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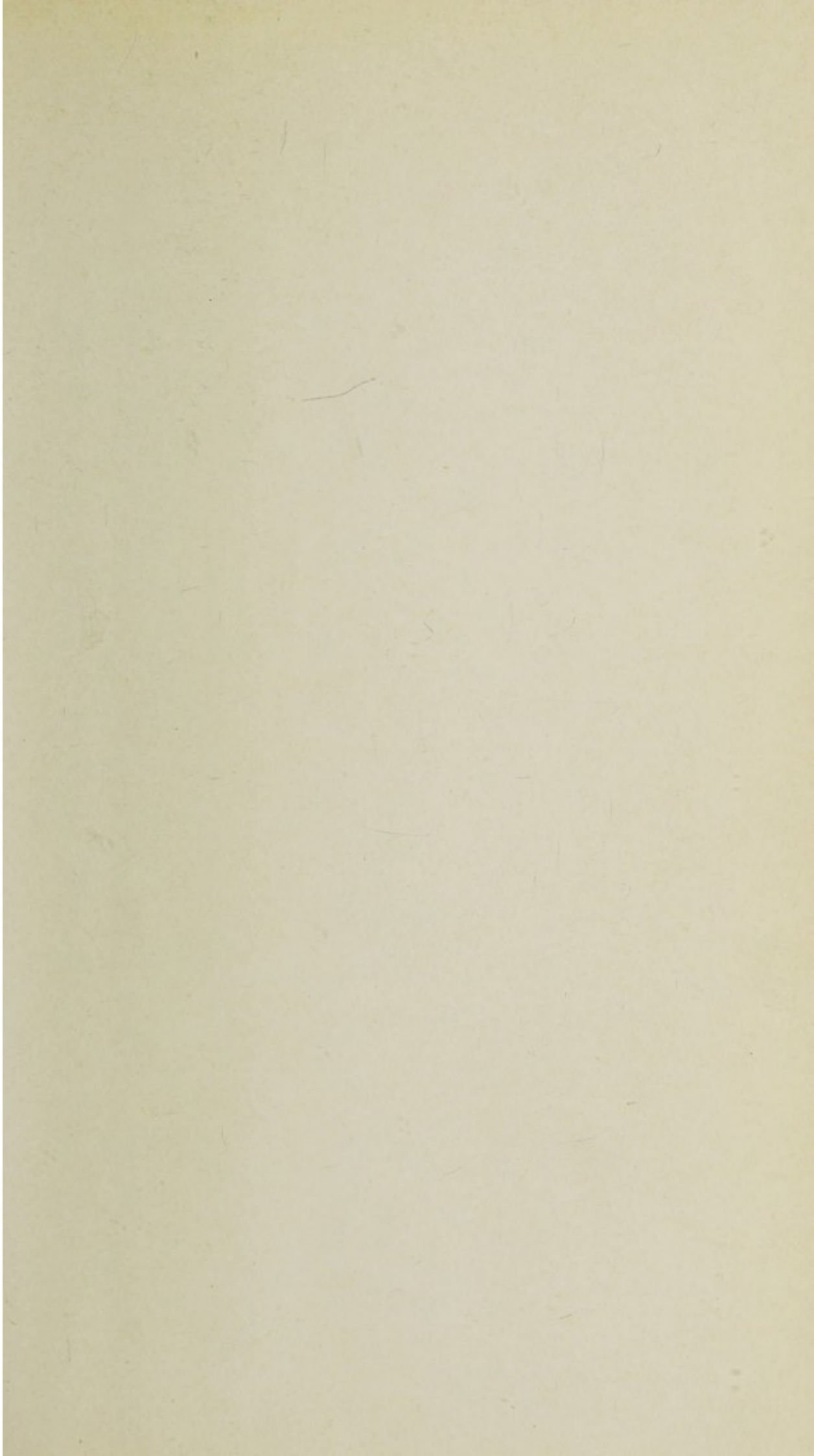
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SWAZILAND

Report for the year 1963

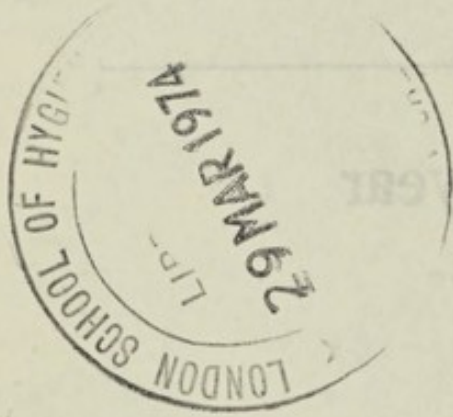
Chapter I.	General Review	Page 1
Chapter II.	Occupation, Wages and Labour	21
Chapter III.	Public Finance and Taxation	26
Chapter IV.	Currency and Banking	35
Chapter V.	Commerce	36
Chapter VI.	Production	37
	Land Utilization	38
	Agriculture	42
	Forestry	47
	Animal Husbandry	48
	Mining	50
	Manufacturing Industry	54
	Co-operative Societies	55
Chapter VII.	Social Services	56
	Education	57
	Public Health	59
	Housing and Town Planning	63
	Social Welfare	64
Chapter VIII.	Legislation	65

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1964

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CONTENTS

PART I

Page

General Review	3
--------------------------	---

PART II

Chapter I.	Population	9
Chapter II.	Occupations, Wages and Labour	
	Organisation:	19
	Employment	20
	Wages and Conditions of	
	Employment	23
	Labour Office	25
Chapter III.	Public Finance and Taxation: .	28
	Revenue	29
	Expenditure	32
	Public Debt	33
	Assets and Liabilities	33
	Swazi National Treasury	35
Chapter IV.	Currency and Banking	35
Chapter V.	Commerce	36
Chapter VI.	Production:	
	Land Utilization	38
	Agriculture	42
	Forestry	47
	Animal Husbandry	48
	Mining	50
	Manufacturing Industry	54
	Co-operative Societies	56
Chapter VII.	Social Services:	
	Education	58
	Public Health	62
	Housing and Town Planning	65
	Social Welfare	68
Chapter VIII.	Legislation	69
Chapter IX.	Justice, Police and Prisons:	
	Justice	71
	Police	77
	Prisons	80

		Page
Chapter X.	Public Utilities and Public Works:	
	Electricity	82
	Water Supplies	82
	Sewerage	83
	Hydrological Survey	83
	Public Buildings	84
	Planning	85
Chapter XI.	Communications:	
	Railway	86
	Roads	87
	Airfields	87
	Motor Transport	88
	Posts and Telegraphs	88
Chapter XII.	Press, Broadcasting, Films and Information Services:	
	Press	90
	Broadcasting	90
	Films	91
	Information Services	91
Chapter XIII.	Local Forces	92

P A R T III

Chapter I.	Geography	93
Chapter II.	History	106
Chapter III.	Administration	114
Chapter IV.	Weights and Measures	118
Chapter V.	Reading List	119

APPENDICES

Appendix I	124
----------------------	-----

M A P S

Population	13
Rainfall	104
Swaziland	Inside Back Cover

Frontispiece: A Swazi wedding scene. The bride, in the centre of the group, is wearing traditional veil and headdress. She is Princess Gcinaphi Dlamini, a daughter of the Ngwenyama, and her wedding took place in July, 1963. The bride is attended by her half-sisters.

PART I

General Review

Swaziland's first constitution was established by the Swaziland Order in Council, 1963, which was promulgated in December. Talks on the constitutional advancement of Swaziland had been held in London from January 28 to February 12. The talks were attended by representatives of the Swazi National Council, the European Advisory Council, the Eurafrican Welfare Association, the Swaziland Progressive Party, the Swaziland Democratic Party and the Mbandzeni National Convention; and by Dr. D. Hynd, a medical missionary. Discussions were held under the chairmanship either of the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Duncan Sandys, or of the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Lord Lansdowne. In May 1963 the Secretary of State published a White Paper (Cmnd. 2052) outlining the constitution for Swaziland. It provided for an Executive Council of eight members (four official and four unofficial) and a Legislative Council with four official members, eight Swazi certified by Ngwenyama-in-Council as elected by traditional methods; eight Europeans (four of whom would be elected by voters on a European roll and four of whom would be elected on a national roll); eight persons of any race elected by voters on the national roll; and finally up to three members nominated by Her Majesty's Commissioner. Election on the national roll would virtually be by universal adult franchise. The elections for Swaziland's first Legislative Council are due to take place in June, 1964.

The new post of Her Majesty's Commissioner for Swaziland was created by Order in Council in October in place of the post of Resident Commissioner. The new post is equivalent in status to that of Governor. The Queen's Commissioner is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs but the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland retains the power to give the Commissioner directions in all matters affecting the administration of the Territory except the prerogative of pardon. Her Majesty approved the appointment to the new post of the then Resident Commissioner, Sir Brian Marwick, who became entitled to the style of His Excellency. Other new posts in the Administration were created by the Order in Council: the Government Secretary became the Chief Secretary, the Assistant Government Secretary became the Assistant Chief Secretary and the Assistant Attorney

General became the Attorney General for Swaziland.

Just before the end of the year it was announced that Sir Brian Marwick would retire to Britain in May, 1964. Sir Brian, who was created a knight when the Queen's Birthday honours were made in 1963, joined the Swaziland Government Service in 1925 and after service also in Nigeria, Basutoland and in the office of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, was appointed Resident Commissioner of Swaziland in 1956.

On June 13 the 1st Battalion the Gordon Highlanders began arriving in Swaziland by air from Kenya. The British troops had been summoned to the support of the Swaziland Police following illegal strikes and civil disturbances in the Territory. The move of the battalion group and its equipment was virtually completed in the following four days. A detachment of 35 police from the Bechuanaland Protectorate also arrived in Swaziland on June 13 and stayed till June 17. They had been sent by the High Commissioner to supplement the Swaziland Police.

When the Gordon Highlanders and Bechuanaland Police arrived strikes were taking place at Havelock Mine, Mbabane and Big Bend and there had been disturbances there and at Pigg's Peak. Although many parts of the Territory were quiet, the trouble spots were sufficiently widespread to make it impossible for the small Swaziland police force to cover them all adequately. As a result the law was being broken with impunity in these places. With the arrival of the British troops and the Bechuanaland Police there was a rapid return to normality.

More than 66,000 man-days were lost in strikes during the year. In each successive strike it was apparent that workers' real grievances about pay and conditions of employment were being increasingly exacerbated by political influences. Common features to all the strikes were widespread intimidation and pressures of conformism on workers. However, there was no violence (except in isolated cases of intimidation) or interference with Europeans who worked. The strikes occurred at the following places:

February 28 — a one-day strike by 600 African railway construction workers employed by R.M.R., the main contractors.

March 18 — A 10-day strike by the entire labour force of 1,700 employed by Ubombo Ranches, Big Bend, joined for part of the time by the labour forces of two neighbouring estates.

March 29 — An eight-day strike of 150 workers of the Peak Timbers patulite factory, joined by sawmill and clerical staff for part of the time.

May 20 — Almost total strike of 1,400 employees of Havelock Mine plus 300 employees of contractors drilling a new

shaft. Swaziland Police, with the support of British troops, arrested about 100 hard core strikers and intimidators on Monday, June 17, and 1,000 employees of the mine returned to work that day.

June 10 — A nearly total five-day strike of African urban workers in Mbabane.

June 12 — A strike of all 1,700 employees of Ubombo Ranches at Big Bend. Following a cordon and search operation by police supported by troops on June 20 and the arrest of 60 intimidators, most of the employees returned to work.

In spite of labour disputes the year was one of continued economic expansion, notably in the provision of primary services — the construction of communications and power installations — and in agriculture as a result of the award of an increased sugar quota. Employment in the Territory consequently increased. Food prices remained relatively stable, according to available information. There was an upward trend in wages and some progress was made in the improvement of conditions of employment. With the economic development of the Territory, employment of Africans by major employers (50 or more employees) in Swaziland had increased from 7,500 in 1951 to 21,000 at the end of 1963.

The retiring High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, paid a farewell visit to Swaziland from March 9 to 15. During his visit, on which he was accompanied by Lady Maud, Sir John opened the first railway bridge inside Swaziland from the Mozambique border. The bridge, spanning the Mlawula River, is about five miles from the border. Sir John also officially opened Waterford School, near Mbabane, which had opened just over a month earlier with 16 White, African and Eurafrican pupils. The school, a private one, will expand to accommodate 150 pupils in eight years.

The new High Commissioner, Sir Hugh Stephenson, and Lady Stephenson, paid their first visit to Swaziland in July. They visited every district and met the Ngwenyama and representatives of the various communities and organizations in the Territory.

At the end of July the Gordon Highlanders began returning to Kenya and they were replaced in Swaziland by the 1st. Battalion the Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire).

The Swaziland Public Service Commission was established on May 20, when the Swaziland (Public Service Commission) Order in Council 1962 came into operation. The Commission consists of a chairman and two members and its function is to advise Her Majesty's Commissioner on any question he may refer to it relating to the appointment (including promotion or transfer) or termination of appointment or the dismissal or other disciplinary control of public officers, or any other question which in his opinion affects the Public Service or any other

public officer.

The name of the Department of Land Utilization was changed in April to the Department of Agriculture.

In December the number of administrative districts in Swaziland was reduced from six to four. They are now Shiselweni (formerly Hlatikulu); Lubombo (formerly Stegi); Manzini (formerly Manzini but now incorporating Mankaiana); and Hhohho (formerly Pigg's Peak and now incorporating Mbabane).

By the end of the year two-fifths of the 137 miles of railway track being laid through Swaziland had been completed, taking the railhead to mile 55½. Ballasting of the track had reached mile 33. Work on the major contract for earthworks, bridges, quarries and platelaying was in general up to schedule.

Ninety six per cent of the trans-territorial highway had been completed and opened to traffic. Planning of the customs and immigration layout at Nomahasha, which in 1964 will become the main entry point by road between Mozambique and Swaziland, was completed.

The accepted policy of integration in Swaziland schools was put into practice in January and African and Eurafican pupils were enrolled in the grade I classes of schools formerly attended only by European children. In keeping with the policy new draft legislation was prepared during the year to apply to the education of pupils of all races. It will be promulgated in 1964 and will repeal the Public Education Proclamation 1943, the African Schools Proclamation 1940, the Coloured Schools Proclamation 1951 and the Education Advisory Board Proclamation 1962 and all rules and regulations made under the proclamations.

Tuberculosis remains the Territory's chief health problem and there was an increase in the number of cases dealt with at Government and mission hospitals in 1963. However, during the year a tuberculosis control project sponsored by the World Health Organization and U.N.I.C.E.F. was put into operation in pilot project areas in the Mbabane and Manzini districts. It is hoped that improved methods of case finding, leading to supervised domiciliary treatment and B.C.G. vaccination, will solve the tuberculosis problem. The World Health Organization and U.N.I.C.E.F. are providing technical staff, drugs, equipment and vehicles and are training local staff. The South African Chamber of Mines Deferred Pay Interest Fund is contributing R10,000 a year for five years and the remaining expenses of the scheme are being covered by Commonwealth Development and Welfare Funds.

On July 1 the South African Government established 10 posts on roads leading out of Swaziland and required that everybody entering South Africa carry a valid local passport or a standard passport, also a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox. From that date the South African Government would not allow

an African from Swaziland to enter the Republic to seek work. An employer in South Africa requiring Swazi workers can employ them only if they have permits from an authority in the Republic. Two of the border posts, at Oshoek and Gollel, are open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.; the other eight are open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Representations have been made for an extension of these hours and the South African authorities have said they will consider this when more staff is available. The Swaziland Government began issuing local passports — valid only for travel between the High Commission Territories and South Africa — a fortnight before movement control began. By the end of the year more than 20,000 local passports were issued to Swaziland residents. Also issued were more than 4,000 temporary travel documents which were valid till the end of the year and which enabled their holders to make short, casual visits to the Republic.

New air regulations promulgated by the South African Government in September compel pilots of aircraft flying to or from Swaziland over the Republic to land at one of eight scheduled aerodromes in South Africa before continuing their journeys.

An agreement was signed in December between the Swaziland Government and Swaziland Casinos, Ltd., for the operation of a lottery and casino in Swaziland.

The number of visitors to Swaziland continued to increase. Among them were: the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Lord Lansdowne, who was accompanied by the Assistant Under Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, Mr. W. B. L. Monson; Mr. C. E. King, Permanent United Kingdom Representative on the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations; Miss F. Gwilliam, Education Adviser to the Secretary of State; Mr. T. F. Betts, Field Director for East and Southern Africa of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief; Dr. R. H. Kirby, Assistant Director of the Tropical Products Institute of London; Mr. P. J. Beavan, Tropical Section of the Road Research Laboratory of the Department for Technical Co-operation; from the American Embassy in South Africa — Mr. W. H. Witt (First Secretary), Dr. A. J. Tresidder (Attache (Public Affairs)), Mr. Jesse MacKnight (Deputy Director of Eastern and Southern African Affairs), Mr. R. C. Good and Mr. J. Myles; Dr. H. C. Pereira, Director of the Agricultural Research Council of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Mr. Wadi Habashi, Director of Agriculture of the Sudan; Mr. Thomas K. Wright, American Consul-General, Lourenco Marques; Mr. S. E. Sporseen, a civil engineer of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board; Mr. G. Ivan Smith, Regional Representative in East Africa of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board; Prof. Wegmann, of Neuchatel University, Switzerland; Mr. W. B. Campbell, Officer in Charge of South African Affairs in

the United States Department of State; Dr. R. Neumann, World Health Organization Regional Adviser on tuberculosis for the African Region; Dr. D. Bleackley and Dr. D. R. Workman, of the Overseas Geological Survey, London; Prof. Gwendolen Carter, Professor of Government in Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, U.S.A.; the Chief Scout, Sir Charles Maclean; the Commonwealth Commissioner of Scouts, Mr. Dymoke Green; Dr. Joan Martin Guide Adviser for England, from the Commonwealth Girl Guide Headquarters in London; Mr. Jim Roberts, Liaison Officer for Africa, Miners' International Federation; from the Food and Agricultural Organization in Rome — Miss M. Ross, Mr. T. S. Peys and Mr. A. Ben David; Mr. A. Campbell, Head of the Southern Africa Department in the Colonial Office; Mr. D. S. Ferguson, Adviser on Land Drainage and Irrigation, Department of Technical Co-operation; Miss Marjorie Juta, chairman of the Southern Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council; Mr. J. Morawiecki, French Consul-General, Johannesburg; Mr. G. Foggon, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State; Capt. O. V. Garratt, Prisons Adviser to the Secretary of State; Mr. A. Crawley, M.P., and Mrs. Crawley; Mr. Philip Noakes, Chief Information Officer, Colonial Office; from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Pretoria — Mr. J. K. Aitendorf (First Secretary) and Dr. G. von Boehmer (Second Secretary); Mr. T. Suzuki, Japanese Consul-General, Pretoria; Mr. Ulric Haynes, U.S. State Department, Washington; Mr. W. H. Smapp, Adviser on Agricultural Credit of the Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations; Miss L. J. Martin, Regional Adviser, Health Education, W. H. O., Brazzaville; General Sir C. H. P. Harington and Lady Harington; Lord Walston; Brig. D. W. Jackson, Chief of Staff, East Africa Command.

