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SWAZILAND

Report for the year
1959

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1960



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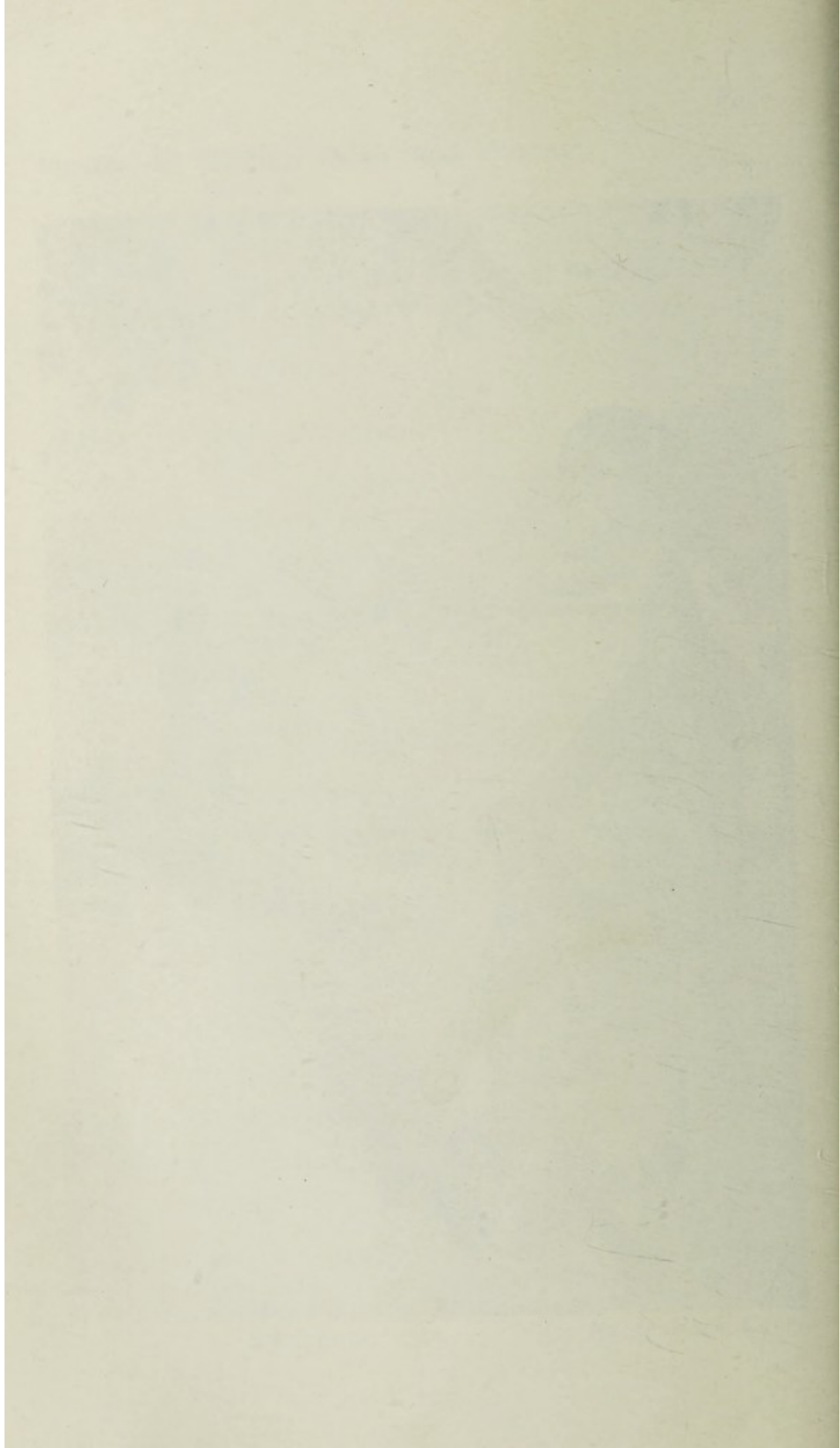
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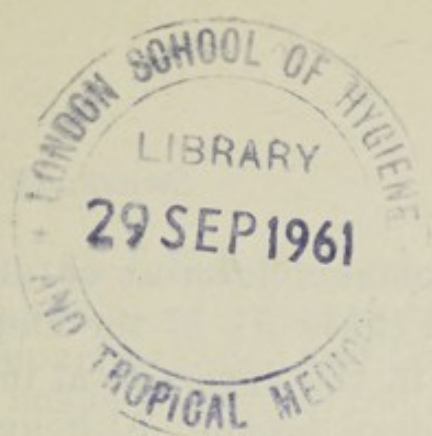
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PART I

General Review

Swaziland, the smallest of the three High Commission Territories in Southern Africa, is a country of many diversities and many distinctive characteristics. Geographically and climatically, it is divisible into four physiographic provinces - the broken mountainous Highveld of the West, adjacent to the Drakensburg, with altitudes averaging over 4,000 ft., the Middleveld which is mostly mixed farming country, about 2,000 ft. lower, and the Lowveld or Bushveld a hot woodland region typified by Aloes, Acacias and Pterocarpus, and bounded on the east by the Lubombo Mountains, with an average altitude of 1,500 ft. The Lubombo Mountains form the fourth physiographic province. Four rivers, the Komati Usutu, Umbuluzi and Ingwavuma, flow from West to East, cutting their way through the Lubombo mountains to the Indian Ocean. The exploitation of these rivers is particularly important to the agricultural development of the Middle and Bushveld, where irrigation projects are giving the scenery a different aspect.

As the scenery is varied and diverse, so are the people. The indigenous race, the Swazi, are proud of having one of the oldest national traditions amongst the Bantu people. Their fathers crossed the Lubombo to form an independent tribe as long ago as the seventeenth century. It is this independence which still characterises the people today, even where European customs and habits have made inroads into the old traditional ways of life. In addition to the 250,000 Swazi there are over 8,000 Europeans permanently resident in the Territory and over 1,500 Eurafricans. Race relations have been and are good. The Paramount Chief on behalf of the Nation has made public affirmation of the fact that the Swazi see the Territory as one where people of all races may find a permanent home.

This common interest of all communities is best reflected in the work of the Department of Land Utilization and in the agricultural industries upon which most Swazilanders depend. Although the calendar year 1959 was drier than average, agricultural production still showed a general increase, partly the result of the spread of intensive and commercial methods of agriculture amongst the Swazi, and partly because of the steady development of European farming. The Land Utilization Department must be given the credit for the development of Swazi agriculture, because it is by the efforts of the Department's officers that soil erosion has been checked with contour grass strips, and that there has been a general improvement in agricultural practices. There has been a great increase in the amount of fertilizer purchased by the Swazi through the agency of the Department. The price paid for fertilizers in 1959 by Swazi farmers was £11,000, an increase of 28% on the 1958 figure, which shows that the Swazi is rapidly becoming aware of the commercial value of agricultural enterprises as opposed to animal husbandry. The quantity of tobacco taken in by the Tobacco Co-operative at Goedgegun set a post-war record of just over one million pounds, 59% of which was grown by Europeans and 41% by Swazis. The cotton crop was just under 5,000 tons of cotton seed and was an alltime record. The maize crop was good, although it is not possible to say what the total production amounted to, as maize constitutes the staple diet of the people and is used primarily for home consumption. It is known, however, that 42,400 bags were bought by the Swaziland Milling Company which began to operate in 1959. Some Swazi farmers accumulated financial balances of up to £200 by selling maize to the company, but nevertheless, it was necessary for the company to import some 55,500 bags of maize from the Union of South Africa. There was considerable development in sugar production. By December the new sugar mill at Mhlume was completed and the construction of the second mill at Big Bend had been put in hand. Also by the end of the year, citrus growers had planted 193,900 trees, of which 35½% had been planted during 1959 and 72% in the last five years.

An important event for the future of agriculture in Swaziland was the development of an agricultural research service under the Department of Land Utilization. The main research station has been sited in the Malkerns Valley and sub-stations have been established at Goed-gegun and Big Bend. The research staff during 1959 comprised a Soil Fertility Officer, a Horticultural Research Officer and a Pasture Research Officer. Vacancies existed for an Irrigation Research Officer, an Agronomist and a Plant Pathologist. Some important results have already been obtained in diagnosis and control of zinc and other trace element deficiencies in maize and rice.

The dry winter had little effect on agricultural production, but it was the cause of great concern to the Veterinary Authorities. The year started with good rains with the result that a record monthly butter production figure of over 100,000 pounds was established in March. Unfortunately, however, the lack of rain during the following months brought the production down to 7,893 lbs. in September, the lowest figure since July 1953.

There were no major outbreaks of stock disease during the year, although the presence of foot and mouth disease in the Komatipoort and Hectorspruit Districts of the Union caused areas adjacent to the border to be placed in quarantine. There was a small outbreak of infectious sterility in the Ezulwini dipping tank area, and all breeding stock had to be slaughtered. The annual cattle population census conducted during August and September revealed that the total number of cattle was 503,915. This was the first time that the cattle population had exceeded 500,000.

Important as agriculture and animal husbandry are to the Territory's economy, it is clear that for many years to come Swaziland will depend on its mineral resources for most of its revenue and much survey work is still going on to assess more exactly what these resources are. During the year the Geological Survey and Mines Department continued its investigation of the Territory's old gold mines. Several mines were investigated in detail, the largest and most promising of these being the Wylesdale Ridge Gold Mine which was last worked in a small way in 1949. A detailed report giving grades and ore reserves has been published and interest has already been shown in the mine.

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority branch office in Mbabane closed in September. Before it closed, officers of the Authority discovered a widely scattered occurrence of beryl on Swazi Nation land. Small scale mining of the beryl by the Swazi themselves has been started as an experimental industry with some success. Some geological mapping was undertaken during the year and deposits of fluorspar and beryl were investigated in detail.

The value of mining dropped further to £2,100,848, mainly because of the asbestos recession precipitated by Russia, which has flooded the European market with cheap asbestos. Another factor which greatly affects the future of the Swaziland industry is the discovery of enormous deposits of asbestos under Black Lake in Canada. Chrysotile asbestos still remains, however, the Territory's most valuable export commodity. Production of coal from a prospect near Maloma commenced on a small scale, but all the coal mined there is consumed locally. Production of other minerals, with the exception of tin, remained fairly constant. Tin production is now carried out by two producers only and fell by 11 tons to the lowest figure recorded since before World War II.

In view of the asbestos recession, therefore, there is an urgent need to develop more industries in the Territory. In July, the Colonial Development Corporation joined with Courtaulds Limited to form the Usutu Pulp Company Limited with an initial capital of £5,000,000 for further afforestation and the building of a Pulp Mill. Production will start in 1962 and thereafter 100,000 tons of unbleached sulphate pulp will be manufactured annually. No sawn timber will be produced and the entire output of pulp will be exported overseas via Goba and Lourenco Marques. Large deposits of good quality iron ore at Bomvu ridge, near Mbabane, are still being explored, but there is obviously a very promising potential once practical means of exporting the ore are found.

Pending a decision on railway construction for the exportation of iron ore, present planning is based on road transport to satisfy the pulp project's communications requirements. Most of the building material and plant for the new Pulp Mill will be imported

through Lothair, the nearest railhead in the Union. Meanwhile much work on the re-alignment of the Territory's main roads is being carried out, particularly on the main trunk road to the Portuguese border.

At the present time there are approximately 8,000 Swazi working in the Union of South Africa, principally in the gold and coal mines. Mining, however, is not looked upon as a career, but as a means of earning money to supplement the subsistence economy, to which the miners invariably return. Most Swazi live in a rural environment, and rely entirely upon cattle and the produce of their land for a living. The Administration is, therefore, encouraging the development of intensive agriculture and other home industries in an attempt to improve this economy. The handicraft industry is an example of a home industry which has rapidly developed in recent years. These handicrafts, ranging from woodcraft and copperwork to basket and mat making are now taught in schools. Some District Commissioners supervise the organisation of various handicraft clubs where new designs and ideas are passed on to the Swazi. Pigg's Peak has an advanced marketing system, and Bremersdorp has been given a Community Development grant to build a new thatched building to house these wares, which are sold in bulk orders to Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

In February, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., paid his first visit to the Territory as High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and was officially welcomed at a parade at Mbabane, which was attended by representatives of all communities. Sir John subsequently visited Swaziland on two other occasions and opened the Bremersdorp Show in July.

The new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Bremersdorp was completed in November and opened by the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Damiano and the Archbishop of Pretoria.

In November, an Economic Survey Mission, under the chairmanship of Professor Chandler Morse of Cornell University, visited the Territory to "conduct a general survey of the resources and potentialities of the High Commission Territories, and to make recommen-

dations on the utilization and development of their natural resources, that are or might be available." A committee consisting of Mr. G. H. Rushbridger and Mr. H. Weber, also visited the Territory to make recommendations regarding the salaries and conditions of service of all teachers. The Reports of both the Economic Survey Mission and the Rushbridger Committee are awaited.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

The last census, which was taken in June 1956, showed that the population of Swaziland was 240,511. This figure included 11,728 Swazi who were temporarily employed outside the Territory and 3,470 foreign Africans temporarily employed in Swaziland. Africans comprised 97% of the population, Europeans 2.4% and Eurafricans 0.6%.

At the end of 1959, the population was estimated at 264,300 including 11,000 Swazi temporarily absent. The steady growth of the population since the first census taken by the British Administration in 1904 is reflected in the following table:-

Group	Selected Census Years				Estimate
	1904	1921	1946	1956	1959
African	84,529	110,295	181,269	233,214	254,000
European	890	2,205	3,201	5,919	8,700
Eurafrican	72	451	745	1,378	1,600
Total	85,491	112,951	185,215	240,511	264,300

The African Population

In the 1956 census 225,166 Africans who were born in Swaziland and 8,048 who were born outside the Territory were enumerated. Although they comprised only 3.4% of the African population at that date, the number of immigrants had increased by 152% between 1946 and 1956. The rise in the African population by 51,945 persons between 1946 and 1956 was made up of 4,854 by immigration and 47,091 by natural increase.

The percentage increases in the last two intercensal periods were 18.3% between 1936 and 1946, and 28.6% between 1946 and 1956. The corresponding increases in

the African population of the Union of South Africa during the same periods were 18.9% and 19.2% respectively. It would appear that the increase in the African population was unevenly distributed throughout the Territory. In Manzini District, of which Bremersdorp is the administrative centre, the population increased by 67.7% between 1946 and 1956, whereas in Mankaiana district the increase was only 14.7%.

The median age of the population was 17 years in 1956. The proportion of males to females, which has remained relatively unchanged since 1904, was 48 males to every 52 females. Children under the age of one year comprised 4.6% of the population, those between 1 year and 17 years of age, 48.3%, adults between 18 years and 50 years of age, 38.5%, and old people over 50 years of age, 8.6%. Among the juvenile section of the population under 18 years of age in 1956, the proportion of males to females was 52 to 49, in the 18 to 50 age group it was 48 to 52, whilst that in the over 50 years of age group it was 27 to 73. Without taking into account infant mortality, the birth rate of the African population was approximately 47 per thousand in 1956 compared with 53 per thousand in 1946. The death rate has been estimated at 26 per thousand. These figures compared with a live birth rate of 15 per thousand and a death rate of 11 per thousand in the United Kingdom in 1957. The registration of births and deaths among the African population is not, however, compulsory and these figures may be taken as no more than rough estimates.

In 1956, the ratio of wives to husbands was 128 to 100. A comparison with the ratios of 133 to 100 in 1946 and 137 to 100 in 1921 shows that polygamy is decreasing. The number of persons who were enumerated as having been married by civil or religious (Christian) rites was 9,365, almost twice as many as in 1946. 60% of the population were recorded as members of the Christian faith compared with 34% in 1946.

The distribution of the Swazi population, although affected by the pattern of land ownership, reflects the response of settlement to environment. The land which is available for exclusive occupation by the Swazi is 3,451 square miles in extent and carries an estimated population of 228,000. It consists of Swazi Area, land purchased by the Swazi Nation and Native

Land Settlement areas. The table below clearly shows the greater facility for closer settlement in the Middleveld than in the Lowveld, which has a low and unreliable rainfall, and the Highveld where topography is the limiting factor.

Region	% of land exclusively occupied by Swazi	% of rural Swazi population	Density per square mile
Highveld	23	22	64
Middleveld	34	46	88
Lowveld	36	26	48
Lubombo	7	6	55

The European Population

Between 1946 and 1956 the European population of Swaziland increased by 84.9%, compared with an increase of only 16.9% in the previous decade. The corresponding increases of the white population of the Union of South Africa over the same period were 22.3% and 18.5% respectively. The district which proportionately showed the greatest increase in Europeans from 1946 to 1956 was Stegi district, where the increase was 239%. In order of increment rate, the increases in the other districts were 170% in Mbabane district, 93% in Manzini district, 78% in Pigg's Peak district, 30% in Hlatikulu district, and 26% in Mankaiana district. The rates of increase are most marked in those districts where recent economic development has been greatest, especially in irrigation agriculture in Stegi and Manzini districts and forestry in Mbabane and Pigg's Peak districts.

The net natural increase of the European population has remained fairly constant at between 10 and 15 per thousand during the last 20 years. Most of the post-war increase has been due to immigration which fluctuates from year to year; there were 553 immigrants in 1956, 865 in 1957, 1,054 in 1958 and 653 in 1959. The approximate number of emigrants in the same four years were 70, 110, 105 and 60 respectively. The European population doubled between 1952 and December, 1959, when it was estimated at 8,700. The number of Portuguese subjects who live temporarily or permanently in Swazi-

land increased from 154 in 1956 to about 360 in 1959.

The age and sex structure of the European population in 1956, compared with that in 1921 is shown in the following table:-

Age Group	1921				1956			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Under 5	164	141	305	14	349	321	670	11
5 to 19	366	359	723	32	990	835	1,825	31
20 to 39	370	286	656	30	822	770	1,592	27
40 to 59	281	151	432	20	769	592	1,361	23
60 and over	58	29	87	4	269	211	480	8
Total	1,239	966	2,205	100	3,190	2,729	5,919	100

The ratio of females to males has increased slightly from 44 to 56 in 1921, to 46 to 54 in 1956. The median age of the European population has risen from about 23 years in 1904 to about 27 years in 1956. During 1959, 123 European births and 31 deaths were registered. These figures are respectively 15.4 and 3.9 per thousand of the population.

Over 60% of the European population of Swaziland was born in the Union of South Africa, 20% were born within the Territory and 8% were born in the United Kingdom.

In 1956, 59% of the European population spoke both English and Afrikaans, a further 26% spoke English only, 12% spoke Afrikaans only and 3% spoke neither English nor Afrikaans. The latter were mainly Portuguese subjects.

The Eurafrican Population

The Eurafrican community, which numbered only 1,378 persons in 1956, lives mainly in the Hlatikulu and Manzini districts. The apparent large increase in this section of the population between 1946 and 1956 is believed to be due to inaccurate enumeration in the 1946 census and not to any large scale immigration or an exceptionally high birth rate.

The median age of Eurafricans is only about 14 years and males slightly outnumber females. The birthplace of 80% of the Eurafrican population is Swaziland, the majority of the remainder being born in the Union

of South Africa.

Urban Population

Approximately 4% of the African population, 38% of the European population and 34% of the Eurafrican population live in the townships of Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Pigg's Peak, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. The largest township, Mbabane, has an estimated population in the urban and peri-urban area of 5,500, comprising some 4,000 Africans, 1,300 Europeans and 200 Eurafricans. The urban and peri-urban areas of Bremersdorp have a population of approximately 4,150, including 1,200 Europeans. The third largest urban concentration is in Stegi, which has an estimated population of 2,700, including 300 Europeans. The estimated population of Pigg's Peak is 950, (200 Europeans), of Hlatikulu 650 (100 Europeans) and of Goedgegun 900 (300 Europeans). There are also large concentrations of population at the major centres of development, such as Havelock Mine, Eranchi and Mhlume, Ubombo in the Big Bend area, and Mhlambanyati, the headquarters of the Usutu Pulp Company.

Chapter II : Occupations, Wages and Labour

Organisation

Until the recent post-war development period, the gold mines in the Union of South Africa were the main source of employment for the Swazi. Within the Territory, employment was provided by the Havelock Asbestos Mine and European farms. The recent introduction of large forestry and irrigation undertakings has led, in turn, to the establishment of processing industries. A large sugar mill has been constructed by the Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Ltd., and another sugar mill is under construction at Ubombo Ranches where it will replace the existing one. At the end of the year, arrangements were being made for the erection of a pulp factory for processing timber on the estate of the Usutu Pulp Company Limited. In the mining industry, the prospecting of iron ore and coal deposits continued, but this has not yet led to the establishment of any mine. The cash earnings obtained from these sources are used to supplement the traditional tribal subsistence economy.

EMPLOYMENT

At the 1956 Census, 25.5% of the gainfully employed European population over the age of fifteen years was engaged in farming and forestry, 19.8% were craftsmen or labourers and 18.3% were enumerated as professional workers such as teachers, engineers, missionaries, lawyers and medical practitioners. Excluding those engaged in farming and mining, managers and administrators comprised 11.3% of this section of the population. Of the gainfully employed Eurafrikan population over fifteen years of age, 29.8% were employed in farming and forestry and 26.2% were enumerated as craftsmen or labourers.

This Census also showed that 25,928 Swazi were peasant farmers, 200 ran their own businesses and 26,050 were enumerated as employees, of whom 14,322

were employed within the Territory. In addition, there were 3,470 foreign Africans employed in Swaziland at that time. Some 24% of the total labour force was employed in farming and forestry, 9% in domestic service and 29% in mining. Of the 7,619 labourers engaged in mining, about 87% were employed outside the Territory. The African labour strength on the last day of the year at enterprises with a consistent labour force of more than 200, was as follows:-

Concern	Total Labourers	Foreign Labourers
Havelock Asbestos Mine	1,565	955
Peak Timbers	1,471	175
Usutu Pulp Company	1,189	7
Swaziland Plantations	317	49
Ubombo Ranches	1,293	466
Big Bend Sugar Planters	549	120
Mhlume Sugar Company	2,010	364
Swaziland Irrigation Scheme	1,074	254
Tambukulu-Umbuluzi Estates	221	58
Ngonini Estates	442	51
Ross Citrus Estates	237	6
Swaziland Administration	1,732	77
TOTALS	12,100	2,582

The average labour turnover at these concerns was assessed at 5% per month, but this can only be taken as an estimate, since the Territory has no statistical organisation to verify the figures upon which it is based. Because most of the labourers leave their families at home, the turnover is relatively large and high levels of skill are seldom reached. Several employers are encouraging the formation of a permanent labour force by providing married quarters. It is hoped that the sociological survey of the African population, which is being made by the Administration in collaboration with the Institute of Social Research in the University of Natal, will yield information on the average length of employment periods of the Swazi labourer and the average period between employments. With this information it will be possible to assess the extent to which the labour force is becoming more permanent and the actual amount of labour available. The survey should

also reveal something of the pattern of the movement of labour to sources of employment both within and outside the Territory.

Migrant Labour

The Swazi continue to migrate to the Union of South Africa in search of employment. During 1959, the Native Recruiting Corporation recruited 7,389 Swazi for employment in the gold mines of the Witwatersrand and the Orange Free State, whilst the Natal Coal Owners' Native Labour Organisation recruited 523 miners for the coal mines of northern Natal. There is a seasonal variation in the total number of Swazi employed in the gold mines with an average of 6,700 throughout the year. The recruiting of labourers for work outside the Territory is strictly controlled by the provisions of the African Labour Proclamation, No. 45 of 1954. Contracts may not exceed one year and usually vary from three to nine months. The number of recruiting licences issued under the Proclamation is restricted and they are only granted when Government is satisfied that conditions of employment are satisfactory. In addition to the numbers of labourers recruited by recognised agencies, it is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 Swazi find employment independently in agricultural and mining concerns in those districts of the Union of South Africa which border the Territory. Some of them are illegally recruited and are thus denied the safe-guards imposed by the statutory control of external recruitment. The interests and welfare of the Swazi working in the Union of South Africa are looked after by an Agency for the three High Commission Territories, which has its headquarters in Johannesburg and sub-agencies in Randfontein and Springs on the Witwatersrand and Welkom in the Orange Free State. No labour from other countries is recruited for work inside Swaziland, but numbers of Africans from the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland enter the Territory independently to seek employment.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The average rates of wages paid in typical occupations and the principal industries and services are shown

in the following table:-

Occupation		Annual Wage (£)	
Farm Assistant	(E)	600	Q
Farm Labourer	(A)	36	R.Q.
Forester	(E)	650	Q
Forest Foreman	(E)	480	Q
Forest Labourer	(A)	45	R.Q.
Mine Labourer	(A)	51	R.Q.
Stock Inspector	(E)	672-1048	
Cattle Guard	(A)	132-576	
Store Assistant	(E)	500	Q
Store Assistant	(A)	90	Q
Domestic Servant	(A)	40	R.Q.
Road Foreman	(E)	720	
Artisan	(E)	750	
Builder	(A)	180	
Driver	(A)	78	R.Q.

A = African

E = European

Q = plus free quarters

R = plus free rations

Wage rates are not, at present, subject to statutory control but provision exists in the Wage Determination Proclamation, No. 21 of 1937, for the fixing of minimum wages in any industry on the recommendation of a Board to be appointed for the purpose. Generally labour is daily paid, although the actual payment is made on a thirty day ticket or once a month for convenience. The normal weekly hours of work in the principle industries and services vary from 45 to 50 hours a week, the majority of employees working a 45 hour week. A Committee was appointed at the end of the year to examine the rates of pay and the conditions of service of casual labourers employed by Government.

Cost of Living

Price Indices are not kept. Average prices during 1959 of some of the principal foodstuffs were:-

Commodity	Mbabane and Manzini Districts	Other Districts
Bacon, per lb.	4/-	4/-
Beef, per lb.	2/5d.	1/9d.
Mutton, per lb.	3/3d.	3/-
Butter, per lb.	3/6d.	3/6d.
Cheese, per lb.	3/6d.	3/3d.
Milk, per pint.	7d.	6d.
Eggs, per dozen	4/-	3/3d.
Mealie meal, per 200 lb. bag	41/3d.	45/4d.
Potatoes, per lb.	4d.	6d.
Rice, per lb.	1/3d.	1/3d.
Sugar, per lb.	6d.	6d.
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf	11d.	1/-
Tea, per lb.	8/-	8/-
Coffee, per lb.	5/6d.	5/6d.
Salt, per lb.	4d.	4d.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

There is no Labour Department in the Territory. In 1957, a Labour Officer was appointed and is stationed at the Secretariat in Mbabane. His duties include the assessment of present and future labour requirements, the supervision of working conditions, and the maintenance of statistical records. In co-operation with the District Administration, the Labour Officer is responsible for the implementation of labour legislation and the promotion of good industrial relations.

Workmens' Compensation

The Workmens' Compensation Proclamation, No. 25 of 1939, provides for the payment of compensation to all manual workers, whose earnings do not exceed £500 per annum, engaged in occupations which, at present, include mining and employment in connection with power-driven machinery. Compensation is payable at the rate of £1,000 or 48 months' wages, whichever is the less, for permanent, total incapacity. A percentage of this amount is payable in cases of partial incapacity. Most claims for compensation are settled between the parties on the advice of the District Commissioner, to whom all fatal accidents must be reported. The

compilation of accident statistics was instituted in 1958. The Labour Officer is responsible for recommending payment of compensation or ex gratia awards to Government employees.

Industrial Relations

Although there are no Trade Unions in Swaziland, provision for their registration and regulation, and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes, exists under the Trades Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation, No. 31 of 1942, as amended by Proclamation No. 3 of 1949. In the absence of Trade Unions, the Administration encourages the appointment of tribal representatives at all the major industrial concerns. An administrative procedure exists whereby labour complaints are dealt with in the first instance by District Commissioners who decide whether the assistance of the Labour Officer is required.

Safety, Health and Welfare

The Transvaal Mines, Works and Machinery Ordinance and the regulations published thereunder, which are in force in Swaziland, provide for the safety of workmen employed in mining, but are to be replaced shortly. There is at present no legislation governing the safety of workmen in factories, but the provision of such legislation is under consideration. The employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings is regulated by the provisions of Proclamation No. 73 of 1937.

Legislation

No specific labour legislation was promulgated during the year but two proclamations and the regulations made thereunder, contained clauses which relate to labour.

