

Annual report on Swaziland / Commonwealth Relations Office.

Contributors

Great Britain. Office of Commonwealth Relations.

Publication/Creation

London : H.M.S.O., [1950]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/r2ny8ep5>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



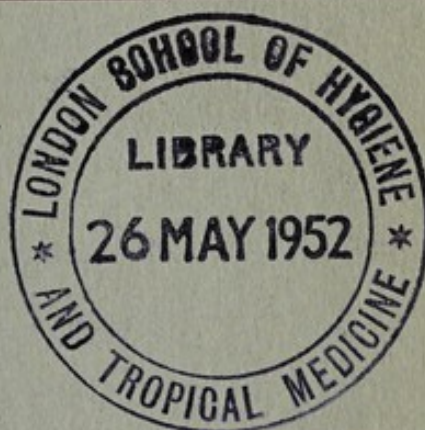
Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



Colonial Reports

Swaziland

1950



LONDON : HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1952

FOUR SHILLINGS NET

Crown Copyright Reserved

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON

SWAZILAND

FOR THE YEAR

1950

Contents

	Page
PART I	
Summary of the events of the year	3
Development in Swaziland	4
Education Department	5
Rural Development	6
Veterinary Department	7
Agriculture Department	8
Medical Department	9
Native Land Settlement Department	11
Geological Survey Department	12
Hydrographic Survey	12
Public Works Department	13
Roads	14
Staffing	14
PART II	
Chapter 1 Population	15
Chapter 2 Occupation, Wages, Labour Organisation	16
Chapter 3 Public Finance & Taxation	19
Chapter 4 Currency & Banking	25
Chapter 5 Commerce	25
Chapter 6 Production	27
Chapter 7 Social Services	28
(i) Education	28
(ii) Health	31
(iii) Housing	32
(iv) Social Welfare	33
Chapter 8 Legislation	33
Chapter 9 Justice, Police & Prisons	38
Chapter 10 Public Utilities	43
Chapter 11 Communications	44
PART III	
Chapter 1 Geography	46
Chapter 2 History of the Swazi People	54
Chapter 3 Administration	58
Chapter 4 Weights and Measures	62
Chapter 5 Newspapers and Periodicals	62
Chapter 6 Bibliography	63

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1952

COMMONWEALTH OF SWAZILAND
ANNUAL REPORT ON
SWAZILAND
FOR THE YEAR

1950

CONTENTS

1	General
2	Administration
3	Education
4	Health
5	Labour
6	Finance
7	Transport and Communications
8	Water and Power
9	Land
10	Forestry
11	Stocks and Fisheries
12	Public Works
13	Public Order and Safety
14	Public Health
15	Public Education
16	Public Labour
17	Public Finance
18	Public Transport and Communications
19	Public Water and Power
20	Public Land
21	Public Forestry
22	Public Stocks and Fisheries
23	Public Works
24	Public Order and Safety
25	Public Health
26	Public Education
27	Public Labour
28	Public Finance
29	Public Transport and Communications
30	Public Water and Power
31	Public Land
32	Public Forestry
33	Public Stocks and Fisheries
34	Public Works
35	Public Order and Safety
36	Public Health
37	Public Education
38	Public Labour
39	Public Finance
40	Public Transport and Communications
41	Public Water and Power
42	Public Land
43	Public Forestry
44	Public Stocks and Fisheries
45	Public Works
46	Public Order and Safety
47	Public Health
48	Public Education
49	Public Labour
50	Public Finance
51	Public Transport and Communications
52	Public Water and Power
53	Public Land
54	Public Forestry
55	Public Stocks and Fisheries
56	Public Works
57	Public Order and Safety
58	Public Health
59	Public Education
60	Public Labour
61	Public Finance
62	Public Transport and Communications
63	Public Water and Power
64	Public Land
65	Public Forestry
66	Public Stocks and Fisheries
67	Public Works
68	Public Order and Safety
69	Public Health
70	Public Education
71	Public Labour
72	Public Finance
73	Public Transport and Communications
74	Public Water and Power
75	Public Land
76	Public Forestry
77	Public Stocks and Fisheries
78	Public Works
79	Public Order and Safety
80	Public Health
81	Public Education
82	Public Labour
83	Public Finance
84	Public Transport and Communications
85	Public Water and Power
86	Public Land
87	Public Forestry
88	Public Stocks and Fisheries
89	Public Works
90	Public Order and Safety
91	Public Health
92	Public Education
93	Public Labour
94	Public Finance
95	Public Transport and Communications
96	Public Water and Power
97	Public Land
98	Public Forestry
99	Public Stocks and Fisheries
100	Public Works

PART I.

Introduction.

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The encouraging progress which was reported in 1949 continued in 1950. It became evident during 1950 that the various major developments taking place in the Territory, notably those of the Colonial Development Corporation and private forestry concerns, had greatly stimulated the interest of individual persons and companies in the future of the Territory. There is increasing reason to hope that the economy of the Territory will be considerably more balanced in the future than it has been in the past. In particular exports increased by some 26% as compared with the figures for 1949.

The Resident Commissioner, Government Secretary and other officials had regular meetings with the Paramount Chief and Council and relations with the Native Authority throughout the year were completely harmonious although in November the transfer of Mr. E.B. Beetham, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., to become the Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate was the cause of understandable misgiving on the part of the Paramount Chief and Council, the European Community and the Government Service. It is fitting at this point to pay a tribute to the work of Mr. Beetham during the four years that he was the Resident Commissioner of Swaziland; Mr. Beetham was very largely responsible for the Agricultural and Forestry developments which have been mentioned; also the Native Administration, National Treasury and Native Courts Proclamations, which were finally promulgated towards the end of the year. These Proclamations remain as a token of the tactful and patient work of Mr. Beetham in this field and of the greatly improved relations between Government and the Swazi people which he was able to inspire during his term of office.

His Excellency, the High Commissioner, visited the Territory from the 1st to the 8th December, 1950 and carried out an extensive tour. There were two sessions of the European Advisory Council during the year.

DEVELOPMENT IN SWAZILAND

The Usutu Forests, an undertaking of the Colonial Development Corporation, to which reference was made in the 1949 report, continued with its extensive planting programme during 1950: it is planned that some 70,000 acres will be afforested with conifers. It is hoped that the trees will be sufficiently quick maturing to warrant the establishment of a paper pulp factory, but no decision as to the final product of the scheme will be taken until further detailed knowledge is available as to the rate of growth of the trees and their quality. As a timber project it is estimated that an output of 300,000 tons of round timber per annum will be possible from the twenty-first year. This output would represent approximately 17,000,000 cubic feet: it is expected that a large market for either paper or timber will be found in the Union of South Africa.

As a part of the negotiations, before this project was finally sanctioned, the Corporation agreed to afforest on behalf of the Swazi people some 3,500 acres adjacent land owned by the Nation. This area will be treated by the Corporation as an integral part of their own Forest. The output of timber will first be used by the Corporation to recover their planting costs: thereafter all profits will be paid into the Swazi National Treasury.

Before the beginning of the year Usutu Forests had prepared ground for planting 6,000 acres of trees, but due to poor rains, they had not been able to plant the full area before the end of the year; they hoped, however, to make up the balance of approximately 1,000 acres during the late summer rains.

It was announced on the 23rd June, 1950, that the Colonial Development Corporation had acquired an agricultural area of some 110,000 acres from Swaziland Ranches Limited at a price, including land, buildings and other assets of £626,000. At present only a small proportion of the land is under irrigation, but investigations have shown that an initial area of 34,700 acres will be commanded by the irrigation scheme which has now been prepared, with the possibility of increasing the area to a total of 70,000 acres. The development of the initial area will shortly be undertaken at a capital cost of nearly £2,000,000.

The land is capable of producing a large variety of agricultural products but it is proposed to pay special regard for the first few years to stock-breeding, cotton, rice, maize, soya beans, stockroos (a jute substitute), and certain winter crops such as potatoes.

In October, 1950 Peak Timbers Ltd. acquired from Government the "Poponyane Block" of Native Land Settlement area in exchange for land more suitable for agriculture. In addition to the cost of £87,486 the Company has undertaken to afforest 400 acres of the newly-acquired land which, after ten years, is to be transferred to Government to be held on behalf of the Native Authority. Proclamation No. 59 of 1950 made it possible to cancel the ancillary rights held by owners of prior-dated mineral concessions over the Poponyane Block. This will enable the Company to press forward with its plans for afforestation without fear of hindrance.

By the end of the planting season a total of approximately 25,000 acres had been afforested, some 6,000 acres having been afforested during the season; this area was nearly 2,000 acres less than the area planted the previous year, but the company hoped that the autumn rains would make it possible to complete its 10,000 acre planting programme by the end of March, 1951.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

European education continues to benefit under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme which provides for the maintenance of the hostel at Goedgegun. The land adjoining the school property which was purchased in 1949 has been ring-fenced and further sub-divided; improvements for the keeping of poultry, pigs and cattle have been completed and a large new tower silo built. Development of the new land for crop production will continue.

Assistance to the Swazi National Schools continued in the form of a further interim scheme under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, while the drafting of a detailed plan for the establishment at Mathapha of a full course of secondary education was completed. Progress at the Trades School was on the whole satisfactory, but the difficulty of running the school without a fulltime Principal became more apparent: a revised scheme was drawn up

during the year to overcome this difficulty. The first apprentices completed their final year of training at the end of 1950 and many enquiries were received from prospective employers.

During the year building grants totalling £3.000 were paid to three Government-aided Schools. This support will help the Missions to improve school buildings and hostel accomodation.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Early in the year it became necessary for Rural Development teams to concentrate on the Agricultural census, with the result that the progress which was achieved towards the end of 1949 was not at first maintained. However, the data which will be provided by the census will be of great value in deciding the direction which development of Native Areas will take in future. When the census was over, however, progress was accelerated to a pace far in advance of that attained in 1949. Certain simple soil conservation measures are now taken as a matter of course by the Swazi and the need to provide free labour is generally well recognised. The individual Chiefs and commoners alike who have failed in these respects have been very firmly dealt with by the Paramount Chief and Council.

One of the lessons learnt during the past year was the need for more trained African personnel. With the self-help now being provided the limiting factors are the lack of trained African Agriculturists and necessary equipment, and to complete the task of establishing conservation farming methods throughout Native Area and land owned by the Swazi, the African Staff will have to be considerably augmented before 1956. A supplementary Colonial Development and Welfare Grant has been suggested for this purpose.

The Agricultural Department has further stimulated the formation of Farmers' Associations throughout the Territory. The first results were an unprecedented demand for fertilizer and the encouraging sight of heaps of kraal manure on many of the native farms and gardens in the high and middle veld. This development should steadily increase food production and lead to the progressive adoption of intensive farming practices.

The Paramount Chief and Council have recognised the need, under the Lifa Funds scheme, to practise culling. Opinion is divided as to whether the total stock population should be reduced or whether the problem in Swaziland is one of mal-distribution. During the year plans were made to effect the re-distribution of stock by the provision of water in the semi-arid regions where good grazing is available. A further problem with which the Native Authority was faced was the preservation of the better quality Swazi-owned breeding stock which too often were being sold for slaughter.

The past year has proved that once a soil conservation measure has been understood and accepted by the Paramount Chief and Council they are prepared to enforce it. During the year there were signs that the Swazi would be persuaded to accept a policy of re-allocating arable land: this was done in one area on a small scale and it remains to be seen to what extent this may be generally possible.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Officers of the Veterinary Department continue to supervise the work of the breeding and experimental station at Mpisi Farm as a suitably qualified professional officer could not be found. Despite the fact that the Veterinary officials did not find it possible to carry out all observations, interesting and valuable data continues to accumulate.

The water supplies on the station were not sufficient to withstand a period of severe drought, and almost all the cattle lost condition, there being some deaths. During October half of the cattle were transferred to more favourable conditions on adjoining ranches. It is estimated that about fifty bulls will be ready for issue to Swazi cattle owners during the latter part of 1951, while for the first time animals of the breed were exhibited at the Annual Agricultural Show held by the Swaziland Farmers' Association.

The campaign against trypanosomiasis and the tsetse fly was again financed by a special levy imposed on all African adult males and European cattle owners, but in future years the expenses of the campaign will be borne by ordinary revenue. The campaign benefited from the ap-

pointment of a qualified entomologist to fill the post of Tsetse Field Officer which has been vacant for several years.

