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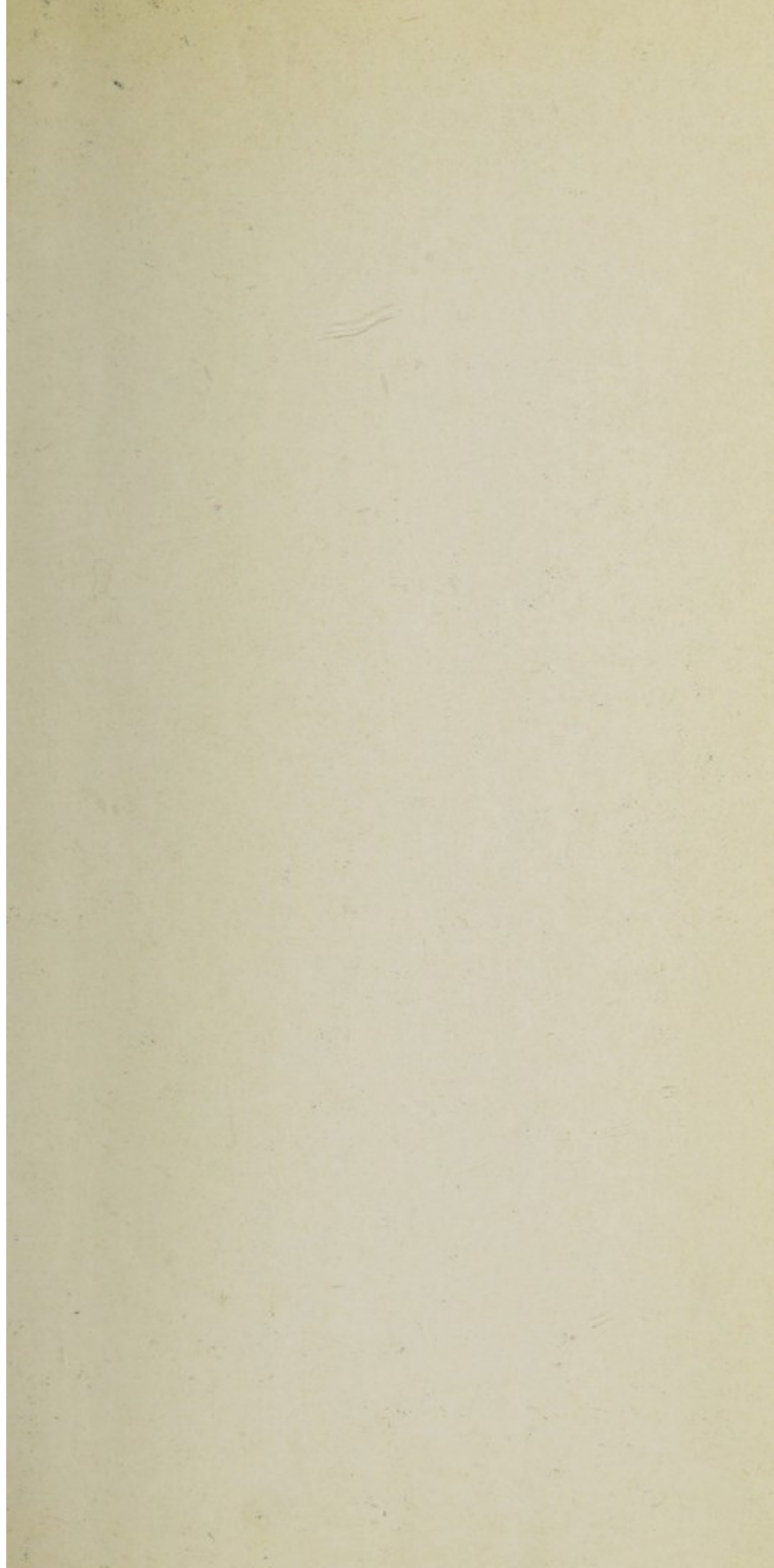
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# SWAZILAND

## Report for the year 1964

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1966





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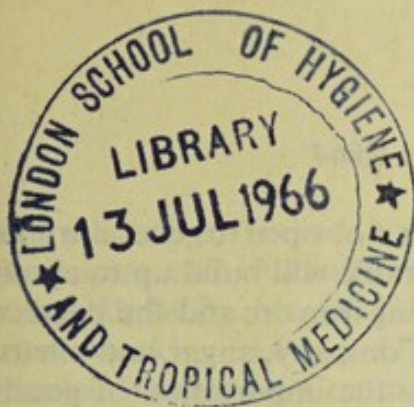
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Frontispiece: **The Ngwenyama, Sobhuza II, and Her Majesty's Commissioner, Mr. F. A. Loyd, at the Incwala, the dominant Swazi traditional ceremony**

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## PART I

### *General Review*

The year saw Swaziland take a great constitutional step forward with the implementation of the first constitution, resulting in the establishment of an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

A general election for membership of the Legislative Council was held in June and resulted in the Imbokodvo National Movement winning 10 national roll seats and the United Swaziland Association winning two national roll seats and the four European roll seats. Five other parties contested the elections without success. One Legislative Council member was nominated by Her Majesty's Commissioner and eight members were elected by Swazi traditional methods. The final membership of the Legislative Council consisted of 16 Swazi, eight Europeans, one Eurafrican and four officials, all European. The Executive Council consisted of four official members and four unofficial members with the following portfolios: Mr. A. C. E. Long, Chief Secretary; Mr. J. J. Dickie, Attorney-General; Mr. J. R. Masson, Acting Secretary for Finance and Development; Mr. M. J. Fairlie, Secretary for External Affairs and Labour; Mr. H. D. G. Fitzpatrick, Member for Public Works and Communications; Mr. A. K. Hlope, Member for Local Administration and Social Development; Mr. C. F. Todd, Member for Natural Resources, and Mr. P. L. Dlamini, Member for Education and Health.

Sir Brian Marwick, who had been Resident Commissioner and then, in 1963, Her Majesty's Commissioner, retired in May. He was succeeded by Mr. F. A. Loyd.

A battalion of troops continued to be stationed in Swaziland throughout the year. The 1st Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment, served until October when they were replaced by the 1st Battalion, the Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers). They were not called upon to perform any internal security operations in any of the three former High Commission Territories.

Total employed in the Territory, including self-employed, rose to nearly 50,000 men and women of all races. There were nine trade disputes during the year. These involved 572 workers and resulted in the loss of 4,130 man-days.

Swaziland's economy continued to develop, helped by the completion of the trans-territorial highway and the railway line to Mozambique. The railway, officially opened by the Ngwenyama, Sobhuza II, on 5th November, 1964, is financed mainly by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, and Anglo American Corporation of South Africa who are promoting the development of the new iron ore mine at Ngwenya. The total cost of its construction and rolling stock will be about R18,000,000. The first train carrying iron ore from the new mine ran under construction



conditions on 15th September but the line was not open to general traffic until 1st October. It is expected that export traffic will build up to about 1.6 million short tons a year, 1.2 million tons being iron ore and the balance mainly unbleached pulp from the Usutu Pulp Company, sugar and citrus. Further additional traffic will be generated by the importation of goods through Lourenco Marques.

Construction of the railway paved the way for the opening in October of a coal mine near Mpaka, for which the railway will be an important customer. Before the end of the year, construction started on a rail spur to the Government's industrial estate at Matsapa, where building work commenced on a cotton ginnery, the first industry to be established on the estate.

Agricultural exports amounted to R17,077,000, only slightly more than in 1963. This small increase, which interrupted the rapidly rising trend experienced over the last four years, was due mainly to a levelling off of trade in sugar and forest products. During 1964 the country experienced the worst drought for 30 years.

Mineral production, chiefly asbestos and iron ore, showed an increase of R580,000 over the figures for the previous year.

The new Education Proclamation was promulgated on 8th May, 1964, repealing the European, Coloured and African Schools Proclamations and creating the non-racial Central Education Advisory Board, and four non-racial District Education Advisory Committees. School enrolment showed an increase of nearly 3,000 over 1963.

The establishment of urban councils took place during the year with the setting up of nominated town management boards at Mbabane and Manzini, pending legislation to set up elected boards.

In the health sphere, tuberculosis continued to be one of the main problems and although there were only three more cases than in 1963, the number of deaths rose from 67 to 101.

The establishment of the Police Force was increased during the year by six senior officers, 32 subordinate officers and 118 other ranks. The civilian establishment was increased by nine. To bring the strength of the Force up to approved establishment as quickly as possible, a temporary additional training school was set up at Manzini while work was started on a comprehensive Police Training College.

In August, the first consulate to be established in Swaziland was set up in Mbabane by the United States of America.

The number of visitors to Swaziland continued to increase. Among them were: the British Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa, Sir Hugh Stephenson, and Lady Stephenson; Mr. T. F. Betts, Field Director for East and Southern Africa of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief; the Israeli Consul-General in Johannesburg, Col. D. Sinai; Mr. Godfrey K. J. Amachree, United Nations Under-Secretary; Maj. Gen. J. H. Cubbon, G.O.C. Middle East Land Forces; Mr. G. Foggon, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State; Mr. G. M. Thomson, M.P.; Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, Head of the Recruitment Services Division, Department of Technical Co-operation; Mr. R. Symonds, Acting Regional



Representative, United Nations Technical Assistance Board; from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association — Commander Sir Douglas Marshall, M.P., Mr. A. E. P. Duffy, M.P., The Lord Somers, and Mr. John Mackie, M.P.; a UNESCO Educational Mission; Lt. Gen. Sir Charles Harington, Commander in Chief, Middle East Command; the French Ambassador, Pretoria, Monsieur G. Balay; Lord Howick of Glendale; Mr. P. Chambers, Deputy-Director, Land Resources Division, Directorate of Overseas Surveys; Mr. E. R. Chadwick, Assistant Director, Voluntary Service Overseas; and Dr. G. von Boehmer, Consul of the Federal Republic of Germany, Pretoria.



## PART II

### Chapter I

#### Population

The next population census will take place in May, 1966. Pending this enumeration, no new demographic estimates are being made, and most figures referred to below concern last year or 1962.

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, Shangaan 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 underenumeration 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 (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.





Her Majesty's Commissioner, Mr. F. A. Loyd, opens the first session of the Swaziland Legislative Council



The Executive Council. They are (left to right), seated: Mr. C. F. Todd, Member for Natural Resources; Mr. A. C. E. Long, the Chief Secretary; Her Majesty's Commissioner, Mr. F. A. Loyd; Mr. P. L. Dlamini, Member for Education and Health; Mr. J. J. Dickie, Attorney-General; standing: Mr. M. J. Fairlie, Secretary for External Affairs and Labour; Mr. A. K. Hlope, Member for Local Government and Social Development; Mr. J. R. Masson, Acting Secretary for Finance and Development, and Mr. H. D. G. Fitzpatrick, Member for Public Works and Communications





The Ngwenyama, Sobhuza II, blows a guard's whistle to officially open the rail link from the Ngwenya iron ore mine to Lourenco Marques

And the train sets off with its cargo of ore





*Distribution*

The spread of the population is uneven (see map accompanying this chapter) with 10 main urban centres and further concentrations in those rural areas where the scope for intensive agriculture is greatest — the Lomati Valley, Ezulwini-Lobamba-Malkerns-Umtlane 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. mile	1962 Estimated Population					1946 Total
		Highveld	Mid'veld	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. mile	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. mile		2,000	1,900	2,300	500		6,700

The greatest post war 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% in 1962. 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 followed 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 53% of the Territory. The pressure on Middleveld region Swazi Area averages 75 persons per square mile (compare Natal 90, South Malawi 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 Europeans 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 1964 only 233 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 five years having been 17 per thousand per annum, and mean death rate less than eight 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 seven 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 two years' residence (Africans 4,800: Europeans 1,700: Coloureds 200) and 11,000 less than four 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 two years and about 50% less than four years, which was the average stay. Of 1955-58 European immigrants, 45% lived in Swaziland less than a year, 56% less than two years and 72% less than four 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 1,199 persons were granted temporary residence permits in 1964 and another 51 received permission to live permanently in Swaziland. In 1963 permits awarded totalled 2,339 (including 2,166 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 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	



Zambia and Rhodesia	710	Africans 580: Europeans 130
Malawi	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	
Tanzania	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 Shangaan, 3,500; Basuto, 1,000; Xhosa and allied tribes, 1,000; others 2,800.

