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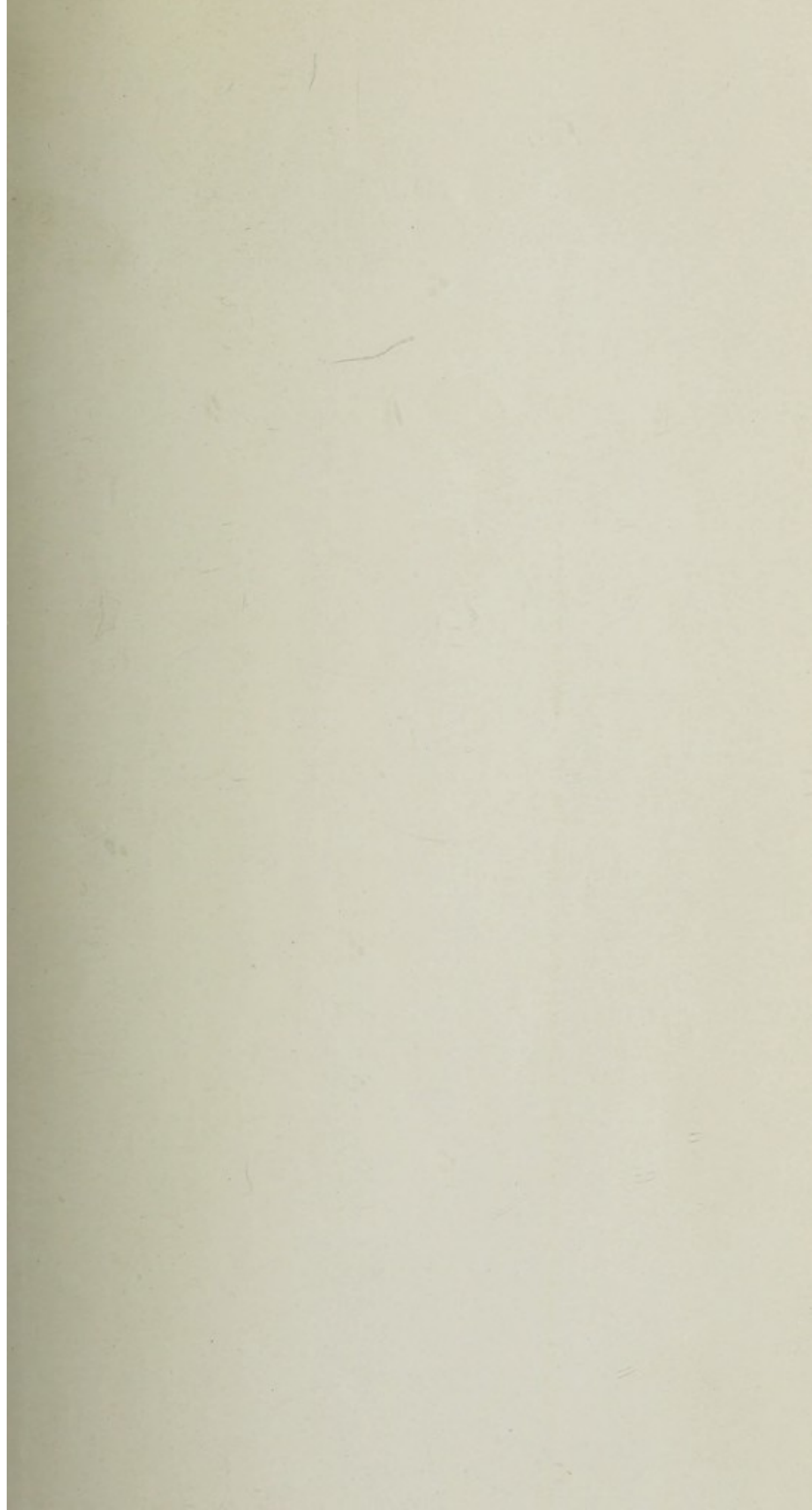
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SWAZILAND

Report for the year 1962

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1963



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Frontispiece: The Havelock Mine, at Emlembe, one of the worlds' five largest asbestos mines.

PART I

General Review

In March the Report of the Swaziland Constitutional Committee was published with the Secretary of State's despatch in reply. The report and despatch were given wide circulation and in July the Secretary of State appointed Mr. D. S. Stephens to visit Swaziland in order to assess the views of the public on the constitutional proposals. Mr. Stephens made an extensive tour of the Territory and interviewed persons from all walks of life. After five weeks in Swaziland he returned to the United Kingdom and reported to the Secretary of State. No further significant activity in connexion with the constitution occurred during the year under review.

The Report on the structure of the Public Services in Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, by Sir Richard Ramage, was published in June. It contained recommendations for increased salaries and alterations in conditions of service and was accepted with certain reservations by the Secretary of State.

In March proclamations for removing racial restrictions from the liquor laws and for preventing racial discrimination in public places were promulgated. From then till the end of the year only one complaint of alleged racial discrimination was received throughout the Territory. After a hearing before a District Commissioner reconciliation was effected between the complainant and the proprietor of the hotel accused of discrimination.

A census on April 26th showed that there were 8,040 Europeans and 2,260 Eurafricans in the Territory. There was no census of Africans, whose population at that time was estimated at 270,000.

Construction of the 137-mile Swaziland railway, which will link the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company's iron ore mine at Ngwenya with an extension of the existing railway from Lourenco Marques to Goba, in Mocambique, was begun in May. The project, which expected to cost about R16,000,000, is being financed to the extent of R10,000,000 by funds provided by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. The balance of the finance needed will come from a loan of up to R5,800,000 arranged by the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society and from suppliers' credits. The successful tenderer for the main civil

engineering work contract, worth R7,250,000, was a consortium of three South African firms.

During the year Mocambique completed a three-mile extension of its railway system from Goba to the Swaziland border. On the Swaziland side the main earthwork contract was up to schedule at the end of the year, by which time expenditure on construction and materials was about R2,000,000. Work was being done by three groups, on soft, medium and rock sections. The first group had completed its work from mile 0 to mile 46 and the medium group was working at mile 66. The rock group was still close to the Mozambique border on one of the most difficult sections on the route. A specialist tunnel group had begun one of the four tunnels, at about mile 106. Sixtyfive houses had been completed at Sidvokodvo, 79 miles from the border, where marshalling yards are being built.

The Anglo American Corporation of South Africa and the Railway Board agreed to finance the making of a film which will show all stages of railway construction, the opening up of the mine at Ngwenya and the eventual transportation of iron ore to the coast for shipment abroad. Filming began towards the end of the year.

By the end of the year more than two-thirds of the Trans-Territorial Highway had been completed, 51 miles of it having been tarred.

The Swaziland Electricity Board was established during the year. The Board's primary function is to generate and provide bulk distribution of power in Swaziland. Contracts were let for the Board's initial supply scheme based on a hydro-electric generating station with 5 mw. of installed capacity. It is at Edwaleni, near the confluence of the Little and Great Usutu Rivers. An application for a loan to finance the greater part of this undertaking was made to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Mr. L. W. Barsch, an engineer in the Bank's Department of Technical Operations, visited Swaziland to make an appraisal of the project; he found no major snags in it.

An investigation of the possibility of establishing a radio service was conducted by Mr. W. H. Thorneycroft, of the Engineering Division of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who submitted a report which deals largely with the technical aspects of a local service.

Because of adverse weather the maize crop was a virtual failure for the second year in succession. But crop production from irrigated land increased considerably. The timber industry similarly increased its output of forest products. While the exploitation of the forests is still in its infancy, the first full year of pulp production at the Usutu Pulp Company's mill at Bunya marked the beginning of a new era in the forestry

industry. The livestock industry again flourished, although in some areas many cattle died from lack of grazing and water. The total number of livestock increased, as did the number of cattle exported. To assist with the development of this industry a Commission of Enquiry was set up towards the end of the year and its findings are being considered.

The Agricultural Research Station at Malkerns was formally opened by the Resident Commissioner in March, when it was announced that the United Kingdom Committee of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign had accepted the Swaziland project for the establishment of an Agricultural College and Short Course Centre. The Committee will bear the cost of the project for the first three years and the value of its gift is more than £270,000. Until the local agricultural education facilities are adequate selected Swazi agricultural and veterinary field staff are being sent to the United Kingdom for additional training and to broaden their experience. Six were sent during the year.

An anti-hail rocket system has been established in the Malkerns and Ezulwini valleys. The system has been credited with some success in dispersing hail but it is too early to decide whether the apparent successes were fortuitous. Hail has become a serious hazard to farming on the Swaziland Middleveld. Ngonini Estate, for example, lost crops valued at R180,000 through hail in 1962.

During the year representatives of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund conducted a survey of the dairy potential of the Territory. Subsequently a UNICEF technician carried out a detailed investigation of a proposal for preparing sour milk for feeding to Swazi schoolchildren. Large quantities of butter-milk, previously regarded as a waste by-product of the creamery in Manzini have, by the addition of a culture, been converted into a valuable food, the entire output of which is being bought by the Swazi.

Prison farm units are being established on the agricultural research stations for the isolation and guidance in creative agricultural work of first offenders. The units will produce fruit and vegetables for the Prisons Department and hospitals.

Plans have been drawn up in consultation with the Department of Technical Co-operation and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation for the establishment of a Cotton breeding unit, to be financed in part by the local cotton industry.

The headquarters of the Land Utilization Department was moved from Manzini to Mbabane.

Trade unionism came to Swaziland in 1962 and by the end of the year four trade unions had been registered. For the first time for several years there was considerable unemployment among unskilled labour. The two main reasons for the increasing

unemployment were a temporary lull in the contracting field and the effect of two successive years of crop failure. There were seven disputes involving stoppage of work but only one resulted in a major strike. That occurred at the new Usutu Pulp Company mill, where workers struck on Friday April 6th. After talks between the management and representatives of the workers the strike ended the following Monday.

A single inter-racial Education Advisory Board was established during the year and held its inaugural meeting on August 17th. Before that there were three separate Territorial Advisory Boards, each concerning itself with the educational problems of one racial group.

One of the first decisions of the new Advisory Board was to support the policy of integration in schools. The board passed the following resolution, which was accepted by Government for implementation in 1963: "Subject to accommodation being available Coloured or African pupils may be admitted to the Grade 1 class of European schools, on a day-scholar basis, provided that (i) the applicant's age does not exceed seven years at 1st January, 1963; (ii) the headmaster is satisfied that the applicant has sufficient command of English to enable him/her to follow the teaching and (iii) the headmaster is satisfied that the child is in a position to observe all the school rules".

During 1962 a Unified Teaching Service and a Provident Fund for the benefit of non-Government teachers were established and comprehensive legislation covering them was promulgated.

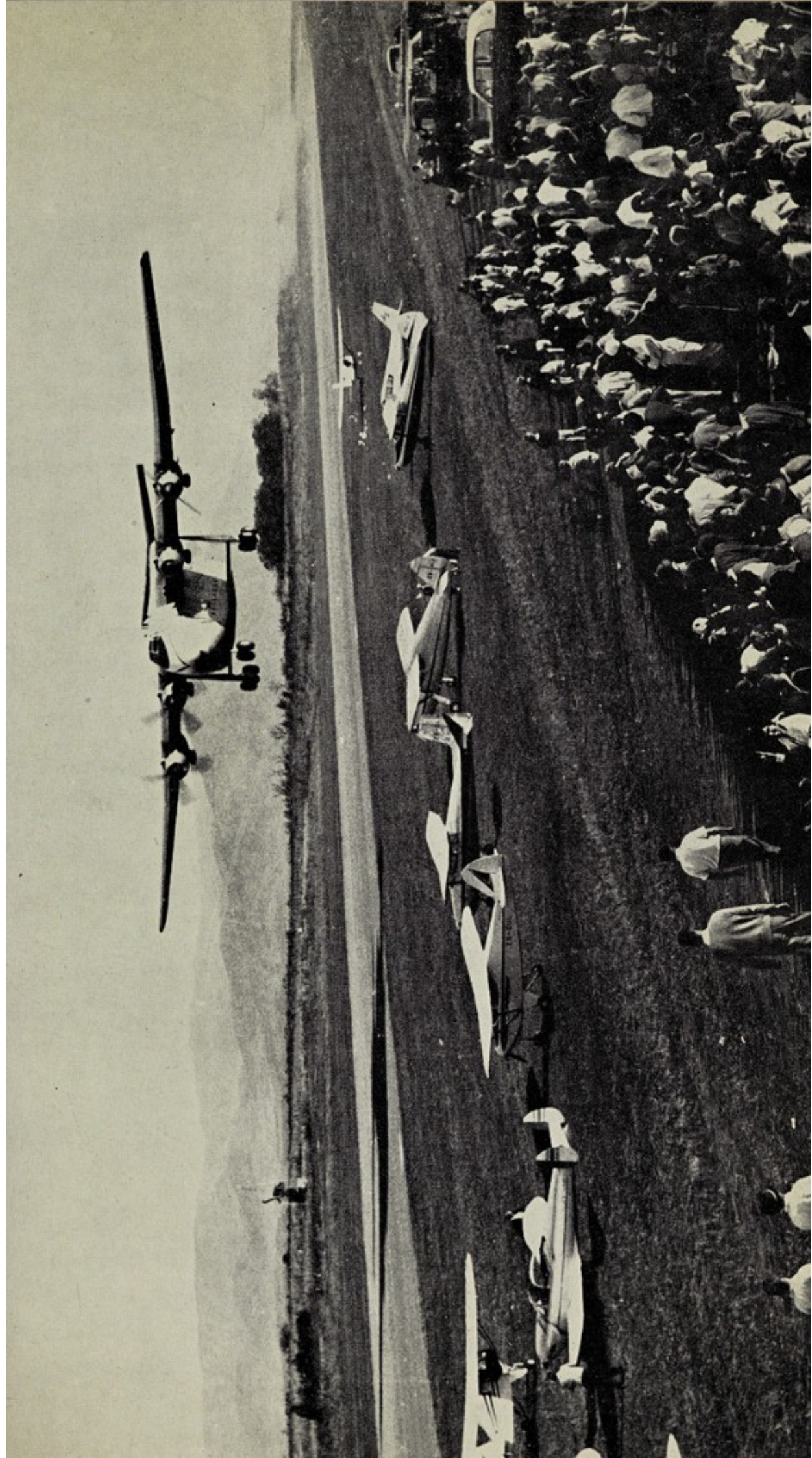
The Swaziland Teacher Training College at Manzini was opened. The College, built at a cost of R220,000 with funds provided from Colonial Welfare and Development sources, caters for both Primary Lower and Primary Higher Teachers' courses. Attached to the College is a Clerical Training Centre which provides a two-year post Junior Certificate Course.

A Blackburn Beverley transport aircraft of No. 30 Squadron, Royal Air Force, paid a goodwill visit to the Territory and took part in an air rally at Matsapa airport. It carried 22 men, including two aircrews and one ground crew, who were based at Eastleigh, Kenya.

About 800 Swazi who served in the 10 Swazi companies of the Royal Pioneer Corps in the last war were on parade again in March when a war history of the Corps was presented to the Ngwenyama at Lobamba by Colonel W. Jeffs, senior surviving officer of the Corps officers in Southern Africa.

A building housing the Post Office and Police Station at Pigg's Peak was destroyed by fire in October. Temporary accommodation has been erected for the police and post office personnel. Another big fire in the same area destroyed 1,500 acres of pine forest of Swaziland Plantations.

There was a marked increase in the number of visitors. The



High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, and Lady Maud paid a four-day visit in August during which Sir John officially opened the Teacher Training College at Manzini and the new Mbabane Post Office. Other visitors included Sir Geoffrey Nye, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary for Technical Co-operation; Dr. H. Pederson, of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations; Dr. H. Greene, Adviser on Tropical Soils to the Secretary of State; Dr. J. P. Maule, Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics; Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Director of the Overseas Employers' Federation; Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary for Technical Co-operation; Mr. W. B. L. Monson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs; Mr. A. N. Galsworthy, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Economic General Department, Colonial Office; Mr. O. H. Morris, Head of the Colonial Office Information Department; a delegation from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association consisting of Sir Peter Agnew M.P., Mr. Henry Clarke M.P. and Mr. Arthur Probert M. P.; Mr. Percy Selwyn, Senior Economist at the Colonial Office; Dr. J. M. Liston, Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Technical Co-operation; Mr. H. Caustin, United Nations Organization Economic Representative in Libya; Vice Admiral Sir Nicholas Copeman, Commander-in-Chief South Atlantic and South America; Mr. G. C. Clark, Regional Agricultural Officer of the F.A.O. in Accra; Mr. B. J. J. Surridge, Adviser on Co-operative Societies in the Department of Technical Co-operation; Mr. Christopher Swabey, Forestry Adviser in the Department of Technical Co-operation; Mr. J. C. McPetrie, Legal Adviser, Colonial Office; Mr. H. L. Kirkley, Director of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief; Mr. W. Witt, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, Pretoria, and Mr. W. H. Young, Minister, British Embassy, Pretoria.

South African and overseas journalists and photographers showed a greater interest in the Territory. One result of this was the publication of three booklets on Swaziland — one a supplement to the "Financial Mail", Johannesburg, another a supplement to week-end newspapers of the Argus Group in South Africa and Rhodesia, and the third a special edition of the periodical "Shell in Industry".

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

The population of Swaziland was about 280,700 in December 1962, including some 10,300 residents temporarily employed outside the Territory. An estimate that of the total 254,100 are Swazi has been derived from official sources and from the random sample survey of July 1960, which revealed an indigenous African population of 220,798 — with a possibility that this was an underestimation, and the figure might be as high as 241,600. A census conducted in April-May showed that there were 8,040 Europeans and 2,250 persons of mixed race (Coloureds, Euraficans) in the country. The 10 Indian residents are classed with Coloureds hereunder. Zulu, Tonga, Shangane and other Africans who are not Swazi number approximately 15,900.

The steady growth of the population since the first count taken by the British Administration, the 1904 "Census of Beads", is indicated in the table below. Since 1955 the rate of increase has averaged 2.4% per annum, as against 2.8% in the decade 1946-55.

Birthplace	Group	Selected census years				Provisional 1962
		1904	1921	1946	1956	
Swaziland	African		108,441	178,075	225,166	250,400
	European		769	998	1,130	1,520
	Coloured		345	625	1,102	1,570
Elsewhere	African		1,854	3,194	8,048(a)	19,600
	European		1,436	2,203	4,789	6,520
	Coloured		106	120	276	690
Subtotals	* African	84 529	110,295	181,269	233,214	270,000
	† European	890	2,205	3,201	5,919	8,040
	† Coloured	72	451	745	1,378	2,260
Total		85,491	112,951	185,215	240,511	280,300

* December estimate

† April — May Census

Diminishing degrees of statistical accuracy are reflected by figures quoted to the nearest unit, ten, hundred or thousand in the text and tables.

The compiler of this chapter gratefully acknowledges that "Experiment in Swaziland", edited by J. F. Holleman (1962) has been drawn on heavily to arrive at findings in respect of the Swazi. The reader is referred to Holleman's treatise for further demographic information.

Distribution.

The spread of the population is uneven (see map accompanying this chapter with ten main urban centres and further concentrations in those rural areas where the scope for intensive agriculture is greatest — the Lomati Valley, Ezulwini-Lobamba-Malkerns-Umtilane and Goedgegun-Dwaleni in the Middleveld; and the vicinity of Stegi and Nomahasha on the Lubombo. The highest rural population densities are close on 300 persons per square mile: the national average is 42 per square mile.

Of the four major geographical regions the most populous is the Middleveld, where 39% of the people live and the mean density approaches 60 per square mile. By contrast the Lowveld, where the low and unreliable rainfall and adverse physiological environment have debarred settlement until the recent advent of irrigation schemes and malaria control, still only has 27 inhabitants per square mile. On the rocky Lubombo plateau there are just over 30 persons per square mile, and 46 in the Highveld zone, where steepness of ground is the chief factor limiting close settlement. Regional populations are shown in the following table, which also indicate the number of people in each administrative District.

District	1962 Estimated Population						1946
		Highveld	Middleveld	Lowveld	Lubombo	Total	Total
Hlatikulu	1,870 sq. mi.	16,200	41,800	21,000	300	79,300	64,300
Manikaiana	900 sq. mi.	30,700	6,300	200	0	37,200	28,700
Manzini	1,000 sq. mi.	1,700	39,400	12,300	0	53,400	26,500
Mbabane	800 sq. mi.	32,100	5,500	0	0	37,600	22,300
Bigg's Peak	630 sq. mi.	11,300	16,800	3,500	0	31,600	22,100
Stegi	1,500 sq. mi.	0	400	25,400	15,400	41,200	21,300
Swaziland		92,000	110,200	62,400	15,700	280,300	185,200
Area Sq. Mi.		2,000	1,900	2,300	500	6,700	6,700

The greatest postwar population increases have been in Manzini District (1,700 per annum on average), Stegi District (1,200) and Mbabane District (1,000). Hlatikulu is the largest District in both area and population but its share of Swaziland's inhabitants has dropped from 35% in 1946 to 28% today. The District having the highest overall density of population is Manzini, with 53 per square mile.

Title deed farms are more sparsely settled than Swazi Area, the mean densities per square mile being 12 and 60 respectively.

About 70% of the population — more than 196,000 people, virtually all Africans — live on Swazi Area, which covers 52% of the Territory. The pressure on Middleveld region Swazi Area averages 75 persons per square mile (compare Natal 90, South Nyasaland 104). The rural individual tenure holdings, with a total of 35,000 inhabitants, contain some 31,500 Africans, more than half being farm employees and their dependants, about 400 farm owners with their families, and the rest "squatters". Rural Europeans number 2,470 and rural Coloureds 1,020.

Sex and Age.

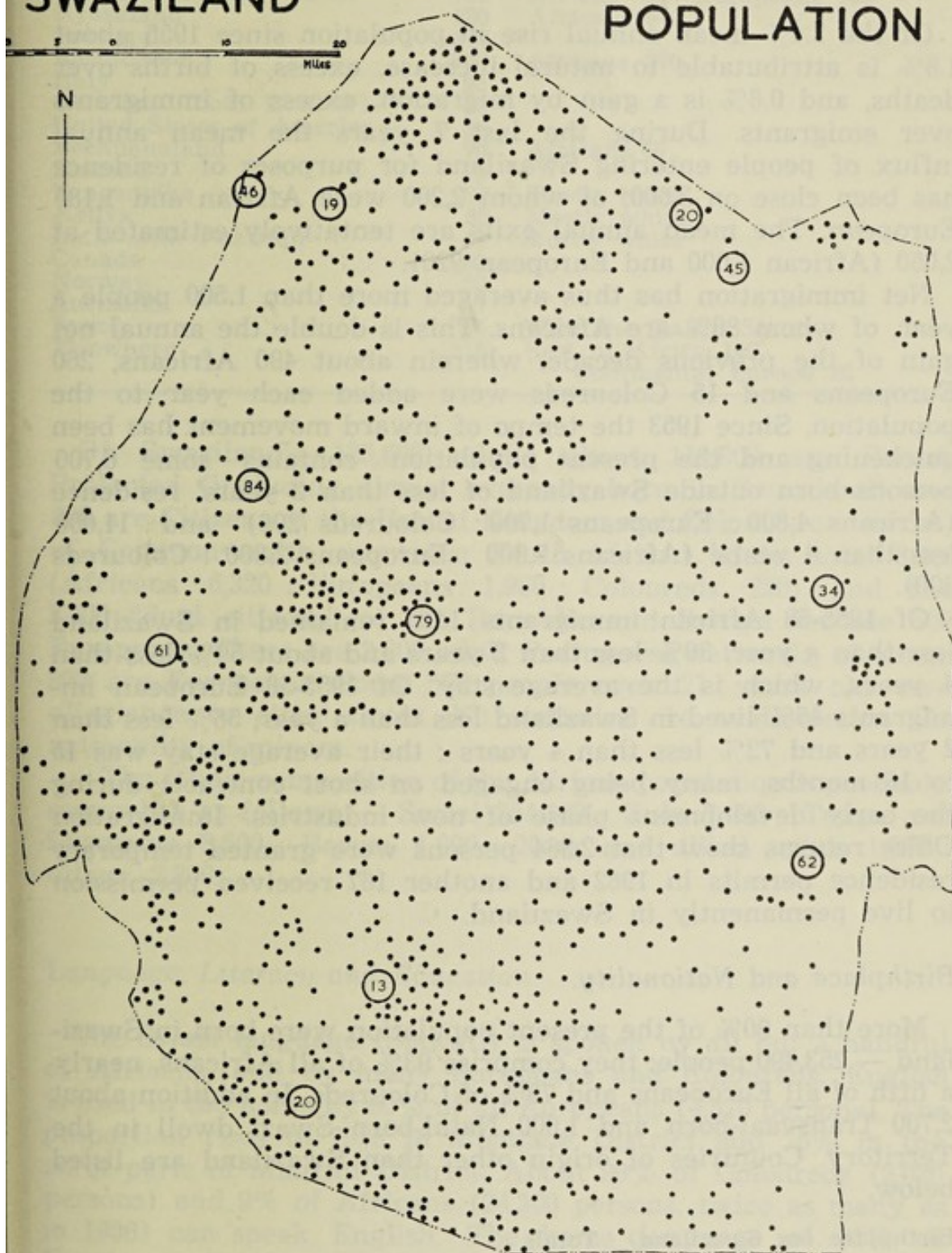
Females outnumber males in Swaziland by about 9,500. There are 53 women over 21 years old to every 47 men and 51 girls to 49 boys. The proportions have remained relatively constant since 1904. Of every hundred babies born 52 are girls, an unusually high preponderance which has, nonetheless, been a recurrent finding at all censuses. The excess of females comprises about 400 infants less than a year old, about 1,300 juveniles and 7,800 adults. However, among Europeans males predominate 54 to 46 for adults and 52 to 48 for minors: these ratios are narrowing as 40 years ago whites were 56% male.

The median age of the population is 18 years, that of Africans being 17, of Europeans 29 (compare 23 in 1904) and of Coloureds only about 15. Adults over 21 number 125,600 and are 44% of all Africans (120,000), 58% of Europeans (4,650) and 42% of Coloureds (950). The 15 to 64 age group, which is very nearly equivalent to the potential working force, numbers 144,000 or so, including 69,000 males of whom 65,800 are African. Elderly people, 65 years and over, total about 11,000 with female to male ratio 57 to 43. There are 76,000 children of school-going age (5-14) and 10,200 infants less than a year old.

Registration of births is not yet compulsory (except for Europeans) and in 1962 only 124 births were officially recorded. The estimated birth rate (babies surviving their first year) is currently 37 per thousand of the total population annually and has fallen appreciably since World War II: the approximate 1946 figure was 52 per thousand. The death rate is now probably in the region of 22 per thousand annually: it may have been as high as 27 per thousand in 1956. By comparison, during 1960 the live birth rate in the United Kingdom was 17 per thousand and the death rate 11 per thousand. The European group in Swaziland exhibits tendencies similar to those in Britain, their mean birth rate over the last 3 years having been 18 per thousand per annum, and mean death rate less than 7 per thousand.

SWAZILAND

POPULATION



1 DOT = 200 PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS

○ = MAIN POPULATION CENTRE WITH
NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (IN HUNDREDS)

URBAN 70 15 12 3 48,000

RURAL 93 6 1 230,000

KEY SWAZI % OTHER AFRICAN % EUROPEAN % EURAFRICAN % TOTAL

Migration

Of the 2.4% mean annual rise in population since 1955 about 1.8% is attributable to natural increase, excess of births over deaths, and 0.6% is a gain by migration, excess of immigrants over emigrants. During the last 7 years the mean annual influx of people entering Swaziland for purposes of residence has been close on 3,600, of whom 2,200 were African and 1,180 European. The mean annual exits are tentatively estimated at 2,050 (African 1,000 and European 920).

