Police in the year 1948 as compared with 4,601 cases in 1947. The percentage of undetected crime again rose from 1.39 to 2.77.

PART II.

Chapter 1: Population.

The population of Swaziland has consistently risen during the last 25 years. The last three censuses were taken in the years 1921, 1936 and 1946.

The European population has risen in 25 years from 2205 to 3204 showing an increase of 45.5%. Most of the European settlers are in the middleveld and the concentration of Native population is also in this area. There are European villages at Mbabane, the Administrative Capital, and Bremersdorp with populations of about 500, and smaller villages at Stegi, Mankaiana, Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak and Emlembe; the last being the village attached to the Havelock Asbestos Mine.

The small coloured community meanwhile has increased from 451 to 735, an increase of 62%. The precise numbers of this community are somewhat obscure as in the recent census a number of them, estimated at approximately 30%, elected to be enumerated as Swazis. The Coloured or Eurafrican population has tended to concentrate in definite areas; there is a small settlement near Mbabane and another at Croydon in the lowveld of the Central District. Near Stegi and Hluti there are numbers of Coloured persons who own fairly considerable area of land.

The native population which in 1921 was 110,295 rose in 1936 to 153,270 and in 1946 to 181,269: an increase in the 25 year period of 64.3%. This considerable increase in Native population, accompanied by an increase in the live-stock population has caused severe erosion in certain areas; the pressure on the land has however been relieved to some extent by the Native Land Settlement Scheme mentioned in other parts of this report. The distribution of the population by age groups is: under one year 9,362; one year to twelve years 57,689; thirteen to seventeen years 26,892; eighteen years to fifty years 65,915; over fifty years 21,411 persons.

The Swazis are considerable cattle owners and in the

same period of 25 years the number of native owned cattle has increased from 146,542 to 434,995 head, the figures for European owned cattle being 63,749 and 77,349 respectively. As cattle are to the Swazis the symbols of prosperity and as they have as yet little appreciation of quality, further and increasing pressure on the land is resulting. This tendency is to some extent being checked by a scheme produced late in 1946 by the Native Authority in collaboration with the Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services. This scheme provided for a levy on the herds of all native cattle owners which will be paid in cattle, the cattle thus collected will be sold and funds accumulated for the purchase of land from European Landowners for the Swazi Nation.

Chapter 2: Occupation, Wages, Labour, Organisation.

The principal occupations in Swaziland apart from agriculture are mining, building, trading, employment on Public Works, in Government Agricultural and Veterinary Services, and commercial forestry.

The mining industry provides employment in Swaziland for some 150 Europeans and 2,900 Africans, the principal concern being the Havelock Asbestos Mine which employs over 80% of the internal Mine labour force. The rate of pay for native labour at this mine is a little over 2/- per shift, free quarters, food and medical attention being provided in addition. The average numbers of hours worked per week is 48 and the average wage earned approximately £5-7-0 per month when the value of free housing, food and medical attention is taken into account.

Europeans employed in the mining industry receive salaries which range from £100 per month for medical officers and resident engineers to £30 for nursing and clerical staff: Foremen and Storekeepers receive £45-50 per month. Daily paid European employees receive pay at rates which vary from 17/6 to 27/6 per 8 hours day according to qualifications: all overtime is paid at time and a half and free unfurnished quarters are provided. Medical and Provident Fund benefits are also available to all European employees at the Havelock Mine.

In trading concerns the rates of pay average £240 per annum with free quarters for Europeans and £4-10-0 per month for Africans with quarters and rations provided: a 60 hour week is worked.

There is an increasing building trade in the Territory; in this European receive an average salary of £420 per annum without quarters, and Africans £5 per month with quarters: for a 44 hour and 46 hour week respectively.

The Public Works Department provides employment for some 40 European and 410 African and Coloured persons, these figures are subject to considerable variation according to the volume of capital works being undertaken by the Department. The rates of pay for Europeans vary between a mean figure of 11/6 per day paid to learners and 25/- to 35/- per day to skilled artisans. Semi-skilled Eurafricans receive 5/- to 7/6 per day plus rations. African adult male receive 1/5 to 7/6 per day according to skill and experience; African learners who are below tax paying age receive 9d to 1/5 per day. All African employees receive standard rations in addition to the above rates of pay. The hours worked per week range from 44 hours for building staff to 56 hours for engine plant attendants.

The Livestock and Agricultural Department employ African labour, numbers of which fluctuate according to the season from 75 to 300. The rates of pay are from 1/6 to 2/- per day paid for men; 9d to 1/3 for women; and 4d to 8d per day for young persons. All such labourers are provided with free food during working hours. A number of private ranching, agricultural and forestry concerns also employ a fluctuating number of Africans which at its peak reaches 1,800 persons, the average terms of employment of these are 35/- per month for natives with quarters and rations provided. Europeans receive £20 to £25 per month, with quarters provided. The Peak Timbers Ltd. has rates of pay for native adult labour, of whom some 700 were employed at the end of the year, varying from £2-10-0 per month to £5-10-0 per month with rations and quarters provided and annual increments for each completed year of service. Two weeks paid leave is granted. European rates of pay vary from £336 per annum for foremen to £554 per annum which is paid to Foresters. Swaziland Plantations employ approximately 100 labourers, these are paid at an average rate of £2-10-0. per month plus rations.

African Domestic servants receive, for a 60 hour week, £1-10-0 to £4. per month with rations plus quarters provided. There are 300 Africans so employed in Swaziland.

There are about 9,000 Swazis employed in the Union in various occupations: the principal ones being in the Mines, Farm labour, other labour and domestic service.

The cost of living in Swaziland is closely related to, but slightly higher than that in the Union of South Africa. It is estimated that from 1938 to 1948 the average monthly budget for one European adult has risen by nearly 80%. The cost of living of the African population has risen in a corresponding degree.

There is no labour Department in Swaziland and at present there are no Trade Unions, though machinery for the latter is provided under the Swaziland Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation No. 31 of 1942. No labour legislation was promulgated during the year under review.

Provision for Workmen's Compensation exists under Proclamation No. 25 of 1939. Under this law compensation is payable for permanent total incapacity at the rate of £1,000 or 48 months' wages whichever is the less: for accidents resulting in death £800 or 40 months' wages whichever is less; for partial incapacity compensation is payable in accordance with a scale based on the percentage of incapacity and earnings of the workmen over a period of 30 months.

Proclamation No. 73 of 1937 regulates the employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings in Swaziland and Proclamation No. 21 of 1937 empowers the High Commissioner to prescribe in the Territory the minimum wage to be paid in certain cases by employers to persons employed by them and provides also for the establishment of Advisory Boards in connection therewith. Mines, Works and Machinery Regulations are also in force in the Territory.

The Native Labour Regulations impose a duty on employers of native labour to provide for the proper care and treatment of workers when sick or injured.

The Cost of Living Allowance rates in force at the end of the year for Government Officials were as follows:—

<i>Salary or Wage.</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Rate per year.</i>	<i>Rate per month.</i>
Up to £50	Married & Single	30. 0. 0.	2. 10. 0.
Over £50 to £75	Married	45. 0. 0.	3. 15. 0.
	Single	30. 0. 0.	2. 10. 0.
Over £75 to £100	Married	60. 0. 0.	5. 0. 0.
	Single	30. 0. 0.	2. 10. 0.
Over £100 to £150	Married	80. 0. 0.	6. 13. 4.
	Single	40. 0. 0.	3. 6. 8.
Over £150 to £200	Married	100. 0. 0.	8. 6. 8.
	Single	40. 0. 0.	3. 6. 8.
Over £200 to £300	Married	120. 0. 0.	10. 10. 0.
	Single	40. 0. 0.	3. 6. 8.
Over £300 to £720	Married	140. 0. 0.	11. 13. 4.
	Single	40. 0. 0.	3. 6. 8.
Over £720 to 1080	Married	140. 0. 0.	11. 13. 4.
	Single	28. 0. 0.	2. 6. 8.
Over 1080	Married	84. 0. 0.	7. 0. 0.
	Single	28. 0. 0.	2. 6. 8.

Chapter 3.
Public Finance and Taxation.
Revenue.