In the Gollel area no *G. pallidipes* flies were caught and it is believed that this fly has been eradicated from Swaziland, but in order to ensure that the flies are not reintroduced the programme of bush-clearing is being carried on without interruption especially along the border. At the end of July farming operations in the two-mile bush and stock free zone (approximately 90 square miles) were resumed and it is worthy of note that the carrying capacity of this area has benefitted considerably by the removal and control of useless scrub vegetation.

It has not been possible to devote much time to the Stegi area but survey work has been re-organised and intensified as much as possible. It is believed that the *G. austeni* fly is now confined to two systems of forest gorges near the Portuguese East Africa border.

Foot and mouth disease did not threaten the Territory during the year and the double fence along the Northern and Eastern borders (as far as the Usutu River) has made it possible to reduce the guard areas from 200 square miles to less than six square miles.

Drought conditions during the year affected the production of milk but, in spite of this, nearly 67,000 lbs. more butter was produced than in 1949. Prices advanced materially and the number of separating stations increased by ten and suppliers by nearly 900.

At the end of the year a course was started for the training of cattle guards at the Mpisi farm: 20 students were enrolled for the first course. A series of lectures has been arranged, the students assist with the work on the farm, and will gain experience in farm and cattle management. During the course two students at a time are sent to the quarantine station at Bremersdorp for six weeks where they assist with heartwater immunisation work and spend the greater part of each day in the hide and skin shed and at the local abattoir where they learn flaying, curing, sorting etc., and the rudiments of meat inspection.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The decision of the Colonial Development Corporation to purchase Swaziland Ranches gave a stimulus to the agricultural industry generally, and has brought new investment capital into the Territory, while the Malkerns

Irrigation Scheme has been carried a stage further and tenders for the construction of the canal and weir are shortly to be invited. The main crop is likely to be citrus with the possibility of other crops suitable for canning.

In spite of the increase in population (estimated at about 4,000 per annum) and greater development in agriculture, afforestation and mining, the importation of maize from the Union of South Africa remained at approximately the same level as in 1949, i.e. 25,000 bags of 200 lbs. each.

No further construction of grain storage was undertaken but after a lapse of several years the storage capacity provided by the concrete and corrugated iron tanks was brought into better use for the 1950 crop. Approximately 7,000 bags of maize were purchased by Government from European and African farmers for storage and subsequent resale to consumers. The scheme is an attempt to stimulate production, by creating a market and to provide against the scarce season in case importation from the Union of South Africa should become difficult. The scheme has been welcomed by small producers who have nowhere to store their crop, and wish to market it soon after harvest, which hitherto was difficult and unprofitable.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the percentage variations as compared with 1949 of out-patients (new cases), re-attendances and in-patients at the various hospitals in the Territory:—

	Raleigh Fitkin			
	Mbabane	Hlatikulu	Mankaiana	Memorial
Out Patients	+ 38.4%	+ 22.5%	— 2.1%	+ 15.4%
Re-attendances	+ 24.2%	— 21.0%	+ 30.1%	+ 14.3%
Inpatients	— 15.9%	+ 31.7%	+ 8.3%	+ 24.8%

At Mbabane the extensions to the Hospital have proceeded apace and should be completed in October, 1951 while the plans for the extensions to the Hlatikulu Hospital have been approved and orders for materials, windows, etc., placed. The African Nurses' Home at the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Bremersdorp, has been completed and opened.

At the Mbuluzi Leper Hospital the number of inpatients showed a slight decrease over the figures for 1949.

Smallpox made its appearance in Chief Macibane Dhlamini's area in the vicinity of Horo and at Mpondhla north east of Endingeni, in January, and further outbreaks occurred in the latter area and in the region of Balegane in June. In all 40 cases with 6 deaths were reported from Pigg's Peak District, and 8 cases with one death from the Manzini-Stegi Districts. 62,087 persons were vaccinated during the course of these outbreaks.

During the first week of August an outbreak of Influenza occurred at the Havelock Mine, and quickly spread throughout the Territory. The peak of the epidemic which was mild in character, was reached in the first week of September and the incidence of the disease resumed its normal level after the end of that month. 1855 cases were reported.

59 cases (2 deaths) of Enteric fever were notified from the Mbabane—Pigg's Peak—Mankaiana (20), Manzini—Stegi (16) and Hlatikulu (23) Districts, as compared with 41 cases and 4 deaths in the previous year. The most serious of the outbreaks occurred at a boarding school at Mhlotsheni in the Hlatikulu District in November.

A preliminary Tuberculin Survey and further investigations into the incidence and distribution of Bilharziasis were conducted during the year.

The incidence of Malaria in 1950, as indicated by the number of cases treated at the central Hospitals, was 49% less than in 1949. 39% of the cases occurred in Manzini and Stegi Districts. Since 1946, and apart from a slight increase in prevalence in 1948, the incidence of Malaria in Swaziland has been steadily declining, but this cannot wholly be ascribed to the control measures, as conditions were unfavourable for the breeding of *A. gambiae* during the past two years.

At the beginning of the 1949/50 transmission season, hut spraying operations which had previously been confined to three relatively small zones of approximately 20 square miles each, were employed over an area of 2,500 square miles, comprising almost half of the malarious area of Swaziland, which extended in the Bush-veld from the Impofu River in the North to the Usutu River in the

South, and from Ezulweni to Bremersdorp and Mhlanga to the Usutu in the Middle-veld. 23,000 huts were treated with D.D.T. Emulsion M.25 (D.D.T. content 27%) or 50% Wettable D.D.T. Powder, the former being used in the proportion of 1 part to 8 parts of water, and the latter at the ratio of 1 lb. to 1 gallon of water. The cost of insecticide amounted to 11½d. per hut. In all areas other than the hyperendemic, the effect of these measures has been satisfactory in that no increase in the parasite rate occurred during the transmission season, though there was a marked increase in the unsprayed control areas. In the hyperendemic sprayed areas, malaria transmission was, however, very considerable despite low mosquito densities which never exceeded 0.04 p.m. It is highly probable that anti-adult measures alone, and certainly a single application of residual insecticide will not reduce the incidence of malaria in hyperendemic areas. As regards the non-hyperendemic areas it is encouraging to note that in certain bush-veld areas treated in two successive years the incidence of Malaria has been definitely lower than in similar areas treated on a single occasion.

In preparation for the 1950/51 transmission season the spraying of an area containing 30,000 huts has been commenced, and, if funds permit, it is proposed to respray in certain hyperendemic areas, in the bush-veld in which a single application of residual insecticide has failed to reduce the malaria incidence, although a low mosquito density was attained.

NATIVE LAND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Good progress in the development of allotments continues to be made by the settlers, particularly those on the Nkwene settlement in the Hlatikulu District. The last crop harvest was, however, a poor one due to the severe drought experienced after December, 1949. Excellent progress is being maintained by the Settlers in the cultivation of vegetables, more and more of which are being consumed by the people themselves.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report negotiations were completed at the end of October whereby Peak Timbers Ltd., acquired the Poponyane Settlement for afforestation purposes in exchange for 12,000 morgen of Mr.

George Gordon-Bonnett's ranch "Lesters" to which the Poponyane settlers are to be transferred. Though this exchange has the disadvantage of disturbing the people, it will be to the economic advantage of the settlers as, from the agricultural and animal husbandry point of view Bennett's farm is of considerably greater value than the Poponyane and is capable of producing more and better crops, and of supporting more stock.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

The technical and clerical establishment of this Department was for the first time since its expansion in 1948, brought up to its full strength and, with this staff, it was possible to make considerable progress during the year with routine geological mapping and investigations of mineral deposits. The survey covered 609 square miles during the year, and altogether a total of 1,541 square miles has been mapped. Approval was obtained for the appointment of a Mineral Development Officer, qualified in Mining Engineering, to take over the control of public prospecting and mining. When appointed, this officer will relieve the present staff of the above mentioned duties with a resultant acceleration of geological survey.

An important step in the mineral development of the Territory was the formation of a Mining Advisory Board which met approximately once a month and dealt with such matters as applications for prospecting and mining rights and the issue of permits.

Further investigations have been undertaken of prospects of finding asbestos, barytes, cassiterite, coal columbite, diaspore, fluorspar, gold, silica, manganese pyrophyllite and scheelite. Diamond drilling has been started on the Londozi barytes deposit in an endeavour to substantiate the 1,000,000 tons of ore reserves estimated by geological reasoning.

More advice was given on underground water supplies at Stegi, but the idea of obtaining sufficient supplies for the township from underground sources has had to be abandoned.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Certain additional information on the maximum variation of water levels at the selected gauging stations has been collected so that orders for the correct lengths of pipes for

each recorder could be placed. Level recorders and their ancillary equipment as well as enamelled gauging plates are also on order.

As a result of developments after the framing of the original scheme it was decided to concentrate efforts on the gauging of the rivers forming the Great Usutu system (i.e. the Great Usutu, Assegai, Ingwempisi and Little Usutu Rivers) as the data thus obtained is likely to be the most urgently required. The other stations will be established as soon as possible after the Usutu system has been covered.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The following are the major building works completed by the Department during the year:—

(a) **HLATIKULU.**

Extensions to European Sisters' Home at Hospital.
Extensions to African Nurses' Home at Hospital.
New Abattoir.
One Senior type house.
Three Senior type houses (commenced).
Two African type houses.

(b) **GOEDGEGUN.**

One Senior type house.
Latrine block for European School.

(c) **LUBULI POLICE POST.**

One Senior type house.

(d) **BREMERSDORP.**

One house for Stock Inspector.
Two African type houses.
Latrine block at Central African School.
Library.

(e) **STEGI.**

Completion of Government office block.
Completion of Abattoir.

(f) **MBABANE.**

Two Junior type houses.
Four Latrine blocks at African Township.
Extension to Post Office.
New store-room-P.W.D. yard.
Extensions to Treasury Building.

(g) MBABANE HOSPITAL EXTENSIONS.

Outpatients department.

African Female ward.

Boiler house and installation of boiler.

African Maternity Ward.

New Theatre block (including X-ray Department).

Isolation block.

European block.

African Male block

} under construction.

ROADS.

The new fully designed and properly graded road to the Usutu Forests undertaken by the Colonial Development Corporation was under construction during the year.

The Mechanical Section of the Public Works Department undertook twelve major vehicle overhauls in 1950, four complete tractor rebuilds, the reconditioning of twenty engines and completed nearly 1,300 miscellaneous repairs to plant.

STAFFING.

The Resident Commissioner, Mr. E.B. Beetham, C.M. G., C.V.O., O.B.E., returned from overseas leave in July and was transferred to the Bechuanaland Protectorate as Resident Commissioner in November.

Mr. W. F. MacKenzie, O.B.E., Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, was seconded to the Bechuanaland Protectorate for special duty in April and returned to Swaziland in November.

Mr. G.J. Armstrong, C.B.E., Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Basutoland, was seconded to Swaziland from May to July as Acting Resident Commissioner.

Mr. H. Hutchinson was appointed Principal Agricultural Officer in April.

Mr. A.J. Austin, Financial Secretary, was transferred to Northern Rhodesia in May.

Mr. J.T.D. Quigley was appointed Treasurer in July.

Mr. C.R. Reid was seconded from Basutoland as Auditor in July.

Capt. G. J. Bryan, M.C., Assistant District Officer, was transferred to the Barbados in August.

PART II.

CHAPTER I: POPULATION.

The last three censuses were taken in the years 1921, 1936 and 1946, and an examination of the census figures shows that the population of Swaziland has risen steadily since 1921.

In 1921, the European population was 2,205, while in 1946 it had risen to 3,201, an increase of 45.2%: on the basis of the same rate of increase the European population in 1950 is estimated to have been nearly 3,400. Most of the European settlers are in the middleveld, and the highest concentration of the African population is also in this area. There are European villages at Mbabane, the Administrative Capital, and Bremersdorp, with European populations of between 500 and 600, while there are smaller villages at Emlembe, the village of the Havelock Asbestos Mine, Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Pigg's Peak and Stegi.

Between 1921 and 1946 the small Coloured community increased from 451 to 745, an increase of 65.2%. The exact numbers of this community are, however, somewhat obscure as in the 1946 census a number of them, estimated at approximately 30%, elected to be enumerated as Swazis. The Coloured or Eurafrian population has tended to concentrate in definite areas; there is a small settlement near Mbabane and another at Croydon in the lowveld of the Manzini District, and there are numbers of Coloured persons who own fairly considerable areas of land near Stegi and Hluti.