Net immigration has thus averaged more than 1,500 people a year, of whom 80% are Africans. This is double the annual net gain of the previous decade, wherein about 490 Africans, 260 Europeans and 15 Coloureds were added each year to the population. Since 1953 the tempo of inward movement has been quickening and the present population contains some 6,700 persons born outside Swaziland of less than 2 years' residence (Africans 4,800 : Europeans 1,700 : Coloureds 200) and 11,000 less than 4 years' (Africans 7,900 : Europeans 2,800 : Coloureds 300).

Of 1955-58 African immigrants 14% remained in Swaziland less than a year, 30% less than 2 years and about 50% less than 4 years, which is the average stay. Of 1955-58 European immigrants 45% lived in Swaziland less than a year, 56% less than 2 years and 72% less than 4 years : their average stay was 15 to 16 months, many being engaged on short contracts during the early development phase of new industries. Immigration Office returns show that 2,364 persons were granted temporary residence permits in 1962 and another 167 received permission to live permanently in Swaziland.

Birthplace and Nationality.

More than 90% of the present population were born in Swaziland — 253,490 people: they comprise 93% of all Africans, nearly a fifth of all Europeans and 70% of Coloureds. In addition about 2,700 Transvaal-born and 1,000 Natal-born Swazi dwell in the Territory. Countries of origin other than Swaziland are listed below.

Birthplace (ex Swaziland)	Totals	
Republic of South Africa	19,020	Africans 13,960: Europeans 4,420: Coloureds 640
Mozambique	4,070	Africans 3,920: Europeans 120: Coloureds 30
British Isles	760	England 530: Scotland 140: Ireland 60: Wales 30
Elsewhere	2,960	Africans 1,720: Europeans 1,220 Coloureds 20
	<u>26,810</u>	(Africans estimated)

Rhodesia (both N & S)	710	African 580: Europeans 130
Nyasaland	650	Africans 640
Portugal	340	
Basutoland	300	Africans 270
Italy	90	
Germany (both E & W)	80	
United States of America	80	
Bechuanaland	70	Africans 60
Holland	70	
Tanganyika	60	Mostly black
Kenya	50	Mostly white
India with Pakistan	40	Mostly white
Canada	30	
Norway	30	
Australia	25	
Russia	25	With the Baltic States
Elsewhere	310	Rest of Africa 140, Continental Europe 80

Of Swaziland's 125,600 adults about 110,800 are British Protected (including almost everybody born in Swaziland) and 900 are Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies or Citizens of Commonwealth countries. South African adults total 8,500 (Africans 6,320 : Europeans 1,960 : Coloureds 220) and the 2,300 "dual citizens" of the Republic and Britain include 600 Europeans. There are 2,600 adult Portuguese nationals, of whom 300 are Europeans. Some 500 people over 21 years old owe allegiance to other states. No statistics are available on the nationality of minors.

The ethnic composition of the African population is probably somewhat as follows — Swazi 254,100 : Zulu 7,600 : Tonga and Shangane 3,500 : Basuto 1,000 : Xosa and allied tribes 1,000 : others 2,800.

Language, Literacy and Education.

The Swazi language (Siswati) is spoken by all but a handful of Africans, and by many Europeans and Coloureds. English is used in the home by 60% of all Europeans (4,870 persons). The proportion rises to 79% in Mbabane District and 75% in the rural parts of Manzini District. About 90% of Coloureds (2,030 persons) and 9% of Africans (24,300 persons, twice as many as in 1956) can speak English. The home language of 31% of Europeans (2,460 persons) and 10% of Coloureds (230 persons) is Afrikaans, in which fewer than 800 Africans are fluent. 60% of the Europeans in Goedgegun and 67% of those in the remainder of Swaziland south of the Usutu River speak Afrikaans among themselves. By contrast the Territory's towns and villages other than Goedgegun are on average only 22% Afrikaans-speaking. Portuguese is the mother tongue of 450 Europeans and is spoken by several hundred Africans. Other

home languages of the European population, with approximate number of speakers, include Italian 70, Dutch and German each 50, French 30 and Norwegian 20.

The ability to read and write at least one language is possessed by about 69,200 people more than 9 years old or 36% of the population over that age. Literacy is almost universal among Europeans and Coloureds and is increasing rapidly among Africans, especially young townfolk : 65% of Africans over 9 resident in proclaimed urban areas are literate, as against only 28% of rural Africans. The literate group has expanded from 47,851 Africans at the census of 1956 to about 61,700 today. A private organisation has begun adult literacy classes at a dozen centres throughout Swaziland in an endeavour to reduce the number of illiterates over 21 years old, currently estimated at 90,000.

The standard of education reached by Swaziland residents may be summarised as follows:

University graduates — Total 450; Europeans 380; Africans 60; Coloureds 10; Mbabane town 140; Manzini town 70.

Matriculation class completed, or equivalent (British Form V) — Total 2,410 adults over 21 years old; Europeans 1,960; Africans 400; Coloureds 50; Mbabane town 570; Manzini town 330.

Junior Certificate class completed, or equivalent (British Form III) — Total 5,120 adults : Europeans 3,290; Africans 1,650; Coloureds 180.

Attendance to end of primary school — Total 14,200 adults; African 9,380; Europeans 4,250; Coloureds 570.

The 43,600 school pupils in 1962 constituted 57% of all children aged 5 to 14. Four years previously 43% of children were receiving education.

Occupations and Incomes.

Salary and wage earners make up more than 50% of the men in Swaziland and more than 8% of the women (age groups 15 to 64 in both cases). About 15% of the entire population is at work, as against only 12% in 1956 and 8% in 1946.

The male labour force is 34,900 strong and contains 32,500 Africans (or 49% of all African men), close on 2,000 Europeans (or about 75% employment participation) and 400 Coloureds (also 75%). There are about 5,000 African full-time farmers. Most of them are members of farmers' associations and 280 enrolled in the Master Farmer Scheme launched during 1962. European farmers number 500, Coloured farmers 100, other self-employed people 700 and school pupils (over 15 years old)

with students 11,000. The residue of some 17,000 "manpower reserve" are nearly all Africans with a stake in rural Swazi Area who earn wages, however, as part-time, seasonal or casual employees and are currently having a break between jobs. There are only a few hundred "unemployed" in the accepted sense of that term.

In 1962 no less than 9,400, or 28% of the African male workers, were at a given time temporarily outside Swaziland, mainly employed on the Witwatersrand gold mines. This high proportion of absentee labourers has been a feature of Swaziland's economy since 1887. Professional men number 1,400 of whom 1,000 are African. About 24,300 or 75% of the total African employees are engaged in manual labour, mainly on farms, mines, forests and public works.

Women employees total 6,300 or so, of whom 5,700 are Africans (8% of all African women), 500 Europeans (or 23%) and 100 Coloureds (or 20%). Nearly 900 have entered posts in teaching, nursing, secretarial and welfare work, including 600 Africans. About 800 women are working temporarily away from Swaziland.

The estimated annual cash income of 2,800 adults in Swaziland exceeds R700: they include 2,200 Europeans, 540 Africans and 60 Coloureds. About 8,600 adults, of whom 5,700 are Africans and 2,400 Europeans and 500 Coloureds, earn more than R300 a year. The mean gross wage income per head of the population is almost certainly between R40 and R60 per annum.

Self-employed persons, chiefly farmers who sell crops and stock, and companies (mines, commercial forests, sugar mills etc.) raise the gross private revenue of Swaziland to a current annual value of R28,000,000 to R31,000,000 — just over R100 per head. This does not take into account the subsistence economy prevalent in rural Swazi Area, where at least R4,000,000 worth of food (retail price) was produced in 1962 and consumed locally without entering the market. Furthermore, remittances from workers abroad to Swaziland dependants amounted to more than R500,000 in 1962.

Marital Status.

The number of people married by civil or religious rites, or by custom, is just over 88,000 or 31% of the population—Africans 84,000; Europeans 3,600 or 45% of that group; Coloureds 500 or 22%. Persons wed in a church or registry office comprise nearly all married Europeans and Coloureds, but only some 11,000 married Africans. The comparable 1956 figure was 9,365 Africans.

The ratio of wives to husbands among Africans is 120 to 100. Polygamy is decreasing — the ratio was 128 to 100 in 1956 and

133 to 100 in 1946. The divorce rate per 100 married persons is about 6 for Africans, 5 for Coloureds, and 2 for Europeans.

Religion

About 43% of adult Africans in Swaziland, i.e. 51,600 people, hold traditional beliefs. The proportion is least in the Highveld and most in the Lowveld, and more men adhere to animism than women. Almost all the rest of the adult population is Christian, aside from 80 or so Jews, about 120 other European and Coloured non-Christians and roughly 400 Africans, mostly Mozambique-born, who worship Islam. Denominations to which 73,400 Christians are affiliated include:-

Zionism (ten main and several very small separatist churches) — 29,000 adherents, all African.

Methodists — 8,600 of whom 8,000 are African, 500 European and 100 Coloured.

Roman Catholics: 8,500 of whom 7,600 are African, 600 European and 300 Coloured.

Scandinavian Protestants (three churches) 6,800 : all but 200 are African.

Nazarenes — 5,800: nearly all African.

Anglicans — 5,200 of whom 3,600 are African, with 1,300 Europeans and 300 Coloureds.

Lutherans — 2,200 : mostly African but about 100 Europeans and 100 Coloureds.

Dutch Reformed (three churches) — 1,900 including 1,700 Europeans.

Other sects — 5,400 adherents, mostly African.

These statistics show no significant changes since 1956, but at the 1946 census only 30,000 Christian adults were recorded, of whom scarcely 5,000 were Zionists.

Urbanization

The six proclaimed townships had, in 1962, the following populations within their limits and adjacent periurban areas:

	Mbabane	Manzini	Stegi	Goedgegun	Peak	Hlatiku
Total (rounded)	8,400	7,800	3,400	2,000	1,900	1,200
Africans	6 300	6,100	2,900	1,600	1,700	1,000
Europeans	1,790	1,320	240	300	150	120
Coloureds	300	400	270	60	20	50
Approx. Year founded	1887	1885	1890	1920	1886	1903

In addition four other nuclei of population warrant inclusion as "urban" areas, to wit:

	Tshaneni & Mhlume	Big Bend & Ubombo	Usutu Pulp	Havelock Mine
Total (rounded)	6,400	6,200	6,100	4,600
Africans	5 900	5,800	5,700	4,000
Europeans	380	320	390	560
Coloureds	90	40	0	10
Approx. Year founded	1950	1956	1948	1937

The first two of these newer centres are sugar milling villages, the third houses workers at Bunya pulp mill and Usutu Forest head-quarters, and the last has grown around the large Havelock asbestos mine.

The "urban" population in these ten places is 47,800 or 17% of the Swaziland total. About 15% of Africans (41,000 people) are urbanized — 13% of Swaziland-born Africans but 36% of immigrants, including the majority of those whose home is Mozambique. Some 69% of Europeans (5,570 people) and 55% of Coloureds (1,240 people) live in the towns, whose racial composition is thus 85% African, 12% European and 3% Coloured, compared with 99% Africans among country dwellers. The 41,000 Africans include 9,600 who have lived in proclaimed townships for more than 10 years. Inhabitants of the new industrial villages are, however, much less settled as yet. The labour turnover in the large sugar, timber and mining concerns is such that on average about 7% of their total work force left during each month of 1962.

Some further characteristics of the urban population are:

- (1) The rate of growth is fast, even in the older towns: for instance Mbabane had less than 3,700 residents in 1956, as against 8,400 today.
- (2) Small domestic groups: premises in proclaimed urban areas contain on average 5 people, rural homesteads 7 or 8. Many urban households consist of only one person, whereas in the countryside large closely-knit families are the rule.
- (3) Among urban adults males are in the majority (the reverse of the territorial picture) by 51 to 49, while minors are mostly female — 48 boys to 52 girls.
- (4) High proportion of foreign-born inhabitants — 26% in towns as compared with 7% of the rural population. Swaziland live in urban areas.
- (5) Large urban percentages of English speakers, of literates, of professional men and women and of workers in general. Town and village employees number more than 30% of the whole urban populace.

(52.4% of males and 11.6% of females) : by contrast only 11.8% of all countrymen and 2.2% of countrywomen are wage-earners within Swaziland. Over half the cash income of the Territory's residents accrues to townsfolk.

Chapter II:

Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Until the recent post-war development period, the gold mines in the Republic 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 and two large sugar mills have been constructed, one by the Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Limited, near Tshaneni and the other by Ubombo Ranches Limited at Big Bend. Meanwhile the pulp factory for processing timber on the estate of the Usutu Pulp Company Limited had its first full year of operation. There is also a small fruit canning industry and a malt factory. Construction of the Territory's first railway began during the year. It will open the way for exploitation of proved iron ore and coal deposits. Swazi workers are becoming increasingly dependent on the cash earnings obtained from employment in order to supplement the traditional tribal subsistence economy.

EMPLOYMENT

At the last total enumeration census, in 1956, a quarter of the gainfully employed European population over the age of fifteen years was engaged in farming and forestry, a fifth were craftsmen or labourers and 18% 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% of this section of the population. Of the gainfully employed Eurafrican population over fifteen years of age, 30% were employed in farming and forestry and 26% 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.

More recent estimates regarding the African working population are based on the reports of the 1960 Social Survey. These indicate that in 1962 working age population (aged from 15—64 years) was about 138,000, or 51% of the total African population. Of the total working age population 65,800 were men and 72,100 were women, and of these 32,500 men (49% of men) and 5,700 women (8% of women) were in employment, making a total labour force of 38,200 representing 24,800 workers in rural areas, 5,400 workers in proclaimed urban and peri-urban areas and 8,000 in industrial settlements. Of the balance of 99,800 persons of working almost 20,000 were scholars, leaving 22,300 males and 57,400 females, totalling nearly 80,000 persons, not currently engaged in wage-earning employment or schooling. Some of this remainder are self-employed in commerce, professions and as peasant farmers, for example, many are house-wives and others are 'resting' between migratory periods of employment and engaged in some ploughing on the land. The survey indicates that the average Swazi man spends about 40% of his time in employment which typically occupies about two years of a five-year cycle. There is undoubtedly under-employment in the rural areas among persons 'resting' between employments and this group constitutes a considerable potential reserve of manpower, which will be realised increasingly as the average Swazi homestead is becoming more dependent on wage earnings as a source of income. Evidence of this is that in 1960 wages constituted on average 20% of total income from all sources, including the subsistence element. The overall percentages of participation in wage employment for rural males are 40% wage-earning, 45% not currently employed but had been employed previously and 15% never employed: the figures for males in proclaimed urban and peri-urban areas are 70% currently employed, 21% not currently employed, and 9% never employed. Among rural females 5% only were engaged in wage employment, and among urban residents 21% of females were so engaged.

The industrial classification of wage employment in the 1960 survey showed that farming and forestry absorbed 36% of rural male workers, mining 31% and Government 9%. Farming and forestry and Government service were the main domestic employers of labour (52% and 14% of rural males employed in the territory), and mining constituted the main external absorber of labour (65% of rural males employed outside the

territory). In urban areas 38% of male employees were absorbed by Government and 17% in trading. The main employers of rural females were domestic service (61%), farming and forestry (22%) and religious and welfare services (11%), while in urban areas most women were employed in domestic service (65%) and Government (18%).

By occupation most Swazi were still employed in unskilled manual work, 80% of rural males and 40% of urban males being so occupied in 1960. In rural areas only 3% of males were employed in clerical work, 4% professional, 7% service, 4% salesmen and less than 2% craftsmen. In urban areas the Swazi labour force was more developed, 16% being employed in clerical occupations, 13% in professional, 10% in service, 9% as craftsmen. As regards employed women, rural figures (with urban figures in brackets) were 61% service (66%), 14% professional (22%), 13% saleswomen (3%) and 10% manual labour (5%).

The conclusions drawn by the Survey Report from these statistics are that the industrial classification of employed labour reveals the undeveloped nature of the economy, in the lack of employment in secondary industry (percentages engaged in manufacturing are 4% of men at work and 2% of women). Moreover the occupational classification reveals the low quality of labour, dependent generally on unskilled low-wage manual work. There is much scope for the development of the labour force by means of education, training and practical experience at the same job through continuous employment, which can only be achieved by encouraging the evolution of a stable labour force of workers living with their families at or near the place of work.

The following table compiled from returns rendered by employers of over 50 workers shows the African labour strengths of principal industrial groupings at the end of December 1962 (previous year's figures in brackets).

Group	Total Labour		Foreign Labour	
Mining	1 361	(1,552)	658	(816)
Forestry and Timber Processing	4,675	(5,047)	372	(431)
Agricultural Estates (including sugar growing and manufacture)	7,634	(7,623)	2,074	(2,126)
Construction etc., Contractors	2,469	(463)	462	(79)
Government Departments	1,964	(2,124)	78	(108)
Miscellaneous Manufacture	126	(158)	9	(3)
Other	245	(82)	14	(7)
Totals	18,474	(17,049)	3,667	(3,570)

Of the 7,634 labourers shown as employed by agricultural estates 5,399 (of whom 1,398 were foreign) were employed by

concerns primarily or largely engaged in sugar growing and manufacture.

The labour turnover among major employers, excluding those offering mainly seasonal employment, ranged from 3 to 13 per cent per month but these can only be taken as rough estimates since the Territory has no statistical organisation to verify the figures upon which they are based. Because most 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.

Labour Migration:

Over 43% of the rural male working population in 1960 was employed outside the Territory, and 7% of urban males, the comparable figures for females being 36% and 1% respectively. It is estimated that 9,400 males and 800 females were employed outside the Territory, in the Republic of South Africa, during 1962.

Most of these Swazi who migrate in search of employment are recruited for work on the mines. During 1962 the Native Recruiting Corporation recruited nearly 8,800 (8,500 in 1961) for employment in the gold mines of the Witwatersrand and the Orange Free State, while the Natal Coal Owners' Native Labour Organization recruited 400 (480 in 1961) miners for the mines of northern Natal. There is a seasonal variation in the total number of Swazi employed in the gold mines and the average throughout the year was 7,230 (6,870 in 1961).

The recruiting of labourers for work outside the Territory is strictly controlled by the provisions of the African Labour Proclamation, Cap. 70. 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. Capitation fees are not allowed. In addition to the numbers of labourers recruited by recognised agencies, the remaining 2,500 to 3,000 Swazi for the most part find employment independently in agricultural and mining concerns in those districts of the Republic of South Africa which border the Territory, while a few are employed in white-collar and semi-skilled jobs in urban areas—most of the latter cannot be regarded as migrants and have established themselves outside the Territory.

Swazi seeking work outside the Territory have to comply with the provisions of the Identity and Travel (Documents) Proclamation No. 54 of 1959 and the Regulations thereunder, and are

confined by South African influx control procedures to rural areas.

Most of the Territory's skilled workers are still Europeans of South African or Mozambique origin, and control over new immigration is exercised by the immigration authorities in co-operation with the Labour Section of the Secretariat. Meanwhile the new industrial training scheme described at the end of this chapter is designed to equip the inhabitants of the Territory for such skilled work.

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 (1962 figures):

Occupation		Basic Annual Wage (R) (excluding any bonus)	
Farm Assistant	(E)	1,200	Q.
Farm Labourer	(A)	72	R.Q.
Forester	(E)	1,300	Q.
Forest Foreman	(E)	960	Q.
Forest Labourer	(A)	72 - 150	R.Q.
Mine Labourer	(A)	90 - 94	R.Q.
Stock Inspector	(E)	1,344 - 2,096	
Cattle Guard	(A)	264 - 1,152	
Store Assistant	(E)	1,000	Q.
Store Assistant	(A)	180	Q.
Domestic Servant	(A)	80	R.Q.
Road Foreman	(E)	1,440	
Construction Labourer	(A)	104 - 144	
Artisan	(E)	1,500	
Builder	(A)	204 - 602	R.Q.
Driver	(A)	96 - 460	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 Proclamation, No. 21 of 1937 (Cap. 149) 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 vary from 47 to 58 hours in construction and quarrying, and 45 to 48 hours in urban areas. Improved rates of pay and rations and a code of regulations covering conditions of service of daily-paid workmen employed by Government departments were on the point of being introduced.

Price indices are not kept. Average prices during 1962 of

some of the principal foods were:

Commodity	Mbabane and Manzini Districts.	Other Districts.
Bacon, per lb.	40c	42c
Beef, per lb.	25c	23c
Mutton, per lb.	32c	30c
Butter, per lb.	30c	30c
Cheese, per lb.	30c	32c
Milk, per pint	6c	6c
Eggs, per dozen.	38c	33c
Mealie meal, per 180 lb. bag	R4.75c	R4.75c
Potatoes, per lb.	4c	5c
Rice, per lb.	13c	15c
Sugar, per lb.	5c	5c
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf	10c	10c
Tea, per lb	75c	75c
Coffee, per lb.	50c	50c

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

There is no Labour Department in the Territory. A Labour Officer was appointed in 1957 and works in the Secretariat in Mbabane under the supervision of the Secretary for Social and Political Affairs, who exercises the functions of Labour Commissioner under the Employment Proclamation and other legislation. The Labour Officer's duties include the supervision of working conditions, and the maintenance of statistical records and the assesment of present and future labour requirements, and the preparation of annual reports to the International Labour Organisation. 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. A Controller of Apprenticeships is to be appointed to the staff of the Labour Section.

Workmen's Compensation.

The Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, No. 25 of 1939 (Cap. 148), 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 R2,000 or 48 months' wages, whichever is less, for permanent total incapacity. A percentage of this amount is payable in cases of partial incapacity. Half-pay is payable during periods of temporary incapacity, excluding the first seven days. 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. New legislation was on the point of promulgation at the end of the year, the main features of which are wide application, improved benefits, and compulsory insurance by employers.

Industrial Relations.

Provision for the registration and regulation of trade unions and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes, exists under the Trades Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation, No. 31 of 1942, (Cap. 150) as amended. There were four registered trade unions at the end of the year, which marked the beginning of trade unionism in the Territory. Some concerns in rural areas employ accredited tribal representatives. Several employers have established joint consultation machinery, with elected workers' representatives in some cases. An administrative procedure exists whereby labour disputes 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 Mines, Works and Machinery Proclamation, No. 61 of 1960, and the Explosives Proclamation No. 4 of 1961, and the regulations published thereunder provide for the safety of workmen employed in mines and works, including quarries and factories. The employment of women, young persons and children in mines or works is also regulated by the Employment Proclamation No. 51 of 1962.

The following tables are a reflection of the various types of accidents in mines and works which have been reported to the Inspector of Mines and the Inspector of Machinery. It is not possible, at this stage, to calculate accident rates per thousand workers employed:

Classification of non-fatal accident into location of injury to the body.

LOCATION OF INJURY	Mines & Quarries			Industries			Total		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
Arms, hands or fingers	2	59	—	14	153	—	16	212	—
Legs, feet or toes	—	44	—	2	179	—	2	223	—
Eyes	—	9	1	—	14	—	—	23	1
Body or head	—	32	—	—	60	—	—	92	—
TOTAL	2	144	1	16	406	—	18	550	1

In this table (a) indicates loss of member; (b) indicates injury to member; (c) indicates loss of use of member.

Shifts lost as a result of non-fatal accidents.

	Total number of shifts lost (re-turned to duty)	Average shifts lost per accident.	No. of accidents in respect of which persons have returned to work.	Outstanding
Mines & Quarries	2,352	16.7	142	5
Industries	6,785	16.8	404	18
	9,137	16.7	546	23

There are 98 concerns registered as users of machinery, which includes 44 steam boilers installed in the Territory.

Stricter measures taken in respect of first aid equipment and treatment and enquiries held into accidents has reduced the severity rate from 26.6 shifts lost per accident to 16.7 shifts lost per accident, despite the rise in the number of accidents reported.

Comprehensive draft legislation dealing with safety and health in factories (at present classified as works) and mines, has been prepared and is expected to be promulgated shortly.

Accidents Reported

	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Non-Casualty	Total
Mines & Quarries	4	147	1	152
Industries	8	422	2	432
	12	569	3	584

Classification of non-fatal accidents into type of accident

Type of Accident	Mines & Quarries	Industries	Total
Fall of Ground	13	nil	13
Machinery	11	47	58
Trucks and Trams	6	6	12
Fall of Material			
On Surface	5	53	58
Underground	5	nil	5
Falling in Shafts Excavations etc.			
On Surface	nil	1	1
Struck by cage, skip, etc.	4	nil	4
Miscellaneous			
Burning and Scalding	2	15	17
Falling and Slipping	20	61	81
Splinters	3	5	8
Sundry	71	234	305
Explosions			
Due to fumes	3	nil	3
During blasting operation	3	nil	3
Sundry	1	nil	1
TOTALS	147	422	569

Legislation.

The following new labour legislation was promulgated during the year:-

- (i) the Industrial Training Proclamation, No. 26 of 1962, which is described in the section on Industrial Training;
- (ii) the Employment Proclamation No. 51 of 1962, which is divided into parts dealing with appointments, powers and duties of officers, contracts of service, protection of wages, employment of women, young persons and children, care and welfare (including compulsory provision of rations, quarters and medical aid for employees) and prohibition of forced labour;
- (iii) the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Amendment) Proclamation No. 49 of 1962, which empowers the Registrar to refuse registration to any trade union which practises discrimination on grounds of race, colour or sex, which fails in its constitution to provide for sectional interests of different groups of members; the Proclamation also strengthens financial control over trade unions, for the protection of members;
- (iv) the African Labour (Amendment) Proclamation No. 14 of 1962, which amends the manner of collecting attestation fees, and
- (v) the African Labour (Amendment) Proclamation No. 48 of 1962 which *inter alia* provides that workers recruited outside Swaziland for work in the Territory must be engaged on written contract, medically examined and repatriated by the employer at the end of the contract.

Industrial Training.

Institutional Industrial training in the Territory is at present confined to a small dressmaking centre at Mbuluzi and a Trade Training Centre at Mbabane. The latter provides courses for Africans and Eurafricans in bricklaying, carpentry, motor-mechanics and electrical wiring. Twenty four men are trained annually. Semi-skilled workers, such as drivers and operatives, are trained on the job by employers.

The Industrial Training Committee, composed of representatives of industry and Government, in its report published in December, 1960, made recommendations including the establishment of an Apprenticeship Board and the appointment of a Controller of Apprenticeships, operating within the frame-

work of an Apprenticeship Proclamation, also the division of training of skilled workers between a trade training centre and industry and the institution of trade tests, short training courses for drivers, and aptitude tests for all semi-skilled workers. The Industrial Training Proclamation was promulgated as No. 26 of 1962 and Colonial Development and Welfare funds totalling R1,320 were made available by the United Kingdom Government during last year for the appointment of the Controller.

Twenty-six trainees from the Trade Training Centre were placed in apprenticeships with employers at the end of the year, under the new training scheme, making a total of twenty-seven such apprentices. There were also sixteen apprentices being trained by employers under conventional 5-year apprenticeships.

CHAPTER III:

Public Finance and Taxation

Government financial year runs from 1st. April to 31st. March. The Annual Budget is in three parts. Territorial Estimates cover recurrent and minor capital items of expenditure by Government departments. Detailed estimates of revenue are also shown. Secondly there are Loan Estimates dealing with major capital works such as roads. Finally there are Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Estimates for various projects in the fields of land use, education, medical services and public works.