The large number of journalists and photographers of South African and overseas newspapers and agencies who visited the Territory included a party of 12 from the Parliamentary Press Gallery, Cape Town, who spent four days touring the Territory.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

The population of Swaziland was about 287,900 in December 1963, including nearly 10,000 residents temporarily employed outside the Territory and 500 British troops. A 1962 estimate that of the total (then 280,300) some 254,100 were Swazi was 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 1962 showed that there were 8,040 Europeans and 2,250 persons of mixed race (Coloureds, Eurafricans) in the country. The 10 Indian residents are classed with Coloureds hereunder. Zulu, Tonga, Shangane and other Africans who are not Swazi then numbered 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				Approximate 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

(a) An underremuneration as dependants of foreign workers were not included.

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 (cyclostyled 1962, printed by Oxford University Press 1964) 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 tables, which also indicate the number of people in each of the old and the new (post December 1963) administrative districts.

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

District	Area sq. mi.	1963 Estimated Population				Total
		Highveld	Middleveld	Lowveld	Lubombo	
Hhohho	1,400	35,600	24,600	9,800	0	70,000
Lubombo	2,260	0	4,200	42,700	15,900	62,800
Manzini	1,590	30,000	43,500	3,600	0	77,100
Shiselweni	1,450	29,000	40,500	8,400	100	78,000
Swaziland	6,700	94,600	112,800	64,500	16,000	287,900
Region Area sq.mi.		2,000	1,900	2,300	500	6,700

The greatest postwar population increases were in Manzini District (1,700 per annum on average), Stegi District (1,200) and Mbabane District (1,000). Hlatikulu was the largest District in both area and population but its share of Swaziland's inhabitants dropped from 35% in 1946 to 28% last year. The District having the highest overall density of population used to be Manzini, with 53 per square mile, but is now Shiselweni (51 per square mile), closely following by Hhohho.

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 1962 total of 35,000 inhabitants, contained 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 numbered 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 numbered 125,600 in 1962 and were 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, numbered 144,000 or so, including 69,000 males of whom 65,800 are African. Elderly people, 65 years and over, totalled about 11,000 with female to male ratio 57 to 43. There were 76,000 children of school-going age (5-14) and 10,200 infants less than a year old in 1962.

Registration of births is not yet compulsory (except for Europeans) and in 1963 only 218 births were officially recorded, including 45 entries for persons born in previous years.

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 1962 the live birth rate in the United Kingdom was 18 per thousand and the death rate 12 per thousand. The European group in Swaziland exhibits tendencies similar to those in Britain, their mean birth rate over the last 4 years having been 17 per thousand per annum, and mean death rate less than 8 per thousand.

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 7 years ending 1962 the mean annual influx of people entering Swaziland for purposes of residence was 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 1962 population contained 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 2,166 persons were granted temporary residence permits in 1963 and another 173 received permission to live permanently in Swaziland. In 1962 permits awarded totalled 2,531 (including 2,364 temporary).

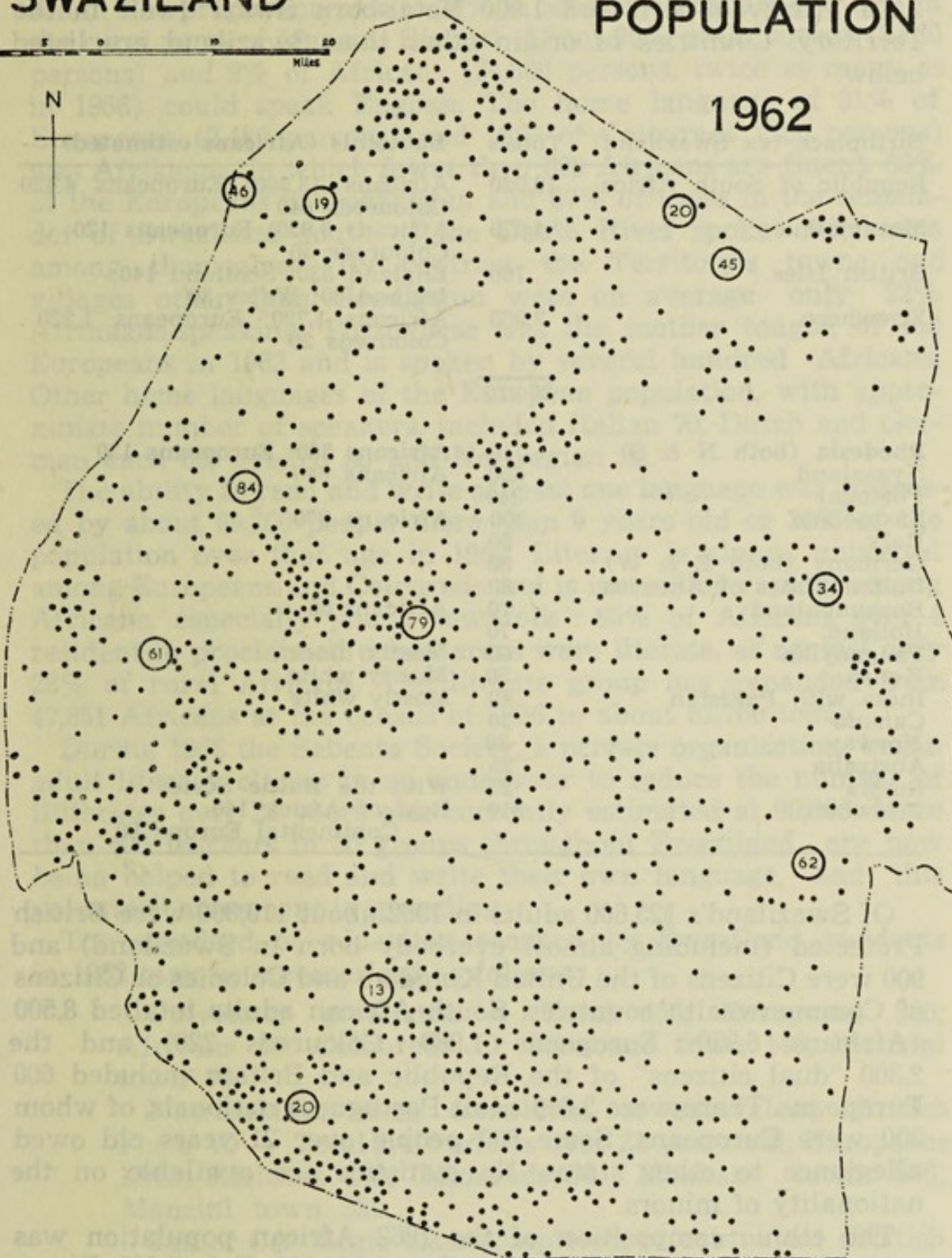
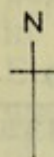
Birthplace and Nationality.

More than 90% of the 1962 population were born in Swaziland — 253,490 people: they comprised 93% of all Africans, nearly

SWAZILAND

POPULATION

1962

0 5 10 20
MILES

ONE 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

a fifth of all Europeans and 70% of Coloureds. In addition about 2,700 Transvaal-born and 1,000 Natal-born Swazi dwelt in the Territory. Countries of origin other than Swaziland are listed below.

Birthplace (ex Swaziland)	Totals	Subtotals (Africans estimated)
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
	<hr/> 26,810	
Rhodesia (both N & S)	710	Africans 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 in 1962 about 110,800 were British Protected (including almost everybody born in Swaziland) and 900 were Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies or Citizens of Commonwealth countries. South African adults totalled 8,500 (Africans 6,320 : Europeans 1,960 : Coloureds 220) and the 2,300 "dual citizens" of the Republic and Britain included 600 Europeans. There were 2,600 adult Portuguese nationals, of whom 300 were Europeans. Some 500 people over 21 years old owed allegiance to other states. No statistics are available on the nationality of minors.

The ethnic composition of the 1962 African population was 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. In 1962

English was used at home by 60% of all Europeans (4,870 persons). The proportion rose 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) could speak English. The home language of 31% of Europeans (2,460 persons) and 10% of Coloureds (230 persons) was 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 spoke Afrikaans among themselves. By contrast the Territory's towns and villages other than Goedgegun were on average only 22% Afrikaans-speaking. Portuguese was the mother tongue of 450 Europeans in 1962 and is spoken by several hundred Africans. Other home languages of the European population, with approximate number of speakers, included Italian 70, Dutch and German each 50, French 30 and Norwegian 20.

The ability to read and write at least one language was possessed by about 69,200 people more than 9 years old or 36% of the population over that age in 1962. 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 were 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.

During 1962 the Sebenta Society, a private organisation, began adult literacy classes in an endeavour to reduce the number of illiterates over 21 years old, currently estimated at 90,000. More than 400 learners in 30 groups throughout Swaziland are now being helped to read and write their own language, and this voluntary movement is spreading.

The standard of education reached by Swaziland residents in 1962 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; Africans 9,380; Europeans 4,250; Coloureds 570.

The 47,100 school pupils in 1963 constituted about 60% of all children aged 5 to 14. Five 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 1962 population was at work, as against only 12% in 1956 and 8% in 1946.

The 1962 male labour force was 34,900 strong and contained 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 over 400 have enrolled in the Master Farmer Scheme launched during 1962. European farmers numbered 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" were 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. For 1963 the figures dropped slightly, by about 550 men. This high proportion of absentee labourers has been a feature of Swaziland's economy since 1887. Professional men numbered 1,400 in 1962 of whom 1,000 were African. About 24,300 or 75% of the total African employees were engaged in manual labour, mainly on farms, mines, forests and public works.

Women employees totalled 6,300 or so, of whom 5,700 were Africans (8% of all African women), 500 Europeans (or 23%) and 100 Coloureds (or 20%). Nearly 900 had 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 exceeded R700 in 1962: they included 2,200 Europeans, 540 Africans and 60 Coloureds. About 8,600 adults, of whom 5,700 were Africans and 2,400 Europeans and 500 Coloureds, earned 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 in excess of R30,000,000 — just over R100 per head. This does not take into account the subsistence economy prevalent in rural Swazi Area, where at least R5,000,000 worth

of food (retail price) was produced in 1963 and consumed locally without entering the market. Furthermore, remittances from workers abroad to Swaziland dependants amounted to more than R370,000 in 1963.

Marital Status.

The number of people married by civil or religious rites, or by custom, was just over 88,000 or 31% of the population in 1962 — Africans 84,000; Europeans 3,600 or 45% of that group; Coloureds 500 or 22%. Persons wed in a church or registry office comprised 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

In 1962 about 43% of adult Africans in Swaziland, i.e. 51,600 people, held 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 were affiliated in 1962 included:—

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

Methodist — 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 last year the following populations within their limits and adjacent periurban areas:

1962 Data	Mbabane	Manzini	Stegi	Goedgegun	Peak	Hlatikulu
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:

1962 Data	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 was 47,800 in 1962 or 17% of the Swaziland total. About 15% of Africans (41,000 people) were 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) lived in the towns, whose racial composition was thus 85% African, 12% European and 3% Coloured, compared with 99% Africans among country dwellers. The 41,000 Africans include 9,600 who have resided 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 more than 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. Three-quarters of all Europeans born outside 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. There are now two large sugar mills, one operated by the Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Limited, Tshaneni, and the other by Ubombo Ranches Limited at Big Bend, and a pulp factory for processing timber on the estate of the Usutu Pulp Company Limited. There is also a small fruit canning industry and a malt factory. Construction of the Territory's first railway continued 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 the working age population (aged from 15—64) was about 138,000, or 51% of the total African population. Of this total African 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 age 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 indicated that the average rural 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 were 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 1963 (previous year's figures in brackets):

Group	Total Labour		Foreign Labour	
Mining	1,261	(1,361)	611	(658)
Forestry and Timber Processing	4,468	(4,675)	440	(372)
Agricultural Estates (including sugar growing and manufacture)	10,122	(7,634)	3,493	(2,074)
Construction etc. Contractors	2,902	(2,469)	197	(462)
Government Departments	1,909	(1,964)	115	(78)
Miscellaneous Manufacture	234	(125)	12	(9)
Other	128	(245)	9	(14)
Totals	21,024	(18,474)	4,877	(3,667)

Of the 10,122 employees shown as employed by agricultural estates 7,816 were employed by concerns primarily or largely engaged in sugar growing and manufacture, and 3,107 of these employees were foreign. In 1962 such concerns employed 5,399, of whom 1,398 were foreign.

The labour turnover among major employers, excluding those offering mainly seasonal employment, ranged from 3 to 13 per cent per month in 1962 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. Some 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. On this basis it is estimated that nearly 9,000 males and 800 females were employed outside the Territory, in the Republic of South Africa, during 1963.

Most of these Swazi who migrate in search of employment are recruited for work on the mines. During 1963 the Native Recruiting Corporation recruited 6,700 (8,800 in 1962) for employment in the gold mines of the Witwatersrand and the Orange Free State, while the Natal Coal Owners' Native Labour Organization recruited 380 (400 in 1962) 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 6,650 (7,230 in 1962).

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 recruit-

ing 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. Remittances to Swaziland by Swazis employed on the South African gold mines amounted to more than R373,000 in the year ended 30 June, 1963.

In addition to the numbers of labourers recruited by recognised agencies, the remaining 2,500 to 3,000 Swazi working outside the Territory have for the most part found employment independently in agricultural and mining concerns in those districts of the Republic of South Africa which border the Territory, while a few have been 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. Under influx control regulations imposed by South Africa in 1963 Swazis may only be engaged in Swaziland by employers who have obtained permits from the South African authorities.

Swazis seeking work outside the Territory have also 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 (1963 figures):

Occupation		Basic Annual Wage (R) (excluding any bonus)	
Farm Assistant	(E)	1,200	Q.
Farm Labourer	(A)	78	R.Q.
Forester	(E)	1 300	Q.
Forest Foreman	(E)	960	Q.
Forest Labourer	(A)	152	R.Q.
Mine Labourer	(A)	324	R.Q.
Stock Inspector	(E)	1416	
Cattle Guard	(A)	275	
Store Assistant	(E)	600	Q.

Store Assistant	(A)	264	Q.
Domestic Servant	(A)	84	R.Q.
Road Foreman	(E)	882	
Construction Labourer	(A)	133	
Artisan	(E)	1719	
Builder	(A)	193	R.Q.
Driver	(A)	356	R.Q.
A — African	E — European	Q — plus free quarters.	
	R — plus free rations.		

The average (not median) earnings of African employees at 10 large firms during a sample period of 1963 were at the rate of R240 a year. Wage rates are not at present subject to statutory control but the Government has appointed a board of inquiry into wages to recommend whether it is expedient to regulate wages by statute, and new draft legislation was prepared for this purpose. Generally labour is daily paid, although the actual payment is made on a 30-day ticket or once a month and sometimes once a week for convenience. The normal weekly hours of work vary from 45 to 48 in mining and quarrying, 45 to 54 in plantation agriculture, 45 to 50 in building and construction, 45 to 75 in hotels and catering, 45 to 52 in commerce and 42 to 68 in domestic service. Improved rates of pay and rations and a code of regulations covering conditions of service of daily-paid workmen employed by Government departments were introduced at the beginning of 1962.

Average prices during 1963 of some of the principal foods were:

Commodity	Mbabane and Manzini Districts.	Other Districts
Bacon, per lb.	45 cents	40-46 cents
Beef, per lb.	27 cents	25 cents
Mutton, per lb.	30 cents	30 cents
Butter, per lb.	34 cents	34 cents
Cheese, per lb.	32 cents	32 cents
Milk, per pint.	7 cents	6 cents
Eggs, per dozen.	37½ cents	30-35 cents
Mealie meal, per 180 lb. bag	R4-75	R4-75
Potatoes, per lb.	4 cents	4-5 cents
Rice, per lb.	15 cents	15 cents
Sugar, per lb.	5 cents	5 cents
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf	10 cents	10 cents
Tea, per lb.	35-85 cents	40-90 cents
Coffee, per lb.	50 cents	50 cents

An interim retail price index for Mbabane and Manzini was being introduced at the end of the year.

LABOUR OFFICE

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, the assessment 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, two Labour Inspectors and a Retail Price Index Clerk were appointed to the staff of the Labour section at the end of the year, and a post of Industrial Relations Officer was being filled.

Workmen's Compensation.

The new Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, No. 4 of 1963, provides for the payment of compensation to virtually all manual workers, and non-manual workers whose earnings do not exceed R1,500 per annum. Domestic servants and herdboys are excluded. Compensation is payable at the rate of 48 months' wages (subject to a maximum of R6,000 and a minimum of R600) for permanent total incapacity, including incapacity caused by certain industrial diseases. A percentage of this amount is payable in cases of partial incapacity. Half-pay is payable during periods of temporary incapacity and pending final assessment of permanent incapacity. Other benefits comprise reasonable medical expenses including the cost of medical examination and treatment, artificial appliances and transport charges. Dependents of a deceased workman are entitled to compensation up to an amount equivalent to 40 months' of his earnings, plus reasonable expenses of burial. Claims for compensation must be settled by written agreement between the parties endorsed by the District Commissioner, but in the event of disagreement they are referred to the Labour Commissioner for assessment, with appeal thence to the court.

Employers are compelled to insure against their liabilities to workmen under the Proclamation with one of several approved insurers. They are also obliged by law to report accidents occurring to their workmen to the Labour Commissioner, their District Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Mines, on special report forms obtainable from the latter at

P.O. Box 9, Mbabane. The compilation of accident statistics was instituted in 1958 (see below).

Industrial Relations.

Registration of trade unions is compulsory under the Trades Unions Proclamation, No. 31 of 1942, (Cap. 150) as amended: this entails certain obligations and confers certain privileges. There were eight registered trade unions at the end of the year, two of which were recognized by the employers concerned. Some employers in rural areas employ accredited tribal representatives. Several employers have established joint consultative machinery, with elected workers' representatives in some cases.

The Industrial Conciliation and Settlement Proclamation, No. 12 of 1963, provides for the establishment of joint negotiating machinery at the level of the individual firm or industry, the reporting of trade disputes and their settlement by conciliation, arbitration, and inquiry, and compulsory arbitration in essential services. Strikes and lockouts are not permitted until three weeks have elapsed after the dispute in question has been reported to the Labour Commissioner.

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.

The following accident rates and death rates are based on average labour figures for the year.

