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COLONIAL REPORTS


Swaziland

1949



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REPORT ON SWAZILAND

FOR THE YEAR

1949

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1951

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The cover illustration shows bridge over Little Usutu River on Mbabane—Bremersdorp Road.

PART I

Introduction

SIGNS became apparent towards the end of 1949 that the plans for development made by Government and by private concerns during the past few years were being put into effect and as a result a spirit of optimism spread throughout the territory. This was very clearly shown by speeches made at the December session of the European Advisory Council and an extract from one of these in reply to the opening address of the Resident Commissioner is quoted here:

“There is an overall aspect, however, that I do not think should be ignored. For many years the introductory general comment on the estimates and on the Government’s financial policy has been a dismal prospect to members of the council. The opening addresses of Resident Commissioners in the past have provided scantily for the financial and developmental well-being of the Territory. Those addresses conveyed the impression that the Resident Commissioners themselves shared Council’s views on the bleak prospects that appeared to be ahead of the Territory. Those were depressing . . . but a year ago Your Honour’s address introduced a new note. You envisaged developments that, to use Your Honour’s words, ‘might make Swaziland the envy of South Africa’. Since then undertakings arising certainly in part from the Government’s initiative and with the Government’s assistance and encouragement, have been announced that can be interpreted as the foundation of a broad development and there appeared to be ground, Sir, for the hope and belief that other equally and possibly more important developments may follow within a measurable time, but I think no official announcement or pronouncement can have more far-reaching significance to the interesting future of the Territory than the information in Your Honour’s address at the commencement of the session of the present Council. It foreshadows to my mind a particularly welcome change in Government policy. It is a course that this Council’s predecessors have advocated continually year after year. I refer, Sir, to that portion of your opening address where you intimated that in future new expenditure would be directed to those services which will develop the country and eventually bring in additional revenue. We believe, Sir, that such a policy is in keeping with the potentials of the Territory. We believe that the future will demonstrate the wisdom of the course the Government has decided on and to those who were responsible for this new policy, in particular to His Excellency the High Commissioner and to Your Honour, the country owes and will continue to owe a deep gratitude and on an increasing scale and, if it is any satisfaction for you, Sir, to know it, speaking for the older members of the Council, I do not recall their returning to their constituencies from a session at Mbabane in a happier frame of mind regarding the future of this Territory than they will be returning from the present session.”

The Resident Commissioner, Government Secretary and other officials have had regular meetings with the Paramount Chief and Council and relations with the Native Authority throughout the year have been completely harmonious. After many years a draft Native Courts Proclamation and a draft Native Administration Consolidation Proclamation have

received the approval of the Paramount Chief and Council, and have now been submitted to the Secretary of State.

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the territory from 27th August, 1949 to 10th September, 1949.

Certain figures indicating the development of the resources of the territory over the past ten years are interesting. Ordinary revenue has risen by 275 per cent and total revenue by 294 per cent. Recurrent expenditure has risen by 149 per cent and total expenditure by 226 per cent. In the fiscal year 1939-40 recurrent expenditure exceeded ordinary revenue by over £50,000 while the revised estimates for 1949-50 were probably the first in the history of the territory to show a balance of ordinary revenue over recurrent expenditure.

DEVELOPMENT IN SWAZILAND

An event of great importance to the Territory was the completion of negotiations by the Colonial Development Corporation for the purchase of approximately one hundred thousand acres of afforestable grass land in the Highveld catchment area of the Great Usutu River. This land will be afforested with suitable fast growing conifers which in due course will create within the territory a large forestry industry—a project which in its initial stages will give employment to some 1,500 people.

Press reports which stated that, in conjunction with this initial project, the Corporation proposed to use the timber grown for pulping and to erect a kraft paper mill on a site on the Great Usutu River, and that the construction of a railway from the mill to link up with the railway system in the Union of South Africa was a possibility, were premature and no final decision in the matter has yet been taken.

Government has submitted various other suggestions to the Colonial Development Corporation, the outcome of which is not yet known.

Peak Timbers Limited in 1946 acquired 57,216 acres in the Pigg's Peak District for commercial afforestation, and this company expects to afforest some 35,000 acres within a period of five years. The company's planting programme is at present ahead of schedule. The company employs some 19 Europeans and 750 Africans.

Two important irrigation schemes have been planned in the northern bushveld and at Malkerns. A Ranching Company has been granted the right to draw sufficient water from the Komati River for irrigation schemes which it is anticipated will render irrigable not less than 50,000 acres. In the Malkerns area, falling within the middleveld region of the Territory, several interested persons have received approval from the Water Court to divert sufficient water from the Great Usutu River to irrigate approximately 10,000 acres of agricultural land.

Numerous other properties are developing schemes according to their resources and are providing a significant contribution to the agricultural productivities of the Territory.

An Eight Year Development Plan for the Territory submitted in 1948 after an agro-economic survey had been carried out by Mr. V. Liversage, received approval from His Majesty's Government, and funds to carry out the plan were made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare

Act. In this plan greater stress has been placed on development as opposed to welfare.

One of the most important projects in the plan related to the development of rural communities in the Territory and work on this began towards the end of 1948, with a pilot scheme in the South. It was originally a programme of heavy diversion work to protect a closely settled and cultivated area from storm run-off from the hills; but the plan was expanded to include the layout of grass buffer strips within the area to introduce soil conservation methods. The scheme was intended to show the inhabitants what was required, how it would be achieved and the benefits that would ensue. Early in 1949 the Paramount Chief and Council visited the area to inspect the work which met with general approval and resulted in instructions to all to co-operate in every way.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

During the year many of the educational plans previously envisaged were completed and with the improved salary scales, as a result of the FitzGerald Salaries Commission, the staff position has become more stable and it is expected to show considerable improvement in 1950.

A new European school was opened in Pigg's Peak in January; half the cost of this school was met by Peak Timbers Limited and half by the Government. At Goedgegun the accommodation problem has been eased by the building of married teachers' quarters attached to the Boys' Hostel. The school farm is to be enlarged this year by the purchase of 170 morgen of land adjacent to the existing farm, which should make the Hostel itself supporting in cereals, meat and fruit by 1951.

The demand for primary and secondary education for Africans continues to grow as is shown by an increase of 10 per cent in enrolment figures for 1949. Salary scales for teachers are still considerably lower than those in the adjoining provinces of the Union of South Africa, and consequently missions have difficulty in attracting and retaining qualified teachers. The proportion of qualified to unqualified teachers is now approximately 3 to 2.

A new Government school is in course of erection in the Native Land Settlement area at Pigg's Peak, and at Hlatikulu work is shortly to commence on the provision of two new classrooms. At the Mbabane Central School additional classroom accommodation is nearing completion.

Plans for the development of the Swazi National School (for which £30,000 has been voted from the Colonial Development Welfare Fund) have been drawn up and are at present under consideration by Government. The Teacher Training Centre which it was hoped to establish at Mathapha, but which may now be established in Mbabane, should go a long way towards solving the staffing difficulties of the African schools.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund scheme "D.796" £2,000 per annum up to 1956 has been provided for the purchase of books and school material for African schools. Books will be issued free of charge.

At the Trades School, Mbabane, the first group of apprentices will complete their training at the end of 1950. The institution appears to be gaining in popularity.

Two schools for Eurafricans continue to receive Government aid, and small bursary grants to Euraffrican children were allocated. The grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for buildings for Euraffrican schools has been a boon to both the Missions in charge of the schools and to the pupils. It has been an incentive to Eurafricans themselves to contribute towards their own institution.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

During April of 1949, Rural Development work began and by the end of the year a not insignificant portion of native area has been grass stripped. The task was not an easy one when difficulties of staff, equipment, etc., are taken into consideration; but by the end of the year many welcome signs were to be found throughout the Territory of the manner in which the African was beginning to co-operate, and, indeed, in many areas fields were being stripped by the owners in advance of the arrival of the rural development teams.

Concentration of scattered ploughed lands into aggregates which can be properly protected against erosion, adapted to intensive and eventually mechanised farming, is the next step in the programme. This should make easier the control of the grazing areas and facilitate the introduction of deferred and rotational grazing. Movement of kraals to sites less suitable for cultivation or to villages will have certain obvious advantages and success has already been achieved in this direction.

Soil conservation is only the first step towards intensive farming and higher production. It entails awakening the people to a sense of their own responsibility in this respect, and Rural Development may be regarded as an educative movement for the mass of the people. Academic education is increasing every year, and must be accompanied by a corresponding education in standards of living, in public and personal responsibility and in the efficiency and constancy of labour. This is a function of Rural Development. It is appreciated that it is a slow process, but encouraging signs are to be encountered in almost every area in which a Rural Development team has worked.