The African population, which in 1921 was 110,295, had risen by 1936 to 153,270 and by 1946 to 181,269, an increase in the 25 years period of 64.3%; on the basis of the same rate of increase, it is estimated that in 1950 the African population numbered approximately 193,000. This considerable increase in the African community, accompanied by an increase in the livestock population, has caused severe soil erosion in certain areas, but the pressure on the land has been relieved, to some extent at least, by the Native Land Settlement Scheme mentioned earlier in this Report, and by the scheme of which mention is made in the following paragraph. The distribution of the African population by age groups in 1946 was:—

Under one year	9,362.
One year to twelve years	57,689.
Thirteen to seventeen years	26,892.
Eighteen to fifty years	65,915.
Over fifty years	21,411.

The Swazis are considerable cattle owners and, in the same period of 25 years, the number of native owned cattle had increased from 146,542 to 434,995, the figures for European owned cattle being 63,749 and 77,349 head respectively. Statistics for 1950, however, show that 334,252 head were owned by the Africans, 6,412 head by Eurafricans and 76,691 head by Europeans. It will be seen, therefore, that although cattle are to the Swazis the symbols of prosperity and although they have as yet little appreciation of quality as opposed to quantity, the tendency for the African owned cattle population to increase is being checked to some extent. This is partly due to a scheme started late in 1946 by the Native Authority in collaboration with Government whereby a levy was imposed on all African cattle owners and paid in cattle, the cattle thus collected being sold and the funds raised used for the purchase of land from European landowners for the Swazi Nation.

An analysis of the 1946 Census figures was carried out by Mr. C.W. Cousins, formerly Director of Census and Statistics in the Union of South Africa, who noted that in the forty two years since the census of 1904 "the European population increased by nearly four times, mainly as the result of immigration. The mixed Coloured population increased by over ten times... The African population considerably more than doubled itself, 98.52% of these being born in Swaziland."

CHAPTER II: OCCUPATIONS, 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, commercial forestry and in the Colonial Development Corporation's new projects.

The mining industry in Swaziland provides employment for some 150 Europeans and 2,900 Africans, the principal concern being the Havelock Asbestos Mine which employs about 80% of the internal mine labour force. The rate of

pay for African labour at this mine is 2/3d. 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 £5.7.0. per month when the value of free housing, food and medical attention is taken into account.

Europeans employed in the mining industry receive salaries which range from £30: per month for nursing and clerical staff to £100: per month for medical officers and resident engineers; foremen and storekeepers receive £45: to £50; per month. Daily paid European employees receive pay at rates varying from 17/6d. to 27/6d. 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 £4.10.0. per month for Africans with quarters and rations provided; a 60-hour week is worked.

There is an increasing building trade in the Territory; in this 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 80 Europeans and 700 Africans and Coloured persons; these figures are, however, subject to considerable variation according to the volume of capital works being undertaken by the Department. The rates of pay for Europeans vary between a mean figure of 11/6d. per day paid to learners and 25/- to 40/- per day paid to skilled artisans. Semi-skilled Eurafricans receive 5/- to 12/- per day plus rations. African adult males are paid 1/5d. to 9/- per day according to skill and experience, while African learners below tax paying age are paid 9d. to 1/5d. per day. In addition to the above rates of pay all African employees receive standard rations. The hours worked per week vary from 44-hours for building staff to 56-hours for engine plant attendants.

The Veterinary and Agricultural Departments employ African labour, the numbers of which fluctuate according to the season. The rates of pay are from 1/6d. to 2/- per day for men, 9d. to 1/3d. per day for women, and 4d. to 8d. per day for young persons. All such labourers are provided

with free food during working hours. Private ranching, agricultural and forestry concerns, including the Colonial Development Corporation, also employ a fluctuating number of Africans which at its peak reaches some 4,000 persons; the average terms of employment of these are 35/- to 50/- per month for Africans with quarters and rations provided; a 60-hour week is worked. In the case of the Colonial Development Corporation increments are paid depending on length of service. The Peak Timbers Ltd. rate of pay for African adult labourers, of whom some 800 are employed, varies from £2. 10. 0. per month to £5. 10. 0. per month with rations and quarters provided, and annual increments for each completed year of service. Two weeks paid leave is granted. European rates of pay vary from £336 per annum for foremen to £900 per annum for foresters.

African domestic servants receive from £1. 10. 0. to £5: per month for a 60-hour week, with quarters and rations provided. There are about 300 Africans so employed in the Territory.

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 1950, the average monthly budget for one European adult had risen by nearly 94%, while the cost of living of the African population had 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.

Provision for Workmen's Compensation exists under Proclamation No. 25 of 1939 as amended. 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. So far the Proclamation has been applied only to work in the mining industry.

Proclamation No. 73 of 1937 regulates the employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings in the Territory 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 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.

There are about 9,000 Swazis employed in the Union in various occupations, the principal ones being the mines, farm labour, other labour and domestic service. It is interesting to note that in 1950 the Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd., which recruits for the gold mines, circulated in Swaziland some £154,000 by way of voluntary deferred pay, native remittances etc.

CHAPTER 3: PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION. REVENUE.

Head	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Native Tax	47,573	46,331	47,596	49,725	57,091	55,796
Customs and Excise	35,381	43,879	65,142	64,004	68,872	56,705
Posts and Telegraphs	16,951	42,441	43,967	40,397	28,378	25,570
Licences	10,069	10,993	15,924	18,723	18,378	19,286
Income Tax	92,949	94,086	103,496	106,479	124,859	185,991
Transfer Duty	6,235	4,582	12,096	8,514	12,739	16,010
Base Metal Royalty	16,932	13,532	13,022	17,085	16,673	23,530
Other Revenue	30,698	51,204	*74,528	*83,524	*94,085	*95,796
	256,788	307,048	375,771	388,451	421,075	478,684
Sale of Crown Land	548	1,481	1,155	1,199	1,003	1,215
Development and Welfare Fund	67,576	183,374	69,858	82,762	54,519	111,365
Grant in Aid	—	—	—	—	—	70,000
	324,912	491,903	446,784	472,412	476,597	661,264

*Includes Anti Ngana Levy of £1,396 in 1946-47, £24,224 in 1947-48, £9,238 in 1948-49 and £19,950 in 1949-50.

Public Finance and Taxation.

Expenditure.

Vote	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Resident						
Commissioner	13,856	16,581	20,114	22,499	30,259	3,997
District						
Administration	12,152	13,138	17,374	16,413	24,240	20,340
Education	38,048	85,613	24,115	37,898	44,063	45,923
Judicial and						
Prisons	14,454	14,190	17,262	17,505	23,046	23,749
Vet. Agri. Dairy &						
Forestry	64,693	85,292	109,188	92,205	91,090	70,692
Medical	34,993	44,396	36,087	36,038	41,618	42,025
Pensions and						
Gratuities	10,253	9,010	12,202	11,803	10,428	11,851
Police	21,450	25,894	29,817	31,790	33,223	43,982
Posts & Telegraphs	9,478	11,493	15,619	17,948	22,305	22,644
Public Works						
Department	7,369	8,899	10,633	21,088	13,963	13,363
Public Works						
Recurrent	25,741	31,358	36,471	47,773	42,990	56,526
Public Works						
Extraord.	12,429	45,593	23,337	51,138	68,672	63,003
Secretariat	—	—	—	—	—	10,903
Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	11,351
Other Expend.	15,045	16,325	35,309	36,461	36,073	45,936

C.D. & W.
schemes.

D. 258 Malaria Sur.	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	4,750
D. 314 Native Trade				
School	3,974	4,542	5,653	5,807
D. 454 Develop. of Native				
Education	15,432			
D. 480 Agric. Training of				
teachers	307			
D. 554 Swazi National				
School	910	1,967	1,044	911

D. 755 St. Marks 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 Agric. Staffing etc.			3,888	3,816	3,762		3,079
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	16,157	
D. 189 Native Land Settlement	21,745	46,062	16,589	16,611	10,263	13,228	
D.189 Socio Economic Survey				891	174		Cr. 228
D. 796 Native Education				8,398	4,482	5,731	
D. 791 Control of Disease (Veterinary)				174	1,940	6,693	
D 564 Reorganisation P.W.D.				722			
D. 825 Colonial Scholarship				225	250	250	
D. 905 Building Grant Coloured School				540			
D. 963 Swaziland Survey					2,167	1,354	
D. 1017 Leper Settlement					1,425	2,136	
D. 1023 Malaria Survey Supplementary					270		
D. 1065 Contribution to International Red Locust Control					2,481	580	
D. 1080 Rural Development					1,326	27,985	
D. 1082 Control of Stock Disease					875	5,898	
D. 1081 Animal Breeding etc.						1,486	
D.1083 Grants to Coloured Schools						1,000	
D. 1084 Anti Malaria & Public Health						11,523	
D. 1085 Extensions to Hospitals						7,911	
D. 1190 Road to Hlabanyati						5,199	
	303,835	462,063	457,386	523,336	541,326	607,735	

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following:—

Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid: For purpose of Land and Agricultural Loan Fund to 31st March, 1950. 8,687. 18. 5.
Loan from the Colonial Development Fund:
from 1930-31 to 1939-40

24,616. 18. 3.
£33,304. 16. 8.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.
AS AT 31st MARCH, 1950

ASSETS	£	LIABILITIES.	£
Balance in hands of		Swazi Nation. Trust Fund	20,000.
Sub-Accountants	7,684.	Swazi National Fund	882.
Advances	52,253.	Guardians Fund	22,554.
		Prisoners Property	138.
Native Recruiting		Customs Suspense	203.
Corporation	197.	Deposits	50,706.
Joint Colonial Fund	67,000.	Savings Fund	498.
Imprest	10.	C.D. & W. Deposit Acc.	14,544.
Agric. Loan Fund	3,108.	Butter Levy Fund	2,871.
Investments Account	16,692.	Butter Exp. Equal Fund	49.
Military Pensions	4,300.	Dairy Industry Cont. Board	204.
Investments Adjustment		Provident Fund	10,169.
Account Pro. Fund	457.	Widows' & Orphans' Fund	35.
Investments Adjustment		Barclays Bank (D.C.& O)	2,290.
Account Guard. Fund	881.	Balance General Revenue	
		Account	27,439.
	<u>£152,582.</u>		<u>£152,582.</u>

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1949-50 are as follows:—

Native Tax	£ 55,796
Customs & Excise	56,705
Licences	19,286
Income Tax	185,991
Base Metal Royalty	23,530
Posts & Telegraphs	25,570

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

Customs and Excise: Under the Customs agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Swaziland receives .149% 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 £10,733.

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 five financial years:

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Firearms	188	143	225	254	230
Recruiting Agents	711	604	681	793	756
Hotel & liquor	620	517	884	797	980
Trading	3,482	5,978	7,072	7,655	7,379
Game	642	1,551	1,266	128	190
Bank	125	125	125	125	125
Motor Vehicles	4,558	5,790	7,420	8,235	9,236
Prospecting & Mining	611	1,156	974	312	311
Miscellaneous	56	60	76	79	79
	£10,993	15,924	18,723	18,378	19,286

Income Tax:

The rates of tax for the year 1950 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 2/1 per pound.
Rebates: Basic £26: Children £10: each child.

Dependents £2. 10. 0. each dependent and Insurance

1/3d. per pound. Maximum £7.10. 0. The taxable amount arrived at is subject to a surcharge of 40%.

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

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

- (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 4/1d. per pound. Rebate £210. The taxable amount is subject to a surcharge of 45%.

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

Income Per Annum	Married — No Children	Unmarried Col. 2	Percentage Col. 3
400	—	16	— 4%
500	8	28	1.6 5.6
600	18	40	3.0 6.6
700	28	52	4.0 7.4
800	38	64	4.7 8.0
900	46	76	5.1 8.5
1,000	57	89	5.7 8.9
1,100	67	101	6.1 9.2
1,200	77	114	6.4 9.5
1,500	108	153	7.3 10.2
2,000	208	270	10.4 13.5
5,000	1,345	1,541	26.9 30.8
10,000	4,077	4,589	40.8 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 six shillings and eight pence upon each pound. Rebate of three hundred pounds is allowed from the amount of duty determined by the forgoing formula.

Chapter IV: 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) Limited, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited. Both Banks have branches at Mbabane and Bremersdorp; the Mbabane Branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, was opened in 1950.

Chapter V. Commerce.

Under the Customs Agreement with the Union of South Africa Swaziland is dealt with as part of the Union and accurate statistics of imports are, therefore, difficult to obtain. No statistics for 1950 are available at the time of writing this report but during 1949 goods to the value of some £1,029,000 were imported into Swaziland mostly from the Union of South Africa. Of these the most important items were—general merchandise (£278,000), mining stores (£227,000), groceries (£64,000) and timber and building material (£52,000), while motor vehicles to the value of some £38,000 were also imported.