<i>Head</i>	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
Native Tax	48,212	44,955	47,573	46,331	47,596	49,725
Customs & Excise	26,746	30,975	35,381	43,879	65,142	64,004
Posts and Telegraphs	16,586	14,464	16,951	42,441	43,967	40,397
Licences	9,059	9,302	10,069	10,993	15,924	18,723
Income Tax	66,554	58,152	92,949	94,086	103,496	106,479
Transfer Duty	4,867	5,531	6,235	4,582	12,096	8,514
Base Metal Royalty	12,583	9,347	16,932	13,532	13,022	17,085
Other Revenue	25,620	33,532	30,698	51,204	74,528	83,524
	£210,227	206,258	256,788	307,048	375,771	388,451
Sale of Crown Lands	1,106	1,096	548	1,481	11,155	1,199
Development and Welfare Fund	5,220	141,567	67,576	183,374	69,858	82,762
	£216,553	348,921	324,912	491,903	446,784	472,412

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure:

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946 47	1947-48
Resident Commiss.	10,635	12,814	13,856	16,581	20,114	22,500
Dist. Administration	9,006	9,472	12,152	13,138	17,374	16,413
Police	17,840	18,572	21,450	25,894	29,817	31,790
Posts & Telegraphs	6,751	7,660	9,478	11,493	15,619	17,948
Administ. of Justice	10,008	11,130	14,454	14,190	17,262	17,505
Public Works Dept.	3,901	5,184	7,369	8,899	10,633	11,696
Mbabane Electricity Supply						9,393
Public W. Recurrent	22,065	24,835	25,741	31,358	36,471	47,772
" " Extraord.	4,300	9,476	12,429	45,593	23,337	51,138
Medical	19,923	23,323	34,993	44,396	36,087	36,038
Education	17,225	21,088	38,048	85,613	24,115	37,897
Vet. Agric. & Forestry	32,182	38,100	64,693	85,292	109,188	92,205
Pensions & Gratuities	10,272	11,209	10,253	9,010	12,202	11,804
Other Expenditure	15,784	12,376	15,045	16,325	35,309	36,458

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND SCHEMES:

D. 258 Malaria Survey				3,127	3,283	
D. 290 Leper Settlement				6,543		
D. 149 Native Education				787	11,546	
D. 178 European Education				6,594	17,789	
D. 314 Native Trades School				3,974	4,542	
D. 454 Develop. of Native Education				15,432		
D. 480 Agric. Training of Teachers				307		
D. 554 Swazi National School				910	1,967	
D. 755 St. Mark's School				2,250	2,750	
D. 796 Native Education					8,398	
D. 825 Colonial Scholarship					225	
D. 152 Agricultural Research				1,957	1,639	
D. 194 Water Supplies Native Areas				1,132	552	
D. 470 Agric. Staffing etc.				3,888	3,816	
D. 493 Improvement of Native Cattle				2,796	2,750	
D. 435 Geological Survey		2,129	8,219	3,572	4,583	
D. 189 Native Land Settlement	132,806	21,745	46,062	16,589	16,611	
R. 189 Socio Economic Survey					891	
D. 791 Control of Disease					174	
D. 564 Reorganisation of P.W.D.					722	
D. 905 Building Grant Coloured School					540	
	£17,982	338,045	303,835	462,063	457,386	523,335

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following:-

Parliamentary Grant in Aid: For purpose of Land and Agricultural Loan Fund	
From 1929-30 to 31st March, 1948	£ 2,444
Loan from the Colonial Development Fund — From 1930/31 to 1939/40	37,203
Loan from the Development and Welfare Fund — From 1940/41 to 1945/46	1,115
	<u>£40,762</u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS AT 31st MARCH, 1948.

ASSETS	£	LIABILITIES	£
Balance in hands of Sub-Accountants	5,314	Swazi Nation Trust Fund	20,000
Advances	22,862	Guardians Fund	21,991
Native Recruiting Corporation	270	Prisoners Property	124
Natal Coal Owners Native Labour Ass.	47	Customs Suspense	184
Joint Colonial Fund	84,000	Deposits	10,301
Imprests	196	Saving Fund	1,126
Agric. Loan Fund	822	Swazi National Fund	601
Investments Account	18,030	Col. Dev. Fund Deposit Account	17,878
Military Pensions	5,138	Butter Levy Fund	2,230
	<u>£136,679</u>	Butter Exp. Equal. Fund	47
		Dairy Industry Control Board	138
		Provident Fund	9,025
		Barclays Bank D.C. & O. No. 1 a/c	14,396
		Balance General Revenue Account	38,638
			<u>£136,679</u>

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1947-49 are as follows:-

Native Tax	£ 49,725
Customs & Excises	64,004
Licences	18,723
Income Tax	106,479
Base Metal Royalty	17,085

Native Tax. A tax of 35/- per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30/- in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4-10-0. Tax is collected by District Officers with the assistance of Tax Collectors appointed by Native Authority.

Customs & Excise. Under the customs agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Swaziland receives .147th share of the total collection of the Union. Excise duties are collected locally on spirits manufactured in the Union of South Africa and the amount collected from this source was £9,085.

Licences. The revenue under this head is composed mainly of licences levied on Trading, Motor Vehicles, Recruiting Agents, Liquor Licences, Banking, Firearms and Game.

The following table gives the classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of each class during the last three financial years.

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
Firearms	188	143	225
Recruiting Agents	711	604	680
Hotel and Liquor	620	517	884
Trading	3,482	5,978	7,072
Game	642	1,551	1,266
Bank	125	125	125
Motor Vehicles	4,558	5,790	7,420
Prospecting & Mining	611	1,156	974
Miscellaneous	56	60	77
	<u>£10,998</u>	<u>15,924</u>	<u>18,723</u>

Income Tax.

The rates of tax imposed for the year 1948 were as follows:-

Normal Tax:

- (a) *Married Persons:* For each pound of taxable income not exceeding sixteen thousand pounds, fifteen pence increased by one one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of taxable income in excess of one pound, and for each pound of taxable income over and above sixteen thousand pounds forty seven pence.

Rebates: Basic £26, Children £10 each child, Dependants £2-10-0 each dependant and insurance 1/3d per pound subject to a maximum deduction,

where such person is entitled to a deduction for contributing to a superannuation pension or Widows and Orphans Fund, or four pounds, and otherwise to a maximum deduction of £7-10-0. The tax arrived at after deducting the rebates is subject to a surcharge of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$.

- (b) *Unmarried Persons.* For each pound of taxable income not exceeding sixteen thousand pounds, eighteen pence increased by one one-thousandth of a penny for each pound in excess of one pound, and for each pound of taxable income over and above sixteen thousand pounds fifty pence.

Rebates. Basic £20. Dependants and Insurance same as for married persons. The tax arrived at after deducting the rebates is subject to a surcharge of 45%.

- (c) *Private Companies.* Same as for single persons but no rebates, except in special circumstances.

- (d) *Public Companies.* Four and six per pound. No rebates.

Super Tax. For each pound of income subject to super tax not exceeding £16,000, two shillings increased by one-four hundredth of a penny for each pound of such income subject to super tax in excess of one pound, and for each pound of income subject to super tax over and above £16,000, eight shillings and eight pence. Owing to the rebate of £210 super tax only becomes payable at £1,775.

Tax arrived as after deducting rebate is subject, in the case of married persons to a surcharge of 50% and in the case of unmarried persons 55%.

The following table illustrates the incidence of tax on various income groups:

<i>Income Per Annum</i>	<i>Married No Children.</i>	<i>Unmarried</i>	<i>Percentage Col. 2.</i>	<i>Col. 3.</i>
£ 400		15	-	3.8%
500	8	27	1.6	5.4
600	16	39	2.7	6.5
700	27	49	3.8	7.0
800	36	62	4.5	7.8
900	45	74	5.0	8.2
1,000	54	86	5.4	8.6
1,500	106	148	7.0	9.8
2,000	203	260	10.1	13.0
5,000	1,346	1,519	26.9	30.4
10,000	4,103	4,507	41.0	45.1

European Poll Tax:

A poll tax of £3. per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and over. This is allowed as a deduction from any Income Tax payable.

Estate Duty:

The rate of Estate Duty chargeable upon each pound of dutiable amount is three-thousandths of a pound for every completed one hundred pounds or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of six shillings and eight pence upon each pound. A rebate of three hundred pounds is allowed from the amount of duty determined and the foregoing formula.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking.

The currency in circulation in Swaziland is that of the Union of South Africa. There are two Banks in the Territory, Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial & Overseas) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited. The former has branches at Mbabane and Bremersdorp, and the latter in Bremersdorp only.

Chapter 5: Commerce.

Under the Customs Agreement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is dealt with as part of the Union and for this reason there is no detailed information available in respect of imports during 1948.

Exports:

The principal exports from Swaziland during 1948 were asbestos, slaughter stock, hides and skins, tobacco, gold, ground nuts and butter. These commodities have been listed in the order of the total values exported.

Asbestos is by a wide margin the most important and valuable export commodity in the Territory; the Havelock Mine in the north-eastern corner of the Territory is one of the largest asbestos mines in the world. Exports during 1948 amounted to 32,431 short tons valued at £995,767 as compared with 27,954 short tons valued at £840,535 in 1947.

The cattle industry is the second most important exporting agency. During the year 17,701 head of slaughter stock

valued at £240,000 were exported to Union markets, the figures in 1947 being 15,477 head valued at £245,868.

Hides and skins to the value of £58,355 were exported in 1948 as compared with £38,860, in 1947. The values of other exports are set out in the following table:-

	1947	1948
Tobacco	£28,834	£29,948
Gold	45,603	24,994
Ground Nuts	nil	21,000
Butter	12,864	20,627
Tin	8,828	11,017
Tung Oil	nil	5,550
Cotton	330	4,633
Bonemeal	1,368	1,728
Butterfat	11,368	1,687
Barytes	1,603	1,188
Wool	4,200	1,135

Chapter 6: Production.

Mining activity in Swaziland apart from the Havelock Asbestos Mine is undertaken by six small European Companies or Syndicates and two of Prospectors, five of which produce tin, two Gold, and one Barytes; an average of three Europeans being employed in the former and less than 100 Africans.