The African Immigration Proclamation, No. 56 of 1959, and the regulations published in Government Notice No. 37 of 1959, allowed employers of labour to introduce African labour for temporary employment without the necessity of complying with the procedure laid down for the issue of ordinary residence permits. The permits are subject to any conditions which may

be imposed by Ngwenyama in Libandla, with the approval of the Resident Commissioner. Swazis seeking work outside the Territory will have to comply with the provisions of the Identity and Travel (Documents) Proclamation No. 54 of 1959, and the regulations which were published in Government Notice No. 49 of 1959.

Industrial Training

Industrial training in the Territory is at present confined to a small dressmaking centre at Mbuluzi and a Trade School at Mbabane. This school provides four year courses for Africans and Euraficans in cabinet making and joinery, general building and motor mechanics. Twenty-four men are trained annually. Semi-skilled workers, such as drivers and operatives, are trained on the job by employers. A Committee was appointed during the year to examine and advise on the problems of industrial training in the Territory, including the recruitment of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Chapter III : Public Finance and Taxation

The Territorial financial year runs from 1st April to 30th March. The Annual Budget consists firstly of Territorial Estimates covering recurrent departmental expenditure and minor capital items, secondly of Loan Estimates dealing with major capital works such as roads, and finally of Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Estimates for various projects in the fields of Land Utilization, Education, Medical Services and Public Works.

Revenue and Expenditure over the past three financial years have been:

Financial Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1956-57		
Territorial	1,207,540	1,052,374
Loan	—	128,898
C.D. & W. Fund	—	271,469
1957-58		
Territorial	1,260,033	1,211,668
Loan	—	402,661
C.D. & W. Fund	—	309,194
1958-59		
Territorial	1,325,585	1,413,686
Loan	—	542,219
C.D. & W. Fund	—	294,078

REVENUE

The Territorial Revenue for 1958/59 was £95,538 in excess of the original estimate, principally because of unexpectedly high receipts from Customs and Excise, Stamp and Transfer Duties and Licences. The

sources of revenue were:

	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
	£	£	£
Customs and Excise	135,016	145,690	175,611
Electricity Charges	7,958	15,853	26,611
Fees for			
Services Rendered	35,217	48,019	54,983
Income Tax	626,674	683,444	663,883
Licences	36,862	40,262	45,271
Mineral Taxes and			
Mining Rents	45,881	49,137	51,125
African Tax	65,895	64,453	69,090
Posts and Telegraphs	88,490	63,456	68,608
Stamp and Transfer Duties	29,092	47,649	63,706
Other Revenue	136,449	102,070	106,687

Death Duties

The rate of Estate Duty chargeable on each £ of the dutiable amount is three ten-thousandths of a £ for every completed £100 or part thereof of the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of 6/8d on each £. Rebate of £300 is allowed from the amount of duty determined by the foregoing formula. The effect of this is that duty is payable only on estates in excess of £10,000. Succession duty is also payable in certain cases on estates of over £100. African estates which are administered according to Swazi law and custom are not subject to these duties.

European Poll Tax

A poll tax of £3 per year is levied on every European male and on every Eurafrikan male who does not pay African Tax, of the age of 21 years and over.

Income Tax

Income Tax constituted just over 50% of the total Revenue of the Territory and of this, about 80% was derived from mining. Income Tax is payable by Europeans and those Eurafrikans who do not pay African Tax. The breakdown of assessments for the

income tax year ending 30th June 1958, the collections from which were received in the 1958/59 financial year, are compared with those of the two previous years in the following table:

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58
	£	£	£
Mining Companies	544,485	589,296	542,203
Other Companies	26,334	10,740	41,897
Employed Persons	27,196	36,381	41,916
Professions and Traders	18,332	33,481	35,779
Farmers	15,245	19,345	18,884
Others	3,461	2,555	3,098
	635,053	691,798	683,737

The normal rates for the 1959 income tax year which ended on 30th June, 1959 were:

Married Persons—Fifteen pence plus one one-thousandth of one penny for each £ of taxable income in excess of £1, not exceeding £9,300; thirty four pence for each £ of taxable income over and above £9,300. The amount of tax so calculated is, after deduction of rebates, subject to a surcharge of 35%. The basic rebate is £31 with further rebates of £15 for each of the first two children and £17 for each other child. For each dependent there is a rebate of £2/10/0 and for insurance one shilling and three pence per £ with a maximum of £7/10/0.

Unmarried Persons—eighteen pence plus one one-thousandth of one penny for each £ of taxable income in excess of £1, not exceeding £9,300; thirty seven pence for each £ of taxable income over the above £9,300. The amount of tax so calculated is, after deduction of rebates, subject to a surcharge of 45%. The basic rebate is £23 and those for dependents and insurance the same as those for married persons.

Public or Private Companies, the sole or principal business of which in Swaziland is mining—five shillings for each £ of taxable income not exceeding £10,000; six shillings and nine pence for each £ of taxable income over and above £10,000.

All other Private Companies—five shillings and sixpence for each £ of taxable income.

All other Private Companies—two shillings and sixpence for each £ of taxable income not exceeding £1,500; four shillings for each £ of taxable income exceeding £1,500 and not exceeding £2,500; five shillings and sixpence for each £ of taxable income exceeding £2,500.

The Super Tax rates were two shillings plus one four-hundredth of one penny for each £ of the income subject to Super Tax in excess of £1, not exceeding £9,300; The amount of Tax so calculated is, after deduction of a rebate of £285, subject to a surcharge of 40%.

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

Total Annual Income £	Single £	Married £	Married with		
			one child £	two children £	three children £
400	11	—	—	—	—
500	22	2	—	—	—
600	34	11	—	—	—
700	46	21	—	—	—
800	57	29	9	—	—
900	69	39	18	—	—
1,000	81	48	28	8	—
1,100	93	58	37	17	—
1,200	106	67	47	27	4
1,500	143	97	77	57	34
2,000	209	150	129	109	86
5,000	1,326	1,186	1,166	1,146	1,123
10,000	4,107	3,813	3,793	3,772	3,750

African Tax

A tax of £2 per year is levied on each adult male African who is unmarried or who has one wife. Africans with two wives pay £3. 3. 0d. per year and those with three or more wives pay £4. 11. 0d. per year. A Swazi National Levy of seven shillings, payable to the Swazi National Treasury, is included in each of the above payments. Exemption may be granted to the aged and infirm who are without means to pay. The tax is collected by

District Commissioners with the assistance of tax collectors appointed by the Swazi National Administration.

Posts and Telegraphs

Revenue from this source in the 1958/1959 financial year, compared with that of the two previous financial years, comprised:

	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
	£	£	£
Postal Revenue	35,795	30,806	33,536
Telegraph Revenue	5,926	6,667	5,416
Telephone Revenue	15,276	13,883	16,346
Government Departments	— *	12,100	13,310
New Stamp Issue	31,493	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	88,490	63,456	68,608

*This item of revenue was proportionately allocated among the postal, telegraph and telephone revenues in 1956/1957 financial year.

Customs and Excise

Under the provisions of the Customs Agreement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland receives 0.149% of the total collections. In 1958/59 this source of revenue amounted to £127,426 which was made up of:

	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
	£	£	£
Import Duty	63,486	68,868	72,025
Excise Duties on Cigarettes and Tobacco	26,152	26,924	34,070
Motor Vehicles	4,592	6,530	10,098
Motor Fuel	6,536	7,122	9,101
Tyres and Tubes	1,269	1,386	1,132
Matches	444	466	460
Yeast	177	218	220
Other Excise Duties	238	210	320
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	102,894	111,724	127,426

In addition, local import duties are collected on wines, spirits and beer manufactured in the Union of South Africa. These amounted to £48,185 in 1958/1959, com-

pared with £33,966 in 1957/1958 and £32,122 in 1956/1957.

Mineral Taxes and Mining Rents

The following taxes are payable on mineral production

Asbestos	—	2% of value
Precious metals	—	2½% of value
Non-precious metals	—	2½% of value
Coal	—	3d. per short ton sold

In 1958/1959 mineral taxes yielded £41,286. Other taxes included under this heading are mining and concession rents and the mineral concession tax, which is levied at the rate of 3d. per morgen on all concessions whether they are being exploited or not. The Resident Commissioner, on the advice of the Mining Board, is allowed to grant remission of the whole or a portion of this tax. In 1958/59 these rents and taxes amounted to £9,839.

Licences

The values of licence fees collected during the 1958/1959 financial year compared with those collected during the two previous financial years were:

	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
	£	£	£
Firearms	405	460	451
Recruiting Agents	411	433	394
Hotel and Liquor	1,358	1,386	1,310
Trading	14,995	14,718	16,388
Game	315	508	297
Bank	475	315	315
Motor Vehicles	17,732	20,934	24,856
Prospecting and Mining	75	22	52
Miscellaneous	1,096	1,486	1,208
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36,862	40,262	45,271

EXPENDITURE

Territorial Expenditure exceeded the estimate for the 1958/59 financial year by £59,179. Expenditure

was incurred for the purpose shown in the following table:

TERRITORIAL	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
	£	£	£
Public Debt	16,586	27,148	46,198
Central Administration	123,566	153,460	142,705
Audit	3,816	4,633	5,982
District Administration	33,840	39,428	415,697
Education	180,840	179,476	210,117
Geological Survey & Mines	9,611	12,308	13,664
Judicial	9,352	7,625	7,515
Land Utilization	150,174	161,812	164,468
Medical	103,604	110,601	135,684
Pensions & Gratuities	35,277	48,786	48,928
Police	76,860	85,703	92,113
Posts & Telegraphs	59,744	58,754	68,979
Prisons	30,043	32,952	34,169
Public Works Dept.	131,259	147,784	205,288
P.W.D. Electricity Supply	7,840	10,595	17,129
Public Works Extraordinary	45,454	56,051	79,774
Stores Department	5,940	47,042	69,782
Swazi Administration	29,161	27,610	29,494
LOAN			
Government Housing	63,393	136,811	244,397
Roads	46,941	169,067	184,035
Telecommunications	18,564	18,905	49,822
Electricity Supplies	—	77,878	26,115
Administrative & Public Buildings	—	—	34,553
Water and Sewerage Schemes	—	—	3,297
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE			
Communications	116,559	184,701	1859,638
Land Utilization (including Research).	81,612	49,680	56,439
Medical	11,685	32,745	19,502
Education	30,960	29,686	10,368
Geological Survey	16,410	10,193	7,513
Other Survey	14,263	2,189	14,618

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of Swaziland at 31st March 1959 comprised:

	£
Loan from H. M. Treasury to the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund	5,006
Colonial Development and Welfare Loans	4,271
3½% Inter Colonial Loan 1959 (Roads)	45,579
4½% Inter Colonial Loan 1978 (Water Supply)	79,332
4% Inter Colonial Loan 1974 (Electricity Supply)	52,070
5¾% Inter Colonial Loan 1971 (General Development)	41,710
5¾% Inter Colonial Loan 1976 (General Development)	125,190
5½% Barclays Bank Loan (General Development)	650,000
	1,003,058

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At the 31st of March, 1959, assets totalled £714,447. Included in this amount was £258,845 held in cash or short term deposits and £11,467 in general investments. Advances totalled £440,725.

Liabilities at the same date totalled £124,566. Of this total, Special Funds (including Price Assistance Funds) amounted to £50,032.

The General Revenue Balance was £592,881 at 31st March, 1959, compared with £673,749 at 31st March, 1958, and £625,694 at 31st March, 1957.

SWAZI NATIONAL TREASURY

The Swazi National Treasury was established under the provisions of Proclamation No.81 of 1950. Revenue during the financial year 1958/59 amounted to £57,738, of which £23,218 was a share of the African Tax and £7,470 was derived from fines and fees from

the Swazi National Courts. Expenditure during the same period totalled £59,072, including expenditure on education amounting to £21,922. The surplus balance at 31st March, 1959, was £36,527.

Chapter IV : Currency and Banking

The currency in circulation in Swaziland is that of Union of South Africa, at par with sterling. Two banks conduct business in the Territory, Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. Branches and agencies are maintained or operated by these banks as follows:-

Barclays Bank, D.C.O. Branches at Mbabane, Bremersdorp and Emlembe, Agencies at Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak, Stegi, Big Bend and Mananga.

Standard Bank of S.A. Ltd. Branches at Bremersdorp and Mbabane, Agencies at Goedgegun, Gollel, Pigg's Peak, Stegi and Emlembe, The Standard Bank also operates a Mobile Van.

The Savings Bank facilities of the South African Government Post Office Savings Bank are available at post offices throughout the Territory. Deposits and withdrawals during the year amounted to £111,123 and £92,145 respectively.

There are no bank rates peculiar to the Territory. The rates are those in force throughout South Africa and are prescribed by the main South African offices of the two banks which operate in the Territory.

Chapter V : Commerce

In terms of an Agreement between Swaziland and the Union of South Africa dated 29th June, 1910, the Territory is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the South African Customs Union and receives 0.149% of the total amount of customs collected. This payment is assessed on the proportion which the average amount of the collection of the Territory for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bore to the average amount of the Customs revenue for all the Colonies and Territories included in the Union for the same period. The amount received from the Union Treasury for the financial year ended 31st March, 1959, amounted to £127,426 compared with £111,724 in 1958 and £102,894 in 1957.

This Agreement also provides for the free interchange of the products and manufactures of the Union of South Africa and the Territory with the exception of spirits and beer. Customs and Excise duties on spirits and beer are those in force in the Union and are collected locally. Collections during the 1959 financial year amounted to £48,185 compared with £33,966 in 1958 and £32,122 in 1957.

Because of the free interchange of products and manufactures it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics of imports and exports. The tables below have been compiled from returns made by traders and producers.

The bulk of the Territory's imports comes from or through the Union of South Africa, and consists largely of foodstuffs and consumer goods. In 1959, the values of imports of motor vehicles and spares, and timber, cement and building materials increased considerably compared with the 1958 figures. Whilst the value of mining stores decreased by 39%, the value of imports connected with agriculture rose considerably, especially imports of agricultural machinery and implements.

The following table lists the main classes of goods imported into the Territory during 1959, together with

comparable figures for 1958 and 1957.

	1957	1958	1959
	£	£	£
Motor Vehicles			
and Motor Spares	709,186	477,108	666,507
Groceries and Miscellaneous			
Foodstuffs	305,985	427,393	610,163
General Merchandise	740,736	616,034	585,671
Timber, Cement and other			
Building Materials	204,297	234,307	427,157
Sugar	123,371	105,206	198,694
Maize Meal	19,500	121,831	123,269
Agricultural Machinery			
and Implements	28,716	22,920	136,131
Petrol	99,692	101,300	131,757
Mining Stores	220,829	205,615	125,217
Cigarettes and Tobacco	128,540	83,248	93,320
Beer and Spirituous			
Beverages	55,704	72,120	83,732
Livestock	18,069	26,851	58,027
Fertilizer	66,501	78,836	85,000
Other Imports	495,192	738,566	651,819
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,216,318	3,311,335	3,976,464

In spite of a further decrease in value, the Territory's exports of mineral products comprised 48% of the total value of all commodities exported. Chrysotile Asbestos exports were valued at £2,085,353 and comprised not only 99% of the total value of minerals exported, but 47% of the total value of all exports. Sugar became the Territory's second most important export in 1959, and together with increased values of cotton and tobacco exports was responsible for the substantial increase in agricultural products which made up 30% of the total value of exports in 1959 compared with 21% in 1958 and 18% in 1957. Whilst the value of livestock products and forestry products increased, their position in relation to other products did not change in the pattern of the Territory's exports in 1959. Approximately one third of the Territory's exports are sent directly to countries outside the South

African Customs Union, the United Kingdom being the most important market.

The values of the principle commodities exported from Swaziland during 1959 are shown below, compared with the values for 1957 and 1958.

	1957	1958	1959
	£	£	£
Chrysotile Asbestos	2,437,324	2,130,952	2,085,353
Sugar	—	54,668	422,960
Slaughter Cattle	413,460	333,088	405,060
Patulite	370,955	344,068	333,353
Seed Cotton	227,392	178,027	298,233
Rice	250,000	239,476	187,000
Pineapples (canned)	109,500	85,000	130,100
Tobacco	74,672	77,875	87,554
Timber	16,333	28,437	78,908
Butter	85,207	74,620	74,039
Citrus	9,870	51,430	48,434
Bananas	20,952	21,840	45,851
Hides and Skins	22,485	19,492	39,155
Wattle bark	12,869	16,384	30,267
Avocado Pears	15,650	12,109	16,000
Other Minerals	24,899	20,023	12,201
Other Livestock Products	11,360	17,014	28,060
Other Agricultural Products	63,059	54,326	51,000
	<hr/> 4,165,987	<hr/> 3,758,829	<hr/> 4,383,528

Chapter VI : Production

LAND UTILIZATION

The pattern of land utilization has changed considerably in recent years. A large area in the higher rainfall belt is now devoted to afforestation with pinus species, while an increasing area in the 500 to 2,500 feet altitude zone is devoted to irrigation schemes. The extensive areas formerly used for winter sheep grazing and cattle ranching have been diminished by these more intensive forms of land use.

Soil and Water Conservation

Soil and water conservation, by improved agricultural practice as well as by earthwork construction, is proceeding steadily. The Natural Resources Proclamation (No.71 of 1951) set up a Natural Resources Board for European areas and defined its powers. These powers have been increasingly invoked to prevent mis-use of land, to enforce reclamation measures and to control methods of land use. The Department of Land Utilization operates a number of heavy tractors and ancillary equipment for the construction of soil conservation works in European and Swazi areas. During 1959 these units did 8,049 hours of work, during which 305 miles of graded contours and 56 dams, with a storage capacity of 90 million gallons, were constructed.

To curb the dangers of sub-economic and ill-planned land subdivision associated with the rapid development of natural resources, legislation was promulgated in 1957 to control small subdivisions. Other legislation governing land-use deals with the protection of private forests, grassburning, the control of cotton insect pests, the export of kraal manure from Swazi areas, and the control of plant introduction. The phytosanitary legislation was promulgated in 1958, and regulations under this enabling Proclamation were drafted during 1959. A new Water

Law was also passed during 1959 providing for the control and use of water by Water Courts and Irrigation Boards. In addition to this legislation, Ngwenyama in Libandhla has issued orders designed to prevent the mis-use of land in Swazi Areas. The main provisions of these regulations are that all arable lands should be ploughed along the contour and protected with grass strips, and that all streams and vleis should be marked and protected from cultivation. Ingwenyama has also appointed a Board, known as the Central Rural Development Board, with the object of approving land-use schemes and resettlement plans. This Board can be regarded as the counterpart in Swazi Area of the Natural Resources Board which operates in respect of freehold farms.

Despite the very real achievements which have been made in Swaziland for the protection of the country from erosion, there is a tendency for erosion to increase because of the growing pressure of people, cattle and crops on the available land and it is apparent that sheet erosion due to over-grazing is becoming more common.

Land Ownership and Tenure

The complex pattern of land ownership in Swaziland is largely the result of historical events which occurred before the establishment of the British Administration in 1902. Between the years 1875 and 1889 the Swazi ruler, Mbandzeni, granted numerous concessions to Europeans which included grants and leases of land for grazing and agricultural purposes. The concessions almost covered the whole extent of the Territory and many of the deeds contained clauses which reserved to the Ngwenyama his sovereign rights and forbade the concessionnaires from interfering with the rights of the Swazi living within the area of the concessions. In terms of the Swaziland Convention of 1890, a Chief Court was established to undertake an enquiry into the validity of disputed concessions. It did, in fact, examine the initial validity of the majority of concessions and its decisions were adhered to by the British Administration. The Swaziland Administration Proclamation, (No.3 of 1904), provided for the establishment of a commission which was, inter alia, required to examine each land and

grazing concession and cause their boundaries to be defined and surveyed. On the completion of the Commission's work, a Special Commissioner was appointed, in terms of the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation, (No.28 of 1907), to set aside areas for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the Swazi. He was empowered to expropriate one third of the area of each concession without compensation, but should more than this be required, compensation was payable. The remaining concessions were freed from any rights of use and occupation possessed by the Swazi, and the owners of concessions who held title to the ownership of the land or leases of not less than ninety-nine years duration, with or without rights of renewal, were granted freehold title. The reversionary rights to land and mineral concessions were vested in the Crown in terms of the Swaziland Crown Lands and Minerals Order in Council of 1908 as amended by a subsequent Order in Council in 1910. Following the partition of the Territory, further legislation was passed to secure the rights of the Swazi in the areas that had been set aside for them (Proclamation No.39 of 1910) and also to define the conditions under which the Crown could sell, lease or otherwise dispose of Crown Land (Proclamation No.13 of 1911).

At the end of 1959, 51.5% of the total area of the Territory, which covers 4,290,944 acres, was available for occupation by the Swazi. This comprised Swazi area, land purchased by the Swazi Nation and Native Land Settlement areas. Swazi areas, which were set aside by the Concessions Partition Commissioner for occupation by the Swazi in 1910, are vested in the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. They are scattered throughout the Territory in blocks of varying size and cover 1,639,688 acres or 38.21% of the total area of the country. The purchase of land by the Swazi Nation started initially as a reaction to the partition of the Territory. The Swazi were encouraged by the Chief Regent to go to the Transvaal in order to earn money with which to purchase land from European holders. Purchases continued to be made with monies raised locally by collections or levies until the start of the Lifa Fund in 1946. The purposes of this fund are to reduce overstocking and

to purchase additional land. Under an order made by Ngwenyama in Libandhla, cattle are regularly culled from the herds of those Swazi who own more than ten head of cattle. The animals thus acquired are auctioned and a levy on the proceeds is credited to the Lifa Fund. By the end of 1959, the area of land purchased in this way, which is vested in the Ngwenyama on behalf of the Swazi Nation, amounted to 254,531 acres. Proclamation No.2 of 1915 made provision for securing for the benefit of the Swazi any land acquired on behalf of the Swazi Nation.

Native Land Settlement areas, which consist of farms purchased from European owners and Crown Land set aside for the purpose by Government were defined in 1946 and are generally contiguous with the existing Swazi areas. This land is vested in the Swaziland Government and its use is governed by the provisions of Proclamation No.2 of 1946, as amended by Proclamation No.6 of 1948, and the regulations published thereunder. Native Land Settlement areas are 316,702 acres in extent.

Land owned by individual Africans, Missions, Europeans and Euraficans covers 44.6% of the total area of the Territory. Of this privately owned land, 15.5% consists of land concessions held in perpetuity or on leases of more than ninety-nine years duration. In order to avoid the complications which have persisted because of differing forms of title, the owners of these concessions are now being requested to exercise their option under the provisions of Proclamation No.28 of 1907 and convert their title to freehold. Farms which are purchased by individual Africans are registered in their own names but Proclamation No.2 of 1915, now contained in Chapter 64 of the Laws of Swaziland, provides that any contract involving the disposal of land to an African must be approved by the High Commissioner before it can be of effect. The area of farms owned by individual Africans totalled 15,328 acres at the end of 1959. Missions own 21,110 acres and the extent of farms owned by Europeans and Euraficans is 1,878,815 acres. The remaining area of the Territory comprises Government owned freehold land, unallotted Crown Land and townships.

On Swazi Areas a system of communal land

ownership is practised. One of the most important rights exercised by the Chiefs is the allocation of residential and ploughing land. The Ngwenyama is recognised as having overall control of Swazi land but in practice he defers to local chiefs in all matters of rights of occupancy, except in areas which, by tradition, belong to the Swazi ruling house. An individual obtains rights to use and occupy land from the chief of an area. Such rights once granted are firm and can only be extinguished by the individual concerned relinquishing them or by his being arraigned before a chief for a misdemeanour, such as witchcraft or adultery, sufficiently serious to justify banishment. An appeal against such an order would lie to the Ngwenyama. As might be expected, however, from a contact of over fifty years with European systems of land tenure and an increasing scarcity of the land, the traditional system of land ownership is gradually acquiring a more clearly defined individual emphasis in many areas. Fencing is being erected, wattle plantations are being established and permanent houses are being built, with the result that the Swazi pastoralist is now beginning to emerge in many areas as a settled peasant farmer.

The principles of the Roman-Dutch common law of land ownership, which apply to land owned in freehold, embody the Roman Law conception of absolute ownership of land in contra-distinction to the English law of tenure which, in theory, holds that all land is held by the Crown. Freeholders and, when the terms of their concessions do not prohibit this, concessionaires occasionally grant occupation or grazing leases, and, in a few instances, land is farmed on a crop share basis. Outside Urban Areas, some freehold and concession land is subject to the payment of quitrent, generally of a small amount. Township stands are subject to a fixed quitrent of ten shillings per annum.

AGRICULTURE

Dry Land Farming

The most important dry land crop is maize. Although this is the staple food of the Swazi, the Territory has for many years imported a proportion of its total requirements from the Union of South

Africa. In 1959 the quantity of imported maize and maize products amounted to 55,471 bags. This was almost the same quantity that was imported in 1958 and, since consumption is steadily increasing, the data reflects an increase in local production.

The most important dry land cash crops during 1959 were cotton, which was valued at £298,223, tobacco, £58,078, and pineapples, £22,000. The value of the tobacco crop should be qualified, however, as a bonus payment, which depends on the final price received by the Co-operative, is often made to growers. Tobacco of the dark, air cured type is grown on a considerable scale, mainly in the Hlatikulu District by both European and Swazi farmers. In 1959, Swazi farmers produced 41% of the total crop of 1,075,169 lbs.

The cotton crop in 1959, as well as being of record quantity, was of outstanding quality. 74% of the total crop was classified as Grade I in comparison with 61% in 1958, 69% in 1957 and 67% in 1956. The average over-all price received by the grower was 7.26d. per lb. which compares with 8.12d. in 1958, 8.15d. in 1957 and 8.08d. in 1956. All the cotton grown in Swaziland is exported to ginneries in the Union of South Africa. The main centres of cotton production are the southern and central Middleveld and Bushveld.

The production of pineapples started in 1953 when a canning factory was established at Malkerns. At the outset high hopes were entertained for the crop particularly since Swaziland conditions of soil and climate were ideally suited for its production. There has, however, been a sharp decline in the world price for canned pineapples and, although established plantings continued to be cultivated during the year, few growers extended their pineries. In 1959, Swaziland produced 1,350 tons of canned pineapples valued at approximately £100,000. Of this, local farmers produced 12,850 tons of fresh fruit, while 445 tons were also received at the Cannery from Hectorspruit in the Union of South Africa. The price per ton received by the grower was £7.10.0. for Cayenne pineapples and £7 for Queen pineapples. In addition to pineapples, the Cannery accepted a small quantity (62 tons) of tomatoes, from which 37 tons nett canned contents valued at £675 were produced.

Avocado pears, although a relatively minor crop, are successfully grown near Bremersdorp for export to the United Kingdom under the brand name "Swazi Queen." Some new plantings of this sub-tropical fruit took place during 1959 in the Ezulwini Valley.

Irrigation Agriculture

Swaziland is one of the best watered areas of Southern Africa, but it is only during the past five years that extensive use has been made of its water resources for irrigation purposes. Although not yet fully productive, the various schemes outlined below are destined to play a far more important part in the economy of the Territory than dry land farming.

The Malkerns Irrigation Company's Canal was completed in 1954. It is approximately 14 miles long and carries a water award of 100 cusecs or half the flow of the upper Usutu River, whichever is the lesser. The construction of the canal was sponsored by private farmers, but Government, the Swazi Nation and the Colonial Development Corporation are also participants in the scheme to the extent of about one-third of the total acreage involved. During 1959 a soil survey of the area commanded by the canal was conducted by the Department of Land Utilization with the primary object of assessing and mapping the suitability and extent of the soils for irrigation. In the past, and even at the present time, rice is the main money maker for farmers. On the deep undulating soils of the Malkerns Valley, however, the water requirements of this crop are excessive and the problem of weed control under mono-crop rice farming is becoming increasingly difficult. It is in these circumstances that citrus is being developed as a major crop in the Valley and is gradually replacing rice. By the 1st December, 1959, 72,726 citrus trees were irrigated from the canal and in the adjacent Ezulwini Valley there were a further 4,505 trees, which, although receiving irrigation from various other sources, constitute a homogeneous citrus area with Malkerns. For the two areas combined, oranges constituted 73.5% of the total plantings, lemons 18.2%, grapefruit 8.3% and mixed variety orchard 0.5%.