Exports:

The principal exports from Swaziland during 1950 were asbestos, live cattle, hides and skins, tobacco, butter

and wattle bark. These commodities have been listed in the order of total value exported.

Asbestos is by a wide margin the most important and valuable export commodity in the Territory at present; the Havelock Mine in the North Western corner of Swaziland is one of the important asbestos producers of the world. Exports during 1950 amounted to 32,667 short tons valued at £1,662,741 as compared with 33,967 short tons valued at £1,223,486 in 1949. The value of asbestos exported is a record for Swaziland and was largely due to increased prices following the devaluation of the pound.

The cattle industry is the second most important exporting agency but export figures of live cattle dropped from 19,675 head valued at £263,000 in 1949, to 10,151 head valued at £173,000 in 1950. Drought was the cause of the drop in numbers exported; it also adversely affected the production of certain other commodities.

Hides and skins to the value of £63,000 were exported in 1950 as compared with £61,160 in 1949. The amounts and values of other exports are set out in the following table:—

	1949 Value	1950 Amount	Value
Tobacco	£43,385	335 short tons	£45,000
Butter	27,421	296,782 lbs	29,756
Wattle bark	—	2,000 long tons	28,000
Metallic tin	17,528	42 short tons	25,884
Cotton (seed cotton)	—	308 short tons	24,688
Gold	25,443	1,794 fine ozs.	22,182
Tung Oil	10,000	100 short tons	20,000
Ground nuts	13,145	202 short tons	10,020
Tomatoes	—	230 short tons	7,334
Potatoes	—	300 short tons	6,000
Deciduous fruits	—	230 short tons	5,200
Soya Beans	—	108 short tons	3,410
Barytes	637	487 short tons	3,106
Wool	2,230	7,440 lbs.	2,790
Bonemeal	4,138	204 tons	2,780
Butter fat	2,100	88,192 lbs.	2,178
Rice	—	54 short tons	2,060
Dry edible beans	—	50 short tons	2,000

Chapter VI. Production.

Mining activity in Swaziland, apart from the Havelock Asbestos Mine, is undertaken by nine small European companies, and three individual Europeans. Seven of these undertakings produce cassiterite, four gold and one barytes; an average of two Europeans and less than 100 Africans are employed on each.

Since 1940 mineral production has been dominated by asbestos and the increased value mentioned in Chapter V was due to an increase in the average price of chrysotile fibre, not to increased production. Gold showed a further decline in quantity produced, mainly because of re-organisation resulting from the formation of a new company to work the Pigg's Peak Gold Mine, and to the installation of new machinery during which normal production could not be maintained. A new producer, the Ivanhoe Syndicate, has started in the Forbes Reef area, and may increase the total quantity produced in the future. The quantity of tin produced again increased due to the greater activity on the part of prospectors and miners which resulted from the steadily rising price of tin. The production of barytes has increased four fold owing to the adoption of a much simplified and cheaper crushing and separation process by means of which reasonable grade crushed barytes can be produced from accumulated stock piles of low grade ore. The powder produced is Grade II, and finds a ready market in the glass manufacturing industry at Johannesburg. Further classifying and separating machinery is being installed with the object of producing a certain amount of Grade I white, which commands a very much higher price, and is used in the manufacture of paints. Trial consignments have been exported for use by a company drilling for oil in Portuguese East Africa.

Livestock farming is practiced by most of the European inhabitants and nearly all Swazis. The needs of the Territory are fully satisfied, and interest in cattle production continues to increase. On ranches animal husbandry methods are of a fairly high standard, but in Native Areas much improvement is necessary. The need for conservation farming is, however, becoming better understood.

The African peasant farmers are largely pastoralists who do not yet produce sufficient maize or sorghum for their own needs, and a proportion of their basic food requirements is imported annually. Farming methods are, however, improving and the use of kraal manure and artificial fertilizers is becoming more general. In 1950, Native Agriculture showed a considerable improvement, more labour being expended on soil conservation works, protection of the soil and cultivation of the growing crop. Production was high and the seasonal shortage of maize was less than usual.

As already noted in the Annual Report for 1949 increasing quantities of vegetables and sub-tropical fruits are being exported. The shortage of bananas in the Union, caused by the control of imports from Mozambique, has stimulated planting in Swaziland and some 150 acres were established under irrigation in 1950. Yield prospects are good and the planting of a further 250 acres is planned for 1951. The total tobacco production decreased from 707,000 lbs. in 1949 to 675,000 lbs. in 1950, but the proportion produced by African growers rose from 25% to 37%.

Owing to the prevailing high prices cotton production is increasing, and from three to four thousand acres have been planted by European farmers. The value of tung oil exported rose from £10,000 in 1949 to £20,000 in 1950.

Afforestation is proceeding and some 25,000 acres are expected to be planted with pines in the 1950/51 season. Higher prices for wattle bark have encouraged the exploitation of "old" plantations and their re-establishment. The only new planting on a large scale is in Southern Swaziland, where the costs of transport to market are low.

Chapter VII: Social Services.

(i) Education:

As the population of Swaziland is made up of Europeans, Africans and Coloureds or Eurafricans, the educational system falls into three distinct sections each of which is being developed to meet the peculiar needs of the racial group it serves.

Until 1944 progress was in the main slow chiefly because of the country's small revenue, but during the past

five years, due very largely to grants made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and in some degree to increased revenue, improved educational facilities have been provided for all three sections of the population.

For European children education is compulsory up to the age of 16 years, or the successful completion of Standard VIII (Junior Certificate). In Southern Swaziland where a policy of centralisation has been pursued, a large school with hostel accommodation has been developed at Goedgegun. In addition to its primary classes, this school accepts pupils up to Standard VIII, and has an enrolment of just over 200. In Northern Swaziland, where conditions are somewhat different, Government primary schools are established at Bremersdorp, Havelock Mine, Pigg's Peak and Stegi. The Pigg's Peak school has hostel accommodation and caters for children of families who have settled in the district on account of the large scale forestry projects at present being developed. In Mbabane the educational needs of the European community are met by the St. Mark's secondary school, which is a private institution in receipt of Government aid and which accepts pupils up to Matriculation standard. This school also takes boarders from the surrounding areas; and some children from Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa and the Union. In addition there is an unaided Dominican Convent at Bremersdorp.

The total enrolment for all European schools in 1950 was 647, an increase of 83 on the figures for 1949.

African primary education is still largely the responsibility of a number of Missions, but substantial assistance is granted by Government to 96 of the 184 Mission schools in the form of salary, book and equipment grants.

In addition there are three National schools financed from the Swazi National Fund, six Government controlled Central schools, and three Tribal schools staffed and equipped by Government. The majority of the African schools do not proceed beyond the lower primary classes while, of the fourteen larger schools which offer the full primary schools course to Standard VI, seven proceed as far as Standard VII, and four as far as Junior Certificate. Plans are, however, well advanced for the introduction of full secondary school facilities up to matriculation standard at the Mahamba Methodist School in the South, and at the Swazi National School Mathapha in the North.

A period of indiscipline at Mathapha, the main Swazi-National School, culminated in the dismissal of one teacher, the expulsion of the Junior Certificate Class en bloc, and the closing of the school for two months. Since the re-opening there has been a noticeable improvement in tone and effort, and the drastic action taken by unanimous decision of a mixed European and African governing body has proved amply justified not only in its effect at the school, but also in its repercussions throughout the Territory.

A large number of bursaries were granted in 1950 to African students for courses of study not provided in the Territory, chief among which were teacher training courses, agricultural and industrial training and courses in secondary education. A Swazi medical student, who is due to complete his course of training in 1951, is in receipt of a special bursary from the Colonial Scholarship Fund.

Swaziland still relies very largely on the teacher training institutions of the Union of South Africa for the training of its African teachers but, in addition, a local course of training for assistant teachers in elementary Schools is offered by the Nazarene Mission in Bremersdorp, which receives an annual Government grant to cover the cost of staffing.

At the end of 1950, the Government of the Union of South Africa announced that owing to pressure from their own African population it would be impossible for them to accept further African students from Territories outside the Union, although students already taking courses would be allowed to complete them. This announcement, which was made shortly before the beginning of the new school year, was the subject of representations by the High Commissioner, with the result that the ban on extra-Union students was later suspended until the end of 1953.

The African Trades School in Mbabane, which was established in 1947, provides courses of training in carpentry, building and cabinet making for approximately 40 apprentices. In 1950 the total enrolment of all registered African schools was 13,844 compared with 12,166 in 1949.

The Coloured community, which is numerically the smallest group in Swaziland, comprises a wide range of types as well as varying material and cultural standards. Four mission schools, three of which receive Government

aid in the form of salary and equipment grants, provide for the educational requirements of Coloured children. Three of these schools accept pupils up to Junior Certificate, and have hostel accommodation for both boys and girls, while the fourth is a small primary day school for children too young to be sent away from home as boarders.

In 1950 the total enrolment of all coloured schools was 301 compared with 258 in 1949.

It has not been possible to do a great deal towards adult education, apart from running small classes at the larger gaols. Lack of suitable reading material is still a severe handicap, though the monthly newspaper "Izwi Lama-Swazi," published by the Bantu Press, has to some extent helped in this respect. In order to foster the habit of reading amongst Africans, the Education Department has established a circulating library consisting of some 450 English and Zulu books which are supplied on loan to the larger schools, and made available to the African public generally.

(ii) Health:

The European Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the Director of Medical Services, five Medical Officers, one Malaria Medical Officer, one Medical Officer (Health), one Health Inspector, one Dispenser Storekeeper, one Hospital Assistant Dispenser, one Laboratory Assistant and nine Nursing Sisters, Three Mission Medical Officers and nine Mission Nursing Sisters, are subsidised by Government.

There are two Government General Hospitals, one at Mbabane in the North, and one at Hlatikulu in the South of the Territory. In the former there is accommodation for four European and 67 African patients, while at Hlatikulu beds are available for eight Europeans, three Eurafricans and thirty three Africans. The Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital at Bremersdorp, which receives a medical grant-in-aid of £3,140 provides accommodation for eight Europeans, two Eurafrican and 76 African patients.

A Health Office, containing a well equipped Public Health Laboratory, has been erected at Bremersdorp.

There are five Government Health Centres in the Hlatikulu District and three in the northern portion of the Ter-

ritory, while at Mankaiana there is a Cottage Hospital containing 16 beds. The Roman Catholic Mission has one Health Centre in the Hlatikulu District which is under the direct supervision of the Medical Department.

Cases treated during the year are tabulated below:—

	Admissions	Out-patients	Re-Attendances
Mbabane Hospital	1,965	13,036	14,244
Hlatikulu Hospital	1,953	5,408	2,803
Mankaiana Cottage Hsptl.	797	7,176	4,020
Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital	2,625	10,853	9,853
Gov. Health Centres	—	1,848	13,611
Nazarene Mission Health Centres	—	15,297	12,459

The relative prevalence of, and mortality resulting from, the principal diseases treated at hospitals are given in the following table:—

Disease	In-patients	Out-patients	Deaths in Hospital
Bronchitis	202	1,898	2
Dental Caries	39	1,464	—
Syphilis	230	1,463	2
Gonorrhoea	130	1,209	2
Influenza	292	1,617	2
Whooping Cough	62	502	5
Dysentery	269	549	5
Schistosomiasis	71	605	1
Malaria	148	297	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	133	268	24
Pneumonia	148	116	9
Broncho-pneumonia	157	90	10

(iii) Housing:

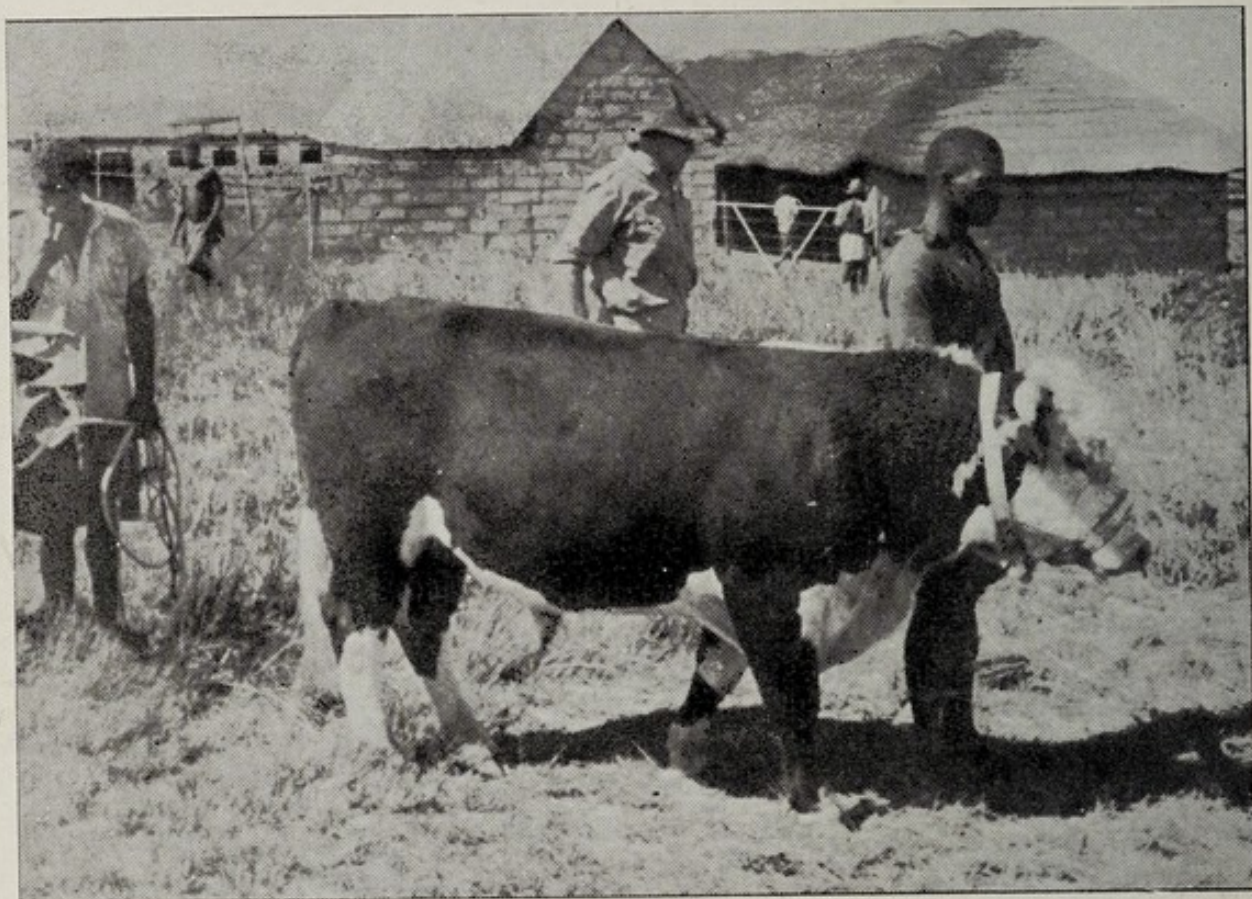
The improvement in the standard of housing for Europeans and Africans is being maintained, and many new buildings have been erected in various townships throughout the Territory.



Occupational therapy class at Mbuluzi Leper Hospital.



Singing the Customary Praises of the Paramount Chief.



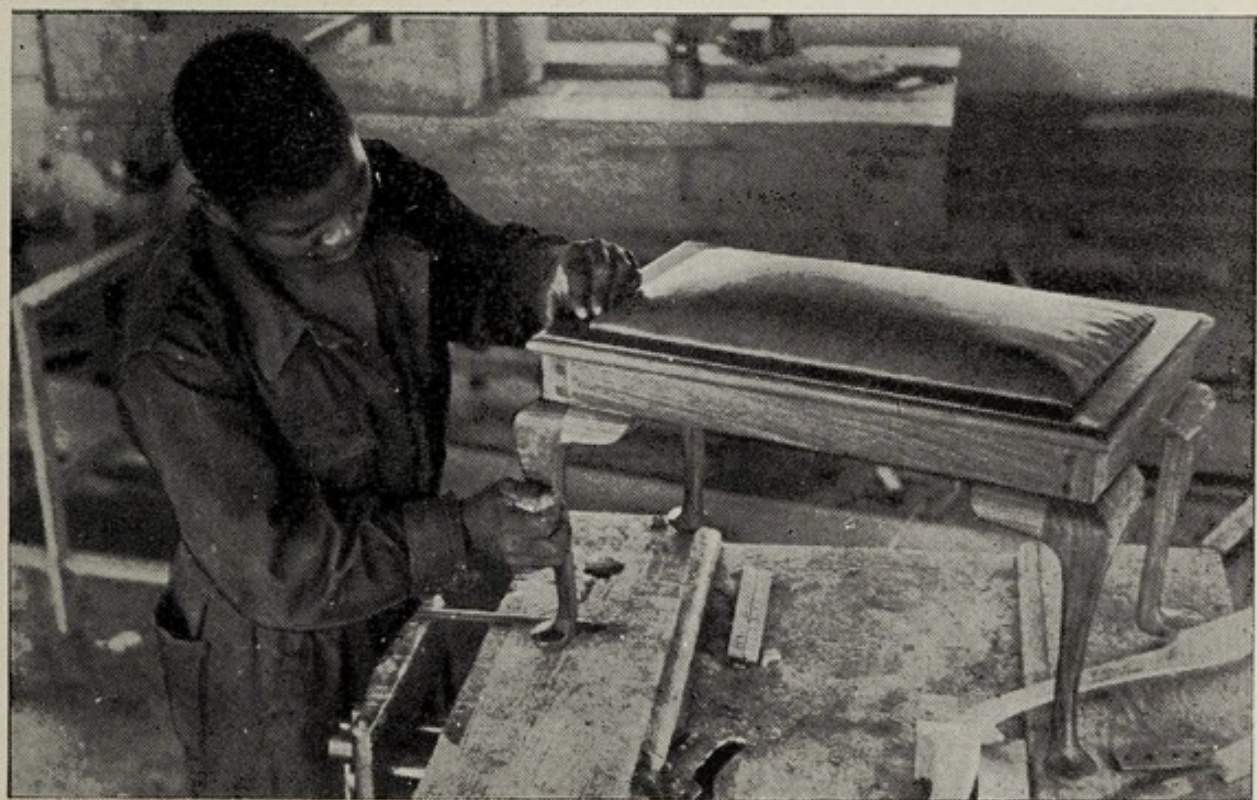
Pedigree Hereford.



Sidwashini and Makoloko Hill.



New Hospital in Course of erection Mbabane.



Apprentice at work at Mbabane trades School.



Mothercraft Instruction at Mbabane Hospital.



Sorting Asbestos at Havelock Mine.

The majority of the African inhabitants of the rural areas live in huts of the beehive type, consisting of a wattle framework covered with thatch, but improved housing constructed of burnt brick and other forms of permanent material, is gaining popularity in certain areas, notably in the vicinity of townships and mission stations.

Ten houses for European Government officials were built, four being constructed at Mbabane, three at Bremersdorp, two at Goedgegun and one at Hlatikulu. In these houses certain improvements in design have been made. Five improved type houses were constructed for the use of African staff, but the building programme was restricted pending the adoption of a further improved design.

(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 extended to Africans in exceptional cases only, since under Swazi custom the nearest relative is expected to support an African pauper. During the year forty-two persons in all drew pauper relief.

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 for 1950 consisted of the following:—

PROCLAMATIONS.

- No. 3. Swaziland Pensions (Consolidation) Proclamation.
- No. 6. Stamp Duties and Fees (Amendment) Proclamation.
- No. 14. Public Service (Amendment) Proclamation, providing for regulations affecting purely service matters to be made and published by means of Staff Circulars.
- No. 17 General interpretation (Amendment) Proclamation.

- No. 20. Subordinate Court (Amendment) Proclamation.
- No. 29. Nurses and Midwives (Amendment) Proclamation,
providing for appointment of examiners to conduct examinations for local pupil nurses and midwives and for the keeping of a register of nurses and midwives.
- No. 32. Income Tax (Amendment) Proclamation.
altering the definition of controlled companies,
- No. 43. Additional Appropriation Proclamation (1947 to 1948).
- No. 44. Pounds (Amendment) Proclamation,
altering period within which impounded cattle must be claimed.
- No. 45. Revised Edition of the Laws (Amendment) Proclamation.
- No. 46. Dipping charges (Cattle) Proclamation,
imposing charges for the dipping of cattle.
- No. 53. Public Holidays (Amendment) Proclamation,
ruling the Saturday between Good Friday and Easter Monday a public holiday.
- No. 56. Births, Marriages and Deaths (Amendment) Proclamation: bringing the law on this subject into line with the latest amendments of the law of the Union of South Africa on this subject and in particular empowering the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths to authorise late registration of births after any period without the necessity of an application to Court.
- No. 58. Surface Rights (Amendment) Proclamation,
Amending Proclamation No. 12 of 1910 to enable surface owners to make improvements up to 200 yards from the area actually used for mining operations, subject to conditions.
- No. 59. Ancillary Rights Proclamation:
Giving the Resident Commissioner power in certain circumstances to cancel ancillary rights (i.e. rights subsidiary to the main object of a concession or deemed to be granted for the better car-

rying out of such object) to prior-dated mineral concessions if detrimental to public interest.

- No. 63. Income Tax (Amendment) Proclamation:
Amending the principal law (Proclamation No. 63 of 1939) in the matter of the calculation of capital expenditure in connection with mining undertakings.
- No. 65. Income Tax (Further Amendment) Proclamation.
(Inter alia) fixing the rates of income tax for the fiscal year 1949-50.
- No. 66. Appropriation Proclamation.
- No. 69. Consular Conventions Proclamation.
Giving consular officers certain powers in relation to property in Swaziland of deceased nationals.
- No. 70. Profit Tax (Gold mines) (Repeal) Proclamation.
Abolishing Gold Profits Tax with effect from 1st July, 1945.
- No. 73. Swaziland High Court (Amendment) Proclamation, providing for the appointment and qualifications of a chief Justice and Puisne Judge of the High Court.
- No. 76. Provident Fund (Repeal) Proclamation.
- No. 79. Native Administration Proclamation,
defining the duties and powers of Chiefs.
- No. 80. Native Courts Proclamation,
Providing for the establishment, constitution, powers and procedure of Native Courts.
- No. 81. Swaziland National Treasury Proclamation,
Providing for the establishment and regulation of a Native Administration Treasury to be called the Swazi National Treasury.
- No. 82. Native Labour Regulations (Amendment) Proclamation, prohibiting the making of monetary advances by runners employed by labour agents to prospective recruits.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICES.

- No. 8. Trade Union Registration Rules.
- No. 40. Cancellation of Regulation 1 of Chapter 1 of Public Service Regulations.
- No. 42. Amendment of High Commissioner's Notice No. 34 of 1946 (Change of Title, Public Officers).
- No. 54. Substituting issue of Receipts for Stamps to Denote Payment of High Court Fees.
- No. 55. Substituting issue of Receipts for Stamps to Denote Payment of Subordinate Court Fees.
- No. 65. Exchange Quota Regulations, Authorising deduction of freight and insurance from exchange quotas.
- No. 66. Exchange Control Regulations.
- No. 71. Dairies and Dairy Produce Regulations—price of butter fat.
- No. 82. Nurses and Midwives —qualifications.
- No. 83. Nurses and Midwives --fees.
- No. 97. Income Tax Regulations (Amendment)
- No. 113. Subordinate Court Rules (Amendment)
- No. 114. High Court Rules (Amendment)
- No. 127. Postage rates to the Union of South Africa, South West Africa, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.
- No. 128. Postage Rates, Parcels, Amendment.
- No. 129. Postage Rates International Reply Coupons, Increase of Price.
- No. 130. Postage Rates, Air Mail, Amendment.
- No. 131. Postage Rates, Amendment.
- No. 132. King's Birthday.
- No. 139. Building Control, Repeal of Regulations.

- No. 140. Dairies and Dairy Produce Regulations, Amendment.
- No. 144. Pensions Regulations, Amendment.
- No. 147. Cattle Levy (Trypanosomiasis) on European owned cattle, imposing levy of 8d. per head of cattle.
- No. 148. Cattle Levy (Trypanosomiasis) on natives, imposing levy of 7/6d. on each adult male native.
- No. 150. Treasurer, Change of Title from Financial Secretary.
- No. 179. Postal Rates, Telegrams.
- No. 181. Commissioner of Oaths (Amendment).
- No. 230. Game Preservation.
- No. 233. Radio Regulations (Amendment)
- No. 236. Mbabane Township Regulations.
- No. 237. Bremersdorp Township Regulations.
- No. 238. Goedgegun Township Regulations.
- No. 239. Hlatikulu Township Regulations.
- No. 240. Stegi Township Regulations.
- No. 254. Native Labour Regulations (Amendment).
- No. 255. Export Control: Alterations to schedules to the principal regulations.
- No. 256. Insurance: Registered Companies and tariff of premiums under Motor Vehicle Insurance Proclamations.
- No. 257. Swaziland Native Administration (Consolidation) Proclamation, 1950, Swaziland Native Courts Proclamation, 1950, and Swaziland National Treasury Proclamation, 1950 — coming into operation.