The Africans are peasant farmers who grow barely sufficient food (chiefly maize and kaffir-corn) for their own needs. They are also pastoralists, in common with other Bantu Tribes, and kraal manure and fertilisers are playing an ever increasing part in crop production.

The European farmers are also individual agriculturists or ranchers, but mention must be made of a Company which has built up a large plantation of Tung trees which is now in production. This plantation covers an area of 4,000 acres.

The Tobacco industry, which is confined largely to the Southern District, is run by a Co-operative Company which grades and markets producers' crops.

The butter industry is centred in Bremersdorp where there is a Creamery. The majority of the suppliers are Africans who take their milk to cream-separating centres, run on semi-co-operative lines, whence the cream is trans-



A MARRIED SWAZI WOMAN



With acknowledgments to South African Railways

SWAZILAND QUEEN-MOTHER'S KRAAL AT LOBAMBO



PLOUGHING IN THE RESERVES



CONTOUR BANKS OF NAPIER GRASS



With acknowledgments to South African Railways
SWAZIS CROSSING A RIVER



DANCING AT THE NATIONAL SCHOOL



IRRIGATION WEIR AT NATIVE LAND SETTLEMENT, HEREFORDS

ported by various means and over 60% of the butter produced is exported to the Union of South Africa.

The ranching industry depends for its markets on the Union of South Africa and cattle on the hoof are exported to Durban and Natal and to Johannesburg.

The details of two commercial forestry enterprises are given in Chapter 1 of Part III of this Report. Production of timber will not start for at least a further four years.

Chapter 7: Social Services.

(i) *EDUCATION*:

As the population of Swaziland consists of Europeans, Africans and Coloured, the educational system falls into three distinct sections each of which has been developed according to the peculiar needs of the racial group which it serves. Progress has in the main been slow chiefly because of the country's small revenue, and up to the present it has not been possible to extend educational facilities much beyond the primary school stage. This does not mean, however, that the population is denied access to secondary schools and universities since excellent institutions exist in the Union of South Africa.

For European children, education is compulsory up to the age of 16 years or the successful completion of Standard VIII. Government Schools are maintained at Bremersdorp, Stegi, Havelock Mine and Goedgegun. In so far as is practicable a policy of centralisation, particularly for the rural areas of the South, has been adopted and with this object in view the school at Goedgegun is being developed into a large centralised school farm providing adequate boarding accommodation for a large number of children. In the Northern area where conditions are somewhat different from those in the South, such need for a boarding school as exists is to some extent met by the St. Mark's School which is a Private Government-aided institution operating under the aegis of the Church of the Provinces of South Africa. In addition to the primary classes the Goedgegun School has a secondary top up to Standard VIII. The remaining Government schools do not proceed further than the sixth standard. The St. Mark's School is a combined primary and secondary school. In addition to the above-mentioned school there is an unaided Dominican Convent at Bremersdorp. The total average enrolment for all the European Schools in 1948 was Boys 291, Girls 261 — total 552.

Native primary education is at present largely the responsibility of a number of missions but generous financial assistance is granted by Government in the form of salary and equipment grants. In addition, the missions support a number of small unaided schools. Apart from 169 schools falling under the direct superintendence of the missions there are three National Schools financed from the Swazi National Fund, five Government-controlled central schools and a number of small tribal schools. The majority of native schools do not proceed beyond the lower primary classes. Of the eleven largest schools which offer the full primary school course seven proceed as far as Standard VII and four as far as VIII. Up to the present it has not been possible to provide full secondary facilities at any of the existing schools although it is planned to do so at the Swazi National School, Matapa, as soon as funds permit.

A large number of bursaries are granted each year to native students for courses of study not provided in the Territory, chief among which have been the following:- Secondary education leading to matriculation, teacher training courses, agricultural training, and various forms of industrial training for boys and girls.

The Native Trade School at Mbabane, which opened in 1947, provides courses of training in carpentry and building and cabinet making.

Swaziland relies largely on the teacher training institutions of the Union of South Africa for the training of its Native teachers but, in addition, a local course of training for assistant teachers in elementary schools was started in 1938 by the Nazarene Mission, Bremersdorp, with the assistance of an annual Government grant to cover the costs of staffing. The principal object of this course, which is regarded by Government as an interim measure to relieve staffing difficulties in both the aided and un-aided schools, is to tide the Territory over until conditions are more favourable for the establishment of the higher courses of training and sufficient funds are available to pay improved salary scales adequate to attract and retain fully qualified staff.

During 1948 the total average enrolment in all registered native schools was — boys 5,037, girls 5,975, total 11,012.

The Coloured community is numerically the smallest group in Swaziland comprising a very wide range of types as well as very varying material and cultural standards. The

educational requirements of coloured children are provided for by four Mission schools, two of which are in receipt of Government assistance. All four schools cover the full range of primary school work and a number of bursaries are available for children in need of assistance who wish to take post primary school courses at institutions in the Union of South Africa. The average enrolment at the three coloured school during 1948 was — boys 107, girls 119, — Total 226.

It has not so far been possible to do a great deal towards adult education. Small classes are run at Mbabane and Hlatikulu Gaols and there is also a small adult class for the Africans living in the Mbabane Urban Area. Lack of suitable reading material is the principal handicap of the small but steadily increasing section of the native population which is able to read and write. For a time the need has been met to some extent by the compilation and distribution of a News Sheet in Zulu and it is hoped that this may help to prepare the way of the publication of a Native newspaper catering particularly for the Swazi population.

(ii) *HEALTH:*

The European Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the Director of Medical Services, four Medical Officers, one Malaria Medical Officer, one Dispenser-Storekeeper, one Hospital Assistant Dispenser, and nine European Nursing Sisters. Two Mission Doctors and nine Mission Nurses are subsidized by the Government.

There are two Government Hospitals — one at Mbabane in the Northern District, and the other at Hlatikulu in the Southern District. In the former there is accommodation for four Europeans and 52 Native patients, while at Hlatikulu accommodation is available for 8 Europeans, 3 Eurafrians and 33 African cases. The Raleigh Pitkin Memorial Hospital, Bremersdorp, provides accommodation for 8 Europeans, 2 Coloured and 76 Native cases.

There are four Government Health Centres in the Northern District and five in the Southern District. The Nazarene Mission maintains 7 similar institutions, 5 of which are in the Central District and two in the Northern area. The Roman Catholic Mission has one Health Centre in the Southern District.

(iii) *HOUSING:*

The inhabitants of the rural areas mainly continue to

live in huts of the beehive type, consisting of a wattle framework covered with thatch, but improved housing of burnt-brick construction is being adopted in certain areas, notably in the Southern District. Sanitary facilities are practically non-existent in the Native areas, where the increase in population, and factors associated with modern travel, give added urgency to the need for the introduction of improved hygiene and sanitation.

Some progress has been made, particularly in Mbabane and Bremersdorp in the replacement of earth closets and sanitary pails in both Public Buildings and Government Officials quarters by water borne sanitation with disposal through trench drains and individual septic tanks.

European Government Officials:

Sixteen new houses were completed and thirteen are in process of construction, 1 in Hlatikulu, 1 in Bremersdorp, 5 in Goedgegun and 6 in Mbabane, and should be ready for occupation in May and June 1949. They are all of modern permanent construction, varying in floor area from 1,200 to 1,700 square feet depending on their type. The accommodation provided includes a Living/Dining Room, Kitchen, pantry, bathroom, lavatory, and two or three bedrooms. The designs have been standardised as far as possible, with separate servants quarters. The cost of these houses works out approximately £2,000 for the two bedroom houses and £2,700 for the three-bedroom type.

Construction of the new Residency at Mbabane was completed at a cost of approximately £10,000.

In addition, many major and minor repairs and improvements were carried out to certain of the older existing houses which are largely of very primitive construction. It is hoped that the construction of new houses will eventually enable the Administration to demolish the old structures.

African Government Officials:

The policy of construction of houses for African Officials in properly laid out African Townships continued during the year and a further five houses were in process of construction. The houses which are situated in Mbabane and Bremersdorp are of a lower standard than those originally constructed, are built to a standard pattern which comprises the following accommodation: living room, 2 bed-

rooms, ablution room and communal latrine. The cost is estimated at £250 for a detached building, a saving being effected if the houses are constructed as semi-detached.

(iv) *SOCIAL WELFARE:*

Pauper relief is granted to Europeans in the Territory who through infirmity or old age are in needy financial circumstances. This form of relief is only extended to natives in exceptional cases, since under Swazi custom the nearest relation is expected to support a native pauper. There were in all thirty-three persons who drew pauper relief during the year.

No special steps have been taken with regard to juvenile delinquency and there are no probation officers in the Territory. Sporting activities, principally association football are encouraged in the urban areas in order to provide youths with healthful distraction during their leisure hours.

Chapter 8: Legislation.

PROCLAMATIONS.