Some years ago the Colonial Development Corporation began irrigation activities in the northern

Bushveld on a relatively small scale with water pumped from the Komati River. In 1957 the Corporation completed the construction of a gravity canal which commands 16,000 acres and can be enlarged to irrigate up to 35,000 acres, dependent on the crops to be grown. A large portion of the present irrigated area has been ceded to a newly formed company, the Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Limited, in which the Corporation holds an interest and to which a permit has been granted to manufacture 40,000 tons of sugar annually. The Company has been granted permission to produce 80% of the mill's cane requirements on its own property and for this some 8,200 acres have been cleared and planted since 1958. The mill, which was completed in 1959, will also crush cane produced by three adjacent properties, including one belonging to the Swazi Nation to which an annual quota of 1,500 tons of sucrose has been awarded. The first crop grown in this area was rice, but as is the case at Malkerns, this crop is being replaced by others, notably sugar cane and citrus. By the end of 1959, 17,000 trees had been planted in the northern Bushveld, of which 71% were grapefruit, 26% oranges and 3% lemons. Production during the year amounted to 11,000 pockets and 7,000 cases of fruit.

The principal irrigation scheme in central Swaziland is at Big Bend where a 120 cusec canal commands 10,000 acres of land. The pattern of cropping has been much the same as in the northern Bushveld, namely that cane and, to a lesser extent, citrus, has replaced rice as the main crop under irrigation. Commercial crushing of cane began with the establishment of a small mill in September, 1958, and at the close of the season on the 30th April, 1959, 64,500 tons of cane had been crushed producing 6,300 tons of Grade II sugar, the bulk of which was exported to Southern Rhodesia. A satisfactory average of 13.87% sucrose content was achieved although the crushing took place in the wet summer months, when the sucrose content is low. The construction of a larger mill which is expected to begin operation towards the end of 1960 was started in 1959. From the planting programme achieved by the 15 planters in the area it is anticipated that the target of 40,000 tons of sugar should be achieved during the 1960-61 season.

In addition to these three main irrigation schemes, there are several smaller ones and several pumping plants. From the Lomati River a 12 cusec canal serves citrus plantings totalling 61,000 trees. At Kubuta a 6 cusec furrow supplies a compact area where bananas have been extensively grown. During 1959, two new furrows with a total capacity of 57 cusecs were constructed in the middlelevel reach of the Usutu River and from the same region of the Usushwana River recently constructed canals carry 40 cusecs between them. These five canals from the Usutu and Usushwana Rivers have so far been used for rice irrigation.

Mention has been made in the preceding paragraphs of the recently established sugar and citrus industries in Swaziland. Cane growing is strictly controlled by quota allocations and is confined to the northern Bushveld and Big Bend irrigation areas. Citrus, however, is more widely scattered throughout the Territory. Returns from growers show that by December, 1959, there were 193,886 citrus trees planted out to orchard, of which 35.2% were less than one year old, 52.2% were between two and five years old, 12.4% between five and ten years old and 0.2% over ten years of age. The composition by varieties was oranges 59.8% lemons 12.6%, grapefruit 25.4%, limes 1.4% and others 0.8%. The oranges were divided between early varieties 44%, mid-season varieties, 21% and late varieties, 35%. The total production of fruit in 1959 amounted to 44,615 pockets and 24,217 cases. It is estimated by growers that a further 70,800 trees will be planted in 1960. The citrus industry, although young, is well established and represents a considerable capital investment. For marketing and other purposes growers are organised under the Swaziland Citrus Co-operative which benefits by being a member of the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange Limited.

From the foregoing it is clear that the production of rice in Swaziland has been declining. The peak was realised in 1957 when a production total of just under 6,000 short tons was shown on returns submitted by individual growers. The price obtained for paddy was then, and has since remained, at an average of about 5½d. per lb., which is high by comparison with contemporary world prices. The reasons for this are that the

quality of the Swaziland product, mainly the Blue Bonnet variety, is good and also because of the price control structure in the Union of South Africa, where virtually all Swaziland rice is marketed. The method of rice growing in Swaziland can be divided into two categories, production under the true paddy system in the flat Bushveld area, and production in the undulating Middleveld country where paddy conditions are simulated by a continuous flow of irrigation water over the sloping land. With the latter method one cusec of water suffices to irrigate only 15 to 20 acres of paddy.

Swazi Farmers

Before the last war, the great majority of the Swazi were pastoralists having little interest in agriculture except for some subsistence cropping. Today the position is very different, although the change that has come about can be more easily seen by excursions through Swazi area than it can be detailed in terms of statistics. Three main developments have had a profound impact on Swazi farming — the protection of virtually all arable lands from erosion by the maintenance of contour grass strips which are six feet wide and spaced at four feet vertical intervals, the planting of crops in rows which facilitates inter-row cultivation and thirdly the increasing use of artificial fertilizers. The fertilizers are distributed to farmers by the Department of Land Utilization. During 1959, the quantity distributed was 767 short tons and the price paid for it by Swazi farmers was £11,100. In 1951, 298 tons of fertilizer were distributed.

In order of size of area planted, the most important food crops grown by Swazi farmers are maize, kaffir-corn, pumpkins, beans, groundnuts and sweet potatoes. In the sphere of cash crops, Swazi farmers marketed 3,410 bales of cotton seed in 1959 for which £57,650 was realised. The Tobacco Co-operative received 443,087 lbs. of leaf from Swazi growers, for which initial payments amounted to £21,879. There is now a tendency for an increasing number of Swazi farmers to grow maize in excess of their requirements and to sell the surplus both direct to fellow Swazis and to the Swaziland Milling Company.

These trends represent a minor crop revolution

which has taken place during the past two decades. During the next phase of development, there will be some difficulties to be resolved because the changes of the immediate past have brought with them problems which must now be faced. The most important of these is the erosion of grazing lands, due to increased pressure of people, cattle and arable cultivation. The solution is a very difficult one and the approach must be to assess the problem in detail for each area with a view to formulating a plan for scientific land use.

It is possible that irrigation agriculture could play a part in alleviating the situation but so far despite opportunities, achievements in this direction have been small. At Eluyengweni, an irrigation settlement scheme was started in 1954 using water from the Malkerns canal to irrigate rice and vegetables which can be grown there successfully. There are still only 17 plot holders, most of whom are not full-time farmers. In contrast to this scheme, which has received some financial assistance from the Swazi National Treasury, there are a number of small irrigation areas in the Lomati Valley in the Pigg's Peak District where furrow construction has been financed by the Swazi themselves. Vegetable production from these areas, which supply the Havelock Mine and a large mission, achieved a peak in 1957 when receipts amounted to £1,061. During 1959 the receipts dropped to £686. One of the main problems is to maintain a constant output of vegetables throughout the year.

It has already been mentioned that in many aspects of Swazi agriculture there is a dearth of reliable statistical data. In an endeavour to rectify this an agricultural census based on randomly selected squares in the four physiographic provinces of the Territory is planned for 1960. A pilot census was conducted in 1959, the principal purpose of which was to test the techniques to be applied in the main survey next year. A sociological study is linked with the agricultural census and accordingly a sociologist was working in the field during 1959. His activities included a study of land tenure.

Marketing

In 1959 the Swaziland Milling Company undertook the importation, local buying and milling of mealies

and mealie products, within a framework of price control promulgated by Government. The buying price for whole maize was fixed at 30s. per 200 lb. bag inclusive of the bag and delivered at stipulated buying points. The selling price of mealies, mealie meal and other mealie products was also fixed with allowance for milling and transport costs. The Company handled a total of 42,452 bags of locally grown maize and 55,471 bags of imported maize and maize products during the year. It also purchased 1,937 bags of locally grown kaffircorn which had to be augmented by the importation of 13,812 bags from the Union of South Africa. The price of kaffircorn was not controlled.

The Tobacco Co-operative Company, which has its offices at Goedgegun, markets the tobacco produced in the Territory. This Co-operative and the Swaziland Citrus Co-operative, of which mention has already been made, are affiliated to parent marketing organisations in the Union of South Africa.

There is no organised marketing of crops other than maize, tobacco and citrus. Agricultural Officers, however, assist Swazi farmers to consign and market their surplus produce.

Research

In 1958, the existing small agricultural research scheme, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, was revised and enlarged. The Central Research Station is situated at Malkerns with substations at Big Bend and Goedgegun. In addition, district experimental plots are being established to serve important production areas or ecological regions. During 1959, priority was given to the physical development and planning of the stations which included detailed ground and soil surveys and the construction of houses, offices, laboratories and stores. Of the six research posts, only three had been filled by the end of the year, the posts of Irrigation Research Officer, Agronomist and Plant Pathologist being vacant. Despite emphasis on the planning and development of the Research Centres, some important results were obtained on the diagnosis and control of zinc and other trace element deficiencies in maize and rice.

During the year, the soil surveyor finished the 1:50,000 maps of the Lower Usutu basin showing soil types and irrigability classes. Soil surveys of the Malkerns, Ezulwini Valley and Peebles irrigation projects and of the Big Bend Research Station were completed.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

During the first three months of the year moderately good rains were reported from all parts of the Territory and grazing and water supplies were adequate. The winter season, however, was unusually dry and prolonged and towards the end of the season there was a marked rise in the number of animal deaths because of depleted grazing and water supplies. These conditions also affected butter production and the numbers of cattle exported from the Territory. The annual livestock census, held in August and September, revealed that the cattle population had increased by 4.3%, in comparison with 1958, and that the total number of cattle had exceeded 500,000 for the first time. The numbers of other types of livestock showed significant increases with the exception of poultry. The livestock population at the end of 1959 is shown in the following table:-

	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Horses
African owned	338,688	177,429	27,450	1,651
Eurafrican owned	10,306	896	1,346	63
European owned	104,921	1,756	6,680	619
Total	503,915	180,081	35,476	2,333

	Mules	Donkeys	Pigs	Fowls
African owned	189	16,105	10,534	251,948
Eurafrican owned	16	172	193	3,292
European owned	389	464	955	27,737
Total	594	16,741	11,682	282,977

In addition 155,435 Merino trek sheep from the Union of South Africa entered the Territory for winter grazing.

Departmental Activities

Departmental policy embraces the intensive control of all proclaimed stock diseases, the combating of sporadic diseases through extension work and assistance to stock owners and stock improvement. The regular dipping of all cattle to control the major tick-borne diseases, which is supervised by Stock Inspectors and Cattle Guards, is enforced throughout the Territory. To assist in this work a complete register is maintained of all the cattle in the Territory.

At the Mpisi Cattle Breeding Experimental Farm, indigenous Nguni cattle are being improved by selection within the breed. These animals are being compared with pure Afrikander cattle and Afrikander crossed with Nguni. There was a slight increase in the demand from African and European farmers for improved selected bulls which are made available to them on an exchange basis. In addition, experiments were conducted on grazing control and bush encroachment and eradication.

A cattle redistribution scheme is in operation to relieve overstocked Swazi areas in the Highveld and Middleveld. Unfortunately, the only ranch which is available as a holding area was stocked to capacity and the demand for assistance could not be fully met. Swazi cattle owners with beasts on this ranch are reluctant to dispose of their animals which are in good condition. To avoid overstocking all breeding had to be discontinued.

Courses for the training of Cattle Guards at Mpisi Experimental Farm were continued during the year, and 12 of the 14 trainees passed the final examination. Difficulty is being experienced, however, in obtaining suitable candidates with the necessary minimum educational qualifications.

In the central Lowveld, which is the principal centre of the European ranching industry, permanent water supplies are scattered and stock tends to concentrate around them. To alleviate the evils caused by the situation and to ensure a more even distribution of stock on Swazi areas, earthen water storage dams are being constructed by the Department.

Disease Control

The stock disease position in the Territory remained satisfactory throughout the year; there were no major outbreaks of any of the scheduled diseases of stock. In January, the rabies inoculation campaign, which had been started in 1958, was successfully completed in the Hlatikulu District. There were no cases of East Coast Fever in 1959 and only a few scattered cases of anthrax in the H'atikulu and Stegi Districts. In the Ezulwini area, which has been closed to cattle movement for some years because of the presence of infectious sterility, all breeding stock was sold for slaughter and the rebuilding of new herds commenced towards the end of the year. In February, an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Hectorspruit and Komatipoort wards of the Barberton District in the Union of South Africa resulted in the cessation of all movement in dipping tank areas adjacent to the cattle border and to Komatipoort for export. The disease was kept out of the Territory by the intensification of normal control measures along the north-eastern border. Border patrols along the cordon were strengthened and the number of Stock Inspectors available for weekly stock inspection was also increased. The situation had a serious effect on cattle exports although some slaughter cattle were exported through Komatipoort to the quarantine section of the Johannesburg Municipal Abattoir in January and February. Many farmers in the northern part of the Territory were unable to export their cattle, but others, more favourably placed, used the export route to Johannesburg through Breyten.

Produce and Marketing

Swazi cattle farmers bring their surplus milk daily to Government operated cream separating centres which are situated in the main cattle farming areas. The separated milk is returned to the supplier and the cream sent to the Creamery in Bremersdorp where it is manufactured into butter. The Creamery, which is privately owned, is also supplied with cream from European and Eurafrikan owned herds. In March, monthly butter production exceeded 100,000 lbs. for

the first time but, because of the long dry Winter, monthly production fell to 7,893 lbs. in September, the lowest since July, 1953. The total annual production which amounted to 594,643 lbs., also dropped below that of 1958 in consequence. The butterfat used in the production of butter came from three sources—Government depots supplied 396,046 lbs. and Swaziland farmers produced 41,548 lbs., whilst 46,583 lbs. were imported from the Union of South Africa by farmers in the Lake Chrissie area who found it more economical to send their butterfat to the Bremersdorp Creamery. On the other hand, 22,791 lbs. were exported to the Union of South Africa by farmers in southern Swaziland who sent their butterfat to the nearest creamery at Piet Retief.

The following table shows the production figures of the principal livestock products for 1959:

Slaughter Cattle	49,509 head
Slaughter Pigs	173 head
Slaughter Sheep and Goats	292 head
Hides (estimated)	58,800 pieces
Skins (estimated)	20,900 pieces
Butter	594,643 lbs.
Wool	3,750 lbs.
Bonemeal	176 short tons
Hornmeal	2 short tons

Slaughter cattle are exported to markets in Johannesburg and Durban which are controlled by export quotas allocated by the Union Meat Industry Control Board. The main export routes are through Golela to Durban and through Komatipoort and Breyten to Johannesburg. The numbers of cattle exported increased by 13.5% compared with those of 1958. The closure of the northern export routes led to an increase in the numbers of cattle exported through Breyten and Piet Retief and to the fact that the quota for the Durban market was fully taken up during peak periods. Regular monthly cattle auction sales are held throughout the Territory and, in addition, speculators, butchers and farmers also purchase a large number of cattle privately. Hides and skins are purchased by licenced buyers, many of whom travel around the Territory collecting these products which are all ex-

ported to markets in the Union of South Africa. There are two bonemeal factories, one at Bremersdorp and the other at Hluti, which manufacture the total output of bonemeal. Details of the imports and exports of animal products may be found in Chapter V of Part II of this Report.

FORESTRY

During the last twelve years, a large scale forestry industry has developed in the western and north-western areas of the Territory on land which was previously used mainly for the winter grazing of sheep trekked from the Union of South Africa.

There are three main projects which, during the twelve month period ending 30th June, 1959, planted a further 3,844 acres of conifers bringing the total planting of these trees to 165,561 acres. A further 285 acres of gums, which serve primarily as firebreaks, were planted, bringing the total to 7,587 acres. The total forest estate of all species on the three main plantations amounted to 169,879 acres, including 700 acres of pine managed by Peak Timbers Limited for the Pigg's Peak Village Scheme. In addition, over 3,000 acres of Swazi National Forest were managed by Usutu Forests Limited and 400 acres by Peak Timbers Limited.

At the 30th June, 1959, the volume under bark of round wood fellings amounted to approximately 5,312,000 cubic feet of conifers and 50,000 cubic feet of gum. Production from these fellings during the twelve months ending 30th June, 1959 was 1,232,089 cubic feet of particle board comprising 9,827,060 square feet of raw particle board and 810,900 square feet of veneered particle board, 269,000 cubic feet of squared lumber and 250 laminated door frames. The largest of the three projects, Usutu Forests with 97,500 acres of plantation, had not reached the production stage by 1959, but in July a new company, the Usutu Pulp Company, was formed to produce and export unbleached pulp.

The remaining forestry undertakings are relatively small. There is a plantation of about 5,000 acres in the Mankaiana District and Government has one of 2,000 acres at Mdutshane in the Malkerns Valley. The latter is managed by the Department of Land Utilization.

which, in addition to the development of the forest estate, supplies commercial and ornamental transplants to the public. In the Pigg's Peak Bushveld a small saw-mill exploited a number of indigenous hardwood trees, the main one of economic importance being kiasat (*pterocarpus angolensis*). This mill ceased to operate, however, early in 1959.

Afforestation in Swaziland is mainly a matter for highly organised and adequately capitalised commercial enterprises which are able to provide their own technical staff and services. The Department of Land Utilization's concern in afforestation is with the small planter, Swazi area and townships.

MINING

Prospecting and mining in the territory are controlled by the Mining Section of the Geological Survey and Mines Department under the Commissioner of Mines who is assisted by an Inspector of Mines. This Mining Section was established under the provisions of the Swaziland Mining Proclamation, No.5 of 1958, which amended and consolidated the laws relating to prospecting and mining and mineral concessions.

Mineral Ownership

Amongst the concessions granted by the Ngwenyama Mbandzeni were rights to mine base and precious minerals. These rights were always granted separately from surface rights and, in consequence, the pattern of mineral ownership was extremely complex at the beginning of this century. The Commission, which was appointed in 1904 in terms of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, caused the boundaries of the mineral concessions to be surveyed and decided whether they were prior or later dated to the grant of surface rights over the same areas. The Unallotted Mineral Concession was expropriated on payment of compensation and, in consequence, the ownership of unconfirmed, cancelled and lapsed mineral concessions reverted to the Crown. Machinery for reconciling the conflicting rights of mineral concessionaires and land owners was established under the provisions of the Swaziland Surface Rights Proclamation, No.12 of 1910. The proprietor of a prior dated mineral concession

could prospect and mine without the permission of the surface owner and without compensation except for improvements. On the other hand, the proprietor of a later dated concession could not prospect without the Resident Commissioner's permission, or mine without the consent of the land owner. These conditions were applied to Swazi areas as well but the policy of the administration was, in fact, to refuse permission to the owners of later dated concessions to prospect and mine over Swazi areas. By 1912 several concession areas had lapsed to the Crown and provision for the prospecting and exploitation of such areas was made in the Crown Mineral Areas Proclamation, No.25 of 1912. This Proclamation gave the Administration the power to declare certain areas Crown Mineral Areas. In pursuance of its policy of preventing interference in Swazi areas, the Crown Mineral Areas were, with three exceptions, declared only over those portions of concessions which overlapped private and Crown lands.

It became obvious, however, that the conflict between mineral and surface rights was retarding mineral development and that concessionaires had done little to investigate and explore the mineral possibilities of their concessions. One of the results of a commission established to consider this problem was the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation, No.47 of 1927. Concessionaires were given the choice of engaging in adequate prospecting operations, surrendering the concession to Government, paying an undeveloped mineral tax with the retention of full rights, or allowing the concession to be open to prospecting and mining under Government control with the retention of certain *mynpacht* rights. Several concessionaires agreed to the fourth alternative and gave their consent to the opening of their concessions but again, in pursuance of its general policy, the Government excluded those portions which overlapped Swazi areas. From time to time various portions of land were thrown open to public prospecting or leased to persons or companies in the form of special authorities. Owing to the lack of technical staff to oversee prospecting claim pegging, however, persons and companies acquired mineral rights from the Crown by pegging claims with practically no obligation

to develop or investigate their mineral potentialities. A small amount of prospecting took place on certain of the concession areas, but no discovery of great interest was made.

In 1945 a Geological Survey Department was formed and took over all work in connection with claims and their registration. It was soon found that the legislation governing the prospecting of Crown mineral areas was inadequate in many ways and as a result all Crown mineral areas were withdrawn from public prospecting in June, 1946. They were still open, however, to the issue of special authorities to prospect and mine, but Government insisted on the inclusion of obligatory working clauses.

In 1953, a Mineral Development Commission was appointed to consider the whole field of mineral rights, legislation and development. As a result of the work of this Commission the Swaziland Mining Proclamation was promulgated in February, 1958. This Proclamation amended and consolidated the laws dealing with all the various aspects of mineral rights in the Territory. It established the Mining Section of the Department of Geological Survey and Mines and created a Mining Board with executive as well as advisory powers. The Proclamation dealt with the granting of prospecting and mining rights over land and surrendered mineral concessions and, in an attempt to stimulate activity by the holders of mineral concessions, it imposed a tax on all mineral concessions, whether they were being actively exploited or not. The Resident Commissioner, on the advice of the Mining Board, is allowed to grant remission of the whole or a portion of this tax. If the holder of a concession does not wish to pay the tax he may surrender the concession to the Crown and numerous concessions have been so surrendered. Generally speaking the imposition of this tax has already stimulated activity on concessions to a considerable degree. Another condition designed to stimulate activity enables Government to grant prospecting or mining rights to other persons should concessionaires, given due notice, fail to prospect their concessions. Government also has the power to prospect over any mineral concession. Under this new legislation the difference in the rights appertaining to prior and to

later dated mineral concessions has been narrowed and in the case where the concessions overlap Swazi Nation land entirely eliminated. The Proclamation also deals with the purchase, possession and sale of minerals, inspections and accidents, the prospecting and mining for restricted minerals such as the ores of uranium, the restoration of land damaged by mining and the levying of mineral taxes.

Before the promulgation of the Swaziland Mining Proclamation, 48.43% of the mineral rights were vested in the Crown and the remaining 51.57% were held privately in the form of concessions. In order to avoid paying the tax levied in terms of the Proclamation certain mineral concession owners have surrendered their rights to the Crown. The areas surrendered amount to 1,741 square miles and bring the total area of mineral rights vested in the Crown to 4,988 square miles or 74.4% of the total area of Swaziland. Still further surrenders are expected as recent prospecting has shown that certain areas of some of the remaining concessions lack mineral deposits of economic significance. Rights in some concessions have been leased out in the form of option or tribute agreements. Eight such agreements were registered at the end of 1959. In terms of the Mining Proclamation it is illegal for any person to prospect or mine on Swazi Nation land except with the permission in writing, and subject to the direction, of the Resident Commissioner. In practice every application is put before the Swazi National Council for its consideration prior to the issue of a permit.

Mineral Production

Details of the output and value of mineral production in 1959 are shown in the following table:-

	1958		1959	
	Short Tons	£	Short tons	£
Chrysotile Asbestos	25,260.87	2,130,952	24,806.75	2,805,353
AttallicTin	17.11	11,260	5.70	4,000
Barytes	479.14	3,715	460.75	3,975
Coal	—	—	1,593.82	3,294
Diaspore	940.39	4,493	427.84	2,035
Pyrophyllite	156.24	555	1,008.00	1,881
Beryi	—	—	2.6	310

The value of mineral production again declined to £2,100,848, a decrease of £50,127 compared with that of 1958. This situation was mainly due to a decrease in the production of asbestos because of adverse world trading conditions at the beginning of the year. For the first time, however, coal and beryl were included in the list of minerals produced in the Territory.

Despite a further drop in production, chrysotile asbestos remains the most valuable export commodity of the Territory. Production in 1959 fell by 454.12 short tons to 24,806.75 short tons valued at £2,085,353. The asbestos is mined in north-western Swaziland at the Havelock Mine, one of the world's five main producers of this mineral. It is mined by a system of sub-level stoping which accounts for most of the ore produced. The fibre is milled and graded into six separate products at the mine before being exported. The mine is connected by an overhead cableway with a rail head at Barberton in the Union of South Africa. The principal countries to which the asbestos is exported are the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, France and Spain.

The production of barytes remained steady throughout the year, averaging just under 40 tons per month. In spite of the slight decrease in output, the total value of the product rose by £260 to £3,975. The barytes is mined in the Londosi Valley in western Swaziland and is screened and washed before crushing. From the crusher it is passed to a tube mill and the ground product is then elevated to an air classifier which separates the barytes into two grades. All the barytes produced is exported to the Union of South Africa for use in the glass and paint industries.

Largely because of a falling off in demand from consumers in Western Germany, the production of diaspore-andalusite decreased by 513 short tons to 428 short tons valued at £2,035. Production of the co-product, pyrophyllite, however, increased by 852 short tons to 1,008 short tons valued at £1,881. The diaspore-pyrophyllite-andalusite rock is quarried near Sicunusa and after a certain amount of secondary breaking and simple hand sorting is railed in crude form. No milling or upgrading is necessary as the diaspore is easily separated from the pyrophyllite. Previously Germany was the only market for diaspore-

andalusite but towards the end of 1959 bulk trial shipments were made to Japan.

The production of tin dropped to 5.75 short tons valued at £4,000. At the three mines which are still in production, alluvial and eluvial deposits of cassiterite are now worked solely by ground sluicing methods. No hydraulic elevators, gravel pumps or dredgers are in use in the Territory. Tin concentrates from the various workings are rewashed in sluice boxes and given rough magnetic separation treatment before being railed to the Union of South Africa for smelting.

Coal was produced in Swaziland during 1959 for the first time and, given improved communications, is expected to play an increasingly important part in the Territory's economy. Production during the year amounted to 1,594 short tons valued at £3,294. This all came from the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company's anthracite prospect near Maloma and was obtained from underground development of an exploratory nature only. All the anthracite was sold locally. During 1959 a new inclined main haulage shaft was sunk and the original incline prospect shaft now serves as a return airway and second exit. In addition to normal underground development, surface plant consisting of a tippler, screens, a sorting belt, inclined conveyors and storage bins was constructed and put into operation during the year.

Prospectors of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority discovered a scattered and sporadic occurrence of beryl in the vicinity of Singceni, south of Sipofaneni. At present it is being exploited as a village industry by hand picking and collection by local Swazi. Output during 1959 amounted to 2.6 short tons valued at £310. Production is not expected to be high but forms a valuable extra source of income for the local inhabitants.

Mineral Development

The Department of Geological Survey and Mines concentrated for the greater part of the year on the examination, opening up and re-sampling of the various dormant gold mine prospects in the Territory. Seven mines were examined and the prospects for a resumption of gold mining activity are hopeful. It is anticipated that mining in the Forbes Reef area near

Mbabane will commence in 1960. In addition further work was undertaken at the Barytes Mine and the fluorspar deposits in the Hlatikulu District were mapped in detail and drilled. The newly discovered beryl deposits were also mapped and the initial prospecting completed.

The Anglo American Corporation, through their subsidiary the Swaziland Iron Development Company Limited, have followed an extremely active prospecting programme on the Bomvu Ridge iron ore deposits to the west of Mbabane. An adit was driven to investigate the nature of the ore body at depth and the programme also included surface diamond drilling, pitting and trenching. This Company was also given an exclusive prospecting licence over an adjacent deposit of siderite which was examined and mapped. At the end of October, 1959 the drilling crews and technical staff of the Central Mining Finance Company Limited completed their coal exploration programme in the central Bushveld. Large reserves of marketable coal in three potential colliery blocks in this area have been proved. The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company continued its exploratory work in the coal belt in the southern Bushveld and, in addition to the mining operations at the prospect shaft near Maloma, undertook a large amount of prospecting work in the area.

A general prospecting licence was issued during the year to prospect for kaolin in the Mankaiana district. Nine licences were issued during the year to prospect for asbestos, tinstone, kaolin and gold and three exclusive prospecting licences for iron ore, coal, gold and the ores of nickel and tungsten.

Geological Survey

In addition to the examination of various mineral prospects the work of the Department included the mapping in detail of the geology of the Wylesdale Ridge Mine and the surrounding terrain, the remapping of twelve square miles along the contact of the basalt and rhyolites in the Lubombo range the mapping of the fluospar deposits near Mhlosheni and the mapping of the beryl deposits near Singceni. The appointment of a geological draughtsman has considerably speeded up the production of geological

maps on a scale of 1:50,000 and the 1:125,000 geological map of the territory is ready for lithographic printing.