	Death rate.	Accident rate.
Mines and Quarries	3.42 per 1,000	16.62 per 1,000
Industry	1.24 per 1,000	27.28 per 1,000
Overall	1.67 per 1,000	26.13 per 1,000

Legislation.

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

- (i) the Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, 1963 (No. 4 of 1963), which is described in the section on workmen's compensation;
- (ii) the Workmen's Compensation (Fees for Medical Aid) Regulations (Government Notice 30 of 1963) and the Workmen's Compensation (Insurance) Regulations (Government Notice 67 of 1963); approved insurers are listed in Government Notices Nos. 72, 77, 88 and 96 of 1963;
- (iii) the Industrial Conciliation and Settlement Proclamation, 1963 (No. 12 of 1963), which is described in the section on industrial relations;
- (iv) the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Amendment) Proclamation, 1963 empowers the Registrar to refuse registration to a trade union if he is satisfied that any other union already registered is sufficiently representative of the whole or a substantial proportion of the interests concerned, requires the vesting of trade union property in trustees, restricts the immunity from civil damages arising from a trade dispute to members and officers of a trade union or an employee, and prohibits acts of discrimination against trade unions by employers. The Proclamation also impose a penalty for misuse of trade union property, enables a trade union to sue and be sued in its own name, and requires that decisions regarding election of officers, amendment of rules, strikes, lock-outs or dissolution should be taken by secret ballot;
- (v) the African Labour (Amendment) Proclamation, 1963 (No. 19 of 1963) permits the issue of cheaper licences for small-scale recruitment by individual employers.

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.

At the end of the year, plans were well in hand for the establishment of an Apprenticeship Board and the appointment

of a Controller of Apprenticeships, operating within the framework of the Industrial Training Proclamation, No. 26 of 1962. The scheme is being financed from C.D. and W. funds made available by the United Kingdom Government, and will comprise the division of training between the institution and industry, with registration of apprenticeship contracts, inspection of apprenticeship training trade tests. "Training Within Industry" courses for supervisors will be introduced shortly.

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
1960 — 61	R	R
Territorial	3,125,070	3,640,219
Loan	—	1,629,864
C.D. & W. Fund	—	1,125,536
1961 — 62		
Territorial	3,802,052	4,557,137
Loan	—	920,100
C.D. & W. Fund	—	1,707,635
1962 — 63		
Territorial	3,920,134	5,009,240
Loan	—	2,675,326
C.D. & W. Fund	—	1,112,336
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	—	137,428

In addition the following amounts were received from the United Kingdom Government:

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
		R	R
Grant-in-aid	—	524,000	1,068,644
C.D. & W. Fund	—	1,780,908	1,139,826
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	—	—	129,591

REVENUE

The main sources of revenue were

HEAD	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
African Tax	126,332	120,812	127,624
Customs & Excise	462,021	468,477	555,190
Posts & Telegraphs	260,258	370,986	363,960
Licences	119,549	141,511	194,508
Income Tax	1,439,923	1,962,356	1,756,859
Transfer Duty	53,318	39,114	64,851
Mineral Tax (Royalties)	91,582	108,319	84,793
Sale of Crown Land	1,590	11,860	45,528
Other Revenue	570,497	578,617	726,821

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 Tax

A poll tax of R6 per year is levied on every European male and on every Eurafrican 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 56% was derived from mining. Income Tax is payable by Europeans and those Eurafricans who do not pay African Tax. The breakdown of assessments for the income tax year ended 30th. June, 1962, the collections from which were received in the 1962/63 financial year, are compared with those of the two previous years in the following table:

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
Mining Companies	1,016,000	1,342,000	981,000
Other Companies	138,000	280,000	324,000
Employed Persons	130,000	152,000	261,000
Professions & Traders	92,000	130,000	112,000
Farmers	60,000	60,000	58,000
Others	14,000	10,000	30,000

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	69	23
R 1,600	116	65
R 2,000	162	107
R 3,000	287	211
R 5,000	610	481
R 8,000	1,728	1,600
R10,000	2,664	2,470

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 1962/63 financial year, compared with that of the two previous financial years, was:

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
Postal	159,200	237,854	208,453
Telegraphs	22,954	22,161	23,895
Telephone	72,229	110,971	131,612
Total	254,383	370,986	363,960

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 1962/63 this source of revenue amounted to R300,993. Following are receipts for the last three years.

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
IMPORT DUTY	168,331	148,980	155,697
Excise on Cigarettes &			
" " Tobacco	78,319	78,068	81,277
" " Matches	976	791	760
" " Motor Fuel	22,054	23,690	28,523
" " Tyres & Tubes	2,325	2,373	2,650
" " Yeast	407	545	555
" " Motor Vehicles	26,558	22,417	27,903
" " Diesel & Furnace			
" " Oils	2,097	2,736	3,016
" " Gramophone Records	369	424	560
Other Excise Duties	20	30	52
	301,456	280,054	300,993

In addition, local import duties are collected on wines, spirits and beer manufactured in the Republic of South Africa. These are as follows: 1960/61, R160,565; 1961/62, R188,423, 1962/63 R254,196.

Mineral Taxes and Mining Rents

The following taxes are payable on mineral production:

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

(Gross value for the purpose of mineral tax is the total value less cost of transport prior to sale, freight, handling charges, insurance and selling agent's commission)

In 1962/63 mineral tax yielded R84,793. Other sources of revenue were prospecting and mining rents (R295) mineral concession rent (R1,020) and mineral concession tax R4,449. Mineral concession tax is levied at the rate of 2½ cents a morgen on concessions not being exploited. Her Majesty's 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 1962/63 financial year compared with those collected during the two previous

financial years were:

TERRITORIAL	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
Firearms	947	1,117	1,066
Recruiting Agents	774	714	722
Hotel & Liquor	3,462	3,947	3,823
Trading	36,328	38,893	43,606
Game	846	772	708
Bank	912	1,375	1,150
Motor Vehicles	73,123	90,062	137,823
Prospecting & Mining	76	23	2
Miscellaneous	3,081	4,608	5,608
	119,549	141,511	194,508

EXPENDITURE

The following table gives particulars of annual expenditure for the period 1960/61 to 1962/63.

TERRITORIAL	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
Public Debt	201,720	337,290	434,545
Central Administration	364,981	446,504	617,311
Audit	16,427	16,026	18,688
District Administration	101,417	115,288	148,199
Education	577,929	803,572	772,889
Geological Survey & Mines	65,065	68,696	79,473
Judicial	33,820	36,004	46,121
Land Utilization	409,505	458,088	490,400
Medical	315,571	339,587	357,809
Pensions & Gratuities	180,512	198,795	187,743
Police	244,001	307,549	350,961
Posts & Telegraphs	181,739	244,821	256,000
Prisons	75,434	101,301	122,857
Public Works Dept.	516,277	694,098	750,404
P.W.D. Electricity Supply	51,472	72,450	89,611
Public Works Extraordinary	87,974	81,652	69,803
Stores Department	129,087	145,886	132,392
Swazi Administration	87,288	89,529	84,034
LOAN	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
Government Housing	360,684	118,225	318,535
Roads	562,067	357,350	1,776,196
Telecommunications	77,749	210,069	124,292
Electricity Supplies	67,912	647	86,656
Administrative & Public Buildings	162,682	121,157	239,606
Water & Sewerage Scheme	330,063	77,681	82,714
Township Survey	40	5,509	25,472
Airfields	68,667	29,462	21,854
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
Education	132,629	570,257	561,356
Medical	3,882	19,074	151,427
Agricultural & Veterinary	81,138	300,413	340,413
Geological	1,410	7,217	16,585
Roads, Townships & Bridges	863,507	805,082	13,459
Miscellaneous	42,970	5,592	29,096

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

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of Swaziland at 31st. March 1963 consisted of:

	R
Loan from H. M. Treasury to the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund	1,138
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	992,376
Exchequer Loan 1960/86	1,556,460
Exchequer Loan 1961/86	196,664
Exchequer Loan 1963/88	552,000
Telecommunications Loan	380,000
Housing Loan 1962/82	295,000
International Development Association Loan 1972/2011	1,276,778
	<hr/>
	R7,847,020

LIABILITIES

	R c	R c
Bank Overdraft		
Government Accounts	1,249,765-24	
Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco	30,000-00	1,279,765-24
Deposits		
Colonial Development and Welfare	132,573-21	
Cream Levy Account	17,500-00	
Miscellaneous	129,002-33	
Native Tax Coupons	1,238-00	
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	3 872-23	
Prisoners' Property	1,399-66	
S.N.T. Education Levy	7,200-71	292,786-14
Unexpended Balances of Loan Funds		
4½% Intercolonial 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	5,018-42	
6½% Exchequer Loan 1960-1986	136,642-91	
Telecommunications Loan — Mhlume	10-87	141,731-47
Special Funds		
Cotton Improvement Fund	3,065-23	
Dairy Industry Contingency Fund	10,582-43	
Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund	16,010-06	
Guardians Fund	21,656-63	
Police Reward Fund	2,771-45	
Revolving Loan Fund	3,088-12	
Unified Teaching Services Provident Fund	36,968-33	94,142-25

General Revenue Balance Account

Balance at 1st. April, 1962	38,392-80	
Less Deficit for year 1st. April 1962 to 31st. March, 1963	810-07	37,582-73
		<u>1,846,007-83</u>

ASSETS

	R	c	R	c
Cash				
In Hand		720-55		
With Sub-Accountants		8,088-40		
In Transit		15,883-15		
		<u>24,034-69</u>		
With Crown Agents		1,659-29		
Joint Consolidated Fund		906,000-00		931.693-98

Advances:

Military Pensions	1,835-11	
Personal	196 663-09	
Other Administrations	15,717-84	
Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco	30,000-00	
Miscellaneous	127,342-02	
	<u>371,558-06</u>	
Pending Sources of Finance	379,253-54	
International Development Association	124,143-35	874,954-95

Loan Account

Standard Bank Loan	1,955-89
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Investments

Guardians Fund	23,397-00
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Suspense Accounts

Swaziland Trade Training Centre	3,471-15	
Public Works Department — Joinery Shop	949-20	
Seed	1,757-96	
Fertiliser and Insecticide	4,345-56	
Implements, Grain Tanks etc.	684-93	
Grain Bags	11-20	
Dipping Tanks	2,708-01	13,928-01

Imprest

78-00

1,846,007-83

SWAZI NATIONAL TREASURY

The Swazi National Treasury was established under the provisions of Proclamation No. 81 of 1950. Revenue during the financial year 1962/63 amounted to R191,484, of which R42,000 was a share of the African Tax and R13,181 was derived from fines and fees from the Swazi National Courts. Expenditure during the same period totalled R211,602 including expenditure on education amounting to R65,451. The surplus balance at 31st March, 1963 was R40,591.

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-Branches* at Emlembe, Big Bend and Tshaneni; *Agencies* at Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak, Stegi, Mhlambanyati, Malkerns and Usutu Mill Site.

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, 1963 amounted to R82,818 and R174,928 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, 1963, was R300,993, compared with R280,054 in 1962 and R301,456 in 1961.

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 1963 financial year were R254,196, compared with R188,423 in 1962 and R167,246 in 1961.

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 and from official estimates.

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 in 1963 together with comparable figures for previous years. The 1962 data are revised.

IMPORTS	R 1961	R 1962	R 1963
FOOD AND DRINK	<u>2,536,000</u>	<u>2,107,000</u>	<u>2,040,000</u>
Including:			
Maize and Maize Products	650,000	740,000	580,000
Wheat and Wheat Products	200,000	162,000	170,000
Beer	100,000	115,000	132,000
Sorghum	70,000	98,000	106,000
Sugar	162,000	56,000	40,000
MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTOR SPARES, PETROL, OIL AND LUBRICANTS	<u>1,900,000</u>	<u>3,800,000</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>

Including:

Petrol	750,000	938,000	1,000,000
Motor Trucks	100,000	567,000	600,000
Motor Cars	260,000	458,000	490,000

TIMBER AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS

1,293,000	1,309,000	1,850,000
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Including:

Cement	299,000	365,000	700,000
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OTHER MERCHANDISE

4,710,000	7,286,000	11,860,000
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Including:

Railway Plant and Equipment	nil	641,000	5,030,000
Electrical Machinery	300,000	592,000	960,000
Fertilizers	550,000	632,000	680,000
Tobacco and Cigarettes	258,000	364,000	390,000
Coal	170,000	172,000	300,000
Agricultural Implements	122,000	105,000	140,000
Livestock	119,000	162,000	127,000

10,240,000	15,230,000	19,750,000
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EXPORTS

R 1961	R 1962	R 1963
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MINERALS

(RAW MATERIALS)

5,145,000	5,076,000	5,034,000
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Including:

Asbestos	5,070,000	4,976,000	4,938,000
Gold	33,000	55,000	52,000

PROCESSED AND MANUFACTURED GOODS

4,695,000	7,268,000	13,020,000
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Including:

Sugar	3,687,000	5,982,000	8,231,000
Wood Pulp & other Forest Products	647,000	840,000	4,265,000
Canned Fruit (mainly Pineapples)	229,000	339,000	284,000
Butter	110,000	65,000	145,000

CROPS (RAW MATERIALS)

1,463,000	1,532,000	2,106,000
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Including:

Seed Cotton	719,000	413,000	870,000
Rice	390,000	610,000	690,000
Citrus Fruit	110,000	220,000	300,000
Wattle Bark	30,000	86,000	70,000
Bananas	72,000	57,000	51,000
Tobacco	48,000	68,000	42,000

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS

1,365,000	1,354,000	1,670,000
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Including:

Cattle for Slaughter	1,267,000	1,273,000	1,602,000
Hides and Skins	74,000	70,000	50,000

12,670,000	14,702,000	21,830,000
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Chapter VI: Production

LAND UTILIZATION.

The pattern of land utilization has changed considerably in recent years. Some 220,000 acres in the higher rainfall belt have been afforested with pine, wattle and gum while over 50,000 acres in the 300 to 2,500 feet altitude zone is devoted to irrigation. 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 Hhohho-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 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 99 years' duration, with or without rights or 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), 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 1963, 53% of the total area of the Territory, which covers 4,290,944 acres, was reserved 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 1963, 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.

Swazi 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 Chapter 66 of the Laws of Swaziland and the regulations published thereunder. Swazi Land Settlement areas are 316,702 acres in extent.

Land owned by individual Africans, missions, Europeans, Eurafricans and others covers 45% of the total area of the Territory. Of this privately-owned land, less than 10% now consists of land concessions, held in perpetuity or on leases of more than 99 years' duration. In order to avoid the complications which have persisted because of differing forms of title, the owners of these concessions have been 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 over 10 acres owned by individual Africans totalled 25,857 acres at the end of 1963. Missions own 21,110 acres and the extent of farms owned by Europeans, Eurafricans and others or of land situated in proclaimed townships, is 1,871,255 acres. The remaining area of the Territory comprises Governed-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 practice he defers to local chiefs in all matters of rights of occupancy, except in areas which, by tradition, belong to the Swazi ruling house. An individual obtains rights to use and occupy land from the chief of an area. Such rights once granted are firm and can only be extinguished by the individual concerned relinquishing them or by his being arraigned before a chief for a misdemeanour, such as witchcraft or adultery, sufficiently serious to justify banishment. An appeal against such an order would lie to the Ngwenyama. As might be expected, however, from a contact of over fifty years with European systems of land tenure and an increasing scarcity of the land, the traditional system of land ownership is gradually acquiring a more clearly defined individual emphasis in many areas. Fencing is being erected, wattle plantations are being established and permanent houses are being built.

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 or 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 a subject to the payment of quitrent, generally of a small amount. Townships 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. The Department of Agriculture operates a number of heavy tractors and ancillary equipment for the construction of soil conservation works in European and Swazi areas. During 1963 these units did 17,031 hours of work, during which 423 miles of contour furrows and 41 dams, with a storage capacity of 102 million gallons, were constructed.

To curb the dangers of sub-economic and ill-planned land subdivision associated with the rapid development of natural resources legislation was promulgated in 1957 to control small subdivision. Other legislation governing land-use deals with the protection of forests, grass burning, 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 of use of water by Water Courts and Irrigation Boards. In addition to this legislation, Ngwenyama in Libandhla 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. It is apparent that erosion due to over-grazing has reached serious proportions.

AGRICULTURE

Data on the Swazi rural economy can be found in the Report of the Swaziland Sample Survey (published under the title "Experiment in Swaziland": Oxford University Press, 1964). This survey revealed the overall pattern of land use in Swazi areas to be:—

<i>Swazi Area</i>	<i>Estimated Acreage.</i>	<i>%</i>
Cultivated	198,142	8.83
Fallow	279,321	12.45
Wattle	9,928	0.44
Marsh	3,441	0.15
Unproductive	11,955	0.53
Grazing	1,740,427	77.59

About 90% of the land cultivated by Swazi farmers is planted to maize or sorghum, with the remaining area occupied by beans, pumpkin, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, soya beans, cotton and tobacco. Most of these farmers practise a subsistence type of agriculture with cash requirements obtained from intermittent employment and to a lesser extent from the sale of cotton, maize and tobacco.

Climatic conditions during the crop year July 1962 to June 1963 were favourable throughout the Territory. Unusually heavy rains were recorded in June.

Trade in Agricultural Products

There is no central statistics office in Swaziland. The Agricultural Department obtains information relating to production and marketing by

- (a) Annual Livestock Census and permits issued for the export of livestock and livestock products,
- (b) Annual Agricultural Returns which it is a statutory obligation for all farmers holding their land on title deed to submit,
- (c) Information obtained in an adhoc manner from sugar mills, ginneries, co-operatives and other commercial organisations through which crops are marketed.

A compilation from these various sources is subpended. The

term "exported" is used to imply the marketing of produce either directly or indirectly outside Swaziland. The data cannot be regarded as fully accurate because it has not been possible to take account of stocks at the beginning and end of the period. In many cases the data are based on production information, rather than information specifically obtained to show exports.

EXPORTS		
Commodity	Value (R)	Period
Sugar, Milled	8,231,000	1963 calendar year.
Forest Products	4,265,000	1.7.62 to 30.6.63
Cattle for Slaughter	1,602,000	1963 calendar year.
Seed Cotton	870,000	1962/63 crop.
Rice	690,000	1962/63 crop.
Citrus (Fresh)	300,000 (1)	1963 crop
Canned fruit	284,000	1963 calendar year.
Butter	145,000	1963 calendar year.
Wattle Bark	70,000	1.9.62 to 31.8.63
Bananas	51,000	1963 calendar year.
Hides & Skins	50,000	1963 calendar year.
Tobacco	42,000 (1)	1963 leaf deliveries to co-operative
Avocados	23,000	1962/63 crop.
Miscellaneous Products	172,000	Includes vegetables, sorghum, groundnuts, wool, mohair, bone-meal.
	<hr/> R16,795,000 <hr/>	

(1) Value to growers: see p. 57 for tobacco co-op receipts.