A Public Relations Officer, Mr. H. J. E. Dumbrell, C.B.E., has been appointed under the Rural Development Scheme. He will undertake work not only directly affecting the Scheme, but will also maintain contact with those Swazis whom the Scheme will not directly affect for some years and those temporarily resident outside the Territory.

A paper, known as "Izwi Lama Swazi" is now published monthly and should fill a long felt want. It is also hoped to start a mass literacy campaign in Swazi by means recently worked out by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Veterinary Division

A Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme for the improvement of native cattle breeding and animal husbandry has been approved. Although it has not yet been possible to obtain the services of a suitably qualified officer to take charge of the Breeding station, operations have

continued on the lines adopted during the previous two years. Data already collected reveal the soundness of the scheme and will be most valuable. Several animal husbandry experts from the Commonwealth visited the Territory and approved of the work undertaken.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme for the control of foot and mouth disease, a large portion of the boundary between Swaziland and Portuguese East Africa was fenced. Preparatory work along the northern border of the Territory, including cutting passages through the bush and the erection of wire fencing has been completed over long stretches of country.

The anti-nagana (bovine trypanosomiasis) campaign was actively pursued during the year. In the Gollel area dipping of cattle in D.D.T., aerial spraying, bush-clearing and grass burning, were adopted as being the most satisfactory and economical means of promptly eradicating this disease. In this area, the use of bait animals has proved to be the most effective method of catching flies. As a result of these measures the situation as regards flies can now be said to be satisfactory.

The presence of the arsenic resistant tick, which has been discovered in at least one European herd and has become resistant to Benzene Hexachloride, is continuing to cause anxiety. It is spreading further afield and the solution to the problem is difficult and involves the use of one of the newer insecticides at greatly increased cost.

Due to the outbreak of Epizootic Hemorrhagic Septicemia in the Union, no cattle have been imported since May 1949. During the first four months of that year, 198 head of breeding animals were imported.

35 Cream shelters have been erected and 108 miles of track have been made negotiable with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The 29th Show of the Swaziland Farmers Association was opened by Dr. Diesel, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in the Union of South Africa. The co-operation between the European and African sections merits praise and serves as proof of the benefits which can be expected. The quality of the Swazi exhibits at the Show is a tangible proof of how Africans can benefit by co-operative enterprise through formation of Farmers Associations, etc.

Agricultural Division.

The maize season was poor, planting was late and severe hailstorms did much damage. Reduction of the Agricultural staff made it necessary for Government to find an alternative method for handling maize surpluses in a few localities.

The estimated production of other crops in the Territory during 1949 is:

Ground nuts	.	.	.	600 short tons.
Soya beans	.	.	.	100 short tons.
Tung oil	.	.	.	300 short tons.
Potato	.	.	.	400 short tons.
Sweet potato	.	.	.	700 short tons.
Dried beans	.	.	.	230 short tons.
Cow peas	.	.	.	750 short tons.

Cotton seed	.	.	.	150 short tons.
Cotton lint	.	.	.	75 short tons.
Tobacco	.	.	.	305 short tons.
Avocado pears	.	.	.	20,000 15 lb. trays.

Local requirements for fertiliser were fully met from allocations made by the Union Controller. 1,800 tons were purchased and a small surplus is still available.

Since the closing of the Arid Experimental Station in September, 1948, the farm has been used for multiplication of maize, sorghum and groundnut seed for resale. Due to late planting and damage by hail, yields were very much below normal. Groundnuts were severely damaged by Rosette disease which was unusually severe throughout South Africa.

The Paramount Chief and Council visited the farm with a large number of followers. They were shown the benefit of soil conservation work and the effects of manure, fertilisation and cultivation of the various crops. They were impressed with what they saw and the visit did much towards persuading the Council to accept the Rural Development scheme described earlier in this Report.

A forester was appointed during the year and a new nursery was established on the Usutu Forestry farm which was equipped for expansion. 145,000 seedlings have been planted, of which the majority are *Pinus Patula* and *Pinus Caribiea*. 7,500 Poplar cuttings have been laid down in a suitable section of the nursery. Transplants have been sold to the public and issued to Government institutions.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

As compared with 1948, Out-patients attendances at the Mbabane Hospital and Mankaiana Health Centre have increased by 17.5 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively. Both Hlatikulu and the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital show a slight decrease in the number of new cases which, however, in the case of the former institution is set off by a rise in the re-attendance rate. The average number of In-patients at Mbabane Hospital and Mankaiana Health Centre has increased by 11.6 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, as compared with those in previous years.

The provision of extra accommodation now in the course of construction at the Mbabane Hospital is expected to ease overcrowding considerably.

Two new wards were erected at the Mankaiana Health Centre.

Over 31,000 persons were examined during the course of a leper survey and 68 lepers have been discovered. Recent findings indicate that leprosy is confined mainly to highveld areas; its distribution is focal in character.

Two cases of polio were reported in 1949. There were no cases of small-pox and five sporadic cases of diphtheria. Sporadic cases of enteric fever occurred throughout the northern half of the Territory particularly in the early part of the year. Dysentery has been abnormally prevalent in the area served by the Mbabane Hospital.

The incidence of malaria during 1949 assessed on the basis of cases treated in hospital was 30 per cent less than that of 1948. As a result of the findings during the field trials of Paludrine which were conducted during the 1948/49 transmission season, the effect of this drug in reducing

the incidence of malaria amongst rural natives, improving the health of school children and thus reducing absenteeism in schools, was found to be so pronounced that it has been adopted as a routine issue to school children, members of the Police Force, road gangs, etc. In malarious areas throughout the transmission season, doses of 100 m.g. are administered twice a week. Further field experiments using Paludrine in increased dosage (a single dose of 300 m.g. once per week) were conducted during the 1948/49 transmission season resulting in a considerable break through of fresh infections which indicated that the prophylactic value of the single high dose is less effective than the smaller bi-weekly dose. It is suggested in the light of these findings that the most suitable prophylactic dose for members of the rural Swazi population of the middleveld and bushveld who have acquired a fairly high degree of immunity is one tablet of 100 m.g. three times per week at regularly spaced intervals; and that Europeans and non immune Africans living in or visiting malarious areas should receive one tablet daily. The doses quoted are for adults.

Field experiments, with one application of wettable D.D.T. Benzene Hexachloride and D.D.T. Emulsion (M25 Klipfontein) were carried out during the 1948/49 transmission season, with a view to comparing the residual killing effect of each of these three insecticides on *A. gambiae*, the most important malaria vector in Swaziland. It was found that both wettable D.D.T. and M.25 D.D.T. Emulsion retained their residual killing effect for approximately 4 to 5 months and that Benzene Hexachloride is far less effective.

The lateness of the onset of *A. gambiae* breeding and the low mosquito density resulted in a mild transmission season which detracted from the value of the experiment and prevented definite conclusions being reached regarding the effect of the insecticides on malaria incidence.

Under a Colonial Development and Welfare Fund scheme, a malaria laboratory at Bremersdorp, which was previously confined to protozoological and entomological examinations directly connected with malaria, has been expanded to include the culture identification of *C. Diphtheria*, agglutination tests and a serological diagnosis of Syphilis utilising the modified Ide Test and Eagle Flocculation Test, and various other general laboratory procedures which were hitherto beyond its scope.

NATIVE LAND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Excellent progress was made in the Native Land Settlement scheme. The number of settlers at Pigg's Peak rose during the year from 139 to 145. The harvest was poor, but steady progress continued to be made in the development of the vegetable gardens.

At Nkwene Settlement, the number of settlers increased to 134. Good progress has been maintained by the settlers in this area. Besides consuming large quantities of their produce themselves and disposing of a certain quantity at Hlatikulu market, the settlers are supplying under contract a total of 250 lb. of fresh vegetables a week to the Mbabane and Hlatikulu hospitals and the Hlatikulu jail.

Water has been diverted from the Mkondo River to supply an additional 100 vegetable gardens. The furrow is approximately 1 mile long.

At Herefords the total number now permanently settled is 240. Owing to the thick bushy nature of the lands, it has not been possible to clear for full cultivation more than 150 of the surveyed arable allotments.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

The difficulties of obtaining equipment and personnel hindered the plans for the expansion of the Department approved in 1948. A certain amount of progress has been made but it will be some time before the Department reaches full strength and efficiency.

Devaluation has resulted in the increase in the sterling value of almost all metals and there has consequently been a minor boom in prospecting operations and the number of enquiries from the public has increased considerably.