The total footage drilled by the Government diamond drilling rigs during 1959 amounted to 6,297 feet, an increase of some 900 feet on last year's footage. Four boreholes were drilled to explore barytes veins, nine boreholes to test auriferous sheer zones in granite at depth and two short boreholes were drilled in the Bomvu Ridge for the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company Limited. At the request of the management of the Usutu Pulp Company Limited, advice was given in connection with the foundations of the pulp mill and the Department also advised on water supply matters for the Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Limited, Gollel township and various farmers in the Malkerns and Ezulwini Valley areas.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The principal manufacturing industries in Swaziland are mainly concerned with the processing of agricultural, livestock and forestry products. At the end of the year, a sugar mill on the property of the Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Ltd., was in the final stages of construction and, when complete, will be capable of manufacturing 55,000 tons of sugar in a normal season. Trial crushings took place in December and the mill will begin continuous operation in March, 1960. The sugar mill at Ubombo Ranches in the Big Bend area manufactured 12,598 tons of raw sugar in 1959, 8,574 tons of which were exported to the refinery at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia. The mill worked continuously throughout the year without any offcrop interruption. During the year, orders were placed for the construction of a new mill which is expected to be in operation towards the end of 1960 and which will be capable of manufacturing 40,000 tons of sugar in a seven and a half months long season.

In July, 1959, Courtaulds and the Colonial Development Corporation joined to form the Usutu Pulp Company, with a share capital of five million pounds, the object of which is to produce 100,000 tons of unbleached sulphate wood pulp annually. The new Company has taken over the assets of the Colonial

Development Corporation's project at Usutu Forests and production is scheduled to begin in 1962. Work has already begun on the preparation of a mill site and the construction of access roads. From the plantations of Peak Timbers Limited, in northern Swaziland, 1,880,000 cubic feet of pine logs were processed on the estate. The maximum amount of recoverable squared timber was used for packing and crating export consignments of Board. The remaining offcuts were processed in the estate's Board factory which produces a chip board known as "Patulite". Export orders for chipboard are veneered in the factory and, together with orders for raw chipboard, are packaged for shipment through Lourenco Marques to the United Kingdom. On the estate of Swaziland Plantations Ltd., which is also in the Pigg's Peak District, a box mill has been constructed for the manufacture of citrus, soap and tomato crates. During the year a start was made on the erection of a new saw mill, capable of handling larger logs than the previous one.

In Bremersdorp the Swaziland Milling Company Ltd., erected a malt factory in April and a roller mill for the production of mealie meal in September. The malt factory produced 17,977 bags of malt and sprouts whilst the mill produced 16,270 bags of mealie meal. The production of butter at the privately owned Creamery in Bremersdorp fell short of that of 1958 because of severe drought conditions during the Winter. Nearly three-quarters of the total production of 514,429 pounds of butter in 1959, valued at £63,359, was exported to the Union of South Africa. Following a disastrous fire in 1958 which destroyed a large part of the tung plantations on the estate of Tung Oils Ltd. in the Malkerns area, the production of tung oil dropped to 16 short tons, valued on average, at £130 per ton. The canning factory of Swaziland Cannery (Pty) Ltd., at Malkerns, is chiefly concerned with the production of canned pineapples. In 1959 canned fruit to the value of £114,420, was exported to the United Kingdom. In addition, a small quantity of tinned tomato products was also manufactured. There are also two rice mills in the Malkerns Valley.

The Swazi produce a variety of hand made products for the tourist trade including beadwork, brass and copper work, pottery, carvings from wood and

horn, grass mats and Swazi shields and spears. These goods are sold in the markets of all the principal townships. At Bremersdorp there is an efficiently organized market for the sale of handicrafts which are supplied by individual Swazi and Government sponsored womens' clubs. The resale value of their products was over £3,000 in 1959 and export markets have been established in Capetown, Durban and Johannesburg. In Pigg's Peak, a private company is concerned in the spinning and weaving of mohair and wool for the manufacture of carpets, curtains, blankets and other textiles, mainly for export.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Company Limited has its offices at Goedgegun and markets all the tobacco produced in the Territory. In 1959, some Swazi growers produced 41% of the total tobacco crop of 1,075,169 lbs. To assist in financing the purchase of the crop, the Administration makes an annual advance to the Company.

The Swaziland Civil Servants' Co-operative Society Limited operates only in Mbabane and its membership and sales are limited to civil servants. In 1959, the Society had some 550 members and its turnover amounted to approximately £11,400.

The Swaziland Citrus Co-operative Company Limited organises citrus growers for marketing and other purposes, and is affiliated to the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange Limited. In 1959, it had some 25 members.

Chapter VII Social Services

EDUCATION

The Education Department is controlled by the Director of Education, who is assisted by a Deputy Director of Education, four education officers, seven supervisors of schools and ancillary staff. It is concerned with the education of Africans, Europeans and Eurafrians up to and including secondary school level and, in addition, provides technical training for Africans and Eurafrians.

Under the provisions of the Swaziland Public Education Proclamation, No. 31 of 1943, School Committees may be elected for any public European school in the Territory. The members of these committees, which function under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner in whose district any particular school is situated, are drawn from parents who reside in Swaziland and who, at the time of the election, have one or more children on the roll of the school. The Committees are empowered to bring to the notice of the Education Department any matter which concerns the welfare of the school. In addition, the Department may delegate to them further powers and duties. The Public Education Proclamation also provides for the establishment of a Territorial School Board which consists of members elected by each school committee and others appointed by the Resident Commissioner. The Board, the chairman of which is the Director of Education, has the power to advise the Resident Commissioner on all matters affecting European Education, which may be referred to it by the Resident Commissioner.

Government Notice No. 52 of 1954, issued under the African Schools Proclamation, No. 6 of 1940, provides for the establishment of District Advisory Committees on African education. These committees, which function under the chairmanship of District Commissioners, usually meet quarterly and are very active in all districts.

They advise the Education Department on the educational needs of the district for which they are constituted, such as the provision of new schools and the upgrading of existing schools. The members comprise an education officer, an agricultural officer, one representative of each of the three Missions which have the largest school enrolment in the district, two Africans resident in the district, who are appointed by the District Commissioner, two representatives of the Swazi Nation and one representative of the Swaziland African Teachers' Association. The District Committees send representatives to the Territorial Board of Advice on African Education, the chairman of which is the Resident Commissioner or his nominee. This Board consists of representatives of the Administration, the Swazi Nation, the Missions and the Swaziland African Teachers' Association. It makes recommendations to the Resident Commissioner on any matter concerning the education of Africans which requires his decision. A Territorial Advisory Board with similar functions has been established to advise Government on educational matters which concern the Eurafrikan community.

Details of expenditure on Education during the calendar year 1959, compared with the two previous years, are:-

	1957	1958	1959
	£	£	£
African Education			
Recurrent	106,329	118,293	135,589
Capital	26,762	27,799	25,122
European Education			
Recurrent	50,535	58,650	66,813
Capital	17,150	22,460	25,542
Eurafrikan Education			
Recurrent	5,600	7,173	9,014
Capital	1,420	500	—
Total	207,796	234,875	262,080

African Education

There are 291 schools and institutions in Swaziland which cater for Africans. The majority of these are controlled by 19 church missions which provide edu

cational facilities and receive grants in aid for staff, books, equipment and buildings. The Missions with the largest enrolment are those of the Church of the Nazarene, the Methodist Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Evangelical Alliance Mission of North America and the South African General Mission. The Swazi Nation maintains and finances the Swazi National High School at Matapha and two primary schools; they have a combined enrolment of over 700 pupils. Tribal schools are those built and maintained, usually on the initiative of the local chiefs, by communities in the more remote rural areas. They are frequently assisted by the Education Department with grants of books and other educational materials. No school in the Territory is allowed to function unless the Department is satisfied with the educational facilities which it provides. The distribution of schools amongst the various agencies, together with the numbers of teachers and pupils may be seen in the following table:

	Schools Teachers		Pupils			
			Primary	Secondary	Technical	Total
Government Schools	19	114	3,503	156	88	3,752
National Schools	3	28	644	142	—	786
Aided Voluntary	132	614	19,461	507	60	20,028
Unaided Voluntary	101	138	5,043	—	—	5,043
Tribal Schools	36	49	1,756	—	—	1,756
Totals	291	943	30,412	805	148	31,365

There are 200 African primary schools, of which 55 offer the full eight year course, including two sub-standards, culminating in standard VI when a public examination is set. The remainder are termed lower-primary schools and proceed either to Standard II, providing four years of schooling or standard IV, six years of schooling. Syllabuses for the primary course are prescribed by the Department of Education. A number of the lower primary schools are being upgraded to higher primary status at the present time. The total primary enrolment at the end of 1959 was 30,412.

Secondary education is provided at fourteen schools, three of which are fully fledged high schools, offering the full five year course, at the end of which pupils are entered for the matriculation examination of the Uni-

versity of South Africa. There are four Junior Secondary Schools which conduct classes to the Junior Certificate level, a standard two years below that of Matriculation. The remainder are primary schools in the process of being developed to Junior Secondary status. At the end of the year there were 805 pupils in secondary classes.

A census of all African schools taken in August, 1959, as part of the preparation for the 1960/64 development plan, showed that great educational progress has been made in the Territory in recent years. While the enrolment in the sub-standards has remained virtually static since 1956, that in the middle and higher primary classes, and in the secondary classes, has grown very rapidly. It is estimated, however, that only 52% of the children of school going age are actually at school. The table below shows the school enrolment in 1959 compared with that in 1956:-

Standard	Enrolment			
	1956	1959	Increase	% Increase
Sub-standards	13,999	14,505	506	3.5%
Stds. I to IV	8,635	13,264	4,629	53.6%
Stds. V to VI	1,718	2,643	925	53.8%
Total Primary	24,352	30,412	6,060	25%
Secondary Classes	480	805	325	68%
Total	24,832	31,217	6,385	25.7%

European Education

There are nine schools in Swaziland catering for European children, eight of which are maintained by Government and one by the Dominican Sisterhood. Two additional schools are being built in the rapidly developing sugar-growing areas of Big Bend and Mhlume. The combined enrolments in all these schools at the end of 1959, was 1,289, compared with 1,087 in 1957 and 913 in 1955. Primary syllabuses are prescribed by the Education Department, while secondary school pupils are prepared for the Junior Certificate and Matriculation examinations of the University of South Africa.

Northern and central Swaziland are served by primary schools at Havelock Mine, Pigg's Peak, Usutu Forests, Malkerns, Bremersdorp and Stegi. Secondary

education in this area is provided at St. Mark's School in Mbabane, which has an enrolment of some 450 pupils, almost 200 of whom are boarders. The Dominican Convent at Bremersdorp has 136 pupils, many of whom are boarders.

Because of the scattered nature of the European population in southern Swaziland, education facilities are concentrated at Goedgegun, where the Evelyn Baring High School offers tuition from Kindergarten to Matriculation standard. Modern hostel accommodation is available for more than half the 300 pupils attending this school.

Eurafrican Education

The small and widely scattered Eurafrican population is served by five schools, all of which are operated by grant-aided voluntary agencies. Our Lady of Sorrows and Florence Schools at Hluti, and St. Michael's School at Bremersdorp are boarding schools and conduct classes up to the Junior Certificate level. The other two schools are situated at Stegi and Mbabane. The total enrolment of all these schools at the end of the year was 585, compared with 435 in 1957 and 340 in 1945. There were 524 pupils in the primary classes, fifty in the secondary classes and six were receiving technical education.

Technical and Vocational Training

There are two small teacher training centres in Swaziland which offer lower primary training, one at Matapha and the other at Bremersdorp. The total number of pupils enrolled at these centres in 1959 was 72. For higher primary teacher training, students are accommodated at colleges in Basutoland, invariably with the aid of Government bursaries, while those selected for post-graduate teacher training are sent to the Pius XII Catholic University College at Roma, which is also in Basutoland. Plans for a large new teacher training centre, which will be situated at Bremersdorp in central Swaziland, and which will provide both lower and higher primary training, are in the course of preparation. It is hoped that this centre will open in January, 1962. A house-craft training centre at which girls are taught dressmaking, mothercraft and general housewifery is established at Mbuluzi, near Mbabane. Ten students

were enrolled in 1959. Four year courses in building, cabinet making and motor mechanics are offered at the Mbabane Trades' School which was established in 1946 with the aid of a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. All the apprentices attend as boarders. The hostels are designed to hold 70 students and the present enrolment is 69, comprising 65 Africans and 4 Eurafricans. It is intended to enlarge this institution during the 1960/1964 development period and also to extend the scope of the training.

In addition to these institutions which are controlled by the Education Department, there is a training school for nurses attached to the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital in Bremersdorp which adequately meets the needs of the Territory. At the end of 1959, there were 48 student nurses in training, most of whom were studying for examinations set by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council. There is an Agricultural Training Centre at Mdutshane which is supervised by the Department of Land Utilization. The second course to be held there was completed during 1959 and 17 students were successful and subsequently enrolled as Land Utilization Officers or Recorders within the Department. A third course began in October 1959. The Department of Land Utilization has another school at Mpsi for the training of cattle guards. Of the 14 trainees, 12 passed the final examination and found employment as cattle guards within the Department. Entrants into the Police Force are trained at the Police Training School in Mbabane.

University Education

There are no universities in Swaziland nor, because of the size of the Territory and the small population, can any developments in this direction be seriously contemplated. In 1959, eight Swazis were reading for degrees at the Catholic University College of Pius XII at Roma in Basutoland, another was studying medicine at Durban Medical School and two were taking the Higher Certificate Course in Southern Rhodesia with a view to entering the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In addition, four Swazi students were following courses at training centres in the United Kingdom.

Adult Education

The Education Department conducts a library service and operates a mobile cinema unit throughout the Territory. Work among African women is carried out in a number of areas, where flourishing clubs have been established for those interested in dressmaking, cookery and related subjects. Literacy classes are held in the larger gaols and courses are conducted for Europeans who wish to learn the Swazi and Zulu languages.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The general standard of health of the population of Swaziland remained satisfactory during 1959 and no major epidemics occurred, although the numbers of cases of enteric fever and influenza were again higher than usual. A healthy climate, with cold winters, an adequate summer rainfall and the absence of tropical diseases, produces a disease pattern not unlike that of Europe, although amongst the African population tuberculosis, gastro-enteritis and malnutrition are significant diseases. Public health conditions in the larger centres are adequate, but remain primitive in the rural areas where village sanitation and water supplies leave much to be desired. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory amongst the European section of the population only, and the available vital statistics for Africans are of limited value.

There are Government hospitals at Mbabane (151 beds), Hlatikulu (135 beds), and Pigg's Peak (16 beds), and ten clinics in outlying districts. Preventative services are provided by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff who are stationed at Bremersdorp and deal with general public health matters, malaria control and bilharzia investigational work. The Government medical services are supplemented by hospitals and clinics provided by the Missions, the Swazi Nation and large industrial organisations. The Church of the Nazarene Mission has a 177 bed hospital at Bremersdorp, as well as ten clinics and, in addition, supervises the leper settlement. The Methodist Church maintains a 73 bed hospital at Mahamba and the Roman Catholic Church a 35 bed hospital at Stegi. The Swazi National Treasury

maintains and staffs three clinics. Havelock Mine has its own hospital and other employers of labour provide doctors and clinics for their employees. The Church of the Nazarene, the Methodist and the Roman Catholic Missions receive an annual Government subsidy towards their work. The number of beds in Government hospitals was increased by 52 to 326 during the year and in Mission hospitals by 66 to 285 beds. There are maternity and child welfare centres and venereal disease clinics at all the hospitals and dispensaries.

The number of medical personnel at 31st December, 1959, was:-

	Government	Mission	Private
Registered Physicians	9	5	10
Licensed Physicians	—	4	—
Medical Assistants	3	—	—
Registered Nurses	22	16	3
Licensed Nurses	55	22	—
Probationer Nurses	—	48	—
Pharmacists	2	—	2
Radiographers	1	—	—
Laboratory Assistants	3	1	1

Government expenditure on medical services during the 1958/1959 financial year, compared with the two previous years, was:-

	1956/1957	1957/1958	1958/1959
	£	£	£
Territorial			
Recurrent	98,003	110,500	128,984
Capital	5,600	—	10,875
C.D. & W.			
Recurrent	6,574	6,013	3,046
Capital	2,986	27,214	15,135
Total	113,163	143,727	158,040

Major Diseases

Tuberculosis is the Territory's most urgent health problem. The total number of cases dealt with at Government and Mission hospitals rose from 983 in 1958

to 1,015 in 1959, 700 of which were of the pulmonary type. The number of deaths from this disease rose by nine to 59 deaths in 1959. 93 beds are available in the tuberculosis wards of the Government hospitals at Mbabane and Hlatikulu, the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital of the Church of the Nazarene in Bremersdorp and the Mahamba Methodist Mission hospital, and as many patients as possible are hospitalized. Treatment is handicapped, however, because patients often first present themselves for treatment when the disease is already in an advanced form. Outpatient treatment is also carried out, but this is effective only in those comparatively few cases where patients reside near hospitals or clinics. A tuberculosis control scheme has been submitted to the World Health Organisation and it is hoped that it will be brought into operation in 1960.

The number of cases of the various types of malnutrition again rose during 1959, although the deaths attributed to these conditions fell as can be seen in the following table:-

	1958		1959	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Malnutrition (unqualified)	768	22	935	13
Pellagra	131	5	601	3
Kwashiorkor	512	26	421	21
Scurvy	—	—	53	—
Totals	1,411	53	2,010	37

The most notable increase is in the number of cases of pellagra, whilst the number of cases of kwashiorkor, which occur almost exclusively in small children soon after weaning, remains high. Practically all cases of malnutrition are caused by a diet, consisting almost entirely of maize-meal, which is seriously deficient in protein as well as vitamins. As the problem is essentially one of ignorance of the right foods, rather than a lack of food, it is hoped that information on correct feeding, emanating from the Child Welfare Clinics held by the British Red Cross Society in Mbabane, Hlatikulu, Stegi and Pigg's Peak, together with propaganda disseminated by the Medical, Education and Land Utilization departments, will gradually take effect.

Infantile gastro-enteritis was again rampant and

responsible for 3,597 cases, with 48 deaths in the "two years old and under" group. Until the general educational standard can be raised, together with the standard of rural hygiene, the position is not likely to improve. The number of cases of syphilis dropped to 1,806, whilst the number of cases of gonorrhoea rose to 3,005. The trends observed during recent years have thus continued.

Other conditions causing significant numbers of deaths were the pneumonia—43 deaths in 1,546 cases, diseases of the heart—30 deaths in 958 cases, traumatic conditions—23 deaths in 4,211 cases, the complications of labour—21 deaths in 173 abnormal cases dealt with, and malignancy—20 deaths in 121 cases. The conditions responsible for the greatest number of hospital attendances were acute upper respiratory tract infections, including acute bronchitis, (8,978), diseases of the genito-urinary system (4,498), minor disorders of the digestive system (4,290), rheumatic conditions (2,659) and infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, (2,429). During 1959, enteric fever with 8 deaths in 141 cases was twice as prevalent as it has been in the past few years. The cases were sporadic with some concentration in the southern Bushveld areas. The number of cases of measles (768) was again high.

Disease Control.

The malaria position remains very satisfactory. During the 1958-59 transmission season control measures were restricted to irrigation schemes and large farming estates in the eastern Lowveld, where there is a considerable turn-over of labour, much of which comes from Mocambique. The rest of the previously malarious area was covered by surveillance teams whose duties consisted of the taking of blood slides from children, from all cases of febrile illness encountered and from all immigrants and the dosing of the latter with chloroquin and daraprim. They also submit mosquito larvae for identification, carry out the test spraying in huts, assist with night catches of mosquitos, and distribute preventative medicines amongst positives cases. During the season, 15,682 blood slides were examined, twice the number examined in previous years. Of these 165 were positive for malaria parasites but 135 of these slides were ob-

tained from immigrants from Mocambique. During the same period, 12,875 huts were test sprayed and only 65 anopheles gambiae mosquitoes were found, 40 of these being from an isolated group of eight huts near the Mocambique border which had escaped previous control measures. Night catches confirmed the previous findings that the anopheles gambiae mosquito in Swaziland is now chiefly exophilic and zoophilic. In sixteen night catches, five anopheles gambiae were caught biting man where there were no cattle in the neighbourhood, whereas 108 anopheles gambiae were caught biting cattle and 144 were caught in cattle kraals. No anopheles gambiae were caught in huts. A World Health Organisation Malaria Assessment Team paid a short visit to Swaziland in December and their report is awaited.

Surveys of the bilharzia position were continued and almost the whole Territory has now been covered. It has been discovered that, whilst the Highveld streams and rivers are free from vector snails, all streams, rivers and dams in the Middleveld and Lowveld should be considered as potential sources of bilharzia infection. In these areas roughly 30% of the indigenous population are infected with schistosoma haematobium (the parasite causing urinary bilharzia). In the northern and north-eastern areas of the Lowveld there is, in addition, an infection rate of up to 40% of schistosoma mansoni (the parasite of intestinal bilharzia). No control measures have yet been instituted because experience elsewhere has led to grave doubts as to their efficiency. Clinical manifestations of the disease, as against positive survey findings, continue to be minimal.

The campaign against tape-worm infestation was continued and individual farmers have reported fewer rejections of "measley" carcasses at the abattoirs. All cases of leprosy are sent to the Mbuluzi Leper Hospital which is controlled by the Nazarene Mission. Leprosy is, however, hardly a problem any longer. There are now only 30 patients in the hospital and it is not thought that there are many undiagnosed cases in the Territory.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The semi-migratory nature of Swazi life in earlier times, with a subsistence economy based on pastoralism

and shifting cultivation, is reflected in the design of the traditional beehive-shaped huts. They consist of an approximately semi-hemispherical framework of thin branches over which a cover of thatching grass is roped to provide shelter. Both the framework and the thatch are tied with grass ropes. The ropes used for tying the thatch all start from a "top knot" which is placed at the highest point of the hut and makes the structure watertight at this particularly weak spot. Entrance is gained through a low doorway and usually has to be made on hands and knees. This type of structure can be made in various sizes, some being twenty feet in diameter. Huts are often moved from one site to another, the movement being easily effected by removing the thatch and digging the framework out of the narrow trench, in which it is placed to provide stability, ready for transportation. Although beehive-shaped huts are still being built, the modern tendency is to construct more solid buildings, of which rondavels and rectangular huts are the most common. The walls are constructed of earthen sods or stones placed within a light wooden framework and later plastered with clay. Thatch is still the most common roofing material. In the Highveld and Middleveld, where little indigenous timber survives, wattle plantations usually provide the necessary timbering and the importance of this tree in providing shelter for the rural Swazi population cannot be over-emphasized. The use of bricks, concrete blocks, mortared stonework and corrugated iron or asbestos roofing is still unusual but a few examples of buildings constructed with these materials can be seen in most rural areas. They are common in the vicinity of towns and mission stations.

European houses, which are usually built on one level, are generally constructed of cement-sand bricks or blocks roofed with corrugated iron or asbestos. Occasionally thatch is used for roofing. Transport costs preclude the use of face brick or roof tile finishes. Plans for new buildings to be erected within proclaimed Urban Areas must be approved by the Medical and Public Works Departments before construction is allowed to commence. During the twelve months ending on the 30th June, 1959, plans for the construction of new buildings valued at £322,845 were approved. In Bremersdorp 25 new buildings valued at £146,250 were erected, includ-

ing a new Roman Catholic Cathedral and premises for the Swaziland Milling Company. Two blocks of shops, offices and flats were the largest new private buildings to be erected in Mbabane during this period, when 26 plans, valued at £112,595, were approved. Plans for new buildings approved during the last six months of 1959 were valued at £225,840. Details of the new public buildings constructed during the year may be found in Chapter X of Part II of this report. Work on the development planning of the Urban Areas was largely concentrated in Bremersdorp, Pigg's Peak, Mbabane and Stegi during the year. The aerial photography of all the Urban Areas has been completed and maps on a scale of 1 : 2,400 of Mbabane and Bremersdorp have been prepared to assist in the work of town planning.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Development

Community Development in Swaziland is carried out by District Commissioners, who often work in conjunction with the Swazi National Council. In addition there are representative committees for all African Townships and these meet the District Commissioners periodically to discuss matters of local concern. During the year the Territory was visited by Mr. J. P. Moffett, the Colonial Office Adviser on Community Development, who in his report emphasised that Community Development in Swaziland hinges upon agriculture. Thus there is need for the more widespread adoption of better farming practices, and also for the check of soil deterioration. He also stressed the importance of Womens' Clubs as a means of improving the standards of living within the community itself. Since Swaziland has no Community Development Officer, many of these practical suggestions will have to be implemented by the District Administration and the Department of Land Utilization.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare work is done mainly by such voluntary services as the British Red Cross, Child Welfare Society, M.O.T.H.S., Masonic Lodges, Rotary and Missions. The

Rotary Club made arrangements for a Swazi to have a heart operation and for two youths to be fitted with artificial limbs. Two European children were sent to specialists for the restoration of muscular dexterity after polio attacks. The Red Cross was responsible for the opening of further baby clinics in Hlatikulu, Stegi and Pigg's Peak, while the Mbabane clinic continues to flourish. In collaboration with the Health Department, several nutritional experiments were carried out during the year, and an experiment for feeding skimmed milk to school children is being subsidised by the Swaziland Branch of the Red Cross. This Society has also been concerned with the welfare of hospital patients and an African Welfare worker has carried out regular visits to distressed families in the rural areas of Mbabane during the year.

There are two funds which are supervised by Government, the Swaziland Soldiers Benefit Fund and Pauper Relief. The Swaziland Soldiers Benefit Fund disposed of £2,525 in grants and pensions previous to 1958/59, and £444 during the year. This money is paid to impecunious veteran soldiers or the relatives of deceased soldiers, to help them to undertake specific projects. Pauper relief amounting to £2,000 was paid to 43 paupers during the year, many of whom were Europeans. There is no Old Age Pension system in operation in Swaziland. Substantial compensation was also paid out by the Pneumoconiosis Bureau to those who had contracted lung diseases while working in the mines.

The Girl Guide and Boy Scout Movements are both active in the Territory, although there is a lack of suitable leaders amongst all communities. Most of the Troops are composed of schoolchildren, and only function during term time. The Scouts have a Territorial Camp once a year and the Guides have acquired a permanent camp site at Golden Ranch, Malkerns. The latter will be a useful centre for week-end training. Both the Scout and Guide movements receive financial assistance from the Government.

Chapter VIII : Legislation

The statute law of Swaziland consists of Transvaal laws in force at the date of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, No.3 of 1904, and all subsequent laws promulgated by the High Commissioner. A revised edition of the Laws of Swaziland in force on the 1st April 1949 was published in 1951. Subsequent enactments have been published annually. Proclamation No.40 of 1959 made provision for a further revised edition of the Laws of Swaziland in force on the 1st of July 1959. During the year, thirty-one Proclamations were passed and seventy-two High Commissioner's and forty-nine Government Notices were issued. Among the more important enactments were:-

The Control of Cereals Proclamation (No.28 of 1959), which provided for control of the importation, distribution and milling of cereals, including maize, rice and kaffircorn, and the manufacture of malt.

The Identity and Travel (Documents) Proclamation (No.54 of 1954), which made provision for the identification of African residents of Swaziland when travelling beyond the Territory.

The African Immigration Proclamation (No.56 of 1959), which provided for the regulation of the entry and re-entry of Africans into Swaziland, the issue of temporary and permanent residence permits as well as prohibition of entry and powers of deportation.

The Water Proclamation (No.73 of 1959), which provides for the conservation, control and use of private and public water within the Territory, through the establishment of Water Courts, Irrigation Boards and other measures.

The Income Tax (Consolidation) Proclamation (No.84 of 1959), which consolidated and amended the laws in force relating to the imposition of a tax on incomes.

An Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of South Africa for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to income taxes imposed in the Union of South Africa and in Swaziland. (High Commissioner's Notice No.71 of 1959).

The Urban Areas Electricity Supply Regulations (High Commissioner's Notice No.73 of 1959).

The African Immigration Regulations (Government Notice No.37 of 1959).

Chapter IX : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

In terms of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation of 1907, Roman-Dutch common law is the common law of the Territory, except where modified by statute. In civil matters Swazi law and custom may be followed where necessary. Statute law consists of Transvaal laws in force at the date of the Administration Proclamation and all subsequent laws promulgated by the High Commissioner. Procedure in the criminal courts, other than the Swazi Courts, is governed by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation.

The Swazi Courts administer Swazi law and custom and also deal with common law offences not specifically excluded from their jurisdiction, many of which are also offences against customary law. Their practice and procedure are also regulated by Swazi law and custom.