### *Language, Literacy and Education*

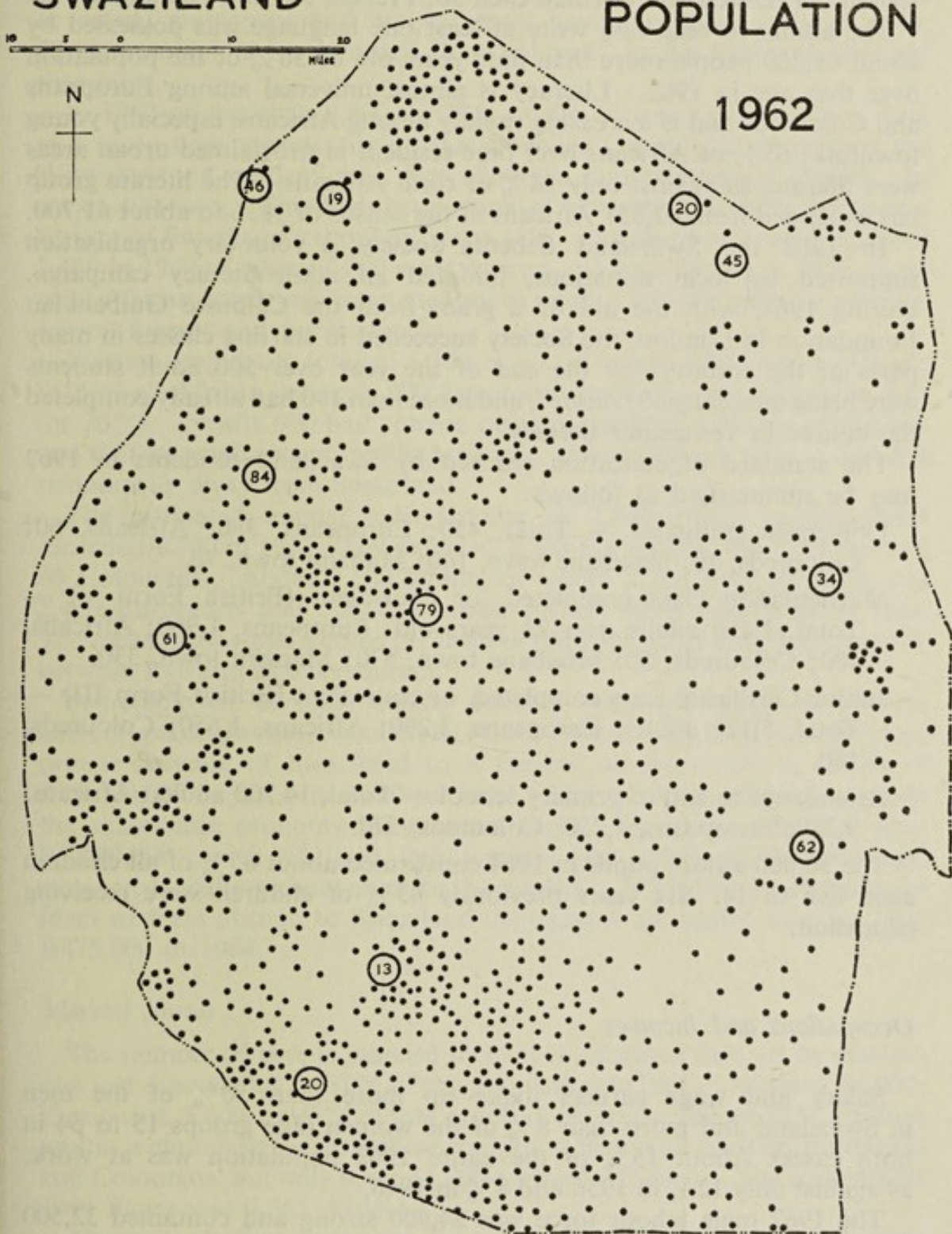
The Swazi language (Siswati) is spoken by all but a handful of Africans, and by many Europeans and Coloureds. In 1962 English was used at home by 60% of all Europeans (4,870 persons). The proportion rose to 79% in Mbabane District and 75% in the rural parts of Manzini District. About 90% of Coloureds (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. A total of 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



## SWAZILAND

## POPULATION

1962



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



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 nine 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 nine 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.

In 1962 the Swaziland Sebenta Society, a voluntary organisation supported by local donations, initiated an adult literacy campaign. During 1964, with the aid of a grant from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation in London, the Society succeeded in starting classes in many parts of the country; by the end of the year over 500 adult students were being taught by 40 "*basiti*", and more than 100 had already completed the course in vernacular literacy.

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 50,000 school pupils in 1964 constituted about 65% of all children aged five to 14. Six 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 were 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 were 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 1964 the figures dropped slightly, by about 400 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 1964 and consumed locally without entering the market. Furthermore, remittances from workers abroad to Swaziland dependants amounted to more than R475,000 in 1964.

### *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 six for Africans, five for Coloureds, and two 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 (10 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 two years ago the following populations within their limits and adjacent peri-urban areas:

1962 Data	Mbabane	Manzini	Stegi	Goed- gegun	Piggs Peak	Hlati- kulu
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 Mhlambanyati, and the last has grown around the large Havelock asbestos mine.

The "urban" population in these 10 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 8,400 in 1962.
- (2) Small domestic groups: premises in proclaimed urban areas contain on average five people, rural homesteads seven or eight. 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 country-women 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 post-war development period, the gold mines in the Republic of South Africa were the main centres of employment for the Swazi. Within the Territory, employment was provided by European farms and, from 1939, by Havelock Asbestos Mine. The large forestry and irrigated agricultural plantations introduced more recently have led to the establishment of processing industries, notably two large sugar mills, a pulp factory, and three timber processing plants. There is also a small fruit canning factory and a malt factory.

The year 1964 saw the completion of the construction of the Territory's new road network, a railway, and a central power scheme, and the opening of the new iron ore mine of Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company at Ngwenya and the coal mine at Mpaka operated by Swaziland Collieries Limited. The completion of the major construction projects led to a levelling-off of employment in this industry, but on the other hand further small industrial projects were expected to spring from the newly established industrial site at Matsapa, with its first-class road, rail, and power facilities. But it is currently estimated that 2,100 new jobs are required annually to accommodate the expected increase in the working age population. Furthermore, there is urgent need for vocational training to fit the local population for modern industrial employment: this is discussed in more detail below.

#### EMPLOYMENT

##### *Working-age population*

Studies based on the 1960 Social Survey and the 1956 Census, supplemented by further research, indicate that in 1964 the working age population (aged 15-64 years), and its proportion to the total population, were as follows (rounded to 100):

	Numbers		Total	% total population
	male	female		
Europeans	2,900	2,500	5,400	60
Eurafricans	700	600	1,300	46
Africans	69,800	75,500	145,300	51
Total:	73,400	78,600	152,000	51



*Wage-employed population*

The numbers employed for wages in 1956 are shown below, together with an estimate for 1964 based on the wage employment participation rates projected from the 1956 Census and the 1960 Sample Survey:

1956			
	male	female	total
European — numbers employed (x)	1,482	352	1,834
% of working age population	76.6	21.5	51.3
Eurafrican — numbers employed (x)	272	60	332
% of working age population	80.5	20.1	52.1
African — numbers employed (y)	23,029	2,944	25,973
% of working age population	41.7	4.8	22.3

1964			
	male	female	total
European — numbers employed	2,400	700	3,100
(% of working age population)	(92)	(27)	—
Eurafrican — numbers employed	550	120	680
(% of working age population)	(80)	(20)	(52)
African — numbers employed	37,000	8,600	45,600
(% of working age population)	(53)	(12)	(31)

x=includes self-employed.

y=wage employment only.

*Labour Migration*

The traditional migration of Swazi labour to the Republic of South Africa has diminished, but it is still considerable. The 1956 census yields the following:

	males	females	total
Employed in Swaziland (1)	12,460	1,785	14,245
Employed out of Swaziland	10,569	1,159	11,728
	23,029	2,944	25,973

(1) includes foreign Africans.



Thus, about 45.6% of men and 39.1% of women were employed outside the Territory. In 1960, 43% of the male and 36% of the female *rural* working population (i.e. the vast majority) were so employed. Most of the Swazi who migrate in search of employment are recruited for work on the gold mines. Controls on recruitment are discussed below.

Numbers recruited over the last three years (in round figures) were:

Year	Gold mines	Coal Mines
1962	8,800	400
1963	6,600	380
1964	6,400	290

The bulk of recruits for the gold mines and all recruits for the coal mines are drawn from the least developed and most populous Shiselweni District, with Manzini second for gold mines only. The average numbers of Swazi workers engaged on the gold mines during 1964 was 5,851, as compared with 6,650 in 1963 and 7,230 in 1962. During 1964, the highest month was February with 6,190 and the lowest December with 5,420. Reasons for the decline in employment outside the Territory since 1956 (apart from a large increase during the 1961/2 drought) are thought to be the availability of alternative work in the Territory in the large construction projects, a restricted choice of gold mines in the Republic as many now have their full complement of workers, and limitation of contracts by the recruiting agencies to the longer nine-month period, except for a few four-month contracts for former workers. In addition to those Swazis recruited for work on the mines in the Republic, many Swazis have found employment independently in agricultural and mining concerns in those districts of the Republic bordering the Territory, while a few have established themselves more or less permanently in white-collar and semi-skilled jobs in the big towns. The number of Swazis participating in this movement used to be very roughly estimated at 2,500-3,000, but there is evidence that it is dwindling rapidly because of the introduction of border control by the South African authorities, whilst under influx control regulations imposed in 1963 employers in the Republic are now only allowed to engage Swazis in the Territory, and after obtaining advance permission from the South African authorities.

Control over recruitment is exercised under the African Labour Proclamation (Cap. 70). Contracts for recruits may not exceed one year, with renewal for a further nine months, and conditions of employment must be satisfactory. Capitation fees are not allowed. Labour agents' licences were issued by the Labour Commissioner in 1964. Swazis seeking work outside the Territory must also be in possession of a valid travel document in terms of the Identity and Travel (Documents) Proclamation, No. 54 of 1959 and Regulations thereunder. Most recruitment for the gold mines is done almost exclusively by the territory-wide Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd., based at Stegi. Recruitment for the coal mines has been confined to a small part-time agency of the Natal Coal Owners Labour Association, in Goedgegun.



Inward immigration of foreign African labour has maintained a fairly constant level at 20-22% of the African labour force. A large proportion of this labour is unskilled, but came in to help meet the Territory's rapidly expanding labour requirements over the last 15 years. Other foreign African together with nearly all European immigrants have filled jobs of a skilled nature for which the local population was not equipped. This is indicated by the occupational distribution of the labour force, discussed below. Stricter control of immigration will be exercised under the new Immigration Law, whilst a comprehensive and intensified industrial training programme as described below is designed to enable the Territory to meet its manpower requirements from its own resources. The major source of African immigrants is Mocambique, while European immigrants are mostly from Mocambique in the building trades and South Africa in the engineering trades and process work.

*Industrial and Occupational Distribution of the Labour Force*

The following table compiled from returns from employers of over 50 employees shows the industrial distribution of the Territory's labour force on 31st December 1964:

SIC	Group	No. of firms	Euro-pean	Eura-frican	African Local	Non-local	Total
01	Agriculture	20	154	81	6,242	3,163	9,405
02	Forestry	4	85	10	2,942	49	2,991
1	Mining	3	197	3	1,131	520	1,651
20/1	Food and Drink Manufacture	4	200	24	950	729	1,679
25/6	Wood and Wood Products Mfg.	3	86	1	1,154	128	1,282
27/8	Paper (pulp) Mfg.	1	230	5	861	122	983
40	Construction	9	69	13	884	178	1,062
51	Electricity Services	1	24	3	192	—	192
611	Wholesale trade	2	6	7	117	2	119
73	Communications	2	113	—	103	34	137
81	Government Services	x 4	107	109	2,298	561	2,859
82	Community Services	x 3	—	—	281	5	286
TOTAL:		50	1,271	256	17,155	5,491	22,646
Total							
31/12/63		42	?	?	16,194	4,884	21,078
Total							
31/12/62		43	?	?	14,807	3,667	18,474

x = daily-paid local employees only.



The figures for Europeans and Eurafricans are included for the first time, and no breakdown of local and non-local is available. It is roughly estimated, however, that over 60% of Europeans and 20% of Eurafricans are non-local. The table indicates that 14.1% of the employed population was employed in manufacturing, which had increased by 7.6% in the preceding 12 months.