The mineral Diaspore has been located for the first time in this Territory. It occurred as a diaspore, pyrophyllite schist with augen of quite coarsely crystallised grey diaspore up to two feet in diameter. Samples of this material are now being tested to ascertain whether it may be possible to utilise it as a refractory in a similar way to Andalusite. Bulk samples of kaolin found on the same concession have been collected for testing as to their suitability for utilisation in the ceramic industries.

Special authority to prospect for precious metal has been taken up by a syndicate to mine an area of 147 acres covering some of the old gold prospects, notably the Avalanche and the Ivanhoe mines which have been lying stagnant for years. This area is located in the Mbabane district.

It has only been possible this year to undertake work in connection with supply of underground water to the Stegi township. A geological map of the Stegi township was made previously and the Director has continued this with a survey for a selection of borehole sites. Drilling on these sites has been easy owing to the fact that the series of volcanic rock ranging from andesites to porphyrites in this vicinity are comparatively soft. The results so far have been very disappointing.

Hydrographic Survey

Reconnaissance surveys of the water potential have been carried out but no comprehensive survey has yet been undertaken. A grant of £10,000 has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to enable such a survey to be undertaken.

A preliminary investigation is now being carried out which includes (a) a general inspection and investigation of the main catchment areas to enable a determination to be made of the number of gauging stations which should be erected in order to provide a reasonable record of the water resources of the Territory, and (b) the location of suitable sites for gauging stations in each catchment area selected.

Detailed proposals for carrying out the survey depend on the result of the investigation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Although controls are still in force, materials generally have been much easier to obtain and had it not been for this the quantity of work produced

during the year would have been much reduced. This has also facilitated a reduction of unit costs. The following are the major works completed by the Department during the year:

- (a) *Pigg's Peak.*
New offices for the Police, Stock Inspector and Postal authorities.
- (b) *Horo.*
New lock-up.
- (c) *Mankaiana.*
Extensions to clinic.
- (d) *Hlatikulu.*
Extensions to Post Office.
Additions to Magistrates' quarters.
1 "E" Type house.
- (e) *Goedgegun.*
4 "E" Type houses.
Abattoir.
Post Office.
Agricultural offices.
- (f) *Bremersdorp.*
3 "D" Type houses (1 under construction).
1 "E" Type house.
Health offices.
Additions to Veterinary offices.
Additions to European School.
Addition to Stock Inspector's quarters.
- (g) *Stegi.*
New District Commissioner's Office and Court House.
Abattoir (still under construction).
- (h) *Mbabane.*
5 "E" Type houses (1 under construction).
4 "D" Type houses (1 under construction).
Police Stables.
Furniture Store.
Extension to Geological Department offices.
Additions to Sisters' quarters.
Accommodation for lunatics at the gaol.
Conversion of Police Mess to 2 houses.
4 Rondavels at the Hospital.
Extension to Native Staff accommodation at the Hospital.
Additions to 2 Stock Inspectors' houses.

Roads

The programme of culvert installation has continued throughout the year as well as the work of arresting soil erosion caused by faulty road drainage previously installed.

During the year the Department completed 10 major overhauls of Government transport in addition to reconditioning 15 engines. A regular

inspection of Public Service vehicles has continued and is beginning to show results. All these activities are in addition to the minor, but still frequent jobs of repair, and the servicing of large numbers of new vehicles purchased by Government during the year.

SWAZILAND POLICE

Police work throughout the year was good. Numbers of ritual and other murder cases were investigated leading to convictions in most cases.

Twenty-four native recruits attended the Police Training school at Mbabane, and qualified in first aid, musketry, drill and general police work at a passing out parade.

It is pleasing to be able to record that the Native Authority and most of the Chiefs in the Territory have co-operated actively with members of the Force during the year.

The relationship between the police and the public has been good.

STAFFING

Mr. W. F. MacKenzie, O.B.E., was appointed Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary.

Lt. Col. E. D. Fenn, M.V.O., left the Territory on leave pending retirement in September, and Major F. P. van Oudtshoorn, M.B.E., acted as Commissioner of Police.

Mr. B. A. Marwick, O.B.E., was promoted in January to a newly constituted post as First Assistant Secretary in Basutoland.

Mr. T. Threlkeld, Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, accepted secondment as Animal Husbandry Advisor to the Foreign Office in the Middle East. Captain W. G. Barnard, Principal Veterinary Officer, acted as Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services.

Mr. J. R. Stebbing, M.B.E., was appointed to the new super-scale post of First Assistant Secretary in the Secretariat.

Those who departed on retirement were:

Mr. W. W. Usher, Legal Secretary.

Mr. J. L. Moerdyk, Principal Agricultural Officer.

Mr. W. G. Dippenaar, M.B.E., Principal Goedgegun School.

Mr. J. E. Muir, Superintendent Mechanic.

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 2,205 to 3,204, showing an increase of 45·5 per cent. 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, Bremersdorp, Goedgegun and Emlembe, the village attached to the Havelock Mine, with populations of about 500, and smaller villages at Stegi, Hlatikulu, Mankaiana and Pigg's Peak.

The small Coloured community meanwhile has increased from 451 to 735, an increase of 62 per cent. The precise numbers of this community are somewhat obscure as in the recent census a number of them, estimated at approximately 30 per cent, elected to be enumerated as Swazis. The Coloured or Eurafican 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 a number of Coloured persons who own fairly considerable areas 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 per cent. This considerable increase in Native population accompanied by an increase in the livestock 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 was in 1946:

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 as yet have 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 which provides for a levy on the herds of all native cattle to be paid in cattle. The cattle thus collected are 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 per cent of the internal mine labour force. The rate of pay for native labour at this mine is 2s. 3d. per shift, free quarters, food and medical attention being provided in addition. The average number of hours worked per week is 48, and the average wage earned approximately £5 7s. 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 to £50 per month. Daily paid European employees receive pay at rates which vary from 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per 8-hour 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 10s. 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 Europeans receive an average salary of £420 per annum without quarters, and Africans £5 per month with quarters for a 44-hour and a 46-hour week respectively.

The Public Works Department provides employment for some 75 Europeans and 400 Africans 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 11s. 6d. per day paid to learners and 25s. to 35s. per day to skilled artisans. Semi-skilled Eurafricans receive 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day plus rations. African adult males receive 1s. 5d. to 7s. 6d. per day according to skill and experience; African learners who are below tax paying age receive 9d. to 1s. 5d. 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 employs African labour, numbers of which fluctuate according to the season from 75 to 300. The rates of pay are from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day paid for men; 9d. to 1s. 3d. 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 35s. per month for natives with quarters

and rations provided: a 60-hour week is worked. Europeans receive £20 to £25 per month, with quarters provided. The Peak Timbers Ltd. rates of pay for native adult labour, of whom some 750 were employed at the end of the year, varies from £2 10s. per month to £5 10s. 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 10s. per month plus rations.

African Domestic servants receive, for a 60-hour week, £1 10s. to £5 per month with rations and 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 1949, the average monthly budget for one European adult has risen by nearly 87 per cent. 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 the less: for partial incapacity compensation is payable in accordance with a scale based on the percentage of incapacity with the earnings of the workman over a period of 48 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 previously paid to Civil Servants was consolidated in the salaries fixed as a result of the FitzGerald Commission.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

	REVENUE					
	1943-4	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8	1948-9
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	44,955	47,573	46,331	47,596	49,725	57,091
Customs and Excise	30,975	35,381	43,879	65,142	64,004	68,872
Posts and Telegraphs	14,464	16,951	42,441	43,967	40,397	28,378
Licences	9,302	10,069	10,993	15,924	18,723	18,378
Income Tax	58,152	92,949	94,086	103,496	106,479	124,859
Transfer Duty	5,531	6,235	4,582	12,096	8,514	12,739
Base Metal Royalty	9,347	16,932	13,532	13,022	17,085	16,673
Other Revenue	33,532	30,698	51,204	*74,528	*83,524	*94,085
	206,258	256,788	307,048	375,771	388,451	421,075
Sale of Crown Land	1,096	548	1,481	1,155	1,199	1,003
Dev. and Welfare Fund	141,567	67,576	183,374	69,858	82,762	54,519
Grant in aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
	348,921	324,912	491,903	446,784	472,412	476,597

* Includes Anti Nagana Levy of £1,396 in 1946-7, £24,224 in 1947-8 and £9,238 in 1948-9.