The Judiciary

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice who is also the Chief Justice of Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, there being a separate High Court in respect of each Territory. He resides in Basutoland because the volume of work is greater there than in either of the other Territories. A Puisne Judge of each of the three High Courts, who is also resident in Basutoland, was appointed in 1955. There are also four appointed Justices of Appeal. With the appointment of a Puisne Judge it was thought that the Chief Justice could confine his activities to the Court of Appeal, criminal review cases, the supervision of the work of the subordinate courts and the administrative side of the Judiciary but the growth of work in the Courts has rendered that impossible. It has become the practice for the Chief Justice to visit Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate quarterly to take civil matters

and applications and, if necessary, civil trials, this being in addition to the three Criminal and Civil Sessions which are held annually and normally presided over by the Puisne Judge.

Under the Chief Justice there are the Registrar of the High Court, who has magisterial powers, the magistrates and administrative officers in their judicial capacities.

Court of Appeal

A Court of Appeal for the High Commission Territories entitled the Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal, was established in 1955 under the Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1954. This court is composed of the Chief Justice, who, *ex officio*, is the President, the four nominated Justices of Appeal and the Puisne Judge who is a Justice of Appeal *ex officio*. Thus, litigants are now able to appeal from High Court decisions to a local Court of Appeal instead of appealing direct to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee is retained. Circumstances in which an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal and court rules governing appeals are the subject of local legislation.

The Court of Appeal sat on two occasions in Swaziland during 1959 and heard five appeals from convictions by the High Court and one application for leave to appeal against an Order made in a civil matter in the High Court. Three appeals against conviction were dismissed, and in two of these the sentences were upheld, but in one the sentence was varied. Two appeals against conviction were allowed and in one of these the conviction and sentence were quashed and in the other the conviction was varied. The application for leave to appeal was dismissed with costs.

High Court

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power

and authority vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Although the decision in every case, criminal and civil, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he generally sits with assessors (not more than two administrative officers and two Africans) who act in an advisory capacity. In practice assessors sit in every criminal trial and in many criminal appeals. By far the greatest number of criminal cases tried by the High Court are on indictments for murder, culpable homicide and rape. In civil cases, the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where only questions of law, other than Swazi law and custom are involved. Where Swazi law and custom are involved, the Judge sits with four assessors or with two African assessors only, depending upon the character of each particular case.

In its appellate jurisdiction the High Court hears appeals in civil and criminal matters from the Subordinate Courts, from the Judicial Commissioner's Court and from the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal. The High Court has also certain powers of revision in respect of Subordinate Courts.

During the year, fifty-two persons were indicted on criminal charges, of whom forty-five were males, five were females and two were male juveniles. There were forty-five cases against these persons, thirty-eight of whom were convicted (including twenty-three on a lesser charge than that indicted) and fourteen were acquitted. Seven of the convictions were for murder. Four persons were sentenced to death; on appeal, one of these was acquitted and the sentence of one was varied to imprisonment, there being extenuating circumstances. Two death sentences were commuted to imprisonment. In three convictions of murder the death sentence was not imposed; one accused person was found guilty but insane at the time of the act and was committed to custody pending the signification of the pleasure of His Excellency the High Commissioner, another accused was a juvenile and was in consequence awarded imprisonment and the third accused person was also awarded imprisonment, there being extenuating circumstances. 115 criminal cases were received on review from Subordinate Courts. Six criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts were pending at the end of

1958 and twenty-two were lodged during the year. Of these, eleven were dismissed, nine were allowed and six were not prosecuted or discontinued, leaving two still pending at the end of the year. Thirty civil causes were pending at the end of 1958 and fifty-eight were filed during the year. Of these, sixty-eight were disposed of, leaving twenty pending at the end of the year. One civil appeal from a Subordinate Court was dismissed. There were no civil appeals from the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal.

Subordinate Courts

Courts, subordinate to the High Court, are established in each of the six administrative districts in the Territory. They are presided over by administrative officers, whose powers are determined by the class of court over which they preside. In addition there are three magistrates presiding over Courts of the First Class.

Subordinate Courts have a wide jurisdiction in criminal cases, but are precluded from trying cases of treason, murder, rape, sedition and offences relating to coinage or currency. The penal jurisdiction of a Subordinate Court of the First Class is limited to imprisonment with, or without, hard labour not exceeding two years, or a fine of up to one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine. In certain cases and subject to certain safeguards, a whipping, not exceeding fifteen strokes, with a cane may be imposed. A Subordinate Court of the Second Class may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one year with, or without, hard labour, or a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine. A whipping, not exceeding eight strokes, with a cane may be imposed in certain cases and subject to certain safeguards. The maximum sentence which a Subordinate Court of the Third Class may impose is a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without, hard labour, or a fine of up to twenty-five pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine. It may not impose a sentence of corporal punishment.

The Attorney-General may remit a case (not being treason, murder, sedition or an offence relating to coinage or currency) to a Subordinate Court for trial with,

or without, increased jurisdiction after the holding of a preparatory examination. When so remitted with increased jurisdiction, the powers of punishment for a Court of the First Class are increased to a maximum term of imprisonment of two years and a maximum fine of one hundred pounds. There is no remittal to a Subordinate Court of the Third Class. All sentences imposed in criminal cases by Subordinate Courts of the First Class, in which the punishment imposed exceeds six months' imprisonment or a fine of more than fifty pounds, are subject to automatic review by the High Court. Sentences imposed by Courts of the Second and Third Class are also subject to automatic review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds three months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding twenty-five pounds. All other sentences imposed by a Third Class Court are subject to review as of course by an officer appointed to hold a First Class Subordinate Court in the district in which the Third Class Court is situate.

During 1959, 5,202 persons were charged with criminal offences and appeared before the Subordinate Courts, including two hundred and ninety-four juveniles under the age of eighteen years who mostly appeared on charges of petty theft. The nature and numbers of all the charges brought in the Subordinate Courts, together with their outcome, are tabled below:

OFFENCES	Total	Convictions	Acquittals
AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY			
Perjury	6	5	1
Escaping from Prison or Police Custody	45	44	
Resisting Arrest	6	6	
Obstructing or defeating the course of justice	11	11	
AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY			
Rape	8	2	6
Assault with intent to rape	8	8	
Indecent Assault	10	10	
Unnatural offences	4	4	
Abduction	2	1	1
AGAINST THE PERSON			
Attempted Murder		1	1

Culpable Homicide	23	17	6
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	141	128	13
Common assault	303	280	23
AGAINST PROPERTY			
Theft (common)	616	554	62
Stock and produce theft	204	168	38
Robbery and extortion	11	10	1
Housebreaking with intent	183	166	17
Fraud	8	5	3
Theft by false pretences	14	11	3
Forgery & uttering	9	9	
Receiving stolen property	18	12	6
Arson	11	7	4
Malicious injury to property	27	22	5
AGAINST STATUTE			
Motor Vehicle Proclamation & Regulations	683	668	15
Liquor Licence Proclamation	400	380	20
Habit Forming Drugs Proclamation	211	206	5
Other statutory offences	2621	2484	137
<hr/>			
TOTAL	5585	5219	366

In addition the following cases were initially dealt with by Subordinate Courts and disposed of as follows:

OFFENCES	Committed to and tried or sentenced by High Court	Committed to High Court and remitted to Subordinate Court
Rape	17	8
Murder	19	1
Attempted Murder	3	1
Culpable Homicide	1	4
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1	
Stock and Produce Theft	1	
Housebreaking with intent	1	
<hr/>		
TOTAL	43	14

In civil cases Subordinate Courts of the First Class have jurisdiction in all cases where both parties are Africans, subject to the right of such Courts to transfer cases to Swazi Courts for hearing, and in all other actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred pounds. The jurisdiction of Courts of the Second Class is limited to actions in which the matter in dispute does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds. Subordinate Courts of the Third Class have no civil jurisdiction.

Including those pending at the end of 1958 (574), 1,629 civil causes were registered in the subordinate courts during 1959, 248 more than in the previous year. 968 causes were disposed of, leaving 661 pending at the end of the year.

Swazi Courts

The Swaziland Native Courts Proclamation, No. 80 of 1950, provides for the establishment of Swazi Courts within the Territory. In all, fourteen Swazi Courts, two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Swazi Court of Appeal have been created. Court Presidents preside over each court and sit with not more than four assessors. Each court has a clerk and three messengers.

Appeal in criminal cases lies from the Courts of first instance to a Swazi Appeal Court, to the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal, to the Judicial Commissioner and thence, in cases where a sentence of imprisonment exceeds three months or where corporal punishment exceeding eight strokes has been imposed or where special leave has been given, to the High Court of Swaziland.

In civil cases appeals from the Higher Swazi Appeal Court go direct to the High Court if the amount of the judgment exceeds £100 or in other cases where special leave to appeal has been granted. If, in the opinion of the Judge, the written record of the case is inadequate for the hearing of the appeal, he may order the matter to be heard, in the first instance, by the Judicial Commissioner from whose judgment an aggrieved party may finally appeal to the High Court.

Swazi Courts are empowered to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of the

Proclamation, in all matters in which the parties are Africans. The following criminal cases are specifically excluded from their jurisdiction:

- (a) cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred or which is punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life;
- (b) cases in connection with marriage other than a marriage contracted under or in accordance with native law or custom, except where and insofar as the case concerns the payment or return or disposal of dowry;
- (c) cases relating to witchcraft, except with the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

The following is a statement of the laws to be administered:

- (a) Swazi law and custom prevailing in the Territory so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality or inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force in the Territory;
- (b) The provisions of all rules or orders made by the Swazi Authority, the Ngwenyama or a Chief under the Swaziland Native Administration Proclamation, 1950, or any Proclamation repealing or replacing the same and in force within the area of jurisdiction of the Courts;
- (c) The provisions of any Proclamation which the court is by or under such Proclamation authorised to administer;
- (d) The provisions of any law which the Court may be authorised to administer by an order of the Resident Commissioner.

The only restriction on the civil jurisdiction of the Courts is that in connection with cases arising in respect of marriages of Swazis according to civil or Christian rites.

The Swazi Courts regularly deal with offences under the common law of the Territory, not specifically excluded from their jurisdiction, many of which are also

offences against customary law.

The practice and procedure of the Courts are regulated in accordance with Swazi law and custom and provision is made for them to be altered, as necessary, by order of the Ngwenyama.

Criminal proceedings of the Swazi Courts of first instance are reviewable by District Officers and those of the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal by the Judicial Commissioner. Provision exists, in certain circumstances, for cases to be transferred to a Subordinate Court.

During 1959, the Swazi Courts convicted 4,880 persons on criminal charges. The two Swazi Courts of Appeal dealt with eight criminal and thirty civil appeals and the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal with one criminal and seven civil appeals. The Swazi Courts also heard 257 civil cases. There were no appeals from the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal or from the Judicial Commissioner's Court to the High Court of Swaziland.

POLICE

The Swaziland Police is commanded by a Commissioner of Police who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner for the efficient administration of the force and for the maintenance of law and order within the Territory. The Commissioner is assisted at Police headquarters, which are in Mbabane, by a Deputy Commissioner, a Superintendent in charge of the Special Branch and Criminal Investigation Division and two Assistant Superintendents in charge of the Police Training School and staff duties respectively. There is no Native Authority Police Force nor are there any military forces in the Territory. A Superintendent, or an Assistant Superintendent, is stationed at each of the headquarters of the District Administration and is responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the efficient working and administration of the Police Force within his district. The strength of the Police Force was 9% below that of establishment during 1959 because of normal wastage. Senior officers are normally appointed by promotion from the subordinate ranks of the Police Forces of the High Commission Territories. European members of the In-

spectorate are recruited in Swaziland or the Union of South Africa whilst African members of the Inspectorate and other ranks are recruited from within the Territory. The Police Force has an establishment of 20 motor vehicles and 2 riding horses.

Police Training School

The Police Training School which is situated in Mbabane is commanded by an Assistant Superintendent who has a staff of two Inspectors, a Sergeant, two Corporals and five Constables. Separate courses, each of six months' duration, are held for recruits and also for N.C.O.s and other ranks. Both courses include lectures on law, first aid, riot drill, fire fighting, musketry, drill, criminal investigation and police duties. During the year 34 recruits completed their training and were posted to districts. In addition a further two resigned, seven were discharged as unsuitable, three were found to be medically unfit and fourteen were still undergoing training at the end of the year. A course comprising twenty-nine N.C.O.s and other ranks was still undergoing training at the end of December. In addition to the normal courses, a course lasting six weeks was completed by thirty Sub-Inspectors who had had no initial training and a short course in riot drill was held for 87 N.C.O.s and other ranks.

Criminal Investigation Division

The Criminal Investigation Division is commanded by a Superintendent who is directly responsible to the Commissioner of Police. The Division's tasks include the final preparation of cases and the organisation of all matters relating to the High Court, the satisfactory presentation of Police prosecutions to the Attorney General, and the publication of instructions and advice relating to the investigation of crime and the prosecution of offenders for the guidance of all ranks. It is also responsible for the collation of information connected with wanted persons, lost, found and stolen property and also for photographic and fingerprint work. The Criminal Records Bureau is staffed by one Corporal and a Constable. During the year, a total of 2,161 fingerprint slips were received from districts which were classified and filed. The Criminal Investigation

Division is also responsible for the performance of duties relating to immigration, emigration and passports. During the year a total of 89 new passports were issued, 50 passports were renewed and 37 endorsements were made. In addition, 448 temporary permits were issued to persons entering the Territory and 114 applications for permanent residence were approved. There were 982 permits issued to Portuguese subjects to proceed to Lourenco Marques and 494 tourist permits were issued to permanent residents of Swaziland to visit Portuguese East Africa.

Special Branch

The Special Branch is commanded by the Superintendent in charge of the Criminal Investigation Division and has an establishment of one Senior Inspector, one Sergeant and ten Constables. Seven members of the Special Branch are stationed in four of the six District Commands.

Crime

During 1959, 14,410 cases of crime were reported or known to the Police, 918 more than in 1958. Penal code cases increased by 24% over the 1948 figure, but statutory offences declined by 9%. Comparative figures of cases reported during the past three years are shown in the following table:

	1957	1958	1959
Against Lawful Authority	278	270	278
Against Public Morality	250	154	188
Against the Person	3,027	2,699	3,435
Against Property	3,260	3,345	4,145
Against Statute	7,172	7,024	6,364
Total	13,987	13,492	14,410

Of the cases reported during 1959, 4,989 were sent for trial in Swazi National Courts, 6,147 in the Subordinate Courts, 1,119 cases remained undetected and there were 993 cases pending investigation or trial. The remainder were either withdrawn or found to be false on enquiry. The percentage of undetected crime rose to 16.1% because only serious crime figures are included in this percentage, whereas in 1958 it included

all types of crime.

Police Duties

The Swaziland Police Force is responsible for manning the Customs and Immigration Post on the border of Swaziland with Portuguese East Africa at Mhlumeni. Two European Inspectors and three Constables are employed on this duty. During the year 12,533 motor vehicles were checked through this control point and 27,902 passengers' documents were examined.

Throughout 1959, 810,095 miles were covered by 23,246 patrols, mainly on criminal investigation.

PRISONS

The Prisons Department is controlled by the Superintendent of Prisons who is also responsible for the Territory's Central Prison at Mbabane. District Commissioners are in charge of the prisons and lock-ups within their districts subject to the general direction of the Superintendent of Prisons with regard to Prison administration. The staff of the Prisons Department consists of eleven gaolers, six warder technical instructors, forty-two warders, seven wardresses, one female mental attendant and a clerk.

There are six prisons in the Territory, one at each District headquarters, as well as smaller prisons at Goedgegun, Hluti and Lubuli. In addition, there are lock-ups at Mliba, Sipofaneni, Golela, Emlembe, Horo, Nomahasha, Border Gate and Big Bend. All long term prisoners, habitual criminals and criminal lunatics are removed from district prisons and sent to the Central Prison in Mbabane. The total number of received into prison during 1959 fell by 378 to 5,036 of whom 2,958 were sentenced to imprisonment. The average daily population of all prisons in 1959 was 582.2, a decrease of 49.4 compared with that of 1958.

Discipline

The standard of discipline improved during the year and the conduct of the majority of prisoners was generally good. There was, however, an increase in the

number of escapes and attempted escapes. Of the 44 prisoners who escaped, 38 were recaptured. Every prisoner serving a sentence exceeding one month may earn remission up to one-third of his sentence, provided that the remission earned does not reduce his sentence to less than one month.

Health

The general state of health of the prisoners was good. The daily average number of prisoners reporting sick was 23.4, the majority of cases being minor complaints. There were only 2 deaths, both of which were due to mental causes. A clinic and sick bay were established at the Central Prison and only serious cases are now sent to the hospital. At other prisons, Government medical officers examine each prisoner before he is admitted and attend to all prisoners who report sick. In company with District Commissioners, they make a regular inspection of all prisons. Prisoners requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in Government hospitals. Diets are laid down in the Prisons Regulations but Medical Officers may alter these if necessary.

Employment

All able bodied convicted prisoners were kept fully employed on routine domestic work within the prisons, or on public work such as building, township duties and road maintenance. Prisoners are taught building and carpentry by Warder Technical Instructors, and the upkeep of prison gardens is supervised by Agricultural Officers. All the prisons in the territory grow their own vegetables and are self supporting in this respect. During the year successful efforts were made to extend productive prison industries. School teachers visit the larger prisons to conduct classes in elementary education and, in addition, full facilities are afforded to all prisoners to practice their religious faiths. At some prisons, the women prisoners are taught knitting and sewing.

Provision exists for prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or sentenced for non-payment of a fine of £5 or under, to be employed on public works extramurally. Such prisoners live at home are only subject to prison discipline during daily working hours.

Chapter X : Public Utilities and Public Works

The Department of Public Works is responsible for the administration and operation of the public utility services in the Territory all of which are Government owned. These services are confined to electricity undertakings in Mbabane and Bremersdorp and the supply of water to the principal townships. They are administered as sections of the Public Works Department which also has Roads, Buildings and Mechanical Branches. The Department is controlled by the Director of Public Works assisted by a Deputy Director and the Heads of the various Branches.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

During 1959, major improvements were made to most of the water supply schemes within the Territory. The capacity of the waterworks in Mbabane was increased, from 160,000 gallons a day to 350,000 gallons a day, by the completion of a new raw water pipeline from the Mbabane River and the installation of a microstrainer operating in series with the sand filters. The demand for water in Mbabane, however, continues to increase and Consultants have been briefed to report on a further augmentation scheme drawing water from the Black Umbuluzi River which will eventually increase the total capacity of the waterworks to $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons a day. It is becoming progressively more difficult to meet the incipient demand for 200,000 gallons of water a day in Bremersdorp. To improve the situation, a new scheme involving the pumping of water from the Usushwana River has been designed by Consultants and will cost £100,000. Work on this scheme will commence in 1960. New pumping plant has been installed at Hlatikulu and Pigg's Peak and a start has been made on the construction of a filtration plant at Goedgegun.

A sewerage scheme, costing £65,000, to serve the central area of Mbabane, is under construction and will

be completed by May, 1960. In Bremersdorp difficulty is being experienced with the operation of septic tanks because of bad soil absorption and the possibility of installing a sewerage scheme is being considered.

In order effectively to plan the use of the Territory's valuable water resources for irrigation, primary water supplies and the generation of hydro-electric power, a hydrological survey, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, has been instituted. In 1959, an engineer-hydrologist was appointed, together with the necessary construction staff, to establish gauging weirs with autographic recorders at key points on the main rivers, supplemented by spot gaugings at intermediate points of interest. In addition, autographic rainfall gauges and evaporation tanks are being installed at various places. By December, 1959, there were six gauging stations in operation on the Usutu, Lomati and Black Umbuluzi Rivers.

ELECTRICITY

Power in Mbabane is generated by a hydro - electric station on the Mbabane River. In 1959 a new 150 KW diesel generating set was installed in the diesel station which is used as a standby. The consumption of electricity increased from 931,962 units in 1958 to 1,118,800 units in 1959. In Bremersdorp, where power is generated by a hydro-electric station on the Usushwana River improvements were made to the distribution system and two 150 KW diesel generating sets were provided to act as a standby diesel station. Consumption increased by 129,599 units to 860,500 units during the year.

BUILDINGS

The planning of public buildings in Swaziland is done by the staff of the Building Branch of the Public Works Department but consulting architects, quantity surveyors, structural and electrical engineers may be briefed for specific projects. Smaller works, particularly those outside Mbabane and Bremersdorp are built departmentally whilst other works are contracted by general invitation to tender. Bills of quantities are required for contract works with a value in excess of £10,000.

1959 marked the completion of a three year Government housing programme which cost approximately £460,000. In addition, most of the other Government building projects completed during the year were constructed by the Public Works Department. These included a new post office at Kwaluseni, buildings to accommodate the additional electrical generating plant at Mbabane and Bremersdorp, extensions to the Public Health Laboratory at Bremersdorp and the Central Stores at Mbabane and the complete renovation of the hospital at Mankaiana. As part of a substantial programme of educational building, the Department built a new school at Eranchi and made extensions to the African schools at Bremersdorp and Pigg's Peak. It was also responsible for the erection of a new girls' hostel, an office block and other extensions at the Evelyn Baring High School in Goedgegun at a cost of £10,800. A new boys' hostel at St Mark's School, Mbabane, providing accommodation for 60 boys was completed on contract at a cost of £22,000.

In December, 1959, the Department began building a new block of administrative offices in Goedgegun and contractors started work on the construction of a new European primary school and a new 36 bed girls' hostel at St. Mark's School.

The planning and documentation has been completed for the construction of an African Teachers' Training Centre at Bremersdorp at a cost of £100,000, girls' and boys' hostels at Bremersdorp European School costing £92,500 as well as a new post office and head offices for the Public Works Department in Mbabane. Plans for extensions to the Mbabane Hospital and to the Swazi National School at Matapha were also drawn up.

Twenty - seven minor works items and numerous maintenance works valued at approximately £5,000 and £18,000, respectively, were completed during the year.

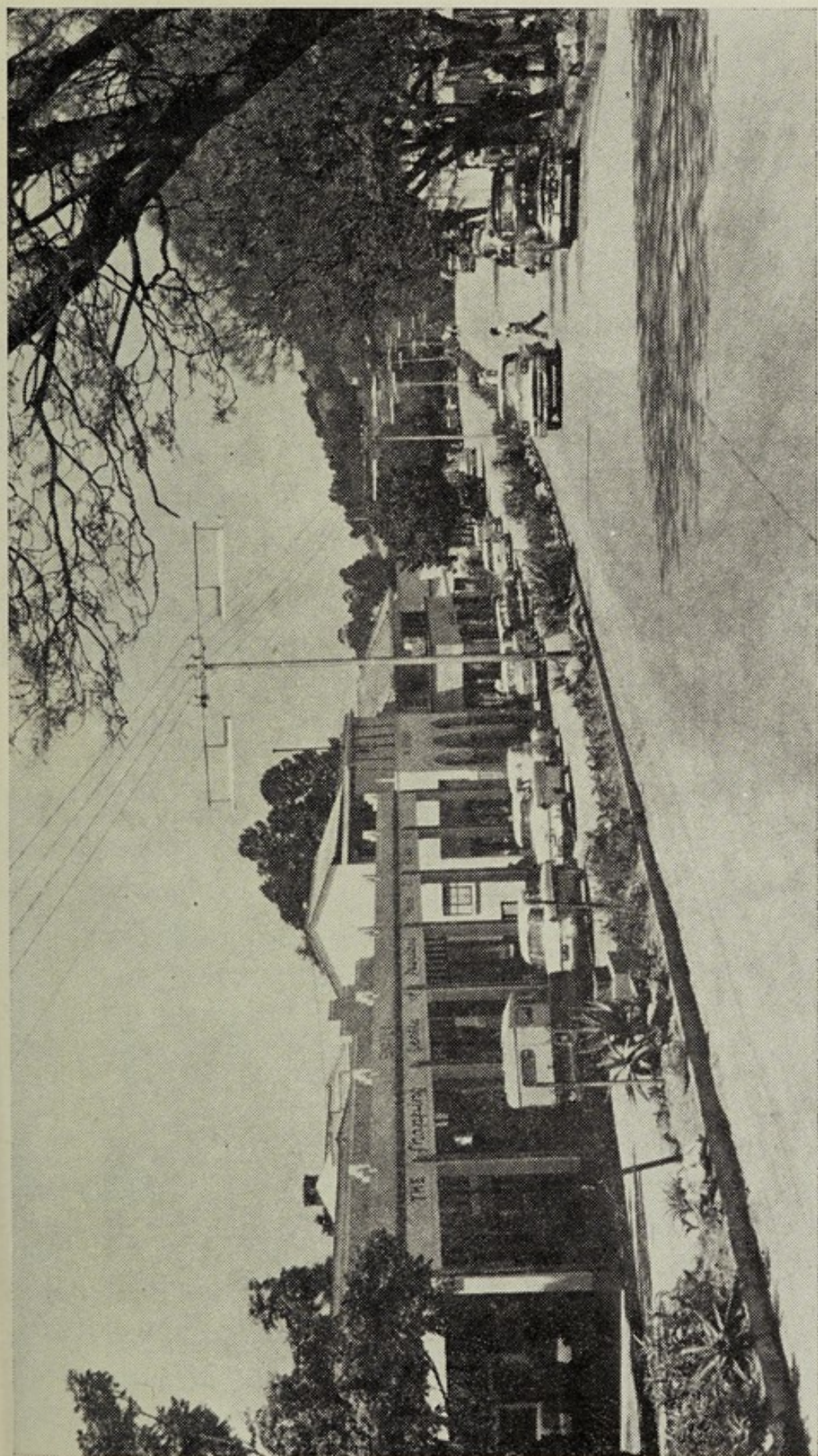
ROADS

The increasing pace of economic development within Swaziland has led to an increasing demand for improved road communications. During 1959, the new road from Lukula to Golela was completed with the exception of a stretch approximately six miles in length which

will be constructed on the completion of the new bridge at Big Bend. A contract was let for the construction of this high - level bridge across the Usutu River and good progress on its construction has been made. The bridge, which is 870 feet in length and 30 feet high, is designed in prestressed concrete and will be the first structure of its kind in the Territory. Approximately 30 miles of the main trunk road from the western Border to Bremersdorp has been constructed and designed to a high standard ready to receive a bitumen surface. A stretch of seven miles was let on contract whilst the remainder was constructed by the Public Works Department. The construction of all the bridges over the Usushwana River on the road between Mbabane and Bremersdorp was completed during the year.