Government Notices.

- No. 12. Establishing Guard Areas for Foot and Mouth Disease.

No. 15. Control of Prices of Mealies and Mealie Products.

No. 16. Establishment of a pound on Portion B of Farm No. 19, Mankaiana District.

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 by section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The statute law of the Transvaal, as in force at the date of the Proclamation, was 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 Swaziland Order-in-Council, 1903, as 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, with jurisdiction within their areas in respect of all offences except treason, murder, sedition, offences relating to the coinage or currency, and rape; the last offence may, however, be tried by a Subordinate Court when remitted for trial by the Attorney-General. The following sentences may be imposed by Subordinate Courts:—

Subordinate Courts of the First Class.

- (a) Imprisonment not exceeding two years with or without hard labour;
- (b) Fines not exceeding £100;
- (c) Whipping not exceeding 15 strokes.

Subordinate Courts of the Second Class.

- (a) Imprisonment not exceeding one year with or without hard labour;
- (b) Fines not exceeding £50;
- (c) Whipping not exceeding eight strokes;

Subordinate Courts of the Third Class.

- (a) Imprisonment not exceeding six months with or without hard labour;
- (b) Fines not exceeding £10.

Subordinate Courts of the Third Class have no power to impose the punishment of whipping.

In criminal cases all sentences by Subordinate Courts when the punishment exceeds three months' imprisonment, or a fine of £25, or where the punishment is one of whipping (except in juvenile cases) are subject to review by the Chief Justice or a Judge of the High Court to whom a record of the proceedings is transmitted by the Registrar not later than a week after the determination of the case. The Chief Justice or reviewing judge may confirm or alter or reverse the conviction, or confirm or increase or reduce or vary the sentence imposed, or when it appears necessary to do so, remit the case to the Court which imposed the sentence with such instructions relative to the taking of further evidence and generally to the further proceedings to be had in such case as he thinks fit. Sentences in criminal cases imposed by a Subordinate Court of the Third Class other than sentences of imprisonment for more than three months are subject to review by an officer appointed to hold a Subordinate Court of the First Class. 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, after consideration of the proceedings, may decline to prosecute, indict the accused for trial by the High Court, or, unless the offence revealed is that of murder or treason, remit the case to be dealt with by the Subordinate Court under its ordinary or increased jurisdiction as the occasion demands.

The High Court has unlimited jurisdiction. The Chief Justice or Judge presiding over the High Court of which there are two ordinary sessions during the year, is normally assisted by not more than two Administrative Officers together with one or more African Assessors chosen by the Paramount chief of Swaziland and suitably qualified to aid

the Court. Their opinions are considered by the Chief Justice or presiding Judge, but the decision rests with the latter.

The main types of criminal cases brought before Subordinate Courts are offences against the person, offences against property, contraventions of the liquor and habit-forming drugs laws, offences against the master and servants law, and civil cases, mostly for debt. To the High Court are brought cases of 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 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal to the latter body.

POLICE:

The establishment of the Swaziland Police comprises 24 Europeans and 134 Africans. Six of the nineteen Police Stations in the Territory are under the command of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, seven under the command of a Sub-Inspector, and the remainder are manned by Africans, all of whom are responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the administrative and executive work of the Force in their districts, and for the efficient control of the detachments of Police under their command.

Apart from normal Police work, the Force is responsible for Customs and Emigration and Immigration on the Mozambique border, and performs in addition certain other extraneous duties.

Two Europeans and seven African members of the Force were specially mentioned in Force Orders for outstanding Police work during the year.

Of the 7,250 cases investigated during 1950, 137 were closed as undetected, the property involved amounting to £854. 1.10. The percentage of undetected crime for the year was 1.88, an appreciable decrease on the two previous years as appears from the following table:—

	Cases Reported.	Undetected.	Percentage undetected.
1947	4,601	64	1.39
1948	5,015	139	2.77
1949	5,749	148	2.57
1950	7,250	137	1.88

All commissioned officers of the Force are qualified in fingerprint technique, photography and plan-drawing and, in this capacity, furnish many useful exhibits in the more serious cases which come before the High Court of Swaziland.

During the year, twenty-four African recruits were trained at the Police Training School at Mbabane, results being good.

Twenty-three of the recruits qualified in all subjects, including first aid, musketry, drill and general Police work. Lectures in the investigation of crime formed part of the curriculum of the school and the recruits took three months to qualify.

PRISONS:

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp, there being smaller prisons at Stegi, Mankana 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 District Officers and at certain stations by the Police.

Other details regarding prisons can be found in the Swaziland Prisons Report for 1950.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS:

PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

During the year 8,027 persons were prosecuted before Subordinate Courts for the following crimes:—

Homicide	55
Other offences against the person . . .	1,578
Offences against property	1,117
Other Crimes	5,277

The above figures show an increase of 1,347 over the figures for 1949, much of the increase being attributable to intensified Police activities, including those of the Flying Squad and of the large-scale Police patrols throughout the Territory.

PERSONS DEALT WITH IN SUBORDINATE COURTS FOR CRIMES & OFFENCES.

In the Subordinate Courts 7,506 persons were convicted summarily as follows:—

Imprisonment	2,205
Whipping	287
Fine	3,916
Bound over, cautioned or discharged	1,098

PERSONS FOR TRIAL IN THE HIGH COURT.

Forty-nine persons were committed in the Subordinate Courts for trial in the High Court of Swaziland. Of these 41 had been tried by the end of the year, 12 being acquitted and the remaining 27 convicted, either in the High Court or on remittal in the Subordinate Courts, of the following crimes:—

Murder	14
Culpable homicide	8
Other offences against the person	5

COMPARATIVE TABLE:

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

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS.

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Homicide	19	17	18	18
Other offences against the Person	1478	1510	1507	1464
Malicious injury to Property	60	30	57	94
Other offence against Property	976	967	961	896
Offences against Revenue Laws.	1087	1033	1122	2021
Offences against Master & Servants' Law	65	52	60	64
Other Crimes	850	1361	1447	1786
Miscellaneous Minor Offences	788	719	1089	1163
TOTALS	5323	5689	6261	7506

CONVICTIONS IN THE HIGH COURT OR IN SUBORDINATE COURTS ON REMITTAL.

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Murder of wife or concubine	—	1	—	—
Murder of child	—	1	—	—
Murder of other than wife, concubine or child	2	14	6	14
Attempted murder	1	1	2	—
Culpable Homicide	19	19	7	8
Rape	13	11	12	5
Other offences against the person	3	1	—	—
Other offences against property	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	38	48	28	27

Chapter 10: Public Utilities.

The very necessary rapid development of public utility undertakings in the Territory has to a certain extent been hampered by the difficulty experienced in raising loans to finance this type of development. Legislation is, however, being introduced which will enable Government to raise loans and complete the Mbabane Water and Electricity Schemes and the Bremersdorp Water Supply.

Electricity:

The Mbabane Electricity Supply continued to be operated by a special sub-Department of Government and major work undertaken during the year included the erection of a new High tension line from the Hydro-electric station, extensive improvements to the low tension distribution system, partly with materials salvaged from the old high tension line, and the installation of electrical systems in new buildings, particularly in the Mbabane Hospital. The number of consumers has shown a continued increase despite the somewhat limited generating capacity of the plant. In addition an electrical system was installed in the Hlatikulu Hospital.

The private company supplying electrical power to Bremersdorp from a hydro-electric station on the Little Usutu River has continued to give good service.

Water:

Information about population trends in Bremersdorp and Mbabane is now complete and the final design for the water supply to these two townships was expected shortly after the end of the year.

Much work has been done to improve the supply at Hlatikulu, and it is expected that this installation will be completed in 1951, while at Goedgegun, a new reservoir, filtration and chlorination plant as well as increased capacity reticulation are in process of installation.

Chapter XI. Communications.

There are no railways in Swaziland and the main pattern of road communications remains as it has been for many years, but the emphasis has been altered somewhat due to the large scale development now taking place. Mileages of old roads in the Territory are:—

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

These are all now maintained by the Public Work Department with the assistance of District Commissioners in the case of some of the minor routes.

A new road, designed to link the Colonial Development Corporation undertaking, Usutu Forests, with Mbabane, has been under construction during the year. This road runs for 18 miles through difficult country and, when complete, will be a fully gravelled all weather route and will greatly lessen the long time taken by the old road. The distance between the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme and Bremersdorp, has been reduced by 16 miles by the opening up of a new road from the Scheme to Mliba. This route is not yet fully developed owing to a shortage of construction equipment.

With the exception of the new road to Usutu Forests, there is no main road in the Territory which has been properly planned in its entirety and, as a result, many of the old roads are unnecessarily circuitous, and traverse difficult country often to no purpose. Alignments of roads have been mostly developments from, and improvements of old tracks, and, with the large scale developments taking

place or in view, and already greatly increased internal traffic, it has been found necessary to plan for the future design of communications in the Territory. With this end in view, it has been proved that it would be possible to halve the road distance between Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, and to reduce the road distance between Mbabane and Bremersdorp by some 20%. Many of the planned new routes, apart from the immediate convenience of reducing the road distances between centres of population, would have the advantage of opening up areas of potential mineral and agricultural development.

Limited funds hamper efficient and economic maintenance of roads, and emphasis was placed during the year on improving the safety of roads particularly for the greatly enlarged flow of visitors to the Territory, most of whom do not know the roads. Due to the high rainfall experienced, the programme of culverting has been extended and this, together with improved methods of drainage, has contributed largely to the maintenance of all weather traffic in safety on the main roads.

Further equipment was purchased during 1950, the most important items being an extra power grader and two medium-sized crawler tractors.

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 being 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 Drakensberg range and rises to an altitude of over 5,000 feet in places, averaging some 3,500 feet. The middle veld averages about 2,000 feet, and the low veld on the east ranges from 500 to 1,500 feet. On the Eastern border lies the plateau called the Lebombo mountains traversed by the gorges of the Ingwavuma, Usutu and Black Mbuluzi rivers; these with 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 of vegetation and grass of great feeding value; the rainfall is, however, low and in most years badly distributed. Westwards these flats rise by a series of low ridges to the middle veld where the gorges of the tributary system of the main rivers have opened out into wide rolling valleys offering opportunities for agriculture and mixed farming in a more equable climate, with higher and less uncertain rainfall. The soil is, however, inherently less fertile, and has deteriorated in the course of continuous cultivation by the Swazi. In the high veld the country is broken and often rugged, and split by gorges; the soil is less fertile and the slopes are seldom gentle enough for permanent cultivation. The grazing is less nutritious, especially during the winter when the cattle must be fed if they are to maintain their condition or be used for dairying. The

high veld is, however, a good area for the winter grazing of sheep and is extensively used as such by farmers from the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa.

The general picture is, therefore, of a country which possesses considerable areas of excellent soil; rainfall is uncertain in some of these but with large scale irrigation, which is now taking place or planned for the future, they have great potentialities. The low veld generally is excellent cattle country, while the great variety of soils and climates, the facilities for the construction of small irrigation schemes in the middle and the high veld afford ample opportunity both for mixed farming and for dairying, as well as for a variety of special crops such as cotton, oil seed, citrus and nuts of various kinds. The high veld is also suitable for afforestation on a large scale and this is now being carried out by several concerns.

Climate:

Rainfall varies considerably from year to year and from station to station in the same year, and tends to be concentrated in a few violent storms. The average rainfall at Mbabane in the high veld is 55.6 inches, at Bremersdorp in the middle veld 36.8 inches and at Sipofaneni in the low veld 26.5 inches. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit are respectively 72.7 and 52.6 at Mbabane, 77.7 and 54.1 at Bremersdorp and 84.4 and 59.5 at Sipofaneni.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

Mining:

The early history of mining in Swaziland has been varied and somewhat tragic. After the concessions era of the eighties of the last century, 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 on the alluvial tin deposits near Mbabane. The increased activity in tin mining recorded in the 1949 Annual Report continued in 1950 due to the very much enhanced price of the metal. There are still considerable reserves of tin in Swaziland which could be

worked at the present high price of the metal, provided that the erosion resulting from Alluvial mining could be reduced to a reasonable minimum, and that steps to rehabilitate worked-out land were taken. The investigations of the Geological Survey Department into the cassiterite bearing pegmatites near Mbabane have revealed an estimated reserve of 50,000 tons running 0.34% metallic tin, which is an economic proposition at the present price of tin. It is expected that the mineral concession owners will start exploitation.