Dry Land Farming.

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 6,398 tons (2,000) of seed cotton represented an increase of 216% on the previous year's crop. The largest cotton crop previously obtained in Swaziland was 5,297 short tons in 1961/62.

The maize crop, which provides the staple food of the indigenous people, was better than in the previous two years. The local agent purchased 28,107 bags (200 lbs) from growers and imported 133,000 bags from the Republic during the calendar year.

Sorghum, grown extensively by Swazi farmers in the lower rainfall areas, is used primarily for brewing beer. The local agent purchased 1,209 bags (200 lbs) within Swaziland and imported 29,834 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 which affiliates with the Republic Tobacco Industry Control Board. Production of leaf decreased from 592,102 lbs in 1962 to 383,881 lbs in 1963. The value of the crop to growers was R42,252 and the overall average price was 11.01 cents per lb.

Re-establishment and new plantings brought the total area under pineapples to 819 acres; 2,372 tons were delivered to the Malkerns cannery for which growers were paid R32,137 at an average price of R12.75 per ton delivered.

The total planted acreage of commercial bananas was 418 acres. From this 22,385 crates (100 lb) were harvested; 20,218 were exported and 206,850 lbs were sold locally. The value of the crop to growers was R52,346.

Field beans, groundnuts, cowpeas, soyabeans, mungbeans and jugobeans are commonly grown on all Swazi Nation land, mainly for home consumption.

Irrigation Farming.

Crop production from irrigated land showed a very considerable increase from 1962 to 1963. Sugar production increased from 80,000 tons to about 95,000 tons and rice from 6,300 tons to 7,400 tons, while citrus exports rose from 4,700 to nearly 8,000 tons. Citrus plantings increased from 410,000 to 538,000 trees.

In the season ending 30th April, 1963, 85,441 tons of sugar was manufactured. Growers delivered 754,000 tons of cane from 14,600 acres, giving an average yield of 51.6 tons per acre cut. The grower's cheque amounted to R3,080,000. Exports of 99,300 tons sugar in the calendar year 1963 earned R8,231,000: the local market absorbed 7,900 tons. As from May 1964, Swaziland will produce 8½% of the total sales by South Africa and Swaziland. It was estimated that Swaziland production would increase from the fixed quota of 80,000 tons to about 125,000 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. Recent plantings have been undertaken, mainly on Tambankulu Estates, to bring the total number of trees in orchard to 538,093 at 30th April, 1963. The types planted were: oranges 58%; grapefruit 38%; lemons 3% and others 1%. The 1963 export crop (with 1962 figures in brackets) was 251,990 (206,519) pockets (30 lb) and 134,490 (89,257) cases (70 lb) of fruit, for which growers received about R300,000 (R220,000). At 30th April, 1963, only 13% of trees had reached the age of seven years, i.e. the age when full bearing normally begins. Based on existing trees, it is conservatively estimated that by 1967/68, Swaziland will produce 600,000 cases of export citrus fruit.

An increase in yields per acre resulted in a record crop of

paddy rice. Total production was 7,358 tons from 5,911 acres — an average yield of 2,489 lbs. paddy per acre. Average prices paid to growers were: for Blue Bonnet variety, 5.10 cents and for Blue Nile 4.77 cents per lb., giving a total value of approximately R690,000. The increase in production was effected in the Northern Bushveld, there being a decrease in production from the Middleveld (Malkerns) area.

Because of difficulties in marketing canned tomatoes and tomato products, the cannery was able to accept only 10 tons of tomatoes for canning in 1963.

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, and particularly the Swazi farmer. With the limited funds at its disposal, great efforts were made to improve the expertise of the Agricultural Department's extension staff. Visits to neighbouring territories, to conferences, sabbatical study tours and in-service training courses at all levels were held during the year. Through the generosity of OXFAM, a well 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 was put on to the ground in the Mankaiana District.

One hundred and sixteen Swazi Farmers' Associations with a membership of 3,411 provide a most useful channel for passing information. For title deed farmers the Swaziland Agricultural Union, with its affiliated area associations and commodity committees, served a similar purpose as well as being the representative body of "organised agriculture" in dealing with the Administration in general and the Agricultural Department in particular.

Each Extension Officer maintained Demonstration Plots on the land of "pupil" farmers in his areas. A small subsidy for recommended seed and fertiliser usage, together with other improved techniques was given and the plot then used as a venue for farmers' days.

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

During Schools Week, departmental staff, assisted by the District Administration and Education Department, gave lectures at 85 schools. Schools Week terminated with a National Essay Competition on an agricultural topic.

The Swaziland Show Society and the Southern Swaziland Show Society held their annual shows at Manzini and Goedegun respectively. 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 21 centres. An innovation at the Manzini Show was that Swazi and Europeans competed against each other in the produce exhibits.

Under the direction of the Agricultural Officer (Home Economics) and domestic science demonstrator staff, 79 women's associations, with a membership of 1,192, were assisted in a wide range of activities related to improving living standards in rural areas.

A small fund provides short-term loans to Swazi farmers. The credit capital (R40,000) had been made available in 1961 by the International Cooperation Administration of the United States. By the end of 1963 some R50,400 had been issued and R41,000 recovered.

The Master Farmer scheme, initiated in 1962 and designed to give recognition and stimulus to emergent yeoman type farmers, played an important part in the Agricultural Department's endeavours to guide the development of better farming in Swazi Areas.

Cartography.

All work was completed on the 31 sheets of the 1:50,000 topocadastral maps of the Territory. These maps, at a scale of one and a quarter inches to the mile, portray the new administrative districts, different types of land tenure, communications, canals, aerial photography, dipping tanks and tank areas and much other general administrative information, superimposed on base maps showing accurate relief and drainage. Arrangements have been made to have these sheets printed in colour by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys in London.

Work on the Economic Atlas of Swaziland continued but at a slower rate, top priority having been given to the completion of the 1:50,000 maps.

Research & Investigation.

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 fourth crop season of experimentation. In consultation with the Department of Technical Co-operation and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation a cotton research unit was established and is financed in part by the local cotton industry. An enlarged cotton experiment programme has been started.

An Experimental Unit Farms project was inaugurated with funds from OXFAM late in 1961. The object is to study the economics of farming systems in the main ecological areas of Swaziland. During 1963 the three small unit farms established at Stegi, Luve and Goedgegun continued and a further unit under irrigation was established at Big Bend.

The soils of 430,000 acres were surveyed; 410,000 acres in broad reconnaissance, including much of Shiselweni District, and 20,000 acres of detailed and semi-detailed surveys, bringing the total coverage of the latter to 587,000 acres or 14% of Swaziland.

A salinity survey of irrigated soils in the Lowveld was undertaken and the salt tolerance of local sugarcane varieties was established.

Education and Training.

The two departmental training centres at Mdutshane, for field officers, and Mpisi, for cattle guards, were amalgamated at the Mdutshane Centre in 1963. The aim is, by unified in-service training, to integrate the field services approach to crop and livestock farming. During the year plans were advanced 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 in-service training of staff and for such groups as progressive farmers, chiefs, headmen and teachers. The United Kingdom Committee of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief are providing about R600,000 for the college.

FORESTRY

At 30th. June, 1963 there were 176,000 acres of established pine forest and 15,000 acres of eucalyptus on plantations over 100 acres in extent. 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 now playing an important role in the economy of the country. During 1962/63 the value of all pine, gum and wattle products marketed was R4,370,000 as compared with only R974,000 in the previous year. The wattle industry in Swaziland is inte-

grated 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 Utilisation Department. In 1963 quotas totalling 4,382 tons (wet bark) were allocated to 59 growers and a further blanket quota for 883 tons was issued to small growers on land not held under title-deed. In order to rationalise the issue of quotas, growers were required, by legislation, to supply plans of their wattle plantations. To assist with the preparation of these plans the South African Wattle Growers' Union arranged aerial photography.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

A decrease in the number of cattle was revealed by the annual stock census conducted in September:

Class of Livestock	TOTAL 1963	TOTAL 1962	TOTAL 1961	Increase or Decrease 1962/63
Cattle	531,540	543,393	535,376	— 11,853
Goats	221,619	229,049	219,143	— 7,430
Sheep	43,201	42,775	37,764	+ 426
Horses	2,544	2,464	2,439	+ 80
Mules	684	788	509	— 104
Donkeys	16,248	17,162	16,551	— 914
Fowls	311,713	333,557	304,209	— 21,844

The livestock industry remained free from any major outbreak of disease although in certain areas many cattle died from lack of grazing and water. For the third year in succession, the number of cattle exported to the controlled markets in the Republic of South Africa exceeded 20,000. This should be doubled or even trebled to achieve an economic return from the present cattle population.

During the year, 43,904 head of cattle were slaughtered, representing 8.2% of the total cattle population. 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. A total of 26,692 cattle were exported to the controlled markets in Durban (19,473) and Johannesburg (7,219) for an approximate return of R1,602,000. 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. 482,450 lbs. of household grade butter, 27,321 hides, 8,977 skins, 6,400 lbs. wool and 204 tons of bonemeal were exported to the Republic.

A total of 108 560 sheep entered the Territory from the Transvaal for winter grazing, the lowest number for 17 years.

Animal Diseases.

As a disease control measure, it is compulsory by law to submit for examination organ smears from cattle that die, irrespective of whether the animals were slaughtered or die from natural causes. There were fewer cattle deaths in 1963 than in the previous year.

YEAR	DIED	SLAUGHTERED	TOTAL
1963	22,153	43,904	66,057
1962	30,089	43,867	73,956
1961	23,248	38,755	62,003
1960	21,785	38,109	59,894
1959	22,752	35,007	58,759
1958	28,898	37,392	66,290

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

- 61,711 — negative;
- 936 — blackquarter;
- 135 — redwater;
- 42 — benign bovine gonderiosis;
- 22 — gallsickness;
- Nil — anthrax;
- 2,568 — decomposed smears;
- 643 — unsuitable due to faulty preparation.

For the third successive year no cases of east coast fever were diagnosed and for the second year since 1957 there was no serious threat of foot and mouth disease.

Dairy Industry

The erection and control by the Department of Agriculture of small cream separating depots in rural areas has led to the development of a dairy ranching industry, mainly in the Lowveld. The total number of Government controlled depots in operation during the year was 120. The year from a dairying point of view was favourable. The total production of butter was 687,990 lbs., which is 228,769 lbs. more than in the previous year. Consumption increased by 8,700 lbs. making the total consumption for the year 219,868 lbs. valued at R60,711. 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 pay a pro-rata share should a loss be incurred on such exports.

Livestock Extension.

Because of the prevalence of heart-water in the Middleveld and Lowveld, the Department of Agriculture maintains and makes available to the farming community a mild strain of the rickettsia. During the year 2,930 doses of blood were issued to farmers for the immunization of young calves and 60 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, ten plunge dip tanks and one spray race were registered, bringing the total number in operation to 596, of which 317 are privately-owned and 279 Government-owned.

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 establish-

ed 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 the Swaziland Order-in-Council, 1963, all rights to minerals in so-called Crown mineral areas are to vest in the Ngwenyama in trust for the Swazi Nation. Her Majesty's Commissioner is empowered, in the name of and on behalf of the Ngwenyama, to make dispositions conferring rights and interests in respect of minerals. All rights in mineral concessions which lapse through effluxion of time or are surrendered are also to revert to the Ngwenyama in trust for the Swazi Nation.

Owing to the proposed changeover 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 1963 are given in the following table together with those for 1962 for comparison purposes.

	1962		1963	
	Short tons	R	Short tons	R
Chrysotile asbestos	32,829.81	4,939,675	33,351.08	4,939,771
Pyrophyllite	3,902.00	21,410	3,052.00	13,875
Kaolin	2,743.00	20,569	2,211.69	16,108
Metallic tin	5.10	9,116	4.92	9,000
Diaspore	224.00	3,276	64.00	927
Barytes	67.87	973	93.00	1,246
Beryl	—	—	2.54	507
Gold	fine ozs	R	fine ozs	R
Silver	2,214.16	55,231	2,092.34	52,381
	132.11	95	119.97	108
Totals		R5,050,345		R5,033,923

Asbestos sales have shown a remarkable consistency and the total value of production differs by only R96 from that for 1962 — a small increase. Actual production was up by 521 short tons.

Despite a decrease of R2,850 (122 fine ounces) in production value, gold remains the second most important mineral in the territory. Production for the year was 2,092 fine ozs., valued at

R52,381, with 120 fine ozs. of associated silver valued at R108.

Kaolin and pyrophyllite have each suffered a drop in production, that for pyrophyllite being due to the increased difficulties of mining and that for kaolin being mainly due to a "mark time" policy while beneficiation and marketing problems have been solved. Kaolin production dropped by 531 short tons to 2,212 short tons valued at R16,108 while pyrophyllite production dropped by 850 short tons to 3,052 short tons valued at R13,875.

As the amount of easily obtainable diaspore has dwindled, production has dropped considerably to a mere 64 short tons valued at less than R927.

The demand for barytes has been poor and, while production is higher than in 1962, sales have amounted to only 93 short tons valued at R1,246.

A small production of beryl is again recorded after a "nil" return the previous year. Collected from surface rubble by Swazi in the Sinceni area, beryl production maintains a small village industry which, however, is dwindling year by year as the surface yields less beryl. Production of 2.54 short tons was valued at R507.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

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

In its second full year of operation the Usutu Pulp Company's mill at Bunya produced more than double its output of the previous year. The mill made 73,664 short tons of pulp in 1963, compared with 34,351 tons in 1962, and shipped 72,929 tons. At the end of the year the total area planted with trees was 107,117 acres; during the year 252 acres of new area were planted, 3,595 acres were replanted and 6,736 acres were clear felled. At December 31 the Usutu Pulp Company employed 353 Europeans and 2,818 Africans. The manufacturing of chipboard by Peak Timbers, whose plantations are in Northern Swaziland, ended during the year because of economic reasons arising from marketing difficulties, increased competition and high freight rates. However, the company's sawmill input rose by about 250,000 cu. ft. to a record of 2,536,000 cu. ft. for the year, this production being achieved on the old mill on a two-shift basis. Construction of a new mill, incorporating modern high efficiency frame saws, began in November; when it is completed in the second half of 1964 the new mill will absorb the same input in one shift as the old mill does in two shifts and there will be improved recovery and quality of the end product. New kiln capacity will process all lumber, a large part of which will be in the more profitable structural grades. Production on

the old mill has been confined to the industrial grades only, mainly air-seasoned. Peak Timbers brought no new land under plantation during the year and the total planted area of 66,800 acres in June included the 700 acres of Crown land leased in Pigg's Peak township and an adjacent 400 acres managed on behalf of the Swazi Nation. The company employed 64 Europeans and 1,181 Africans at December 31. In the same area, boxes are made on the estate of Swaziland Plantations, whose production increased by 10 per cent during the year. The company produced about the same amount of structural timber as in 1962. During the year a plant was built for the manufacture of veneered boards; it is not yet in full production. New saw-milling machinery to obtain better use of timber is being installed. The strength of the company's labour force fluctuated between 400 and 500 during 1963.

There are two sugar mills in Swaziland. They serve the large irrigation schemes in the eastern Lowveld. During the 1962/63 season, which ended on April 30, the sugar mill of Ubombo Ranches, at Big Bend, produced 44,033 tons of sugar. The mill's quota for the 1963/64 season, which began on May 1, is 53,000 tons. During 1963 work was started on the expansion of the factory to an hourly crushing rate of 120 tons, which corresponds to an output of about 75,000 tons per season. Similar development is being undertaken by the Territory's other sugar mill, that of the Mhlume Sugar Company; during the year the company drew up plans to spend R1,000,000 to enable production of 75,000 tons a year. In the 1962/63 milling season the company produced 41,400 tons of sugar.

It was a very poor year for Swaziland Cannery, whose factory is in Malkerns valley. The tonnage of fruit handled was less than half that of the previous year — 3,262 short tons in 1963 compared with 6,639 short tons in 1962. Following are individual tonnages for 1963, with the 1962 figures in parentheses: pineapple, 2,372 (2,822); oranges — mid-season, 226 (296), valencias, 240 (733); naartjies, 14 (11); grapefruit, 400 (466) and tomatoes, 10 (2,311). Exports from the cannery were predominantly to Britain (about 75 per cent).

Maize grown in Swaziland is milled in Manzini by the Swaziland Milling Company, which also has a rice drying plant and acts as administrators for the Swaziland Co-operative Rice Company.

Most other manufacturing and processing industries are in Mbabane and Manzini.

The creamery at Manzini, which is supplied mainly by African commercial dairies under Government supervision, produced 687,990 lb. of butter — 228,769 lb. more than in the previous year, when drought affected production. Consumption of butter

in Swaziland increased by 8,700 lb to 219,868 lb. Butter not consumed in the Territory was exported to South Africa.

A mineral water factory in Manzini sold R30,500 worth of minerals and cordials during the year, compared with sales of R24,360 during 1962. There is one other mineral water factory in the Territory, at Goedgegun.

Largest of the industries in Mbabane is the Territory's only printing works, which produces general printing for industry and commerce, Government Gazettes for the High Commission Territories and two weekly newspapers. The firm employs 40 Africans 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, two panel beating and spray painting works, two bakeries, a building block manufacturer and two light engineering firms.

There are two tyre retreading factories, one in Mbabane and the other in Manzini.

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 towns and are exported to South Africa. 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

The past year has seen the first steps towards implementation of the intention of Government to facilitate the development of co-operation in the Territory. A new Registrar was appointed to undertake these duties and to train two assistants as a nucleus for a Co-operative Department. Generally, the work undertaken has been preparatory and exploratory.

New legislation has been prepared on the basis of the Colonial Office Model Ordinance, which has proved successful in many other African countries, and is expected to be promulgated early in 1964.

A survey of co-operative potential has shewn the need for development in the fields of marketing, handicrafts, credit and possibly wholesale trading. A difficulty is the creation of an economic unit, since Swazi cultivations are often widely separated from each other while Swazi-held land and European-owned farms are often intermingled. A number of farmers' associations have been organised by the Agricultural Department

for the introduction of better farming methods and several of the larger of these are being assisted and encouraged with a view to the formation of co-operative societies.

The question of marketing, particularly of vegetables and garden produce, is a common problem to many areas and an application has been received for the registration of a "Central Swaziland Producers' Co-operative Company," under the present law. Membership is open to all races and the society is being formed on the existing "Manzini Home Industries," which has operated on a co-operative basis, although not as a registered society, for several years. Registration is expected early in 1964 and this organisation may prove beneficial to many Swazi farmers, as well as European, in the area for the disposal of their produce.

The existing registered co-operatives continued to progress during the year.

The Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Company Ltd., with offices, store and factory at Goedgegun, markets all tobacco produced in Swaziland. 1963 was a poor year with only 281,904 lbs of leaf being sold against 544,733 lbs for 1962, and a consequent reduction in value from R102,927 in 1962 to R53,377 for 1963. There is a carry-over of 86,500 lbs valued at R16,821.

The Swaziland Citrus Co-operative Company Ltd. is the sole exporting channel for all citrus grown in Swaziland. The crop is sold through the South African Citrus Exchange, to which the company is affiliated. Formerly, members of the company dealt direct with the Citrus Exchange but during the past year arrangements have been made for the business and payment for the crop to be conducted by the co-operative: 134,490 cases of citrus (70 lbs.) were exported while 251,990 pockets (30 lbs.) were sold almost entirely on the South African market.

The Swaziland Co-operative Rice Company Ltd., which is managed by the Swaziland Milling Co. Ltd., sold 2,370 tons of rice (32% of the total crop) at an average price of 4.86 cents per lb., giving a value of R230,000 for 1963 compared with a tonnage of 2,600 valued at R300,000 for 1962.

Chapter VII: Social Services

EDUCATION

Education is administered by the Department of Education which has a Director, Deputy Director, and five education officers. One of the latter is a woman whose particular concern is home economics, and the other four are district education officers. All officers have administrative as well as inspectorial duties. The small cadre of senior officers is supported by accounting, executive, clerical and supervisory staff. The department is concerned with primary and secondary education, and teacher, clerical and trade training.

Schools in Swaziland, were up to 1962, classified as African, European or Eurafrican. The accepted policy of integration was put into practice in January 1963, and while the original race will predominate in the respective schools for some years to come, it is inappropriate to describe them as African, European or Eurafrican.

There were, in 1963, 327 schools with 47,329 pupils made up of 44,944 Africans, 1,545 Europeans and 840 Eurafricans. Of the total enrolment, 44,430 were in primary classes, 2,653 in secondary classes, and 246 in technical and vocational training classes. Several hundred European pupils were receiving secondary education outside Swaziland, but the exact number is not available.

Agricultural and medical training do not come under the Education Department.

Draft Legislation

In keeping with the integration policy new draft legislation was prepared during the year to apply to the education of pupils of all races. This will be promulgated in 1964, and will repeal the Public Education Proclamation 1943, the African Schools Proclamation, 1940, the Coloured Schools Proclamation 1951, the Education Advisory Board Proclamation 1962, and all rules and regulations made thereunder. The new law will perpetuate the inter-racial Central Advisory Board, and will create new inter-racial District Advisory Committees to replace the racial committees. It will enable Her Majesty's Commissioner to make rules and regulations for application in all schools. Boards and committees will in future concern themselves with the educational problems of Swazilanders, and not with racial

groups.

Owing to heavy pressure on the schools the Central Advisory Board recommended that non-Swaziland pupils be not accepted into primary schools, and that in the case of secondary schools non-Swazilanders be accepted only after all eligible Swazilanders seeking admission have been enrolled. These recommendations will be embodied in the new regulations and will be fully effective in 1965. Also in the new regulations the age of entry into the first Grade of the primary school will be lowered to 10 years in 1964, nine years in 1965, and eight years in 1966. The Director is, however, empowered to designate certain schools as "over-age" schools permitted to accept older children. These will be necessary in the more backward areas, but the need for the progressive lowering of entry age is appreciated by the majority of the urban and peri-urban population. Entry at eight years of age will lead ultimately to completion of primary education and entry to secondary at 16, which is the age laid down for entry to Form I. Late starters will however be able to enter secondary schools at higher ages provided they have had continuous primary education in the years immediately prior to their entry to Form I.

Amendments effected during 1963 to the legislation controlling the Unified Teaching Service allow for appointment to the Service on contract with Provident Fund benefits. Non-Swazilanders will henceforward normally be appointed on contract.

Primary Schools

The 310 primary schools are scattered over the Territory, and vary from the small Lowveld grades school with a dozen or so pupils, to the enormous urban schools of over 600. The standard of accommodation and equipment has shown steady improvement with assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, the industrial concerns, the voluntary agencies, and the communities themselves. Over 30 schools are fully maintained by Government, and a further 175 are fully aided by Government, the basis of aid being the salaries of approved staff. The three schools previously maintained by the Swazi National Treasury, and termed National Schools, are now also aided, the National Treasury paying a fixed block subvention to Government. This leaves over a hundred schools completely unaided and attempting with little success to provide primary education for some 6,000 of the 44,000 primary pupils.

In the Departmental Standard VI Examination, 973 passed out of an entry of 1,999, giving a 48.7% pass; 119 passed in the first class, 508 in the second, and 346 in the third. The best result was obtained by Little Flower School, Manzini, where there were 17 first and four seconds out of an entry of 24.

A common Grade I syllabus for all races was introduced in 1963, to be followed by a common Grade II syllabus in 1964, and so up the primary ladder as full integration proceeds.

Secondary Schools

There are 10 high schools offering, or about to offer, the full secondary course up to matriculation standard. These are:

Matapha High School
St. Mark's Secondary School
Evelyn Baring High School
St. Christopher's High School
Salesian High School
St. Theresa's High School
Franson Christian High School
Manzini Nazarene High School
St. Michael's Secondary School
Our Lady of Sorrows High School.

There are 13 junior secondary schools offering the first three years of the secondary course up to the Junior Certificate standard.

In the Junior Certificate Examination of the High Commission Territories 216 passed out of an entry of 382 — 9 in the first class and 86 in the second.

In the Joint Board Matriculation Examination only 33 passed out of an entry of 59, seven with full matriculation, and 26 with the School Leaving Certificate.

In the Standard VII Examination 464 passed out of an entry of 751. A number of secondary schools did not enter candidates for this examination, preferring an internal examination at this level.

In 1964 the majority of secondary schools will enter candidates for the General Certificate of Education of the Associated Examining Board of England and Wales, in place of the Joint Board Matriculation Certificate.

Vocational Schools

The Swaziland Teacher Training College was, by unanimous recommendation of the Education Advisory Board, renamed the William Pitcher College in September, in memory of the late Director of Education. This College and the Nazarene Training College continued to train teachers for the Primary Lower and Primary Higher Certificates.

Results in the Teachers' Examinations were as follows:—

Primary Lower	Entered	Passes	Partial Passes	Fail
Nazarene College	21	10	10	1
William Pitcher College	17	13	3	1
	38	23	13	2
Primary Higher				
Nazarene College	12*	9*	3	—
William Pitcher College	17	15	2	—
	29	24	5	—

(* Include 3 partial passes from 1962.)

The William Pitcher College will train at primary higher level only from 1964, and will aim at post 0-level training as soon as the secondary output at this level warrants such a course. Expansion at the College is included in development plans 1964—66.

In addition to its teacher training courses the College housed a clerical training course as from 1963. The output will be about 12 a year.

The Mbuluzi Domestic Science Teachers Training College was expanded with assistance from C.D. & W. funds during the year. It runs a general housecraft training course in addition to the specialist teachers' course.

The Swaziland Trade Training Centre continues to run three-year training courses in building, carpentry, motor-mechanics, and electrical work. Sixty six apprentices were enrolled, all as boarders. Expansion of facilities in 1963/64 with C.D. & W. assistance will increase the capacity to about 120 trainees.

Vocational training for nurses, and agriculturalists does not fall under the Education Department.

Finance

Expenditure on education in the last three financial years has been

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
Territorial budget	577,929	803,572	772,888
Colonial Development & Welfare Grants	133,160	567,321	584,863

In addition to the above it is estimated that the various Voluntary Agencies expended the following amounts

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
	83,000	124,000	252,000

Post Secondary Educational Training

This aspect of education is administered by a training officer in the Chief Secretary's Office under the direction of the Secretary for Social and Political Affairs.

There is no institution of higher education in Swaziland and the majority of students therefore go abroad, mainly to Basutoland, the Republic of South Africa and Britain. From January 1964 the University College at Roma, Basutoland, will become the degree awarding University of Basutoland, the Bechuana-land Protectorate and Swaziland, and increasing use will be made of its facilities.

Bursary and loan assistance is available to enable promising students and outstanding persons in all walks of life to obtain further education and training not available in Swaziland; and the maximum use, consistent with the availability of qualified applicants and the needs of the Territory, is made of offers of international assistance in this field.

New Training Awards made in 1963 through Government

Source of Assistance	Level of Training	Number of	Students
		Govt. Servants	Others
United Kingdom Technical Assistance including C.D. & W.	Vocational	20	2
	Under-graduate	1	21
	Post-graduate	1	
U.K. Commonwealth Scholarships	Post-graduate	1	
British Council Scholarships	"	1	
Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries	Vocational	1	
	"	2	
C.D.W./Wye College	Post-graduate	1	
Canadian External Aid	Under-graduate	1	
	Vocational	1	
Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship	Under-graduate		1
Canadian African Students Foundation	"		1
U.N.E.S.C.O.	Vocational	1	
U.N.I.C.E.F./C.D.W.	"	1	
U.N.I.C.E.F./W.H.O.	"		1
F.A.M.A.	"	1	
Israel/C.D.W.	"		1
German Aid	"		2
Swaziland Administration	Under-graduate		1
Swaziland Administration	Vocational	13	

In addition to these 76 a small number of students from Swaziland took up training awards not administered through Government.

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 practition-

ers. The coverage is not yet adequate, there being one practising doctor per 7,200 persons. 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 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 (151 beds), Hlatikulu (137 beds), Pigg's Peak (39 beds) and Mankaiana (28 beds), as well as the following mission hospitals: Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital (246 beds) and St. Theresa's Clinic (40 beds) at Manzini, Good Shepherd Hospital (35 beds) at Stegi, and the Methodist Hospital (45 beds) at Mahamba. There is also a 12-bed private nursing home in Mbabane, bringing the total of beds to 743 (2.6 beds per 1,000 persons). In addition there are 38 clinics in the outlying areas, staffed by trained nurses, 24 of these being controlled by the missions, 11 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.

Preventive medical services are provided by two Medical Officers of Health and subsidiary staff, who deal with general public health matters, malaria, bilharzia control and tuberculosis.

The number of medical personnel in Swaziland at 31st. December, 1963 was:

	Government	Mission	Private	Total
Registered Physicians	13	6	16	35
Licenced Physicians	—	4	—	4
Medical Assistants	2	—	—	2
Registered Nurses	29	27	6	62
Licenced Nurses	71	30	4	105
Probationer Nurses	—	85	—	85
Pharmacists	2	—	3	5
Radiographers	1	1	—	2
Laboratory Technicians	4	1	1	6

Government expenditure on medical services during the 1962/63 financial year, compared with the two previous years was:

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	R	R	R
Territorial Recurrent	315,570	339,486	357,810
C.D. & W. Recurrent	—	7,058	29,517
Capital	3,880	27,882	93,228
	319,450	374,426	480,555

Major Diseases.

Tuberculosis remains the Territory's chief health problem, and there was a rise in the number of cases dealt with at Government and mission hospitals in 1963, when tuberculosis accounted for 1.3% of the cases dealt with. Maximum use continues to be made of the hospital beds reserved for tuberculosis but many cases must of necessity be treated as out-patients. This method of treatment is inadequate, chiefly because cases seek treatment late and then abandon out-patient treatment too early.

The W.H.O./UNICEF assisted Tuberculosis Control Project has started operations after spending some months assembling staff and equipment, and recruiting and training local staff. It is hoped that improved methods of case-finding, supervised domiciliary treatment and B.C.G. vaccination will change the position.

Malnutrition continues as a significant cause of child morbidity and mortality, as evidenced by the number of cases of kwashiorkor and general malnutrition seen, while the number of cases of pellagra in adults is also significant. Malnutrition of all types accounted for 2.6% of all cases attended.

The report of the Nutrition Survey (under the title of "A Study of Swazi Nutrition") which was carried out by Miss S. Jones working in a fellowship from Natal University, was issued in 1963, and revealed a low calorie intake, deficiencies in calcium, Vitamin A, riboflavin and niacin and a doubtful intake of low-grade protein. The small Health Education Unit, which is supported by "Oxfam" funds has operated in clinics, at schools and with adult groups in co-operation with Agricultural Department Field Staff, and has been well received. The distribution of dried skimmed milk given by U.N.I.C.E.F. continues through out-patient departments, clinics and other agencies, and is of real value.

As before, many sporadic cases of enteric fever occurred, and infantile gastro-enteritis was as prevalent as before, both these conditions being connected with primitive or non-existent sanitation, polluted water supplies and flies.

After having no cases of smallpox for 13 years, the Territory had an epidemic of alastrim during 1963. Up to the end of the year there were 182 cases, the majority being extremely mild. Two

children died but both were severely malnourished.

Other conditions causing significant numbers of deaths were traumatic conditions, diseases of the heart and pneumonia; other conditions with high attendance rates at hospitals were acute upper respiratory tract infections, diseases of the digestive system and diseases of the genito-urinary system.

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

	1961		1962		1963	
	C	D	C	D	C	D.
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1222	76	1156	65	1176	67
Malnutrition	2964	71	3240	101	2399	75
Infantile Gastro-enteritis	4748	84	4844	114	3929	94
Pneumonia (all types)	1588	50	1183	50	1364	53

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 25,339 blood slides examined during the year, 22,842 were from Swazilanders and of these 0.14% were positive; of the 2,497 from immigrants, 3.8% were positive.

The position regarding bilharzia remains unchanged and no active control measures are being carried out. Surveys reveal an overall incidence of 30% infected with urinary bilharzia, yet attendances of bilharzia sufferers at hospitals accounted for less than 1% of all cases dealt with.

Immunisation against enteric fever, diphtheria and poliomyelitis is given on request, while mass immunisation campaigns are conducted as necessary, when epidemic conditions develop. Smallpox vaccination has been carried out on a wider scale, but attendance at vaccination points has been disappointing.

The few cases of leprosy diagnosed are treated at the Mbuluzi Leper Hospital, near Mbabane, which is controlled by the Nazarene Mission. At the end of the year 32 patients were under treatment, compared with 36 at the end of 1962.

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 bee-hive shaped huts. They consist of an approximately semi-hemispheric-

al 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 make the use of face bricks or roof tile finishes very rare. Plans for new buildings to be erected within proclaimed Urban Areas must be approved by the local authority.

Because of a low potential consumption the embryonic burnt-clay brick industry did not mature in 1963.

Government Housing

The 1962 programme of 82 units was completed in April 1963. Nine new units were completed departmentally during 1963. Towards the end of the year 30 units were approved. Siting was started with a view to construction in 1964 of 10 units by contract and the remainder departmentally. Generally the smaller Government houses (765 and 550 sq. ft.) do not attract an economic contract tender.

Normally houses are of 11" cavity walling in sand-cement brick but sand-cement hollow blocks are used occasionally. The houses are finished with corrugated iron roofs over Swaziland-grown pine trusses, with asbestos ceilings, hollow-core doors,

steel windows and asphalte tile or granolithic floors. All sanitation is internal and some furniture is built in.

Survey of Housing Needs

In September Her Majesty's Commissioner appointed a committee with the following terms of reference —

- “(i) to make a survey of the housing needs of the local authorities, industry and government, without commitment, in relation to the needs of finance for agricultural and industrial credit, and
- (ii) to report on the possible extent of activities and method of operation of a statutory housing board, bearing in mind the existence of the Swaziland Building Society.”

The committee's report is due to be published in March 1964.

Building Society

At the end of the year, the Swaziland Building Society, which began business in June 1962, was owed R110,000 on mortgage advances, none of which exceeded R10,000. Fixed deposits totalled R49,000 and savings deposits were R27,000.

High Density Housing

In the urban areas of Manzini and Mbabane, areas are being surveyed in order to provide high density housing sites with essential services. The Mbabane Urban Area has been extended considerably in order to control buildings on the periphery of the urban area.

Town planning

The town planning schemes for Manzini and Mbabane, which are in the course of preparation, are operating satisfactorily.

Private Townships

Applications to establish three private townships are under review by the Private Township Board. The first, Woodlands Township, lies in the Urban Area of Mbabane and comprises 12 one-acre plots. The second, Flame Tree Park, is an established private township in the Urban Area of Stegi. The applicant is proposing to subdivide a two-acre stand into eight business plots. The third township, named Ngwane Park, is of considerable size; the plan shows 645 residential plots, church sites and business and domestic industry usually associated with a township of this size. This township borders the boundary of the Urban Area of Manzini.

Building plans

Plans for private buildings, within urban areas, to the value of R874,685, were passed during the year and show a decrease, compared with the 1962 value, which was R1,678,710. The details are as follows:—

New Dwellings	R204,770
New Residential	165,410
New Business	252,700
New Industrial	49,950
Other new buildings	58,500
Alterations and additions	153,565
	<hr/> R884,895 <hr/>

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 Agricultural and Education Departments, often working in conjunction with the Swazi National Council.

A decision has been taken 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.

The Swaziland branch of the British Red Cross has a full time field officer. During 1963 the Red Cross established new clinics and soup kitchens and doubled the number of Junior Red Cross Links at schools in the Territory. There are now part-time clinics and soup kitchens at Mbabane (3), Mankaiana, Pigg's Peak, Mhlambanyati, Bunya, Kwaluseni, Stegi (2), Goedgegun and Hlatikulu. During the year a full-time clinic with fully qualified nurses was established at Swaziland Plantations, near Pigg's Peak, and a school feeding scheme was started at the school there. Two clinics elsewhere are being supplied by the Red Cross with milk and fortified food and there are two UNICEF milk kitchens in Mbabane and three in Pigg's Peak. There are Junior Red Cross Links at 10 schools, with a total of about 300 members, and four new Links were being organized. The Red Cross is also concerned with the welfare and rehabilitation of TB hospital patients and two African welfare workers carry

out regular visits to distressed families in the rural areas near Mbabane.

There are two funds which are supervised by Government — the Swaziland Soldiers' Benefit Fund and Pauper Relief. The Soldiers' Benefit Fund disposed of R10,448 in grants before 1962/63 and R1,632 during the year. The money is paid to impecunious veteran soldiers or the relatives of deceased soldiers to help them to undertake specific projects. Pauper relief amounting to R5,793 was paid to 59 paupers during the year 1962/63. There is no old age pension system in Swaziland. Substantial compensation was paid out by the Pneumoconiosis Bureau to men who had contracted lung diseases while working in the mines.

Guides and Scouts

The Girl Guide and Boy Scout movements are active in the Territory, although a scarcity of suitable leaders among all communities persisted. Most of the troops are composed of school children and function only during school terms. Both Scout and Guide movements receive financial assistance from the Government.

The Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, Sir Charles Maclean, visited Swaziland in 1963 and attended a territorial camp and jamboree in Mbabane. The Territory's first Scout hall, belonging to the 1st. Mbabane Group, was opened during the year. The building was paid for by gifts and the plot on which it stands was given by the Swaziland Government.

Until 1963 all Girl Guide companies in Swaziland had been numbered on a territorial basis; during the year the companies dropped the numbers and were named after their towns. Dr. Joan Martin, Guide Adviser for England, from the Commonwealth Headquarters in London, toured all parts of the Territory, advising on and helping to organize training. A four-day Guides camp was held at Malkerns. A motor vehicle for the use of senior officers was given to the Swaziland Girl Guide Association by the Dulverton Trust.

Chapter VIII: Legislation

The statute law of Swaziland consists of Transvaal laws in force on the 15th. October, 1904 (except where repealed or amended), as provided by the Swaziland General Law and Administration Proclamation, and also of subsequent legislation promulgated by the High Commissioner, the Resident Commis-

sioner and Her Majesty's Commissioner for Swaziland. A revised edition of the Laws of Swaziland in force on the 1st. July, 1959, has been published. Subsequent legislation has been published annually.

During the year, coincident with the change from Resident Commissioner to Her Majesty's Commissioner, the Assistant Attorney-General became Attorney-General for Swaziland and, as such, became responsible to Her Majesty's Commissioner for legislation submitted to him for promulgation.

Also, during the year, some 55 Proclamations were promulgated. Various High Commissioner's Notices and Government Notices, containing a considerable amount of subsidiary legislation, were also published in either the Official Gazette of the High Commissioner or the new Swaziland Government Gazette which first appeared on the 18th. October, 1963.

Legislation which was connected with the labour trouble was —

The Possession of Dangerous Weapons Regulations, 1963,
The Industrial Conciliation and Settlement Proclamation, 1963,

The Public Order Proclamation, 1963,

Of the remaining legislation, the most important were the following laws —

The Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, 1963,

The Veterinary Surgeons Proclamation, 1963,

The Explosives (Anti-Hail Rockets) Regulations, 1963,

The Electricity Loan and Guarantee Proclamation, 1963,

The Electricity Proclamation, 1963,

The African Tax (Consolidation) Proclamation, 1963,

The Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963 (two),

The Sedition (Amendment) Proclamation, 1963,

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Amendment) Proclamation, 1963,

The Books and Newspapers Proclamation, 1963,

The Amendments Incorporation Proclamation, 1963,

The Prevention of Violence Abroad Proclamation, 1963,

The Societies Proclamation, 1963,

The Commissions of Enquiry Proclamation, 1963,

The Transfer of Statutory Functions Proclamation, 1963,

The Lotteries Proclamation, 1963,

The Road Transportation Proclamation, 1963,

The Vagrancy Proclamation, 1963,

The Public Collections Proclamation, 1963,

The Immovable Property (Race Discrimination) Proclamation, 1963,

The Mental Disorders Proclamation, 1963, and

The Casino Proclamation, 1963.

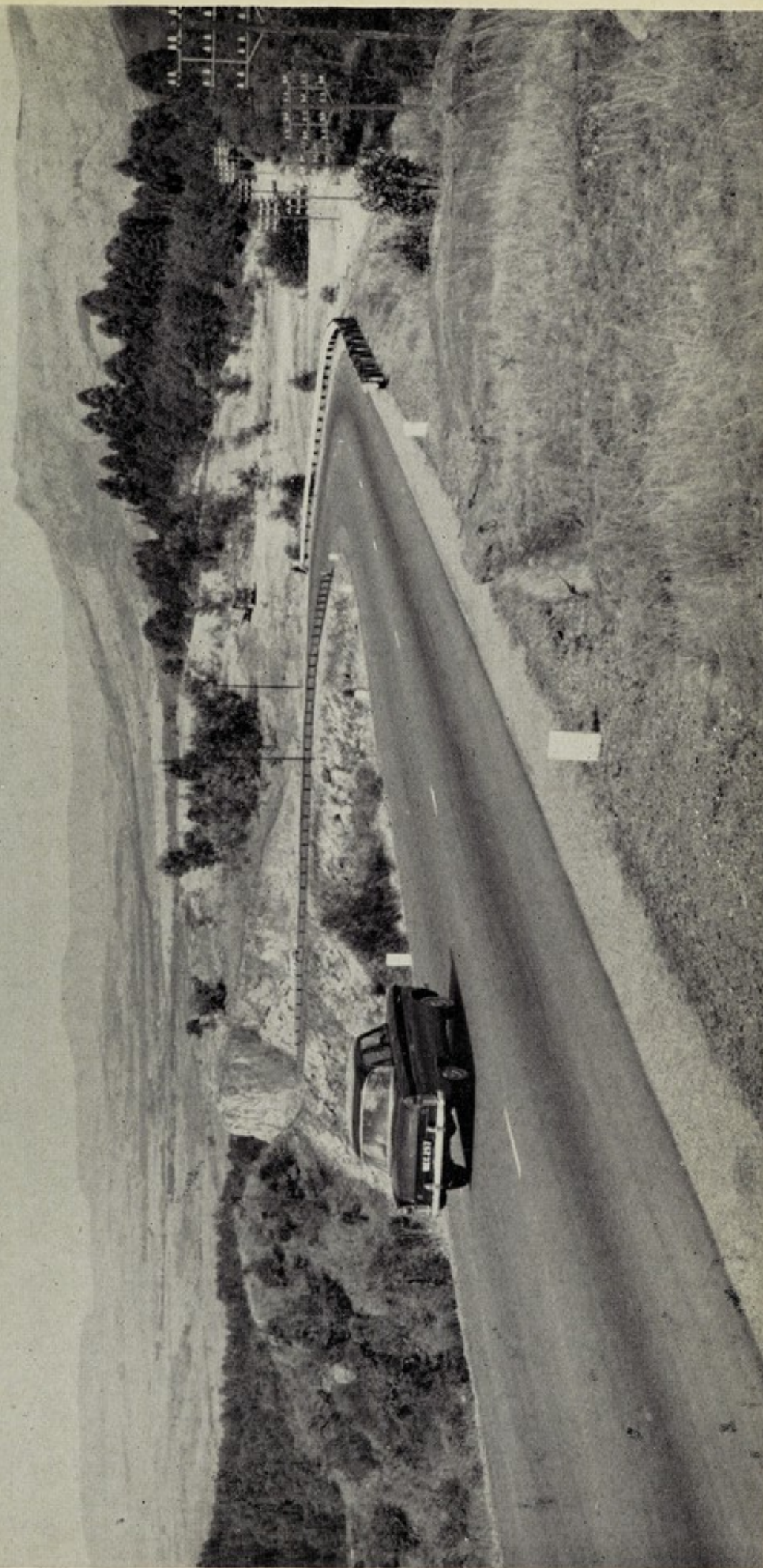


Felling pines in the Usutu Forest, which supplies the Usutu Pulp Company's mill at Bunya

Sir John Maud, former High Commissioner, just after opening the Mlawula River railway bridge during his farewell visit to Swaziland in March 1963



Just outside Mbabane. The new
trans-territorial highway carries
traffic down to the Ezulwini valley



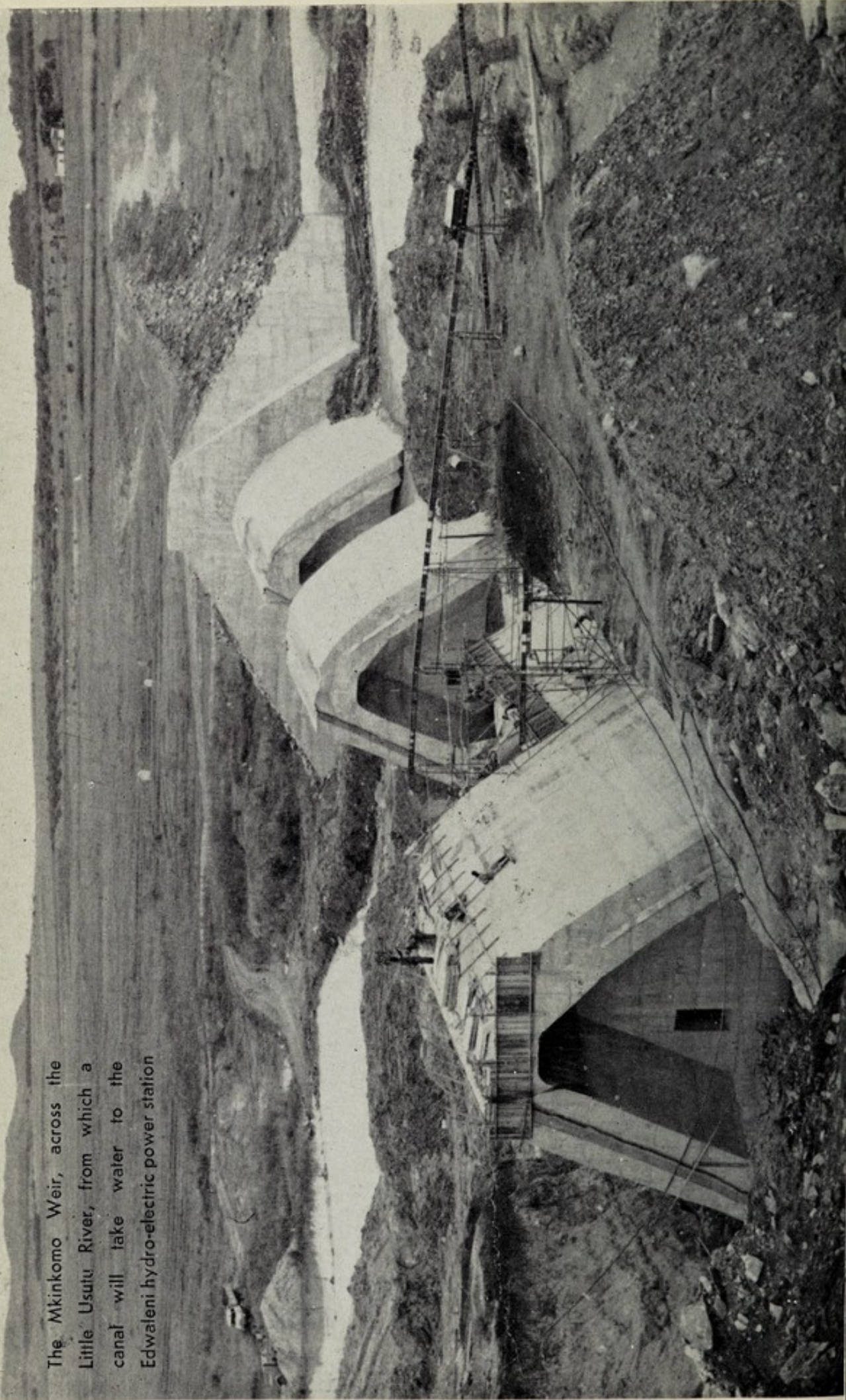


Building the Swaziland Railway. A drilling rig at the site of the tunnels, overlooking the Little Usutu River



A Swazi mother and her child

The Minkomo Weir, across the Little Usutu River, from which a canal will take water to the Edwaleni hydro-electric power station



Soldiers
of the Gordon
Highlanders
chat to
Swazi men in
traditional
dress





In the Grade I class of St. Mark's Primary School, Mbabane. The accepted policy of integration in schools was put into practice in January 1963

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 and Her Majesty's 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 periodically to take civil matters and applications and, if necessary, civil trials, this being in addition to the three or four 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 sat once in Swaziland during the year and heard two appeals. One, against a conviction of murder and sentence of death, was upheld and the conviction was altered to one of culpable homicide and a sentence of seven years' imprisonment with hard labour substituted. The other appeal was against the sentence imposed for a conviction of culpable homicide. This was also upheld and the sentence was reduced in the case of each of the two appellants from ten years to five years with hard labour.

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. The greatest number of criminal cases tried by the High Court are on indictments for murder. In civil cases the practice is for the Judge to sit alone, but where Swazi law and custom are involved he 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.

Thirty-eight cases were brought before the Court, involving 82 persons. Of 27 charged with murder, nine were acquitted, 15 convicted of culpable homicide and two convicted of the charge but on appeal one of the latter convictions was altered to culpable homicide. One person is on remand for the purpose of mental examination. Of six persons charged with rape, two were acquitted, three convicted as charged and one convicted of assault. Three persons were convicted of stock theft. Two persons were found guilty of robbery. One person was acquitted on charges of attempted murder and arson. Two persons were convicted of theft and three for housebreaking with intent to steal and theft. One person was convicted of fraud. Of 34 persons charged with public violence 19 were convicted.

Fifteen criminal appeals from the Subordinate Courts were heard of which three were upheld. A number of other appeals were not prosecuted by the appellants. No civil appeals were heard.

Action in 133 civil matters was instituted; 66 of these were set down for hearing and disposed of and the remainder have either been withdrawn, abandoned or settled out of court.

The Chief Justice reviewed 376 Subordinate Court criminal cases, in 10 of which he set aside the convictions and in 57 of which the sentences were varied; 309 convictions and sentences were confirmed.

Subordinate Courts.

Subordinate Courts are established in all of the 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 criminal jurisdiction which in the case of First Class Courts now includes 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 of the first or second class 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 1963 were as follows:

Offence	Convictions	Acquittals
Against Lawful Authority		
Public Violence	51	8
Perjury	7	1
Escaping from Prison or Police Custody	72	—
Resisting Arrest	5	—
Obstructing or defeating the course of justice	7	6
Against Public Morality.		
Rape	16	8
Assault with intent to rape	3	2
Indecent Assault	7	1
Unnatural offences	7	1
Abduction	4	1
Against the Person		
Attempted Murder	5	—
Culpable homicide	21	9
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	41	3
Common assault	266	27

Against Property		
Theft (common)	539	103
Stock and produce theft	243	79
Robbery and extortion	10	3
Housebreaking with intent to commit a crime	132	18
Fraud	7	—
Theft with false pretences	9	—
Forgery & uttering forged instruments	10	—
Receiving stolen property	10	1
Arson	4	—
Malicious injury to property	40	15
Certain Statutory Offences		
Traffic	790	31
Liquor	88	8
Drugs	245	12
Other		
Offences not specified above	2895	177
TOTAL	5534	516

In addition the subordinate courts held 104 preparatory examinations.

Of a total of 6,528 persons who appeared before the Courts 825 were females and 582 under the age of eighteen.

Subordinate Courts of the first and second class also have civil jurisdiction. In respect of causes of action a first class Court has jurisdiction in all matters where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed R1000, and in the case of a second class Court, R500.

A total of 1839 civil actions were instituted during the year, the great majority of which have either been settled, withdrawn, abandoned or tried and decided. There is no accumulation of civil 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 ex-

ceeds 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 Her Majesty's 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 various staff officers. Force Headquarters, which is situated in Mbabane, the capital of the Territory, comprises the following:—

- (1) General Administrative Branch;
- (2) Criminal Investigation Division;
- (3) Special Branch;
- (4) Finance Branch;
- (5) Immigration Branch, and
- (6) Police Training School.

There are six territorial police districts corresponding to the six former administrative districts. District Headquarters are situated at Manzini, Mbabane, Stegi, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak and Mankaiana. Altogether there are 16 police stations and five police posts in the Territory.

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

Establishment and Strength.

The establishment of the Force was increased during 1963 by five senior police officers, six subordinate police officers and 24 other ranks. The establishment for civilians was increased by two. The establishment and strength on 31 December, 1963 were:—

	Establishment	Strength
Senior police officers	19	16
Subordinate police officers	43	37
Other ranks	361	339
Senior civilian staff	7	7

Cost of the Force.

The cost of the Force for the financial year ended 31 March, 1963, exclusive of capital expenditure, was R350,961. The cost per head of population was R1.24, based on an estimated popu-

lation of 280,000. The estimated cost of the Force for the year ending 31 March, 1964 is R420,480.

Police Training School.

There is a small Police School in Mbabane. An Assistant Superintendent is in command and his staff consists of three inspectors, three N.C.O's, five constables and six civilians. The school provides for the initial training of recruits, refresher course for trained men and certain specialised courses. The Security Force is also stationed at the Training School and comprises men undergoing a refresher course. The 25 recruits undergoing training at the end of 1962 completed their training and were posted to stations. Thirty seven recruit constables were undergoing training at the end of 1963.

Ten senior and subordinate police officers attended a riot drill course and 12 subordinate police officers attended a refresher course during the year. Twelve sub-inspectors attended a promotion course at the Northern Rhodesia Police Training School. Two police officers attended a C.I.D. course at Wakefield, England, and two sub-inspectors attended the non-gazetted police officers course at Hendon, England. Three police officers attended specialist courses in the United Kingdom and three attended specialist courses in Northern Rhodesia.

Criminal Investigation Department.

The Criminal Investigation Department'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 5.7% on the 1962 figures and convictions were obtained in 82.4% of cases taken before Subordinate Courts; 5,558 cases were referred to Swazi National Courts for trial. Offences against lawful authority increased by 3.2% and offences against Statute increased by 13.6%. The increase in the number of new criminal cases reported to the Police was confined to offences against property, offences against the person and offences against lawful authority. The substantial increase in statutory offences was mainly due to reports received by Police from health inspectors and inspectors of mines works and machinery who were appointed during the year.

The total cases known or reported to the Police during the year was 16,501, which is 890 more than in the previous year.

Following are comparative figures for the last three years:

Offences against:	1961.	1962.	1963
Lawful authority	269	309	319
Public morality	175	184	178
The person	3,342	3,712	3,752
Property	5,006	5,776	5,853
Other statutory offences	5,562	5,630	6,399
	14,354	15,611	16,501

This division is also responsible for the collation of information connected with wanted persons; lost, found and stolen property, also for photographic and fingerprint work. A total of 40,185 fingerprints were filed in the main collection at the end of the year while the fingerprints of 7,686 were filed on 76,860 cards in the single fingerprint collection. During the year 7,909 were received for search and 2256 of them were identified as those of people with criminal records.

Immigration and Passport Control

During the year 2,166 people were granted temporary residence permits and 173 were granted permanent residence permits. 47 applications for residence were refused.

A total of 526 Swaziland residents obtained tourist permits to visit Portuguese East Africa and 143 permits were issued to Portuguese subjects to visit Portuguese East Africa; 14 permits were issued to alien residents to visit the Republic of South Africa.

Traffic and Transport.

Two inspectors of police were employed during the year on traffic control. The duties of testing of drivers for certificates of competency to drive motor vehicles is now undertaken by police officers specially appointed for this purpose. Altogether 685 persons were tested and 485 passed the test.

The Force had 30 vehicles on charge at the end of the year against a minimum requirement of 37. Twenty of these were Landrover trucks.

Police Communications.

Police Headquarters are linked to the former district headquarters of Hlatikulu, Stegi, Manzini, Mbabane, and Pigg's Peak. Mankaiana is not linked because of lack of suitable equipment.

Stations are linked to district headquarters with the exception of four stations where sets have not been installed.