Occupationally, the 1960 survey and more recent studies confirm that the local labour force is mainly engaged 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 following estimates show the degree of dependence on non-locals for more sophisticated occupations:

Occupation	non-locals
Professional and technical (excluding nursing)	61%
Administration and Managerial	46%
Engineering	50%
Building works	33%
Chemical processing	52%
Plant operating	56%
Book-keeping and typing	58%
General clerical	30%

#### WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Starting rates of wages paid in typical occupations in the principal industries are shown in the following table (1964 figures):

Occupation	Basic monthly wage	
	(excluding any bonus)	
Nurse (Unregistered)	R30	
(Registered)	R50	
Teacher (Elementary Vernacular Certificate)	m. R18	f. R14
(Secondary — Graduate Diploma)	m. R106	f. R84
Stenographer	R90	
Typist (25 w.p.m.)	R24	



Shop Assistant	R32	
Labourer, Wholesale and Retail Trade	R18	
Farm labourer	R7-R8	
Forest Foreman	R130	Q.
Forest labourer	R8-R10	R.Q.
Miner	R250	
Mine labourer	R16	R.Q.
Driver Heavy Duty	R32	
Driver Light Duty	R26	
Bricklayer/Plasterer	R140-R160	
Carpenter	R140-R160	
Construction labourer	R18	
Mechanic	R120	
Barman	R18	
Waiter	R14	
Cook	R33	R.Q.
Housemaid	R6-R9	R.Q.

R.Q. = Rations and/or Quarters supplied free.

Average monthly earnings in the main private employing establishment in December, 1964, were as follows:—

SIC	Industry	Average monthly earnings in rand		
	Group	Europeans	Eurafrican	Africans
01	Agriculture	204.33	77.83	11.63
02	Forestry	267.15	—	19.50
1	Mining	261.35	98.33	40.81
20/1	Food and Drink Mfg.	211.08	108.41	17.95
25/28	Wood/paper Mfg.	190.88	—	39.65
35/38	Mfg. and repair of machinery and equip.	142.05	64.33	25.59
40	Construction	384.32	79.36	63.67
51	Public Utilities	254.58	50.00	23.91
61	Wholesale and Retail	148.40	54.34	25.46
62	Trade, insurance, etc.	156.88	—	37.85
71	Transport	152.37	86.72	34.80
83/5	Business and personal services	146.32	61.12	16.51

General 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 minimum and maximum normal weekly hours of work vary from 45 to 48 in mining and quarrying, 45 to 54 in plantation agriculture, 48-91 in farming, 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. In most cases the average hours are nearer the lower than the higher of these extremes, but no average statistics are yet available.

Under the Wages Proclamation, one wages council was established for retail and distributive trades. Voluntary joint bargaining machinery covered employees in mining, building, hotels and catering, food manufacture and other industries.

Average prices during 1964 of some of the principal foods were:

Commodity	Mbabane and Manzini	Other Districts
Bacon per lb.	48c.	—
Beef per lb.	27c.	20c.
Mutton per lb.	38c.	—
Butter per lb.	38c.	—
Cheese per lb.	32c.	—
Milk per pint	10c.	6c.
Eggs per dozen	45c.	—
Mealie-meal per 180 lb. bag	R5.19c.	R5.05c.
Potatoes per lb.	4c.	—
Rice per lb.	15c.	—
Sugar per lb.	6c.	6c.
Bread per lb.	10c.	10c.
Tea per lb.	80c.	80c.
Coffee per lb.	40c.	40c.

An interim retail price index for Mbabane and Manzini was established, based on the budget of an average worker of the lower income group. The index is published quarterly, with the first quarter, 1964, as the base. The movement of the index in the year for "Food" and "All Items" was:

	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Food	109.1	108.8	112.6
All items	106.2	106.3	108.2

#### LABOUR OFFICE

The Labour Office operates as a section of the Secretariat, under the direction of the Secretary for External Affairs and Labour, who is also the Labour Commissioner appointed in terms of the Employment Proclamation and other legislations. The functions of the department fall under the headings of administration and enforcement of the standards laid down in the new legislation, industrial relations, industrial training, and the collation of labour statistics. Plans were in hand to include the latter under a manpower unit associated with an employment service. Although the post of Labour Officer was first created in 1957, by the end



of 1964 the staff of the department was as follows: Labour Officer, Industrial Relations Officer, Controller of Apprenticeship, Assistant Labour Officer, two Labour Inspectors and one Retail Price Clerk.

### *Workmen's Compensation*

The 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. Dependants 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*

Nine new trade unions were registered, and two became defunct; at the close of the year the number of registered trade unions was 17 (one of which had applied for de-registration), representing 15 employee unions and two catering for employers.

The Federation of Swaziland Employers was formed in August and expanded its membership to cover the majority of the main employers in the Territory.

The total of trade disputes resulting in stoppages of work reported to the department was nine, involving 572 persons and a loss of 4,130 man-days. A number of trade disputes was accepted by the Labour Commissioner under the Industrial Conciliation and Settlement Proclamation, and they were normally determined by conciliation undertaken by departmental officers. In two instances, however, conciliation was unsuccessful, and the disputes were referred to voluntary arbitration.



Thirteen agreements were successfully negotiated between trade unions and employers as a result of voluntary collective bargaining.

Swaziland's first wages council (The Wholesale and Retail Distributive Trades Wages Council) was established in August and met three times.

The National Joint Consultative Council, composed of employer, employee and Labour Department representatives, held its inaugural meeting in July and met subsequently on three occasions. This council is an advisory and consultative body on labour matters whose principal functions are to promote effective co-operation between both sides of industry, and to submit recommendations to interested parties, including Government.

### *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 provided 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 during the year: Accident and death rates are based on the estimated numbers employed at the end of the year.

	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Accident Rate</i>
Mines and quarries	1.00 per 1000	27.00 per 1000
Industry	0.45 per 1000	19.8 per 1000
Overall	0.48 per 1000	20.24 per 1000

	<i>Total Accidents</i>			
	<i>Fatal</i>		<i>Lost time</i>	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
Mines and Quarries	2	3	54	108
Industry	4	29	551	542
Construction Contractors	10		63	
	16	32	668	618

### *Legislation*

The following new labour legislation was promulgated during the year:

- (i) The Wages Proclamation, 1964 (No. 16 of 1964) which provides for the establishment of tri-partite bodies, namely an advisory Wages Board and autonomous Wages Councils, for the statutory fixing of minimum wages; and
- (ii) the Employment (Care and Welfare) Regulations (Government Notice No. 93 of 1964), which prescribe minimum standards of housing, sanitary arrangements, and feeding for employees.



*Industrial Training*

Institutional vocational training facilities are described in Chapter VII under "Vocational Training". Agreement was reached on the integration of training in skilled trades at the Swaziland Trade Training Centre into the framework of the comprehensive apprentice training scheme prepared during the year. The scheme was agreed with the Apprenticeship Board, set up after the appointment in April of the Controller of Apprenticeship. Cardinal features of the scheme for articulated craftsmen are minimum educational qualifications for groups of trades, and the award of deductions from the period of apprenticeship, based on credits for practical and theoretical work and the employer's report. Remission is also provided for institutional pre-apprenticeship training. The number of apprentices under contract on 31st December, 1964, was 54. Seventy per cent of these were Africans, all of whom had received pre-apprenticeship training at the Swaziland Trade Training Centre. It was planned immediately to increase the number of apprentices to 100 with an annual out-turn of 25, with a further two-fold increase over the next five years.

Parallel with the scheme for articulated craftsmen is a scheme for trade testing of non-articled craftsmen who have learned practical aspects of their trades on the job without formal training or indentures, and who in fact constitute the majority of craftsmen in the building trades. It is felt that this scheme is the key to rapid localization of skilled jobs.

The third aspect of industrial training is the training of supervisors, and Training Within Industry courses, in Job Methods, Job Instruction, Job Relations and Job Safety, will be run by the Controller of Apprenticeship, who attended a three-month training course in the United Kingdom Ministry of Labour immediately after his appointment.



### Chapter III

#### *Public Finance and Taxation*

The 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 Commonwealth 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:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1961-62	R	R
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
1963-64		
Territorial	4,106,224	5,870,734
Loan	—	1,387,231
C.D. & W. Fund	—	786,555
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	—	104,346

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

	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
	R	R	R
Grant-in-Aid	524,000	1,068,644	1,710,764
C.D. & W. Fund	1,780,908	1,139,826	735,636
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	—	129,591	103,991



## REVENUE.

The main sources of revenue were:

Head	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
	R	R	R
African Tax	120,812	127,624	138,794
Customs and Excise	468,477	555,190	608,570
Posts and Telegraphs	370,986	363,960	335,138
Licences	141,511	194,508	211,829
Income Tax	1,962,356	1,756,859	2,035,345
Transfer Duty	39,114	64,851	23,883
Mineral Tax (Royalties)	108,319	84,793	93,709
Sale of Crown Land	11,860	45,528	22,107
Other Revenue	578,617	726,821	636,859

*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 50% 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, 1963, the collections from which were received in the 1963/64 financial year, are compared with those of the two previous years in the following table:

	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
	R	R	R
Mining Companies	1,342,000	981,000	1,011,000
Other Companies	280,000	324,000	526,000
Employed Persons	152,000	261,000	315,000
Professions and Traders	130,000	112,000	100,000
Farmers	60,000	58,000	40,000
Others	10,000	30,000	37,000



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:

<i>Taxable income</i>	<i>Tax payable by unmarried persons</i>	<i>Tax payable by married persons</i>
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 1963/64 financial year compared with that of the two previous financial years was:

	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
	R	R	R
Postal	237,854	208,453	144,338
Telegraphs	22,161	23,895	28,077
Telephone	110,971	131,612	162,723
	370,986	363,960	335,138

*Customs and Excise*

Under the provisions of the Customs Agreement with the Republic of South Africa Swaziland receives 0.149% of the total collections. In 1963/64 this source of revenue amounted to R608,570. Following are receipts for the last three years:

	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
	R	R	R
Import Duty	148,980	155,697	167,947
Excise on Cigarettes and Tobacco	78,068	81,277	88,589
Excise on Matches	791	760	807
Excise on Motor Fuel	23,690	28,523	39,360
Excise on Tyres and Tubes	2,373	2,650	2,934
Excise on Yeast	545	555	991
Excise on Motor Vehicles	22,417	27,903	37,027
Excise on Diesel and Furnace Oils	2,736	3,016	3,876
Excise on Gramophone Records	424	560	619
Other Excise Duties	30	52	40
	280,054	300,993	608,570

In addition, local import duties are collected on wines, spirits and beer manufactured in the Republic of South Africa. These are as follows: 1961/62, R188,423; 1962/63, R254,196; 1963/64, R266,380.



*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 1963/64 mineral tax yielded R93,709. Other sources of revenue were prospecting and mining rents (R1,377), mineral concession rent (R1,309) and mineral concession tax R3,882. 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 1963/64 financial year compared with those collected during the two previous financial years were:

	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
	R	R	R
Firearms	1,117	1,066	1,093
Recruiting Agents	714	722	613
Hotel and Liquor	3,947	3,823	3,516
Trading	38,893	43,606	42,722
Game	772	708	554
Bank	1,375	1,150	1,260
Motor Vehicles	90,062	137,823	152,211
Prospecting and Mining	23	2	4
Wireless	—	—	7,850
Bicycle	—	—	1,849
Miscellaneous	4,608	5,608	157
	141,511	194,508	211,829



## EXPENDITURE

The following table gives particulars of annual expenditure for the period 1961/62, 1962/63, and 1963/64.