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 about thirty years at present rates of output, and which accounts for a large part of income tax and nearly all base metal royalty receipts.

The mine came into existence in May, 1929, the 100 claims being 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, when the life of the Amianthus Mine at Kaapsche Hoop drew to a close, operations were again started, and by June, 1939, the mine had been brought into production. There is an aerial ropeway from Barberton in the Transvaal to the mine, a distance of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and over this supplies and the bagged fibre from the mine, etc., are transported. The mine employs about 140 Europeans and about 2,200 Africans.

Gold is still worked in the Pigg's Peak District (a part of the highly mineralised north-western corner of Swaziland), and by the Ivanhoe Syndicate in the Forbes Reef area of the Mbabane District, while a barytes proposition is also being worked in Mbabane District. There are very extensive anthracite coal deposits in the low veld but they are not an economic proposition without a railway. Deposits of calcite and haematite are known to exist in the Hlatikulu and Pigg's Peak Districts respectively. An occurrence of diaspore exists in the Mankaiana District, with an estimated tonnage of 16,000 short tons from outcrop only, while there are numerous other mineral occurrences of asbestos, barytes, cassiterite and gold.

Mineral development under a Government Geologist progressed slowly 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 the expansion of the Department, which was approved in 1948, is leading to further information and exploitation. Exploitation is, however hindered by the present complicated mineral ownership position, and by the fact that generally speaking the concessionaires show little or no interest in the concessions.

Livestock:

Swaziland is well suited to cattle ranching and cattle are the main wealth of the Swazis. 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 head of cattle, and 262,182 pigs, sheep and goats, some 114,000 sheep being winter immigrants from the neighbouring European farms. The 1950 figures were:—

Cattle	417,355
Pigs,	
Sheep & Goats	151,608*

*This figure does not include sheep coming into the Territory from the Union of South Africa for winter grazing.

In 1937, 8,900 head of cattle valued at about £80,000 were exported while in 1950, 10,151 head valued at £173,000 were exported. The 1950 figure is considerably lower than that of 1949 mainly because of the drought conditions experienced in 1950. Hides and skins to the value of £63,000 were exported in 1950, as compared with £61,160 in 1949.

Despite the relatively large increase in cattle population and in export, the general picture in so far as Swazi-owned cattle are concerned, is that of poor slowly maturing livestock maintained with little knowledge of modern methods and yielding an uneconomic return to the country and to the owner. Another serious aspect of the cattle position throughout Swaziland is the danger from the tick-borne diseases which necessitates constant dipping and internal quarantine measures. Control measures have also to be maintained along 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.

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 are slow and costly but they must form part of the programme and are, therefore, being actively undertaken.

Agriculture:

The agricultural possibilities of Swaziland are considerable and most crops can be grown. In order of importance these are probably: the food requirements of the population, the cereals forming the staple diet of the Swazi, crops with a ready sale in the neighbouring markets and lastly the crops which, within, the limits of present knowledge, are considered necessary for a well-nourished people.

Cereals are produced by the Swazis mainly to provide food though they often sell a greater part of their harvest than their needs allow. On the whole the Swazi produces but a fraction of what his land under proper management could produce, and his methods are usually such as to reduce still further his future crops. Nevertheless during 1950. native agriculture showed a notable improvement, more labour being expended on soil conservation works, protection of the soil and cultivation of the growing crop, and more capital being invested in agricultural implements and fertilisers.

The cash crops, of which tobacco, cotton, tung nuts, ground nuts and grain are at present the most important, are mostly the produce of the European and Coloured farmer, while the production of fruit and vegetable for local consumption and export to neighbouring markets is increasing considerably.

Forestry:

The afforestation of the land, to which reference was made in the 1949 report, continued in 1950.

The Usutu Forests undertaking of the Colonial Development Corporation, which in 1949 purchased just under

100,000 acres of land in two blocks on the north and south banks of the Great Usutu River some 18 miles from Mbabane, expects to afforest some 70,000 acres with conifers. It is hoped that the trees will be sufficiently quick maturing to warrant the establishment of a paper pulp factory, but no decision regarding this factory will be taken until further knowledge is available as to the rate of growth of the trees and their quality.

By the end of the planting season Peak Timbers Ltd. had afforested some 25,000 acres of their holding, which now includes the Poponyane Block which was exchanged with Government for an equivalent area of land unsuited to afforestation. Due to poor spring and summer rains the area afforested during the last planting season was considerably less than was expected, though it is hoped to complete the 1950-51 programme if there are good Autumn rains.

On an average during the year the company employed 20 Europeans and 735 Africans. Considerable attention has been paid to European and African health and welfare.

During the 1949-50 planting season Swaziland Plantations, the third large forestry concern, afforested some 4,500 acres of land.

Communications:

There is no railway in the Territory and all transport is by road, the road system connecting on the South, South-West, West, North and North-East with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollé, 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 Lourenco Marques runs through Swaziland from West to East.

The road motor transport services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East Africa Administration, carrying both passengers and goods 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 for which they are liable are paid to them), and the revenues

derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

Private bus services, which are growing rapidly in number and are mostly operated by Africans, convey passengers, cream and other goods, usually as subsidiaries or "feeders" to 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 and supplies.

The telephone system connects Mbabane with all district offices, while telegraphic communication exists between Mbabane and Bremersdorp and Johannesburg and Pretoria in the Transvaal.

Chapter 2: History of the Swazi People.

The Swazis are a race related 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 150 years ago to the Tshiselweni country, that is the country to the West of the Lebombo range, between the Pongolo and Great Usutu Rivers. Here they remained until 1815 when being attacked by Zwile, Chief of the Ndwandwe, the major portion of the tribe under their chief Sobhuza, better known as Somhlolo, fled north and settled near the present site of Bremersdorp. The petty tribes or clans of Baroswi Bavenda or Bapedi origin, then in occupation of Swaziland north of the Great Usutu, were conquered and absorbed. Under Sobhuza and his successor, Mswazi, they occupied territory up to Barberton in the North, and extending towards Carolina and Ermelo in the West, while the tribes occupying what is now the Lydenburg District also paid tribute to the Swazi King.

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

After their flight to the North they were never seriously disturbed, though they were occasionally raided by Zulu tribes from the South, especially after the death of Dingane, who is reputed to have been killed by a Swazi

impi on the Southern border after his defeat by the Boers and his brother Mpande. Subsequently through the good offices of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, amicable relations subsisted with Mpande the Zulu King, and his successor, Cetshwayo. In 1879 the Swazis assisted 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 witch doctors was called in whenever necessary to communicate with the spirits of departed chiefs, and to clear the country of sorcerers and other evildoers. A military system of trained regiments on the lines formulated by Dingiswayo and Tshaka was adopted, mainly no doubt, as a defence against the Zulus.

In 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 South African Republic. These latter cessions were in fact nullified by the conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between Great Britain and the Republic, though the boundaries of the Transvaal laid down in the 1881 Convention constituted a considerable encroachment on what was claimed to be Swazi Territory.

In 1921, the Chief Regent, Labotsibeni, handed over her duties to her grandson, Sobhuza, who was duly installed as Paramount Chief. The Chief Regent had a long term of office after the death of her husband, Mbandeni, in 1889, and later of her son Bhunu. She was a wise chief and did valuable work for her people and country and her relations with the Administration were always of a friendly nature; she died in 1925. The present Paramount Chief, Sobhuza II, C.B.E., is 50 years of age and was educated at Zombode in Swaziland, and at Lovedale in the Cape Province.

A total of 3,836 Swazis served in the African Pioneer Corps during the 1939/45 War. These troops served in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Italian thea-

tres with considerable distinction. They were, in the main, recruited in accordance with the traditional military system mentioned above.

HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF SWAZILAND.

During the eighteen eighties the King Mbandeni, in return for money and other payments, granted concessions to Europeans for varying periods. Every conceivable right was granted away, not only to land, minerals, grazing and timber, but also rights to exemptions from taxes, to 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 and, two years later under a Convention between Her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic, a provisional Government, consisting of representatives of the two Powers and a representative of the Swazis, was set up with the consent of the latter. Power to appoint a Government Secretary, an Attorney General and other officials was given, and a Court was established which adjudicated on the initial validity of all concessions granted by Mbandeni, and, with a few exceptions, the Court 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 permitting the South African Republic to acquire from the Regent and her Council an Organic Proclamation conferring on the Republic rights of jurisdiction, legislation and administration without incorporation in the 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 South African Republic passed to His

Majesty, and, 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. 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.

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

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

24 of 1913 provided simple and effective machinery for the removal of natives from concessions after the five-year period had elapsed but, in fact, no large scale movement of natives from the concessions took place. Those who wished to move did so voluntarily while the remainder made terms with the concessionaires and remained on the farms.

From 1914, when the landowner acquired full right to the land, agriculture on European land developed. Two large cotton plantations attracted British capital, and 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, with its aftermath of financial stringencies, seriously limited the expansion of pioneer efforts in a new country. It was not until the visit of the Rt. Honourable L.S. Amery in 1927 that amenities, very essential for development, were provided from a vote of £60,000 granted by the Dominions Office, and from that date progress on European land has been marked.

Since the Concessions Partition Proclamation of 1907, fairly substantial areas have been purchased by the Swazi Nation, and some small farms by individual natives. In addition, land has been purchased by the Native Land Settlement Scheme to which has been added certain Crown Land. At the end of 1950 of the 4,279,000 acres comprising the Territory, the following areas were available for occupation by the Swazis:—

Native Areas	1,638,000 acres.
Land purchased by the Swazi Nation	219,000 "
Land purchased and Crown land set aside for Native Land settlement	345,500 "
Land owned by individual Africans	12,000 "
—	<hr/> 2,214,500 <hr/>

It will be seen that slightly more than half of Swaziland is available for native occupation.

The Native Areas are distributed in thirty-five separate blocks scattered over the Territory, and the result is a patchwork of land in European and African occupation, while the Native Land Settlement Areas are for the most part adjacent to the pre-existing Native Areas. This interspersion of European and African areas, which resulted from the Grey-Coryndon sub-division of the country in 1909, while it has increased the difficulties of administering the Swazis, and providing social services for them, has had the beneficial effect of increasing the understanding between the European and African races in a territory where their destinies are inextricably associated and has also accomplished much to encourage the imitative character of the African by influencing him to adopt improvements in housing, in the fertilising of his fields, and in his agricultural methods generally.

Before the purchase of the Native Land Settlement Areas it was estimated that at least 27,000 Africans remained as squatters on European owned land, and it is estimated that some 10,000 Africans are now on the Native Land Settlement areas, a large part of which still awaits 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 others later-dated. The result has been that machinery, still unsatisfactory in many respects, has had to be devised to rationalise as far as possible the extremely complicated and intricate over-lapping rights. It is hoped, however, that in the fairly near future a commission will be appointed to revise and simplify the mineral laws. A significant development was the promulgation of the Ancillary Rights Proclamation of 1950 which empowers the Resident Commissioner to cancel ancillary rights in certain cases, and this power has already been exercised in a case where the possession of ancillary rights by the owner of a mineral concession was holding up much needed development of surface rights.

Considerable areas of land in the Territory are owned by Europeans resident in the Union of South Africa, some of whom make little use of the land except for winter grazing for their sheep.

One of the most significant events which has occurred in the settlement of Swaziland, was the initiation by the

Colonial Development Corporation in 1949 of a large scale forestry project in the highveld of the West of the Territory. It is worth of note that this will be the largest single block of man made forest in the world.

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 and 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 to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

The laws of the Transvaal were, as has already been stated, 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 Africans, subject to appeal to the Resident Commissioner, and later to the High Court. Provision was made for the Swaziland Deeds Office and the Surveyor-General's Office to remain at Pretoria under the control of the officers responsible prior to the date of the Proclamation.

In 1921 an Advisory Council consisting of elected representatives of the Europeans in the Territory was established to advise the Administration on purely European affairs. Under a proclamation of 1949 the Council was reconstituted and received statutory recognition, the Territory being divided into ten electoral divisions each electing one member to the Council. In addition to the elected

members the Council consists of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner and six official members who, however, have no power to vote and who attend in an advisory capacity. Elections were held in 1949.

The full Council generally meets twice a year, and a standing Committee consisting of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and four elected members appointed at the first session of the Council meets whenever necessary to consider matters of urgency.

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 a Council which functions in connection with matters of routine and which acts as a body of advisers to the Paramount Chief in 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 Africans in Swaziland legally enforceable orders on a large number of subjects. Owing, however, to the fact that this Proclamation did not conform sufficiently closely to native law and custom, it has never had the support of the Paramount Chief, and as a consequence has not functioned satisfactorily.