	EXPENDITURE					
	1943-4	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8	1948-9
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner	12,814	13,856	16,581	20,114	22,499	30,259
District Administration	9,472	12,152	13,138	17,374	16,413	24,240
Police	18,572	21,450	25,894	29,817	31,790	33,223
Posts and Telegraphs	7,660	9,478	11,493	15,619	17,948	22,305
Administration of Justice	11,130	14,454	14,190	17,262	17,505	23,046
Public Works Dept.	5,184	7,369	8,899	10,633	21,088	13,963
Public Works Recurrent	24,835	25,741	31,358	36,471	47,773	42,990
Public Works Extraord'y	9,476	12,429	45,593	23,337	51,138	68,672
Medical	23,323	34,993	44,396	36,087	36,038	41,618
Education	21,088	38,048	85,613	24,115	37,898	44,063
Vet. & Agric. & Forestry	38,100	64,693	85,292	109,188	92,205	91,090
Pensions and Gratuities	11,209	10,253	9,010	12,202	11,803	10,428
Other Expenditure	12,376	15,045	16,325	35,309	36,461	36,073

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

17

<i>C. D. and W. Schemes.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
D. 258 Malaria Survey .	—	—	—	3,127	3,283	3,492
D. 290 Leper Settlement	—	—	—	6,543	11,546	1,090
D. 149 Native Education	—	—	—	787	—	—
D. 178 European Education	—	—	—	6,594	17,789	4,393
D. 314 Native Trade School	—	—	—	3,974	4,542	5,643
D. 454 Development Native Education	—	—	—	15,432	—	—
D. 430 Agricultural Training of Teachers.	—	—	—	307	—	—
D. 554 Swazi National School	—	—	—	910	1,967	1,044
D. 755 St. Mark's School	—	—	—	2,250	2,750	5,000
D. 194 Water Supplies on Native Area	—	—	—	1,132	552	260
D. 152 Agricultural Research	—	—	—	1,957	1,639	1,313
D. 470 Agricultural Staffing, etc.	—	—	—	3,888	3,816	3,762
D. 493 Improvement Native Cattle	—	—	—	2,796	2,749	1,258
D. 435 Geological Survey	—	2,129	8,219	3,572	4,583	6,448
D. 189 Native Land Settlement	132,806	21,745	46,062	15,589	16,611	10,263
R. 189 Socio Economic Survey	—	—	—	—	891	174
D. 796 Native Education	—	—	—	—	8,398	4,482
D. 791 Control of Disease (Veterinary)	—	—	—	—	174	1,940
D. 564 Reorganisation of Public Works D.	—	—	—	—	122	—
D. 825 Colonial Scholarship	—	—	—	—	225	250
D. 905 Building Grant— Coloured School	—	—	—	—	540	—
D. 963 Swaziland Survey	—	—	—	—	—	2,167
D. 1017 Leper Settlement	—	—	—	—	—	1,425
D. 1023 Malaria Survey Supplementary	—	—	—	—	—	270
D. 1065 Contributions to International Red Lo- cust Control	—	—	—	—	—	2,481
D. 1080 Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	1,326
D. 1082 Control of Stock Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	875

338,045 303,835 462,063 457,386 523,336 541,326

SWAZILAND
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, 1949	£9,072
Loan from the Colonial Development Fund: from 1930-31 to 1939-40	27,153
	£36,225

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1949

<i>Assets</i>	£	<i>Liabilities</i>	£
Balance in hands of Sub-accounts	7,966	Swazi Nation Trust Fund	20,000
Advances	29,178	Guardians Fund	22,250
Native Recruiting Corporation	101	Prisoners' Property	196
Natal Coal Owners' Native Labour Association	4	Customs' Suspense	199
Joint Colonial Fund	29,000	Deposits	20,934
Imprests	624	Swazi National Fund	1,853
Investments Account	17,818	Savings Fund	517
Agricultural Loan Fund Account	3,783	Colonial Development Fund Deposit Account	6,934
Military Pensions Account	5,412	Butter Levy Fund	2,269
Investments Adjustment Account	26,989	Butter Export Equal. Fund	49
Balance General Revenue Account	26,089	Dairy Industry Control Board	204
		Provident Fund	15,253
		Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	29,706
	£120,364		£120,364

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1948-49 are as follows:

Native Tax	£57,091
Customs and Excise	68,872
Licences	18,378
Income Tax	124,859
Base Metal Royalty	16,673

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

Customs and Excise. Under the customs agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Swaziland receives ·149 per cent share of the total collection of the Union. Excise duties are collected locally on spirits and beer manufactured in the Union of South Africa and the amount collected from this source was £10,169.

Licences. The revenue under this head is composed mainly of licences levied on Trading, Motor Vehicles, Recruiting Agents, Hotel and 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 four financial years:

	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8	1948-9
	£	£	£	£	£
Firearms	61	188	143	225	254
Recruiting Agents	697	711	604	681	793
Hotel and Liquor	579	620	517	884	797
Trading	3,447	3,482	5,978	7,072	7,755
Game	378	642	1,551	1,266	128
Bank	125	125	125	125	125
Motor Vehicles	4,357	4,558	5,790	7,420	8,235
Prospecting and Mining	360	611	1,156	974	312
Miscellaneous	65	56	60	76	79
	£10,069	10,993	15,924	18,723	18,378

Income Tax. The rates of tax imposed for the year 1949 were as follows:—

Normal Tax:

(a) *Married Persons.* Fifteen pence plus one-thousandth of one penny for each pound of taxable income in excess of one pound. Maximum rate 3s. 11d. per pound.

Rebates. Basic £26, Children £10 each child. Dependants £2 10s. each dependant and Insurance 1s. 3d. per pound. Maximum £7 10s. The taxable amount arrived at subject to a surcharge of 40 per cent.

(b) *Unmarried Persons.* Eighteen pence plus one-thousandth of one penny for each pound of taxable income in excess of one pound. Maximum rate 4s. 2d. per pound.

Rebate: Basic £20. Dependants and Insurance same as for married persons. The taxable amount arrived at subject to a surcharge of 50 per cent.

(c) *Private Companies.* Same as for unmarried persons but no rebate.

(d) *Public Companies.* Four and sixpence per pound—no rebates.

Super Tax. Twenty-four pence plus one four-hundredth of one penny for each pound of the income subject to Super Tax in excess of one pound. Maximum rate 8s. 8d. per pound. Rebate £210 (does not apply to Private Companies except in special circumstances). Taxable amount subject to a surcharge of 45 per cent.

The following table illustrates the incidence of tax on various incomes:

Income per annum £	Married—No children £	Unmarried £	Percentage	
			Col. 2 %	Col. 3 %
400	2	16	·5	4
500	12	28	2·4	5·6
600	22	40	3·6	6·6
700	31	52	4·4	7·4
800	41	64	5·1	8
900	51	76	5·6	8·5
1,000	62	89	6·2	8·9
1,100	72	101	6·5	9·2
1,200	83	114	6·9	9·5
1,500	115	153	7·7	10·2
2,000	218	270	10·9	13·5
5,000	1,397	1,541	27·9	30·8
10,000	4,226	4,589	42·2	45·9

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 6s. 8d. upon each pound. Rebate of three hundred pounds is allowed from the amount of duty determined by 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 and Overseas) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited. The former has branches at Mbabane and Bremersdorp, 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 1949.

EXPORTS

The principal exports from Swaziland during 1949 were asbestos, slaughter stock, hides and skins, tobacco, butter, gold and pigs. 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 important asbestos producers of the world. (Exports during 1949 amounted to 33,967 short tons valued at £1,223,486 as compared with 32,431 short tons valued at £995,767 in 1948.) The increase in the value of the exports by £234,129 is due to the increase in the quantity of asbestos and cassiterite and to a certain extent to devaluation.

The cattle industry is the second most important exporting agency. During the year 19,675 head of slaughter stock valued at £258,069 were exported to Union markets, the figures in 1948 being 17,701 head valued at £240,806.

Hides and skins to the value of £61,160 were exported in 1949 as compared with £74,838 in 1948. The values of other exports are set out in the following table:

	1948	1949
	£	£
Tobacco	29,948	43,385
Butter	20,627	27,421
Gold	24,994	25,443
Pigs	—	20,000
Tin	11,017	17,528
Ground Nuts	21,000	13,145
Tung Oil	5,550	10,000
Beef	—	5,000
Bonemeal	1,728	4,138
Butterfat	1,687	2,100
Cotton	4,633	1,700
Wool	1,135	1,115
Barytes	1,188	637

Chapter 6 : Production

Mining activity in Swaziland, apart from the Havelock Asbestos Mine, is undertaken by nine small European Companies, six of which produce cassiterite, two gold and one barytes. An average of two Europeans and less than 100 Africans is employed in each.

The African peasant farmers are largely pastoralists who do not yet produce sufficient maize or sorghum for their own needs and imports of basic food requirements are made annually. Farming methods however are improving and the use of kraal manure and artificial fertilisers is becoming general.

The European farmer or rancher is an individualist. Greater interest in farming and ranching in the Territory is being shown. Several companies are expanding their farming activities and large scale farming under irrigation is being planned in several areas. More trees in the 4,000 Tung Plantations are maturing annually and bigger yields are being obtained.

Afforestation will supply the Territory with an important industry. Apart from the 100,000 acres purchased by the Colonial Development Corporation for afforestation, Peak Timbers Limited hope to afforest some 50,000 acres of land and Swaziland Timbers, a smaller Company some 10,000 acres. Soft woods will be the main product.

Increasing quantities of vegetables and sub-tropical fruits are being exported.

The tobacco industry, with certain new large scale producers, harvested a record crop but markets for the type of tobacco produced (mainly snuff and dark pipe) are limited.

The butter industry continues to expand. Local demands are met and the surplus is exported to the Union of South Africa.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

(i) EDUCATION

As the population of Swaziland consists of Europeans, Africans and Eurafricans, 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, Goedgegun and Pigg's Peak. 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 Province 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. 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 1949 was 560.



LITTLE USUTU RIVER NEAR NYONYANE.



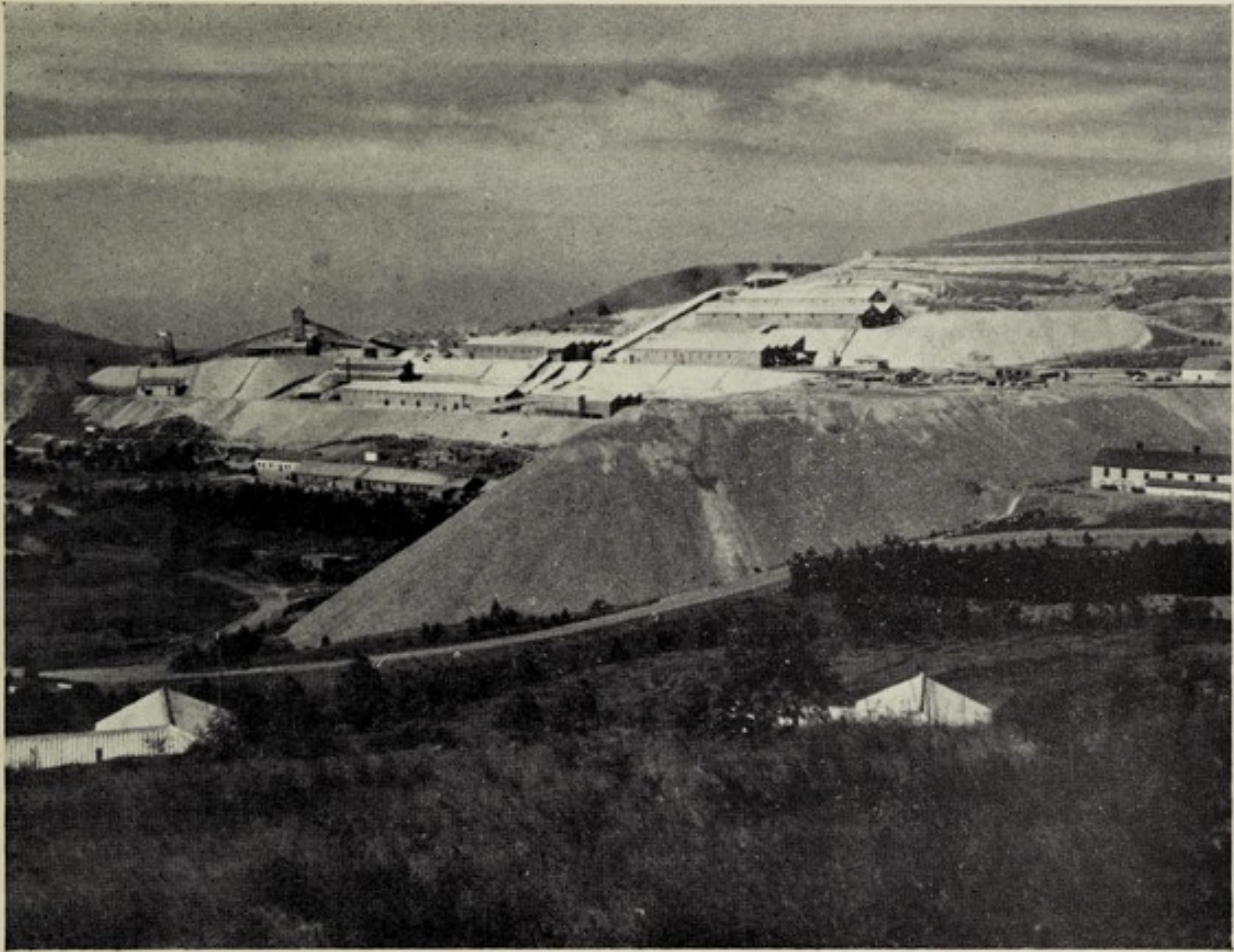
MBULUZI VALLEY NEAR MBABANE.



MR. McLEAN LUIS'S PEDIGREE HEREFORD BULL FARM UMSUTSHWANE.



ASSEGAI VALLEY NEAR HLATIKULU.



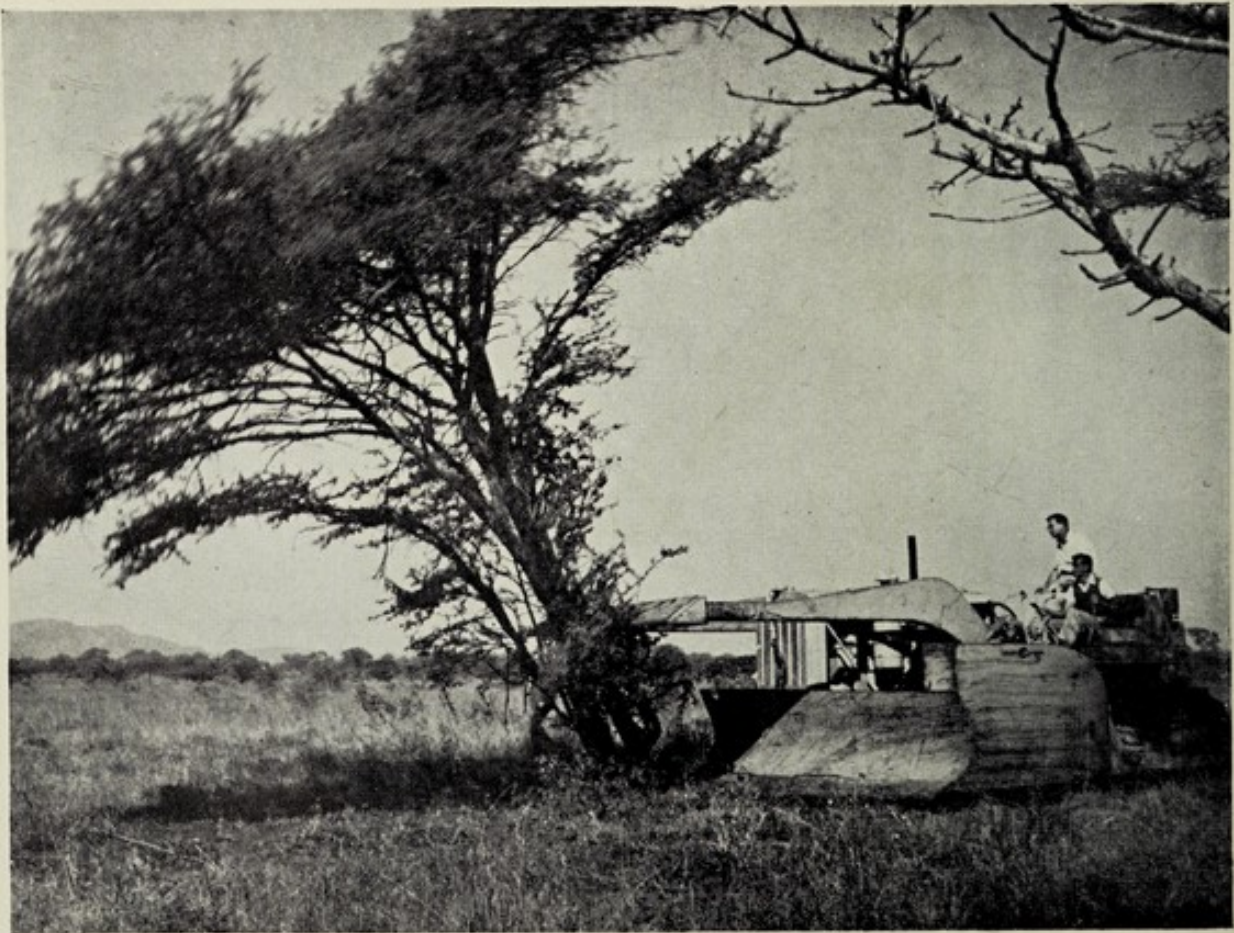
HAVELOCK ASBESTOS MINES.



HEREFORD STEERS—MR. McLEAN LUIS'S FARM, UMSUTSHWANE.



NEWALA.



LAND CLEARING AT GOLLEL.

Native primary education is at present largely the responsibility of a number of missions, but generous financial assistance is given by Government in the form of salary and equipment grants. In addition, the missions support a number of small unaided schools. Apart from 176 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, Mathapha, as soon as plans submitted have been accepted.

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.

In 1949, the total enrolment of all registered Native schools was 12,116.

The Eurafrican or 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. In 1949, the total enrolment of all the Coloured schools was 258.

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 has been in the past the principal handicap of the small but steadily growing section of the Native population which is literate. The monthly newsletter in Zulu produced by the Education Department for some years past in order to foster the reading habit among Africans gave place during the year to a monthly newspaper, the *Izwi lama Swazi*, published by the Bantu Press with Government assistance. This paper provides local news and articles of an informative nature and should in time become the forum for the expression of enlightened African opinion in the Territory.

(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 subsidised 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 eight Europeans, three Eurafricans and 33 African cases. The Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Bremersdorp, provides accommodation for eight Europeans, two Eurafricans and 76 Native cases.

There are five Government Health Centres in the Hlatikulu District and four in the Northern portion of the Territory. The Nazarene Mission maintains eight similar institutions, five of which are in the Manzini District and Stegi District and two in the Pigg's Peak District. The Roman Catholic Mission has one Health Centre in the Hlatikulu 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 Hlatikulu 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 Building and Government officials' quarters by water-borne sanitation with disposal through french drains and individual septic tanks.

European Government Officials

During 1949, the third year of the three-year scheme of Government Housing, a further 19 houses were constructed. This scheme has been extended for a further year when it is hoped six more houses will be erected and improvements made to some of the older houses.

The houses constructed were of the same standard design as those built in 1948, but in some cases the design was modified to provide additional accommodation in the shape of sleeping porches and in the larger houses separate dining rooms.

The intensive programme of maintenance and improvement initiated in 1948 was continued during 1949.

African Government Officials

No housing for Africans was put up during the year in spite of the fact that provision for an extensive programme had been made in the Estimates. This was due to the difficulty in reaching finality in design with African members of the Government Service. Many new houses of a modified agreed design will be erected during 1950-51.

(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 37 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

The principal legislation during 1949 consisted of the following:

PROCLAMATIONS

- No. 6. The Swaziland Police Proclamation, 1949, providing for the organisation, discipline, powers and duties of the police.
- No. 11. The Swaziland European Advisory Council Proclamation, 1949, providing for the constitution of a European Advisory Council to advise the Resident Commissioner on matters directly affecting Europeans in the Territory and in any other matters specifically referred to the Council by the Resident Commissioner.
- No. 19. The Swaziland Revised Edition of the Laws Proclamation, 1949, providing for the publication of a consolidated edition of the Laws of Swaziland up to the end of the year 1948.
- No. 27. The Swaziland Widows' and Orphans' Pension Proclamation, 1949, establishing a pension fund for the widows and children of European Officers employed in the services of the Swaziland Government.
- No. 48. The Swaziland British Nationality (Special Provisions) Proclamation, 1949, prescribing the fees payable under the British Nationality Act of 1948 of the United Kingdom as applied to Swaziland and the penalties for making false statements under the British Nationality Act.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICES

- No. 20. Regulations creating Visiting Justices for all prisons within the Territory and prescribing their powers and duties.
- No. 22. Regulations governing the branding and marking of livestock in Swaziland.
- No. 97. Exchange Quota Regulations.
- No. 98. Consolidated Exchange Control Regulations.
- No. 174. Additional Public Health Regulations empowering medical officers and other duly authorised persons to enter premises for certain purposes.

- No. 183. Levy under the Swaziland Cattle Levy (Trypanosomiasis) Proclamation, 1947, of 8d. per head on all cattle owned by Europeans and persons other than natives.
- No. 184. Levy under the Swaziland Special Levy (Trypanosomiasis) Proclamation, 1947, of 7s. 6d. on each adult male native domiciled in Swaziland.
- No. 236. Petrol Control Regulations prohibiting with certain exceptions the possession by any person other than a wholesale distributor of more than two gallons of petrol otherwise than in the tank of a motor vehicle.
- No. 238. Import Control Regulations.
- No. 260. Arrangement between the Swaziland Government and the United Kingdom Government for the avoidance of double taxation.
- No. 267. Extending to certain organisations in Swaziland the Diplomatic Immunities enjoyed in the United Kingdom by such organisations by virtue of certain specified Orders in Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

- No. 1. Declaring a certain area to be actively infected with scab.
- No. 7. Ordering the earmarking of all sheep grazing within a certain guard area.
- No. 37. Fixing the maximum price of bread.

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 eight 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, a fine of £25, 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 judgment 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 Judges 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 the 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, Culpable Homicide, Civil Cases and appeals against judgments 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

The establishment of the Swaziland Police 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.

Most commissioned officers are qualified in Fingerprint 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 1949 there were 5,749 cases known and reported to the Police, being an increase of 734 cases on the previous year. Homicide cases were less than in 1948, the comparative figures being 64 and 82. Other offences against the person showed an increase of 93 for the corresponding offences in the previous year, and offences against property increased by 193 cases during 1949. Other crimes totalled 3,068 for 1949 against 2,602 for 1948, showing an increase of 466 cases.

The Colonial Police medal for meritorious service was awarded to a European of the force and the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry was awarded to an African member of the force.

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 lectures 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.

PRISONS

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp; there are smaller prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana 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 1949.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Persons Proceeded Against on Charge of Crime

During the year 6,680 persons were proceeded against before Subordinate Courts for the following crimes:—

Culpable homicide	41
Other offences against person	1,602
Offences against property	1,139
Other crimes	3,898

Persons dealt with in Subordinate Courts for Crimes and Offences

In the Subordinate Courts 6,261 persons were convicted summarily as follows:

Imprisonment	1,774
Whipping	183
Fine	3,184
Bound over; cautioned or discharged	1,120

Persons for Trial in the High Court

Fifty-four persons were committed in the Subordinate Courts for trial in the High Court of Swaziland. Of these and those brought forward from 1948, 28 persons were convicted of crimes as shown in the following table:

Murder	6
Culpable homicide	7
Other offences against the person	14
Other offences against property	1

Comparative Table:

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

The Number of Summary Convictions in the Subordinate Court

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Homicides	10	19	17	18
Offences against the person	1,292	1,478	1,510	1,507
Malicious injury to property	51	60	30	57
Other offences against property	939	976	967	961
Other Crimes	1,140	850	1,361	1,447
Offences against Revenue Laws	279	1,087	1,033	1,122
Offences against Master and Servants Law	47	65	52	60
Miscellaneous Minor Offences	963	788	719	1,089
Totals	<u>4,721</u>	<u>5,323</u>	<u>5,689</u>	<u>6,261</u>

The Number of Convictions in the High Court of Swaziland

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Murder of wife or concubine	1	—	1	—
Murder of child	—	—	1	—
Murder of other than wife, concubine or child	7	2	14	6
Attempted murder	3	1	1	2
Culpable homicide	8	19	19	7
Rape	8	13	11	12
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>33</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>28</u>

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

I. ELECTRICITY

(i) *Mbabane*

This undertaking continues to be operated by a special sub-department of Government and considerable progress has been made in the replacement of old low tension lines. A completely new high tension line is now in use and this has had the effect of allowing the staff of the scheme to concentrate more on the distribution side of the system. The diesel plant continues to give excellent service and there have been very few failures of the supply.

Consumption is increasing steadily and action is now being taken to install a further hydro electric set.

A loan to enable the completion of the scheme as originally planned is about to be raised.

(ii) *Bremersdorp*

The private concern operating this supply has now 150 kVA installed, although with this output there is no standby generating plant. Much has been done to improve the standard and safety of the distribution lines and the service continues to be efficient.

2. WATER

Unfortunately, little work, other than investigation, has been possible during the year on the various township supplies owing to a continued difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of piping. It is hoped, however, that 1950 will see a substantial improvement in several of the less satisfactory installations.

Boring for water at Stegi has met with little success and it will be necessary to consider the construction of a conservation dam.

Progress in the installation of a proper pure water supply in Mbabane has been delayed somewhat by the necessity to consider what effect a considerable expected increase in the European population will have on the scheme which was first drawn up in 1946. It is hoped, however, that final arrangements for starting this much needed work will be completed in 1950.

Certain emergency measures were carried out on the supplies at Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun and these have eased the situation considerably.

Chapter 11 : Communications

I. ROADS

The mileage of scheduled roads in Swaziland remain:

Trunk roads	.	.	205 miles
Main roads	.	.	476 „
Branch roads	.	.	443 „

Of these practically all are now maintained directly by the Public Works

Department, thus relieving the District Administration of a task which with ever increasing traffic was becoming too difficult without adequate machinery.

A new road was under construction through difficult country from Mbabane southwards to the Headquarters of the Colonial Development Corporation Usutu Forests project. This when complete will be approximately 18 miles long.

A major re-alignment was completed on the trunk road between Mbabane and Bremersdorp and has resulted in making the hill on the escarpment much easier and safer to negotiate, especially for heavy transport.

The total provision for the maintenance of roads for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1950, was £27,500, an increase of £2,000 on the previous year. Unfortunately, the impact of increasing traffic has resulted in more rapid deterioration of the wearing surface and provision will have to be made on an increasing scale.

More new equipment was purchased during the year, including two power graders, one angle dozer, one bulldozer cum leading shovel, two heavy wheeled tractors, two track tractors, two rock drills, as well as two tippers.

The Department, in addition, constructed from spare materials in its yard an eleven ton articulated low loading trailer for the movement of heavy plant as well as converting an old power grader into a heavy towed grader.

The roads continue to be negotiable all the year round in spite of heavy traffic during the rainy season and much of this achievement is due to the extensive programme of installing good road drainage.

PART III

Chapter I : 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 highveld 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 middleveld averages some 2,000 feet, and the lowveld 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 middleveld, 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 highveld 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 lowveld generally is excellent cattle country, while the great variety of soil and climates and the facilities for the construction of small irrigation schemes in the middle and highveld 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. Tin mining during the year showed a small revival owing to the impetus given by devaluation. There are still considerable reserves of the mineral in the Territory which could be worked, at the present high price of the metal, provided that erosion resulting from alluvial mining could be reduced to a reasonable minimum and that steps be taken to rehabilitate worked-out land. The Geological Survey Department is initiating investigations into the economic possibilities of several lode tin occurrences in the form of cassiterite pegmatites in the hope that they may prove workable propositions.

By far the biggest undertaking at the present time is the Havelock Asbestos Mine (New Amianthus Mines 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 12½ 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 a revival of interest in mining in the Territory during recent years. Gold is still being worked in the Pigg's Peak District (a part of the highly mineralised north-western corner of Swaziland) and a barytes proposition is being developed in the Mbabane district. There are very extensive anthracite coal deposits in the lowveld but they could not be worked economically without a railway. Deposits of calcite and haematite are known to exist in the Hlatikulu and Pigg's Peak districts respectively. A new occurrence of diasporite has recently been located in the Mankaiana district; this may prove to be of value in the future, since it has important uses as refractory material for manufacture of furnace linings. There are numerous other mineral occurrences of asbestos, barytes, cassiterite and gold which are being actively prospected by individuals or companies, or by the technical staff of the Geological Survey Department.

In the development of the Territory's mineral resources lies perhaps the quickest route to 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 1949 these figures had increased to 433,801 cattle and 262,182 pigs, sheep and goats; some 114,005 sheep are, however, winter immigrants from the neighbouring Union farms.

The export of cattle rose from 8,900 head, valued at about £80,000, in 1937, to 19,675 head worth £258,069 in 1949. Hides and skins to the value of £61,160 were exported in 1949 as compared with £74,838 in 1948.

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-bourne diseases which necessitates constant dipping and internal quarantine measures. 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 stable 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 is capable 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 farmer. Their methods vary from the highly specialised agriculture on some of the large farms to pitiful and destructive scratchings on small allotments. The Territory exported tobacco valued at £43,385 in 1949 and butter worth £27,421, ground nuts valued at £13,145 and Tung oil valued at £10,000.

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. The Colonial Development Corporation has purchased 100,000 acres of afforestable grass lands in the highveld catchment area of the Great Usutu River; the afforestation of which will be commenced almost immediately. It is not yet known for what purpose timber will be produced, but a project of this magnitude should provide the territory with a more stable and balanced economic position.

A private firm has begun afforestation on a commercial basis in the Mankaiana district on the Western border of the Territory. This firm owns some 6,000 acres 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, and 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 portion of the building programme for housing, office accommodation and workshops has been completed. 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.

Communications

There is no railway and all transport in the Territory is by road and the road system connects on the south, south-west, west, north and north-east with rail-heads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort respectively. On the east it connects with the railhead 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 to Barberton in the Transvaal for the transport of asbestos in the outward direction and of supplies in the inward direction.

The 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 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 highveld is 55.6 inches, at Bremersdorp in the middleveld 36.8 inches, and at Sipofaneni in the lowveld 26.5 inches. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit are respectively 72.7 and 52.6 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 terri-

tory up to Barberton in the north and extending towards Carolina and Srmelo in the west, while the tribes occupying what is now the Lyddenburg District also paid tribute to the Swazi King.

The Swazis are known to themselves and other native tribes as A-ma-Ngwane, that is, the people of Ngwana, 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 resulted with Mpande the Zulu King, and his successor Cetshwayo. In 1879 the Swazis 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 Malangeni (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 formulated 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 concessions 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 49 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 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 all imaginable purposes, including 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 a 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 the 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 conquest of the Transvaal, all the rights and powers of the late South African Republic passed to His Majesty. An Order-in-Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act was issued in June, 1903, providing that the Governor of the Transvaal should administer Swaziland and conferring on him the right to legislate by Proclamation.

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 agriculturists. 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 with a vote of £60,000 granted by the Dominions Office. From that date progress on European land has been marked. The ranch was sub-divided into small areas and occupied by agriculturists who are producing semi-tropical crops. The benefits conferred by the Grey-Coryndon sub-division of the country in 1908-9 between the Swazis and Europeans alternately in inter-communicating areas rather than vast segregated tracts has accomplished much to encourage the imitative character of the African by influencing him to adopt improvements in housing, the fertilising of his fields, and also preserving the harmony between the two races noticeable in the Territory.

The initiation of the forestry project by the Colonial Development Corporation referred to elsewhere in this report is one of the most significant factors yet encountered in the history of settlement in Swaziland.

In accordance with the powers granted to him, the Governor issued a proclamation in 1904 providing for the 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 the 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 Commissions 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 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 free 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 concessionnaires, 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. This took place in 1914 and there was no large movement of natives from concessions. Those who desired to move did so voluntarily and the remainder made terms with the concessionnaires and remained on the farms.

Since the Concession Partition Proclamation of 1907, fairly substantial areas have been purchased by the Swazi Nation and some small farms by

individual natives and in addition land has been purchased by 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 purchased 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. Since then further land has been acquired by the Swazis but figures up to 1949 are not yet available.

The Native Areas are distributed in thirty-five separate blocks 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 rationalise as far as possible the extremely complicated and intricate conflicting rights.

Considerable tracts of land are owned by European residents in the Union of South Africa, 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 vested 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 always 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 District 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 for 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.

Under Proclamation No. 11 of 1949, the European Advisory Council which was first established in 1921, was reconstituted and received statutory recognition.

The Territory is divided into ten electoral divisions. In addition to the ten elected members, the Council consists of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner and six official members who however have no powers to vote and attend in an advisory capacity only. Elections were held during 1949. The Council advises the administration on purely European affairs.

The full Council generally meets twice a year. A standing Committee consisting of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner and four elected members is appointed at the first session 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 advisers 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. This Proclamation is to be amended in the near future.

The Resident Commissioner keeps in close and constant touch with an 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 and 1950 should see the appointment of a standing committee.

The Paramount Chief and other Native Chiefs continue, by virtue of Proclamation No. 4 of 1907, 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 has, however, after consultation 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, been submitted to the High Commissioner for approval.

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 which is 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 2s. 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 Ndhlovukazi ("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 litigants.

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 an Eurafrikan Welfare Society whose popularity among the Coloured community and effectiveness waxes and wanes and 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 Measures:			
	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 lama Swazi* (The Voice of Swazi), published quarterly in Zulu.