<i>Territorial</i>	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
	R	R	R
Public Debt	337,290	434,545	504,106
Central Administration	446,504	617,311	623,456
Audit	16,026	18,688	21,273
District Administration	115,288	148,199	154,431
Education	803,572	772,889	809,397
Geological Survey and Mines	68,696	79,473	75,607
Judicial	36,004	46,121	46,932
Agriculture (Land Utilization)	458,088	490,400	484,461
Medical	339,587	357,809	358,471
Pensions and Gratuities	198,795	187,743	277,827
Police	307,549	350,961	430,184
Posts and Telegraphs	244,821	256,000	245,266
Prisons	101,301	122,857	128,117
Public Works Department	694,098	750,404	763,305
P.W.D. Electricity Supply	72,450	89,611	64,701
Public Works Extraordinary	81,652	69,803	634,177
Stores Department	145,886	132,392	117,015
Swazi Administration	89,529	84,034	129,008
<i>Loan</i>			
	R	R	R
Government Housing	118,225	318,535	—
Roads	357,350	1,776,196	1,131,623
Telecommunications	210,069	124,292	103,065
Electricity Supplies	647	86,656	31,160
Administrative and Public Buildings	121,157	239,606	78,289
Water and Sewerage Schemes	77,681	82,714	37,909
Township Survey	5,509	25,472	5,216
Airfields	29,462	21,854	—



*Commonwealth Development  
and Welfare*

	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
	R	R	R
Education	570,257	561,356	262,334
Medical	19,074	151,427	147,200
Agricultural and Veterinary	300,413	340,413	285,936
Geological	7,217	16,585	10,331
Roads, Townships and Bridges	805,082	13,459	—
Training	—	—	45,814
Miscellaneous	5,592	29,096	34,801

Details of C.D. and W. expenditure are given in Appendix

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of Swaziland at 31st March, 1964, consisted of:

	R
4½% Inter-Colonial Loan 1978	158,664
4% Inter-Colonial Loan 1974	104,140
5¼% Inter-Colonial Loan 1971	83,420
5¼% Inter-Colonial Loan 1976	250,380
General Development Loan 1965/78	2,000,000
Exchequer Loan R1,040,000	970,464
Exchequer Loan R200,000	193,106
Exchequer Loan R1,600,000	1,526,709
Exchequer Loan R1,212,298	1,203,058
6% Telecommunications Loan	500,000
Housing Loan 1982	280,000
International Development Association Loan 1972/2011	1,925,326
Swaziland Railway Loans	8,860,000
Swaziland Electricity Board Loans	1,072,297
	19,127,564

LIABILITIES

*Bank Overdraft*

	R	c	R	c
Government Accounts	686,258	94		
Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco	15,000	00		
Swaziland Rice Co-operative Account	62,000	00	763,258	94



<i>Deposits</i>	R	c	R	c
C.D. and W.	138,835	-80		
Cream Levy Account	14,500	-00		
Miscellaneous	166,797	-27		
African Tax Coupons	1,766	-00		
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	13,694	-73		
Prisoners' Property	880	-94		
S.N.T. Education Levy	4,211	-10	340,685	-54

*Unexpended Balances of Loan Funds*

Standard Bank Loan	14,979	-30		
Exchequer Loan 5-7/8 and 6% 1960/85	2,841	-29		
Exchequer Loan 6½%	126,679	-49		
Exchequer Loan	37,889	-66	182,389	-74

*Special Funds*

Cotton Improvement Funds	6,624	-34		
Dairy Industry Contingency Fund	9,873	-72		
Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund	22,419	-59		
Guardians Fund	17,280	-16		
Police Reward Fund	2,911	-75		
Revolving Loan Fund	11,668	-93		
Unified Teaching Services Provident Fund	66,125	-33	136,903	-82
			<hr/>	
			1,423,238	-04

## ASSETS

*Cash*

	R	c	R	c
With Sub-Accountants	98,000	-17		
In Transit	11,583	-88		
	<hr/>			
	109,584	-05		
With Crown Agents	244	-47		
Joint Consolidated Fund	206,000	-00	315,828	-52
	<hr/>			



<i>Advances</i>	R	c	R	c
General	368,340	-28		
Military Pensions	3,460	-61		
Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative	15,000	-00		
Swaziland Rice Co-operative	62,000	-00		
Military Forces	11,558	-55		
Post Secondary Training Awards	7,224	-97		
	467,584	-41		
Pending Sources of Finance	507,422	-79		
International Development Association	35,801	-14	1,010,808	-34

*Investments.*

Guardians Fund	25,310	-00
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*Suspense Accounts.*

Swaziland Trade Training Centre	2,636	-49
Public Works Department — Joinery Shop	1,626	-87
Seed	116	-61
Fertiliser and Insecticide	1,018	-03
Implements, Grain Tanks, etc.	360	-75
Grain Bags	8	-20
	5,766	-95

*General Revenue Balance*

Deficit for year 1st April, 1963, to 31st March, 1964	105,019	-96		
Less General Revenue Balance 1.4.63.	37,582	-73		
Less Appreciation on Investments	1,913	-00	65,524	-23
			1,423,238	-04

## SWAZI NATIONAL TREASURY

The Swazi National Treasury was established under the provisions of Proclamation No. 81 of 1950. Revenue during the financial year 1963/64 amounted to R211,482, of which R73,710 was a share of Swazi Tax and R64,487 the proceeds of sugar production financed by the Treasury. Expenditure during the same period totalled R190,556, including R40,890 on Education and R32,001 on Swazi Courts. The surplus balance at 31st March, 1964, was R61,516.



## 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 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 Havelock, Big Bend and Tshaneni; *Agencies* at Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak, Stegi, Mhlambanyati, Malkerns, Usutu Mill Site, Mhlume and Nsoko.

Standard Bank Ltd: *Branches* at Mbabane and Manzini; *Sub-Branch* at Big Bend; *Agencies* at Goedgegun, Gollel, Pigg's Peak, Stegi, Mankaiana, Havelock, Mhlambanyati, Malkerns and Usutu Mill Site.

The Savings Bank facilities of the South African Government Post Office are available at Post Offices throughout the Territory.

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, 1964, was R608,570, compared with R300,993 in 1963 and R280,054 in 1962.

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 wines, spirits and beer. Customs and Excise duties on wines, spirits and beer are those in force in the Republic and are collected locally. Collections during the 1964 financial year were R266,380 compared with R254,196 in 1963 and R188,423 in 1962.

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 1964, together with comparable figures for previous years. The 1963 data are revised.



*Imports*

	R 1962	R 1963	R 1964
FOOD AND DRINK	2,107,000	2,040,000	2,100,000
Including:			
Maize and Maize Products	740,000	580,000	580,000
Wheat and Wheat Products	162,000	170,000	280,000
Beer	115,000	132,000	172,000
Sorghum	98,000	106,000	70,000
MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTOR SPARES, PETROL, AND LUBRICANTS	3,800,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
Including:			
Petrol	938,000	1,000,000	1,050,000
Motor Trucks	567,000	600,000	700,000
Motor Cars	458,000	490,000	600,000
TIMBER AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS	1,309,000	1,850,000	2,400,000
Including:			
Cement	365,000	700,000	414,000
OTHER MERCHANDISE	7,286,000	11,860,000	10,000,000
Including:			
Railway Plant and Equipment	641,000	5,030,000	2,000,000
Electrical Machinery	592,000	960,000	550,000
Fertilizers	632,000	680,000	700,000
Tobacco and Cigarettes	364,000	390,000	530,000
Coal	172,000	300,000	160,000
Livestock	162,000	127,000	70,000
	14,502,000	19,750,000	19,000,000



*Exports*

	R 1962	R 1963	R 1964
MINERALS (RAW MATERIALS)	5,076,000	5,034,000	5,617,800
Including:			
Asbestos	4,976,000	4,940,000	5,217,400
Iron ore	—	—	318,600
PROCESSED AND MANUFACTURED GOODS	7,268,000	13,320,000	13,886,400
Including:			
Sugar	5,982,000	8,331,000	7,593,400
Wood Pulp and other Forest Products	840,000	4,265,000	5,710,200
Canned Produce	339,000	284,000	300,700
Butter	65,000	145,000	64,800
CROPS (RAW MATERIALS)	1,532,000	2,087,000	2,247,600
Including:			
Seed Cotton	413,000	870,000	694,800
Rice	610,000	677,000	685,000
Citrus	220,000	283,000	489,700
Wattle Bark	86,000	70,000	56,500
Tobacco	68,000	53,400	81,600
LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS	1,354,000	1,670,000	943,400
Including:			
Cattle for Slaughter	1,273,000	1,602,000	824,200
Hides and Skins	70,000	50,000	62,000
	15,230,000	22,111,000	22,695,200



## *Chapter VI*

### *Production*

#### LAND UTILIZATION.

The pattern of land utilization has changed considerably in recent years. Some 209,000 acres in the higher rainfall belt have been afforested with pine, wattle and gum while over 57,000 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 the majority of concessions and its decisions were adhered to by the British Administration. The Swaziland Administration Proclamation, (No. 3 of 1904), provided for the establishment of a commission which was, inter alia, required to examine each land and grazing concession and cause their boundaries to be defined and surveyed. On the completion of the Commission's work, a Special Commissioner was appointed in terms



of the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation (No. 28 of 1907), to set aside areas for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the Swazi. He was empowered to expropriate one third of the area of each concession without compensation, but should more than this be required, compensation was payable. The remaining concessions were freed from any rights of use and occupation possessed by the Swazi, and the owners of concessions who held title to the ownership of the land or leases of not less than 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 1964, 56% 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 Ngwenyama as Swazi Nation Land in trust for the Swazi Nation. 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 the Ngwenyama in Libandla, cattle are regularly culled from the herds of those Swazi who own more than 10 head. The animals thus acquired are auctioned and a levy on the proceeds is credited to the Lifa Fund. By the end of 1964, the area of land purchased in this way amounted to some 268,000 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 316,700 acres in extent.

Land owned by individual Africans, missions, Europeans, Eurafricans and others covers 42% 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 owned by individual Swazis totals 23,700 acres. Missions own 21,100 acres and the extent of farms owned by Europeans, Eurafricans and others or of land situated in proclaimed townships, is 1,873,400 acres. The remaining area of the Territory comprises Government-owned freehold land and unallotted Crown Land some 101,900 acres in extent.

On Swazi Area a system of communal land ownership is practised. One of the most important rights exercised by the chiefs is the allocation of residential and ploughing land. The Ngwenyama is recognised as having overall control of Swazi Area but in 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 50 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 subject to the payment of quitrent, generally of a small amount. Townships stands are subject to a fixed quitrent of 10 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 1964 these units did 18,692 hours of work, during which 643 miles of contour furrows and 49 dams 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, the Ngwenyama in Libandla has issued orders designed to prevent the misuse of land in Swazi areas. The main provisions of these regulations are that all arable land should be ploughed along the contour and protected with grass strips, and that all streams and vleis should be marked and protected from cultivation. The 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, 1963, to June, 1964, were unfavourable throughout the Territory.

### *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) Information obtained in an ad hoc manner from sugar mills, ginneries, co-operatives and other commercial organisations through which crops are marketed.
- (c) Estimates prepared by departmental staff based on their knowledge of local conditions and trends.

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

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value (R)</i>	<i>Period</i>
Sugar, milled	96,144 s. tons	7,593,400	1964 calendar yr.
Forest products	—	5,766,700	1.7.63 to 30.6.64
Animals for slaughter	—	857,600	1964 calendar yr.
Seed cotton	5,211 s. tons	694,800	1963-64 crop
Rice	6,960 s. tons	685,000	1963-64 crop
Citrus (fresh)	12,468 s. tons	489,700	1964 crop
Canned fruit	111,937 cases	300,700	1964 calendar yr.
Molasses	27,016 l. tons	217,300	1964 calendar yr.
Animal products	—	150,600	1964 calendar yr.
Tobacco	397,920 lb.	81,600	1964 calendar yr.
Miscellaneous products	—	240,000	Includes vegetables, sorghum, groundnuts, avocados, bananas, etc.
		<hr/> 17,077,400 <hr/>	compared with R17,076,900 in 1963.



The total value of export trade during the year showed a very small increase as compared to 1963, thus interrupting the rapidly rising trend experienced over the last four years. This was due mainly to a levelling off of trade in sugar and forest products. The value of sugar, livestock and seed cotton exports declined, while those of forest products, rice, canned products and citrus fruit and tobacco showed increases compared to 1963. Agricultural products accounted for 75% of Swaziland's visible export trade during 1964.

### *Dry Land Farming*

Cotton is the most significant dry land 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 5,211 short tons of seed cotton represented a decrease of 19% on the previous year's crop.

The maize crop, which provides the staple food of the indigenous people, was poorer compared with previous years. The local agent bought 2,400 short tons from growers and imported 18,400 short tons 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 180 short tons within Swaziland and imported 2,000 short tons 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 increased from 383,881 lb. in 1963 to 414,451 lb. in 1964. The value of the crop to growers was R56,821 and the overall average price was 13.71 cents per lb.

Re-establishment and new plantings brought the total area under pineapples to 990 acres; 4,377 short tons were delivered to the Malkerns cannery for which growers were paid R64,288 at an average price of R14.70 per short ton delivered.

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

### *Irrigation farming*

Crop production from irrigated land showed a considerable increase from 1963 to 1964. Sugar production increased from 95,000 short tons to 111,000 short tons but rice decreased from 7,400 short tons to 7,000 short tons, while citrus exports rose from nearly 7,000 to 12,000 short tons. Citrus plantings increased from 538,000 to 622,700 trees.



In the season ending 30th April, 1964, 94,450 short tons of sugar was manufactured. Growers delivered 771,000 short tons of cane. Exports of 96,144 short tons of sugar in the calendar year 1964 earned R7,593,400: the local market absorbed 10,642 short tons. Negotiations for the termination of the bilateral agreement with the Republic of South Africa were completed and in November the industry acceded to membership of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement with an Overall Agreement Quota of 123,200 short tons.

The main areas of citrus production are Malkerns, Ngonini, Nsoko and the Komati and Usutu basins in the Lowveld. Recent plantings have been undertaken to bring the total number of trees in orchard to 622,685 at 30th April, 1964. The types planted were: oranges (62%), grapefruit (34%); lemons 3% and others 1%. The 1964 export crop (with 1963 figures in brackets) was: 415,000 (252,000) pockets (30 lb.) and 190,000 (92,000) cases (70 lb.) of fruit, for which growers received about R490,000 (R283,000). At 30th April, only 11% of trees had reached the age of seven years, i.e. the age when full bearing normally begins.

Rice continues to be an important crop in the northern Lowveld and in the Malkerns area through there are indications of reduced plantings in the latter area. Total production of 6,960 short tons marketed locally and in South Africa was valued at R685,000. Average yields were maintained at about 2,400 lb. per acre.

### *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.

One hundred and twenty Swazi Farmers' Associations with a membership of 3,500 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.



The Swaziland Show Society and the Southern Swaziland Show Society held their annual shows at Manzini and Goedgegun respectively. Small district shows were held at many centres.

Under the direction of the Agricultural Officer (Home Economics) and domestic science demonstrator staff, 68 women's associations, with a membership of 1,020, were assisted in a wide range of activities related to improving living standards in rural areas.

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*

The 31 sheets of the 1:50,000 topo-cadastral maps of the Territory completed in 1963, were photographically reproduced in black and white. General mapping included many new 1:250,000 maps. The plate for the 1:500,000 general economic map of Swaziland was completed towards the end of the year.

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

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. Three small unit farms are established at Stegi, Luve and Goedgegun and a further unit under irrigation is established at Big Bend.

About one third of Swaziland's soil has been mapped — 1,395,000 acres out of a total 4,291,000. The soils of 395,000 acres were surveyed during the year.

### *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 inservice training, to integrate the field services approach to crop and livestock farming. During the year



building work started on 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, 1964, there were 172,000 acres of established pine forest and 15,300 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 1963/64 the value of all pine, gum and wattle products marketed was R5,775,000 as compared with only R4,370,000 in the previous year. The wattle industry in Swaziland is integrated for marketing purposes with the industry in the Republic. Due to world overproduction, restriction of production is imposed by the Republic authorities in close co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. In 1964 quotas totalling 2,571 short tons (wet bark) were allocated and a further blanket quota for 908 short tons was issued to small growers on land not held under title-deed. In order to rationalise the issue of quotas, growers are required, by legislation, to supply plans of their wattle plantations.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

There was an increase during 1964 in the number of cattle in the Territory:

Class of livestock	Total 1964	Total 1963	Total 1962	Increase or decrease 1964
Cattle	544,883	531,540	543,393	+ 13,343
Goats	247,604	221,619	229,049	+ 25,985
Sheep	40,409	43,201	42,775	— 2,792
Horses	2,305	2,544	2,464	— 239
Mules	774	684	788	+ 90
Donkeys	16,393	16,248	17,162	+ 145
Poultry	323,153	311,713	333,557	+ 11,440
Pigs	9,619	8,828	—	+ 791

The livestock industry remained free from any major outbreak of disease although in certain areas many cattle died from lack of grazing and water.



During the year, 50,386 head of cattle were slaughtered, representing 9.2% 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. Due to severe drought conditions only 13,737 head were exported to the Republic of South Africa for R824,220. As in past years, the quotas allocated to Swaziland by the Meat Industry Control Board of the Republic were not fully utilized. A total 215,675 lb. of household grade butter, 30,699 hides, 6,729 skins, 17,580 lb. wool and 251 short tons of bonemeal were exported to the Republic.

A total of 87,104 sheep entered the Territory from the Transvaal for winter grazing, the lowest number for 18 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 are slaughtered or die from natural causes. There were many more cattle deaths in 1964 than in the previous year.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Slaughtered</i>	<i>Total</i>
1964	52,521	50,386	102,907
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:—

92,179—negative  
 1,259—blackquarter  
 130—redwater  
 59—benign bovine gonderiosis  
 18—gallsickness  
 3—anthrax  
 7,440—decomposed smears  
 1,819—unsuitable due to faulty preparation.

For the fourth successive year no cases of east coast fever were diagnosed but there was a threat of foot and mouth disease, which occurred in Mozambique near Swaziland's north-east border. However, the disease did not break out in the Territory.



*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 year from a dairying point of view was unfavourable. The total production of butter was 407,862 lb., which is 280,128 lb. less than in the previous year. Consumption increased by 18,338 lb. making the total consumption for the year 238,206 lb. valued at R73,642. 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 2,410 doses of blood were issued to farmers for the immunization of young calves and 52 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, eight plunge dip tanks and three spray races were registered, bringing the total number in operation to 607, of which 324 are privately-owned and 283 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 established under the provisions of the Swaziland Surface Rights Proclamation, No. 12 of 1910. The proprietor of a prior-dated mineral concession could prospect and mine without the permission of the surface owner and without compensation except for improvements. On the other hand, the proprietor of a later-dated concession could not prospect without the Resident Commissioner's permission, or mine without the consent of the land owner. These conditions were applied to Swazi areas as well but the policy of the administration was, in fact, to refuse permission to the owners of later-dated concessions to prospect and mine over Swazi areas. By 1912 several concession areas had lapsed to the Crown and provision for the prospecting and exploitation of such areas was made in the Crown Mineral Areas Proclamation, No. 25 of 1912. This Proclamation gave the Administration the power to declare certain areas Crown Mineral Areas. In pursuance of its policy of preventing interference in Swazi areas, the Crown Mineral Areas were, with three exceptions, declared only over those portions of concessions which overlapped private and Crown lands.

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



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

In 1953, a Mineral Development Commission was appointed to consider the whole field of mineral rights, legislation and development. As a result of the work of this Commission the Swaziland Mining Proclamation was promulgated in February, 1958. This Proclamation amended and consolidated the laws dealing with all the various aspects of mineral rights in the Territory. It established the Mining Section of the Department of Geological Survey and Mines and created a Mining Board with executive as well as advisory powers. The Proclamation dealt with the granting of prospecting and mining rights over land and surrendered mineral concessions and, in an attempt to stimulate activity by the holders of mineral concessions, it imposed a tax on all mineral concessions, whether they were being actively exploited or not. Her Majesty's 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 squares 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 Her Majesty's Commissioner. In practice every applica-



tion 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, 1964, are given in the table on page 53 of this report, together with those for 1963 for comparison purposes.

Asbestos sales increased by nearly 20% during the year and the value of the fibre sold increased by R318,638 to R5,217,498.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the end of 1964 saw the establishment of two new mines in the Territory, the iron ore mine at Ngwenya and the coal mine near Mpaka. Sales of iron ore at the year end totalled 66,351 short tons valued at R318,638. Coal sales amounted to 4,490 short tons valued at R7,009. This latter figure includes some 700 short tons which were consigned as a free trial shipment.

Gold production remained steady throughout the year, output being only 14½ fine ozs. down on that for 1963. Production of 2,078 fine ozs. was valued at R52,027.

Kaolin production again fell while beneficiation and marketing problems were being thoroughly investigated. A decision not to sell crude kaolin but to concentrate on a first-grade product was taken at the end of the year. Production of crude kaolin was 344 short tons valued at R2,482.

Pyrophyllite production fell as the mining company concerned concentrated work on a similar deposit in the Transvaal just over the Swaziland Border and nearer to rail. Sales of 2,200 short tons were valued at R8,800.

There was an increase in the demand for diasporite and 412 short tons were sold at R6,102.

Sales of barytes reached a new low, dropping by 76 short tons to 16 short tons valued at R170. The mine is virtually dormant and is only maintaining a sporadic output to satisfy an occasional demand.



# MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1964

Mineral	1963		1964		Increase		Decrease	
	Short tons	R	Short tons	R	Short tons	R	Short tons	R
Chrysotile asbestos	33,351.08	4,939,771	39,861.75	5,217,498	6,510.67	277,727	—	—
Iron ore	—	—	66,351.04	318,638	66,351.04	318,638	—	—
Coal	—	—	4,489.80	7,009	4,489.80	7,009	—	—
Pyrophyllite	3,052.00	13,875	2,200.00	8,800	—	—	852.00	5,075
Kaolin	2,211.69	16,108	343.77	2,482	—	—	1,867.92	13,626
Diaspore	64.00	927	412.11	6,102	348.11	5,175	—	—
Metallic tin	4.92	9,000	2.40	4,994	—	—	2.52	4,006
Barytes	93.00	1,246	16.56	170	—	—	76.44	1,076
Beryl	2.54	507	—	—	—	—	2.54	507
	Fine ozs.	R	Fine ozs.	R	Fine ozs.	R	Fine ozs.	R
Gold	2,092.34	52,381	2,077.88	52,027	—	—	14.46	354
Silver	119.97	108	130.17	116	10.20	8	—	—
TOTALS		5,033,923		5,617,836		608,557		24,644



Despite an increase in the price for tin, production and sales of tin concentrates reached an all-time low during 1964. Renewed interest in the old Pentouyz tin mine may bring about an increase in production during the coming year. Production of tin metal amounted to 2.40 short tons valued at R4,994.

There was no production of beryl during the year.

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

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

The Usutu Pulp Company's mill at Bunya produced 94,500 short tons of pulp in 1964, compared with 73,664 short tons in 1963, and shipped 88,150 short tons. The total area planted with trees was 100,422 acres; during the year 184 acres of new area were planted, 5,174 acres were replanted and 7,842 acres were clear felled. At 31st December, the company employed 328 Europeans and 2,718 Africans.

At Peak Timbers, whose plantations are in Northern Swaziland, sawmill input rose by 164,000 cu. ft. to a record 2,700,000 cu. ft. of pine for the year. The company sold 1,000,000 cu. ft. of gum poles. Completion of the new mill, incorporating modern high efficiency frame saws, was held up due to difficulties in obtaining materials and skilled manpower. It is now expected to be completed towards the middle of 1965. The mill will improve recovery and quality of the end product and a large part of the timber processed in the new kiln will be in the more profitable structural grades. Peak Timbers brought no new land under plantation during the year and the total planted area of 66,800 acres in June included 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 71 Europeans and 1,228 Africans at 31st December.

In the same area, boxes are made on the estate of Swaziland Plantations, whose production increased by 45% during the year. The company produced 20% more structural timber than in 1963. The plant for the manufacture of veneered blockboard came into full production in 1964. The company's labour force remained fairly constant at around 500.

There are two sugar mills in Swaziland. They serve the large irrigation schemes in the eastern Lowveld. During the 1963/64 season, which ended on 30th April, the sugar mill of Ubombo Ranches, at Big Bend, produced 52,727 short tons of sugar. The mill is being expanded to enable the production of about 95,000 short tons per season. The Mhlume Sugar Company's mill is also being expanded, to enable the production of some 80,000 short tons a year. During the 1963/64 milling season the company produced 41,723 short tons of sugar.

Because of the uncertain and low-priced overseas market for canned citrus products and the high price for supplies, Swaziland Cannery handled no citrus in 1964. However, the basic raw material for the Malkerns

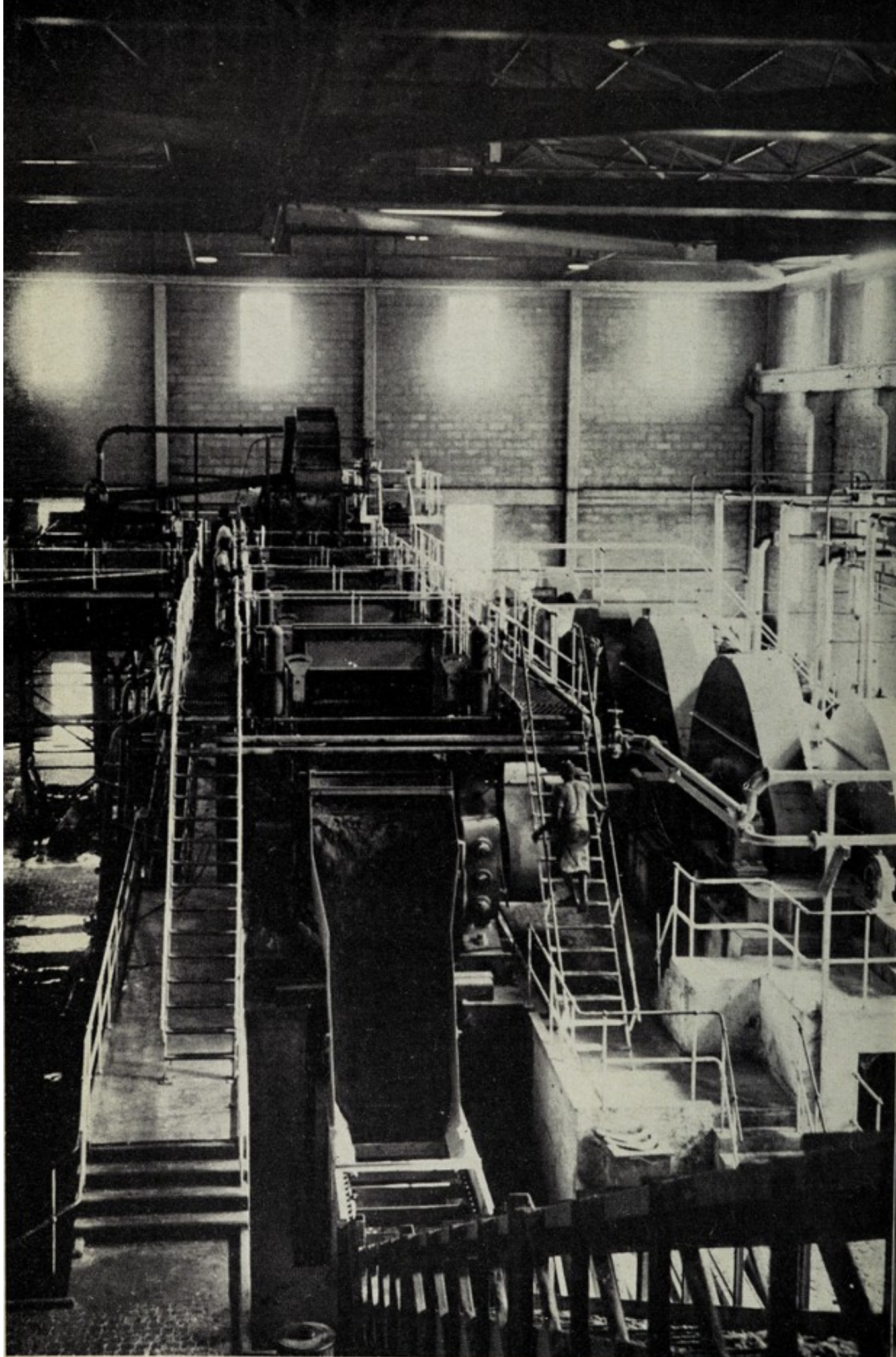




Iron ore being mined at Ngwenya, and (below) coal being hauled from the new mine near Mpaka







Ubombo Ranches sugar mill at Big Bend



Cannery — pineapple — showed an upward tonnage swing and 4,379 short tons were processed compared with 2,360 in 1963. Severe drought conditions encountered during 1963 and 1964 tended to retard pineapple crops and produce a smaller fruit with consequent tonnage shortfall to the cannery. However, prospects for 1965 are considerably better, with a crop estimate of some 8,000 tons for the year. No tomato products were handled as the local market outlet was too speculative and competition too keen from European-producing countries to enable the product to be marketed successfully overseas.

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 Swazi commercial dairies under Government supervision, produced 407,862 lb. of butter—a decrease of 280,128 lb. over the previous year. Consumption of butter in Swaziland increased by 18,338 lb. to 238,206 lb. Butter not consumed in the Territory was exported to South Africa.

There are mineral water factories at Manzini and Goedgegun.

During 1964 land was acquired for the Territory's first industrial estate at Matsapa and work was started on the provision of roads, stormwater drainage, a sewerage disposal system and water reticulation. The Matsapa industrial area is situated adjacent to the black-top trans-territorial highway about five miles from Manzini. Treated water is available from the Manzini supply, and power from the Edwaleni hydro-electric scheme. A  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mile rail spur connects the estate with the Swaziland Railway, which runs to the port of Lourenco Marques, 137 miles from Matsapa. Industrial sites are available both on and off rail.

The rail spur has been financed by the Swaziland Railway Board, subject to Government guaranteeing a return of 7% from traffic over the spur. General development of the estate is being met from sale of land and a small Exchequer Loan. Plans have been finalised for development in the estate of the Territory's first cotton ginnery and first meat works, bulk petrol, oil and lubricant depots, a bale depot through which the Usutu Pulp Company will export some 100,000 tons of pulp per year and several other enterprises. The Matsapa Industrial Estate will become fully operative during 1965.

Largest of the industries in Mbabane is the Territory's only printing works, which produces general printing for industry and commerce, Government Gazettes for Swaziland, and one weekly newspaper. 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 formation of a Government Co-operative Department became possible through a grant by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (Oxfam), in October, 1962, amounting to R17,800 spread over two years to pay the salaries of a Registrar and two assistant co-operative officers. These officers were recruited and started duties early in 1963; the first tasks of the Registrar being the preparation of new co-operative legislation and the training of the assistant co-operative officers.

An expanded scheme was put forward under grants from Commonwealth Development and Welfare funds, estimated at R82,000 in addition to the Oxfam grant, which was approved in July, 1964, and made provision for a larger staff, office accommodation, housing and other expenses.

New co-operative legislation was completed and promulgated as the Co-operative Societies Proclamation, 1964 (No. 28 of 1964), and brought into effect on 1st August, 1964. It repealed Cap. 179 of the Laws of Swaziland, the former Co-operative Societies Proclamation.

Societies registered under the former Cap. 179 are deemed registered for one year from the date the new Co-operative Societies Proclamation, 1964, was brought into effect. All societies have intimated their intention to apply for re-registration.

The Central Swaziland Producers' Co-operative Company Limited was registered on 2nd February, 1964, while farmers' associations in the Shiselweni District are being encouraged to undertake business with a view to becoming registered during 1965.

A number of settlement and development schemes suitable for co-operative endeavour are under consideration. Progress has been steady and efforts have been directed to basic training of staff and to potential co-operative organizations in the field in preparation for eventual registration.

The Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Company Ltd., with offices, store and factory at Goedgegun, markets all tobacco produced in Swaziland. The year 1964 was a reasonable one with 397,921 lb. of leaf being sold as against 281,904 lb. in 1963, and a consequent increase in value from R53,377 in 1963 to R81,598 for 1964.

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.



The 1964 export crop was 415,000 pockets (30 lb.) and 190,000 cases (70 lb.), which brought growers a total of R490,000.

The Swaziland Rice Company Ltd., which is managed by the Swaziland Milling Co., Ltd., sold 2,264 short tons of rice for a total of R214,700, compared with 2,370 short tons valued at R230,000 in 1963.



## *Chapter VII*

### *Social Services*

#### EDUCATION

Education is administered by the Department of Education with headquarters in Mbabane. Headquarters personnel include a Director, Deputy Director, Senior Education Officer (Chief Inspector), and a woman education officer, with executive and clerical assistants. In November, 1964, an Examinations Officer was approved on Commonwealth Development and Welfare establishment, and a Swazi headmaster was appointed to the post in December. The field staff consists of four district education officers, and nine supervisors of primary schools. Before the appointment of an examinations officer one of the education officers was largely engaged on examinations work.

The department is concerned with primary and secondary education, and teacher, clerical and trade training.

There were in 1964, 373 schools with just over 50,000 pupils, an increase of nearly 3,000 over 1963. The increase was made up entirely of African pupils as numbers of Europeans (1,513) and Eurafricans (856) were about the same as 1963. There was an increase of 350 Africans in secondary classes, and the number of Africans in the final matriculation class increased from 19 to 68. The latter figure is three times as many as Swaziland has ever had in this class, and follows the department's drive to curb the secondary "drop out", and to ensure increased Swazi participation in the country's rapid development.

#### *Legislation*

The new Education Proclamation was promulgated on 8th May, 1964, repealing the European, Coloured and African Schools Proclamations, and creating the non-racial Central Education Advisory Board, and four non-racial District Education Advisory Committees. Her Majesty's Commissioner published the Education Rules on 13th May, 1964, under powers conferred on him by the Proclamation. The Rules regulate grants-in-aid, admissions and transfers of pupils, boarding of pupils, school calendars and hours of instruction, standards of accommodation and equipment, teachers' qualifications and awards of certificates, awards of local bursaries, expulsion of pupils, corporal punishment, and examinations and awards of certificates.

The Regulations lowered the age of first entry into primary schools to nine years, and in 1966 this will be lowered further to eight years except in schools designated by the Director as over-age schools. Ad-



mission to primary schools is confined to children of parents resident in Swaziland, and the law strictly limits entry of non-Swazilanders into post-primary schools and colleges. The Unified Teaching Service Proclamation, 1962, lays down terms and conditions of service of teachers who are not in the Public Service, and regulates their Provident Fund scheme, under which both teacher and Government contribute 5% of the teacher's approved salary. Investment of money accruing to the fund is controlled by a Board of Management on which the teachers are well represented.

### *Salaries Review*

Teachers are to have their emoluments reviewed early in 1965, following upon the review of public service salaries conducted by Mr. T. M. Skinner in late 1964. One of the terms of reference will be "to consider and recommend whether all teachers in Swaziland should be included in the Unified Teaching Service."

In 1964, 180 of Swaziland's 1,200 teachers in maintained and aided schools were in the Public Service on superior terms and conditions. This was the cause of continued dissatisfaction, particularly as expatriate teachers have, in general, to be appointed on Public Service terms to make recruitment possible.

### *Primary Schools*

The 340 primary schools are fairly well distributed over the High and Middleveld regions, but are sparse in the Lowveld of Lubombo District. Every effort is to be made to increase the provision in the latter area, which is largely Swazi Nation land, in the next few years. The people and chiefs have shown preference for community and Government schools, rather than those run by the voluntary agencies, and the latter have experienced great difficulty in obtaining school sites on Swazi Nation land for many years.

The primary school enrolment included 45,328 Africans, 1,149 Europeans, and 702 Eurafricans. The policy of integration of the races at primary level continued, and over 50 children of other races were enrolled in the English-medium schools in 1964. The introduction of the common syllabus for all races is keeping pace with integration and will reach third-year level (Standard I) in January, 1965.

The "English Scheme", which has been operating in over 30 African schools during the year, is meeting with marked success. The pupils are taught through the medium of English with the help of varieties of teaching aids and apparatus. With a generous grant of \$15,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York the scheme will be improved and extended. There has been a demand for its general introduction throughout the primary system, but this is not yet possible by reason of lack of suitable teachers, and finance.



In the Departmental Standard VI Examination about half of the 2,074 candidates were successful, 138 in the first class, 542 in the second, and 344 in the third. The best result was obtained by Havelock Mine School whose 30 candidates all passed, five in the first class, 20 in the second, and five in the third.

### *Secondary Schools*

Eight high schools offered courses up to "0" level of the General Certificate of Education, or the South African Matriculation Examination. Two others will reach this level in 1965.

At St. Mark's Secondary School the best results ever were obtained in the Matriculation Examination with three first classes, 16 seconds, and 10 school leaving certificates out of an entry of 32. There were 12 subject distinctions, five of which were in Physical Science. At Evelyn Baring High School there were two seconds, seven thirds and three school leaving certificates out of an entry of 12 in the same examination.

In the General Certificate of Education of the Associated Examining Board, six high schools entered candidates at "0" level. The best results were obtained at the Swazi National High School where seven candidates out of an entry of 18 reached the standard required for entry to the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. Results are summarised below:

<i>School</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>U.B.B.S. entry standard</i>
Swazi National High	18	7
St. Christopher's	22	5
St. Michael's	10	1
Salesian	11	1
Franson Christian	1	0
Nazarene	3	1
	65	15

In the Junior Certificate Examination of the High Commission Territories Examinations Council, 292 passed out of an entry of 463 candidates from 22 schools. The best results were obtained by St. Mark's whose candidates gained two first class passes with merit, five first classes, 16 seconds, and 10 thirds out of an entry of 37. The Swazi National High School obtained 31 passes out of an entry of 40, a very creditable result. The poorest results were again obtained in the urban secondary day schools in Mbabane, Manzini and Hlatikulu, indicating the great advantage that boarders have over day scholars at this level of schooling. At Mater Dolorosa, Mbabane, there were 24 failures out of 28 entries, at Mbabane Central 21 out of 38, at Hlatikulu Central 15 out of 23, and at Manzini Central 14 out of 42.