Revenue and Expenditure over the past three financial years may be summarised as follows. Details are given later in this chapter:

Financial Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1959 — 60	R	R
Territorial	1,453,389	1,629,715
Loan	—	379,331
C.D. & W. Fund	—	467,496
1960 — 61		
Territorial	3,125,070	3,640,219
Loan	—	2,549,636
C.D. & W. Fund	—	1,125,536
1961 — 62		
Territorial	4,326,052	4,557,137
Loan	—	920,100
C.D. & W. Fund	—	1,707,635

REVENUE

The main sources of revenue were

HEAD	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	R	R	R
Native Tax	133,284	126,332	120,812
Customs & Excise	423,416	462,021	468,477
Posts & Telegraphs	158,686	260,258	370,986
Licences	101,614	119,549	141,511
Income Tax	1,287,874	1,439,923	1,962,356
Transfer Duty	220,598	53,318	39,114
Mineral Tax (Royalties)	71,818	91,582	108,319
Sale of Crown Land	5,816	1,590	11,860
Other Revenue	503,672	570,497	1,102,617
C.D. and W. Fund		1,009,816	1,780,908

Death Duties.

The rate of Estate Duty chargeable on each R2 of the dutiable amount is three ten-thousandths of R2 for every completed R200 or part thereof of the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of 67c on each R2. Rebate of R600 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 R20,000. Succession duty is also payable in certain cases on estates of over R200. African estates which are administered according to Swazi law and custom are not subject to these duties.

European Poll Tax.

A poll tax of R6 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 constitutes about half the total revenue of the Territory and of this, about 70% 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 ended 30th. June, 1961, the collections from which were received in the 1961/62 financial year, are compared with those of the two previous years in the following table:

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	R.	R.	R.
Mining Companies	970,000	1,016,000	1,342,000
Other Companies	92,000	138,000	280,000
Employed Persons	96,000	130,000	152,000
Professions & Traders	92,000	92,000	130,000
Farmers	28,000	60,000	60,000
Others	6,000	14,000	10,000

A simplified system of block rates was adopted in 1960 which combines and replaces by a single tax the previous separate normal and super taxes. There are separate block rates for married and unmarried persons, the rate for the latter being slightly higher than for married persons. Dividends are now included in the taxable income, save that a deduction is allowed of a percentage of the dividends ranging from 100% where the taxable income (including dividends) does not exceed R2,600 to 33½% where the taxable income exceeds R5,200.

The rate of tax for individuals is such that the incidence is low on the lowest section, increasing slightly with each section until a maximum of 50 cents in the rand is reached on incomes in excess of R18,000. The following table sets out examples of tax payable by married and unmarried persons:

Taxable income.	Tax payable by Unmarried person	Tax payable by married person.
R 1,200	77	30
R 1,600	124	73
R 2,000	172	115
R 3,000	300	222
R 5,000	631	500
R 8,000	1,778	1,606
R10,000	2,738	2 539

Rates of tax for Public and Private Companies: for each rand of taxable income, 28 cents.

Rates of tax for Mining Companies: For the first R20,000 of taxable income, 25 cents for each rand; for each rand of taxable income in excess of R20,000, tax is 34 cents.

African Tax.

A tax of R4 per year is levied on each adult male African who is unmarried or who has one wife. Africans with two wives pay R6.30 per year and those with three or more wives pay R9.10 per year. A Swazi National Levy of 70 cents, 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.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Revenue from this source in the 1961/62 financial year, compared with that of the two previous financial years, was:

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
		R	R
Postal	73,400	159,200	237,854
Telegraphs	14,864	22,954	22,161
Telephone	60,642	72,229	110,971
Total	148,906	254,383	370,986

Customs and Excise

Under the provisions of the Customs Agreement with the Union (now Republic) of South Africa. Swaziland receives 0.149% of the total collections. In 1961/62 this source of revenue amounted to R280,054. Following are receipts for the last three years.

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
		R	R
IMPORT DUTY	162,204	168,331	148,980
Excise on Cigarettes &			
" " Tobacco	77,436	78,319	78,068
" " Matches	938	976	791
" " Motor Fuel	19,454	22,054	23,690
" " Tyres & Tubes	2,356	2,325	2,373
" " Yeast	504	407	545
" " Motor Vehicles	24,328	26,558	22,417
" " Diesel & Furnace			
" " Oils	—	2,097	2,736
" " Gramophone Records	—	369	424
Other Excise Duties	1,954	20	30
	289,174	301,456	280,054

In addition, local import duties are collected on wines, spirits and beer manufactured in the Republic of South Africa. These are as follows: 1959/60, R134,241; 1960/61, R160,565; 1961/62, R188,423.

Mineral Taxes and Mining Rents.

The following taxes are payable on mineral production:

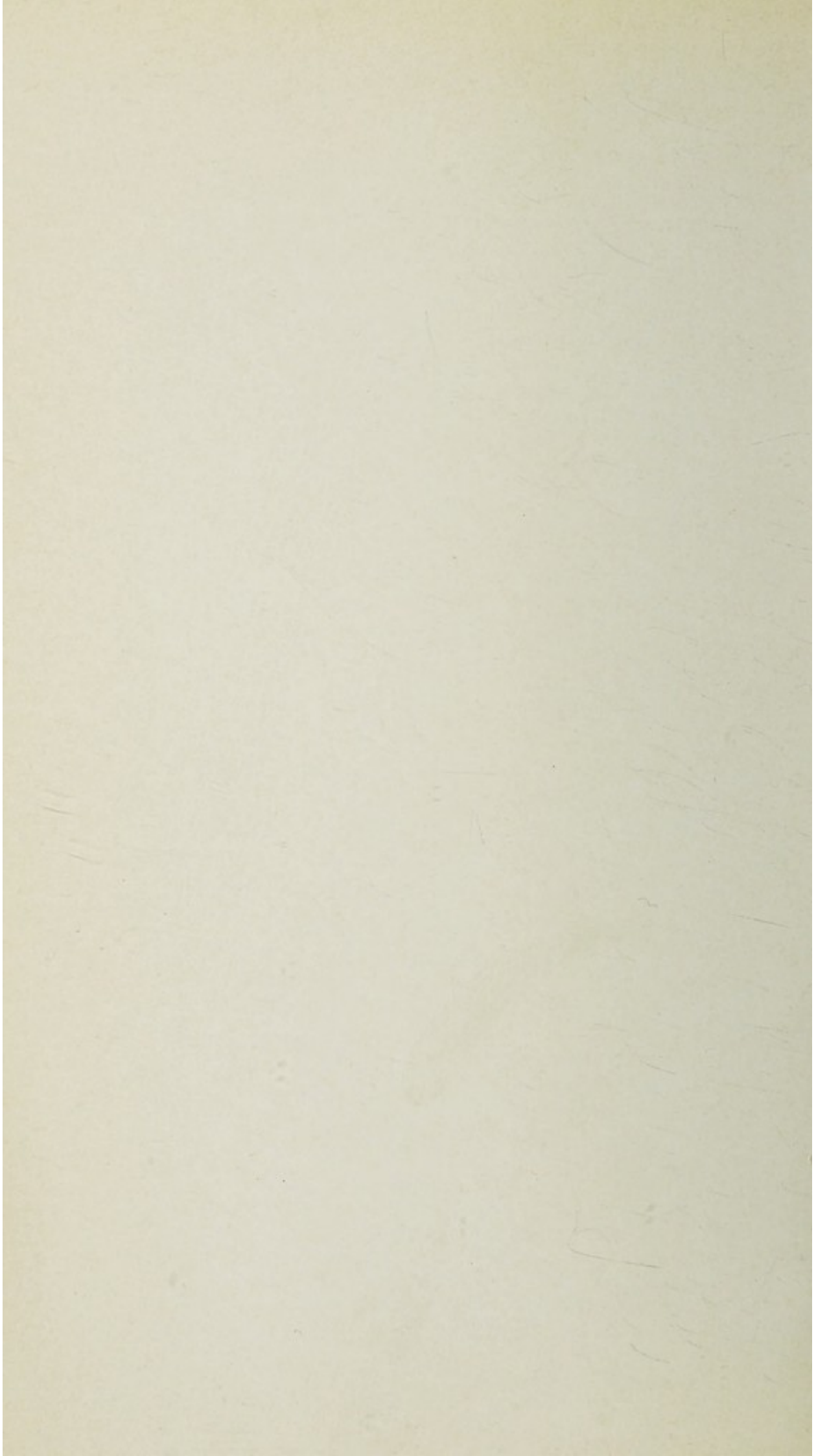
Asbestos	—	2 % of value
Precious metals	—	2½ % of value
Non-precious metals	—	2½ % of value
Coal	—	2½ % cents per short ton sold.

In 1961/62 mineral tax royalties yielded R108,319. Other sources of revenue were prospecting and mining rents (R198) and mineral concession tax R5,363. Mineral concession tax is levied at the rate of 2½ cents a morgen on concessions not being exploited. The Resident Commissioner, on the advice of the Mining Board, is allowed to grant remission of all or part of this tax.

Licences.

The value of licence fees collected during the 1961/62 financial year compared with those collected during the two previous





financial years were:

TERRITORIAL	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	R	R	R
Firearms	952	947	1,117
Recruiting Agents	856	774	714
Hotel & Liquor	3,138	3,462	3,947
Trading	33,396	36,328	38,893
Game	704	846	772
Bank	680	912	1,375
Motor Vehicles	58,478	73,123	90,062
Prospecting & Mining	16	76	23
Miscellaneous	3,214	3,081	4,608
	101,434	119,549	141,511

EXPENDITURE

The following table gives particulars of annual expenditure for the period 1959/60 to 1961/62.

TERRITORIAL	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	R	R	R
Public Debt	163,650	201,720	337,290
Central Administration	402,078	364,981	446,504
Audit	11,846	16,427	16,026
District Administration	82,714	101,417	115,288
Education	497,906	577,929	803,572
Geological Survey			
& Mines	35,736	65,065	68,696
Judicial	27,022	33,820	36,004
Land Utilization	389,608	409,505	458,088
Medical	306,188	315,571	339,587
Pensions & Gratuities	122,966	180,512	198,795
Police	222,602	244,001	307,549
Posts & Telegraphs	162,170	181,739	244,821
Prisons	68,417	75,434	101,301
Public Works Dept.	450,174	516,277	694,098
P.W.D. Electricity Supply	49,530	51,472	72,450
Public Works Extraordinary	79,990	87,974	81,652
Stores Department	67,814	129,087	145,886
Swazi Administration	119,012	87,288	89,529

LOAN	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	R	R	R
Government Housing	263,654	360,684	118,225
Roads	280,086	562,067	357,350
Telecommunications	64,572	77,749	210,069
Electricity Supplies	66,451	67,912	647
Administrative & Public			
Buildings	19,106	162,682	121,157
Water & Sewerage Schemes	17,928	330,063	77,681
Township Survey	—	40	5,509
Airfields	—	68,667	29,462

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	R	R	R
Education	74,028	132,629	570,257
Medical	22,980	3,882	19,074
Agricultural & Veterinary	270,890	81,138	300,413
Geological	38,203	1,410	7,217
Roads, Townships & Bridges	761,416	863,507	805,082
Miscellaneous	57,376	42,970	5,592

Details of C.D. and W. expenditure are given at Appendix I.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of Swaziland at 31st. March 1962 consisted of:

	R.
Loan from H. M. Treasury to the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund	2,243
Colonial Development & Welfare Loan	—
4½% Inter Colonial Loan 1978	158,664
4% Inter Colonial Loan 1974	104,140
5½% Inter Colonial Loan 1971	83,420
5½% Inter Colonial Loan 1976	250,380
General Development Loan 1965/78	2,000,000
Exchequer Loan 1960/85	1,013,059
Exchequer Loan 1960/86	1,584,377
Exchequer Loan	200,000
Telecommunications Loan	210,000
Telephone Loan	6,000
Housing Loan 1983	100,000
	<hr/>
	R5,712,283

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT 31ST. MARCH, 1962:

LIABILITIES

	R	c	R	c
Bank Overdraft				
Government Accounts	378,875-00			
Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco	30,000-00		408,875-00	
	<hr/>			
Deposits.				
Colonial Development and Welfare	164,393-61			
Prisoners' Property	758-01			
Cream Levy Account	24,000-00			
Native Tax Coupons	1,600-00			
Miscellaneous	197,782-61		388,534-23	
	<hr/>			
Unexpended Balance of Loan Funds.				
4½% Inter colonial Loan 1978: Mbabane Water Supply		5-86		
5½% Intercolonial Loan 1971-1976				
Electricity, Housing and Roads	53-41			
5½% and 6% Exchequer Loan 1960-1985	17,011-74			
6½% Exchequer Loan 1960-1986	546,955-52			
Housing Loan 1962—1982	100,000-00			
Telecommunications Loan — Mhlume	10-87		664,037-40	
	<hr/>			
Special Funds.				
Swazi Nation Trust Fund	40,000-00			
Guardians Fund	22,503-49			
Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund	24,611-40			
Dairy Industry Contingency Fund	9,915-22			
Police Reward Fund	1,592-58			
Revolving Loan Fund	8,555-76			
Unified Teaching Services Provident Fund	14,198-40		121,376-85	
	<hr/>			

General Revenue Balance Account.

Balance at 1st April, 1961	195,988-22	
Less Deficit for year 1st. April, 1961 to 31st. March, 1962	157,810-42	
	<hr/>	
	38,177-80	
Add Appreciation on Investments	215-00	38,392-80
	<hr/>	
		<hr/>
		1,621,216-28

ASSETS.

	R	c	R	c
Cash.				
In Hand		720-55		
With Sub-Accountants		8,692-29		
In Transit		34,274-35		
		<hr/>		
		43,687-19		
With Crown Agents		1,508-06		
Joint Consolidated Fund		234,000-00	279,195-25	
		<hr/>		
Advances:				
Military Pensions		1,865-97		
Personal		169,323-20		
Other Administrations		5,931-38		
Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco		30,000-00		
Miscellaneous		80 912-62		
		<hr/>		
		288 033-17		
Pending Source of Finance		440,722-94		
International Development Association		524,320-39	1,253,076-50	
		<hr/>		
Investments.				
Guardians Fund			23,397-00	
Suspense Accounts				
Swaziland Trade Training Centre		2,067-53		
Public Works Department — Joinery Shop		2,516-71		
Seed		1,849-99		
Fertiliser and Insecticides		8,466-17		
Implements, Grain Tanks etc.		2,686-54		
Grain Bags		8-55		
Rabies Vaccine		238-00	17,833-49	
		<hr/>		
Loan Account.				
Standard Bank Loan			47,714-04	
			<hr/>	
				<hr/>
				1,621,216-28

SWAZI NATIONAL TREASURY

The Swazi National Treasury was established under the provisions of Proclamation No. 81 of 1950. Revenue during the financial year 1961/62 amounted to R188,375, of which R38,500 was a share of the African Tax and R16,482 was derived from fines and fees from the Swazi National Courts. Expenditure during the same period totalled R213,520 including expenditure on education amounting to R83,320. The surplus balance at 31st March, 1962 was R63,229. These figures have not yet been subjected to audit examination.

Chapter IV

Currency and Banking

The currency in circulation in Swaziland is that of the Republic of South Africa, whose conversion from sterling to decimal currency took place on 14th February, 1961. One rand in the new currency is equal to 10 shillings sterling and is divided into 100 cents.

Two banks conduct business in Swaziland — Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) and the Standard Bank Ltd. Following are the branches and agencies maintained or operated by these banks:

Barclays Bank (D.C.O.): *Branches* at Mbabane and Manzini; *Sub-Branche*s at Emlembe, Big Bend and Mananga; *Agencies* at Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak, Stegi, Mhlambanyati, Malkerns and Usutu Mill Site. The bank also operates a mobile van.

Standard Bank Ltd.: *Branches* at Mbabane and Manzini; *Sub-Branch* at Big Bend; *Agencies* at Goedgegun, Gollel, Pigg's Peak, Stegi, Emlembe, Mhlambanyati and Usutu Mill Site. The bank also operates a mobile van.

The Savings Bank facilities of the South African Government Post Office are available at Post Offices throughout the Territory. Deposits and withdrawals during the year ending on 31st March, 1962 amounted to R160,506 and R336,115 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 (now Republic) of South Africa dated 29th June, 1910, the Territory is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the South African Customs Union and received 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 Republic Treasury for the financial year ended 31st March, 1962, was R280,054, compared with R301,456 in 1961 and R289,172 in 1960.

This Agreement also provides for the free interchange of the products and manufactures of the Republic 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 Republic and are collected locally. Collections during the 1962 financial year were R188,423, compared with R167,246 in 1961 and R134,242 in 1960.

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 come from or through the Republic of South Africa, and consists largely of food and consumer goods.

The following table lists the main classes of goods imported and exported during 1962 together with comparable figures for 1961 and 1960.

IMPORTS	R 1960	R 1961	R 1962
FOOD AND DRINK	<u>2,281,000</u>	<u>2,536,000</u>	<u>2,218,000</u>
Including:			
Maize and Maize Products	300,000	650,000	791,000
Wheat and Wheat Products	158,000	200,000	288,000
Sugar	139,000	162,000	56,000
Beer	96,000	100,000	105,000
Sorghum	75,000	70,000	193,000
MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTOR SPARES, PETROL, OIL AND LUBRICANTS	<u>1,605,000</u>	<u>1,900,000</u>	<u>3,665,000</u>

Including:			
Petrol	400,000	750,000	1,217,000
Motor Cars	153,000	260,000	267,000
Motor Trucks	143,000	100,000	640,000
TIMBER AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS	822,000	1,293,000	951,000
Including:			
Cement	340,000	299,000	303,000
OTHER MERCHANDISE	3,492,000	4,710,000	15,382,000
Including:			
Fertilizers	440,000	550,000	872,000
Tobacco and Cigarettes	204,000	258,000	446,000
Livestock	83,000	119,000	51,000
Coal	280,000	170,000	159,000
Agricultural Implements	90,000	122,000	104,000
Telephone Equipment	20,000	65,000	31,000
	8,200,000	10,240,000	22,167,000

EXPORTS	R 1960	R 1961	R 1962
MINERALS (RAW MATERIALS)	5,645,000	5,145,000	4,680,000
Including:			
Asbestos	5,573,000	5,070,000	4,587,000
Gold	20,000	34,000	39,000
PROCESSED AND MANUFACTURED GOODS	3,927,000	4,695,000	7,268,000
Including:			
Sugar	2,560,000	3,687,000	5,982,000
Canned Fruit (mainly pineapples)	253,000	229,000	339,000
Pinewood Particle Board	735,000	340,000	168,000
Lumber and Timber	246,000	307,000	529,000
Wood Pulp	—	—	143,000
Butter	129,000	110,000	65,000
CROPS (RAW MATERIALS)	1,370,000	1,463,000	1,400,000
Including:			
Seed Cotton	534,000	719,000	413,000
Rice	325,000	390,000	610,000
Citrus Fruit	68,000	110,000	207,000
Bananas	61,000	72,000	57,000
Tobacco	98,000	48,000	68,000
LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS	1,107,000	1,365,000	1,354,000
Including:			
Cattle for Slaughter	1,028,000	1,267,000	1,273,000
Hides and Skins	65,000	74,000	70,000
	12,050,000	12,670,000	14,702,000

Chapter VI: Production

LAND UTILIZATION

The pattern of land utilization has changed considerably in recent years. Some 200,000 acres in the higher rainfall belt are now devoted to afforestation with *Pinus* species, while an increasing area in the 300 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 but are still of economic importance.

Three large expanses of good agricultural land with deep well-drained red loam soils on gentle slopes occur in the Swaziland Middleveld (the Horo-Ngonini, Malkerns-Ezulwini-Umtilane and Goedgegun-Dwaleni areas). There are other blocks of excellent soil on the Lubombo (Stegi, Nomahasha) and in the Lowveld (near Tshaneni, Big Bend, Nsoko). These and smaller patches of first class arable land make up about 4% of the Territory, i.e. some 170,000 acres. Most of the rest of the country has soils which are ploughable, but not without hazards of erosion or exhaustion unless competently farmed.

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 covered almost the whole extent of the Territory and many of the deeds contained clauses which reserved to the Ngwenyama his sovereign rights and forbade the concessionaires 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 1962, 51.8% 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 Area, which was set aside by the Concessions Partition Commissioner for occupation by the Swazi in 1910, is vested in the High Commission for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. It is scattered throughout the Territory in blocks of varying size and covers 1,639,687 acres or 38.2% 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 1961/1962, the area of land purchased in this way, which is vested in the Ngwenyama on behalf of the Swazi Nation, amounted to 268,093 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 Eurafricans covers 45.8% 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 provision 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. The area of farms owned by individual Africans totalled 23,741 acres at the end of 1962. Missions own 21,110 acres and the extent of farms owned by Europeans and Eurafricans, or of land situated in Proclaimed Townships, is 1,873,371 acres. The remaining area of the Territory comprises Government owned freehold land and unallotted Crown Land some 101,900 acres in extent.

On Swazi Area 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 Area but in practise 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 witch-craft 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 law of land ownership, which apply to land owned in freehold, embody the Roman Law conception of absolute ownership of land in contradistinction to the English law of tenure which, in theory holds that all land is held by the Crown. Free holders and, if 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.

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 misuse 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 1962 these units did 11,372 hours of work, during which 395 miles of contour furrows and 33 dams, with a storage capacity of 324 million gallons, were constructed. In other tasks, tracks and bush have been cleared, roads graded and building sites prepared.

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 Libandla has issued orders designed to prevent the misuse of land in Swazi Areas. The main provisions of these regulations are that all arable land should be ploughed along the contour and protected with grass strips, and that all streams and vleis should be marked and protected from cultivation. Ngwenyama 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, erosion increases 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.

AGRICULTURE

The crop year (July 1961 to June 1962) was much drier than usual, perpetuating the unfavourable conditions of the two previous crop years.

A detailed programme for agricultural development in Swaziland for the next five years, with clearly defined aims and objectives, together with estimated costs, was drawn up and submitted to Her Majesty's Government.

Maize occupies just over 200,000 acres (67% of all cultivated cropland), sorghum 24,000 acres, sugar cane 22,000 acres (all irrigated), cotton 17,000 acres, rice 6,000 acres all irrigated. Citrus, beans and groundnuts are grown on about 5,000 acres each. More than half of the country's arable land is used for subsistence cultivation by Swazi farmers who produce maize, sorghum, pumpkins, beans, groundnuts, etc. for their own consumption.

CROP PRODUCTION

(For seasons 1st. September to 31st. August)

CROP	Acreage Planted		Total Quantity Harvested		Average Yields	
	1961/62	1960/61	1961/62	1960/61	1961/62	1960/61
	acres		short tons		lbs. per acre	
Apples	63	36	2	—	—	—
Avocados	465	379	87	56	1.581	506
Bananas	351	613	2,115	1,563	14,680	8,340
Beans	5,242	5,100	911	999	381	392
Citrus (1)	4,285	3,010	4,388	4,075	? n.d.	? n.d.
Cotton, seed	16,825	16,100	2,963	5,297	352	658
Groundnuts, shelled	5,157	4,335	503	364	195	167
Maize—grain	201,970	185,240	38,427	33,060	381	357
Mixed vegetables (2)	5,017	3,050	10,157	5,936	4,050	3,892
Pasture, grass	825	744	—	—	—	—
Pasture, legumes	147	50	—	—	—	—
Pecans	495	233	1	1	—	—
Potatoes	1,898	1,560	1,346	2,231	1,418	2,860
Pineapples	793	959	3,018	1,823	17,650	9,400
Rice	5,941	4,790	6,357	4,600	2,140	1,917

Sorghum	23,813	26,420	3,319	3,820	279	290
Sugarcane (1)	21,871	19,042	680,492	573,138	50(6)	56(6)
Tobacco	1,375	1,425	317	218	461	647
Tomatoes	702	375	2,709	2,012	7,685	10,730
Other						
Annuals (3)	3,988	1,235	? n.d.	? n.d.	—	—
Other						
Permanent (4)	1,204	886	14	50	—	—
Other Fodder & Pasture Crops (5)	575	124	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	303,002	275,706	—	—	—	—

- NOTES: (1) For season to 30th. April, 1962.
 (2) Excluding potatoes and tomatoes.
 (3) Includes cowpeas, millet, pumpkins, sunflower, sweet potatoes, sesame and melons.
 (4) Includes grenadillas, guavas, litchis, macadamias, mangoes, pawpaws, peaches and vines.
 (5) Includes cowpeas (for hay), barley, Japanese radish and silage maize.
 (6) Short tons per acre.
 ? n.d. = no data.

Exports of farm and forest produce in 1962 amounted to more than R10,000,000 for the first time in history, out of a total for all exports of just over R15,000,000. Individual products which have earned most for the Territory by their export were:-

COMMODITY	1962 R	1960 R	1955 R
Sugar, milled	5,982,000	2,560,000	Nil
Cattle for slaughter	1,273,000	1,029,000	631,000
Rice	610,000	320,000	286,000
Lumber, mainly pine	529,000	250,000	20,000
Seed cotton	413,000	534,000	446,000
Timber products, misc.	308,000	730,000	Nil
Citrus fruit, fresh	207,000	66,000	7,000
Pineapples, canned	215,000	253,000	11,000
Wattle bark	86,000	220,000	93,000
Citrus fruit, canned	72,000	2,000	Nil
Hides and skins	70,000	65,000	54,000
Tobacco	68,000	97,000	60,000
Butter	65,000	130,000	140,000
Bananas	57,000	60,000	27,000
Tomatoes, canned	27,000	3,000	Nil

Dry land farming.

Dryland farming, especially in Swazi Area, suffered severely from the weather but new techniques such as early planting with new and improved varieties, better methods and new pest control measures ameliorated what could have been a disastrous year.

Cotton is the most important dryland cash crop and is of particular significance to the economy of Southern Swaziland. With new techniques of pest control available, an increasing acreage is being planted under irrigation. The crop of 2,963 tons represented a decrease of 44% on the previous year's record crop of 5,297 tons. The reasons for this decline were late planting, unfavourable climatic conditions and insect infestation. The total value of the crop was R412,625 and the average price paid for seed cotton was 6.78 cents per lb.

Because of adverse weather, the maize crop for the second year in succession was a virtual failure. The local agent purchased 6,750 bags (200 lbs.) from growers and imported 170,000 bags from the Republic.

Sorghum grown extensively by Swazi farmers in the lower rainfall areas, is used primarily for brewing beer. As a result of the poor season, the local agent purchased 1,320 bags (200 lbs) and imported 27,419 bags for resale.

The dark air cured tobacco leaf produced in the southern Middleveld is used mainly in the pipe and snuff trades. All marketing is done through the Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative organisation under the control of the Republic Tobacco Industry Control Board. Production of leaf increased by 36 per cent to 592,102 lbs. as compared with the previous year and the value of the crop to growers increased by 41 per cent to R67,800. The overall average price was 11.45 cents per lb.

About 300 acres of old or abandoned pineapple plantings were ploughed out. Re-establishment and new plantings brought the total area under pineapples to 793 acres. It is estimated that 70 tons, valued at R2,000, were sold locally, while 2,818 tons were delivered to the Malkerns cannery for which growers were paid R39,460 at an average price of R14 per ton delivered. Average yields at 8.8 tons per acre harvested were an improvement on the previous year's figure of 4.7 tons per acre.

Revised marketing arrangements were introduced by the Republic Banana Industry Control Board which resulted in a lower price being paid to producers. As a consequence, 262 acres of bananas were ploughed out, leaving a total planted acreage of 351 acres. In 1961, 1,284 tons valued at R69,144 were exported, whereas in 1962, 2,064 tons, valued at R57,250, were marketed in the Republic. About 45 tons were sold locally for R2,873, bringing the total income to growers to R60,123.

There was further expansion of the avocado industry with the planting of 800 trees during the year. Of the 465 acres planted, only 110 acres were harvested to yield 87 tons of fruit at an average yield of 1,580 lbs. per acre. The total cash return to the growers was R14,135.