Towards the end of 1949, the Paramount Chief and Council accepted a draft Proclamation conforming more closely to the tradition of the Swazi people. This legislation, which was promulgated on the 22nd December, 1950, gives effect to a maturer form of Native Administration than had existed heretofore. Due to the fact that the Proclamation was not promulgated until just before the end of the year it is not possible in this report to give an account of how it is working in practice.

The Resident Commissioner has kept in close and constant touch with the somewhat exiguous and loosely formed committee of the Inner Council representing the Native Authority and meets the whole Council, which includes the Paramount Chief, as necessity arises, to discuss matters regarded as being too important to be dealt with by the Inner Council. A standing Committee, consisting of a

Chairman, a Secretary, a Clerk and six members, each representing one of the districts of the Territory, has now been appointed. The members of the Committee are men of considerable influence in the districts which they represent, and it is anticipated that the Committee will rationalise and bring continuity to the work which has hitherto been performed by members of the Inner Council.

The Paramount Chief and other Native Chiefs have continued, 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 Africans only are concerned, an appeal lying to the High Court of Swaziland, whose decisions are final; criminal cases being tried before Subordinate Courts presided over by European officials.

New Legislation, which received the full agreement of the Native Authority, was however, approved by the Secretary of State and was promulgated on the 22nd December, 1950. Under this legislation Native Courts will become Courts of Record and will be placed on a well defined and sound footing based upon proper legal authority, and many of the criminal cases, in the past tried by Subordinate Courts, will in future be tried by Native Courts set up under the Proclamation.

A further step in the development of Native Administration in Swaziland will be the establishment of a Swazi National Treasury and provision for this was made by Proclamation No. 81 of 1950 which was, however, not promulgated until the 5th January, 1951. In 1950 the position was that there was a Swazi National Fund established by a Proclamation of 1910, and under the control of the High Commissioner. The Fund is used primarily for the education of Africans in the Territory, and its revenue consists of the deduction of 2/- from every native tax receipt issued and of small sums paid as rents for trading sites on Native Areas, etc. The Paramount Chief and Ndhlovukazi ("Queen Mother") are paid subsidies from Government funds amounting to £1,400 and £100 per annum respectively, but no other Chiefs receive salaries or other grants, though they, together with their councillors, receive customary fees from litigants. Native Tax is collected by Government officials.

It will be seen that "Native Administration", in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term is now emerging in the Territory, and it will be necessary to give considerable

assistance in the way of provision of buildings, salaries, etc., and a special reserve and working capital for the Treasury when it is finally established.

The Coloured community of Swaziland is not formally represented to Government although some Eurafricans make use of elected members of the European Advisory Council, while others tend towards the Swazis in sympathy and outlook. There is, however, now evident a marked class consciousness amongst the Coloured people of the Territory, and an increasing demand for treatment as part of the European population. There have in the past been various Eurafrican Associations which have had a fluctuating following, and there was evidence towards the end of the year that a new and more effective Association might shortly be formed.

There are proclaimed townships at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. In each, an Urban Area Advisory Committee, which consists of certain officials and elected non-officials, functions under the Chairmanship of the District Commissioner and advises on the administration and welfare of the township and surrounding urban area. Legislation has, however, now been drafted with a view to establishing where necessary Town Councils with greater powers and responsibilities than are at present held by the Urban Area Advisory Committees; and it is hoped to discuss the draft legislation with the European Advisory Council in 1951.

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 who are resident in Swaziland and 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, while the Education Department may 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 other 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 on 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 and 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. In some districts District Education Committees have been established; these are purely advisory in capacity.

Chapter 4: Weights And Measures.

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

Dry Measure:

1 ton (short)	=	2,000 lbs.
1 ton (long)	=	2,240 lbs.

Linear Measure:

1 rood	=	12 Cape feet.
1 Cape foot	=	1.033 English feet.

Liquid Measure:

1 Leaguer	=	2 hogsheads.
-----------	---	--------------

Surface or Land Measure:

1 morgen	=	600 square roods.
1 square rood	=	144 square feet.
1,000 Cape feet	=	1,033 English feet.
1,000 morgen	=	2,116½ English acres.
1,000 yards	=	914 metres.
1,000 Cape feet	=	314,855 metres.
1,000 metres	=	1,093.62 yards.
1 morgen	=	0.8565 hectares.

Chapter 5: Newspapers And Periodicals.

Two newspapers are published in Swaziland: The Times of Swaziland, published weekly in English, and Izwi Lama Swazi (The Voice of Swazi) published monthly in English and Zulu.

Chapter 6.

Bibliography.

General.

- ARNHEIM, Miss J. — Swaziland Bibliography, University of Cape Town, School of Librarianship, 1950.
- BARNES, L. — The New Boer War, London Hogarth, 1932.
- DAVIS, Alexander — Umbandine, a romance of Swaziland. London, Unwin, 1898.
- DOVETON, Dorothy, M.— The Human Geography of Swaziland, London, Philip, 1937.
- HAILEY, Lord — An African Survey, London, O.U.P. 1938.
- KUPER, Hilda — The Uniform of Colour: A study of White—Black relationships in Swaziland. Witwatersrand University Press, 1948.
- O'NEIL, Owen Rowe, — Adventures in Swaziland: The story of a South African Boer, London, Unwin, 1921.
- WATTS, C.C. — Dawn in Swaziland, London, The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1922.

Ethnography.

- KUPER, Hilda — An African Aristocracy: Rank among the Swazi. Oxford, 1947.
- MARWICK, Brian, A. — The Swazi: an Ethnographic Account of the Natives of the Swaziland Protectorate. Cambridge, 1940.

Geology.

South African Mining Engineering Journal.

Swaziland mineral Resources: Possibilities in the Future. South African Mining Engineering Journal, 57, (1) pp. 71-73, March 23rd, 1946.

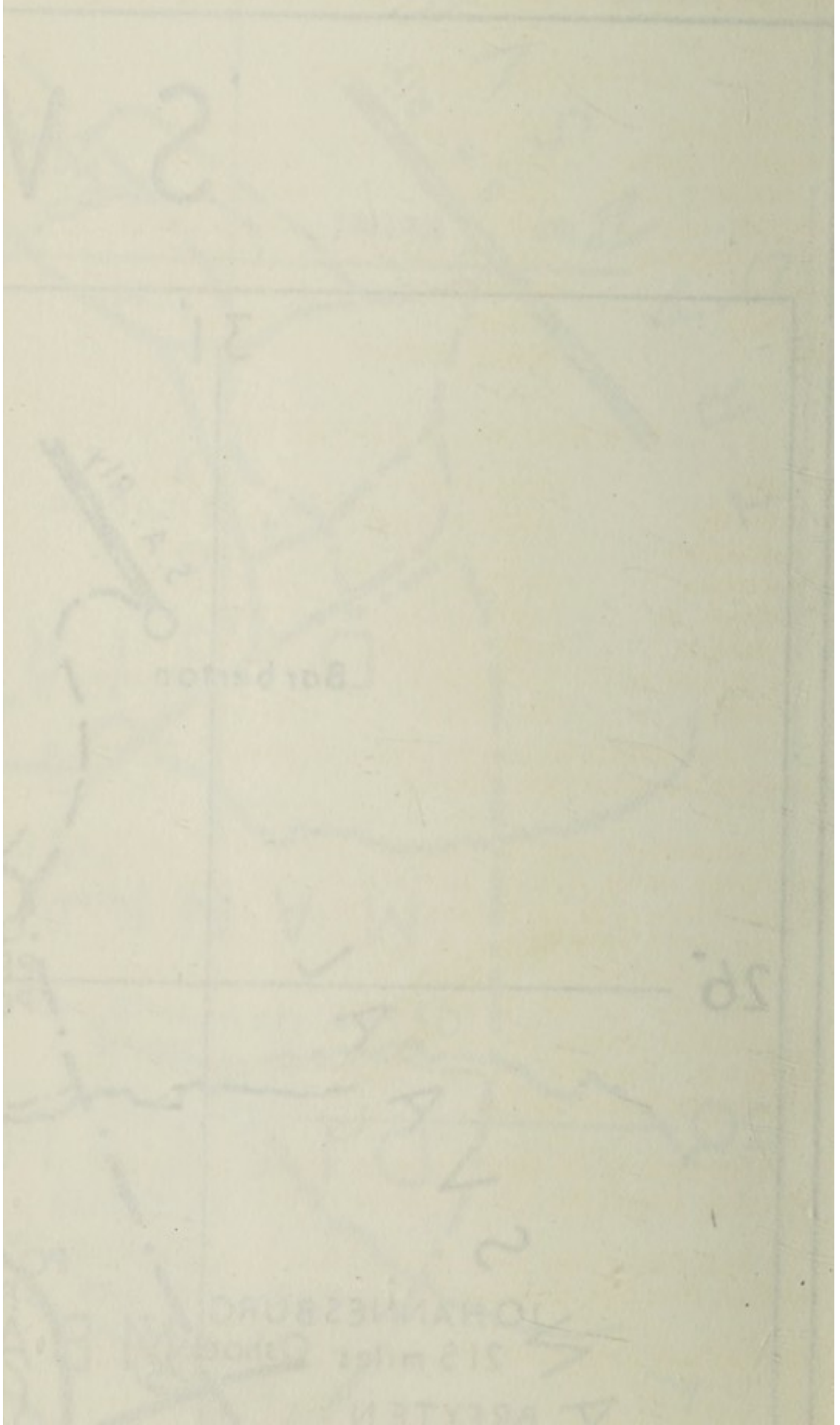
History.

- AGAR-Hamilton, J.A.I. — The South African Protectorates. Journal African Society, London, Volume 29 (1929/30), pp. 12-26.
- MACMILLAN, W.M. — The Protectorates, Cambridge History of the British Empire, Volume 8, pp. 671-675.

Official Publications.

- Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Police.
- Annual Reports of the Department of Education.
- Annual Reports of the Department of Geological Survey.
- Annual Reports of the Agricultural Department.
- Annual Reports of the Veterinary Department.
- Annual Medical and Sanitary Reports.
- Annual Reports of the Native Land Settlement Department.
- Eight-Year Development plan covering the period 1st April, 1948/31st March, 1956.
- Policy and Plans for the Immediate and Post-War Development of Animal Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, 1944.
- Report of the Detailed Decisions of the Swaziland Concessions Commission, 1908, Government Printer Pretoria.
- Report on the Feasibility of a Cold Storage Plant and Abattoir in Swaziland, and its effects on the Cattle Industry of Swaziland, Professor C.S. Richards, 1946.
- Soil Erosion and the Conservation of Soil and water in Swaziland, 1944.
- Special Report No. 1 of the Geological Survey Department: The Haematite Deposits, Mineral Concession No. 41, North-Western Swaziland — A.T.M. Mehliiss, 1946.
- Special Report No. 2 of the Geological Survey Department. Mineral Ownership as affecting Mineral Development in Swaziland — H.J.R. Way, 1949.
- Swaziland Development — V. Liversage, H.M.S.O, 1948
- The Cattle of the Swazi—D.E. Faulkener, lately Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, Swaziland.

of Swaziland
ects on the Cattle Industry
S. Richards, 1946.
ervation of Soil and water
of the Geological Survey Department
ematite Deposits, Mineral Concession No. 41
North-Western Swaziland — A.T.M. Mehliass, 1946.
Special Report No. 2 of the Geological Survey Department
Mineral Ownership as affecting Mineral Development
Swaziland — H.J.R. Way, 1949.
Swaziland Development — V. Liversage, H.M.S.O., 1948
The Cattle of the Swazi—D.E. Faulkener, lately Director
of Livestock and Agricultural Services, Swaziland.



COLONIAL REPORTS

ANNUAL REPORTS

BASUTOLAND	GOLD COAST	N. RHODESIA
BECHUANALAND	HONG KONG	NYASALAND
PROTECTORATE	JAMAICA	SARAWAK
BRITISH GUIANA	KENYA	SIERRA LEONE
BR. HONDURAS	FED. OF MALAYA	SINGAPORE
BRUNEI	MAURITIUS	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

* These territories will produce a Report for 1949-50 and the remainder for 1950-51.

A standing order for selected Reports or for the complete series will be accepted by any one of the Sales Offices of H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: † York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; † 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

A deposit of £4 (four pounds) should accompany standing orders for the complete series.

† Post Orders for these Sales Offices should be sent to P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

ORDERS MAY ALSO BE PLACED THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER