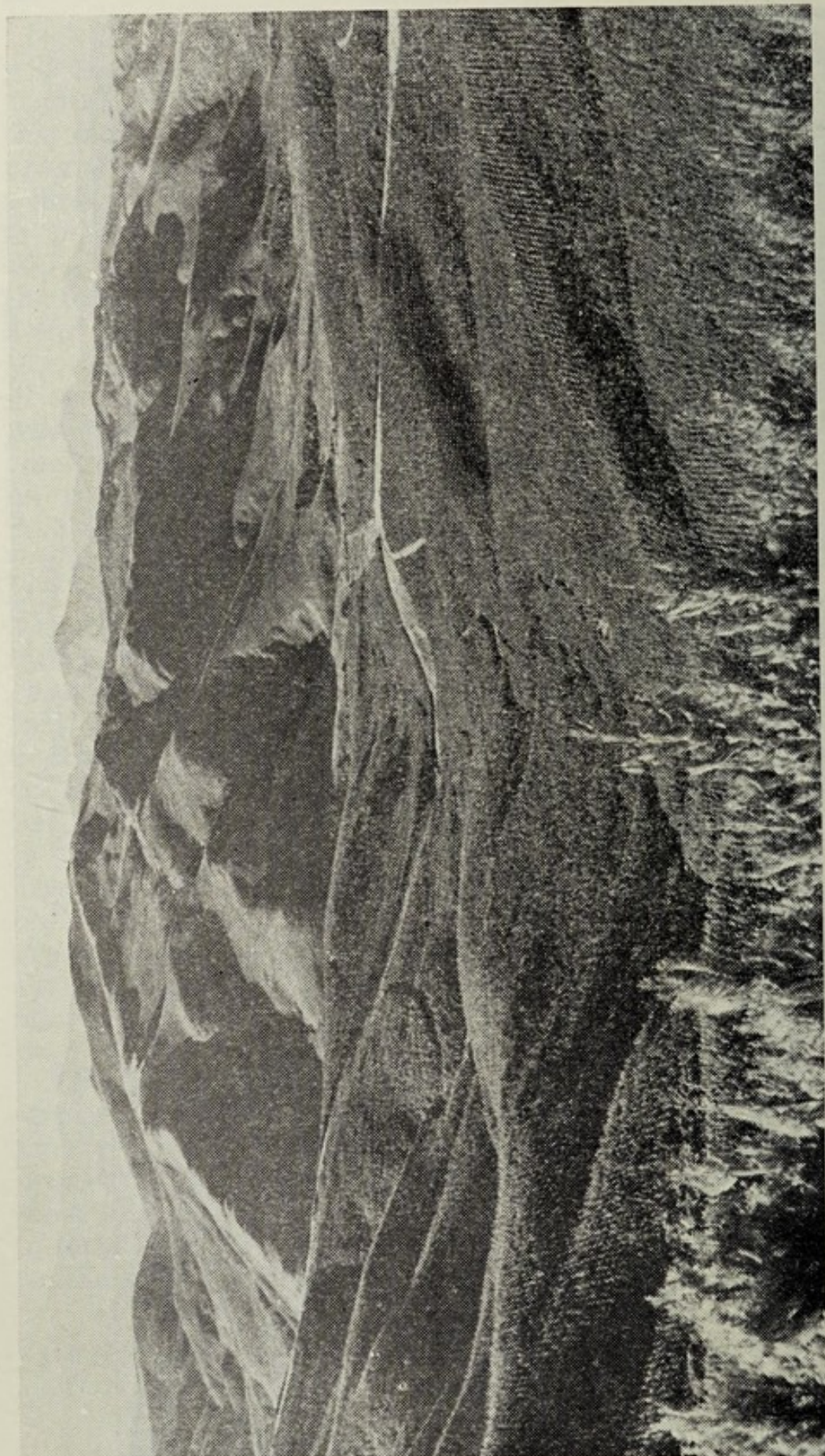
The decision, taken in July, to construct a pulp mill at Usutu Forests has necessitated the planning and construction of new roads to serve the mill. Some of the planning was given to Consulting Engineers because the Department had insufficient technical staff to handle this project in addition to its other commitments. A contract was awarded for the earthworks and bridges on a new road from Malkerns to the mill site and work began in August. This road will provide the main access to the mill and should be completed by August, 1960. To provide access from the railhead at Lothair, for building materials for the construction of the mill, a gravel road was built from the mill site to the western Border of the Territory. This road, some 20 miles in length, was constructed with hired and departmental plant in less than four months.

The surfaces of those roads which will not be reconstructed in the near future were improved by gravelling and better drainage. As part of this road improvement programme, several small bridges were constructed. The most important of these was a low level bridge, 240 feet in length, across the Komati River near Balegane which replaced the existing pont.



THE MAIN STREET, MBABANE

Central Office of Information, London.



CONIFER PLANTATIONS NEAR PIGG'S PEAK

J. Brian Cash F.I.B.P., F.R.P.S.



THE HIGHVELD NEAR MBABANE

P. L. Simkin



MARRIED WOMAN AND SWAZI BEEHIVE HUT

P. L. Simkin



CATTLE WATERING IN THE UMBULUZI RIVER

J. D. Hunter-Smith



BUSHMAN PAINTING IN THE KOMATI VALLEY

R. N. Lane



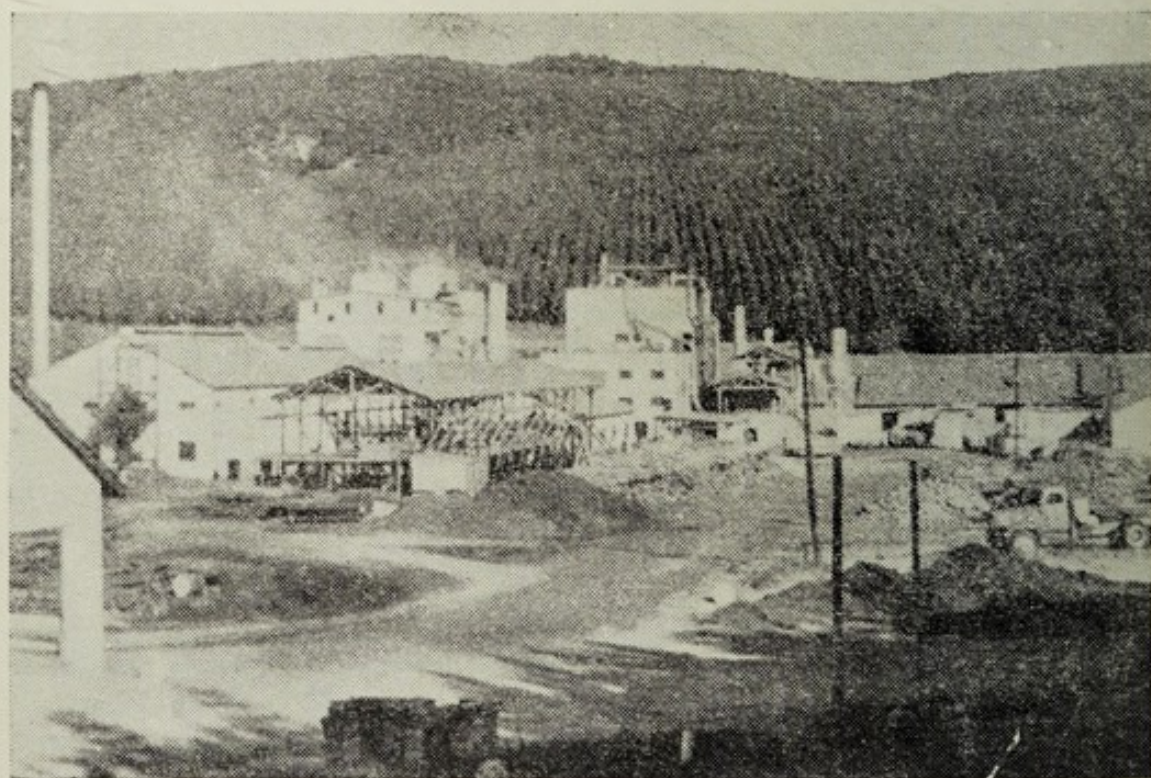
BRIDAL DRESS, WITH SKIN SHIRT, CEREMONIAL OX-TAIL CLOAK,
FEATHER HEAD DRESS AND BEADED VEST.

A. J. B. Hughes



AN OX-DRAWN SLEDGE

P. L. Simkin



PATULITE FACTORY NEAR PIGG'S PEAK

J. D. Hunter-Smith



EXAMINING CITRUS AT A C.D.C. PLANTATION, MANANGA

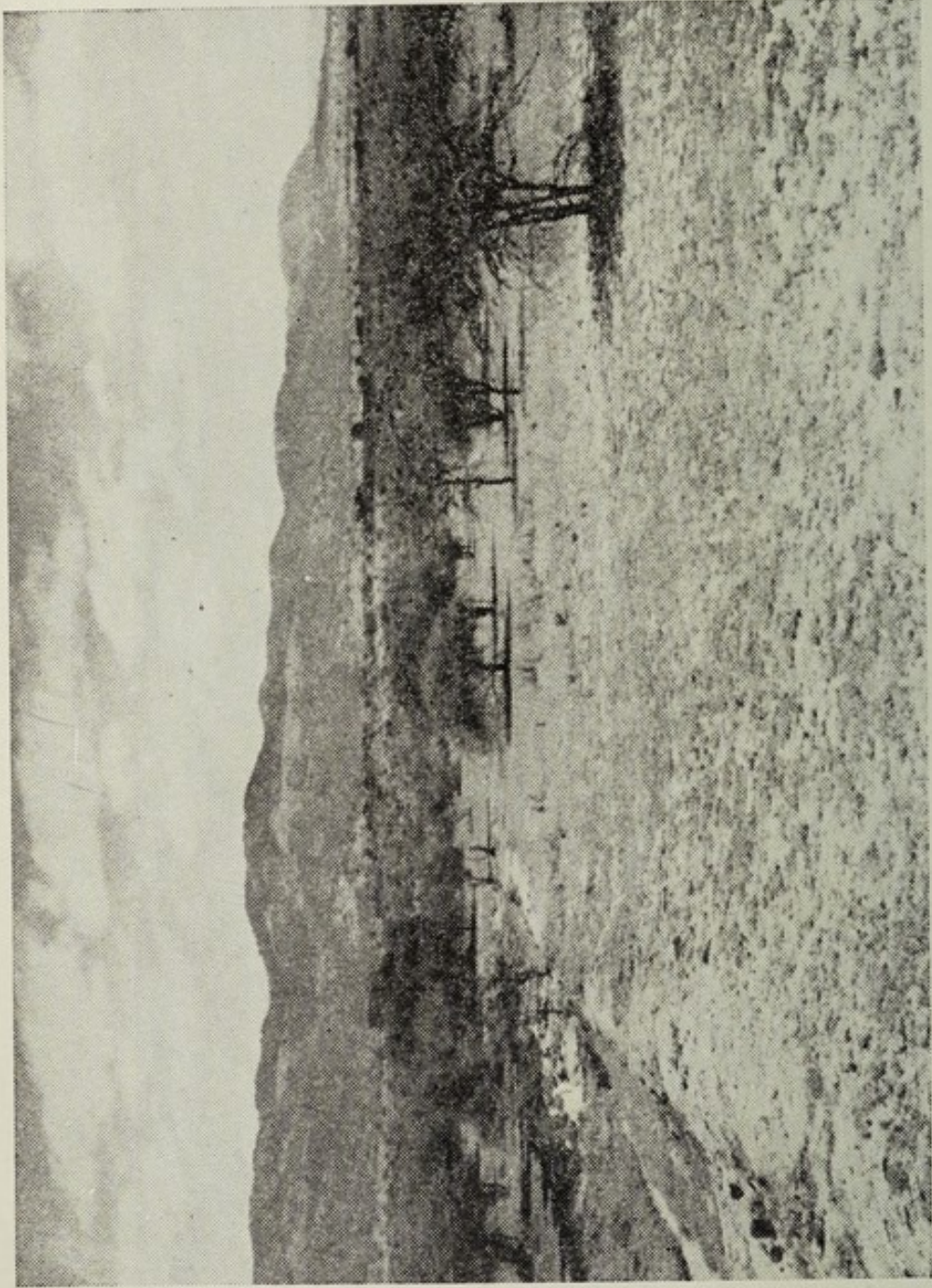
Gerald Hammond & Co., Ltd.



YOUNG SUGAR CANE



AN AIRIAL VIEW OF THE MIDDLEVELD SHOWING CONTOUR STRIPPING
Air Survey Company of Africa (Pty.) Ltd.



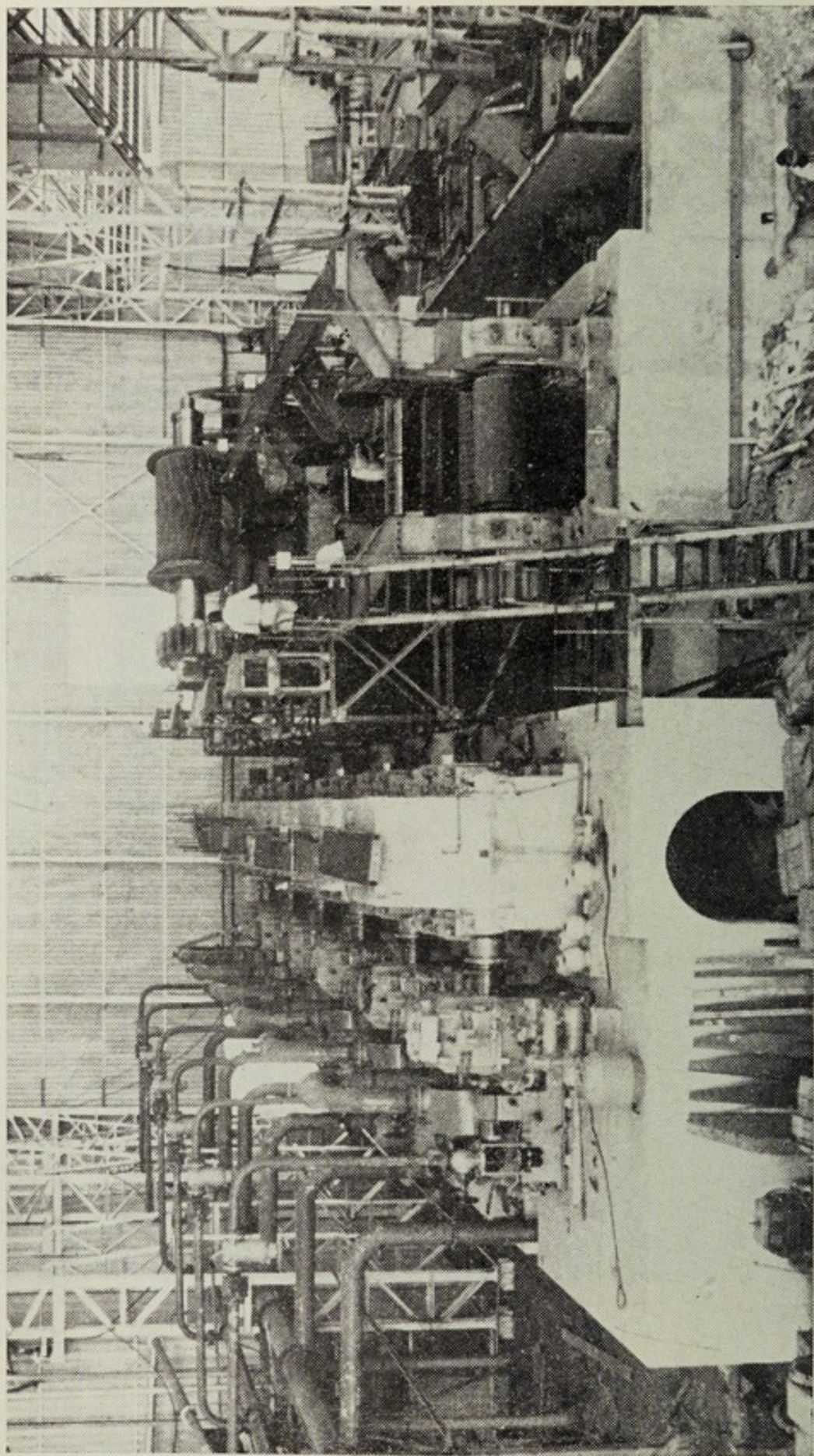
THE BUSHVELD NEAR SITOBELA

A. J. B. Hughes



ENCEPHILARTUS UBOMBOENSIS, A CYCAD PROBABLY OF VERY GREAT AGE,
IN THE LUBOMBO MOUNTAINS.

Professor R. Compton



INSTALLING MACHINERY IN THE SUGAR MILL AT MHLUME

Lynn Acutt (Pty.) Ltd.

Chapter XI : Communications

There is, as yet, no railway and there is no river or lake transport in the Territory. Considerable growth in economic activity has focused attention on the need for improved communications and, since 1955, Sir Arthur Griffin, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., has advised the Administration upon, among other matters, rail communications. Railway surveys have been undertaken, but no final decision has yet been reached.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,200 miles of roads to be maintained in the Territory, all of which have either earth or gravel surfaces. During the last eight years, an intensive programme of re-alignment and reconstruction has been carried out and the main roads connecting the major population, trading and development centres have been built to an all weather standard. The policy of the Administration has been to ensure that poor road communications have not hindered the large development projects. It has thus been necessary to rebuild many miles of road to assist forestry and irrigation projects and the sugar industry. Construction has commenced on a bitumenized road which will link the pulp mill at Usutu Forests with the main west-east road. The weight of traffic continues to increase on the latter road, particularly between the western border and Bremersdorp, and it now requires bitumenization since maintenance to gravel standards is no longer economic under present traffic conditions.

AIR TRANSPORT

There are no regular air services within the Territory, nor is Swaziland connected with any international route. There are, however, a number of unlicensed landing

strips in regular use, the two largest of which, at Malkerns and Stegi, are capable of accommodating twin-engined aircraft of the Dakota class. Strips capable of coping with less demanding aircraft are situated at Golela, Goedgegun, Kubuta, Big Bend, the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme, and Ngonini Estates, near Pigg's Peak. There is also an emergency landing strip on the golf course at Bremersdorp. Investigational work by consulting engineers and the Public Works Department has been carried out during the past three years in an attempt to find a site capable of development as a Territorial Airport. The results of investigations between Mbabane and Bremersdorp have been disappointing and no suitable site had been found by the end of the year.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

Because there are no rail communications in the Territory, the bulk of the passenger and goods traffic is carried by the Road Motor Services of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration. This Administration operates regular services between the main centres of population and development, except Usutu Forests in the Mbabane District, and Pigg's Peak and the Havelock Mine in the Pigg's Peak District. These services also link the Territory with the nearest railheads at Golela, Piet Retief, Breyten and Komatipoort, all of which are in the Union of South Africa. In 1959 the Administration's buses carried 90,825 tons of freight over all its routes in Swaziland. This was an increase of 39.6% on the tonnage carried in 1958. The Caminhos de Ferro de Mocambique operates a bus service linking Stegi with the railhead at Goba in Portuguese East Africa.

These services are supplemented by privately owned haulage and passenger services which operate under licences granted by the Administration. In 1959, twenty-seven persons were licenced to operate passenger services, fifteen to operate goods services and four to operate both types of service.

MOTOR VEHICLES

At the 31st. of December, 1959, there were 1,928 motor vehicles registered in the Territory, 587, or 52.8%.

more than the number registered at the end of 1958. At the end of December, 1956, there were only 1,126 motor vehicles registered in the Territory.

The number of jeeps and Land-Rovers increased from 276 in 1958 to 355 in 1959. In the goods vehicle class, there were 1,233 vehicles registered at the 31st of December 1959 compared with 984 at the end of 1958. The most appreciable increase in this class was in the number of light goods vehicles which increased by 34.7% in 1959.

The number of motor cycles increased from 142 in 1958 to 204 at the end of the year.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs in Swaziland is administered by a Controller, who has his headquarters in Mbabane.

Postal Services

Two new post offices, one at Kwaluseni near Bremersdorp and the other at Eranchi, were opened during the year, and at three of the existing offices money orders and savings bank facilities were provided for the first time. There are now 31 post offices and agencies in the Territory, at six of which money order and savings bank business may be transacted. Mails are conveyed by the Road Motor Services of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, both within the Territory and to the railheads in the Union of South Africa for onward transmission. Throughout most of the Territory mails are delivered by means of post office boxes but in southern Swaziland many people are served by private bags which are made up at Golela, Piet Retief and Bremersdorp. The fees received from private boxes rose from £943 in 1958 to £1,219 in 1959, and those from private bags also increased. The value of postage stamps sold was £29,522 in 1959 compared with £27,201 in 1958. The number of postal orders issued during the year was 45,035, valued at £30,495, compared with 39,156 with a value of £24,279 in 1958. The volume of money order business transacted also showed an appreciable rise compared with that of previous years.

Telecommunication Services

The heavy demand for improved telecommunication services during the last five years has placed a strain on those lines within the Territory, and particularly on those lines feeding to the Union of South Africa. The number of telephones in the Territory in January 1956 was 200; by the end of 1959 1,750 had been installed. This figure does not include the number of private extensions within the larger industrial concerns, such as Peak Timbers Limited and the Usutu Pulp Company. To relieve the call congestion on internal lines, a network of V.H.F. radio circuits has been installed, the majority of which terminate in Mbabane, the main switching centre for the Territory. The radio equipment is so designed that additional circuits can be added when required. The complete scheme caters for 21 channels, 19 of which have been brought into use and the equipment for the remaining 2 channels is ready for installation. The next development programme is designed to improve and expand the physical lines linking the Territory with the Union of South Africa. The re-constructed physical lines will be exploited with multi-channel carriers.

In May 1959, the Bremersdorp exchange was converted from a magneto telephone system to fully automatic working. A continuous switching service was thus provided for all subscribers connected to the exchange. There are 185 telephones installed in the Bremersdorp area. To cater for the large number of applicants waiting for telephone services in Mbabane, an additional 150 lines extension was installed in February at the exchange which is also fully automatic. Two-thirds of the extended equipment has been allocated to private and business subscribers and the number of telephones in Mbabane is now 280. Operator dialling between Bremersdorp and Mbabane has been introduced on an experimental basis. Depending upon the success of these trials, it is intended to extend the inter-dialling facility to all subscribers.

Teleprinter circuits are in operation between the principal offices in Swaziland and Johannesburg. Telegrams are transmitted from agencies and sub-offices to the main post offices. Telegraph revenue amounted to £5,430 in 1959.

Chapter XII : Press, Films and Information Services

PRESS

Two weekly newspapers were published in the Territory throughout the year. These were "The Times of Swaziland" which is mainly distributed amongst the European community and acts as a medium for the expression of opinion by the community, and the "Izwi Lama Swazi" (the Voice of the Swazi), which receives a Government subsidy of £2,000. The "African Echo", published by the Bantu Press in Johannesburg, "The Drum" and various other periodicals and daily newspapers from the Union and the United Kingdom are also widely read.

FILMS

Although films are shown regularly at Missions and Schools for general entertainment, there is only one cinema in Swaziland, at Mbabane. The Department of Education has a film library and distributes documentary educational films to 12 schools which have their own projectors. A photographic society was formed at Bremersdorp during the year and monthly meetings are held at which lectures are given and films shown.

LIBRARIES

There are subscription libraries at all the main towns and membership has increased rapidly in recent years.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Information is mainly distributed on behalf of the three High Commission Territories by the United Kingdom Information Office, in Johannesburg. More specific

enquiries about immigration, land, hotels, touring and business, are referred to the Secretariat at Mbabane. These enquiries have greatly increased over the past year, particularly from the Union of South Africa, where many firms are seeking to establish branches or agencies within the Territory. The Secretariat is also required to supply statistical data for the United Nations which undertakes many minor surveys on social and economic trends. A comprehensive collection of post-war departmental reports are sent to the United Nations Economic Mission library in Addis Ababa. These reports, and other Swaziland publications are also circulated to libraries, universities and journalists throughout the world.

Chapter XIII : Local Forces

Apart from the Swaziland Police, which is semi-military in character, there are no military forces in the Territory. The Police Force carries out all ceremonial duties which are normally performed by military forces.

Members of the Swaziland Rifle Association, created in terms of the Regulations published under Proclamation No.61 of 1940, as amended by Proclamation No.3 of 1948, are bound to make themselves available for service as special constables in times of real or anticipated emergency. Membership is voluntary and confined to European males between the ages of 17 and 65 years. Training is confined to firing practice on ranges.

There are five Rifle Clubs within the Association, which have a combined enrolment of 114 members. Seven trophies are competed for annually within the Territory.

Chapter XIV : Sociological Research

The rapid growth of population and of industrial and agricultural development in Swaziland has raised problems which require urgent investigation. The Swazi are presented with problems similar to those facing the majority of African peoples; that of adjusting their way of life to the technical exchange economy into which they are being increasingly drawn, and of accommodating a rapidly increasing population on a fixed amount of land. In 1957, Government, with the assistance of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, appointed a social anthropologist to undertake a study of land tenure in relation to the present political and social structure, and a demographic study of population trends. On being approached by Government, the Institute for Social Research in the University of Natal agreed to collaborate in and supervise this research scheme.

Land Tenure

The principal research problem, that of investigating the traditional social organisation with particular emphasis on those aspects which might affect, or be affected by, adjustments to meet changing conditions, was undertaken first. This has involved a study of the Swazi National Administration, and four different types of areas; a planned Native Land Settlement, a chiefdom which is one of Ingwenyama's cattle posts, one of the largest tributary chiefdoms in the Territory and a chiefdom of the type distinguished by the Swazi as a "portion" (Liphaketo) allocated to a branch of the ruling house. The traditional rules of land tenure in these areas, and how they vary according to their political context, have been worked out, and present investigations are concerned with finding out how they are being adjusted to meet modern conditions. Considerable evidence has been found to support the hypothesis

that an increasing scarcity of land has stimulated a natural evolution towards a more individualized type of tenure than has been customary hitherto. This process has obviously not gone unnoticed. Many Swazi maintain that only retention of the traditional system can assure the continued existence of the Swazi as a unified people, whilst others with agricultural ambitions claim that the traditional system inhibits all agricultural progress. There have, however, been conscious efforts to adapt the traditional system to changing conditions. These have entailed local adjustments of the traditional rules to meet situations created by the establishment of private timber plantations and attempts to devise new sets of rules, based on traditional concepts and terminology. The Swazi people are well aware that the close link between rights over land and an individual's position in the political system must be affected by any tendency towards greater individualisation, and it is clear that the problem will require close consideration by the Swazi authorities.

It has also been found that the Territory to the south of the Usutu River differs sociologically in many important aspects from that to the north. In many areas of southern Swaziland the extent of cultivation is much greater and individual land rights have spread over much of the available arable land, with the result that the powers of the chiefs to allocate land have lessened considerably. Thus, although some chiefs may claim rights over specific areas, an appreciable number of the inhabitants of these areas may owe allegiance to another chief. The production of cash crops is also more in evidence than in the North. In many respects, southern Swaziland offers a picture of the possible situation in the whole Territory in the immediate future as a result of a natural increase in population and internal migrations from densely settled areas.

Demographic Survey

It became apparent, at an early stage, that the anthropologist would have neither the time nor the facilities to undertake a thorough demographic study without assistance. No valid generalisations about the social and economic life of the Swazi could be drawn from the available statistical data. The Institute for Social Re-

search therefore suggested that a sample survey could serve the double purpose of providing statistics for the sociological research, and of creating a permanent foundation for the collection of all types of statistically acceptable information. Being, in addition, committed to provide information for the World Food and Agricultural Organisation's Census in 1960, the Administration agreed to this proposal and appointed a District Officer to undertake the necessary administrative work.

The first problem which the Institute, in collaboration with other Departments of the University, had to face was that of finding a suitable sampling basis. This basis had to be reliable, within manageable proportions and of such a nature that it could be used for subsequent surveys which would provide a picture of growth and continuity. The survey was designed on the basis of area sampling, rather than on the more usual method of sampling by population units. Accordingly, the Territory was divided into four strata corresponding with the four physiographic provinces into which Swaziland may be divided. In the Swazi occupied land of each stratum a number of areas were chosen by a random sampling method. These areas, each 3,000 metres square, are related to the metric grid on the 1 : 50,000 topographical map sheets covering the Territory. As this sample covered only the rural areas, other sampling techniques were devised to obtain supplementary information on Swazi living on Crown Land and in Urban Areas.

In order to give the Administration experience of conducting a sample survey of this kind, and to provide the Institute with the necessary preliminary information for planning the size and scope of the main survey in 1960, a pilot survey was made in July 1959. The work of demarcating the squares on the ground was undertaken by the agricultural field staff of the Department of Land Utilization and, because of the variety of terrain in the country, presented some formidable difficulties. The types and yields of all the crops grown within the sample squares were recorded and the areas of the cultivated fields measured by pacing. The Department of Education supplied school teachers to supplement the Land Utilization Department's staff for the population survey. Preparations for this part of the survey included

producing a questionnaire to provide information on population trends, family composition, educational standards and school requirements, and the resources, pattern and distribution of labour, conducting a training course for enumerators and acquainting the Swazi people with the value of the survey and the nature of its organisation. The information obtained by the enumerators was processed and analysed by the Institute for Social Research.

The pilot survey has shown that the sampling basis is sound and accordingly, sixty areas have been randomly selected for the main survey in 1960. It did, however, reveal that many mistakes had been made and that many of the techniques took up too much time and labour. The pacing method used to determine the extent of cultivated land proved to be too laborious and inaccurate to consider using in the main survey and the difficulties of discovering the exact boundaries of the sample areas necessitated the employment of other methods. In the main survey, aerial photography will be used to solve both problems and, in addition will provide the basis for future comparative work as a record of land use and population distribution. It will also facilitate the organisation of the survey and the planning of field work. The interpretation of the photographs and the detailed determination of the area of cultivation from them will be undertaken as a research project by the Department of Land Surveying in the University of Natal. In the light of the valuable experience gained during the pilot survey, the questionnaire has been completely redrafted to eliminate questions from which incomplete information could be obtained, to rephrase questions which proved to be ambiguous and to include questions on other problems requiring basic information.

PART III

Chapter I : Geography

Swaziland lies to the east of the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa, which bounds it on the north, west and south. On the east it borders Mocambique and Natal. The area of the Territory is 6,705 square miles (or 4,291,000 acres). It is compact in shape, the maximum distance from north to south being less than 120 miles, and from east to west less than 90 miles. Most of the country is between the 26th and 27th parallels of south latitude, and the 31st and 32nd east meridians.

From the centrally situated township of Bremersdorp, Johannesburg is 260 miles by road, Durban 350 miles, Lourenco Marques 120 miles and Cape Town 1,080 miles. The road distance to the nearest point in Basutoland is 300 miles, in Bechuanaland 450 miles and in Rhodesia (Beitbridge) 490 miles. The United Kingdom is a minimum of 17 days' travelling time by land and sea via Cape Town, or 28 hours by land and air via Johannesburg.

Travelling across the Territory from west to east along the Oshoek - Goba road one passes through four well-defined topographic regions. These extend longitudinally north and south throughout Swaziland in roughly parallel belts. The Highveld (westernmost), Middleveld and Lowveld are of more or less equal breadth, while the Lubombo is a markedly narrower strip along the eastern border. The four regions are considered in turn below.

Highveld

The Highveld—to the Swazi, Inkangala,—is a north-eastward continuation of the Natal Drakensberg but, whereas the latter normally has one imposing facade, the mountainous massifs in Swaziland are broken up and dissected in a widebelt of rugged terrain. The average elevation is 3,500 to 4,500 feet, with the highest altitudes at the summits of Emlembe (6,100 feet) and Ingwenya (6,000 feet).

The Highveld landscape is seamed and split by numer-

ous river valleys and gorges and has great scenic beauty, but often the steep, rocky or boulder-strewn slopes of its granite and quartzite hills militate against intensive permanent cultivation. In areas where gradients are less than about 8 degrees, however, the rock is cloaked by deep red, orange and yellow soils, generally of medium texture and good physical properties, and some valleys in the Swazi tribal domain are quite heavily populated, for the summer rainfall is usually adequate for fair yields of their staple crop, maize.

The Highveld's natural vegetation may at one time have been woodland, but the ravages of annual burning to provide young pasturage for stock and of long-continued cutting for fuel have left only a few remnants of this cover. The present-day grasses are mainly "sour", which means that they have insufficient nutritive value in winter to maintain cattle in good condition without recourse to supplementary feeding. As hay-making and fodder storage are still foreign to the Swazi, and to many European stock farmers, the carrying capacity of the veld is frequently exceeded, and the resultant overgrazing has led to colonization by weeds or even, in small localities, to the complete denudation of vegetal cover. Only a limited measure of success has been achieved in solving this problem.

The Highveld is, however, a good area for the winter grazing of sheep and moreover, though there are some long-established wattle plantations, afforestation with other trees has made enormous progress there in the last decade. The largest forestry project, the largest man-made forest in Africa, straddles the Usutu River in this zone. By the end of 1959 94,500 acres of pines and eucalypts had been planted. In July, 1959, the Usutu Pulp Company Limited was formed to exploit the timber on this estate by producing unbleached sulphate pulp. The exploitation of the timber resources of a second forest block of 65,000 acres, situated in northern Swaziland has already commenced. During 1959, this estate, owned by Peak Timbers Limited, exported almost £400,000 worth of chipboard.

The capital of Swaziland, Mbabane (population 1,200 Europeans and 4,000 Africans), is picturesquely situated amid hills that lie in the shadow of the Mdimba Range, within whose fastnesses are the burial caves of many Swazi Kings. Havelock (about 500 Europeans and

2,500 Africans) has grown up around what is now one of the five largest asbestos mines in the world. Production began in 1938 and approximately half of Swaziland's foreign trade earnings in 1959 were derived from asbestos exports. Gold is mined sporadically in the north, barytes and tin are exploited west and south respectively of Mbabane, and the Bomvu Ridge iron ore prospect is also in the vicinity of the capital.

Middleveld

From townships near the edge of the Highveld, such as Mbabane and Hlatikulu, views are obtained down gradually widening valleys to the rolling tall grass country of the Middleveld. This geographical region has an average attitude of 2,000 to 2,500 feet and, though hilly in parts, generally speaking affords ample for mixed farming — the growing of cotton, tobacco, "dryland" pineapples, citrus, bananas, other subtropical fruits and rice under irrigation, with dairying or beef production featuring in the economy and some forestry, chiefly wattle plantations.

The geological foundation of the region is mainly granite, as in the Highveld, with some occurrences of dolomite, quartzite, and other rock types. The principal soils of the undulating countryside are deep, friable red loams and clay loams and, where surface and internal drainage are somewhat impeded, grey - brown sands and sandy loams that rest abruptly on mottled sandy clay or on oukclip (iron concretions). Vleis (seasonal marshes) tend to be commoner in the Middleveld than elsewhere, though even here valley bottoms are usually not swampy, but are occupied by clear - cut drainage channels; paths and cattle - trails down to crossing - places, if not consolidated or changed every few years, develop into dongas (gullies).

Veld grazing is rather better than in the Highveld, and overstocking not so serious. The most densely populated parts of Swaziland (more than 150 persons per square mile) are found in the central and southern Middleveld. The capitals of the Swazi Nation have been situated within this region for the last two centuries, first at Shiselweni near Hluti, in the south, then with northward expansion at various places in the Ezulwini and Mtilane valleys, never far from the foot of the Mdimba

Mountains. In this district, midway between Mbabane and Bremersdorp, are the royal villages of the Ngwenyama at Lozitehlezi and of the Ndhlovukazi at Lobamba.

The Swazi, significantly, have no special name for the Middleveld, simply terming it Live or Ngwane, the nucleus of the tribal area. Seen from the air, or from some high vantage point, the patchwork quilt on much of the Swazi-occupied ground of thin strips of cultivation, curving in sympathy with the sinuous contours of the landscape, present a pleasing picture. It is difficult to realise that this type of conservation farming was virtually unknown among the Swazi ten years ago, when sheet erosion and soil exhaustion were developing on a large scale. The co-operation of the people with Rural Development staff who have checked and reversed this trend to "badlands" has been most gratifying. Nevertheless, in the Lower Middleveld, encroachment by thorn-bushes constitutes another threat to both cropping and grazing; this problem may prove less amenable to a speedy solution than has misuse of arable fields.

The chief irrigation schemes, from north to south, are on the Lomati (Ngonini Estate as well as several Swazi schemes), the Usutu (Malkerns, including Swazi areas at Mahlanya and Luyengweni) and the Mhlatuzane Rivers (Kubuta). Malkerns is by far the largest project, with 4,000 irrigated acres and has the most diversified cropping: the Territory's only fruit canning factory is situated there. Between Malkerns and Bremersdorp there is an avocado orchard of 200 acres.

Bremersdorp (population about 1,200 Europeans and 2,800 Africans) is the commercial and agricultural focus of Swaziland, and the hub of the road network: it possesses the largest bus depot in Southern Africa. The next biggest township in the Middleveld is Goedgegun (population about 300 Europeans and 550 Africans) in the midst of the southern tobacco, cotton and wattle district, where European rural population is at its densest - indeed a number of "farms" are little more than smallholdings and some are sub-economic. Not far to the east of Goedgegun, between Dwaleni and Hluti, is a large block of land which is mainly owned by Eurafican families. There are also sizeable Eurafican communities in Bremersdorp and at Croydon.

Lowveld

The third region, the Lowveld or Bushveld - Ihlanze to the Swazi - is a gently undulating lowland (but seldom a true plain) with isolated kopjes and ridges rising above the general level of 500 to 1,000 feet to, at Nkambeni and Nkondolo, more than 2,300 feet.

The Lowveld is characterized by its hot and sub-humid climate and by its distinctive "bush" vegetation, which ranges from dense thorny thicket to more open parkland savanna with quite large trees 50 or 100 yards apart and a floor of "sweet" grasses of high feeding value.

The geology is complicated, but in general it may be said that acid rocks (granites and the Ecca sandstones and shales which contain seams of anthracitic coal) occupy the western Lowveld, while basic rocks (basalt and dolerite) are found mainly in the east. The soils reflect this pattern, those of the west being similar to Middleveld soils, while to the east are shallower red and black clays. The latter, known colloquially as black turf, is probably the most naturally fertile kind of soil in the country, but unfortunately it suffers from the handicap of being difficult to work except when it has just the correct moisture content.

Until 1950 this was par excellence cattle-ranching country, and there are still many properties with more than a thousand head of stock. The Lowveld Swazi have also been almost entirely pastoralists because even the hardy sorghum, let alone maize, fails in the "unseasonable" drought periods common in the summer "wet" season. The excellent grazing has prompted the establishment of 25,000 acres Government-operated holding area - Impala Ranch in the Mbuluzi basin - for cattle culled from overstocked areas of the Highveld and Middleveld. Here, as elsewhere in the low country, the stock are watered at reservoirs behind small dams thrown across minor valleys as well as at the few perennial rivers.

Added prosperity, however, over and above that conferred by pastoral enterprises, has come to parts of the Lowveld, with the emphasis on more intensive systems of land use. In the first place, there has been a resuscitation of cotton growing after a hiatus of some twenty years, and secondly, of even greater importance economically, those areas near major rivers are experiencing a con-

siderable increase in irrigation activities.

The principal irrigation schemes at Mhlume (Komati River water canalised) and Big Bend (Usutu River) are concentrating on sugar-cane production, though citrus on sandy alluvial earths, rice and other crops also feature in the present output and development programmes. There are smaller irrigation projects on the Ngwavuma and Mbuluzi Rivers.

At Mhlume and Ubombo (Big Bend), new villages with many modern amenities have sprung up in a very short space of time, and recent road construction has been chiefly aimed at connecting them adequately with other nodal points. The distance from Bremersdorp to Big Bend by all weather gravel roads has been reduced from 70 to only 50 miles by improvements and realignments.

Because of the work, from 1947, of the Government's Malaria Control team, disease is no longer the scourge of the Lowveld, and this must be considered a major advantage that augurs well for its closer settlement and still further expansion of human activities.

Lubombo

An impressive escarpment rises sheer along the whole length of the eastern Lowveld, terminating it seaward and interrupted only by the poorts (gorges) of the Ngwavuma, Usutu and Mbuluzi Rivers. The ascent of the steep rim of the Lubombo Plateau can be made by car to Ingwavuma (Natal) and to Stegi. Once on top of the range, one can look across the Tongaland coastal flats towards the Indian Ocean, down a dipslope gashed by deep valleys which originate right at the scarp crest.

The plateau is built of acid to intermediate volcanic lavas and the soils of its rolling terrain are fairly deep, reddish and medium to heavy in texture around Stegi and Nomahasha. However, in some other portions of the region, soil is virtually absent, the rocks being exceptionally resistant to weathering processes.

Though the altitude is equivalent to that of the Middleveld-2,500 feet on the Stegi Hill and nearly 2,700 feet at Mananga Beacon - the vegetation is reminiscent of the Lowveld bush. The Lubombo is, in part, good mixed farming country, but in terms of areal extent the chief type of individual holding is the cattle-ranch. On

13,000 acres at Palata - Mhlababovu, in one of the Swazi held blocks of land, there is the most complete rehabilitation scheme functioning as yet in the Territory - planned re-siting of arable and grazing lands and of dwelling-huts. The only township, Stegi, has a population of some 300 Europeans, 175 Eurafricans and 2,200 Africans.

Swaziland Rivers

In their journey to the sea, Swaziland's major rivers traverse all four regions. They warrant a section of this chapter devoted entirely to their description, for this is one of the best watered areas in Southern Africa. The Lowveld and Middleveld ever-increasingly draw on their reaches of rivers for supplies of irrigation water, while the Highveld and Middleveld are on the verge of hydro-electric development: there are already small schemes providing power to Mbabane and Bremersdorp townships and to some of the few industrial organisations, such as a chipboard factory and a sawmill at Pigg's Peak.

Nearly all Highveld streams, even streams only a few miles in length are perennial. In contrast, the water-courses of the Lowveld, other than the trunk rivers, whilst they appear to be commodious enough, are only filled after heavy rainstorms and are "tithubodla" (dry channels in the fashion of wadis) at other times.

From the highveld, the Lomati, Komati, Mbuluzi, Usushwana (or Little Usutu), Usutu (or Great Usutu), Ingwempisi and Mkhondo (or Assegai), fed by countless minor streams, flow in a generally eastward direction towards the Indian Ocean. The Usutu has the greatest volume and rises in the Transvaal, within a few yards of headwaters of the Vaal (which drains to the Atlantic). Ninety miles in a straight line to the east, having served Malkerns irrigation scheme received all its perennial tributaries and breached the Bulunga poort leading from the Middleveld to Lowveld, it is, at Siphofaneni bridge, an impressively broad river with a mean flow that can be estimated conservatively at 1,400 cusecs. In the Lowveld the intermittent, occasionally-in-spate Mzimpofo, Mhlatuzane, Mtindzekwa and Mhlatuze Rivers all join the Usutu which swings in wide loops through Little Bend (canal out-take) and Big Bend to its exit from the Territory at Abercorn which is only 70

feet above sea level. Soon afterwards, the Usutu unites with the Pongolo to form the Maputo, which discharges into Delagoa Bay.

Further round the shores of this bay, on which stands Lourenco Marques, are the mouths of the Mbuluzi and Komati (whose affluent the Lomati has entered it in the Transvaal Lowveld). South of Usutu catchment is that of the Ngwavuma. The flow of this river has been known on occasions to cease, but over the last four or five years soil conservation units have concentrated on the reclamation and protection of its upper basin with marked beneficial results. The Ngwavuma is tributary to the Pongolo.

Climate

The Highveld region has a humid near-temperate climate, with 40 to 90 inches mean annual rainfall. The Middleveld and Lubombo are subtropical and rather drier while the Lowveld is almost tropical and definitely subhumid - 20 to 30 inches mean annual rainfall.

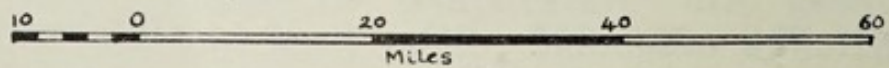
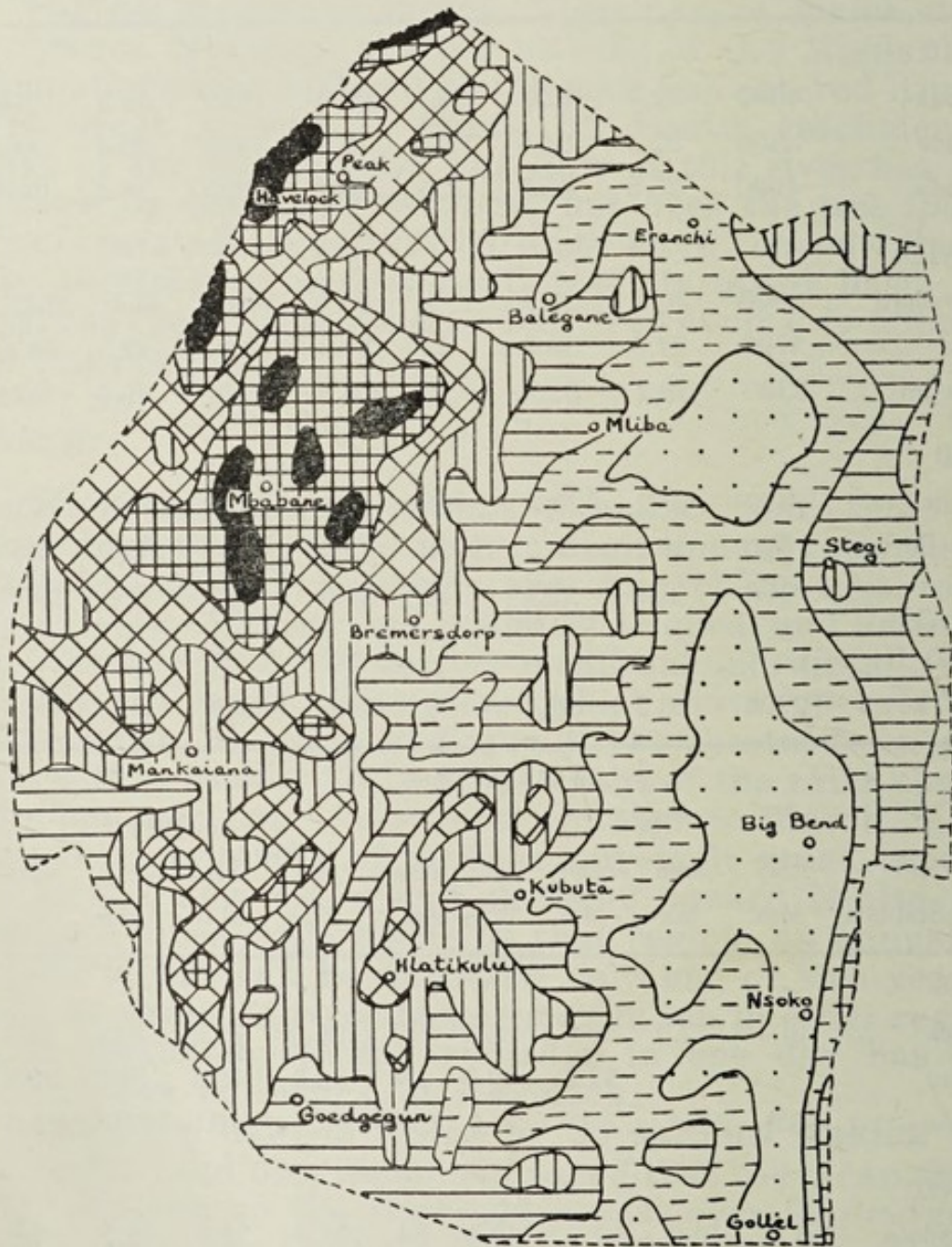
Records from 45 stations which have operated for more than 20 years and about 110 shorter-term posts show that usually 75 to 85 per cent of the rains come in the summer half-year from October to March. Year-to-year variability of totals is extremely great, especially in the Lowveld where drought hazard is also most serious. Over large tracts of that region, an annual fall of 30 inches can be expected only one or two years in ten, as against five or more years in ten in other regions. The maximum rainfall recorded in one day has been more than 10 inches, at Havelock.

From the data provided by 25 stations making thermometer readings, it can be judged that the mean annual temperature on the Highveld is just over 60 degrees F. and that in the Lowveld is about 72 degrees F. Seasonal and daily ranges in temperature are greatest in the Lowveld and least on the Lubombo and Highveld. These last two regions are thought to be more equable because of proximity to the Indian Ocean and prevalence of cloud and mist respectively. There is a low incidence of frost; it can, however, be expected for a few days in most years on much of the Highveld and upper Middleveld, and in valley bottoms throughout the Territory.

Regions and Selected Stations	Alt. Feet	RAINFALL						
		1959 Ins.	Longterm Ins.	Yrs.	Maximum Ins.	Year	Minimum Ins.	Year
HIGHVELD								
Havelock	4600	52.4	72.3	27	106.9	1955	46.3	1941
Mbabane	3800	52.3	54.6	54	81.9	1939	35.4	1912
Hlatikulu	4000	35.5	45.0	55	67.1	1939	26.4	1935
MIDDLEVELD								
Bremersdorp	2000	30.4	35.8	56	64.1	1909	18.4	1945
Kubuta	1700	24.3	30.9	42	54.3	1918	12.5	1930
Goedgegun	3300	33.2	33.7	25	44.2	1939	19.8	1935
LOWVELD								
Balegane	1100	27.2	28.9	35	43.1	1937	13.9	1935
Big Bend	500	18.2	21.2	36	32.3	1955	12.0	1945
Gollel	600	22.1	22.1	31	33.6	1942	7.9	1935
LUBOMBO								
Stegi	2200	26.2	33.7	59	59.6	1918	14.5	1935

Regions and Selected Stations	TEMPERATURE (°F)								
	Abs. Max.	1959			Abs. Years	Abs. Max.	Longterm		Abs.
		Mean Max.	Mean Min.		Min. Max.		Mean Min.	Mean Min.	
HIGHVELD									
Havelock	91.4	72.3	51.6	36.9	17	96.0	72.6	53.1	30.1
Mbabane	-	-	52.2	21.0	54	99.0	72.6	51.7	20.8
Hlatikulu	86.9	69.4	53.1	37.9	36	99.5	70.1	52.7	27.0
MIDDLEVELD									
Bremersdorp	101.3	81.0	57.7	40.6	54	108.9	79.8	56.4	32.0
Kubuta	-	-	-	-	18	108.5	78.9	59.2	31.0
Goedgegun	96.1	75.4	52.7	37.1	5	97.5	74.8	53.7	21.6
LOWVELD									
Balegane	102.4	83.8	56.5	36.9	15	108.5	83.6	57.6	29.3
Big Bend	-	-	-	-	7	111.2	84.3	60.0	32.0
Gollel	104.0	84.3	59.4	37.4	10	112.0	83.9	60.7	29.0
LUBOMBO									
Stegi	103.1	79.7	57.6	35.2	30	120.5	76.5	56.9	27.1

SWAZILAND — MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL



Shading							
Inches Rainfall	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-50	50-60	60-90
Square Miles	780	1370	1500	1340	1000	560	150

Total Area 6700 Sq. Miles
 Average Rainfall 36 Inches

The meteorological records taken by official and private observers are collected by the Land Utilization Department in conjunction with the Weather Bureau of the Union of South Africa, which provides rain gauges and other instruments. The Bremersdorp station reports twice daily to the Weather Bureau in Pretoria.

In the Table on page 109 the salient features of Swaziland's climate are brought out. Where possible, 1959 figures are given as well as long-term averages. Reference should be made to the map on page 110 for an overall picture of mean annual rainfall.

Flora

The range of altitude in Swaziland, 6,000 ft. from Emlembe to Abercorn, is so great that a correspondingly great range of flora might be expected. The actual number of species of flowering plants, ferns and fern-allies in the Territory so far recorded is about 2,200, distributed among over 700 genera. Further investigation will certainly add to these totals.

The types of vegetation also show considerable diversity. Highveld grassland occurs on the higher open slopes, diversified by patches of forest in the steeper ravines, and by scattered small trees among the granite boulders and on screes. The forest comprises trees of up to 60 feet in height with a rich undergrowth of shrubs, ferns and herbaceous ground flora. Some swampy areas are particularly rich in species.

The Middleveld is mainly grassland, often with grasses up to six feet high, with scattered thorn-trees (mainly Acacias). It has been almost everywhere altered by fires, cultivation and grazing, and floristically it is somewhat uninteresting.

Bushveld vegetation covers most of the country below 1,500 feet and extends up some of the river valleys to nearly 3,000ft. It is characterized by more or less scattered trees of a great variety of species, and several different types of bushveld can be recognised. In the native areas in particular much tree felling has taken place, only a few species being preserved. The ground flora is mainly grassland, in some areas very much impoverished by fires and overgrazing.

Floristically, the Territory shows great affinity with the adjoining regions of the Eastern Transvaal and.

to a lesser degree, with Zululand. The relationship with Mocambique is small, perhaps owing to the natural barrier formed by the Lubombo range. Some "Cape" flora occurs on the mountains.

Among the outstanding and characteristic floral elements may be mentioned the following:- Aloe, including some 25 species, ranging from the largest tree species, *A.bainesii*, to the second smallest species *A.albida*: *Zantedeschia*, the so-called arum lilies, with several species including those with white, cream, yellow and pink satches, and the burgundy-coloured variety of *Z.rehmanni* which is apparently peculiar to Swaziland: *Streptocarpus*, including the remarkable *S.dunnii*, the violet flowered *S.galpinii*, and several others occurring as forest epiphytes or in rock crevices: Orchids of which the big branching yellow-flowered *Ansellia gigantea* is a striking epiphyte in the bushveld, and including a large number of terrestrial species, especially the showy *Eulophiums* and *Satyriums*, and several of the interesting forest epiphytes: *Begonia* with three handsome species in highveld forests: fine species of *Amaryllids* occur locally, including the giant *Brusvigias* (candelabrum lilies), *Ammocharis*, *Haemanthus*, *Anoiganthus*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Clivia*, *Crinum* and *Nerine*: the genus *Gladiolus* is well represented.

There are many fine trees, some of the most striking being the *Cussonias* (umbrella trees) of the Highveld, the crimson-flowered *Schotia brachypetala* (hottentot's bean), the scarlet *Erythrina lysistemon* (*imsinsi*), the yellow *Pterocarpus rotundifolius* (*indhlebezindhlovu*) and *Pt. angolensis* (*umvangata*, *kiaat*) and some magnificent species of *Ficus*.

Succulents range from the tree *Euphorbias*, *E. ingens*, *E. cooperi*, *E. triangularis* and *E. evansii*, to small *Stapeliads* such as *Huernia zebrina* and *H. hystrix*, with occasional species of *Haworthia* and *Gasteria*, and several *Crassulas*.

Parasitic plants include striking species of *Loranthus* and *Viscum*. Ferns include two stately tree-ferns, a large variety of small species in and out of the forest, down to one or two "filmies" in dense shade and moisture.

Enough has been mentioned to indicate the richness and variety of the flora, which make Swaziland a place of great interest to the botanist and nature lover.

Fauna

Large game animals include the blue wildebeeste, kudu, impala, Burchell's zebra, reedbuck, duiker, klip-springer, waterbuck and hippopotamus. Crocodiles occur in the Lowveld rivers. The total quantity of game has, however, been greatly reduced by European and African hunters and poachers.

Birdlife is fairly plentiful, and includes a few rare species with northern affinities. Conspicuous are the European stork, sacred ibis and hadedah, hammerhead, grey heron, several predators, saccabula, hornbill and lilac - breasted roller.

There are several species of lizard, geckos and chameleons. The rivers contain yellow fish, tiger fish, bream and several smaller species. Insect life is very varied and includes some magnificent moths and butterflies - one species showing the remarkable phenomenon of migration.

Chapter II : History

Whilst the early history of Swaziland is fragmentary and can be discovered only from oral traditions which must be the subject of doubt, it is certain that the Swazi were relative late-comers to the area to which they have given their name. There are definite traces of human occupation from the early Palaeolithic Period onwards. A number of widely distributed rock paintings, probably of Bushman origin, have been discovered as well as traces of the Sutu and Ntungwa-Nguni clans encountered by the Swazi on their arrival in the country.

The Swazi, a composite people of various clan origins, have existed as a distinct tribe only since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The Nkosi-Dlamini, today the ruling clan and nucleus of the Swazi Nation, formed part of the main body of Bantu migrants and migrated from Central Africa firstly towards Delagoa Bay and then southwards along the coast into Tongaland. Led by Ngwane III, the first ruler commemorated in present day ritual, the clan crossed the Lubombo Mountains and settled in south-eastern Swaziland. Ngwane and his successor, Ndvungunye, augmented the number of people and the area under their control by absorbing small neighbouring clans. This process was continued by the next ruler, Sobhuza I, but shortly after his accession in 1815 he became involved in a dispute with Zwide, chief of the Ndwandwe, over the possession of land in the Pongolo riverain and fled northwards with his people. Travelling by way of the western Highveld, he settled at Elangeni close to the site of the present Ndhlovukazi's kraal of Lobamba. Some of the small Sutu and Ntungwa-Nguni clans which were scattered throughout the Territory at this time were expelled whilst others were absorbed.

Whilst consolidating his position in central Swaziland, Sobhuza, a politic ruler, avoided further conflict

with the Ndwandwe by taking one of Zwide's daughters as his main wife. He was, however, troubled with periodic raids by the Zulu who had quickly dominated the country south of the Pongolo River after Chaka's succession to the chieftainship in 1815. These Zulu incursions were not aimed at conquering the Swazi but were either raiding parties harassing fleeing refugees or excursions designed to keep the Zulu warriors active, to loot and probably to impress the northern tribes with the might of the Zulu Nation. On most occasions open conflict was avoided, but in 1836 the battle of Lubuya took place just north of Hlatikulu when the Zulu were forced to retire. Sobhuza died in 1839 and whilst it is probable that he had had no personal contact with Europeans, his people had certainly met both British and Boers.

In 1840, after a troubled regency, Sobhuza's minor son, Mswati, succeeded him and inherited a kingdom which stretched as far as Barberton in the north, Carolina and Ermelo in the west, the Pongolo River in the south and the Lubombo Mountains in the east. Although strong and respected by its immediate neighbours, it is unlikely that the Swazi were, at this time, more than a loose confederation of clans which each retained a large measure of independence whilst paying allegiance to the Dlamini. The work of unification was continued by Mswati and furthered by the development of the age-group system which not only provided the Swazi rulers with a well disciplined fighting force but cut across clan and lineage affiliations and introduced respect for the rule of the Dlamini. A policy of linking the Dlamini maritally with the other clans also made for national unity.

Shortly after the British annexation of Natal, Mswati appealed to Theophilus Shepstone, the newly appointed Diplomatic Agent to the Natives in that Colony, for protection against the Zulu whose raids became less frequent as a result. Relying on diplomacy to protect his southern border, Mswati greatly extended his sphere of influence to the north and west. He established his kraal at Hoho, in north western Swaziland, and military kraals at Mbhuleni, Mjindini and Sidwashini close to the present sites of Carolina, Barberton and Hectorspruit respectively. From these bases the Swazis attacked the Sutu tribes in the Lyden-

burg and Zoutspansberg Districts and penetrated into Mashonaland.

Under the leadership of Hendrik Potgieter, a group of Boers had left Natal on the fall of the Republic and trekked northwards into the north-eastern Highveld where the village of Andries-Origstad was founded in 1845. A dispute between Potgieter and the Volksraad of the embryonic Republic of Lydenburg forced the latter to obtain a cession of all the land between the Olifants and Crocodile Rivers from Mswati in 1846 to counter Potgieter's claim that the land on which the village stood was personally ceded to him by Sekwati, chief of the Bapedi. The legality of the cession, which cost the Volksraad 100 head of cattle, is doubtful but it is likely that Mswati's view of Sekwati as a subject ruler was justified.

Amidst continued Zulu raids into Swaziland and Swazi raids on the northern Sutu, Europeans began to enter Swaziland in increasing numbers. The Rev. James Allison, in response to a deputation from Sobhuza I which had been sent to the Wesleyan Mission Station at Thaba'Nchu, had made an unsuccessful attempt to settle in Swaziland in 1844 and again in 1847. The earliest European visitors were hunters in search of game in the Lowveld, farmers who grazed their sheep on the Highveld during the winter months and traders. In September, 1860, Coenraad Vermaak obtained the first personal land concession of which a written record is extant. He acquired some 1,000 square miles of land in south-eastern Swaziland from Mswati for 30 head of cattle and an annual rental of £5 per annum, and was placed as chief in that area by the Swazi ruler.

Mswati died in 1868, the last of the truly independent Swazi rulers. The traditional pattern of Swazi life was soon radically altered by the course of events elsewhere in southern Africa. Economic and political considerations had led the land-locked South African Republic to turn towards the east coast in search of an outlet not commanded by any major power. The plans of two pioneers, McCorkindale and Forbes, both pointed towards Swaziland as an essential link between the Republic and the sea. A Volksraad Proclamation in 1868, as well as making presumptuous territorial claims to the north and west of the Republic, also

claimed a strip of land one mile wide on each side of the Usutu River from its exit from the Republic to its mouth in Delagoa Bay. The Proclamation's extravagant terms raised protests from both the British and the Portuguese Governments who refused to recognise its claims. It resulted however, in the signing of a Boer-Portuguese Treaty which, by defining a common - boundary along the Lubombo Mountains, included Swaziland in the Republic. Further British protests deterred the Boers from exercising this assumed sovereignty but President Burgers saw in a railway to the east coast a touchstone which would transform the parlous economic situation he had inherited from his predecessor, Pretorius, in 1872.

Mswati was succeeded by his seven year old son Ludvonga who was poisoned in 1874 and the question of succession led to disputes, intrigues and fighting which were only resolved when the Council chose Mbandzeni who was installed as Ingwenyama in 1875. A Republican commando attended the ceremony and its leader concluded what has been called the "Closer Understanding" with the Swazi which, inter alia, confirmed Mswati's cessions of land. An offensive-defensive type of alliance, it was never ratified by the Volksraad.

The annexation of the South African Republic in 1877, and the brief period of British rule which followed, had little immediate effect on the Territory's affairs, but introduced the Swazi to British officials and resulted in the delimitation of the northern, western and southern boundaries of Swaziland in 1880. These arbitrarily defined boundaries, included in the terms of the Pretoria Convention of 1881, encroached on land to which the Swazi laid claim and account for the number of Swazi now domiciled in the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa. The Pretoria Convention also guaranteed the independence of the Swazi, a provision repeated in the London Convention of 1884. In 1879, the Swazi assisted British forces to suppress the bellicose Bapedi as they had helped a Boer commando which had failed in the same task three years previously.

Whilst Boer ambitions which "cherished the aspirations of access to the sea" and the British claim "to exercise the right of veto on such extensions" became clearer, a third factor brought the Swaziland

question into public prominence and had a profound effect on the subsequent history of the Territory.

For many years farmers from the eastern Highveld had trekked into Swaziland during the winter months and obtained verbal permission from Mbandzeni to graze their sheep. The proximity of the Moodies and De Kaap gold fields led to the discovery of gold in north-western Swaziland in 1879 and brought prospectors to Mbandzeni's kraal at Embekelweni in search of mineral concessions. The mineral concession owners were mainly of British origin whilst the graziers and farmers were of Boer stock. Racial feeling and the conflicting interests of the two groups led to friction amongst the European population which, from 1880 onwards, began to settle permanently in the Territory. In addition, a cosmopolitan crowd of concession seekers arrived in search of every conceivable right from the Swazi ruler. The tenacity with which the Europeans sought for concessions, as well as the intrigues and controversies which divided them not unnaturally confused the Swazi. To requests for rights in land and minerals were added requests for concessions such as those to build railways, to run refreshment bars on the proposed railways, and others which granted monopolies for manufacturing such items as cement, woollen and linen goods, dynamite, gas and electricity. Many of these concessions were granted but it may be accepted that Mbandzeni in granting them did not contemplate the permanent alienation of any of the Territory's natural resources but only intended to grant usufructs. Swazi law and custom did not recognise the alienation of national assets.

The difficulties imposed by this situation were heightened by reports of tax raids within Swaziland by officials of the South African Republic and by threats of armed intervention from Highveld farmers. As a result of unsuccessful appeals to both British and Boer Governments for protection and the appointment of an adviser, Mbandzeni, bewildered by the complexity of the situation which had been suddenly thrust upon him, turned to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, now the Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, who enjoyed the confidence of the tribes in south-eastern Africa. Sir Theophilus recommended his son, Theophilus Shepstone, Junior, as adviser and the appointment was made

in 1886. One of Shepstone's first acts was to organize a concessions register and the systematic collection of rentals. His position as Adviser had no official standing with the British Government and he was, in fact, as much out of favour with a faction of the British concessionaires as with the Boers. Whilst the Swaziland concessions period was by no means unique in the history of southern Africa, the number and diversity of the concessions which were granted were unparalleled and the principal effects on the Swazi have often been neglected. Although many contained clauses reserving to Mbandzeni his sovereignty and safeguarding the rights and interest of the Swazi, their grant has had profound repercussions on questions of land and mineral ownership in the Territory. Of more immediate effect and as a direct result was the introduction of European systems of government which tended to supplant the indigenous administration of the Swazi and trench upon their sovereignty.

In May 1887, Mbandzeni allowed Shepstone to call a meeting of concessionaires which elected a committee to deal with European affairs. Its composition was revised in August, 1888, when Mbandzeni granted a Charter of Self Government which empowered the Committee to "adjudicate on all matters relating to the white people in the country." In addition to nominating five of its members, the Swazi ruler reserved the right to veto any of the Committee's decisions and actions. Ineffectual attempts at government were stultified by personal interest and discord. Meetings of concessionaires were held throughout the Territory and the majority voted in favour of incorporation within the South African Republic, the government of which, its autonomy restored and its Treasury refurbished, had resumed its enthusiasm for an eastern outlet. President Kruger's call for the exercise of some form of law and order in Swaziland and his proposal that British interests north of the Limpopo would be respected if the British Government supported the Republic's aspirations were met with the proposal for a joint commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Territory. The Commission arrived in Swaziland shortly after the death of Mbandzeni in October, 1889. The British Commissioner, Sir Francis de Winton, appears to have favoured incorporation

within the Republic, but the Secretary of State, pressed by philanthropic and commercial interests in Great Britain and the threat to the hopes of the British South Africa Company in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, saw dual rule as the only solution to the Swaziland problem. With this instruction the High Commissioner met President Kruger at Blignaut's Pont in March, 1890, and their discussions resulted in the First Swaziland Convention which was eventually ratified by a reluctant Volksraad. The South African Republic withdrew its claims to the north and north-west and undertook to aid and support the establishment of order and government in those areas by the British South Africa Company. Subject to its acquisition of a port on the east coast and of the necessary land to build a railway to it, the Republic committed itself to entering a customs union.

As far as Swaziland was concerned, the Convention confirmed the arrangements for the government of the Europeans which had been determined by the Joint Commission, affirmed the independence of the Swazi and agreed to the annexation of the Little Free State by the Republic. Other administrative provisions included the appointment of a Government Secretary and Treasurer, the establishment of the Chief Court and subordinate judicial appointments, the administration of Roman Dutch Common Law and the rights to raise revenue. The Chief Court was further empowered to enquire into the validity of the concessions, and confirmed all but a few.

Dual control did not prove successful. The South African Republic had previously acquired several concessions affecting the raising of revenue and the administration of the country which would have made British rule almost impossible and had the effect of hampering the dual administration. In addition, the open hostility which was manifest between British and Boers throughout southern Africa at this period was reflected in the attitudes of the various Government Officials in Swaziland.

Early in 1891, the Republic reminded the British Government of its pledge to further consider Swaziland problems once dual rule was established and the work of the concessions court completed which it had given to secure the ratification of the First Convention.

It was not until 1893, however, that the High Commissioner met Kruger at Colesburg where discussions proved indecisive. Further negotiations resulted in the signing of the Second Swaziland Convention which permitted the Republic to negotiate with the Swazi for a proclamation which would allow it to assume powers of jurisdiction, legislation and administration without incorporation. The Swazi refused to sign the necessary draft Organic Proclamation but its provisions were embodied in the final Convention of 1894 which dispensed with the necessity to consult them.

In February, 1895, the Republic appointed a Resident Special Commissioner and the necessary officials to administer the Territory but the satisfaction of having obtained control of the Territory was short-lived. Some two months later the British Government annexed Tongaland and extinguished Boer aspirations for an eastern outlet. The period of the Republican Administration was undistinguished save for the Swazis' resistance to the imposition of a hut tax and the death of an important induna in which the Paramount Chief, Bunu, who had succeeded Mbandzeni, was alleged to be implicated. The latter incident resulted in the promulgation of a protocol to the 1894 Convention which severely limited the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Swazi Chiefs.

The Administration was withdrawn in November, 1899, and the Swazi remained neutral during the Anglo-Boer War which had little effect on the Territory. Irregular skirmishings took place and Bremersdorp, the headquarters of the Administration, was razed by a Boer commando, an action which earned its leader instant dismissal.

In December, 1899, Bunu died and it was during July that year also that his heir, the present Ingwenyama, Sobhuza II was born. The Government of the Swazi during Sobhuza's minority was undertaken by the Chief Regent, his grandmother, Labotsibeni. She was a wise leader 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. Sobhuza II, O.B.E., was educated at Zombode in Swaziland and at Lovedale in the Cape Province, and was installed as Ingwenyama of the Swazi in 1921.

On the annexation of the South African Republic at

the end of the war, all the rights and powers of the Republic passed to the British Government. A Special Commissioner with a force of South African Constabulary was sent into Swaziland to establish a provisional Administration with its Headquarters at Mbabane. By virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1880, an Order-in-Council was issued in 1903 under which the control of the Territory was vested in the Governor of the Transvaal Colony. The Swaziland Administration Proclamation No. 3 of 1904, provided for the administration of the Territory as a district of the Transvaal, applied the Transvaal Laws, *mutatis mutandis*, to Swaziland and established Courts with the same powers and jurisdiction as those of that Colony. By limiting the jurisdiction of the Swazi Chiefs to "civil disputes in which aboriginal natives only are concerned", their criminal jurisdiction, curtailed by the 1898 Protocol, was abrogated. The decisions relating to land and mineral concessions of the Commissions problem have been described in Chapter VI of Part II of this Report. A further result of the Commission's Report was the expropriation, at their value prior to the beginning of the Boer War of the majority of concessions granting exclusive rights, except exclusive rights to land and minerals. The Partitions Proclamation of 1907 provided that no Swazi actually resident on land which was freed from Swazi occupation could be compelled to move for five years from the 1st July, 1909. The settlement came as a shock to the Swazi and a deputation was sent to London to protest against the action taken under the Proclamations. It was unsuccessful and the work of partition proceeded. Proclamation No. 24 of 1913 provided simple and effective machinery for the removal of the Swazi from land concessions but no large scale movement did, in fact, take place. Those Swazi who did move did so voluntarily whilst the remainder made terms with the concessionnaires, subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner, and remained on the farms. The reaction amongst the Swazi leaders was to encourage the young men to go to the Transvaal to work in order to earn money with which to buy back farms from their European holders.

The settlement of the concessions question prompted some agricultural development on European holdings

although tin and gold continued to be the more important of the Territory's exports. Tobacco and maize were the principal crops, but falling maize prices made farmers turn to cotton and an experimental station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was established near Bremersdorp. Cattle ranching was started in the Lowveld and two Associations established selected European settlers as agriculturalists in various parts of the Territory. The Great War and its aftermath of financial stringency severely limited economic activities. In 1929, however, the visit of the Rt. Hon. L.S. Amery, then Secretary of State for the Dominions, engendered a spirit of confidence and resulted in the provision of financial assistance from the Government of the United Kingdom. This aid provided greatly needed amenities for development which was also stimulated by the introduction of a motor bus service operated by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration in 1928 and the institution of the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund.

A further result of Mr. Amery's visit was the enquiry into the financial and economic situation of Swaziland made by Sir Alan Pim in 1931. His report, published in the following year, led to the introduction of Grants-in-Aid from the United Kingdom as a regular feature of the Territorial Budget for several years afterwards. Whilst the world wide depression of the early 1930's severely affected the development of the Territory's primary products, increases in Ordinary Revenue, together with financial assistance, permitted the extension of the administrative machinery and social services which had hitherto been severely limited.

From 1929 onwards efforts had been made to bring the Swazi into closer touch with the Administration to afford them some training in local government and to associate them with the Territory's development. In 1941, the Native Administration Proclamation was promulgated which entrenched the Ingwenyama in Libhandla as Native Authority in the Territory. Because this measure did not conform sufficiently to Swazi Law and Custom it did not have the support of the Ngwenyama and Council and was repealed and replaced in a more acceptable form in 1950. Two other Proclamations which were promulgated during that

year, those dealing with Swazi Courts and the establishment of a National Treasury, gave form to the Swazi National Administration as it is today.

Assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945 enabled the expansion of social services to continue throughout the war years and afterwards. Particular attention was paid during this period to agricultural extension work and in 1944 the first of three Land Settlement Schemes was inaugurated. During the second World War a total of 3,836 Swazi served with considerable distinction in the Middle East, Mediterranean and Italian theatres. They were mainly recruited in accordance with the traditional Swazi military system.

Since the War the development of agriculture and mining has been reflected in the rise in Territorial Revenue from £307,048 in 1946 to £1,325,585 in 1958. The main developments have been the introduction of forestry undertakings on a large scale from 1947 onwards, the development of irrigation agriculture, expanded production of cotton, tobacco and livestock products, and more recently the start of a sugar industry. Advancement in the economic fields has been coupled with equally spectacular advances in the provision of social and welfare services such as those of education and health. The proving of large deposits of iron ore and coal has added further momentum to the pace of development to which there has recently been joined the first discussions on constitutional advance.

Chapter III : Administration

In 1902, at the end of the Anglo-Boer War, a British Special Commissioner with a small force of the South African Constabulary was sent into Swaziland to establish a provisional administration. Shortly afterwards, an Order in Council, dated the 25th of June, 1903, was issued which established the relationship between Great Britain and the Swazi and constitutes the basic authority under which the Administration has been conducted by Her Majesty's Government. The history of the establishment of the British Administration has been outlined in the previous chapter.

At the head of Government is the Resident Commissioner, who is subject to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is vested with all such powers, authorities and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the Swaziland Administration Proclamation of 1904 and other laws, or by the terms of his commission. He is assisted and advised by the Government Secretary, who is also the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and by the Heads of the various Government Departments. The Territory is divided into six districts which are administered by District Commissioners stationed at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak, Mankaiana and Stegi. The District Commissioners are the principal executive officers of Government within their districts and directly responsible to the Resident Commissioner for their efficient administration. The Judiciary falls under the Chief Justice for the High Commission Territories in Southern Africa.

The function of the European Advisory Council, a statutory body established in terms of Proclamation No. 11 of 1949, is to advise the Resident Commissioner on matters directly affecting the European residents

of Swaziland and on any matter specifically referred to the Council by the Resident Commissioner. The Territory is divided into ten electoral divisions which each return one member to the Council. Every European British subject, aged 21 and upwards who is domiciled and who has resided in Swaziland for five years, is entitled to be registered as a voter. The Chairman of the Council is the Resident Commissioner and, in addition to the Deputy Resident Commissioner, there are six official members who attend in an advisory capacity and have no power to vote at any meeting. The full Council usually meets twice a year. At the first session of the Council a Standing Committee is appointed which consists of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner and not more than five elected members. The Council may refer to the Standing Committee any matter for examination and recommendation and the Resident Commissioner may also refer to it any matter when the Council is not in session. Discussions on Constitutional Reform between the Government and the Council took place in 1959 and further discussions on the Council's proposals will take place in 1960.

The sizes and population of the districts, according to the 1956 Census are:-

District	Area in Sq. miles	Population			Total population	Density per sq. mile
		European	Eurafrican	African		
Manzini	457	1,154	355	43,263	44,272	98
Hlatikulu	1,844	1,620	526	77,823	79,969	43
Mankaiana	959	180	42	32,849	33,071	34
Mbabane	695	1,495	164	27,406	29,065	42
Pigg's Peak	713	842	65	27,271	28,178	39
Stegi	2,036	628	226	24,602	25,456	12
Total	6,704	5,919	1,378	233,214	240,011	

A great deal of the structure of the traditional Swazi political system has been retained in the modern pattern of the National Administration. The Ngwenyama (the Paramount Chief), is a constitutional ruler who is advised by his kinsmen and chosen councillors and who cannot initiate action without the approval of two formally constituted councils. The smaller of the two councils, the Liqoqo, comprises the more important of

the Ngwenyama's agnatic kin and a number of chosen advisers. The larger council is known as the Libandla, and at its widest extension, is a Council of every adult male in the Nation. It is recognised as the final body from which approval for any contemplated act or legislation should be obtained. The Libandla meets only once a year, during the winter, when it sits for about a month. The Resident Commissioner and Administrative Officers meet the Libandla on one day, whilst it is in Session, when matters which affect Government are put before it. A skeleton if the main Council sits weekly, or as needed, to transact the every day business of the Nation. Close contact is maintained with Government through a Standing Committee which is appointed by the Ngwenyama in Libandla. It meets representatives of Government weekly and is the channel along which all Government business flows to and from the Swazi Nation. The Standing Committee consists of a Chairman, the Treasurer of the Swazi National Treasury, the Secretary to the Nation and six members, paid from the Swazi National Treasury, who each represent one of the six administrative districts. The latter have considerable influence in the districts which they represent and the Committee has rationalised and brought continuity to the work which had hitherto been performed by members of the Liqoqo. There are, in addition, various committees of the Swazi National Council which deal with subjects such as finance and the organisation of the Lifa Fund. They have no legislative authority and are specialist bodies set up to deal with specialised problems.

The system of Swazi Courts, established in terms of Proclamation No. 80 of 1950, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction over Africans, is described in Chapter 9 of Part II of this Report. Proclamation No. 81 of 1950 provided for the establishment of the Swazi National Treasury, the revenue of which is derived from payments by Government of proportions of various taxes, all fines and fee from Swazi Courts and other sources. The Ngwenyama, the Ndlovukazi, Chiefs and Officers of the Swazi Administration are now paid from the National Treasury and other expenditure is incurred on agricultural, medical and educational projects. Ingwenyama in Libandla is empowered to make regulations, with the prior approval of the Resident Commissioner, for the constitution and conduct of the National Treasury, for

determining what money should be paid into it and the purposes for which its funds should be expended.

From the central institutions of the Swazi National Administration, responsibility for the routine administration of the country devolves upon the Chiefs and their Ndunas. Chiefs, of whom there are 172, each have their own Ligoqo and Libandla to assist and advise them. They are subject, for administrative purposes, to the Governors of royal villages who are representative of the central authority. In an endeavour to provide focal points which would serve as centres of local government and through which the Ngwenyama's orders and instructions could be disseminated, Tinkundla or Rural District Councils were established in 1956. Each Nkundla consists of chiefs grouped together on a geographical basis under an appointed Chairman. They have no executive functions and no financial powers, but in some areas they have provided an important point of contact between Government and the Swazi and have been of value in promoting rural development work. In the main, however, the conservatism of some of the chiefs, who have seen in these councils the means of curtailing their personal traditional powers, have stifled their effectiveness.

One of the principal functions of the District Commissioner is to co-ordinate development work within his district without interfering in technical details. To assist him in this work, District Teams have been established under his chairmanship, to consider local problems and formulate plans for development, in accordance with policy decisions transmitted through the Secretariat, from the Resident Commissioner. They consist of the heads of the technical services in the District, such as the Medical, Education and Land Utilization Departments, rural development workers and representatives of the Swazi.

The Eurafrican community is not formally represented to Government although some Eurafricans make use of elected members of the European Advisory Council, whilst others tend towards the Swazi in sympathy and outlook. Recently, a Eurafrican Welfare Association has exhibited some energy in seeking to represent Eurafrican interests, and the Administration meets with representatives of this body twice a year to discuss

matters of Territorial importance as well as those more directly affecting the Eurafrican Community.

There are proclaimed townships at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. In each of these townships, and in Pigg's Peak Village, an Urban Area Advisory Committee functions under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner and advises him on the administration and welfare of the township and surrounding urban area. These committees consist of five elected members and Government Officials nominated by the Resident Commissioner. There are, in addition, African Advisory Committees, which advise the District Commissioner on the needs of the urban African population. During 1959, attention has been given to the question of granting municipal status to the townships of Mbabane and Bremersdorp.

Whilst no formal machinery has been established to effect joint consultation between the different communities in the Territory, Standing Committees of the Swazi Nation and the European Advisory Council, as well as representatives of the Eurafrican Welfare Association meet together to discuss matters of Territorial importance.

Chapter III : Weights and Measures

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

1 ton (short)	—	2000 lbs.
1 ton (long)	--	2240 lbs.
1 leaguer	—	126½ English gallons
1 pipe	—	91½ " "
1 aum	—	31½ " "
1 anker	—	7½ " "

(for land only)

12 Cape inches	—	1 Cape foot.
12 Cape feet	—	1 Cape rood.
1,000 Cape feet	—	12,396 English feet.
	—	1,033 English feet.
	—	314.855 metres.
1,000 yards	—	914 metres.
1,000 metres	—	1,093.62 yards.

(for land only)

144 Cape sq. feet	—	1 Cape sq. rood.
600 Cape sq. roods	—	1 morgen.
	—	2,11654 Eng. acres.
	--	10,244 square yards.

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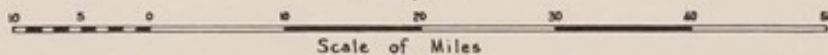
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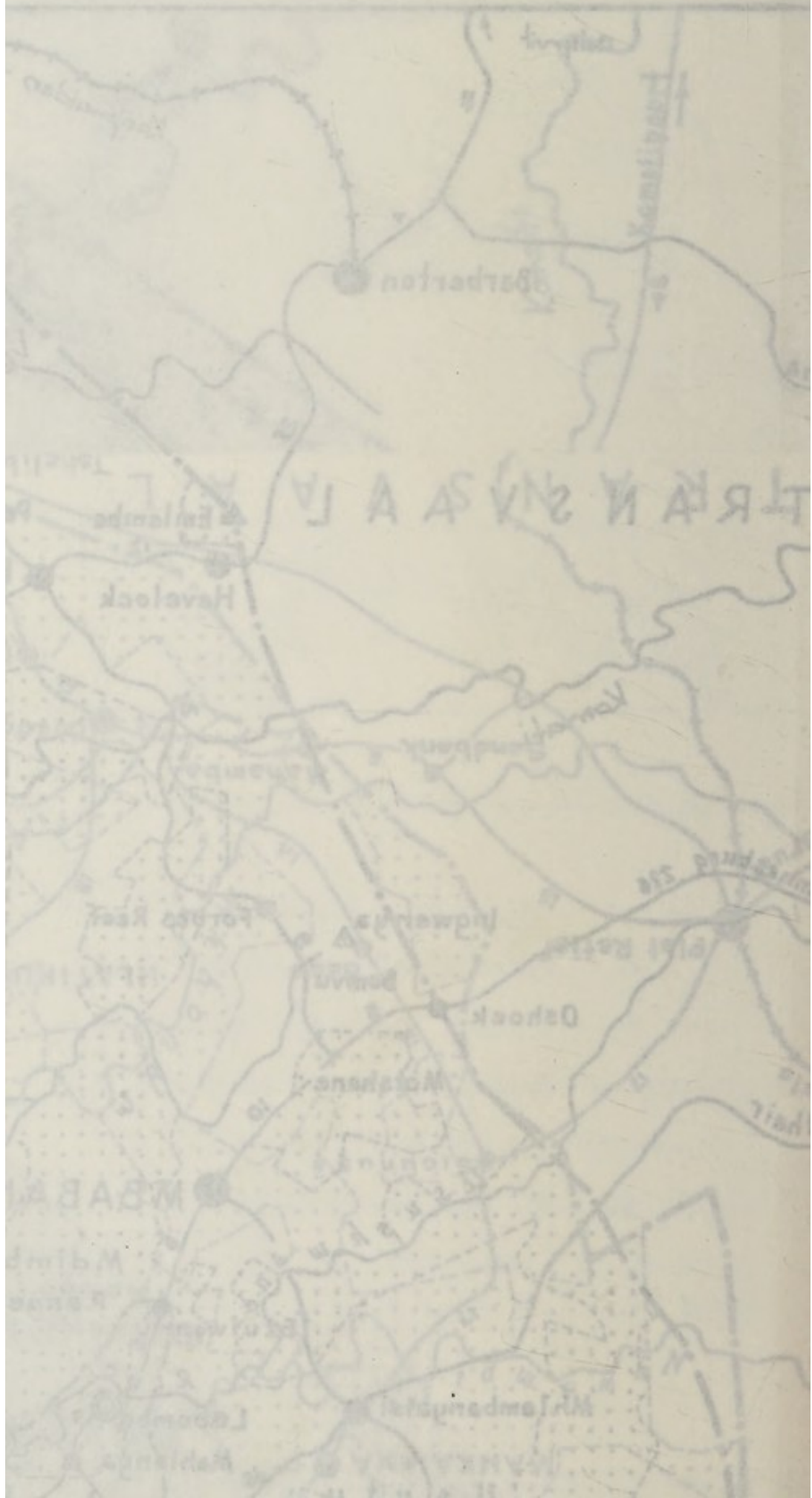
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|--------------|--|-------|--|
| — | Approximate Boundaries of Geographical Regions | — | International Frontiers |
| A | Between Highveld and Middleveld | — | Roads with mileages |
| B | Between Middleveld and Lowveld | — | Railways |
| C | Between Lowveld and Lubombo | ● ● ● | Settlements (6 District Headquarters in CAPITAL letters) |
| ~ | Rivers | ○ | Present Swazi Royal Villages |
| △ | Hill and Mountain Summits | ○ | Approximate site of old Swazi Capital in the South |
| [Dotted Box] | Swazi Nation Areas (24 Million Acres) and Crown Land (0.1 Million Acres) | | |
| [Solid Box] | Individual Tenure Holdings, mainly European-owned (1.9 Million Acres) | | |



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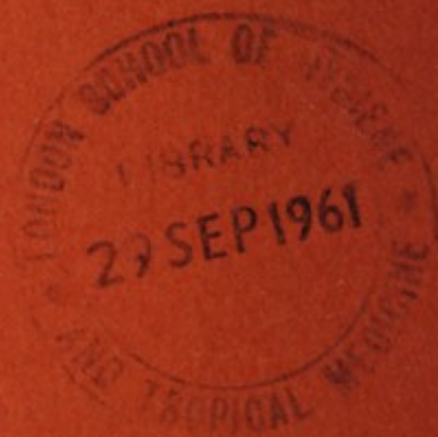
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