Field beans, groundnuts, cowpeas, soyabeans, mungbeans and

jugobeans are commonly grown on all Swazi Nation land, mainly for home consumption; 160 tons of legumes were marketed locally for R12,340 and 50 tons valued at R3,377 were exported.

Irrigation Farming.

Crop production from irrigated land showed a very considerable increase: sugar production increased from 59,000 tons to about 77,000 tons and rice from 4,600 to more than 6,300 tons, while citrus exports rose from 3,800 to 4,300 tons. Citrus plantings increased from 280,000 trees to over 410,000.

In the season ending 30th April 1962, 76,889 tons of sugar was manufactured against the Territorial quota of 80,000 tons. Growers delivered 680,000 tons of cane from 13,500 acres, giving an average yield of 50 tons per acre cut, and received R2,750,000. Sales were effected for 68,850 tons of sugar valued at R4,820,000 of which the local market absorbed 6,900 tons (10%). A bilateral agreement was negotiated with the Republic of South Africa whereby, as from the 1964/65 season, Swaziland will produce 8½% of the total production of South Africa and Swaziland. As a result of this agreement, it was estimated that Swaziland production would increase from the fixed quota of 80,000 tons to about 90,000 tons of sugar in the 1964/65 season.

The main areas of citrus production are Malkerns, Ngonini, Nsoko and the Komati and Usutu basins in the Lowveld. Substantial plantings have been undertaken, mainly on Tumbankulu Estates, to bring the total number of trees planted to 414,138 at 30th April, 1962. The types planted were: oranges 245,602; grapefruit 140,527 lemons 19,452; limes 2,589; other 5,968. During the 1961/62 season, 145,500 pockets were sold on the local and South African market and 66,363 cases were exported through the Citrus Exchange. The total value to growers was R223,000, an increase of R87,000 over the previous year. Growers received an average of R2.65 per export case of 70 lbs. and R0.29 per pocket of 30 lbs.

During the 1962/63 season, about 250,000 pockets and 86,315 cases were marketed. The final price to growers has not yet been determined. At 30th April, 1962, 61 per cent of all plantings were under four years of age. Based on existing trees, it is conservatively estimated that by 1967/68, Swaziland will produce 500,000 cases of export citrus fruit.

An increase of 1,100 acres planted, as well as an increase in yields per acre, combined to produce a record crop of paddy rice. Total production was 6,360 tons produced from 5,930 acres at an average yield of 2,140 lbs. paddy per acre. Average prices paid to growers were, for Blue Bonnet variety, 5.241 cents and for Blue Nile 5.055 cents per lb., giving a total value of approx-

imately R640,000. On behalf of members, the Swaziland Rice Co-operative sold to the Republic 1,521 tons valued at R258,000.

Tomato production has increased and the intake of the Malkerns Cannery was 2,311 tons compared with 1,681 tons in 1961. Average price per ton in 1962 was R15, compared with R16.57 in 1961. The cannery had difficulty disposing of tomato paste and further expansion of the industry is doubtful while unfavourable marketing conditions prevail. In addition 43 tons were sold locally for R2,130 and 20 tons, worth R1,800 were exported to South Africa.

Agricultural Extension.

Much time and thought has been given to getting the ever-increasing volume of technical "know how" accepted and put into practice by the farmer. With the limited funds at its disposal, great efforts were made to improve the expertise of the Land Utilization Department's extension staff at all levels. Visits to neighbouring territories, to conferences, sabbatical study tours and in-service training courses at all levels were held during the year at which new techniques of teaching have been taught. Through the generosity of OXFAM, a magnificently equipped Filmobile Land Rover, capable of showing films and slides, with a public address system and pick-up recorder, has added greatly to the efforts to disseminate information in rural areas.

The re-deployment of the field services and the integration of the field staffs of the agricultural and veterinary sections of the Department into an advisory service has come under careful scrutiny and a pilot scheme is being put on to the ground in the Mankaiana District.

One hundred and twenty-two Swazi Farmers' Associations with a membership of 3,950 provide a most useful channel for passing information. During the year, associations arranged for the purchase, transport, storage and distribution of about 1,000 tons of fertilizer on behalf of their members.

There were 114 demonstration plots throughout the Territory, and in spite of the poor season, results were satisfactory.

Before Schools Agricultural Week, a short course was held for teachers to give them a clear picture of the agriculture of the Territory and to develop closer co-operation at field level.

During Schools Week, departmental staff, assisted by the District Administration and Education Department, gave lectures to some 6,800 children at 91 schools.

The Swaziland Show Society and the Southern Swaziland Show Society held their annual shows at Manzini and Goed-

gegun respectively. The high quality of exhibits in the Swazi section and the poor response given to the European produce section were noticeable at both shows. A feature of the show at Manzini was the most encouraging increase in the number of Swazi women who exhibited articles. Small District Shows were held at 18 centres.

The Master Farmer Scheme, designed to give recognition and stimulus to the emergent yeoman farmer, was initiated during the year.

Five new women's associations were formed, bringing the total to 80 with a membership of about 1,200. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) made funds available for accommodation for field staff. These buildings also serve as centres for meetings and practical demonstrations.

Cartography.

Mapping of relief, drainage, communications, dip tanks, cream separating depots and disposition of Field Officers on to the 1:50,000 topo-cadastral maps is proceeding. Two Districts, covering 36 per cent of the Territory, have been completed. A series of maps depicting physical conditions have been prepared for an Economic Atlas of Swaziland. Economic and demographic mapping, based on the 1960 random sample survey and the 1962 agricultural census, has been started. Maps and diagrams were prepared for the Livestock Commission of Enquiry, F.A.O., UNICEF, District staff and others.

Research and Investigation.

The Research Station at Malkerns was formally opened by the Resident Commissioner early in the year. Afterwards the Ngwenyama and over 400 guests of all races were shown round the station. The ceremony was the forerunner of many organised farmers' days. The research services have made a major impact on the farming industry and farmers are now only too eager to seek information and to discuss ways and means of increasing agricultural productivity. During the year the Research Service, in addition to a heavy programme of development work, completed its third crop season of experimentation. Plans have been drawn up in consultation with the Department of Technical Co-operation and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation for the establishment of a cotton breeding unit in Swaziland, to be financed in part by the local cotton industry. An enlarged cotton experiment programme has been started.

The outbreak of a new and serious insect problem in sugarcane in the Territory emphasised the need for an entomologist in Swaziland. In the absence of an entomologist, the citrus and cotton industries in particular remain precariously placed.

An Experimental Unit Farms project was inaugurated with funds from OXFAM late in 1961, to study the economics of farming systems in the main ecological areas of Swaziland, farm management problems, the labour requirements of certain crops, and ways and means of integrating livestock and crop husbandry into stable systems of farming. During 1962 three small unit farms were established at Stegi, Luve and Goedgegun and the main development work completed.

The soils of 186,000 acres were surveyed; 54,000 acres in broad reconnaissance, 27,000 acres of remapping at larger scales, and 105,000 acres of detailed and semi-detailed surveys, bringing the total coverage to 568,000 acres, or 13 per cent of Swaziland.

A territorial appraisal of water use was undertaken and a map showing present canal flows and pump capacities was produced.

Education and Training

The two departmental training centres at Mdutshane and Mpisi continued to provide elementary training for agricultural demonstrators and veterinary cattle guards. During the year, plans were drawn up for the establishment of an Agricultural College and Short Course Centre to provide agricultural education to recognised diploma standards and to permit the holding of short courses for progressive farmers, chiefs headmen, teachers, and in-service training of staff. The United Kingdom Committee of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign has undertaken to provide the capital costs for the establishment of the project and to provide the recurrent costs for the first three years. The gift amounts to more than £270,000.

FORESTRY

At 30th June, 1962 there were 180,000 acres of established pine forest, 15,000 acres of eucalyptus and 27,300 acres of wattle plantation in Swaziland, making a total afforested area of some 222,000 acres, almost all in the Highveld. With the commencement of operations at the Usutu Pulp mill, the development phase of the forestry industry is complete and the full exploitation of timber resources is expected to play an increasing role in the economy of the country. During the year ending June 1962, 3,268 acres of pine were felled to produce 7,353,600 cubic

feet of timber. The total value of forestry products amounted to R974,050. The wattle industry of Swaziland is integrated for marketing purposes with the industry in the Republic. Due to world overproduction, restriction of production is imposed by the Republic authorities in close co-operation with the Land Utilization Department.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The continued increase in livestock is revealed by the annual stock census conducted in September:

Class of Livestock	TOTAL 1962	TOTAL 1961	Increase or decrease
Cattle	543,393	535,376	+ 8,017
Goats	229,049	219,143	+ 9,906
Sheep	42,775	37,764	+ 5,011
Horses	2,464	2,439	+ 25
Mules	788	509	+ 279
Donkeys	17,162	16,551	+ 611
Pigs	9,964	11,581	— 1,617
Fowls	333,557	304,209	+29,348

The livestock industry again flourished although in certain areas many cattle died from the lack of grazing and water. For the second year in succession, the number of cattle exported to the controlled markets in the Republic of South Africa exceeded 20,000. But this should be doubled or even trebled to achieve an economic return from the present cattle population. To assist with the development of this industry, a Commission of Enquiry was set up, whose findings are being considered.

During the year, 43,867 head of cattle were slaughtered, representing 8.07 per cent of the total cattle population and 5,112 head more than in 1961. This is the highest figure for internal slaughtering on record. The increase may be due to higher internal consumption or it may reflect the low carcass weight of animals due to unfavourable weather. A total of 21,213 cattle were exported to the controlled markets in Durban (16,018 head) and Johannesburg (5,195 head) for an approximate value of R1,272,780 (£636,390). As in past years, the quotas allocated to Swaziland by the Meat Industry Control Board of the Republic of South Africa were not fully utilized, except during the peak export season. 239,300 lbs. of household grade butter, 36,771 hides, 19,260 skins, 12,720 lbs. wool and 266 tons of bonemeal were exported to the Republic.

A total of 135,178 sheep entered the Territory for winter grazing, and 144,849 returned to South Africa in early spring.

Animal Diseases.

As a disease control measure, it is compulsory by law to submit for examination organ smears from all cattle that die, irrespective of whether the animals were slaughtered or die from natural causes. A significant increase in the number of cattle deaths is recorded.

YEAR	DIED	SLAUGHTERED	TOTAL
1962	30,089	43,867	73,956
1961	23 248	38,755	62,003
1960	21,785	38 109	59,894
1959	22,752	36,007	58,759
1958	28,898	37,392	66,290

Microscopic examination of the organ smears resulted in the following diagnoses:

67,852 — Negative,

1,208 — Blackquarter,

114 — Redwater,

30 — Benign Bovine Gonderiosis,

20 — Gallsickness,

4 — Anthrax,

3,403 — Decomposed smears,

1,325 — Unsuitable due to faulty preparation.

For the second successive year no cases of East Coast Fever were diagnosed and for the first year since 1957 there was no serious threat of foot and mouth disease.

Dairy Industry.

The erection and control by the Land Utilization Department of small cream separating depots in rural areas has led to the development of a dairy ranching industry, mainly in the Lowveld. Two new separating depots were built and equipped, bringing the total number of Government controlled depots in operation during the year to 126. The year from a dairying point of view was a very poor one, due to the effect of the unfavourable weather on grazing and water supplies in the Lowveld. The total production of butter was 459,221 lbs. which is 82,586 lbs. less than in the previous year. Consumption increased by 33,882 lbs. making the total for the year 211,169 lbs. valued at R57,486. All butter not consumed in the Territory was exported to the Republic to form part of a Butter Pool. Any surplus to the Pool requirements is exported and Swaziland pays a pro-rata share should a loss be incurred on such exports. The Territory's share of the export loss for the 1960/61 season

was R15,000.

Representatives of F.A.O. (Food and Agricultural Organisation) and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) conducted a survey to examine the dairy potential of the Territory. Subsequently a UNICEF technician carried out a detailed investigation on a proposed project for the preparation of sour milk for feeding to Swazi school children. Large quantities of buttermilk, previously regarded as a waste by-product of the creamery in Manzini, have, by the addition of a culture, been converted into a valuable food acceptable to the Swazi who are now buying the entire output.

Livestock Extension.

Because of the prevalence of heart-water in the Middleveld and Lowveld, the Land Utilization Department maintains and makes available to the farming community a mild strain of the Rickettsia. During the year, 3,610 doses of blood were issued to farmers for the immunization of young calves, and 89 imported adult animals were successfully immunized at quarantine stations by officers of the Department.

Two quarantine stations, one at Manzini and the other at Goedgegun, are maintained for imported bulls.

During the year, three plunge dip tanks and seven spray races were registered, bringing the total number in operation to 585, of which 308 are privately-owned and 277 Government-owned.

Research.

Several changes in the experimental programme at the Cattle Breeding Station, Mpisi, were implemented. Because of shortage of land the comparative experiment between the Nguni and Afrikander breeds was disbanded and the Afrikander purebred herd, crossbreds and grades were sold. Consideration is being given to the continuation of this experiment of a breed-environment interaction in co-operation with local cattle breeders. Two hundred Nguni cows were issued to farmers for comparative trials using Drakensberger, Friesland and Ayreshire bulls, leaving 740 experimental animals on the farm. With the technical assistance from Dr. P. Mahadevan of Makerere University College, Uganda, the statistical analysis of all information recorded on the station over the past 15 years was begun. Because of the abnormally dry season, there was insufficient grass growth to implement the burning programme in the bush eradication control experiment.

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.

An Inspector of Machinery is attached to the department and works with the Inspector of Mines to ensure that Government regulations are adhered to. The Inspector of Machinery also collaborates with the Labour Officer in the application of Government regulations to industrial concerns.

Mineral Ownership.

Among 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 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 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 2,535 square miles and bring the total area of mineral rights vested in the Crown to 5,782 square miles or 86.25% of the total area of Swaziland. Rights in some concessions have been leased out in the form of option or tribute agreements. 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.

Swazi Mineral Areas.

An important development on the subject of mineral ownership is that, consequent upon a decision of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, all rights to minerals in Crown mineral areas are to vest in the Swazi Nation. All rights in mineral concessions which lapse through effluxion of time or are surrendered are also to revert to the Swazi Nation.

Owing to the proposed change-over in mineral ownership recent applications for prospecting or mining rights have been

held over for decision at a later date.

Mineral Production.

The mineral production figures for the year ending 31st December, 1962, are given in the following table together with those for 1961 for comparison purposes.

	1961		1962	
	Short tons	R	Short tons	R
Chrysotile asbestos	30,792.62	5,070,321	32,829.81	4,939,675
Metallic tin	6.12	9,864	5.10	9,116
Coal	1,079.62	3,272	—	—
Barytes	453.65	7,041	67.87	973
Diaspore	491.68	5,137	224.00	3,276
Pyrophyllite	2,955.00	13,904	3,902.00	21,410
Beryl	7.14	1,652	—	—
Koalin	58.13	439	2,743.00	20,569
	Fine ozs	R	Fine ozs	R
Gold	1,325.19	33,130	2,214.16	55,231
Silver	103.34	66	132.11	95
Totals		R5,144,826		R 5,050,345

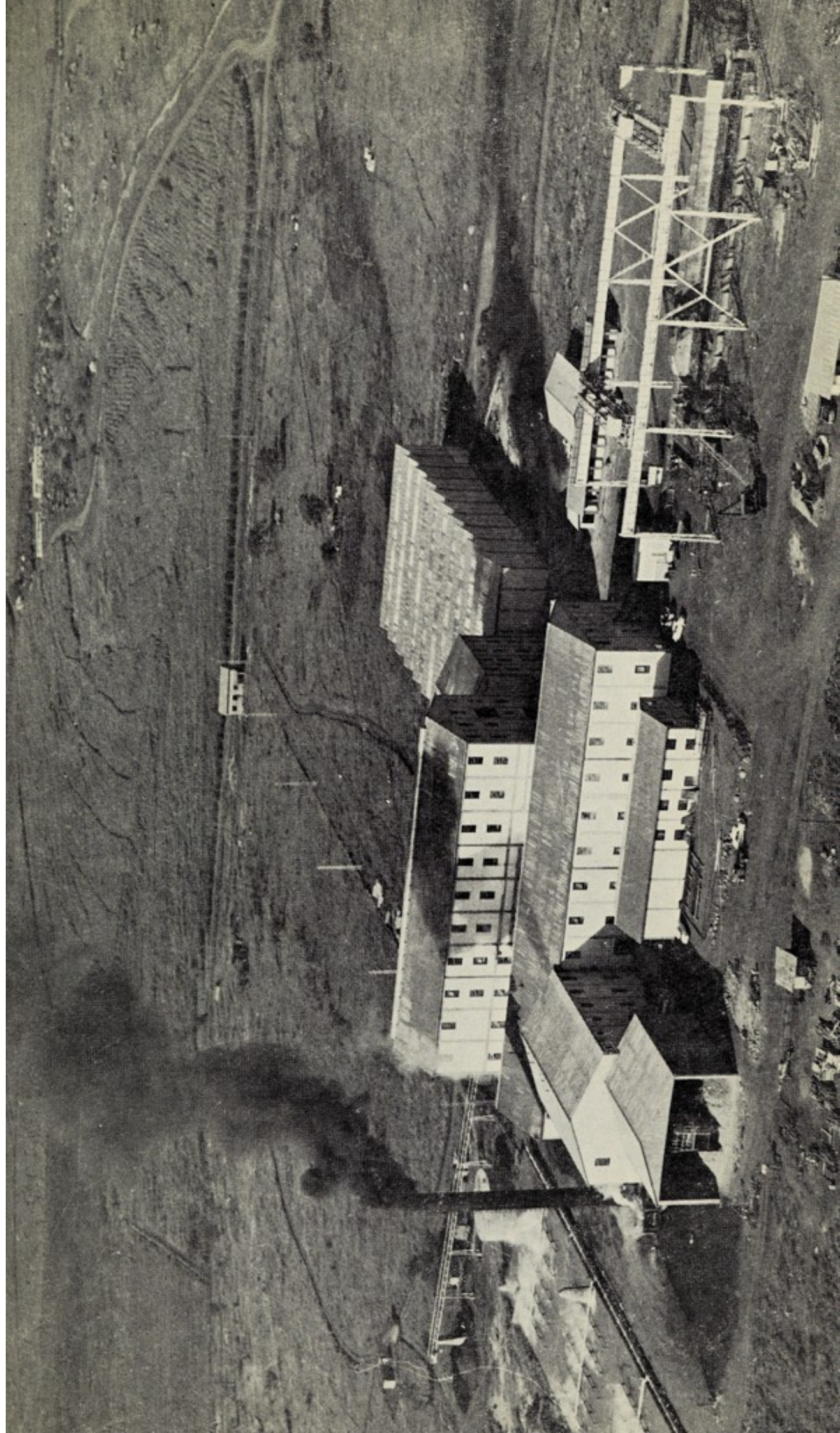
Asbestos again has had a difficult year and, except for the shorter grades, has suffered considerable price decreases. Therefore despite an increase in the tonnage of fibre sold the value of production has fallen by R130,646. Exports increased by 2,037 short tons to 32,830 short tons valued at R4,939,675.

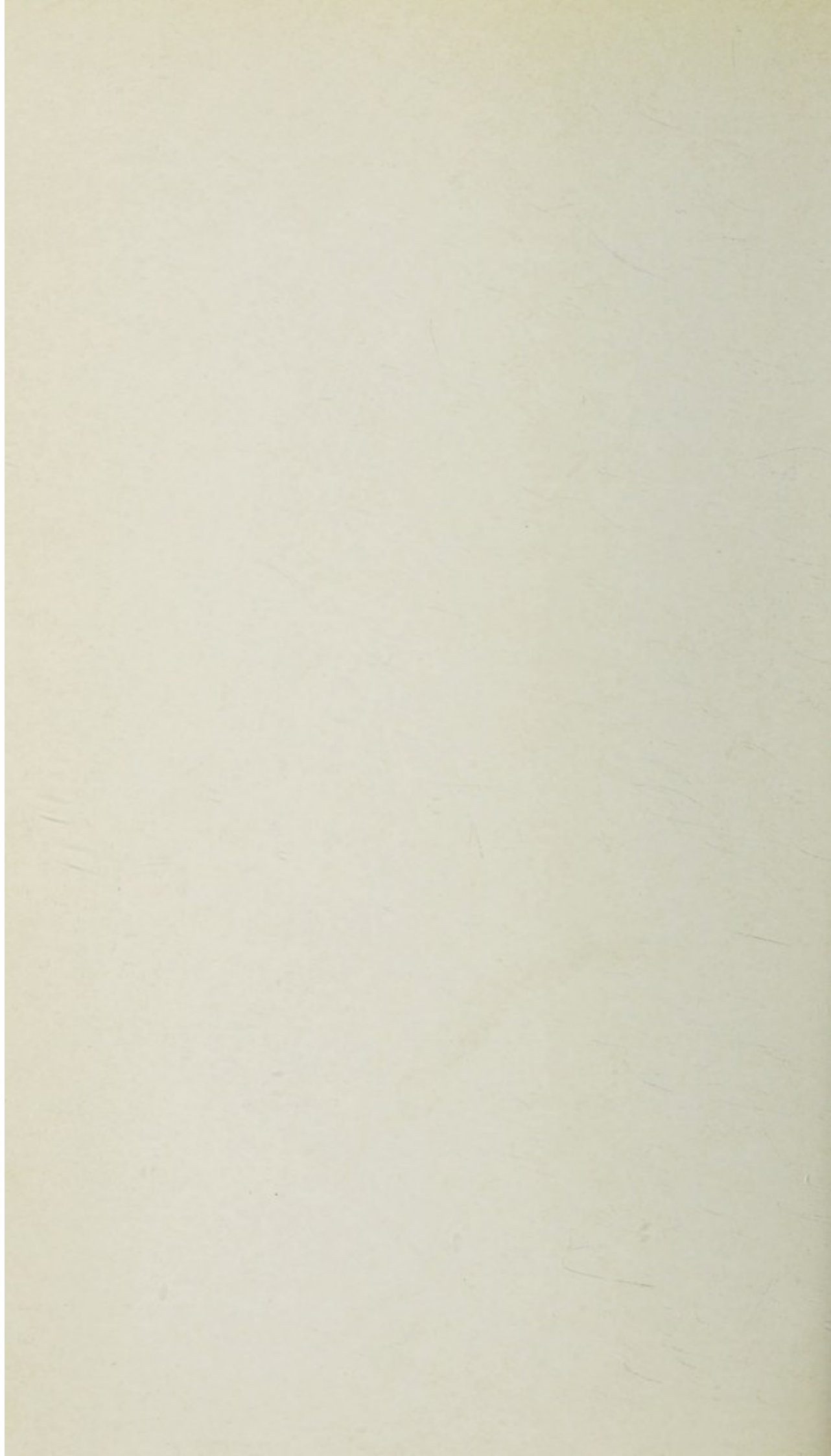
With the opening up of a new mine in March the small, resurgent gold mining industry has now firmly established itself in second place behind asbestos in its value of production, which increased by 889 fine ounces to 2,214 fine ounces valued at R55,231.

Two other minerals pyrophyllite and kaolin, are running neck and neck with each other, Pyrophyllite production, which has been steadily increasing year by year, reached a total of 3,902 short tons valued at R21,410. Kaolin, of which there was a small production during the last month of 1961, has found a steady market in South Africa and production is expected to increase considerably. Sales of this mineral increased to 2,743 short tons valued at R20,569.

Barytes has had a very disappointing year and sales have plummeted to the lowest figure yet — 68 short tons valued at R973.

Sales of diaspore have fallen also but the demand is a fluctuating one and production is expected to rise again in the coming year. Production of 224 short tons was valued at R3,276.





The tin mining industry struggles on in a small way. Production for the year amounted to just under 8 short tons of tin concentrates, equivalent to 5.10 short tons of metallic tin valued at R9,116.

Some beryl was collected by Swazi in the Sinceni area during the year but none had been sent off for sale at the year's end, so a "nil" production has been recorded.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Manufacturing industries in Swaziland are concerned mainly with processing agricultural, livestock and forestry products.

The Usutu Pulp Company's mill at Bunya had its first full year of operation in 1962, producing 34,351 short tons of unbleached sulphate pulp. During the year the company planted 995 acres of trees, bringing the total planted acreage to 106,490. At December 31 there were 350 European employees and 2923 African employees. There is a sawmill and chipboard factory on the plantations of Peak Timbers, in Northern Swaziland. The volume of logs delivered to them rose to 2,366,000 cu.ft. compared with 1,814,000 cu.ft in 1961. Total sales during 1962 were R581,397, of which R170,630 was received from export sales and the rest from local and South African sales. Sales were down during the early part of the year but the revival in the furniture and building trades in South Africa brought about a marked increase later. The firm planted 1,455 acres of trees during the year. Crates are made on the estate of Swaziland Plantations, in the same area. New machines were installed in the box mill and some building extensions were made. A disastrous fire destroyed about 1,500 acres and it will take about three years to fell the burnt trees and replant the area.

The new sugar mill of Ubombo Ranches at Big Bend started its second season on May 1 and by December 21, when it closed down till the following April, it had produced 36,800 tons of sugar from 327,800 tons of cane. The Mhlume Sugar Company mill began its 1962/63 crushing season on June 28 and by December 22 had produced 33,352 tons of sugar. Both sugar mills have a quota of 40,000 tons of sugar to produce in the 1962/63 season. In the 1961/62 season the Mhlume factory produced 48,649 tons of sugar.

The operations of the Swaziland Milling Company, at Manzini, were expanded during the year. The company, which acts as administrators for the Swaziland Co-operative Rice Company, built a rice drying plant and new storage sheds.

Swaziland Cannery handled much more produce than in the previous year. Biggest increase was in oranges, due to the

large number of trees in the Malkerns area beginning to bear. The number of tons of fruit handled by the cannery in 1962 follows, with the 1961 figures in brackets: Pineapple 2,822 (2,519); tomatoes 2,111 (1,680); grapefruit 466 (422); oranges 1,026 (264). Total sales for the year were valued at R318,000, of which R215,000 was from the sale of pineapple products.

Most manufacturing and processing industries are in Mbabane and Manzini. The Creamery at Manzini, supplied mainly by African commercial dairies under Government supervision, produced 459,221 lb. of butter—82,586 lb. less than in the previous year. The lower output was caused by the effects of drought, but full employment was maintained. Consumption of butter in Swaziland increased by 33,882 lb. to 211,169 lb. Butter not consumed in the Territory was exported to South Africa.

A mineral water factory in Manzini installed a new labelling machine and was installing an ice plant. During the year the factory sold R24,360 worth of minerals and cordials.

There are two tyre retreading factories, one at Manzini and the other at Mbabane. The Manzini firm retreaded nearly 6,000 tyres during the year. The Mbabane firm, which retreaded about 5,000 tyres, began installing new machinery for retreading large tyres for earthmoving machinery and tractors.

Largest of the industries in Mbabane is a printing works which produces general printing for industry and commerce in Swaziland, Government gazettes for the High Commission Territories and two weekly newspapers. The firm employs 40 Swazi under European supervision. They are trained in all trades of the industry—litho and letterpress printing, composing, linotype operation and bookbinding. Other industries in the town include a laundry, panel beating and spray painting works and a mineral water factory.

Manufacturing concerns elsewhere in the Territory include a mineral water factory at Goedgegun and a bonemeal factory at Hluti.

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, baskets and Swazi shields and spears. They are sold in the markets of the principal townships. At Manzini there is an efficiently organized market for the sale of handicrafts which are supplied by individual Swazi and Government-sponsored women's clubs. Handicrafts valued at R15,178 were sold at the market in 1962—an increase of R3,300 compared with the previous year's sales. There was also an increase in articles exported to South Africa. Another exporter of hand-made articles is the South African General Mission at Enqabaneni, in the Mankaiana district. The handicrafts sections of the Mbabane and Pigg's Peak markets

were extended during the year. 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 materials, mainly for export.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Arrangements were completed for the expansion of co-operative activities in the Territory. It was decided to appoint a Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Company Ltd., with offices at Goedgegun, markets all tobacco produced in the Territory. In 1962 deliveries of leaf rose to 592,000 lb., compared with 435,000 lb. in 1961. The value of the crop was R67,800.

The Swaziland Co-operative Rice Company Ltd. operates under the management of the Swaziland Milling Company Ltd. and has offices at Manzini. During 1962, 2,600 tons of rice were sold at an average price of 5.2 cents a lb., giving a crop value of R300,000, compared with R250,000 obtained in the 1961 season.

The Swaziland Citrus Co-operative Company Ltd. is the sole marketing channel for all citrus produced in the Territory. It is affiliated to the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange Ltd., which arranges for the sale of the crop.

Chapter VII : Social Services

EDUCATION

Education is administered by Government through a fully constituted Department with headquarters at Mbabane. The Department is concerned with education up to and including secondary school level and, in addition, provides technical training at a Trade Training Centre.

ENROLMENTS

	Number of schools	Primary	Secondary	Technical and vocational training	Total
African pupils	292	39,263	1,999	201	43,463
European pupils	12	1,128	427	—	1,555
Eurafrican pupils	5	640	89	—	729
Total	309	41,031	2,515	201	43,747

In addition, 76 girls are in training at the Ainsworth Dickson Nursing School at Manzini.

Enrolments have grown at a very rapid rate in recent years, and in the case of each racial group the 1962 figures are more than double those of 1953.

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.

Government Notice No. 52 of 1954, issued under the African Schools Proclamation, No 6 of 1940, provides for the establishment of District Education Advisory Committees.

A single inter-racial Education Advisory Board was established during the year and held its inaugural meeting on August 17th. Before that there were three separate Territorial Advisory Boards, each concerning itself with the educational problems of one racial group.

One of the first decisions of the new Advisory Board was to support the policy of integration in schools. The board passed the following resolution, which was accepted by Government and will be implemented in 1963: "Subject to accommodation being available Coloured or African pupils may be admitted to the Grade I class of European schools, on a day-scholar basis, provided that (i) the applicant's age does not exceed seven years at 1st January, 1963; (ii) the headmaster is satisfied that the applicant has sufficient command of English to enable him/her to follow the teaching and (iii) the headmaster is satisfied that the child is in a position to observe all the school rules."

During 1962 a Unified Teaching Service and a Provident Fund for the benefit of non-Government teachers were established and comprehensive legislation covering them was promulgated.

From the beginning of the year European pupils were obliged to pay for textbooks and stationery; the resultant savings were passed to African and Eurafrian schools for equipment and teaching aids. Before 1962 European pupils were given text books and stationery free; many Africans paid a small fee, while, under an old law, Eurafrians received a small subsidy towards the cost of books and stationery.

One of the highlights of the year was the opening of the

Swaziland Teacher Training College at Manzini. The College, built at a cost of R220,000 with funds provided from Colonial Welfare and Development sources, caters for both Primary Lower and Primary Higher Teachers' courses. Attached to the college is a Clerical Training Centre which provides a two-year post Junior Certificate course.

Details of expenditure on Education during the calendar year of 1961, compared with the two previous years are:

	1960 R	1961 R	1962 R
African Education			
Recurrent	367,860	468,712	498,398
Capital	85,722	318,848	280,332
European Education			
Recurrent	241,552	197,234	340,160
Capital	60,360	173,246	41,444
Eurafrican Education			
Recurrent	35,220	35,112	29,404
Capital	—	28,352	35,820
Total	790,710	1,221,504	1,225,558

African Schools.

Most of the schools, one of the Teacher Training Centres and a Housecraft School are conducted by Voluntary Agencies, principally Church Missions. The encouragement of voluntary effort in the field of Education has long been a feature of the Territory's educational policy.

Twenty schools are maintained by Government. In a group by themselves stand the three National Schools which are maintained by the Swazi National Treasury at a cost of over R60,000 a year. Tribal schools are those established by local communities under the guidance of their Chiefs. A number of these schools receive financial assistance from either the Government or the Swazi National Treasury.

There are three high schools which offer courses to the South African Matriculation level; 25 schools offer or are developing junior secondary courses to the level of the High Commission Territories' Junior Certificate examination; 65 offer the full primary course to the Std. VI level (i.e eight years of schooling), and the remainder proceed to either Std. II or Std. IV. Most of the schools are conducted by Voluntary Agencies (principally Church Missions) with the aid of Government grants-in-aid.

In addition to the primary and secondary schools there is a Government Trade Training Centre at Mbabane which provides training in building, carpentry, motor mechanics and electrical

installation. Seventy-five apprentices are enrolled, and all attend as boarders.

There are two teacher training centres offering training to the Primary Lower level (two years post Standard VII), and Primary Higher level (two years post J.C.) and a housecraft training centre for girls.

European Schools.

There are twelve schools for European pupils, eleven conducted by Government and one by the Dominican Order.

Full secondary courses leading to the South African Matriculation examination are offered at St. Mark's School (Mbabane) and Evelyn Baring School (at Goedgegun). Both have large boarding establishments. The Dominican Convent at Manzini, which offers primary and certain secondary courses of instruction, is essentially a girls' boarding school, though boys are admitted to the lower primary classes. The remainder are primary schools. They are situated at Havelock Mine, Pigg's Peak, Usutu Forests, Malkerns, Stegi, Manzini, Big Bend and Mhlume. The Pigg's Peak School is provided with hostel accommodation and a large new hostel at Manzini was completed towards the end of the year.

Eurafrican Schools.

There are five schools conducted by Voluntary Agencies, all of which receive Government grants-in-aid. Boarding accommodation is available at St. Michael's (Anglican) School at Manzini, and at the Florence (Evangelical Alliance) School and Lady of Sorrows (Catholic), both at Hluti. These three schools have classes up to the Junior Certificate level. The other two schools (at Stegi and Mbabane) provide for primary day scholars only.

Adult Education.

The Education Department provides both library and film services. Work among adult women is conducted through the medium of Clubs established in various parts of the Territory. Literacy classes are conducted for prisoners in gaols, and classes in the vernacular are arranged in the larger centres for civil servants and others wishing to learn the Swazi language.

Higher Education

There are no Universities in Swaziland, but 41 students are

attending Universities in Basutoland, the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa with the aid of Government bursaries, and loans.

ANALYSIS OF ENROLMENTS, ETC. AT JUNE, 1962

	No. of schools and institutions	No. of teachers	Primary	Secondary	Technical and Vocational	Total
<i>(i) African:</i>						
Govt. Maintained Schools	20	164	5,152	568	118	5,838
Govt. Aided Vol. Agency Schools	129	825	25,168	1,250	83	26,501
National Schools	3	34	868	181	—	1,049
Tribal Schools	36	60	2,272	—	—	2,272
Unaided Vol. Agency	104	149	5,803	—	—	5,803
Total	292	1,232	39,263	1,999	201	41,463
<i>(ii) European:</i>						
Govt. Maintained	11	85	1,052	389	—	1,441
Private	1	9	76	38	—	114
Total	12	94	1,128	427	—	1,555
<i>(iii) Eurafrican:</i>						
Govt. Aided Voluntary Agency	5	28	640	89	—	729

PUBLIC HEALTH

The medical needs of Swaziland are met by the Medical Department, which provides curative and preventive medical services, by Medical Missions, by certain large industrial concerns, who have their own medical services and by private practitioners. The coverage is not yet adequate, there being one practising doctor per 7,368 persons (based on an estimated population of 280,000). Public health conditions in the larger centres are fairly satisfactory, but primitive conditions continue in rural areas where the standard of sanitation and water supplies leaves much to be desired.

The climate of the Territory is healthy, although during the

summer months high temperatures and humidity in the lower lying areas may make life uncomfortable

As the registration of births and deaths is compulsory for the European section of the population only, the vital statistics available are of very limited value.

There are Government hospitals at Mbabane (150 beds), Hlatikulu (137 beds), Mankaiana (28 beds) and Pigg's Peak (39 beds), and Mission hospitals at Manzini (246 beds), Mahamba (45 beds) and Stegi (35 beds) under the control of the Church of the Nazarene, the Methodist Mission and the Roman Catholic Church respectively. In addition there are 29 clinics in the outlying areas, staffed by trained nurses, 17 of these being controlled by the Missions, 9 by Government and 3 by the Swazi National Treasury.

The Havelock Mine has its own hospital and four other large industrial concerns provide medical facilities for their employees and their families. There are maternity and child welfare centres and venereal disease clinics at all hospitals and clinics.

There are thus 680 hospital beds available to the general public, i.e. 2.4 beds per 1,000 persons.

Preventive medical services are provided by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, who are stationed at Manzini, and deal with general public health matters, malaria and bilharzia control.

The number of medical personnel in Swaziland at 31st December 1962 was:

	Government	Mission	Private	Total
Registered Physicians	11	6	19	36
Licensed Physicians	—	2	—	2
Medical Assistants	2	—	—	2
Registered Nurses	29	27	6	62
Licensed Nurses	71	30	4	105
Probationer Nurses	—	85	—	85
Pharmacists	2	—	3	5
Radiographers	2	—	—	2
Laboratory Technicians	4	1	1	6

Government expenditure on medical services during the 1961/62 financial year, compared with the two previous years was:

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	R	R	R
Territorial			
Recurrent	306,190	315,570	339,486
C.D. & W.			
Recurrent	700	—	7,058
Capital	600	3,880	27,882
	307,490	319,450	374,426

Major Diseases

Tuberculosis and malnutrition are the Territory's chief health problems. In 1962 there was a slight fall in the number of cases of tuberculosis dealt with at Government and Mission hospitals 1,156 cases compared with 1,222 in 1961 and constituting 0.9% of all cases attending, compared with 1.1% in the two previous years. Maximum use continues to be made of the beds reserved for tuberculosis in the hospitals at Manzini, Mbabane and Hlatikulu, but it is necessary to treat many patients as outpatients, and this is not usually satisfactory. The personnel of the W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.—assisted Tuberculosis Control Project are assembling in Manzini and work is expected to start shortly.

Malnutrition continues as a significant cause of child morbidity and mortality and is chiefly due to a protein-poor, predominantly maize diet. The field work of the Nutrition Survey of Swaziland carried out by the Nutritionist working on a fellowship from Natal University and assisted by Medical Department staff was completed in April and the report is being prepared. Financial assistance has been received from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief towards the establishment of an urgently required Health Education/Nutrition Unit, while assistance from U.N.I.C.E.F in the form of dried skimmed milk continues. The milk is widely distributed through outpatient departments, clinics and other agencies to needy children and is greatly appreciated.

During 1962 enteric fever was again more prevalent than usual. The great majority of cases occurred sporadically and wherever it appeared that epidemic conditions were developing appropriate counter measures, usually by means of mass administration of vaccine, were carried out. The spread of this disease, as well as infantile gastro-enteritis, is due to primitive or non-existent sanitation, polluted water supplies and flies.

Other conditions causing significant numbers of deaths were traumatic conditions, diseases of the heart and the pneumonias, while the conditions causing most attendances at hospitals were acute upper respiratory tract infections, diseases of the digestive system, and diseases of the genitourinary system.

The number of cases and deaths in respect of certain significant diseases over the past three years, is as follows:

	1960		1961		1962	
Tuberculosis (All forms)	1,129	58	1,222	76	1,156	65
Malnutrition	2,196	66	2,964	71	3,240	101
Kwashiorkor	423	30	487	24	685	35
Pellagra	693	5	938	6	912	4
Malnutrition unqualified	1,040	30	1,426	41	1,629	62
Scurvy	40	1	13	—	14	—

Infantile Gastro-enteritis	4 327	47	4,748	84	4,844	114
Pneumonias (all types)	1,857	68	1,585	50	1,183	50

Disease Control

The malaria position has remained satisfactory. Spraying of the eastern border areas of the Territory was again carried out but as control measures are now in operation in Mozambique it is hoped that it will be possible to discontinue this in the near future. A great deal of the malaria control staff's time is at present spent on tracking down and treating persons having positive blood slides and on entomological work.

Of the 22,134 blood slides examined during the year, 209 were positive. Of these slides, 19,002 were from Swazi, of which 67 (or 0.34%) were positive, while 2,923 were from immigrants, of which 142 (or 4.6%) were positive. (These figures are in respect of the 12-month period 1.7.61—30.6.62, which is the basis used for reporting malaria as the end of the calendar year coincides with the middle of the transmission season).

Surveys of the incidence of bilharzia and the number of snails in various parts of the Territory, especially on the irrigation schemes, have been carried out. They revealed a significant increase in the incidence of intestinal bilharzia in persons living on the irrigation schemes. Evidence of the true importance of bilharzia as a health problem in Swaziland is still sought, as in clinical practice in Swaziland it is hardly a significant condition.

The few cases of leprosy diagnosed each year are treated at the Mbuluzi Leper Hospital, 11 miles north of Mbabane, which is controlled by the Nazarene Mission. At the end of the year, there were 36 patients under treatment.

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 bee-hive 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. 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.

Government Housing

Government housing is in four standards; the first a house in six types averaging 1,620 square feet plus outbuildings of 610 square feet, the second a house in four types averaging 1,410 square feet plus outbuildings of 480 square feet, the third a house of 765 square feet and the fourth a house of 562 square feet in semi-detached units of two. Generally, the houses are of plastered sand-cement brick construction with corrugated iron roofs, asbestos ceilings, hollow core timber doors, steel windows and woodblock, asphalt tile or granolithic floor finishes. All sanitation is internal and the first two standards have built-in bedroom furniture etc. A further design falling within the second standard has been adopted for lowveld housing. It is designed essentially with cross ventilation in view and is fully gauzed.

A programme of 82 units was embarked on during the year. Sixty units were built under one contract and were nearing completion at December, 1962, after nine months. A fifth standard was introduced in three types averaging 1,060 sq. ft. This supplemented the existing four standards. The remaining

22 units were built largely departmentally, except for two contracts of two houses each.

During the year there were signs of a burnt-clay brickworks being established as an industry.

Local Government

An administrative officer was appointed to the post of Local Government Officer with effect from 1st April, 1961 to make recommendations for the establishment of local authorities in the rural and urban areas of Swaziland. At the end of August an Assistant Local Government Officer, with long experience of municipal law and practice, was appointed on contract for three years.

In November a separate section of the Secretariat was established under the Secretary for Local Government (previously Local Government Officer) assisted by the Local Government Officer (previously Assistant Local Government Officer). During the same month the following members of the Department of Public Works were transferred to the Local Government Section of the Secretariat:- Townships Engineer, Clerk of Works (Building Inspection and Valuations), Surveyor, and Draughtsman.

The Local Government Section is responsible initially for Municipalities, Private Townships, District Councils, Tinkundla (Regional Committee centres on Swazi Nation land), Government townships and urban areas, Townships on Swazi Nation Land, Rural industrial areas and Town planning.

Legislation

The Town-Planning Proclamation, 1961, was amended to give the Town Planning Board statutory powers and to relieve the Resident Commissioner of the task of hearing objections. The approval or refusal of a town-planning scheme is still, however, the responsibility of the Resident Commissioner.

Work was started on drafting legislation for the establishment of town management boards and for the valuation of immovable property.

Private Townships

The Private Townships Board recommended the approval of an application to establish a private township within the urban area of Manzini. The township, to be known as "Fairview", will comprise 279 residential lots and makes provision for a civic centre consisting of school, church and business sites. The

principal conditions attached to the grant of the application were that the applicants were to provide, at their own expense, the water and electricity reticulation systems and to form to gravel standard all roads and streets in the township area.

Town Planning

The Town-Planning Board heard objections to the Mbabane Statutory Town Plan which was, as a result, modified. The plan remains in the course of preparation.

The Resident Commissioner authorized, in terms of the Town-Planning Proclamation, 1961, the preparation of a town-planning scheme for the urban area of Manzini.

Township lay-outs have been designed for some areas on Swazi Nation land.

Mbabane

A new residential suburb, named "Old Residency" was laid out and roads and ancillary storm water drainage installed. The suburb consists of 97 lots of which the Government has built on 40. Of the remaining 57 lots, the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company have bought 30 lots on which to build houses for their staff, and the rest have been sold to members of the public.

A further 77 high density residential sites were planned near Msunduzi Township, and service roads constructed.

The number of industrial sites were increased from 29 to 39.

A car park for 60 cars was constructed and a further parking area, which will include bus and taxi ranks, is under construction.

Manzini

A high density township named Zakhele has been planned within the urban area, and service roads have been constructed to earth standard. The township, not yet surveyed, consists of a school site, a large recreation area, parks, 18 business lots and 418 residential lots.

Building Plans

The values of private building plans passed in the Territory during 1962 show a slight drop compared with the value for 1961, the figures for which are shown in brackets in the follow-

ing table:

Quarter ended 31st March, 1962	R455,085	(R500,110)
Quarter ended 30th June,	R452,805	(R320,740)
Quarter ended 30th September,	R423,780	(R270,830)
Quarter ended 31st December,	R347,040	(R976,200)
	<hr/> R1,678,710	<hr/> (R2,067,880)

Details of public buildings constructed during the year may be found in Chapter X of Part II of this report.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Although there is no Department of Community Development in Swaziland, community development work is carried on by officers of the District Administration and those of the Land Utilization and Education departments, often working in conjunction with the Swazi National Council.

A decision was taken during the year to establish, with C.D.&W. funds, a Department of Social Welfare.

Social welfare work is done mainly by such voluntary services as the British Red Cross, Child Welfare Society, M.O.T.H., Masonic lodges, Rotary and missions. A field officer was appointed to the Swaziland Branch of the Red Cross in April as a full time worker. The work of the Red Cross expanded during the year and there are clinics and soup kitchens in Mbabane (three), Mankaiana, Pigg's Peak, Bunya, Kwaluseni, Stegi, Goedgegun and Hlatikulu. Skimmed milk is being given to children at several places, some of them schools and missions. Steps were taken to form a Junior Red Cross during this year and Links were established at St. Mark's School; Mbuluzi Mission; St. Michael's School, Manzini; Mhlambanyati and Kwaluseni. About 180 children were enrolled as members. The Red Cross has also been concerned with the welfare of TB hospital patients and two African welfare workers have carried out regular visits to distressed families in the rural areas of Mbabane.

There are two funds which are supervised by Government—the Swaziland Soldiers' Benefit Fund and Pauper Relief. The Soldiers' Benefit Fund disposed of R8,792 in grants before 1961/62 and R1,656 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 R4,304 was paid to 48 paupers during the year 1961/62. There is no old age pension system in operation in Swaziland. Substantial compensation was 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 scarcity of suitable leaders among all communities. Most of the troops are composed of schoolchildren and function only during school terms. The Scouts have a Territorial Camp once a year. Both the Scout and Guide movements receive financial assistance from the Government, which during the year gave a plot to Mbabane Scout Troop. The plot is being cleared for building a headquarters.

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 subsequent legislation promulgated by the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner. A revised edition of the Laws of Swaziland in force on 1st. July 1960 was published in 1962. Subsequent enactments have been published annually.

During the year, 67 Proclamations were enacted and 32 High Commissioner's Notices and 93 Government Notices were promulgated. The more important of these were:

The Building Societies Proclamation, 1962;

The Wattle Bark Control (Amendment) Proclamation, 1962;

The Race Relations Proclamation, 1962;

The Liquor Licences (Amendment) Proclamation, 1962;

A number of enactments concerning relations with the Republic of South Africa;

The Swaziland Railway Proclamation, 1962;

The Electricity Proclamation, 1962;

A number of enactments dealing with education and the creation of a Unified Teaching Service;

The Cruelty to Animals Proclamation, 1962;

A number of enactments dealing with labour and trade union matters;

The Post Office Proclamation, 1962;

Telephone, Radio and Postal Regulations, 1962;

The Police Reserve Proclamation, 1962; and

The Urban Areas Regulations, 1962;

A considerable volume of other amending legislation was also passed during the year.

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 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 and Assistant Registrar of the High Court, who have magisterial powers, the magistrates and administrative officers in their judicial capacities.

Court of Appeal

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 did not sit in Swaziland during the year but one appeal, which was against a conviction of murder, was heard by the Court while sitting in Basutoland. The appeal was dismissed.

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. 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.

Fifty-five cases were brought before the Court during the year and these involved 63 persons. Of 41 charged with murder, 2 were declared insane, one convicted of the charge, 24 convicted

of culpable homicide and 6 acquitted. Of 18 people charged with rape, seven were convicted and eleven acquitted. One person charged with attempted rape was found not guilty. In three cases of housebreaking with intent to steal and theft two people were convicted and a third was acquitted.

Six criminal appeals from the Subordinate Courts were heard and three were upheld. A number of other appeals were not prosecuted by the appellants. The Court heard two appeals against income tax assessments. In one there was a consent to judgment by the appellant and the other one, which was presented by way of a stated case, was decided in favour of the Collector of Income Tax.

There were 202 civil cases of which 102 were applications for enrolment as Advocates, Attorneys, Notaries or Conveyancers; 161 of these matters were disposed of.

Two civil appeals from the Subordinate Courts were registered, one of which was not prosecuted and the other was dismissed.

The Chief Justice reviewed 217 Subordinate Court criminal cases. In three cases he set aside the conviction and sentence and in another 14 he varied the sentences imposed. In two cases he varied the conviction. In all remaining cases the convictions and sentences were confirmed.

Subordinate Courts.

Subordinate Courts are established in all of the six administrative districts of the Territory. They are presided over by Magistrates and District Officers in their capacities as Judicial Officers and their powers are determined by the class of Court over which they preside.

These Courts, of which there are three classes, have wide jurisdiction. During the year the criminal jurisdiction of First Class Courts was further extended to include the crimes of rape and those relating to coinage and currency. These Courts are precluded from trying cases of treason, murder and sedition and the second and third class Courts, in addition, may not try cases involving the two crimes mentioned above.

The penal jurisdiction of a First Class Court is limited to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding two years, or a fine of up to R400, 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. In cases of rape, however, a sentence of up to four years' imprisonment 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 one hundred rand, 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 fifty rand, 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 or sedition) 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 four years and a maximum fine of four hundred rand. 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 one hundred rand, 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 fifty rand. 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.

The nature and number of all charges brought during 1962 were as follows:

Offence	Convictions	Acquittals
Against Lawful Authority		
Public Violence	16	2
Perjury	5	1
Escaping from Prison or Police Custody	58	—
Resisting Arrest	6	1
Obstructing or defeating the course of justice	11	—
Against Public Morality.		
Rape	6	4
Assault with intent to rape	3	—
Indecent Assault	4	1
Unnatural offences	—	—
Abduction	3	1
Against the Person		
Murder	1	6
Attempted Murder	2	6
Culpable homicide	26	4
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	80	6
Common assault	235	18

Against Property		
Theft (common)	738	63
Stock and produce theft	382	40
Robbery and extortion	30	4
Housebreaking with intent to commit a crime	94	25
Fraud	4	1
Theft with false pretences	8	2
Forgery & uttering forged instruments	10	—
Receiving stolen property	5	—
Arson	6	—
Malicious injury to property	49	13
Certain Statutory Offences		
Traffic	972	42
Liquor	164	17
Drugs	438	16
Other		
Offences not specified above	2592	94
TOTAL		5948 367

In addition the subordinate courts held ninety-one preparatory examinations.

Of a total of 5,813 persons who appeared before the Courts 854 were females and 520 under the age of eighteen. The last figure is double that of 1961.

In these courts a total of 1,937 civil summonses and applications were registered. The great majority of these have either been settled, withdrawn, tried and decided or otherwise disposed of. There is no accumulation of cases awaiting trial.

Swazi Courts.

Chapter 21 of the Laws of Swaziland, the Swazi Courts Proclamation, 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 exceeding 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 R200 or in other cases where special leave to appeal has been granted. If, in the opinions 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 specially 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 1962, the Swazi Courts convicted 5,943 people and

acquitted 596 of criminal charges. The Swazi Courts also heard 190 civil cases.

POLICE

The Swaziland Police Force is constituted under the Swaziland Police Proclamation (Cap. 93). The Commissioner of Police, subject to the general directions of the Resident Commissioner, is responsible for the administration and duties of the Force. He is also Chief Immigration Officer. The Commissioner is assisted at Headquarters by a Deputy Commissioner and staff officers. The Pay and Quartermaster is a civilian. Force Headquarters, which is in Mbabane, comprises the following branches:—

General Administrative Branch,
Criminal Investigation Division,
Special Branch,
Pay and Quartermaster Branch,
Immigration Branch and
Police Training School.

There are six territorial police districts corresponding to the six administrative districts. District headquarters are at Manzini, Mbabane, Stegi, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak and Mankaiana. Altogether there are six police districts, sixteen police stations and six police posts in the Territory.

The Force combines the functions of a civil police force with those of an armed constabulary.

Establishment and Strength.

There was no increase in the establishment of the Force in 1962 and the establishment and strength on 31st. December, 1962 were:—

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Senior police officers	14	11
Subordinate police officers	37	36
Other ranks	317	317
Senior civilian staff	5	5

The Commissioner of Police, Major P. C. Temple, was in command of the Force throughout the year. The post of Deputy Commissioner was filled in July when Mr. V. T. Smithyman, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, was transferred to Swaziland.

Cost of the Force.

The cost of the Force for the financial year ended 31st. March, 1962, exclusive of capital expenditure, was R307,548. The cost

per head of population was R1.09, based on an estimated population of 280,000. The estimated cost of the Force for the year ending 31st. March, 1963 is R316,860.

Police Training School.

The Police Training School, which is in Mbabane, is commanded by an assistant superintendent. His staff consists of three inspectors, three N.C.O.s, five constables and six labourers. The School provides initial training of recruits, refresher courses for trained men, certain specialised courses and houses the Security Force.

The fourteen recruits undergoing training at the end of 1961 completed their training and were posted to districts. No further recruit courses were run until December. There were twenty-five recruits on this course. Thirty N.C.O's and constables completed refresher courses during the year and twenty-six were under training at the end of 1962.

Seventy-three other ranks attended various specialist courses. Sixteen inspectors attended a Motor Traffic Examiners' course. Two Gazetted officers, two inspectors and four N.C.O's attended specialist courses in Rhodesia.

Criminal Investigation Division.

The Criminal Investigation Division's tasks include the final preparation of cases and the organization 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.

The number of cases of crime known or reported to the Police increased by 8.7% on the 1961 figures and convictions were obtained in 77.3% of cases taken before Subordinate Courts; 5,356 cases were referred to Swazi National Courts for trial. Burglaries, housebreaking and thefts showed an increase of 32.8% and offences against the person increased by 11.1% over the 1961 figures. The number of juveniles proceeded against showed an increase of 12.3% over the 1961 figures.

The total cases known or reported to the Police during the year was 15,611, which is 1,257 more than in the previous year. Following are comparative figures for the last three years.

	1960.	1961.	1962.
Offences Against:			
Lawful authority	243	269	309
Public morality	165	175	210
The person	3,042	3,342	3,712
Property	3,873	5,006	5,776
Other Statutory Offences.	5,111	5,562	5,630
	<u>12,434</u>	<u>14,354</u>	<u>15,611</u>

This division is also responsible for the collation of information connected with wanted persons, lost, found and stolen property and also for photographic and fingerprint work.

A total of 35,411 fingerprints were filed in the main collection at the end of the year while the fingerprints of 7,381 people were filed on 73,810 cards in the single finger print collection. During the year 7,069 were received for search and 1,753 of them were identified as those of people with criminal records.

Immigration and Passport Control.

During the year 1,248 people were granted temporary residence permits and 64 were granted permanent residence permits; 77 applications for residence were refused.

A total of 573 Swaziland residents obtained tourist permits to visit Portuguese East Africa and 707 permits were issued to Portuguese subjects to visit Portuguese East Africa; 57 permits were issued to alien residents to visit the Republic of South Africa.

Traffic and Transport.

Two inspectors were employed throughout the year on traffic control. In addition they carried out examinations for certificates of competency to drive motor vehicles. The Force had twenty-eight motor vehicles against a minimum requirement of thirty-five on charge at the end of 1962. Twenty-one of these were Land Rover trucks, either short or long wheel-base.

Police Communications.

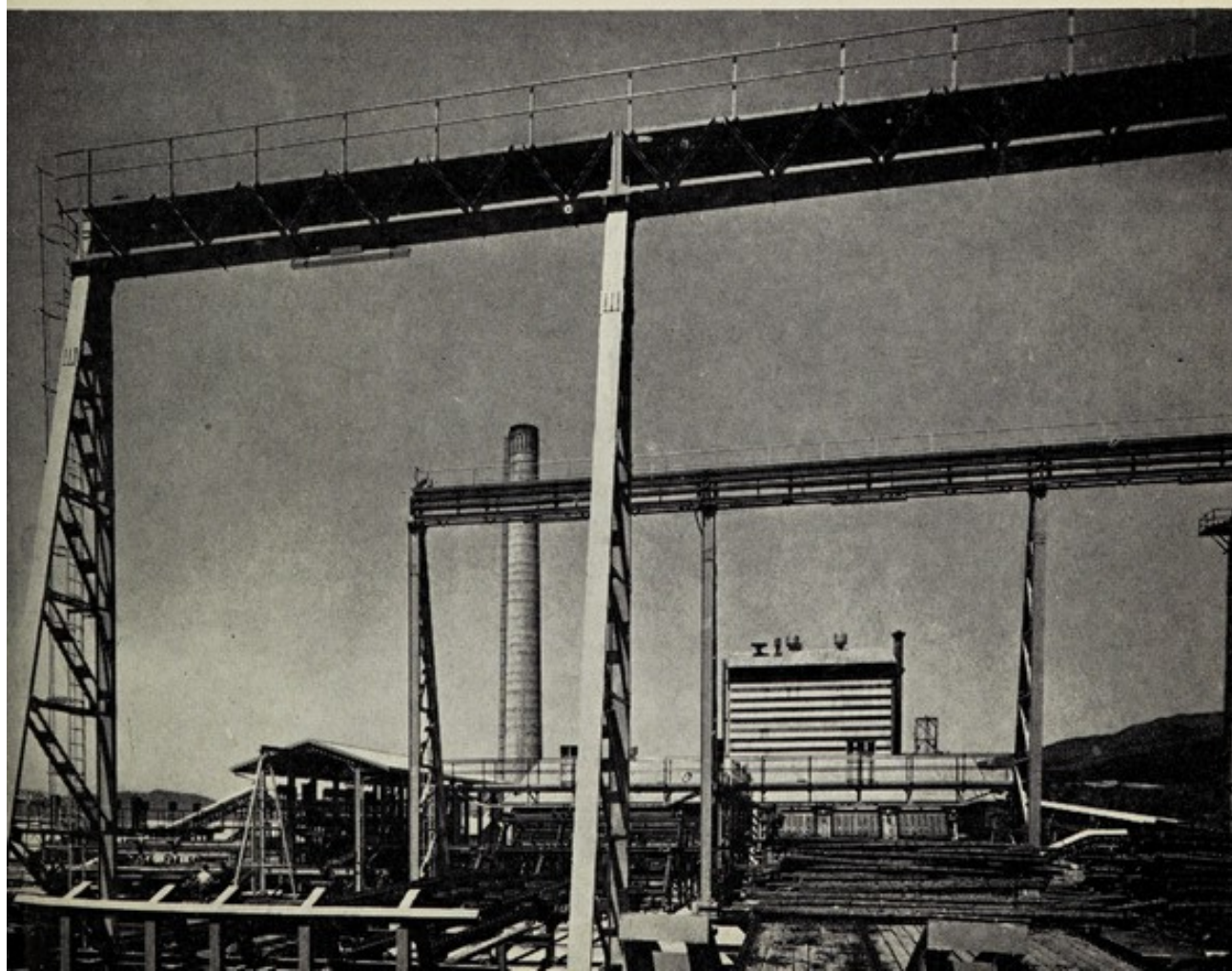
Police Headquarters at Mbabane are linked to district headquarters at Hlatikulu, Stegi and Pigg's Peak by a V.H.F. radio network. District headquarters at Stegi is linked to Nomahasha, Big Bend and Border Gate police stations. Pigg's Peak is linked to Havelock. The Force has twenty-four sets—ten fixed, five mobile and nine waiting to be installed in police stations. Nineteen of the sets are fitted with dual frequency. Although most of the equipment has been in use for over nine years with very little maintenance (there being no radio technician in the Force) their serviceability was generally good.

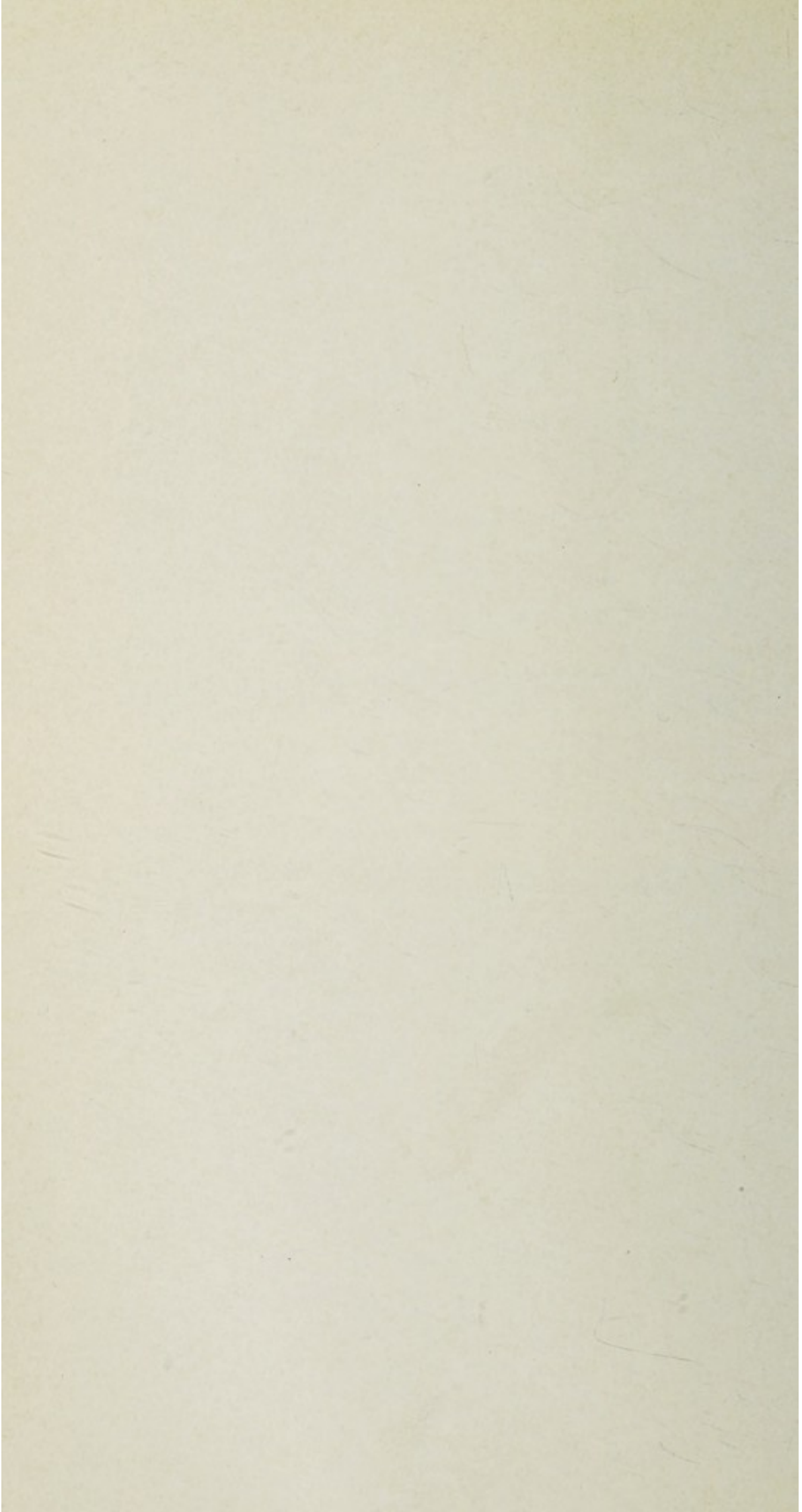
Security Force.

A Security Platoon of thirty N.C.O's and men drafted from police districts to the Police Training School for a six-month refresher course acted as the Mobile Force. This platoon was

Top: Cattle at Manzini Show, with Swazi attendants in traditional dress.

Below: The Usutu Pulp Company's mill at Bunya, which had its first full working year in 1962.
(Photo: Roberts Construction)





called out on forty-two occasions in 1962; Thirty-five calls were for assistance in controlling bush fires and seven for assistance in general police duties such as strikes, wide-scale searches and eviction of squatters.

Fire Service.

A Land Rover fire tender is operated by members of the staff and trainees of the Police Training School. There were thirty-five fire calls during the year, the majority being grass fires.

PRISONS

The Prisons Department is administered by the Superintendent of Prisons. District Commissioners are in charge of the prisons and lock-ups in their districts, subject to the general direction of the Superintendent of Prisons with regard to prisons administration.

The staff of the Department consists of an Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, 5 chief warders, 11 head warders, 79 warders, 10 recruit warders, 14 wardresses, 2 male mental attendants, 2 female attendants, 8 technical instructors, 1 clerk, 1 temporary gaoler, 5 drivers.

Following are the prisons and lock-ups in the Territory:

Mbabane District: Mbabane Prison, in the Mbabane Urban Area.

Manzini District: Manzini Prison, Mliba Lock-up and Sipofaneni Lock-up.

Hlatikulu District: Hlatikulu Prison, Goedgegun Prison, Hluti Prison, Gollel Lock-up and Lubuli Prison.

Piggs Peak District: Piggs Peak Prison, Havelock Lock-up and Hoho Lock-up.

Stegi District: Stegi Prison, Nomahasha Lock-up, Border Gate Lock-up and Big Bend Lock-up.

Mankaiana District: Mankaiana Prison.

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 people received into prison during 1962 was 8,318 — an increase of 1,062 over the 1961 figure of 7,256 prisoners. Of these, 4,498 were committed for imprisonment, most of the remainder being remanded in custody while awaiting trial.

The daily average population of all prisons and lock-ups during the year was 1,141.62 — an increase of 197.89 over the 1961 figure.

Buildings Under Construction

Financial approval was given during the 1962/63 financial year for the construction of a prison farm and farm labour unit at Big Bend, a farm labour unit at Malkerns Research Station and a mobile prison unit consisting of sectional huts for accommodation of staff and prisoners, with the necessary equipment and transport to equip a complete working unit. All building construction is being done with prison labour and prison technical instructors and construction work will be completed during 1963. The mobile unit has been of great assistance in providing accommodation for working parties.

Discipline

The standard of discipline fell to a very low level during the year, mainly because of overcrowded conditions and extreme shortage of staff. The situation had improved slightly by the end of December.

Escapes from custody numbered 68, of whom 24 were recaptured.

Remission

Every prisoner serving a sentence exceeding one month may earn remission up to one third of his sentence, provided the remission earned does not reduce his sentence to less than one month.

Health

The general state of health of prisoners was good. There were 15 deaths, all from natural causes. Weight records show that the majority of prisoners either gained or retained their weight after admission. Diets were issued according to the approved scale.

Employment

Long-term prisoners at Mbabane were employed in the tailor's and carpenter's shops. Short-term prisoners at Mbabane and prisoners in the districts were employed on various township duties and work of a public nature.

A large number of prisoners were employed on Government Research Stations at Malkerns and Big Bend and two large building parties have been engaged at these stations building prisoner accommodation for the new establishments.

Welfare and Education

School teachers visit the larger prisons to conduct classes in elementary education and full facilities are afforded all prisoners to practice their religious faiths. At some prisons, the women prisoners are taught knitting and needlework. Sports facilities exist at all of the larger prisons.

Extramural Labour

Provision exists for prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or imprisoned for non-payment of a fine of R 10 or under, to be employed on public works extramurally, not exceeding seven hours a day. While they are so employed they are not subject to prison regulations.

Chapter X

Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

The Swaziland Electricity Board was established in 1962. The Board's primary function is to generate and provide bulk distribution of power in Swaziland. Contracts were let for the Board's initial supply scheme based on a hydro-electric generating station with 5 mw. of installed capacity situated at Edwaleni, near the confluence of the Little and Great Usutu Rivers. This scheme will supply Manzini, Malkerns, Mbabane, Mhlambanyati and Ingwenya. Extensions to Big Bend are under investigation.

Mbabane Electricity Supply.

A 550 kw diesel generator which will later be used as standby on the central hydro-electric scheme has been temporarily installed at Mbabane. The number of consumers increased from 573 at the end of 1961 to 640 at the end of 1962 and consumption rose from 1,560,000 units for 1961 to 2,250,000 units for 1962.

Manzini Electricity Supply.

The number of consumers in Manzini increased from 308 at the end of 1961 to 354 at the end of 1962. Consumption rose from 1,260,000 units in 1961 to 1,674,000 in 1962.

WATER SUPPLIES

There are seven Government-operated water supply schemes serving the townships of Mbabane, Manzini, Stegi, Goedgegun, Mankaiana, Pigg's Peak and Hlatikulu. In the case of the first five of these complete treatment is carried out while the supplies to Pigg's Peak and Hlatikulu are chlorinated only, though it is expected that treatment plant will be installed at these two places also in the next year or two. All the treated supplies are fully metered and water is charged for at rates differing from scheme to scheme, varying from 20c. per 1,000 gallons to 75c. per 1,000 gallons, with an average of 35c. per 1,000 gallons.

In addition to the township supplies, there is a number of very small schemes serving Government outposts. Brief details of the various schemes are as follows:—

Mbabane.

This is a gravity scheme from two small mountain streams with micro-straining followed by slow sand filtration and chlorination.

Consumption of water in the town has risen rapidly in the past 12 months with the addition of 90 new consumers, and peak demands during the dry months from August to November are now well in excess of the waterworks' capacity of 450,000 gals per day, resulting in the imposition of water restrictions during that period. An augmentation scheme involving pumping from the Black Umbuluzi River is now urgently necessary to meet the present demand and to cater for future development.

There are at present 600 consumers in the town, all of whom are metered.

Manzini.

The new waterworks, consisting of flocculation, rapid gravity filters and chlorination, which began operation in August 1961 and are designed to supply up to 400,000 gals a day, are already working to full capacity and extensions to the works are urgently needed.

To tide the town over until these are built the old waterworks, with an output of 100,000 gals a day, are being re-commissioned.

Consumers, all of whom are metered now total 330, an increase of 100 over last year's figure.

Stegi.

This scheme is capable of supplying about 20,000 gals a day

during the dry months and up to 35,000 gals a day in the wet season. The capacity of the source, a small perennial stream is severely limited but no practical alternative has been found.

Raw water is pumped from a small dam on the Magugu stream to flocculation and settlement tanks, slow sand filters, chlorination and a 60,000-gallon reservoir.

There are 93 consumers all of whom are metered. Total average daily consumption is 25,000 gallons per day.

Goedgegun.

The treatment plant consists of flocculation and settlement tanks, followed by slow sand filters and chlorination, the clear water being pumped to two 60,000-gallon reservoirs and a 40,000-gallon reservoir for distribution to the town. The raw water is drawn from a recently built 60-million gallon capacity dam across a small perennial stream.

The works have a design capacity of 200,000 gallons a day. the present consumption averaging 70,000 gallons a day with 130 metered consumers.

Mankaiana.

This is a gravitational scheme with a capacity of 30,000 gals a day and consists of a slow sand filter, chlorinator and distribution reservoir from which water is piped to about 25 consumers, most of whom are metered.

The source is a small perennial stream which during the dry season can be augmented by pumping from a larger stream lower down.

Hlatikulu

The source is a series of springs within the township area from where the water, untreated except for chlorination, is pumped to a 55,000-gallon reservoir in the village.

The average consumption is 35,000 gals a day and the capacity of the scheme is approximately 100,000 gals a day.

There are about 60 consumers, none of whom are metered.

SEWERAGE

Mbabane.

A water-borne sewerage scheme to serve the Mbabane central area, hospital, boarding school and Msunduza township began in May, 1960. The treatment works, to deal with 100,000 gals

daily, are of conventional pattern—screens, primary settlement, biofiltration, secondary settlement, unheated digestion and maturation ponds from where the effluent is discharged direct to the Mbabane River.

The success of the works is demonstrated by the fact that the effluent flowing to the river is of a higher bacteriological standard than the river water itself.

Manzini.

A waterborne sewerage scheme catering for the more densely built up central area, where effluent disposal problems are now acute, is under construction.

The scheme will cost R70,000 and treatment will consist of oxidation ponds with provision for a conventional treatment works to be added later. This will be necessary when sewerage is extended to the whole town and the flows increase beyond the capacity of the ponds which, due to the topography, cannot be extended.

HYDROLOGICAL SURVEY

Among the most important of Swaziland's resources are its rivers. Swaziland is fortunate in that some of South Africa's best rivers traverse the Territory. the Great Usutu with its three main tributaries being the most important, followed by the Komati, Umbuluzi and Ingwavuma. In order effectively to plan the use of these rivers for irrigation, primary water supplies and hydro-electric power, reliable and, if possible, long term river flow records and other hydrological data are essential.

An engineer/hydrologist is in charge of the territorial Hydrological Survey Scheme and a comprehensive network of gauging weirs with autographic recorders is being established at key points on the main rivers of the Territory, supplemented by daily or weekly read weirs and current meter gaugings at intermediate points. There are nine main recording stations in operation.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The following principal buildings were completed during the year —

- Extensions to St. Mark's School, Mbabane.
- New telephone exchange, Mbabane.
- Extensions to Pigg's Peak Hospital.
- New boys' hostel, Matsapa.

Re-building of kitchen and dining hall, Matsapa.
Mbabane Post Office.
Teacher Training College, Manzini.
Bunya School.
Bunya police post.
P.W.D. Workshops, Pigg's Peak.
Tuition block, Evelyn Baring High School.
T.B. Clinic, Manzini.
Mhlambanyati School.
Matsapa Airport control building.

The following principal works were under construction in December, 1962 —

P.W.D. Head Office block, Mbabane.
Extensions to Mbabane Hospital.
Alterations and extensions to girls' hostel, Matsapa.
Extensions Bunya School.
Lubuli Post Office.

In addition, the following principal projects are being planned—

Mbabane School.
Mbabane Hospital re-building.
Agricultural Training Centre.
Mental Hospital, Mbabane.
Extensions to St. Mark's School, Mbabane.

Maintenance and small works items, amounting to R60,000 were completed during the year.

Planning of Public Buildings is done by the Public Works Department Building Branch staff. Consulting architects, quantity surveyors, structural and electrical engineers are briefed for specific projects. Small works are built departmentally, other works are contracted by general invitation to tender. Bills of quantities are required for contract works in excess of £10,000.

SURVEYS AND PLANNING

Surveys and planning by the Public Works Department included the commencement of the 1:50,000 map revision of Swaziland for the Directorate of Overseas Surveys; checking the Swaziland/Republic of South Africa boundary between Gollel and Devon; the survey and design of extensions to the Manzini Sewerage Scheme; the establishment of further survey beacons to increase the density of the present spare control coverage in eastern Swaziland; the survey and planning of extensions to the present Mbabane and Manzini township layouts.

Chapter XI : Communications

The contract, worth R7,250,000, for the main civil engineering work in building the Swaziland railway was signed in April and work started in May. The successful tenderer was a consortium of three South African firms.

Contracts for the supply of permanent way material and wagons were placed later and by the end of the year considerable quantities of material from South Africa and Britain were in a depot at Lourenco Marques.

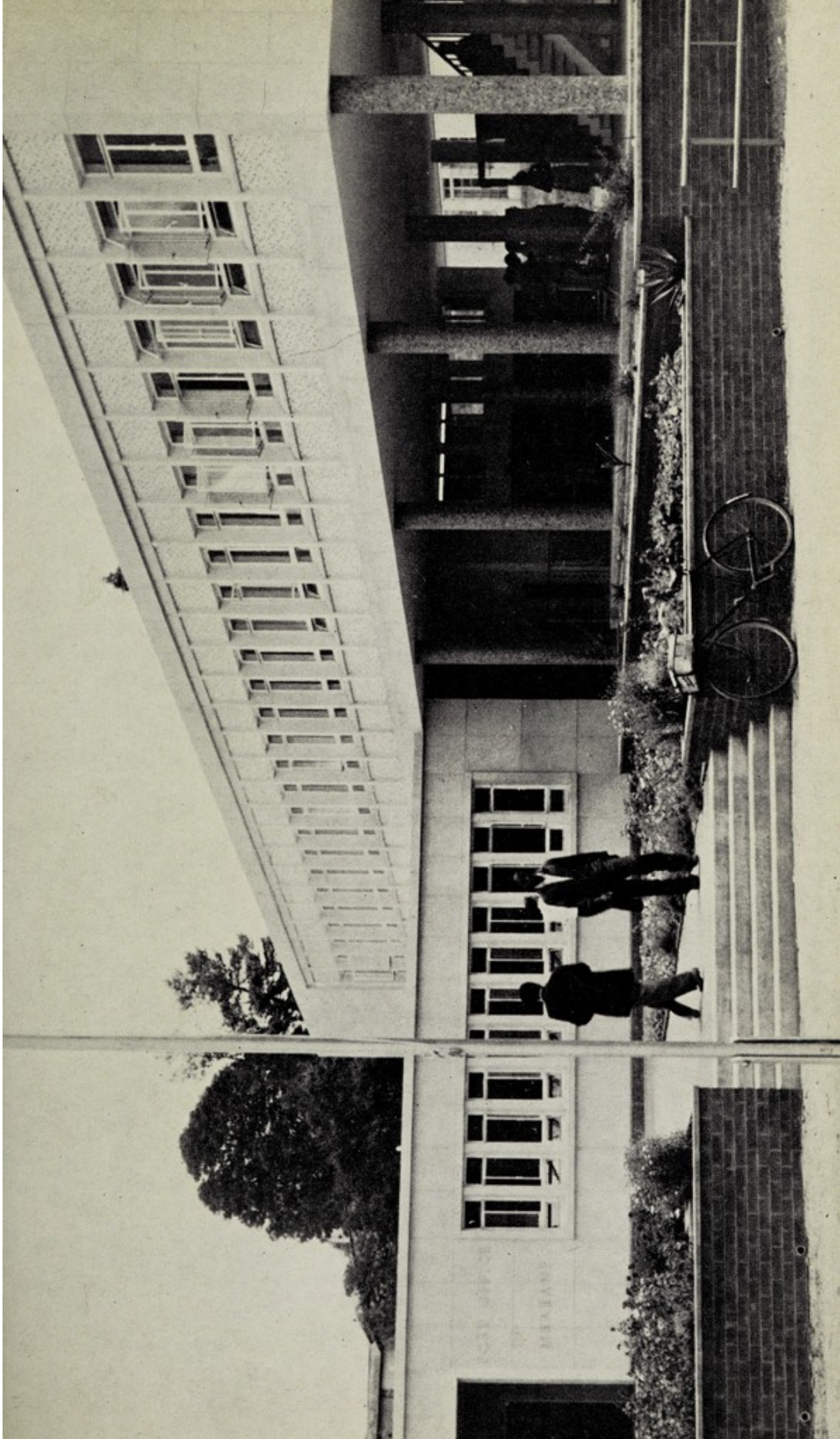
During the year Mozambique completed a three-mile extension of its railway system to the Swaziland border. From there the Swaziland railway will run south-west for about 50 miles then turn west through the centre of the Territory. The maximum gradient will be one in 80 for 79 miles, at which point the railway village and marshalling yards of Sidvokodvo are being built. The line then rises 3,350 ft in 58 miles, with a maximum gradient of one in 50, to the terminal at Ka Dake, close to the Ngwenya iron ore deposits. Four small tunnels are to be built in the latter section of the line.

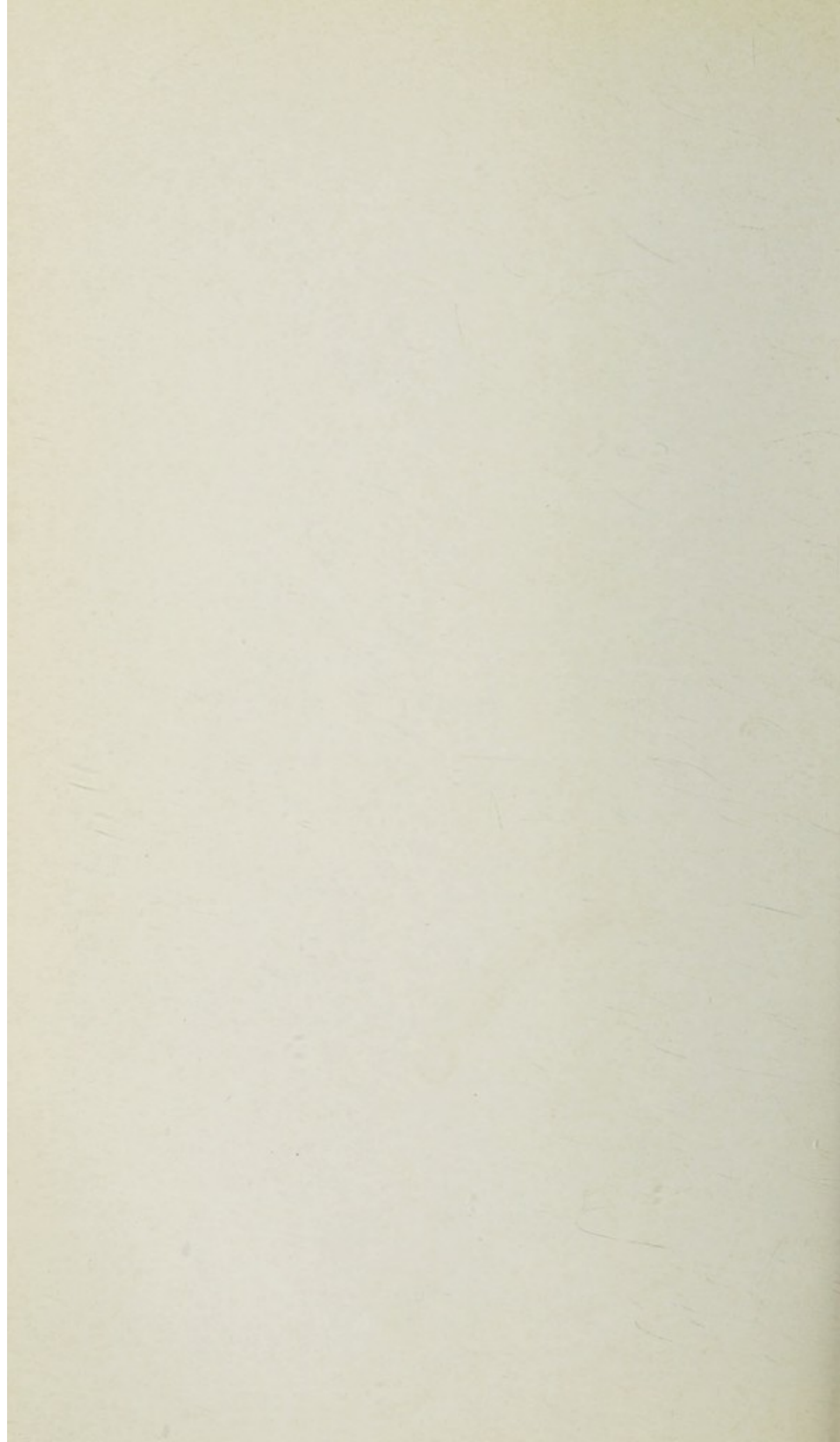
At the end of the year the main earthwork contract was up to schedule. Work was being done by three groups, on soft, medium and rock sections. The first group had completed its work from mile 0 to mile 46 and the medium group was working at mile 66. The rock group was still working close to the Mozambique border, where massive retaining walls were nearing completion. This section, between mile 0 and mile 8, is one of the most difficult because of the steep cliff faces dropping into the Mbuluzi and Mlawula rivers. There was some flooding of the works during December. The bridges were ahead of schedule, the substructure being almost completed on six bridges and the deck of three being well advanced. Before the end of the year a specialist tunnel group had begun tunnel No. 3, about mile 106. Sidvokodvo village, to be used initially by contractors' staff, had 65 completed houses, some of them being occupied.

Expenditure on construction and materials by the end of December was about R2,000,000.

ROADS

During the year the location of the Nokwane — Nomahasha section and Mhlume links of the trans-Territorial highway was finalised and all surveys completed. Although the road link rises several thousand feet from Nokwane to Nomahasha, the stand-





ards laid down by the International Development Association were maintained. Full documentation for the contract was completed departmentally and tenders were called for in August and subsequently awarded.

At the same time tenders were called for the construction of the Mbuluzi River bridge to a design prepared by consulting engineers. The bridge will carry the trans-territorial highway over the Mbuluzi River.

During the year 40 per cent of the Trans-Territorial Highway was completed and opened to traffic, bringing the total length completed to 69 per cent. Steady progress was maintained on contracts supervised by consulting engineers and by the Public Works Department.

The departmental construction unit completed a link from the Stegi foothills to the trans-territorial highway and re-constructed the worst section of the existing Lukhula-Stegi main road. On completion of the above work, the unit began construction of the Edwaleni power station access road on behalf of the Swaziland Electricity Board. The most difficult section was started first to enable the power station contractors to obtain easy access to the site.

The departmental gravelling unit completed the regravelling of the main road from Nsoko to Gollel.

With the advent of blacktop roads, it was found necessary to re-organise the road maintenance forces of the Public Works Department. A more equitable distribution of maintenance plant and equipment has been achieved and a pool of spare plant started. This will, it is expected, help to combat the ever-increasing maintenance costs which at present cannot be met by adequate funds.

AIRFIELDS

The terminal building at the Matsapa Airfield was completed and all HF/VHF radio equipment installed.

The departmental gravelling unit began towards the end of the year the construction of an additional 17-inch wearing course layer on the runway. The finished surface of this is to be tar primed to act as a dust palliative and to reduce maintenance costs. By the end of the year half the runway had been completed.

There are no regular air services within the Territory, nor is Swaziland connected with any international route. A number of landing strips, most of them unlicensed, are in regular use; the two largest, 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

Golles, Goedgegun, Kubuta, Big Bend, the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme, Tambankulu and Ngonini Estates. There are emergency landing strips on the golf courses at Mbabane and Manzini.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

Because there are, as yet, 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 Golles, Piet Retief, Breyten and Komatipoort, all of which are in the Republic of South Africa. 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 1962, 53 vehicles were licensed for passenger services and 91 for goods services.

Motor Vehicles

At 31st December 1962 there were 7,174 motor vehicles registered in the Territory — an increase of 365 over the 1961 figure. At the end of December 1956 there were only 1,126 motor vehicles registered in the Territory.

During the year the number of cars increased from 2,504 to 2,631; pickups, LDVs and station wagons from 874 to 1,117 and passenger buses from 65 to 92. There were fewer Jeeps, Land-rovers and trucks at the end of 1962 compared with 1961. The number of Jeeps and Land Rovers fell from 524 to 448 and trucks from 798 to 765. The number of scooters and motor cycles (311) was about the same as in the previous 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

There are 9 controlling post offices, 7 sub-offices, 4 postal order,

telegraph and telephone agencies, 5 postal agencies, 3 telegraph and telephone agencies and 1 telephone agency.

Mails are conveyed by the Road Motor Services of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, both within the Territory and to railheads in the Republic of South Africa, for onward transmission.

Throughout most of the Territory mails are delivered by means of post office boxes, but in Southern Swaziland much use is made of the private bag service. The fees received from private boxes rose from R3,487 in 1961 to R3,791 in 1962 and those from private bags also increased.

Considerable increases from other sources of revenue were again recorded. Postage stamp sales increased from R146,128 in 1961 to R165,042 in 1962. The interest in rand/cent values continued and much interest was shown in the new definitive issue.

The number of postal orders issued during the year was 65,708, compared with 60,714 in 1961.

Telephone and telegraph revenue increased to R94,833 and R28,724 respectively.

The Piggs Peak Post Office and Telephone Exchange were destroyed by a fire which started in the charge office of the Swaziland Police early on 4th October. Postal and telephone operations are being conducted from temporary buildings.

The new post office at Mbabane, which also houses the offices of the Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, was officially opened by the High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, on 10th August.

TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Mbabane — Johannesburg

A 12-circuit speech system was installed between Mbabane and Ermelo (Republic of South Africa) in December, 1962 in place of a 3-circuit system. Five of the channels were wired through at Ermelo to an Ermelo-Johannesburg system, thus giving five direct circuits between Mbabane and Johannesburg. On three of these channels facilities were provided for operator dialling. Before the commissioning of the 12-circuit system, Mbabane-Johannesburg calls were subject to an average delay of five hours. The introduction of the additional trunk facilities has reduced the delay to fifteen minutes.

The physical bearer for the 12-circuit system was designed and constructed by the Swaziland construction staff and the terminal equipment installed by the Mbabane maintenance staff. The complete project was financed by the Standard Bank loan.

Mbabane-Manzini

Call congestion occurs daily between Mbabane and Manzini and the physical route between these centres has been reconstructed to modern specification as a bearer for a 12-circuit speech system. At present the trunk route has few circuits but will be expanded to 12 when the new system is installed. The proposed system is now on order and delivery is expected in December, 1963. All channels will have facilities for direct dialling.

Pipes are being laid across the new Manzini bridge to take the trunk entrance cables underground to the Manzini exchange.

Automatic Exchange

Automatic exchange equipment, purchased from Automatic Telephone of Liverpool, was delivered and installed this year in the Mbabane and Manzini exchanges. The effect of this installation will be to provide service for an additional five hundred automatic subscribers. Testing of the installation has begun and the commissioning of the new exchanges is expected in early 1963. All installation and testing was done by Swaziland Posts and Telegraphs staff.

Minor Work

Construction proceeded on the new route between Manzini and Peebles designed to provide service to an ultimate 30 farm subscribers. Completion of the scheme is expected by April, 1963.

A total of 624 works authorities was issued during 1962 for the rearrangement, provision and recovery of telephone services. A net gain of 298 subscribers was made for 1962.

Telex Service

A semi-automatic telex service was introduced this year via a telex switchboard installed in the Mbabane telegraph office. Three telex subscribers in the Mbabane area were connected to the system.

Chapter XII:

Press, Films and Information Services

PRESS

Two weekly newspapers, "The Times of Swaziland" and "Izwi lama Swazi" (Voice of the Swazi) have been published for a number of years. The former has its circulation mainly among the European community and is a medium for the expression of the community's views; the latter is read by the Swazi and, although independent, receives a Government subsidy. Daily newspapers and various periodicals from the Republic and overseas are also read. South African and overseas journalists and photographers showed a greater interest in Swaziland during 1962. One result of this was the publication of three booklets on the Territory — one a supplement to the "Financial Mail", Johannesburg, another a supplement to week-end newspapers of the Argus Group in South Africa and Rhodesia, and the third a special edition of the periodical "Shell in Industry".

FILMS

There are two public cinemas in the Territory, in Mbabane and Manzini. Films are also shown for general entertainment at missions, schools and some clubs and hotels. The Department of Education has a film library and distributes documentary educational films to 12 schools which have their own projectors and to welfare and similar organizations. An Education Department cinema van shows films at other schools and at gatherings such as agricultural shows. Another cinema van began operating during 1962. A gift of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, it is under the control of the Department of Land Utilization and serves that Department and the Health Education Nutrition Unit of the Medical Department in educating people in the rural areas. The film library of the British Information Services in Johannesburg, which also circulates films elsewhere in the Territory, provides films for both cinema vans. An additional source of films for the new cinema van is the Central African Film Unit, Salisbury. Colour slide programmes have been produced by officers of the Land Utilization Department, who by the end of the year had also produced two films on agricultural subjects and had begun others.

A camera unit of I.T.V. visited the Territory late in the year

to make a film, mainly of economic and political development, for showing on television in Britain. Production has begun of a film on the construction of the railway and the opening up of the iron ore mine at Ngwenya; it is being financed by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa and the Swaziland Railway Board.

LIBRARIES

There are subscription libraries at Mbabane, Manzini, Stegi and Goedgegun. Clubs at Malkerns, Mhlambanyati, Hlatikulu and Pigg's Peak also have libraries for their members. Membership continued to grow in 1962.

INFORMATION SERVICES

There is a Government Information Office in Mbabane which issues news messages and features to the press in Swaziland and South Africa, and distributes in the Territory the Central Office of Information material sponsored by the Colonial Office. Distribution in South Africa of the Information Office's material is undertaken by the British Information Services in Johannesburg. The Information Office produced a number of photographs of events in the Territory, many of which were published by the two Swaziland newspapers. The office produced a brochure for tourists and assisted in the publication of the three booklets mentioned in the Press section of this chapter. The Office also compiled the Territorial Annual Report and revised the Swaziland sections of several books of reference. Enquiries continued to increase and covered many subjects, among them immigration, land, business and touring. The Secretariat is required to supply statistical data for the United Nations, which undertakes many minor surveys on social and economic trends. A comprehensive collection of 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.

Chapter XIV: Research

Random Sample Survey.

The final report of the Random Sample Survey was published early in 1962 and the main findings have been incorporated in the various sections of this report.

The background of the survey is dealt with in Part I and includes chapters on administrative machinery, the survey questionnaire and the training course for the enumerators as well as a discussion of the statistical methods used. The results of the survey are found in Part II. Demographic characteristics are discussed generally and followed by chapters dealing with specific characteristics such as the size and composition of rural homestead groups, marriage, education, religious affiliations and urbanization. Following a chapter dealing with the rural economy of the Swazi in general, wage employment and labour resources are analyzed together with the income of rural homestead groups.

The Survey Report contains a wealth of detail, not previously available, which has proved valuable to many departments of Government. With a statistical frame specifically designed to be of continuing use, the full value of this random survey as a datum line for comparative purposes will be demonstrated when further surveys are made.

Nutritional Survey.

The field work of the Nutritional Survey was completed in March 1962 by the nutritionist provided by the Institute for Social Research in the University of Natal, which also provided statistical assistance. Field staff, transport and accommodation were provided by the Administration. The survey was designed to supply information on the dietary pattern of the Swazi and the availability of food. A reconnoitring study in depth rather than a wide survey was made in view of the lack of quantitative information on Swazi diet, and some of the population samples taken from the 1960 Random Sample Survey were used. These provided accessible information of value to a nutritional survey and the sample population were already conditioned to the presence and questioning of enumerators. The nutritionist's report is expected to be published early in 1963.

PART III

CHAPTER I : Geography

Swaziland lies to the east of the Transvaal Province of the Republic of South Africa, which bounds it on the north, west and south. On the east it borders Mozambique 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.

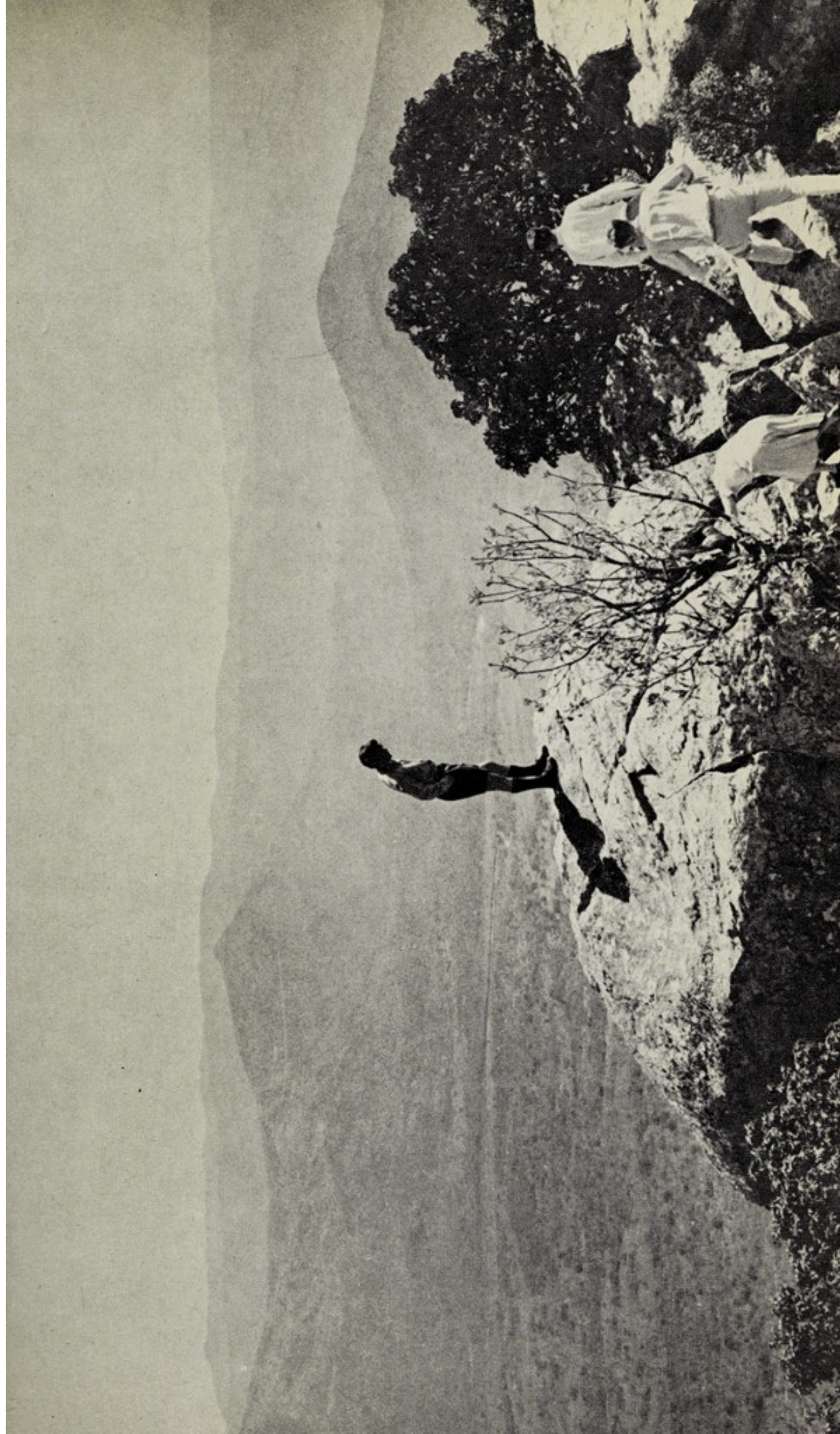
From the centrally situated township of Manzini, Johannesburg is 250 miles by road. Durban 340 miles, Lourenco Marques 120 miles and Cape Town 1,070 miles. The road distance to the nearest point in Basutoland is 300 miles, in Bechuanaland 450 miles and in Rhodesia (Beitbridge) 490 miles. The United Kingdom is a minimum of 17 days' travelling time by land and sea via Cape Town or 26 hours by land and air via Johannesburg.

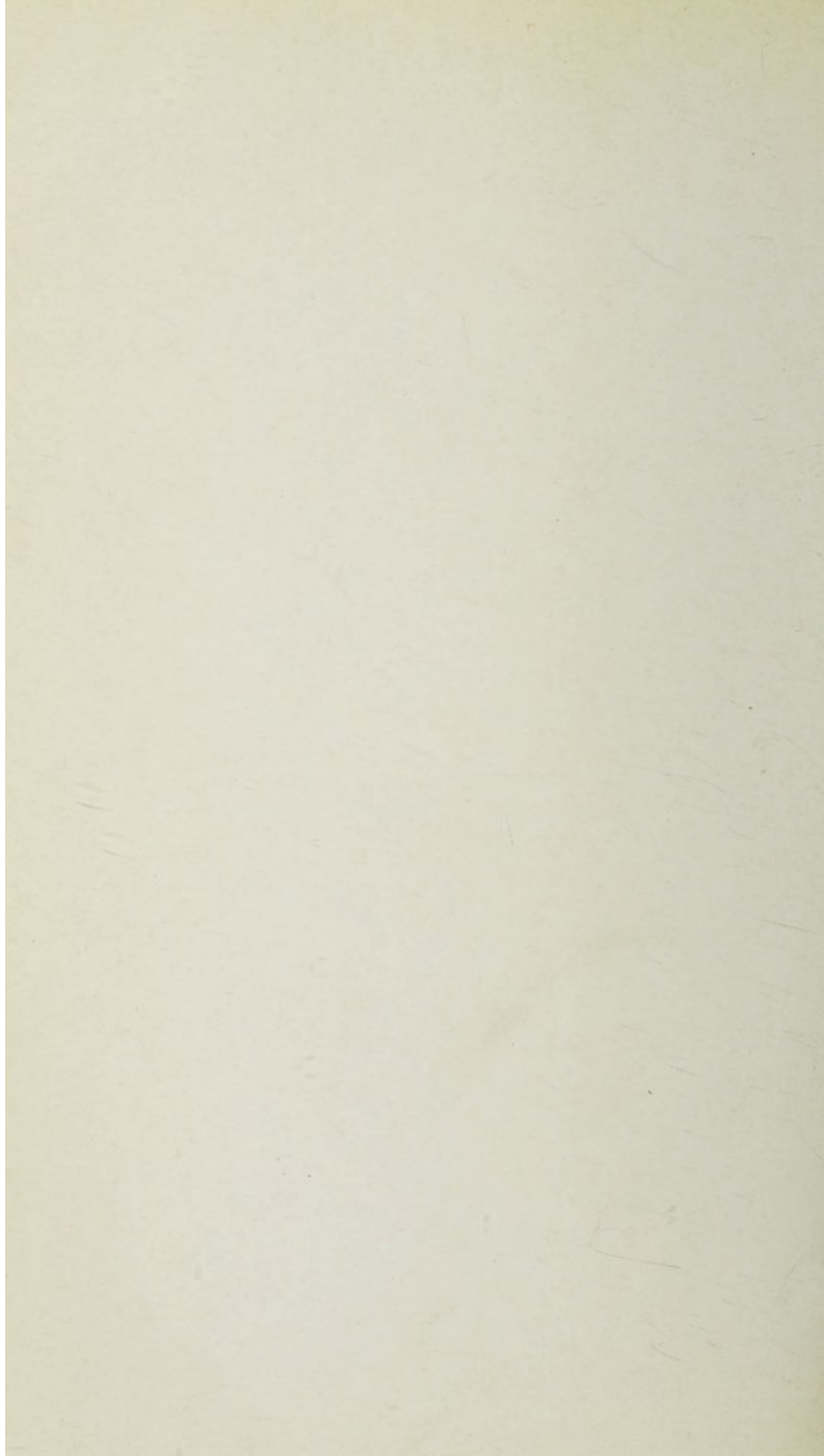
Travelling across the Territory from west to east along the Ngwenya—Goba road one passes through four well-defined topographic regions. These extend longitudinally north and south throughout Swaziland in roughly parallel belts. The Highveld (westernmost), Middleveld and Lowveld are of more or less equal 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, owing to the absence of a resistant capping rock, broken up and dissected in a wide belt 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 Ngwenya (6,000 feet). The area is 2,000 square miles.

The capital of Swaziland, Mbabane (1962 population 8,400), is picturesquely situated amid Highveld hills within the shadow of the Mdimba Range, whose fastnesses conceal the burial caves





of many Swazi kings.

The Highveld landscape is seamed and split by numerous river valleys and gorges and has great scenic beauty, but often the steep, rocky or boulder-strewn slopes of its granite mountains and quartzite ridges militate against intensive permanent cultivation. On gentle gradients, 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. All Highveld soils are acid, and most field crops and garden plants respond well to dressings of dolomitic lime.

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, often in sheltered ravines. 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 most 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 since 1945. The largest manmade forest in Africa straddles the Usutu River in this zone—100,000 acres of pine and eucalyptus. In 1959 the Usutu Pulp Company Limited was formed to process the timber on this estate, producing unbleached sulphate pulp. From the large modern mill at Bunya the first large-scale exports of pulp to Europe were despatched at the beginning of 1962. More than 6,000 people live near the pulp mill and at the older settlement 10 miles to the north. The exploitation of the timber resources of a second forest block of nearly 80,000 acres, in northern Swaziland, commenced earlier, in 1955.

Havelock (population 4,600) has grown up around what is now one of the five largest asbestos mines in the world. Production began in 1938 and a third of Swaziland's foreign trade earnings in 1962 were derived from asbestos exports.

The Ngwenya iron ore deposits are just within the Territory, 13 miles northwest of Mbabane. During 1961 agreement was reached that 12,000,000 tons of the ore, which is very high grade, be exported to Japan. British and South African sources are providing money to develop the mine and for a railway to link

Ngwenya and Goba. The railway is due to be completed by the end of 1964. From the Ngwenya (Kadake) terminus the line will run south to the upper Usushwane valley, following that stream until it leaves the Highveld at Mantenga Falls, near which four tunnels will pierce mountains whose cliffs descend sheer to the river banks. Almost a century has passed since the first Swaziland rail route surveys of McCorkindale (1865), Forbes and Moodie.

Gold is worked in the north, at the Wyldsedale, Waterfall and She mines, barytes and tin are exploited west and south respectively of Mbabane and kaolin (china clay) with other aluminium silicates is mined near Sicunusa and on the Mahlangatshe Plateau.

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 area of 1,900 square miles and an average altitude of 2,000 to 2,500 feet and, though hilly in parts, affords ample scope for mixed farming — the growing of maize, cotton, tobacco and pineapples "dryland"; citrus, bananas, other subtropical fruits and rice under irrigation. Dairying and beef production feature in the economy, as does forestry, chiefly by growers of wattle (*Acacia mollissima*).

The geological foundation of the region is mainly granite, as in the Highveld, and gneiss with some occurrences of dolerite, 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 a hard pan of 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, but even here overstocking is becoming a serious problem as herds multiply. Much of the 66,000 increase in cattle numbers since 1957 has taken place in this region.

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 Umtilane valleys, never far from the foot of the Mdimba Mountains. In this district, midway between Mbabane and Manzini, are the royal villages of the Ngwenyama at Lozita and of the Ndlovukazi (Queen Mother) 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 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 twelve 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 Estates as well as several Swazi schemes), the Usutu (Malkerns, including Swazi areas at Mahlanya and Luyengo) and the Mhlatuzane Rivers (Kubuta). Malkerns is by far the largest project, with 6,000 irrigated acres, and has the most diversified cropping: the Territory's only fruit canning factory is situated there. Between Malkerns and Manzini there is an avocado orchard of 200 acres.

Manzini (population 7,800: known as Bremersdorp 1892—1960) is the commercial and agricultural focus of Swaziland, and the hub of the road network: it possesses the largest bus depot in Southern Africa. At the beginning of 1962 the first black-top highway in Swaziland linked Manzini to Bunya (30 miles). This was the initial phase of a tarring programme designed to improve west-east road communications. By the end of the year another 40 miles had been laid and the trunk road from Mbabane via Manzini to Mpaka is now tarred.

The next biggest township in the Middleveld is Goedgegun (population about 2,000) 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 small-holdings 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 Coloured families, who have also congregated at Croydon.

The proposed railway enters the Middleveld near Lobamba and passes north of Malkerns and south of the new international airport at Matsapa to skirt the Usutu River as far as Sidvokodvo (Peebles) and, through the Bulungapoort, Sipofaneni. At

Sidvokodvo marshalling yards ore trains will be amalgamated before crossing the flatter country eastwards.

Lowveld.

The third region, the Lowveld or Bushveld — Ihlanze to the Swazi — covers more than 2,200 square miles and is a gently undulating lowland, but seldom a true plain, with isolated knolls and ridges rising above the general level of 500 to 1,000 feet to more than 2,300 feet (Nkambeni and Nkondolo). Most of the hills are made by north-south trending dolerite dykes.

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 Eccra sandstones and shales which contain seams of coal) underlie 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 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 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 prompted the establishment of the 25,000-acre Government-operated holding area at Impala Ranch for cattle culled from over-stocked 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. Further holding grounds are planned.

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 revival 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 considerable increase in irrigation activities.

The principal irrigation schemes at Tshaneni and 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 Ingwavuma and Mbuluzi Rivers.

At Mhlume and Ubombo (Big Bend), new villages with many modern amenities have sprung up in a very short time. Both have sugar mills and populations exceeding 4,000. In 1962 sugar accounted for 30% by value of all exports, compared with only 2% in 1958.

Because of the work, from 1947, of the Government's Malaria Control team, malaria 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.

The railway being constructed will traverse the Lowveld, cutting the Manzini-Stegi road at Mpaka, where the substantial proved coal deposits will be mined for use by the railway, sugar mills and other local consumers. Where the Mbuluzi River breaches the Lubombo (see next paragraph) the railway will leave Swaziland to enter Mozambique. After Mlawula, the last Lowveld station before the frontier, the line will hug the stream-bank along rocky ledges for 10 miles to Goba.

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 Ingwavuma, 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. A third road from Nokwane up to Nomahasha is under construction. Once on top of the range, one can look across the Tongaland coastal flats towards the Indian Ocean, down a dip-slope gashed by deep valleys which originate right at the scarp crest.

The plateau is built of acid to intermediate volcanic lavas, including rhyolite, 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 rock being exceptionally resistant to weathering processes.

Though the altitude is equivalent to that of the Middleveld — 2,500 feet on Stegi Hill and nearly 2,700 feet at Mananga Beacon — the vegetation is reminiscent of the Lowveld bush. The Lubombo occupies close on 600 square miles and contains 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 3,400.

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. In 1962 a national power scheme was inaugurated when construction began on the R3,400,000 Edwaleni Power Station, due to produce its first hydro-electricity in 1964, using Usushwane River water initially. Electricity will be produced by diesel sets in mid-1963 and these sets will be used for "firming" of the hydro output later. There are already small installations capable of providing in all 30 megawatts of power to Mbabane and Manzini townships and to some of the industrial organisations, such as a chipboard factory and a sawmill in the Peak District, the Havelock asbestos mine, the two Lowveld sugar mills and the Bunya pulp mill.

Nearly all Highveld streams 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 "tihakodla" (dry channels in the fashion of wadis) at other times.

From the Highveld, the Lomati, Komati, Mbuluzi, Usushwane (or Little Usutu), Usutu (or Great Usutu), Ngwempisi and Mkhondvo (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 Bulungapoort leading from the Middleveld to Lowveld, it is, at Sipofaneni bridge, an impressively broad river with a mean flow that can be estimated conservatively at 2,000 cusecs. In the Lowveld the intermittent, occasionally-in-spate Mzimpofu, Mhlatuzane, Mti-ndzekwa 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 only 70 feet above sea level. Soon afterwards, the Usutu unites with the Pongola

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 the Usutu catchment is that of the Ingwavuma. The flow of this river has been known on occasions to cease, but between 1954 and 1960 soil conservation units concentrated on the reclamation and protection of its upper basin with marked beneficial results. The Ingwavuma is tributary to the Pongola.