The state of communications was poor during the year as most of the equipment held is old and beyond economical repair.

Security Force.

A security platoon of 30 N.C.O's and men drafted from police districts to the Police Training School for a four-month refresher course acted as the Mobile Force available to assist when required. This platoon rendered valuable assistance during the year, particularly during the disturbances and strikes.

Fire Service.

A Landrover fire tender is operated by members of the staff and trainees of the Police Training School. There were 11 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, five chief warders, 11 head warders, 79 warders, 10 recruit warders, 14 wardresses, two male mental attendants, two female attendants, eight technical instructors, one clerk, one temporary gaoler and five drivers.

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

Hhohho District: Mbabane Central Prison, Pigg's Peak Prison, Havelock Lock-up, Hhohho Lock-up.

Manzini District: Manzini Prison, Mankaiana Prison, Mliba Lock-up, Sipofaneni Lock-up, Malkerns Farm Labour Unit.

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

Lubombo District: Stegi Prison, Big Bend Prison Farm, Big Bend Lock-up, Border Gate Lock-up, Nomahasha Lock-up, Lubuli Lock-up.

All long term prisoners, habitual criminals and criminal lunatics are removed from district prisons and sent to the Central Prison, Mbabane. The total number of persons received

into prison during 1963 was 8,922, an increase of 604 over the 1962 figure of 8,318 prisoners. Of these 3,842 were committed for imprisonment and 5,079 were held for safe custody, awaiting trial or on remand; one person was committed for debt.

The daily average population of all prisons and lock-ups during the year was 1018.32 and the daily average at prison farms was 168, making a total average of 1186.32, an increase of 44.77 over the 1962 figure.

Buildings under Construction.

The Farm Labour Unit at Malkerns was completed and occupied during the year. Two artisans were left at this station to complete painting and decorating and complete minor works on the prison buildings and staff quarters. The majority of the labour force together with the mobile unit for development work was concentrated at Big Bend in December to speed up building constructions on that project.

Discipline

During June, when the prison population increased to 1,378, the standard of discipline fell to a very low level because of overcrowding and an inadequate staff. The situation improved considerably towards the end of the year. Escapes from custody numbered 48, of whom 33 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 11 deaths all from natural causes.

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 duties of a public nature. A daily average of 168 prisoners were employed on agricultural research stations and on building projects at Malkerns and Big Bend.

Welfare and Education

School teachers visit the larger prisons to conduct classes in elementary education and full facilities are afforded all prisoners to practise 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 fine of R10 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.

Special Camp

Because of the large number of arrests during the June disturbances a special camp had to be established to accommodate those arrested. The camp was closed before the end of the year.

Chapter X:

Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

The Swaziland Electricity Board took over the Mbabane undertaking in November 1963 and the Manzini Undertaking in October 1963. At the time of take-over there were 800 consumers with maximum demand of 990 KW in Mbabane and 387 consumers with maximum demand of 500 KW in Manzini.

WATER SUPPLIES

There are seven Government-operated water supply schemes serving the townships of Manzini, Mbabane, Stegi, Goedgegun, Mankaiana, Hlatikulu and Pigg's Peak.

At the first five of these complete treatment of the water is carried out and at Hlatikulu and Pigg's Peak the water is chlorinated only.

All the treated supplies are fully metered and water is charged for at rates differing from scheme to scheme, varying from

20c a 1,000 gals to 75c a 1,000 gals with an average of 35c a 1,000 gals.

During the year a water scheme was being installed to supply the new Customs and Immigration post at Nomahasha, the water being purchased in bulk from the Municipality of Namaacha, just across the border in Mocambique.

An additional slow sand filter was constructed at the Mbabane waterworks, which will increase the filtering capacity by 50%, and a reservoir and pipeline to supply the Police Training School and military barracks area at Matsapa were under construction.

The township of Fonteyn, near Mbabane, was reticulated and connected to the Mbabane supply.

Towards the end of the year a start was being made on an additional waterworks to meet the increasing demand in Manzini.

SEWERAGE

In Mbabane, the central area, Msunduza township, the hospital and St. Marks' School are served by a water-borne sewerage scheme. The treatment works of conventional design can deal with up to 100,000 gals. daily.

This figure has now been reached and with the continued growth of the town extensions will soon be necessary.

A similar scheme to serve the central area of Manzini was completed during the year and put into operation. In this case the treatment works consist initially of oxidation ponds only.

Construction of a third sewerage scheme to serve the Police Training College, barracks and industrial area at Matsapa was started towards the end of the year.

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, Mbuluzi 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, and with the granting of additional C.D. & W. funds, construction of a further series of major and minor gauging stations has begun.

With the hydrological information now available and in view of the rapidly increasing use of water from Swaziland rivers for irrigation and hydro-electric power purposes, investigations of possible storage sites on the main rivers have begun.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The following principal buildings were completed during the year :

- P.W.D. Head Office block;
- Extensions to Mbabane Hospital;
- Rebuilding of Girls' Hostel, Matapha;
- Extensions, Bunya School;
- Lubuli Post Office.

The following principal works were undertaken during 1963:

- Extensive renovations St. Marks' School hostel;
- Extensions to Government Offices;
- Pigg's Peak Post Office;
- Pigg's Peak Police Station;
- Police Armoury;
- Mhlume School;
- Nomahasha Customs & Immigration border post;
- Further extensions, Bunya School;
- Military barracks;
- Detention camps.

In addition the following principal projects are being planned:

- Mbabane Hospital rebuilding;
- Mental Hospital;
- Agricultural Training College;
- Police Training College;
- Central Prison;
- Mbabane Prison;
- Two juvenile reformatories;
- Government office block;
- New police stations;
- 235 housing units.

Maintenance and small works amounting to R74,000 were undertaken during the year.

Planning of public buildings and housing is done by Public Works Department Building Branch Staff. Consulting architects, quantity surveyors and engineers are briefed for specific projects. Generally works under R30,000 are built departmentally,

other works being contracted by general invitation to tender. Bills of quantities are required for contract works in excess of R20,000.

PLANNING

The planning, which includes location, survey and design, of the following projects was completed during the year:—

Customs and immigration layout at Nomahasha, the new entry road point from Mocambique to Swaziland, together with a small township;

Three-mile deviation of the Mbabane — Mhlambanyati Road to allow for the proposed road/rail grade separation structure;

Major and access roads to serve the Matsapa industrial area;

Building and other sites within the area allocated for the military barracks at Matsapa;

Various roads within the Mbabane Hospital and Mental Home area;

Traffic islands at the intersection of Gilfillan and Allister Miller Streets, Mbabane;

Layout at Matsapa Airport.

In addition preliminary location work was completed on a possible new route to eliminate the present unsatisfactory escarpment road to Mankaiana; on a possible realignment of the Big Bend - Sipofaneni road to serve the Puzamoya railway station and on a new road through the Mhlume sugar area.

The 1:50,000 Swaziland map series revision was continued as staff could be spared. The project is now three-quarters complete and it is hoped that the revised maps will be available for distribution during 1964.

The resources of the drawing office were severely taxed for a short period with the arrival of military forces in Swaziland as up-to-date maps of the Territory had to be produced at short notice.

A traffic survey of all roads in the Territory was instituted at the beginning of the year and the first annual traffic flow map was produced in December. The traffic surveys are now a regular feature and will facilitate future planning requirements

Chapter XI: Communications

RAILWAY

The Swaziland railway, which is due to be opened for iron ore traffic in September 1964, made good progress and work on the major contract for earthworks, bridges, quarries and platelaying is in general up to schedule.

By the end of the year 3,100,000 cubic yards of earth and rock had been moved, leaving an estimated 1,350,000 cubic yards still to be shifted. Rock excavation has proved most difficult as much of the ground consists of boulders intermingled with soft earth. A special type of stepped cut designed by the consultants to meet the soft earth conditions is working well. The earthwork contract includes four tunnels, of which No. 1 (875 ft.) and No. 3 (1,070 ft.) were completed during the year. Both tunnels are through solid granite and will be concrete lined only at the ends. The other tunnels, are through soft material and will be fully lined, No. 2 tunnel (520 ft.) is 30 ft. short of completion, while No. 4 tunnel has just been started.

Construction of bridges was ahead of schedule at the end of the year, 10 of the 16 river bridges and four of the seven road bridges having been completed.

By the end of the year two-fifths of the 137 miles of track needed had been laid, taking the railhead to mile 55½. Ballasting of the track had reached mile 33. Tracklaying, ballasting and lifting the track on the ballast can be accomplished at the rate of 4,500 ft. a day.

Other contracts started during the year included signalling, communications, goods and locomotive shed and housing.

At the main marshalling yard, Sidvokodvo, 65 houses have been completed and 67 are being built. Cabins for the C.T.C. signalling installation and patrolmen's cottages have been built at all sidings between the border and Sidvokodvo. Houses and a stores yard were completed at Mlawula station, about eight miles from the border.

Two of the four locomotive watering places have been completed and domestic water has been supplied at Sidvokodvo and Mlawula.

By the end of the year considerable quantities of materials for the railway had passed through or were stored at Mlawula.

The maximum labour force employed by the contractors during the year was 2,151 men, of whom 1,808 were Swazi.

ROADS

By the end of 1963, 96% of the trans-territorial highway had been completed and opened to traffic. This includes the Mbuluzi River bridge, commenced in February and opened in record time to traffic in November.

The blacktop pavement construction of Gilfillan Street, Mbabane was completed by contract to tar prime coat stage. The surfacing will be completed in January, 1964.

The departmental construction unit completed the 8½-mile main access road to the Edwaleni power station and was then transferred to Stegi to complete the Stegi escarpment road. The unit, towards the end of the year, undertook the construction of roads at the railway village of Sidvokodvo and also the site works for the railway station. On completion of this work the unit was moved to Matsapa to undertake the site works and roads for the new military barracks. Most of the work was completed by the end of the year under review.

Normal maintenance of all roads was undertaken during the year within the limits of the funds available. Regravelling of the Motshane — Forbes Reef — Pigg's peak road was commenced towards the end of the year.

The maintenance of township roads within the urban areas of Mbabane and Manzini was handed over to the respective local authorities in August. The Public Works Department has, however, retained responsibility for the maintenance of main roads passing through these towns.

AIRFIELDS

There are no regular air services in the Territory nor is Swaziland connected with any international route. The main airport is Matsapa, near Manzini, which has a 4,800 ft. gravel runway, tar primed to act as a dust palliative. A number of grass landing strips are in regular use elsewhere; the two largest, at Malkerns and Stegi, can take twin-engined aircraft of the Dakota class. Strips capable of coping with less demanding aircraft are situated at Gollel, Goedgegun, Kubuta, Big Bend Tshaneni, Tamba nkulu and Ngonini.

During 1963 the departmental gravelling unit completed the strengthening of the Matsapa Airport runway and the construction of the apron area. Both apron and runway surface areas were tar primed to prevent dust nuisance and reduce maintenance costs. The improvements did much to facilitate the handling of large military transport aircraft which used the airport. Normal maintenance of Matsapa Airport took the form of spray patching of the runway, white line painting and grass cutting at the edges. Grass cutting of both Stegi and Goedgegun landing strips was undertaken regularly.

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, Pigg's Peak and the Havelock Mine. These services also link the Territory with the nearest railheads at Gollel, 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.

Motor Vehicles

During 1963 the number of motor vehicles registered in the Territory increased by nearly 900 — from 7,174 to 8,060. The number of cars increased from 2,631 to 3,440 but the number of pickups, LDVs and station wagons fell from 1,117 to 1,011. There were 447 Landrovers and Jeeps — one less than in the previous year — but the number of trucks increased from 765 to 807. There were fewer motor cycles and scooters, only 247 being registered compared with 311 in 1962. Among other registrations during 1963 were: buses 102; earthmoving and road plant, 158; tractors (wheeled and crawler) 893; trailers, 770 and caravans, 118.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs is administered by a Controller who has his headquarters in Mbabane. It was decided during 1963 to upgrade this post to that of Director with effect from 1 January, 1964.

Postal Services

There are 9 controlling post offices, 7 subordinate offices, 4 postal order, telegraph and telephone agencies, 6 postal order agencies, 3 telegraph and telephone agencies and 1 telephone agency in the Territory.

Mails are carried by the Road Transport Services of the South African Railways and Harbour Administration within the territory and to railheads in the Republic of South Africa. Over routes which are not served by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, mails are conveyed by private contractors.

Throughout most of the territory, mails are delivered by means of private post office boxes, but in Southern Swaziland much use is made of the private bag service.

The fees collected from private boxes rose from R3,791 to R4,200. Private bag fees also increased. Revenue from postage stamps decreased from R212,933 in 1962 to R177,881 in 1963 and the decrease is attributed to the drop in sales of stamps to philatelists and stamp dealers.

Telephone revenue increased from R110,971 to R131,612 and telegraph revenue increased from R22,161 to R23,895.

The Pigg's Peak Post Office and Telephone Exchange, which were destroyed by fire on 4th. October, 1962, are being rebuilt and it is expected that the office will be ready for occupation early in 1964.

A new country-type post office was built by the Public Works Department at Nsoko. In November the telephone exchange equipment together with the postal plant was transferred from the old office into the new. The old building — a temporary wood and iron structure — was demolished.

TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

A new overhead trunk route between Goedgegun and Hlatikulu was completed and commissioned for service in December. The route has been designed for a limited carrier exploitation to cater for the future expansion of trunk telephone circuits between the two centres. The old route, which in places was well clear of the road reserve and difficult to maintain, has been demolished.

Work began in December on the rebuilding of the Goedgegun — Hluti trunk route to expand the number of trunk outlets between the two centres and to wire the Mhlotsheni area directly into Goedgegun. Provision is to be made in this routing for an improved service on the Goedgegun — Gollel link. The expected completion of this work is within three months.

The 12-circuit speech system and telegraph equipment for the expansion of the Mbabane—Manzini routing has not yet been delivered. The delivery is expected by March, 1964.

The Manzini — Peebles area farm line project was completed in August and a telephone service was provided to 22 farms.

Work has started on the connecting of service between Mbabane and the iron ore mine at Ngwenya. The line will be 15 miles long.

A total of 1,013 minor works authorities was issued during

the year in connection with the provision, transfer or recovery of subscriber installations. A total of 375 new services was provided in the Territory.

Chapter XII

Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

Two weekly newspapers, "The Times of Swaziland" and "Izwi lama Swazi" (Voice of the Swazi) are published by the only firm of printers and publishers in the Territory. The former newspaper has its circulation mainly among the European community and is 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 South Africa and overseas are also read. South African and overseas journalists and photographers continued to show a great interest in Swaziland. Twelve journalists of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, Cape Town, toured the Territory in October. Their four-day visit was extremely crowded and the party had talks with senior Government officers, the leaders of political parties, representatives of the Swazi National Council and of the European Advisory Council, and visited the Usutu Pulp Company's mill, Malkerns Research Station, the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme, the iron ore deposits at Ngwenya and the Havelock Mine. Sixteen journalists and two television cameramen from South African and British newspapers and agencies came into the Territory to cover the disturbances during June. A press room was established for them and regular press conferences were called and addressed by senior Government officers.

BROADCASTING

There is no Territorial broadcasting service and radio listeners in the Territory tune in principally to programmes broadcast by South African and Mozambique transmitters. Owners of radio receivers must have listeners' licences issued by the Swaziland Post Office; 2,584 licences were issued in 1963. In May 1963 an experimental 150-watt transmitter, privately operated, was licensed for broadcasts from Mbabane. Operating on medium

wave, it covers the urban area of Mbabane, although reception reports have been received from much further afield. A one-hour programme of music and locally produced features is broadcast five days a week. A daily bulletin of Swaziland news, broadcast in English and siSwati, was provided by the Government Information Office for about four months from early June. It was discontinued in October because pressure of other work made regular news-gathering impossible.

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 small film library and runs a cinema van which shows films at schools which do not have their own projectors, and at gatherings such as rural agricultural shows. Another cinema van, a gift of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, is under the control of the Department of Agriculture and serves that department and the Health Education Nutrition Unit of the Medical Department in educating people of the rural areas. The film library of the British Information Services in Johannesburg distributes films in the Territory. Colour slide programmes are produced by officers of the Agricultural Department who during the year also produced two colour cine films on agricultural subjects and started work on two others. The two officers who make the Agricultural Department films had by the end of the year also shot all the scenes of a colour film connected with the impending Legislative Council elections. Called "Our Constitution," the film will deal with registration of voters, electioneering and polling and will have a commentary in siSwati.

Production continued 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.

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 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 is no Swaziland military force. The Police Force carries out all ceremonial duties which are normally performed by military forces.

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 22 hours by air from Matsapa 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 the 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 — 107,000 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 over 22% of Swaziland's foreign trade earnings in 1963 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 in September, 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 54,000 net increase in cattle numbers since 1957 has taken place in this region.

The most densely populated parts of Swaziland (more than 160 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 14 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 over 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 1963 another 70 miles had been laid and the trunk road from Ngwenya via Mbabane and 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 railway enters the Middleveld near Lobamba and passes north of Malkerns and south of the 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 Mhlurne (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 1963 sugar accounted for 37% of all exports by value, compared with only 2% in 1958. Swazi now farm 1,000 acres in the sugar belt, their share of canefields having trebled during 1963 with the development by the Commonwealth Development Corporation of Vuvulane irrigation scheme, two to five miles east of Mhlume mill. Sugar quotas have been allocated to settlers enabling them to plant between four and 60 acres of cane. The remaining 28,000 acres down to sugar in the Lowveld are on European-owned company estates.

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 traverses the Lowveld, cutting the Manzini-Stegi road at Mpaka, where the substantial proved coal deposits will be mined for use by locomotives, sugar mills and other consumers. Where the Mbuluzi River breaches the Lubombo (see next paragraph) the railway leaves Swaziland to enter Mozambique. After Mlawula, the last Lowveld station before the frontier, the line hugs the streambank along rocky ledges for 12 miles to Goba. Between March and December 1963 some 55 miles of track was laid in Swaziland from the border eastwards almost to Phuzumoya.

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 betterment 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 increasingly draw on their reaches of rivers for supplies of irrigation water, while the Highveld and Middleveld are in the midst of hydro-electric development. In 1962 a national power scheme was inaugurated when construction began on the R3,500,000 Edwaleni Power Station, due to produce its first hydro-electricity in 1964, using Usushwane River water initially. Electricity has been produced by diesel sets since 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 timber factories in the Hhohho District, the Havelock asbestos mine, the two Lowveld sugar mills and 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 "tithubodla" (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 (30 to 45 inches) while the Lowveld is almost tropical and definitely sub-humid, receiving 20 to 35 inches of rain in an average year.