Chapter 6 : Bibliography

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

SWAZILAND

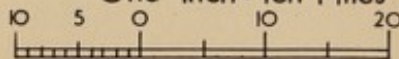


LEGEND

- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Territorial Boundaries
- District Boundaries
- STEGI Administrative Centres
- Hluti European Townships

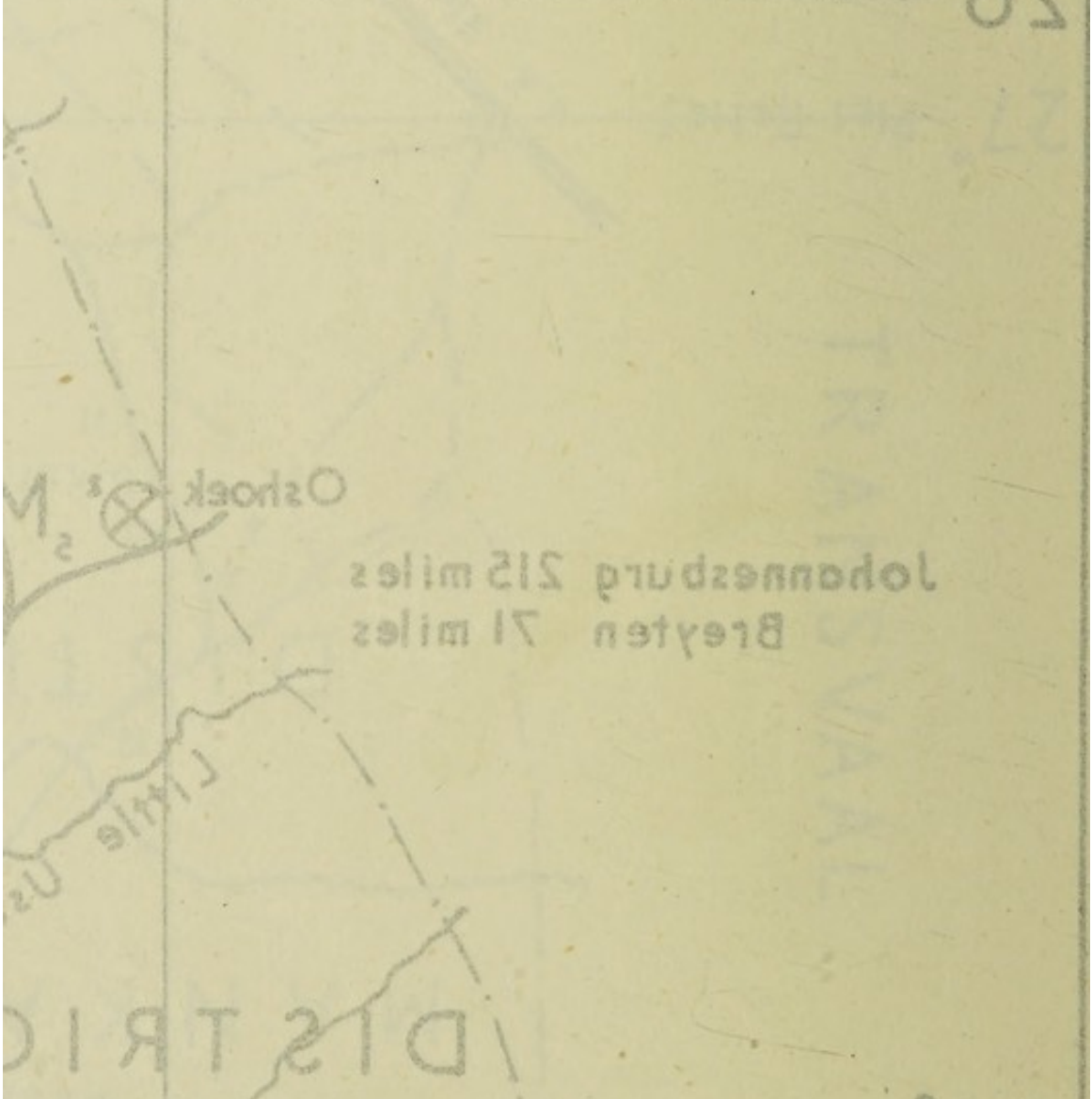
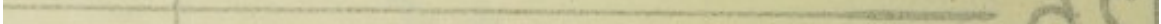
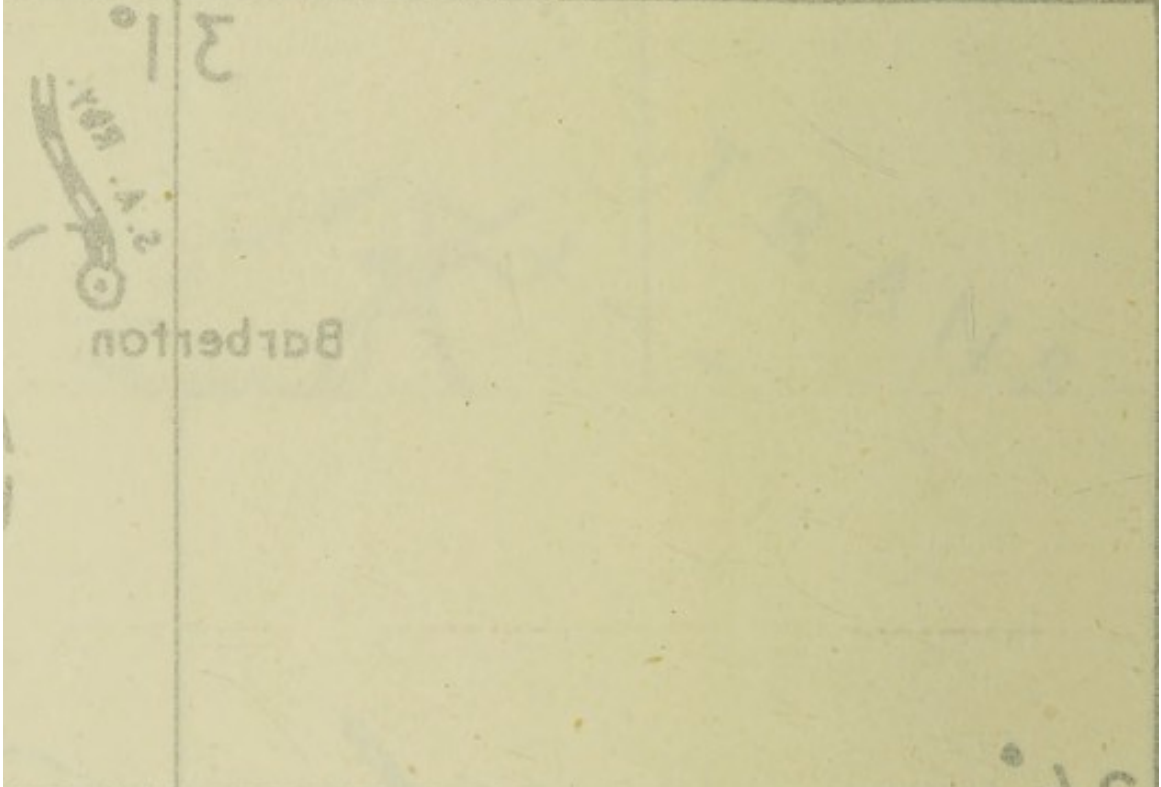
SCALE

One Inch = Ten Miles



- Peak Timbers Ltd.
- Swazi Barytes Ltd.
- Railways
- Other Roads
- PP Police Post
- PO Post Office

SWAZILAND



31°



Barberton

26°

Oshok M

Johannesburg 212 miles
Breyten 71 miles

Little N

DISTRICT

COLONIAL REPORTS

ANNUAL REPORTS

BASUTOLAND	GOLD COAST	NTHN. RHODESIA
BECHUANALAND	HONG KONG	NYASALAND
PROTECTORATE	JAMAICA	SARAWAK
BRITISH GUIANA	KENYA	SIERRA LEONE
BR. HONDURAS	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
BRUNEI	FED. OF MALAYA	SWAZILAND
CYPRUS	NIGERIA	TRINIDAD
FIJI	NORTH BORNEO	UGANDA

BIENNIAL REPORTS

ADEN	*GIBRALTAR	*ST. VINCENT
*BAHAMAS	*GILBERT AND	SEYCHELLES
*BARBADOS	ELLICE IS.	SOLOMON IS.
BERMUDA	*GRENADA	*SOMALILAND
CAYMAN IS.	LEEWARD IS.	*TONGA
DOMINICA	NEW HEBRIDES	TURKS AND
*FALKLAND IS.	*ST. HELENA	CAICOS IS.
*GAMBIA	ST. LUCIA	ZANZIBAR

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