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 sub-humid — mostly 20 to 30 inches mean rainfall.

Records from 46 stations which have operated for more than 20 years and about 110 shorter-term posts show that usually 75 to 80 percent 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 Middleveld, and in valley bottoms throughout the Territory.

The meteorological records taken by official and private observers are collated by the Land Utilization Department in conjunction with the Weather Bureau of the Republic of South Africa, which provides rain gauges and other instruments. The Manzini station reports twice daily and the Mbabane, Wisselrode (Big Bend) and Stegi stations once a day to the Weather Bureau in Pretoria.

In the tables on pages 103 and 104 the salient features of Swazi-

land's climate are brought out. Where possible 1962 figures are given as well as long-term averages. Reference should be made to the map on page 105 for a general 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 2,530, distributed among over 770 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 3,000 ft. 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 Swazi 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 Mozambique is small, perhaps owing to the natural barrier formed by the Lebombo 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 spathes, 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

TEMPERATURE

Regions and Selected Stations	1962 °F.				LONGTERM DATA °F.				
	Abs. Max.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Abs. Min.	Years	Abs. Max.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Abs. Min.
Highveld Havelock Mbabane Hlatikulu	94.1 93.2 94.1	73.5 74.5 71.7	53.8 48.6 55.6	36.9 28.4 36.5	20 57 39	96.0 100.9 99.5	72.6 72.8 70.3	53.2 51.6 52.8	30.1 20.8 27.0
Middleveld Manzini Kubuta Goedgegun	100.4 — —	81.1 — —	58.6 — 53.5	40.1 — —	57 19 7	108.9 108.5 96.4	79.2 78.6 75.3	56.4 58.9 53.6	32.0 31.0 21.6
Lowveld Balegane Big Bend Gollel	— 106.7 108.0	— 86.0 85.6	58.3 59.3 61.5	36.3 32.9 42.8	18 11 13	108.5 108.4 112.0	83.6 84.5 83.9	57.8 59.8 60.9	29.3 32.0 29.0
Lebombo Stegi	—	—	62.4	46.4	62	120.3	76.8	57.0	27.1

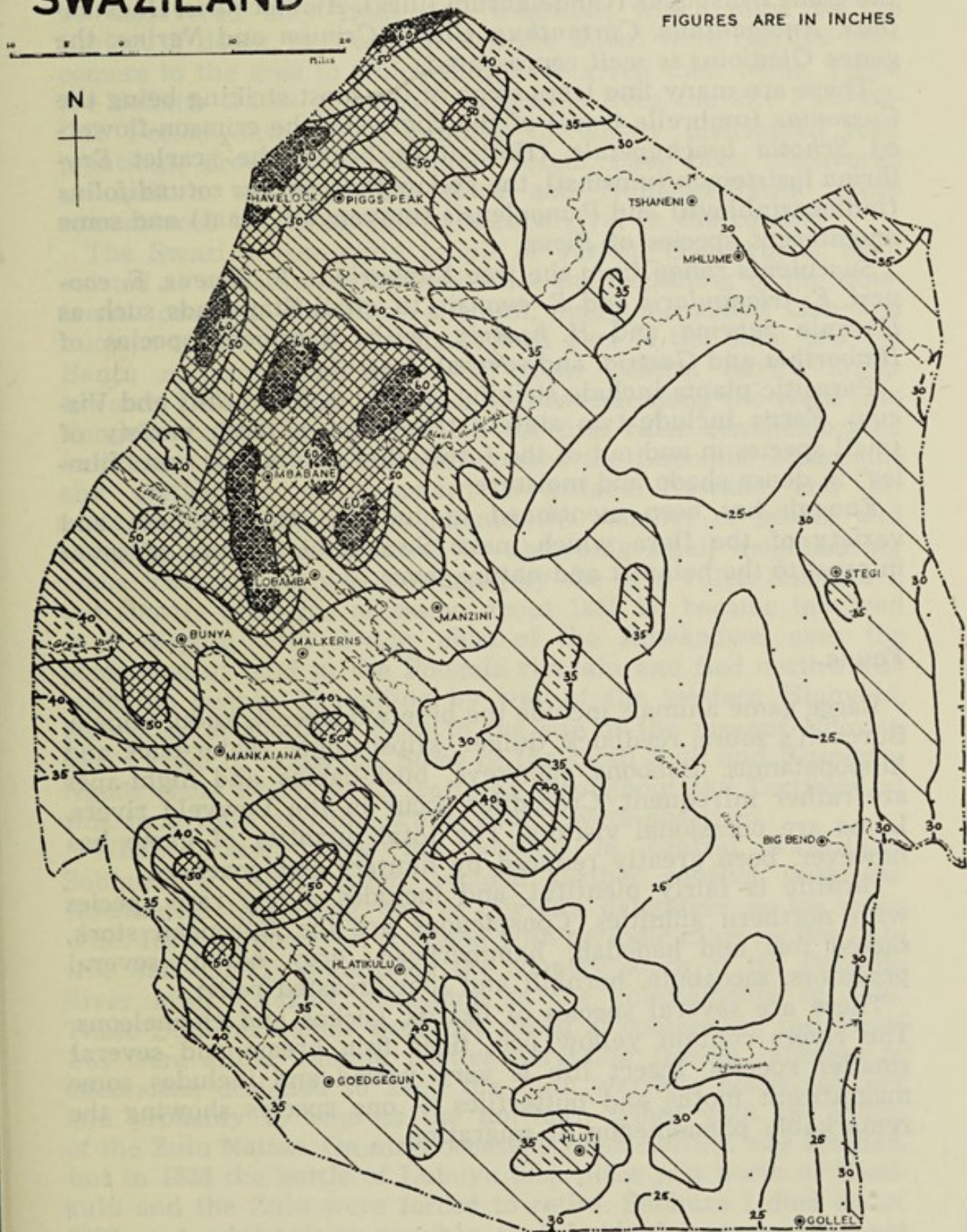
RAINFALL

Regions and Selected Stations	Altitude Feet	1962 Inches	July 1961— June 1962 Inches	Longterm Mean Inches Years	Maximum Inches Year	Minimum Inches Year	July to December Inches 1962 Mean
Highveld Havelock Mbabane Hlatikulu	4,600 3,800 4,000	44.99 43.91 36.53	51.15 47.41 34.36	69.94 31 54.65 58 44.86 58	106.94 1955 81.88 1939 67.06 1939	44.99 1962 35.40 1912 26.42 1935	27.06 31.63 25.73 24.62 20.89 22.30
Middleveld Manzini Kubuta Goedgegun	2,000 1,700 3,500	31.69 28.24 34.28	28.72 25.64 30.64	35.64 60 30.79 45 35.01 28	63.08 1909 54.33 1918 50.08 1960	19.21 1945 12.51 1930 19.89 1935	19.47 16.11 17.59 14.64 18.81 17.80
Lowveld Balegane Big Bend Gollet	1,100 500 600	19.57 18.51 16.89	22.14 13.83 16.38	28.71 38 20.83 39 23.38 31	43.07 1937 32.83 1955 33.60 1942	13.87 1935 11.53 1961 7.93 1935	11.59 12.97 11.47 9.97 10.34 11.64
Lebombo Stegi	2,200	31.22	27.93	33.59 62	59.63 1918	14.40 1935	17.11 14.89

SWAZILAND

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

FIGURES ARE IN INCHES



Ansellia gigantea is a striking epiphyte in the bushveld, and including a large number of terrestrial species, especially the showy *Eulophias* and *Satyriums*, and several 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* (umsinsi), the yellow *Pterocarpus rotundifolius* (indlebezinhlovu) and *P. angolensis* (umvangati, 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 *Gastria*, and several *Crassulas*.

Parasitic plants include striking species of *Lorenthus* 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 wildebeest, kudu, impala, Burchell's zebra, reedbuck, duiker, klipspringer, water-buck and hippopotamus. Baboons, monkeys, bush-babies and night-apes are rather infrequent. Crocodiles occur in the Lowveld rivers. Lions are occasional visitors. The total quantity of game has however, been greatly reduced by 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 lizards, 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 late 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 journeyed 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 about 1815 he became involved in a dispute with Zwide, chief of the Ndwandwe, over the possession of land in the Pongola 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 Ndlovukazi'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 Pongola River after Chaka's succession to the chieftainship in 1816. 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 and the Zulu were forced to retire. Sobhuza I died about 1839 and whilst it is possible that he had had no personal contact with Europeans, his people had certainly come into con-

tact with British, Boers and Portuguese.

About 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 Pongola 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.

During his reign Mswati appealed to Theophilus Shepstone, Diplomatic Agent to the Natives in Natal, 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 Swazi attacked the Sutu tribes in the Lydenburg 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 into the north-eastern Highveld where the village of Andries-Ohrigstad was founded in 1845. A dispute between Potgieter and the Volksraad of the embryonic Republic of Lydenburg resulted in the latter obtaining 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. In response to a deputation from Mswati, the Rev. James Allison, the Rev. Richard Giddy and two Sutu evangelists from the Wesleyan Mission of Mparani visited Swaziland in 1844. When Allison and Giddy ended their visit the evangelists remained. Allison, his wife and 112 evangelists returned to Swaziland in 1846 to found the mission at Mahamba. Late in 1847 however, Allison was forced by civil war to

leave the country and, with about 800 Swazi, moved to the Pietermaritzburg area where he founded the Edendale Mission. A few Sutu evangelists and some Swazi returned to Mahamba in 1881 to restart missionary activity. 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, missionaries 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. Vermaak 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 but the latter 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 was termed a "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 British annexion 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

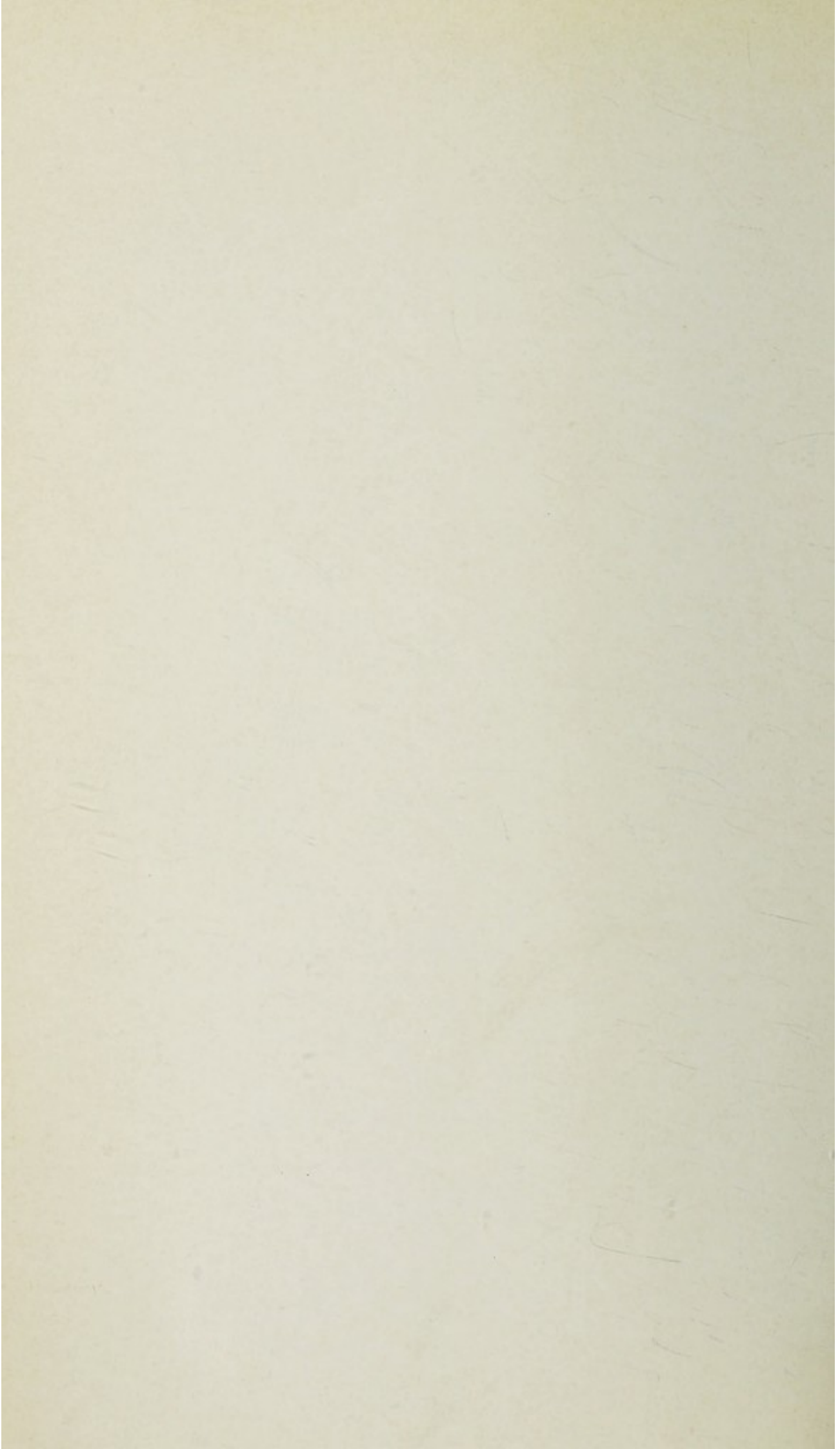
northern, western and southern boundaries of Swaziland in 1880. These arbitrary boundaries, defined in the Pretoria Convention of 1881, encroached on land to which the Swazi laid claim and account for the large numbers of Swazi now domiciled in the Transvaal Province of the Republic of South Africa. 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 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 southern-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 prepare for 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 safe-guarding the rights and interests of the Swazi, their grant has had profound repercussions on the question 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 entrench 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. In May of that year 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 October, 1899, and the Swazi remained neutral during the Anglo-Boer War which had little direct 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 that his heir, the present Ngwenyama, 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 friendly nature; she died in 1925. Sobhuza II, C.B.E., was educated at Zombode in Swaziland and at Lovedale in the Cape Province, and was installed as Ngwenyama 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 of the majority of concessions granting exclusive rights, except exclusive rights to land and minerals, some on payment of compensation calculated on their value prior to the beginning of the Anglo-Boer

War. 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 concessionaires, 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 promoted 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, 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 in 1928 of a motor bus service operated by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration 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 Ngwenyama 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 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 R614,096 in 1946 to R3,802,052 in 1962. 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 and the decision to build the first railway in Swaziland have added further momentum to the pace of development, to which there has recently been joined 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. An Order in Council, dated 25th. June, 1903, 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 Govern-

ment. 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, Manzini, 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.

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 of 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 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 specific matters.

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 fees 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. Ngwenyama 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 purpose 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, twenty-nine 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 or 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.

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 have taken place since 1959.

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.

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.

There are proclaimed urban areas at Mbabane, Manzini, Stegi, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Pigg's Peak. In each an Urban Area Advisory Committee functions under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner and advises him on the administration and welfare of the urban area. These committees consist of five elected members and Government officials nominated by the Resident Commissioner. In the past year close attention has been given to the question of granting municipal status to the townships of Mbabane and Manzini.

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 IV: Weights and Measures

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

1	ton (short)	—	2,000	lbs.
1	ton (long)	—	2,240	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	—	1,033	English feet.
(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.

Chapter V: Reading List

GENERAL

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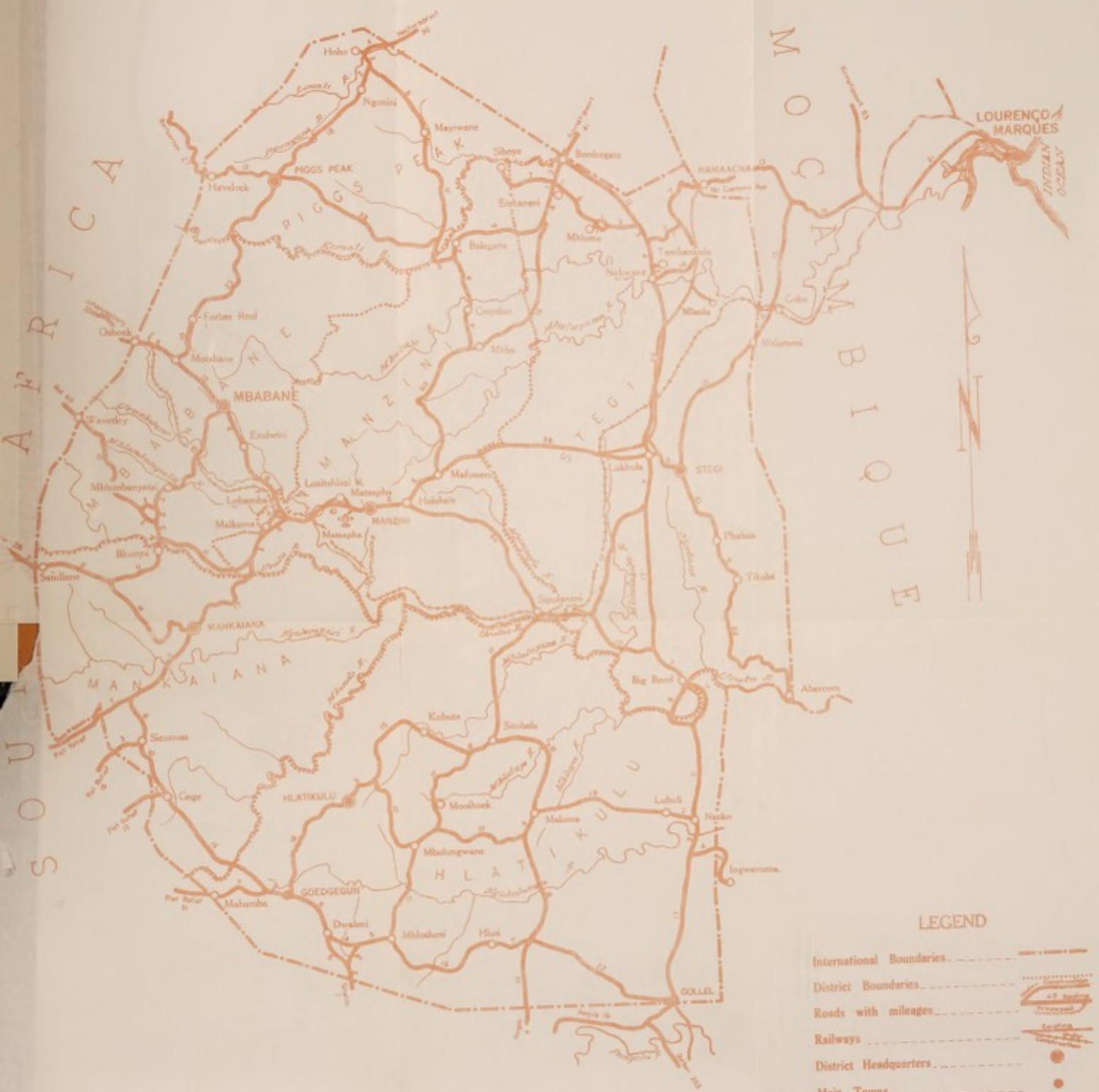
APPENDIX 1.

EXPENDITURE ON COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES DURING THE YEAR 1961/1962.

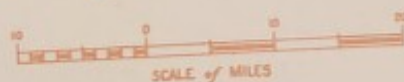
COMMENT- MENT	SCHEME NO.	TITLE	EXPENDITURE TOTAL		C.D.W. ASSISTANCE		LOCAL CONTRI- BUTION		LOCAL REVENUE	
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
In progress	D.2574B	Swaziland Geological Survey	490						87	
—do—	D.2582	Rural Development and Soil Con- servation	2,551		2,735				248	
—do—	D.2583	Agricultural Education and Exten- sion	839		939					
—do—	D.2584	Grazing Control and Livestock Improvement	702		702					
Closed	D.2999	Improvement and New Construc- tion Gollel/Lubuli Road	263 (—)				263 (—)			
In progress	D.3001	New Bridge and Construction of Road Deviations Oshoek/Manzini	26		20		6			
—do—	D.3422	Hydrographic Survey	659		659					
—do—	D.3433	Planning of Improvement of Town- ship Roads Mbabane/Manzini	548		444		104			
—do—	D.3528	Construction High Level Bridge, Big Bend	2,134				2,134			
Closed	D.3873	Road Development, Usutu Forests Project	18,041		7,650		10,391			
Closed	D.3931	Extensions to European Schools	2,930		2,930					
In progress	D.3934	Roads serve Usutu Forests and Mahlanya/Mbabane Road	28,198		28,198					
—do—	D.4075	New Hostel Bremersdorp European Primary School	113,750		112,322				1,428	
—do—	D.4267	Hydro Electric Scheme Investiga- tions	948		948					
—do—	D.4436	Botanical Survey	4,033		4,033					
—do—	D.4451	African Teachers Training Centre	138,670		168,670					
—do—	D.4452	Agricultural Education & Exten- sion	51,646		51,308				338	
—do—	D.4453	Construction of Additional Schemes	1,160		1,160					
—do—	D.4460	Post Secondary Scholarships for African Students	5,613		5,613					

—do—	D.4468	Extension of Swazi National High School	30,518	15,259	15,259	
—do—	D.4469	Additional facilities for Primary Secondary Education for Africans	71,037	71,037		
—do—	D.4476	Road Communication Usutu Forests Project Phase 2. First Part	756,398	672,780	83,619	
In progress	D.4521	Expansion of Schools for European Children	99,065			500
—do—	D.4585	Trigonometrical Survey of Parts of Swaziland	1,601			
—do—	D.4587	Provision of Additional Accommodation for Eurafrian Schools	36,800	36,800		
—do—	D.4618	Rural Development Soil Conservation & Dam Construction	86,524	85,178		1,346
—do—	D.4696	Agricultural Research in Swaziland	24,581	24,581		
—do—	D.4719	Extension of Technical Education for Africans	25,406	25,406		
—do—	D.4742	Land Utilization Grazing & Livestock Control	7,151	7,151		
—do—	D.4912	Extensions to Medical Services	4,741	4,741		
—do—	D.4913	Tuberculosis Control	11,572	1,572		10,000
—do—	D.4918	Geological Drilling Unit	6,727	6,727		
—do—	D.4994	Establishment of a Commercial Training Centre	4,167	4,167		
—do—	D.5018	Territorial Hydro-Electric Supply	3,985	3,985		
—do—	D.5019	Improvements to African and Eurafrian Schools	8,800	8,800		
—do—	D.5067	Development of African Secondary Education Additional Accommodation	3,000	3,000		
—do—	R 661	Study of Land Holding, Land Use etc. Among Swazi	4,308	1,718	2,590	
—do—	R 873	Agricultural Research	27,414	28,487	2,741	
—do—	R 1235	Agricultural Research in Swaziland	90,664	65,216	24,581	868
			R1,707,635	R1,554,001	R141,162	R14,815

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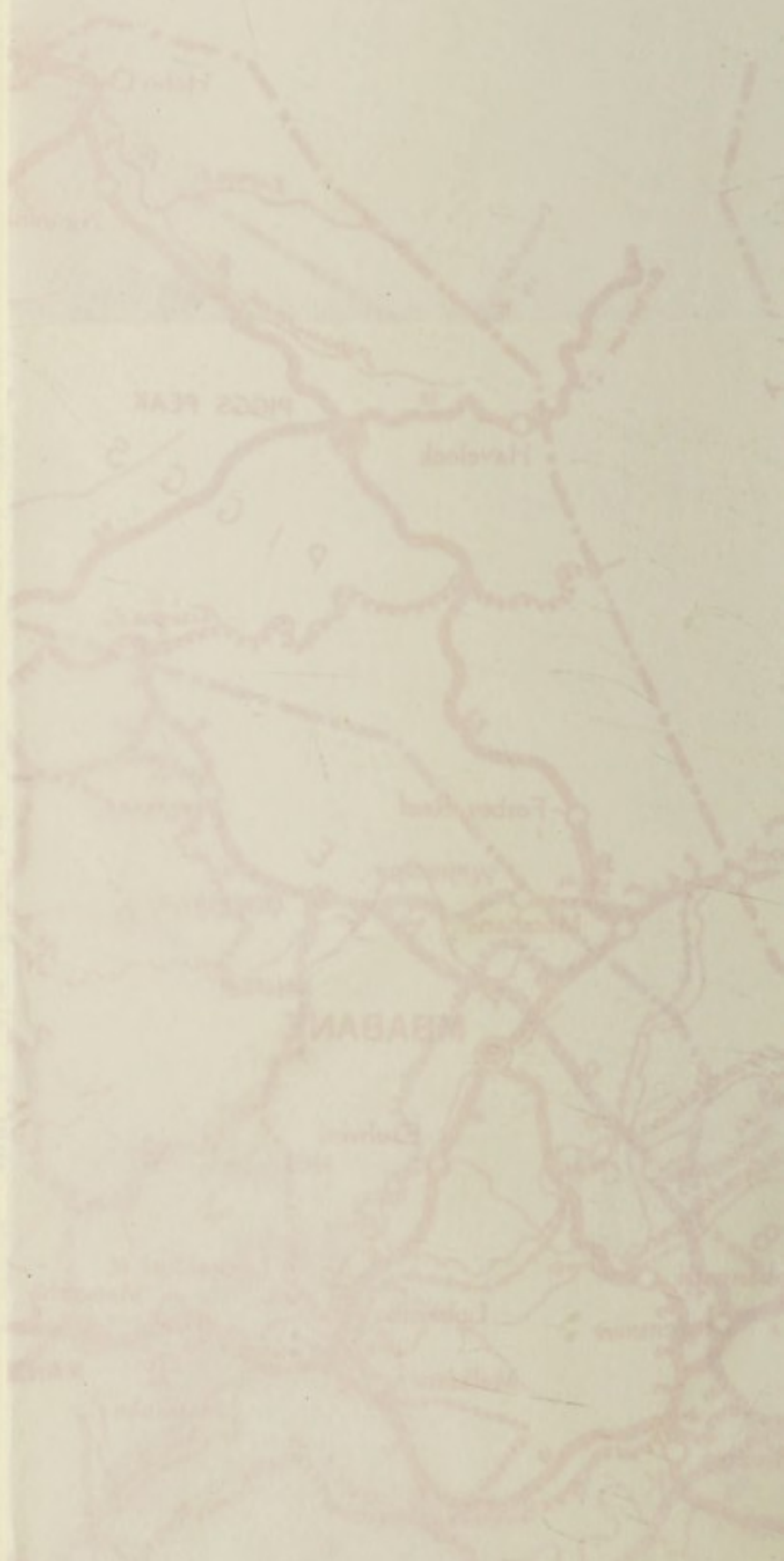
MAP of SWAZILAND



LEGEND

- International Boundaries
- District Boundaries
- Roads with mileages
- Railways
- District Headquarters
- Main Towns
- Other Settlements & Centres
- Royal Villages
- Main Aerodromes
- Rivers

STATION	DATE	TIME	WIND	TEMP	REL. HUM.	SEA	REMARKS
1	10/10/50	0800	110	27.0	75	1/2	Clear
2	10/10/50	1000	110	28.0	70	1/2	Clear
3	10/10/50	1200	110	29.0	65	1/2	Clear
4	10/10/50	1400	110	30.0	60	1/2	Clear
5	10/10/50	1600	110	31.0	55	1/2	Clear
6	10/10/50	1800	110	32.0	50	1/2	Clear
7	10/10/50	2000	110	33.0	45	1/2	Clear
8	10/10/50	2200	110	34.0	40	1/2	Clear
9	10/10/50	0000	110	35.0	35	1/2	Clear
10	10/10/50	0200	110	36.0	30	1/2	Clear
11	10/10/50	0400	110	37.0	25	1/2	Clear
12	10/10/50	0600	110	38.0	20	1/2	Clear



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