- No. 3. Appropriation 1948.
- No. 5. Rifle Association (Amendment).
- No. 6. Native Land Settlement (Amendment).
- No. 11. Births, Marriages and Death Registration (Amendment).
- No. 12. Land and Agricultural Loan Fund (Amendment).
- No. 17. Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges.
- No. 18. Game Preservation (Amendment).
- No. 20. Immigration Regulation (Amendment).
- No. 23. Additional Appropriation (1944/45) No. 1.
- No. 24. Additional Appropriation (1945/46) No. 2.
- No. 27. Customs (Amendment).
- No. 31. Income Tax (Amendment).
- No. 38. Administration (Amendment).
- No. 39. Revenue (Amendment).
- No. 43. Pensions (Amendment).
- No. 50. Arms and Ammunition (Amendment).
- No. 64. Workmens' Compensation (Amendment) 1948.
- No. 68. Appropriation No. 2, 1948.
- No. 69. Land and Agricultural Loan Fund (Amendment) 1948.
- No. 70. Stamp Duties and Fees (Amendment) 1948.
- No. 72. Income Tax 1948.
- No. 75. Geneva General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
- No. 79. Crown Liabilities, 1948.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICES.

- No. 15. Rifle Association Regulations.
- No. 26. The High Commission Territories Nursing Council.
- No. 34. Additional Air Mail Rates.
- No. 43. Births, Marriages and Deaths Regulations Amendment.
- No. 50. Air Mail Rates changes.
- No. 60. Pensions Regulations.
- No. 65. Meeting First H.C. Territories Nursing Council
- No. 73. Alternative Air Mail Rates.
- No. 106. Pension Regulations Amendment.
- No. 107. Pensions additional list of officers.
- No. 136. Amendment of Regulation 35A of the Swaziland Defence Regulations, 1939.
- No. 137. Police General Regulations Amendment.
- No. 139. Diseases of Stock Regulations amendment.
- No. 145. Customs — rebate Nurses and other uniforms.
- No. 168. Medical Service Regulations Amendment.
- No. 177. Pensions Regulations Amendment.
- No. 186. Date Kings' Birthday 1949. Holiday.
- No. 190. Levy Natives (Trypanosomiasis).
- No. 191. Levy Cattle (Trypanosomiasis).
- No. 194. Pensions Additional List of Officers.
- No. 206. Changes Postal Rates.
- No. 207. Changes Air Mail Rates.
- No. 212. Amendment of the Regulations governing the grant of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal to members of the Swaziland Police Force.
- No. 226. Establishment Leper Asylum Northern District.
- No. 227. Defining the Districts of Swaziland.
- No. 250. Amending Notice No. 227.
- No. 271. Provisional application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
- No. 272. Application of minimum etc. rates of duty, amendment of Notice No. 4 of 1945.
- No. 273. Rates of Duty under certain Customs Tariff Items.
- No. 274. Rates of Customs Duties payable in terms of the Geneva General Agreement on Tariffs etc.
- No. 279. Amendment of Notice No. 236 of 1947, Dairy Products.
- No. 284. Control of Imports (Consolidation).
- No. 285. Control of Exports (Consolidation).
- No. 286. Cancellation of Regulation 1 of the Regulations published under Notice No. 179 of 1945.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

- No. 9. Control of prices of mealies and mealie products.
- No. 10. Defence Regulations Amendment prices mealies etc. (grinding).
- No. 11. Pound Establishment of at Msuzwane.
- No. 12. Penfold's portion of 3.7M declared open for prospecting.
- No. 14. Customs — admission of certain articles at reduced rates of duty.
- No. 17. Regulations governing the award of Educational Boarding and Transport bursaries to European Children.
- No. 18. Diseases of Stock Regulations — Brands.
- No. 25. Fixing Maximum prices of bread.
- No. 26. Keeping of a register of Trade Marks.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons.*JUSTICE:*

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by Statute" was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force in the Territory. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the powers conferred upon him by the Order in Council 1903 amended in 1906 and 1909.

Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third class operate throughout the Territory and are presided over by District Commissioners, Assistant District Commissioners and Administrative Cadets respectively, having jurisdiction within their areas in respect of all offences except treason, murder, sedition, offences relating to coinage or currency, and rape; the last offence may be tried by a subordinate court when remitted for trial by the Attorney General. The following sentences may be imposed by Subordinate Courts: First Class (a) Imprisonment not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, (b) Fines not exceeding £100, (c) Whipping not exceeding 15 strokes: Second Class (a) Imprisonment not exceeding one year with or without hard labour, (b) Fines not exceeding £50, (c) Whipping not exceeding 8 strokes: Third Class (a) Imprisonment not exceeding six months with or without hard labour, (b) Fine

not exceeding £10, but no powers to impose the punishment of whipping.

All sentences in Criminal Cases in Subordinate Courts where punishment exceeds three months' imprisonment, or a fine of £25, or where punishment is one of whipping (except in juvenile cases), are subject to review by the Judge of the High Court to whom a record of proceedings is transmitted by the Registrar not later than a week after the determination of the case. The Judge on reviewing may confirm the conviction and sentence, or alter or reverse the conviction or reduce or vary the sentence imposed. Any person convicted of an offence in a Subordinate Court may appeal against the judgement to the High Court.

In cases which are beyond the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Court, Preparatory Examinations are held by the local District Commissioner at the request of the local Public Prosecutor. A record of the proceedings is transmitted to the Attorney General who may after consideration of the proceedings (a) decline to prosecute, (b) indict the accused for trial at High Court, or (c) unless the offence revealed is that of murder or treason, remit the case to be dealt with by the Subordinate Court under ordinary or increased jurisdiction as the occasion demands.

The Judge of the High Court appointed by the High Commissioner has unlimited powers of jurisdiction. When presiding over the High Court which is held twice a year, he may if desired, be assisted by not more than two Administrative Officers, together with one or more Native Assessors chosen by the Paramount Chief of Swaziland and suitably qualified to aid the Court. Their opinions are considered by the Court but decision rests with the Judge.

The main types of criminal cases brought before Subordinate Courts are offences against the person and offences against property and civil cases, mostly for debt. The main types of cases brought before High Court are Murder, Witchcraft (usually leading to murder), Rape and Culpable Homicide, Civil Cases and appeals against judgements and sentences imposed by Subordinate Courts. Any person convicted of an offence in the High Court may petition the Privy Council for leave to appeal.

POLICE:

During 1948 the establishment of the Swaziland Police was reduced by 20 African and 3 Europeans and now comprises a Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of

Police, six commissioned European Officers, 16 European Sub-inspectors and 130 Native non-commissioned officers, constables and one lady clerk and typist.

Apart from normal Police work, Customs work on the Mozambique border has to be performed by the members of the Force.

The normal police methods for the prevention of crime are followed by the Swaziland Police and regular patrols are made by car and horseback and on foot. These patrols are undertaken for the purpose of reporting on conditions in general, checking up on licences and receiving and investigating complaints made by farmers, miners, storekeepers, native chiefs and other persons in the outlying districts. The Criminal Bureau at Mbabane plays a valuable part in the scientific investigation of crime in the Territory. All commissioned Officers are qualified in Fingerprints technique, Photography and Plan Drawing and the photographs and plans furnished by them provide most useful exhibits in the serious cases which come before the High Court of Swaziland.

In 1948 there were 5015 cases known and reported to the Police compared with 4601 in 1947. The percentage of undetected crime rose from 1.39 in 1947 to 2.77 in 1948 but this was due to all cases previously marked "pending" at the end of the year now being rightly recorded as undetected giving a truer reflection of crime detection in the Territory.

Culpable Homicide and other offences against the person showed an upward trend over similar cases for preceeding year. A decrease of 39 cases of offences against property was however recorded as compared with 1947.

The Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was conferred on three African Members of the Force and Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service on one African Member.

The Police Training School at Mbabane continued to operate throughout the year under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner of Police and good results were obtained. Refresher courses were held and lecturing in Crime Investigation formed part of the curriculum of the School. In addition, the School now trains Gaol Warders, training which includes lectures on discipline and gaol regulations.

PRISON:

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and

Bremersdorp; there are smaller prisons at Stegi, Mankiana and Pigg's Peak. The Central prison is at Mbabane to which all long term prisoners, dangerous characters and lunatics are removed. There is no separate Prisons Department in Swaziland and the prisons are administered by the District Administration and at certain stations by the Police.

Other details regarding prisons can be found in the Swaziland Prisons Report for 1948.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS:

PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

During the year 6135 persons were prosecuted before Subordinate Courts for the following crimes:-

Culpable Homicide	62
Other Offences against person	1635
Offences against property	1109
Other Crimes	3329

PERSONS DEALT WITH IN SUBORDINATE COURTS FOR CRIMES & OFFENCES.

In the Subordinate Courts 5689 persons were convicted and sentenced as follows:-

Imprisonment	1836
Whipping	214
Fine	3154
Bound over; cautioned and discharged	485

PERSONS FOR TRIAL IN THE HIGH COURT.

Eighty-one persons were committed in the Subordinate Courts for trial in the High Court of Swaziland. Of these 60 were indicted by the Attorney General for crimes as shown in the following table; 12 were discharged and the remaining 48 were convicted:-

Murder	19
Culpable Homicide	22
Other Offences	
against the person	19
Offences against property	0
Other crimes	0

Comparative Table:

The following time-table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years.

**THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN THE
SUBORDINATE COURTS.**

	1945	1946	1947	1948
Homicide	15	10	19	17
Offences against the person	1,236	1,292	1,478	1,510
Malicious injury to property	41	51	60	30
Other Offences against property	712	939	976	967
Other Crimes	1,174	1,140	850	1,361
Offences against Revenue Laws	649	279	1,087	1,033
Offences against Master and Servants Law	57	47	65	52
Miscellaneous Minor Offences	802	963	788	719
TOTALS:	<u>4,686</u>	<u>4,739</u>	<u>5,323</u>	<u>5,689</u>

**THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN THE
HIGH COURT OF SWAZILAND.**

	1945	1946	1947	1948
Murder of wife or concubine	1	1	—	1
Murder of child	—	—	—	1
Murder of other than wife, concubine or child	7	7	2	14
Attempted murder	—	3	1	1
Culpable Homicide	4	8	19	19
Rape	4	8	13	11
Unnatural crime	—	1	—	—
Other offences against the person	—	4	3	1
Offences against property with violence to the person	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property	—	—	—	—
Other crimes	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	<u>16</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>48</u>

Chapter 10: Public Utilities.

ELECTRICITY.

The Mbabane Electricity Supply operated by a special Sub-department of the Public Works Department continues to improve and to extend its services. New distribution lines to areas hitherto not provided with electricity were completed and work started on others to more distant areas. The old High Tension line from the hydro-electric station which has been a cause of much unprofitable work is being replaced by an entirely new line and a start on erecting this line was made in 1948. The diesel plant installed in 1947 has done much to ensure the unbroken supply of adequate current and in spite of several very heavy electrical storms, breakdowns have been few. The production of electricity has again increased considerably, largely as a result of the new diesel plant and there has been a further increase in consumers.

The private concern operating the Bremersdorp supply has done much to improve the standard of the installation and continues to operate an efficient service.

WATER:

Most of the existing water schemes in the Territory are being rapidly outgrown by the expansion of the various townships they supply, and the improvement of these supplies is made difficult by the acute shortage of piping in Southern Africa. A very severe drought during the year brought to light the inadequacy of most of the water supplies.

MBABANE: The Township supply continues to be based on an open furrow system which, while most undesirable as far as health is concerned, provides plenty of water at practically no cost. Much investigation has been done in connection with a fully reticulated water supply but nothing has been finally planned as yet.

BREMERSDORP: The shortage of water in Bremersdorp became so acute that it was found necessary to install a new pump to assist the existing hydrams. The pressure filters and the sedimentation tanks have been overhauled and modified and the township now has pure water.

STEGI: Investigations have proved that the proposed new source for this supply produces an inadequate flow and that the expense of harnessing this stream to the supply

would not be justified. The only alternative open is the use of subterranean water and the siting of suitable boreholes is being taken up by the Geological Survey Department. Unfortunately this promises to be a long undertaking as the rock formations in the area are much broken up.

GOEDGEGUN: The sustained drought during the year has affected this supply more than any other and plans have been made to improve the supply at an early date.

PIGG'S PEAK: A start has been made on the new supply in this Township and a reservoir, pump and part of the distribution system has been installed. The completion of this work is dependent upon receipt of piping.

Chapter 11: Communications.

ROADS:

The mileages of scheduled roads in Swaziland are:-

Trunk roads	205 miles
Main roads	456 "
Branch roads	443 "

Of these the Trunk and Main roads and approximately 150 miles of the branch roads are maintained by the Public Works Department and the balance by the District Administration, who receive an annual grant from the Public Works Department for the purpose.

No new roads were constructed during the period under review but progressive re-aligning of existing roads is being continued and 30 miles of trunk roads were improved by a series of minor re-alignments.

The total provision for the maintenance of roads for the financial year 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1949, was £25,500. Large quantities of new equipment were received during the year including two power-graders, three tractors and five road-tractors as well as three tip-lorries. Much steady work had been put in on the improvement of the condition of existing plant and this is beginning to bear fruit. The extensive drainage programme undertaken during the past two years has done much to maintain roads in fair trafficable condition even after the heaviest storms

PART III.

Chapter 1: Geography.

Swaziland is a small country about the size of Wales with a maximum length from north to south of approximately 120 miles and a maximum breadth of 90 miles. The total area is 6,704 square miles. It is enclosed on the north, west and south by the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa and on the east by Portuguese East Africa and by Tongaland, part of the Natal Province.

The Territory consists of three fairly well-defined regions of approximately equal breadth running from north to south. The mountainous high veld on the west is part of the Drakensburg range and rises to an altitude of over 5,000 feet and averages about 3,500 feet. The middle veld averages some 2,000 feet, and the low veld on the east ranges from 500 to 1,500 feet. On the eastern border lies the plateau called the Lebombo mountains traversed by the gorges of the Ingwavuma, the Usutu and the Black Mbuluzi; these, after the Komati River which flows across the north western area, are the most important rivers in Swaziland. Immediately west of this plateau, which though broken is mainly very fertile, the ground falls abruptly in rocky cliffs to the Lebombo flats, the only considerable area of fairly level ground in the Territory and about 500 feet above sea level, consisting of highly fertile soil with savannah-type vegetation and grass of great feeding value; the rainfall however is low and in most years badly distributed. Westwards these flats rise by a series of low ridges to the middle veld where the gorges of the tributary system of the main rivers have opened out into wide rolling valleys offering opportunities for agriculture and mixed farming in a more equable climate with higher and less uncertain rainfall. The soil is, however, inherently less fertile and has deteriorated in the course of continuous cultivation by the native people. In the high veld the country is broken and often rugged, and split by gorges; the soil is less fertile and the slopes are seldom gentle enough for permanent cultivation. The grazing is less nutritious, especially during the winter when the cattle must be fed if they are to maintain their condition or be used for dairying.

The general picture is therefore of a country which possesses considerable areas of excellent soil; rainfall is uncertain in some of these areas but with large scale irrigation they have great potentialities. The low veld generally is excellent cattle country, while the great variety of soils and climates and the facilities for the construction of smaller irrigation schemes in the middle and the high veld afford ample opportunity both for mixed farming and for dairying, as well as for a variety of special crops such as cotton, oil seeds, citrus and nuts of various kinds.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

Mining:

An important feature of Swaziland's economy is mining development.

The early history of mining in Swaziland has been varied and somewhat tragic. After the concessions mania of the eighties a considerable amount of money was invested in two gold mines in the north-western mineral belt, and in the course of working them large deposits of haematite of excellent quality were discovered. The mines were practically shut down in 1916 and thereafter the only activity for some years was the alluvial tin deposits near Mbabane. While these mines have been of some economic benefit to the Territory their methods of working cause serious disfigurement and damage to the land by erosion. It will remain difficult to decide whether the benefit outweighs the damage, unless the costs of working are greatly altered. Tin mining is however moribund and accounted for only £1,000 of the £13,000 base metal royalty receipts in the 1946-47 Estimates.

By far the biggest undertaking at the present time is the Havelock Asbestos Mine (New Amianthus Mine Ltd.) which is apparently assured of a life of at least thirty years at present rates of output and accounts for a great part of income tax and nearly all base metal royalty receipts.

The Mine came into existence in May 1929 and the 100 claims were bought for £240,000, the largest amount ever paid in South Africa for a base mineral prospect. Development continued until December 1932, when operations were temporarily suspended.

In June 1936 operations were again started when the life of the Amianthus Mine at Kaapsche Hoop drew to a

close. By June 1939 the mine had been brought into production, and production to March 1948 was 218,608 tons. There is an aerial ropeway from Barberton to the Mine a distance of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles and over this supplies and the bagged fibre from the mine etc. are transported. The mine employs about 140 Europeans and about 2,400 Natives.

There have been signs of revival of interest in mining in the Territory during recent years. Gold is still being worked in Pigg's Peak district (a part of the highly mineralised north-west corner of Swaziland) and a barytes proposition is being developed in the Mbabane district. There are very extensive anthracitic coal deposits in the low veld but they could not be worked economically without a railway. A high-grade calcite deposit in the Southern District has been investigated. There is a prospect of corundum and another prospect is the development of a rich iron ore deposit in the Pigg's Peak area. Occurrences of columbite and euxenite are known.

In the development of the Territory's mineral resources lies perhaps the quickest route of financial independence. Government attempts at mineral development progressed slowly under a Government Geologist until 1942 when funds were provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the establishment of a Geological Survey Department. Since then more rapid progress has been possible, and although knowledge of the country's mineral resources is still fragmentary, the expansion of the Department which was approved in 1948 should lead to further information and exploitation.

LIVESTOCK:

Swaziland is well suited to cattle ranching and its cattle are at present the main wealth of its people. The 1921 census showed a total of 146,542 head of cattle and 163,000 head of small stock. By 1948 these figures had increased to 418,551 cattle and 10,064 pigs, 24,366 sheep and 124,177 goats: in addition some 114,000 sheep are winter immigrants from the neighbouring Union farms.

The export of cattle rose from 8,900 head, valued at about £80,000, in 1937 to 17,701 head worth £240,000 in 1948. Hides and skins to the value of £58,355 were exported in 1948 as compared with £38,860 in 1947.

In spite, however, of the relatively large increase in population and in export the general picture is that of poor slowly-maturing livestock maintained with little knowledge

of modern methods and yielding an uneconomic return to the country and to the owner. Another serious aspect of the cattle position throughout Swaziland is the danger from the tick-borne diseases which necessitates constant dipping and internal quarantine measure. Control measures are also necessary along the borders of the Territory to prevent the introduction of diseases such as Foot and Mouth, Lumpy Skin, and more recently Nagana (bovine Trypanosomiasis) from the surrounding Territories.