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 Department of Agriculture in

TEMPERATURE

Regions and Selected Stations	1963 °F.				LONGTERM DATA °F.				
	Absolute Maximum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Absolute Minimum	Years	Absolute Maximum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Absolute Minimum
Highveld Havelock Mbabane Hlatikulu	86.1	69.8	52.4	36.7	21	96.0	72.4	53.1	30.1
	86.9	68.6	46.2	28.4	58	100.9	72.8	51.6	20.8
	94.0	67.8	54.1	34.7	40	99.5	70.2	52.8	27.0
Middleveld Manzini Kubuta Goedgegun	97.2	71.3*	59.0	40.1	57	108.9	79.2	56.4	32.0
	—	—	—	—	19	108.5	78.6	58.9	31.0
	90.5	74.3	52.8	37.4	8	96.4	75.2	53.5	21.6
Lowveld Balegane Wisselrode Gollei	100.4	83.9	58.7	39.2	19	108.5	83.6	57.4	29.3
	102.3	85.8	60.4	36.5	12	108.4	84.6	59.8	32.0
	101.3	86.3	62.3	42.8	14	112.0	84.0	61.0	29.0
Lubombo Stegi	95.0	69.5*	58.6	45.3	63	120.3	76.8	57.0	27.1

* Incomplete records

RAINFALL

Region	Altitude in Feet	LONGTERM RAINFALL IN INCHES			
		Annually	Summer*	Winter*	
Highveld	3,000 to 6,200	40 to 90 (mean 50)	32 to 70	8 to 20	
Middleveld	1,100 to 3,500	30 to 45 (mean 37)	24 to 36	6 to 9	
Lowveld	200 to 2,400	20 to 35 (mean 26)	16 to 28	4 to 7	
Lubombo	900 to 2,700	25 to 40 (mean 31)	20 to 32	5 to 8	

* Summer = October to March, Winter = April to September.

Selected Stations	Alt. Feet	Longterm Mean	1963 Inches	Maximum		Minimum		
		Years		Inches	Year	Inches	Year	Inches
Highveld: Havelock Mbabane Hlatikulu	4,600	32	69.34	51.34	1955	106.94	1962	44.99
	3,800	59	54.56	49.13	1939	81.88	1912	35.40
	4,000	59	44.73	35.20	1939	67.06	1935	26.42
Middleveld: Manzini Kubuta Goedgegun	2,000	61	35.62	34.56	1909	63.08	1945	19.21
	1,700	46	30.79	30.85	1918	54.33	1930	12.51
	3,500	29	34.95	33.40	1960	50.08	1935	19.89
Lowveld: Balegane Wisselrode Gollel	1,100	39	28.61	25.07	1937	43.07	1935	13.87
	500	40	20.78	18.95	1955	32.83	1961	11.53
	600	32	23.21	18.56	1942	33.60	1935	7.93
Lubombo: Stegi	2,200	63	33.59	33.52	1918	59.63	1935	14.40

* Summer = October to March, Winter = April to September.

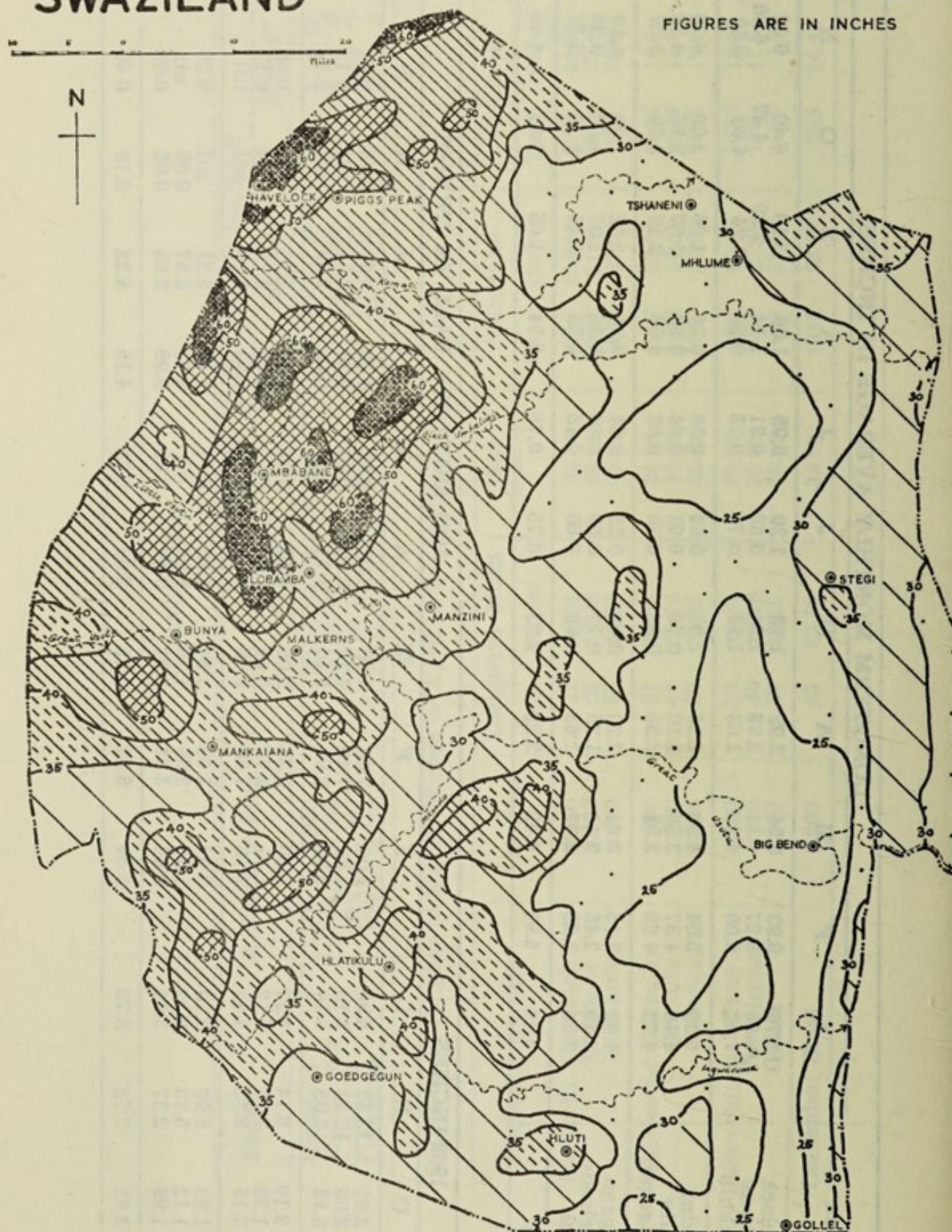
Station	LONGTERM MONTHLY AVERAGE IN INCHES											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Havelock	12.76	9.93	8.54	3.92	1.78	1.20	0.95	1.56	3.19	6.40	9.08	10.03
Mbabane	9.56	8.27	7.11	2.98	1.34	0.82	0.91	1.14	2.39	4.87	6.80	8.37
Hlatikulu	7.02	6.00	4.98	2.63	1.14	0.76	0.75	0.99	2.24	4.63	6.50	7.09
Manzini	6.30	5.04	4.33	2.28	1.00	0.64	0.58	0.74	1.65	3.06	4.70	5.30
Kubuta	4.48	4.37	3.86	2.10	0.76	0.63	0.64	0.68	1.57	2.65	4.38	4.67
Goedegun	4.72	4.68	3.52	2.58	0.98	0.70	0.62	0.68	2.13	3.39	5.37	5.58
Balegane	4.93	3.75	3.61	2.20	0.68	0.55	0.54	0.38	1.32	1.98	4.10	4.57
Wisselrode	3.29	2.45	2.41	1.35	0.77	0.59	0.40	0.36	1.07	1.68	3.06	3.35
Gollel	3.24	3.20	2.07	1.63	0.89	0.60	0.48	0.55	1.45	2.17	3.17	3.76
Stegi	5.36	4.91	4.42	2.25	1.03	0.75	0.76	0.74	1.65	2.91	4.06	4.75

Station	1962 INCHES				1963 MONTHLY FALL IN INCHES											
	O	N	D		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Havelock	3.91	13.42	8.06		12.00	7.00	5.56	3.08	0.96	4.32	3.71	0.06	0.87	3.24	5.30	5.24
Mbabane	2.06	12.63	7.15		11.82	7.46	4.37	3.42	0.98	5.34	2.31	nil	0.10	3.90	3.80	5.63
Hlatikulu	3.13	8.05	6.19		3.00	2.98	5.10	3.25	0.56	6.38	2.09	nil	0.12	3.12	4.76	3.84
Manzini	2.19	8.14	6.27		5.26	5.34	3.08	5.76	0.81	3.42	2.15	nil	0.30	3.70	2.67	2.07
Kubuta	1.38	7.76	6.12		1.87	2.78	5.64	1.80	0.67	5.58	2.11	nil	0.12	3.07	3.19	4.02
Goedegun	3.15	8.52	4.45		2.78	1.38	3.60	3.35	0.59	4.98	4.90	nil	nil	2.40	5.82	3.60
Balegane	1.93	5.90	2.70		3.62	1.69	1.34	4.80	0.11	3.17	2.21	nil	0.20	2.17	3.06	2.70
Wisselrode	1.12	5.73	2.39		1.30	3.29	1.96	1.28	nil	3.41	2.57	0.06	nil	1.98	1.50	1.60
Gollel	1.99	2.37	3.64		0.44	3.31	3.01	0.52	0.33	0.99	2.65	0.08	0.06	2.36	2.58	2.23
Stegi	2.01	7.78	3.79		3.64	5.67	3.76	2.36	0.73	4.15	4.22	0.10	0.40	3.22	1.77	3.50

SWAZILAND

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

FIGURES ARE IN INCHES



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 101 to 103 the salient features of Swaziland'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 104 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 2,500, distributed among over 800 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 *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* (indlebezhlovu) 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 *Gasteria* and several *Crassulas*.

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

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

Fauna.

Large game animals include the blue 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 12 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 Libandla 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 R4,988,778 in 1963. 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 exploitation of large deposits of iron ore and coal and the construction of the first railway in Swaziland have added further momentum to the pace of development.

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 constituted the basic authority under which the Administration was conducted by Her Majesty's Government.

In May 1963 the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs published a White Paper (Cmnd. 2052) outlining a constitution for Swaziland. This constitution was established by the Swaziland Order in Council 1963, which was signed by Her Majesty the Queen on December 20. It provides for an Executive Council of eight members (four official and four unofficial) and a Legislative Council with four official members; eight Swazi certified by the Ngwenyama-in-Council as elected by traditional methods; eight Europeans (four of whom will be elected by voters on a European roll and four of whom will be elected on a national roll); eight persons of any race elected on the national roll, and finally up to three members nominated by Her Majesty's Commissioner. Election on the national roll will virtually be by universal adult franchise. The elections for the first Legislative Council are due to take place in June 1964.

The new post of Her Majesty's Commissioner for Swaziland was created by Order in Council in October in place of the post of Resident Commissioner. The new post is equivalent in status to that of Governor; the Commissioner assents to legislation and is directly responsible to the Secretary of State. The Resident Commissioner had been subject to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. The Order in Council created other new posts: the Government Secretary became the Chief Secretary and the Assistant Attorney General became the Attorney General.

Her Majesty's Commissioner is legislating by proclamation until the Legislative Council is elected under the new constitution. In his administration of the Territory he is assisted and advised by the Chief Secretary, who is also the Deputy Commissioner, and by the heads of the various Government departments. The Territory is divided into districts administered by District Commissioners who are the principal executive officers of Government within their districts. The judiciary falls under the Chief Justice for the High Commission Territories in Southern Africa.

On August 23, the then Resident Commissioner appointed a committee to consider the type and boundaries of future local authorities in Swaziland and the need for variations in existing administrative district boundaries. The committee's report was published on September 25 and their recommendations were accepted by His Excellency in October. Briefly they were that there should be four district councils based on four districts, and that immediate action should be taken to revise the district boundaries and promulgate an enabling District Councils Proclamation.

In December 1963 the former six districts boundaries were varied by Government Notice and four districts were established

and named (see the end-map):

Shiselweni	(formerly Hlatikulu)
Lubombo	(formerly Stegi)
Manzini	(formerly Manzini but now incorporating Mankaiana) and
Hhohho	(formerly Pigg's Peak and now incorporating Mbabane).

In December 1963 the Secretary for Local Government assumed responsibility not only for local government matters but also for district administration.

A draft District Councils Proclamation has been prepared and is under consideration. Her Majesty's Commissioner has approved the drafts of the Town Management Board Proclamation and the Valuation of Immovable Property Proclamation. As soon as these proclamations have been promulgated town management boards will be established in Manzini and Mbabane.

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. Her Majesty's 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 Her Majesty's 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 Liqoqo 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, has been to advise the Commissioner on matters directly affecting the European residents of Swaziland and on any matter specifically referred to the Council by the Commissioner.

The Eurafrikan community was not formally represented to Government although some Eurafrikans have made use of elected members of the European Advisory Council, whilst others tend towards the Swazi in sympathy and outlook.

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 Her Majesty's Commissioner. They consist of the heads of the technical services in the District, such as the Medical, Education and Agricultural Departments, rural development workers and representatives of the Swazi.

Local Government has not yet been started in the Territory although Urban Area Advisory Committees have been established for a number of years in the following urban areas:—

Township	Population African	European	Coloured	Total
Mbabane	6,300	1,790	300	8,400
Manzini	6,100	1,320	400	7,800
Goedgegun	1,600	300	60	2,000
Hlatikulu	1,000	120	50	1,200
Pigg's Peak	1,700	150	20	1,900
Stegi	2,900	240	270	3,400

The Town Management Proclamation will, in the first instance, be applied to Manzini and Mbabane as will the Valuation of Immovable Property Proclamation. Investigations have shown that as long as the Government continues to undertake major development projects for the next few years and contributes to the town management boards a sum in lieu of rates on Government residential property the boards will be able to meet all recurrent expenditure and undertake minor development projects.

There is no local government in the rural areas. The District Councils Proclamation now under preparation will enable Government to establish a district council in each of the four administrative districts.

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 : now obsolescent)		
12 Cape inches	—	1 Cape foot.
12 Cape feet	—	1 Cape rood.
1,000 Cape feet	—	1,033 English feet.
144 Cape sq. feet	—	1 Cape sq. rood.
600 Cape sq. roods	—	1 morgen.
	—	2.11654 acres.
	—	10,244 square yards.

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APPENDIX 1.

EXPENDITURE ON COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES DURING THE YEAR 1962/63

124

Swaziland Annual Report 1963

COMMECE- MENT	SCHEME NO.	TITLE	EXPENDITURE TOTAL	C. D. & W. ASSISTANCE	LOCAL CONTRI BUTION	LOCAL REVENUE
			R	R	R	R
In progress	D.2582A	Rural Development and Soil Con- servation	164	(—)	432	—
—do—	D.2583A	Agricultural Education and Exten- sion	214	(—)	100	—
—do—	D.2584A/B	Grazing Control and Livestock Improvement		74	—	—
—do—	D.2908	Survey of Proposed Railway Route from Head of Ezulwini Valley to Eastern Border	(—) 3,960	—	—	—
—do—	D.3001	New Bridges and Construction of Road Deviation Oshoek/Manzini Road	1,068	—	246	—
—do—	D.3422	Hydrographic Survey	1,950	—	—	—
Closed	D.3433	Planning of Improvement of Township Roads in Mbabane and Manzini	—	(—) 38	—	—
In progress	D.3874	Railway Survey	(—) 9,000	—	—	5,730
—do—	D.4075A	Establishment and Maintenance of a School Hostel at Manzini	27,820	12,500	—	—
—do—	D.4436A	Botanical Survey	3,042	2,440	—	1,906
—do—	D.4451A	Establishment of an African Teacher Training Centre	52,306	25,000	—	364
—do—	D.4452	Agriculture Education and Exten- sion	25,396	34,400	—	—
—do—	D.4453	Construction of Additional Clinics	4,292	500	—	—
—do—	D.4460	Post Secondary Scholarships for African Students	16,630	13,300	—	—
—do—	D.4468	Extension of Swazi National High School	56,805	11,200	28,402	—
—do—	D.4469	Additional Facilities for Primary and Secondary Education for Africans	153,491	132,800	—	—
—do—	D.4476	Road Communication Usutu Forest Project Phase 2 First Part	10,442	—	10,442	—
—do—	D.4521A	Expansion of Schools for European Pupils	50,641	44,700	—	4,526
—do—	D.4587A/B	Development of Eurafican Schools	37,163	38,500	—	1,010

—do—	D.4696	Agriculture Research in Swazi-land	41,768	47,540	—	—
—do—	D.4719	Extension of Technical Education for Africans	20,531	17,600	—	100
—do—	D.4742	Land Utilization — Grazing, Live-stock Control	1,918	2,700	—	—
—do—	D.4835	Planning of Mbabane Hospital Extensions	5,565	(—) 15,040	—	—
—do—	D.4912	Extension to Medical Services	42,026	25,000	—	—
—do—	D.4913	Tuberculosis Control	9,687	(—) 13,000	—	10,000
—do—	D.4918	Geological Drilling Unit	16,585	16,000	—	—
—do—	D.4994	Establishment of Commercial Training Centre	23,512	31,800	—	—
—do—	D.5002	Further Extension to Pigg's Peak Hospital	19,278	20,000	—	—
—do—	D.5003	Extensions to the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Manzini	23,000	23,000	—	—
—do—	D.5008	Apprenticeship Training	5,629	10,000	—	—
—do—	D.5018	Territorial Hydro-Electric Supply	3,987	7,972	—	—
—do—	D.5019	Improvement to African and Eurafican Schools	117,069	122,600	—	—
—do—	D.5020	Establishment of Dairy on Malkerns Research Station	2,565	4,688	—	—
—do—	D.5067	Development of African Secondary Education: Additional Accommodation	28,900	37,800	—	—
—do—	D.5136	Extension to Mbabane Hospital	47,562	56,000	—	—
—do—	D.5171	Establishment of a Department of Social Welfare	4,118	8,000	—	—
—do—	D.5304	Training Officer	1,685	—	—	142
—do—	D.5329	Planning of Mental Hospital	17	—	—	—
—do—	D.5344	Degree Course in Agriculture — University of Natal	211	—	—	—
—do—	R.661	Study of Land Holding, Land Use etc. among the Swazi	921 (—)	108	972	—
—do—	R.873	Agriculture Research	3,755	381	216	—
—do—	R.1235	Agriculture Research in Swaziland	97,536	70,862	41,768	3,535
—do—	R.1329	Cost of Nutrition Survey being carried out by the University of Natal	2,913	2,581	—	—
—do—	R.1384	Cotton Breeding Research in Swaziland and Additional Capital Works for Research Station	4,202	3,000	—	2,233

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- New District Boundaries
- Former District Boundaries

- Main Road
- +—+— Railway (under construction)
- ~—~ Major River

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