In the Departmental Form I Examination there were 289 passes out of an entry of 436; 24 in the first-class, 153 in the second, and 112 in the third. Thirteen schools entered candidates, including eight in which Form I is the highest class. Another 13 schools held an internal examination at this level.

### *Vocational Training*

The William Pitcher College and the Nazarene Training College continued to train teachers for the Primary Higher and Primary Lower Certificates. Results in the Teachers' Examinations held in November were:

<i>Primary Higher</i>	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Passes</i>	<i>Partial Passes</i>	<i>Failures</i>
William Pitcher College	16	3	11	2
Nazarene Training College	14	5	2	7
	30	8	13	9

<i>Primary Lower</i>	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Passes</i>	<i>Partial Passes</i>	<i>Failures</i>
William Pitcher College	12	11	1	—
Nazarene Training College	14	8	2	4
	26	19	3	4

In the May supplementary examination for Primary Lower partial passes, 12 candidates completed the requirements for the full certificates. In the November supplementary examination for Primary Higher partial passes, three candidates completed the requirements for the full certificate.

The William Pitcher College housed the Clerical Training Course. In the final examination seven obtained their clerical certificates, and one was referred in one subject.

At the Mbuluzi Domestic Science Training Centre five women completed the requirements for the Domestic Science Teachers' Certificate out of an entry of six. Nine candidates obtained the Housecraft Certificate.



At the Swaziland Trade Training Centre there were 55 trainees in the building, carpentry, electrical and motor mechanics courses. A course in fitting and turning was commenced during the year. The Centre is being expanded with a grant from the Commonwealth Development and Welfare fund, and accommodation will be doubled. Two technical education officers, and two qualified technical teachers have been added to the staff establishment, and the Principal's post has been upgraded to Senior Education Officer.

### *Finance*

Expenditure on education in the 1963/64 financial year was:

Territorial budget	R809,397
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Commonwealth Development and Welfare Grants	R295,342
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In addition to the above it is estimated that the voluntary agencies expended an amount of R182,000 on education.

### *U.N.E.S.C.O. Planning Mission*

A four man U.N.E.S.C.O. team visited the Territory in September to advise on educational planning. Their report is expected early in 1965.

### *Post Secondary Education and Training*

This aspect of education is administered by a Training Officer in the Establishments and Training division of the Chief Secretary's office.

There is no institution of higher education in Swaziland and suitably qualified students therefore have to proceed to institutions abroad, mainly in Basutoland, Britain and the Republic of South Africa. In January, 1964, the University College at Roma, Basutoland, became the degree-awarding University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, entry to which can be gained by students with a prescribed number of passes at the Ordinary level of the General Certificate of Education or its equivalent. Students who do well in the first two years of the degree course at the university and who have been selected to obtain qualifications not yet provided at the university, will be placed in other institutions abroad offering the speciality required.

A sufficient number of scholarships was available in 1964 from Swaziland and external sources to ensure that no student qualified to obtain higher education was debarred for financial reasons. Students awarded scholarships from Swaziland funds are required to sign an agreement to return to approved employment in the Territory for a specified period on completion of their studies or to refund the cost of their scholarship.



The following table lists new scholarships awarded by or through Government during 1964:

<i>Source of Assistance</i>	<i>Training Level of Servants</i>	<u><i>Number of Students</i></u>	
		<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Others</i>
United Kingdom Technical Assistance including Commonwealth Development and Welfare	Vocational	2	
	Undergraduate		19
United Kingdom/Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan	Vocational	12	1
	Post-graduate	1	
United Kingdom Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries	Post-graduate	2	1
Plunkett Foundation/Commonwealth Development & Welfare	Vocational	1	
Israel/F.A.O.	Vocational	3	
Israel/UNESCO	Vocational	1	
Israel/Commonwealth Development & Welfare	Post-graduate	1	
	Vocational	6	3
F.A.O. Tour	Vocational	1	
Australia/Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan	Vocational	2	
F.A.O.	Vocational	2	
Canadian External Aid	Undergraduate	1	
	Vocational		1
Southern Rhodesia Commonwealth Development & Welfare	Post-graduate	1	
Federal German Aid	Vocational	1	
International Labour Organization	Vocational	2	1
Nigeria/W.H.O.	Vocational	1	
United Nations	Vocational	1	
U.S.A./African Scholarship Programme of American Universities	Undergraduate		2
United States Fulbright	Vocational		1
Swaziland Administration	Vocational	13	
	Undergraduate		1
		54	30



## PUBLIC HEALTH

The medical needs of Swaziland are met by the Medical Department which provides curative and preventative medical services, by medical missions, by certain large industrial concerns, who have their own medical services, and by private practitioners. The coverage is not yet adequate, there being one practising doctor per 6,516 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 months high temperatures and humidity in the lower lying areas may make life uncomfortable.

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

There are Government hospitals at Mbabane (168 beds), Hlatikulu (137 beds), Pigg's Peak (39 beds), Mankaiana (33 beds) and Mahamba (30 tuberculosis beds), as well as the following mission hospitals — Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital (275 beds) and St. Theresa's Clinic (40 beds) at Manzini, and the Good Shepherd Hospital (67 beds) at Stegi. There is also a 12-bedded private nursing home in Mbabane, bringing the total of beds to 801 (2.9 beds per 1,000 persons). In addition, there are 37 clinics in the outlying areas, staffed by trained nurses, 23 of these being controlled by the missions, 11 by Government and three 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, 1964, was:

	Government	Mission	Private	Total
Registered Physicians	13	4	22	39
Licensed Physicians	—	4	—	4
Medical Assistants	1	—	—	1
Registered Nurses	43	21	10	74
Licensed Nurses	73	68	4	145
Probationer Nurses	—	74	—	74
Pharmacists	2	—	3	5
Radiographers	1	1	—	2
Laboratory Technicians	4	1	1	6



Government expenditure on medical services during the 1963/4 financial year, compared with the two previous years was:

	1961/2	1962/3	1963/4
	R	R	R
Territorial Recurrent	339,486	357,810	358,472
C.D. & W. Recurrent	7,058	29,517	107,504
Capital	27,882	93,228	704
	374,426	480,555	466,680

### *Major Diseases*

Tuberculosis remains the Territory's chief health problem and a W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. Tuberculosis Control Team is working on the problem and aiming at finding the most efficient method of dealing with the disease under the prevailing conditions and within the Territory's means. The team is also training local personnel, and acting as a treatment centre to all cases of the disease found. Meanwhile, treatment of cases continues at Government and mission hospitals, the routine treatment being a short spell of hospitalisation followed by domiciliary treatment. The number of cases of tuberculosis dealt with at Government and subsidised mission hospitals remained constant, and again accounted for 1.3% of cases seen.

Malnutrition continues as a significant cause of child morbidity and mortality as evidenced by the number of cases of kwashiorkor and general malnutrition seen, whilst the number of cases of pellagra in adults is also significant.

The small Health Education Unit, which is sponsored by Oxfam, has continued to do excellent work in the fight against malnutrition, and full use has been made of the dried skimmed milk donated by U.N.I.C.E.F. The Save the Children Fund is now operating a school feeding scheme, and a F.A.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. Nutrition and Agricultural Extension Training Project is due to start shortly. The total number of cases of malnutrition fell in 1964, but this condition still accounted for 2.4% of cases seen.

The epidemic of alastrim, which started in 1963, continued throughout 1964, when 517 cases, with no deaths, were reported. Most of the cases were extremely mild and were ambulatory. During the year, 76,000 vaccinations were given.

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.



Other conditions causing significant numbers of deaths were traumatic conditions, diseases of the heart, and pneumonia, and 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:

	1962		1963		1964	
	C	D	C	D	C	D
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1156	65	1176	67	1179	101
Malnutrition	3240	101	2399	75	2110	79
Infantile gastro-enteritis	4844	114	3929	94	3945	94
Pneumonia (all types)	1183	50	1364	53	1261	59

### *Disease Control*

The malaria position has remained satisfactory and spraying was carried out only in a few isolated areas. As control measures are now in operation in Mozambique, it is hoped that it will be possible to discontinue spraying altogether 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 27,012 blood slides examined during the year, 23,982 came from Swazilanders, and of those 0.3% were positive, while 3,133 came from immigrants, and of those 3.3% were positive.

The bilharzia position 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, whilst mass immunisation campaigns are conducted as necessary, when epidemic conditions develop. Smallpox vaccination has been carried out on a wider scale over the past years but attendances at vaccination points has been disappointing.

All cases of leprosy diagnosed are treated at the Umbuluzi Leper Colony.

### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The Swazi, especially those living near or on the peripheries of towns, are slowly changing from the traditional bee-hive shaped hut to a mud and wattle hut with a corrugated iron roof and in some cases to houses built of cement blocks with a corrugated iron roof.



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.

Two commercial firms have been established for the production of bricks and blocks.

### *Government Housing*

The tempo of Government house construction stepped up considerably during the year. A total of 216 units were approved throughout the Territory of which 60 in the Mbabane/Manzini areas were put to public tender. Building costs rose appreciably, notably in the price of materials, leading to a general increase in price of 15% to 20%. The building industry was fully committed and some tenders showed increases above 20%.

Government housing is standardised in units of 1,600 sq. ft., 1,400 sq. ft., 1,100 sq. ft., 966 sq. ft., 738 sq. ft. and 550 sq. ft., the larger with outbuildings. Normally houses are of 11" cavity walling in sand-cement brick but sand-cement hollow blocks are being used increasingly to lower costs. Materials generally are corrugated iron roof covering on Swaziland pine trusses with asbestos sheet ceilings, hollow-core flush doors, steel windows and asphalt tile or granolithic floors. All sanitation is internal and some furniture is built in.

### *Survey of Housing Needs*

In September, 1963, Her Majesty's Commissioner appointed a committee to make a survey of housing needs of local authorities, industry and Government in relation to the needs of finance for agricultural and industrial credit.

The committee, whose report was published in February, 1964, came to the conclusion that there was an urgent need in Swaziland for credit for low cost housing and agriculture and that to meet this need Government should establish a Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank as soon as possible.

Plans were later formulated to establish such a bank in 1965, managed by a statutory board appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioner.

### *Building Society*

At the end of the year, the Swaziland Building Society, which began business in June, 1962, was owed R154,000 on mortgage advances, none of which exceeded R10,000. Fixed deposits totalled R77,000 and savings deposits were R49,000.



*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 Mbabane and Manzini remained in the course of preparation. It is hoped that a Town Planner will be provided in 1965 by the Ministry of Overseas Development for a period of two years.

*Private Townships*

Applications to establish four 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 as well as business and domestic industry usually associated with a township of this size. This township borders the boundary of the Board Area of Manzini. The fourth is Fairview Township consisting of 279 plots lying within the Board Area of Manzini and is the most advanced of the private townships under review.

*Building Plans*

Plans for private buildings, within urban areas, to the value of R1,312,130 were passed during the year and show an increase compared with the 1963 value of R884,895. The details are as follows:

	1963	1964
	R	R
New Dwellings	204,770	689,275
New Residential	165,410	—
New Business	252,700	243,470
New Industrial	49,950	17,500
Other New Buildings	58,500	126,575
Alterations and additions	153,565	235,310
	884,895	1,312,130

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



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A community development scheme for the period 1964/65 and 1965/66 costing R83,110 and financed from Commonwealth Development and Welfare funds was approved during the year. This scheme envisaged a section consisting of a community development officer and an assistant, who would be trained by an expert provided by the United Nations.

The first phase of the scheme, costing R44,006, became operative in October of the year. The post of Community Development Officer has been advertised and this should be filled early in 1965. The United Nations expert has not yet materialised, but again it is hoped that he will be available early in 1965. In the meantime, district teams submitted various community development projects based on the definition that "community development is a movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and on the initiative of the community". The cost of these projects, excluding the hidden value of self-help, is about R6,000 and the schemes are progressing well. A good start has been made and 1965 should see community development flourishing.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

In July, a Social Welfare Officer arrived from the United Kingdom to establish a Department of Social Welfare. A Swazi assistant social welfare officer is due to begin duty in March, 1965.