Cattle are the Swazis main wealth and form their main source of income. The improvement of all Livestock to ensure of better conformation, a quicker rate of growth, a more plentiful supply of meat and milk and a more certain market is an urgent need. The steps to control disease; to improve breeding; to better animal management and to increase annual income will be slow and costly but must be undertaken and these accordingly form part of the programme of development.

AGRICULTURE:

The agricultural possibilities of Swaziland are considerable and most crops can be grown. The country's geographical and social conditions do however set limits to the economic crops Government should encourage in the immediate future. These are perhaps in order of importance; the food requirements of the population, the cereals forming the staple diet of the Swazi, crops with a ready sale in the neighbouring markets and lastly the crops which within the limits of present knowledge are considered necessary for a well-nourished people.

Cereals are produced by the Swazi people mainly to provide food though they often sell a greater part of their harvest than their needs allow. In the main the Swazi produces but a fraction of what his land under proper management could produce and his methods are usually such as to reduce still more his future crops.

The cash crops of which tobacco, ground nuts, tung nuts and grain are the most important, are mostly the produce of the European and Coloured farmers. The Territory exported tobacco valued at £29,948 in 1948 and butter worth £20,627, and ground nuts valued at £21,000.

FORESTRY:

The soil of Swaziland is following the downward path of

that in the neighbouring Native Territories with highly concentrated animal and human populations. The destruction of the indigenous timber and the natural covering of the soil by uncontrolled cutting of trees and overstocking is proceeding at an alarming rate and the fear is expressed that unless immediate action is taken the country will suffer irredeemable loss.

Although climatic conditions are on the whole suitable little afforestation has been carried out in the past. A private firm has begun afforestation on a commercial basis in the Mankiana sub-district and in 1947 completed the planting of 3,500 acres mostly with pine trees. It is hoped that this project will be fully productive within 30 years but some income will be derived from thinnings within the next four years.

Peak Timbers Ltd., who in 1946 acquired 57,216 acres in the Pigg's Peak area for commercial afforestation, started planting during 1947. Of the total acreage of land bought, some 35,000 acres are afforestable, the firm hope to buy a further 20,000 acres of suitable land and negotiations to this end are proceeding.

The 35,000 acres available are being afforested over a period of five years. The area has been divided into twelve blocks of approximately 3,000 acres each: 600 acres of each block will be planted yearly for the next five years. Fire belts 400 yards wide will be planted with a fire resisting species of Eucalypt. On an average during the year they employed 18 Europeans and 750 Africans. Considerable attention has been paid to European and Native health and welfare.

A large building programme for housing, office accommodation and workshops is being started. Fifteen reservoirs, some 200 miles of road and 46 miles of telephone lines will also be built; 108 miles of road had been constructed by the end of 1948.

These developments are very encouraging and there is no reason to doubt that they will prove to be the foundation of an extensive and prosperous forestry industry in the Territory. Apart from the benefits which afforestation will bring in the way of prosperity, intensive development will result in the watersheds receiving the best possible protection against erosion.

COMMUNICATION.

There is no railway in Swaziland: all transport in the Territory is by road and the road system connects on the South-West, West, North and North-East with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort respectively. On the East it connects with the rail-head at Goba in Portuguese East Africa.

The main motor road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from West to East.

The road motor transport services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration carrying both goods and passengers, operate between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories. The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them (except that subsidies equal to the motor vehicle licences to which they are liable are paid to them) and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

Private bus services also operate for the conveyance of passengers, cream and other goods, for the most part as subsidiary public services for the Road Motor Services routes.

The Havelock Asbestos Mine has an overhead aerial cableway twelve and a half miles long from the mine of Barberton in Transvaal for the transport of asbestos in the outward direction and of supplies in the inward direction.

Telephone system connects Mbabane with all district offices. Telegraphic communication exists between Mbabane and Bremersdorp and Johannesburg and Pretoria in the Transvaal.

CLIMATE

Rainfall varies considerably both from year to year and from station to station in the same year, it also tends to be concentrated in a few violent storms. The average rainfall at Mbabane in the High veld is 55.6 inches, at Bremersdorp in the middleveld 36.8 inches and at Sipofaneni in the low veld 26.5 inches. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit are respectively 72.7 and 52.8 at Mbabane, 77.7 and 54.1 at Bremersdorp and 84.4 and 59.5 at Sipofaneni.

Chapter 2: History of the Swazi People.

The Swazis are a race allied to the Zulus and speak the same language, with minor modifications. According to themselves the tribe lived originally in Southern Tongaland, whence they migrated about 100 years ago to the Tshiselweni country, that is the country to the west of the Lebombo Range, between the Pongolo and the Great Usutu Rivers. Here they remained until 1815 when, being attacked by Zwide, Chief of the Ndwandwe, the major portion of the tribe under their chief Sobhuza, better known as Somhlolo, fled north and settled near the present site of Bremersdorp. The petty tribes or clans of Baroswi, Bavenda or Bapedi origin, then in occupation of Swaziland north of the Great Usutu, were conquered and absorbed. Under Sobhuza and his successor Mswazi they occupied territory up to Barberton in the North and extending towards Carolina and Ermelo in the West, while the tribes occupying what is now the Lydenburg District also paid tribute to the Swazi King.

The Swazis are known to themselves and other native tribes as Ama-Ngwane, that is, the people of Ngwane, one of their early chiefs, and the country as Ka-Ngwane, the land of Ngwane.

After their flight to the North they were never seriously disturbed, though they were occasionally raided by Zulu tribes from the South, especially after the death of Dingane, who is reputed to have been killed by a Swazi Impi on the Southern Border after his defeat by the Boers and his brother Mpande. Subsequently, through the good offices of Sir Theophilus Shepstone amicable relations subsisted with Mpande the Zulu King, and his successor Cetshwayo. In 1879 the Swazi lent assistance to the British in the war against Sikukuku but they took no part in the Zulu war.

Through the possession of secret medicines, used in the propitiation of the spirits of ancestral Chiefs, the Swazi Chiefs hold a pre-eminent position as rain-makers.

The Native Government consisted of the King and his Council, made up of the Malangenis (the chiefs of royal blood) and the chief Indunas of the Tribe. The assistance of the witch doctors was called in whenever necessary to communicate with the spirits of departed chiefs, and to clean the country of sorcerers and other doers of evil. A military system of trained regiments on the lines formulat-

ed by Dingizwayo and Tshaka was adopted, mainly no doubt as a defence against the Zulus.

In the year 1846 Mswazi ceded whatever rights he had in the Lydenburg District to the Lydenburg Republic. Subsequently he, and later Mbandeni, entered into agreements purporting to cede the whole of the territory to that Republic and to its successor the late South African Republic. These later cessions were in fact nullified by the conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between Great Britain and the Republic though the boundaries of the Transvaal laid down in the 1881 Convention constituted a considerable encroachment on what was claimed to be Swazi Territory.

In 1921, the Chief Regent Labotsibeni handed over her duties to her grandson Sobhuza, who was duly installed as Paramount Chief. The Chief Regent had a long term of office after the death of her husband, Mbandeni, in 1889, and later, of her son Bhunu. She was a wise chief and did valuable work for her people and country. Her relations with the Administration were always of a friendly nature; she died in 1925. The present Paramount Chief, Sobhuza II O.B.E., is 48 years of age. He was educated at Zombode in Swaziland and Lovedale in the Cape Province.

A total of 3,836 Swazis served in the African Pioneer Corps during the War. These troops served in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Italian theatres, with considerable distinction. They were in the main recruited in accordance with the traditional military system mentioned above.

HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF SWAZILAND

During the eighteen eighties the King Mbandeni in return for money and other payments, granted concessions to Europeans for various periods. Every conceivable right was granted away, not only for land, minerals, grazing and timber but also rights for exemption from taxes, for railways, telegraphs, mining patents, collection of King's revenue and trading. All unallotted land and minerals also formed the subject of concessions.

In 1888 a charter of self government was granted to the Europeans in the country. Two years later under a Convention between His Majesty's Government and the South

African Republic, a provisional government was with the consent of the Swazis, set up consisting of a Government Committee composed of representatives of the two powers and representative of the Swazis. Powers were given for the appointment of a Government Secretary, an Attorney General and other officials. A Court was established which adjudicated on the initial validity of all concessions granted by King Mbandeni, and with a few exceptions confirmed the validity of the grants made.

In accordance with the pledges given to the Government of the South African Republic, the provisional Administration came to an end three years later, when the British Government signed a fresh convention, which permitted the South African Republic to acquire from the Regent and her Council an Organic Proclamation conferring on that Republic rights of jurisdiction, legislation and administration without incorporation in the South African Republic. The Swazis refused to sign the Proclamation which had been drafted for them, but its provisions, with some of those in the 1893 Convention, were embodied in the final Convention of 1894, under which the South African Republic exercised powers of protection, legislation, jurisdiction and administration in Swaziland subject to the limitations of the Convention.

On the cessation of hostilities a British Special Commissioner, with a small force of South African Constabulary was sent into the country, and a provisional Administration was established.

From 1914, when the landowner acquired full right to the land, agriculture on European land developed. Two large cotton plantations attracted British capital. A non-profit making company fostered by the Government took over a considerable tract of country for the purpose of establishing selected European settlers as agriculturalists. The tobacco growing industry was encouraged, and considerable sums of British capital were invested in the resuscitation of mining. Unfortunately the Great War broke out in 1914, and with its aftermath of financial stringencies seriously limited the expansion of pioneer efforts in a new country, and it was not until the visit of the Rt. Honourable L.S. Amery in 1927 that amenities, very essential for development, were provided from a vote of £60,000 granted by the Dominions Office. From that date progress on European land has been marked.

The benefits conferred by the Grey-Coryndon sub-division of the country in 1908-09 between the Swazis and Eu-

Europeans, alternately, in inter-communicating areas rather than in vast tracts, segregating the Swazis and Europeans from each other has accomplished much to encourage the imitative character of the African, influencing him to adopt improvements in housing and the fertilising of his fields, and also preserving the harmony between the two races which is so noticeable in the Territory.

THE LAND.

In accordance with the powers granted to him, the Governor of the Transvaal issued a proclamation in 1904 providing for administration and for dealing with the concessions question. The laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of the Proclamation were applied to Swaziland *mutatis mutandis*. Courts were established with the rights of appeal to the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, and an appeal was permitted from the decisions of the chiefs in civil matters to the Court of the Resident Magistrate. The chiefs were otherwise confirmed in their civil jurisdiction over natives, subject to the exclusion of usages incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction or clearly injurious to the welfare of the natives.

The Commission constituted under the Proclamation of 1904 to deal with the concessions examined the concessions granting exclusive rights, except exclusive rights to land and minerals, with a view to their expropriation at their value prior to the commencement of hostilities. The Commission reported in 1906, and the Concessions, the subject of its report, were, with few exceptions, expropriated. The Commission subsequently dealt with the question of boundaries of land, mineral and grazing concessions. The general survey of these concessions, necessary to determine the conflicting rights, was also completed. Under the Concessions Partition Proclamation issued in 1907, land and grazing concessions were subjected to a deduction of one third of their area for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the natives of Swaziland and the remaining two-thirds were freed from occupation subject to the provision that for five years from July 1st. 1909 no natives actually resident on such land could be compelled to move therefrom, but after that period they could only continue to occupy such land on terms to be agreed upon between themselves and the concessionaires, these agreements being subject to confirmation by the

Resident Commissioner. Proclamation No. 24 of 1913 provided simple and effective machinery for the removal of natives from concessions after the period of five years had elapsed.

Since the Concessions Partition Proclamation of 1907, fairly substantial areas have been purchased by the Swazi Nation and some small farms by the individual natives. In addition, land has been purchased under a Native Land Settlement Scheme to which has been added certain Crown Land. The position at the end of 1948 was that of the 4,279,000 acres comprising the Territory the following areas were available for occupation by Swazis, viz.:-

Native Areas	1,638,000	acres
Land purchased by Swazi Nation	112,000	"
Land purchase and Crown Land set aside for Native Land Settlement	342,000	"
Land owned by individual natives	13,000	"
	<hr/>	
	2,105,000	"
	<hr/>	

It will be seen that approximately half of Swaziland was then available for occupation by Swazis.

The Native areas are distributed in thirty-five separate blocks scattered over the Territory and the result is a patchwork of land in European and Native occupation. The Native Land Settlement Areas are for the most part adjacent to the pre-existing Native Areas. This interspersing of European and Native Areas has increased the difficulties of administering the Swazis and providing social services for them, but it has had the beneficial effect of increasing the understanding between the European and African races in a territory where their destinies are inextricably associated.

Before the purchase of the Native Land Settlement areas it was estimated that at least 27,000 Natives remained as squatters on European-owned land and it is estimated that some 10,000 Natives are now on the Native Land Settlement areas, most of which still await survey and development.

Mineral rights in Swaziland are held separately from the surface rights and in some cases the former are prior-dated to the latter and in other cases later-dated. The result has been that machinery has had to be devised to ra-

tionalise as far as possible the extremely complicated and intricate conflicting rights.

Considerable tracts of land are owned by European residents in the Union, some of whom make little use of the land except for winter grazing for their sheep.

Chapter 3: ADMINISTRATION.

By an order in Council, dated 1st December, 1906, the control of Swaziland was transferred from the Governor of the Transvaal to the High Commissioner for South Africa (now styled the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland). The High Commissioner issued a Proclamation in March 1907, providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, District Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by this Proclamation and other laws, or by the terms of his commission, subject to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

The laws of the Transvaal were re-enacted, *mutatis mutandis*, and, except where modified by Statute, the Roman-Dutch Common Law was put in force by the Proclamation. A special Court, now the High Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, was established together with Courts of Districts Commissioners with a limited jurisdiction.

The Paramount Chief and other Chiefs were confirmed in their civil jurisdiction over natives subject to appeal to the Resident Commissioner, and later the High Court. Provision was made by the Swaziland Deeds Office and Surveyor-General's Office to remain at Pretoria under the control of the officers responsible prior to the date of the Proclamation.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs. The seventh Advisory Council was elected in 1938.

The Territory is, pending projected re-organisation, divided into two electoral divisions, one north and the other

south of the Great Usutu River. At present four members are returned for the former and five for the latter division.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. The Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the ordinary meetings of the Council.

The traditional system of government among the Swazi people is that of a Paramount Chief (Ingwenyama) acting in conjunction with a Council. The Council is composed of the Chiefs and leading men of the Nation but any adult Swazi has the right to take part in its discussions. There is also an inner Council which functions in connection with matters of routine and which also acts as a body of advisors to the Paramount Chief on personal and family matters.

In 1944 a Proclamation was issued by the High Commissioner recognising the Paramount Chief and Council as the Native Authority for the Territory and investing the Native Authority with power to issue to Natives in Swaziland legally enforceable orders on a wide number of subjects.

The Resident Commissioner keeps in close and constant touch with a committee of Inner Council representing the Native Authority and meets the whole Council, which includes the Paramount Chief and which has been recognised as the Native Authority, at least once a year or oftener if the necessity arises, to discuss matters regarded as being too important for the Committee to deal with. Proposals for rationalising the work of the Native Authority have been submitted to and are under consideration by it.

The Paramount Chief and other Native Chiefs continue, by virtue of Proclamation No. 4 of 1807, as amended to exercise jurisdiction according to Native Law and Custom in all civil disputes in which Natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the High Court of Swaziland whose decisions are final. Criminal cases are tried before Subordinate Courts presided over by European Officials. Draft legislation is, however, under discussion with the Native Authority whereby the system of Native Courts will be placed on a well-defined and sound footing backed by proper legal authority.

A further step in developing the Native Administration in Swaziland is envisaged in establishing a Swazi National Treasury. The subject has been broached but must await the completion of the discussions on Native Courts. The present position is that there is a Swazi National Fund established by Proclamation in 1910 and under the control of the High Commissioner. The Fund is used primarily for the education of natives in the Territory and its revenues consist of a deduction of 2/- from every Native tax receipt issued and from small sums paid as rental for store sites on Native Areas etc. The Paramount Chief and the Ndlovukazi ("Queen Mother") are paid subsidies from Government Funds amounting to £1,400 and £100 per annum respectively. The Native Tax is collected by Government officials and no other chiefs receive salaries or other grants, although of course they, together with their councillors, receive customary fees from litigents.

It will be seen that there is no "Native Administration" in the Territory in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term. Its emergence will require assistance in the way of the provision of buildings, salaries etc., and a special reserve and working capital for the Treasury when it is established.

The Coloured community of Swaziland is not formally represented to Government although some of them make use of elected members of the European Advisory Council. Others tend towards the Swazis in sympathy and outlook. There is now evident, however, a marked class consciousness amongst the Coloured people of the Territory and an increasing demand for equal treatment with the European population. There is a Eurafrican Welfare Society whose popularity among the Coloured community and effectiveness waxes and wanes but which represents to Government the views of some at least of the Coloured people.

There are proclaimed townships at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. In each, an Urban Area Advisory Committee consisting of certain officials and elected non-officials functions under the Chairmanship of the District Commissioner to advise on the administration and welfare of the township and surrounding Urban Area. Legislation is being drafted with a view to establishing a Town Council or Village Management Board for Mbabane, with greater powers and responsibilities than are at present held by the Advisory Committee.

School Committees consisting of not less than five and not more than seven members may, in terms of the Swaziland Public Education Proclamation 1943, be elected for any public European School in the Territory by parents resident in Swaziland who at the time of election have one or more children on the roll of the school. The Committees function under the Chairmanship of the District Commissioner and their powers and duties are to bring to the notice of the Education Department any matter which concerns the welfare and efficiency of the school. The Education Department may also delegate further powers and duties to them.

The Proclamation also provides for the establishment of a School Board for the Territory consisting of members elected by each school Committee and of further members appointed by the Resident Commissioner. The Board functions under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education and has power to advise the Resident Commissioner in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in the Territory and on other educational matters affecting Europeans which may be referred to it by the Resident Commissioner.

A Board of Advice on Native Education has also been established in the Territory. This is representative of Mission Societies operating in Swaziland, the Native Authority, the Teachers Association and of Government. The Board advises the Resident Commissioner on matters concerning Native education in the Territory. District Education Committees have also been established recently in some Districts; these are purely advisory in capacity.

Chapter 4: WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use:-

Dry Measures:

1 ton (short) = 2,000 lbs.

1 ton (long) = 2,240 lbs.

Linear Measure:

1 rood = 12 Cape Feet.

1 Cape foot = 1.033 English feet.

Liquid Measure:

1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.

Surface or Land Measure:

1 morgen = 600 square roods

1 square rood = 144 square feet

1,000 Cape Feet = 1,033 English feet

1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres

1,000 yards = 914 metres

1,000 Cape Feet = 314,855 metres

1,000 metres = 1,093.62 yards.

1 morgen = 0.8565 hectares.

Chapter 5: NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

There are only two newspapers in Swaziland: The Times of Swaziland, published weekly in English and Izwi LamaSwazi (The Voice of Swazi) published quarterly in Zulu.

Chapter 6: BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Title	Publisher	Price.
Report on Financial and Economic situation in Swaziland, 1932.	H.M. Stationery Office	2/6
The Swazi: an Ethnographic Account of the Natives of the Swaziland Protectorate. B.A. Marwick.	Cambridge 1940.	23/-
An African Aristocracy: A study of rank in Swazi society. Dr. H. Kuper.	Oxford 1947.	30/-
The Uniform of Colour.	Witwatersrand University Press 1947.	15/-.

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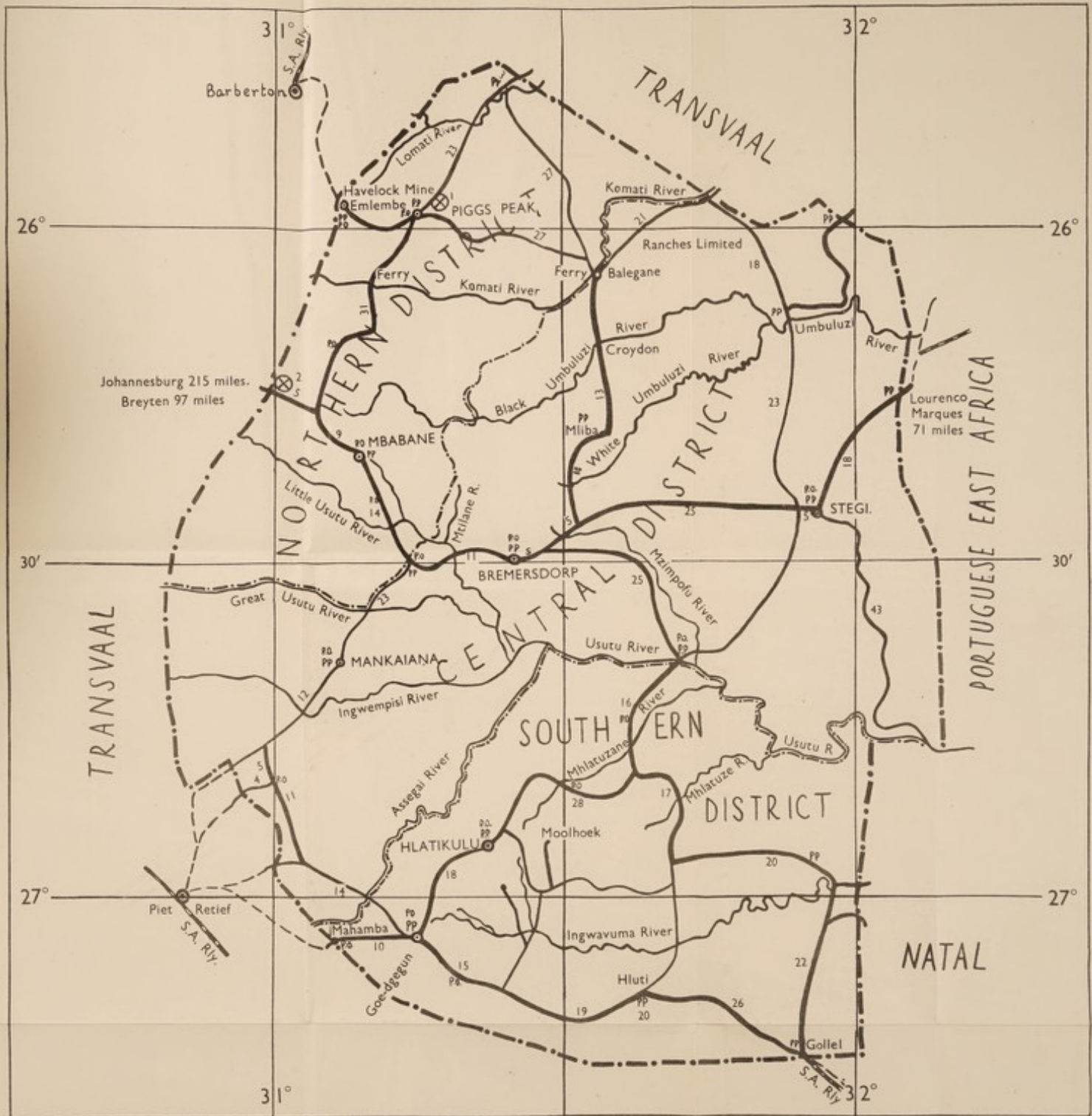
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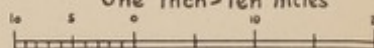


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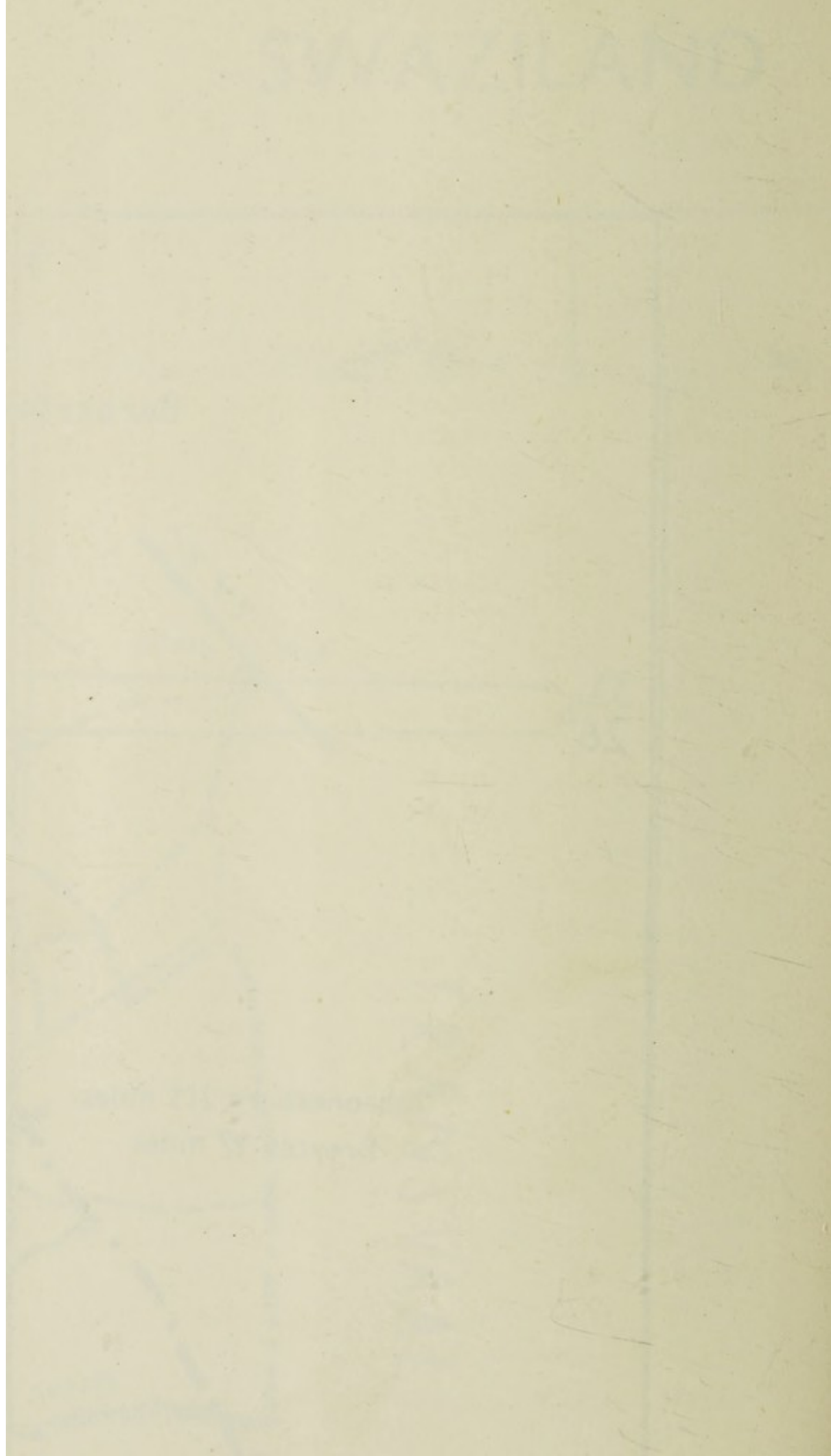
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