In the early stages, it is intended to concentrate on the six urban areas in the Territory. To this end, in 1965, it is hoped to recruit a small number of social welfare assistants, who will be trained in the normal work of the department, which operates under the aegis of the Division of Local Administration and Social Development.

Responsibilities fall under two main heads — personal welfare services, which include child welfare, probation, public assistance, handicapped persons, ex-soldiers affairs, etc., and on the preventive side, group-work. This involves promotion of youth movements, sports organizations and community centre services for all age groups.

Voluntary organizations and missions are acting in various fields of social service. A successful school feeding scheme was inaugurated by the Save the Children Fund for selected schools and this will be greatly extended in 1965 through the generosity of Oxfam, whose assistance is promised for the next three years.

It is intended to form a Council of Social Service early in 1965 to co-ordinate all effort in this sphere. To this end, the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust has made a generous grant towards the expenses of the Council in the first five years.

A Directory of Social Services has been prepared and will be distributed in the near future. This will detail the activities of all voluntary organizations, missions and certain Government departments.



The Department of Social Welfare will work closely with the newly-created Town Management Boards in dealing with the inevitable social problems arising from the steady drift to the urban areas.

There are two funds which are supervised by Government — the Swaziland Soldiers' Benefit Fund and Public Assistance. The Soldiers' Benefit Fund disposed of R12,000 in grants before 1963/64 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. Public assistance amounting to R6,000 was paid to some 75 people during the year 1963/64. There is no old age pension system in Swaziland. Substantial compensation was paid out by the South African 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.

Mr George Witchell, Travelling Commissioner for the Commonwealth Scout Headquarters in London visited the Territory towards the end of the year and made recommendations to the Council of the Boy Scouts Association of Swaziland on training needs.

The Girl Guides enjoyed a successful year. A new company was registered at Ntondozi, and two Guiders attended an African commissioners' training course in South Africa and have both become warranted District Commissioners.



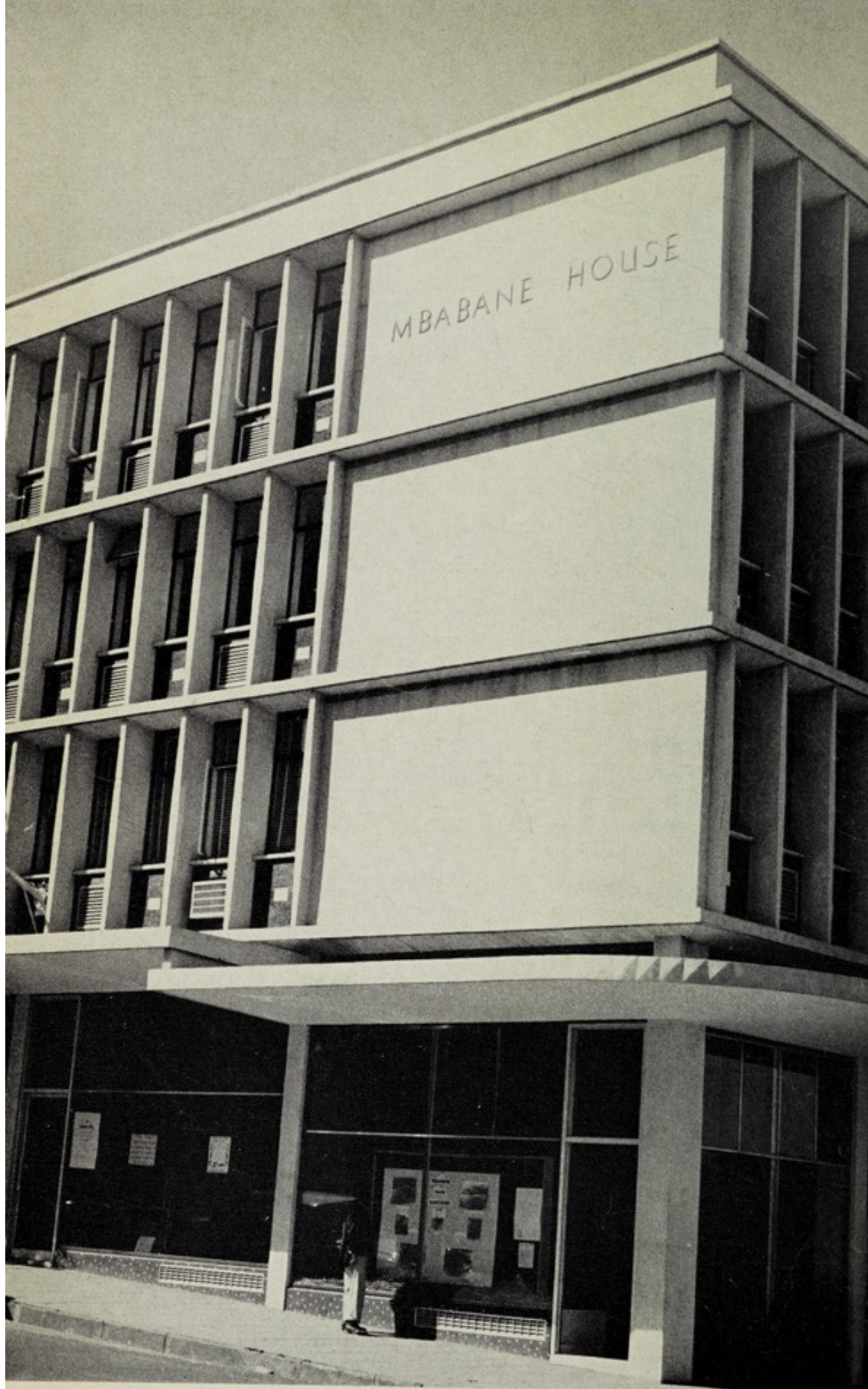


Sir Ivo Stourton, Inspector General of the Colonial Police, inspects a parade in Mbabane during a visit to the Territory. Mr. W. G. Syer, Commissioner of the Swaziland Police Force, is second from left



Citrus grove on a large estate in the north-eastern Lowveld





Modern new building in Mbabane



## Legislation

The Legislative Council (Elections), Proclamation, 1964,  
The Births, Marriages and Deaths (Amendment) Proclamation,  
1964,  
The Town Management Proclamation, 1964,  
The Valuation of Immovable Property Proclamation, 1964,  
The Control of Slaughter-houses Proclamation, 1964,  
The Legal Practitioners Proclamation, 1964,  
The Wages Proclamation, 1964,  
The Crown Lands (Temporary Occupation) Proclamation, 1964,  
The Control of Radio-Active Substances Proclamation, 1964,  
The Arms and Ammunition Proclamation, 1964,  
The Education Proclamation, 1964.



The Co-operative Societies Proclamation, 1964,  
The Liquor Licences Proclamation, 1964,  
The Swaziland Railway Regulation Proclamation, 1964,  
The Immigration Proclamation, 1964,  
The Customs Duties on South African Spirits,  
Beer and Wine Proclamation, 1964,  
The Prisons Proclamation, 1964,  
The Swaziland Railway (Rolling Stock Agreement Guarantee)  
Proclamation, 1964,  
The Marriage Proclamation, 1964,  
The Overseas Service Proclamation, 1964, and  
The Development Loan Proclamation, 1964.



## 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. 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, 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 heard two appeals during the year. In one, a number of accused persons appealed against their convictions of public violence and were successful in that the sentences were reduced. The other appeal was against a conviction of murder and sentence of death and it was dismissed.

### *High Court*

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and, in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authority vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Although the decision in every case, criminal and civil, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he generally sits in criminal trials with two African assessors who act in an advisory capacity. 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 assessors.

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.

Twenty-nine cases were brought before the Court, involving 45 persons. Of 35 charged with murder 10 were convicted, two acquitted, 21 convicted of culpable homicide and one convicted of attempted murder. One person escaped before trial. Ten persons were convicted of public violence.

Eighteen criminal appeals from the Subordinate Courts were heard of which six were upheld. A number of other appeals were not prosecuted by the appellants. One civil appeal was heard and dismissed.

Actions in 143 civil matters were instituted; 94 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 191 Subordinate Court criminal cases, in eight of which he set aside the convictions and in six of which the sentences were varied; 177 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 15 strokes with a cane may be imposed. In cases of rape, however, a sentence of up to four years' imprisonment may be imposed. During the year some Magistrates were granted increased jurisdiction empowering them to impose sentences of up to four years' imprisonment in all other cases within their jurisdiction.

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 1964 were as follows:

Offence	Convictions	Acquittals
<i>Against lawful authority</i>		
Public violence	13	14
Perjury	—	—
Escaping from custody	57	1
Resisting arrest	—	1
Obstructing or defeating the course of justice	5	—
<i>Against public morality</i>		
Rape	17	15
Assault with intent to rape	3	—
Indecent assault	5	1
Unnatural offences	1	2
Abduction	1	1
<i>Against the person</i>		
Attempted murder	3	—
Culpable homicide	24	12
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	27	4
Common assault	172	13
<i>Against property</i>		
Theft (common)	448	83
Stock and produce theft	91	43
Robbery and extortion	4	1
Housebreaking with intent to commit a crime	142	23
Fraud	—	—
Theft by false pretences	3	2
Forgery and uttering forged instruments	9	1
Receiving stolen property	9	1
Arson	1	—
Malicious injury to property	17	7
<i>Statutory offences</i>		
Traffic	536	13
Liquor	52	—
Drugs	194	—
<i>Other</i>		
Other offences not specified above	1,640	128
	<u>3,474</u>	<u>366</u>

In addition the Subordinate Courts held 64 preparatory examinations.

Of the 3,888 persons who appeared before the Courts 444 were females and 905 under the age of 18.



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 1,800 civil actions were instituted during the year, and all 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, 14 Swazi Courts, two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Swazi Court of Appeal have been created. Court Presidents preside over each court and sit with not more than four assessors. Each court has a clerk and three messengers.

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

In civil cases appeals from the Higher Swazi Appeal Court go direct to the High Court if the amount of the judgment exceeds R200 or in other cases where special leave to appeal has been granted. If, in the opinions of the Judge, the written record of the case is inadequate for the hearing of the appeal, he may order the matter to be heard, in the first instance, by the Judicial Commissioner from whose judgment an aggrieved party may finally appeal to the High Court.

Swazi Courts are empowered to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of the Proclamation, in all matters in which the parties are Africans. The following criminal cases are specifically excluded from their jurisdiction:

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

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

- (a) Swazi law and custom prevailing in the Territory so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality, or inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force in the Territory;



- (b) The provisions of all rules or orders made by the Swazi Authority, the Ngwenyama or a Chief under the Swaziland Native Administration Proclamation, 1950, or any Proclamation repealing or replacing the same and in force within the area of jurisdiction of the Courts;
- (c) The provisions of any Proclamation which the court is by or under such Proclamation authorised to administer;
- (d) The provisions of any law which the Court may be authorised to administer by an order of Her Majesty's 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 1964, the Swazi Courts convicted 5,606 people and acquitted 632 of criminal charges. The Swazi Courts also heard 164 civil cases.

#### POLICE

The Swaziland Police Force is constituted under the Swaziland Police Proclamation (Cap. 93). The Commissioner of Police, subject to the general direction of Her Majesty's Commissioner, is in command 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 Administration Branch;
- (2) Criminal Investigation Division;
- (3) Special Branch;
- (4) Finance Branch;
- (5) Immigration Branch, and
- (6) Police Training School.

There are four Territorial Police Districts corresponding to the four administrative districts. District Headquarters are situated at Manzini, Stegi, Hlatikulu and Mbabane. 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 1964 by six senior police officers, 32 subordinate police officers and 118 other ranks. The establishment for civilians was increased by nine. The establishment and strength on 31st December, 1964, were:

	Establishment	Strength
Senior police officers	25	25
Subordinate police officers	75	55
Other Ranks	479	409
Civilian Staff	19	16

*Cost of the Force*

The cost of the Force for the financial year ended 31st March, 1964, exclusive of capital expenditure, was R430,184. The cost per head of population was R1.53 based on an estimated population of 280,000. The estimated cost of the Force for the year ending 31st March, 1965, is R639,776.

*Police Training School*

In order to bring the strength of the Force up to the approved establishment as quickly as possible a temporary additional training school was set up in the show ground at Manzini. The wings of the Training School in Mbabane and in Manzini are each commanded by an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The staff consists of two inspectors, three sub-inspectors, three N.C.Os, two constables and nine civilians. The school provides for the initial training of recruits, refresher courses for trained men, promotion courses and certain specialised courses. The 37 recruits undergoing training at the end of 1963 together with 44 enlisted during the year completed their training and were posted to stations. Seventy recruit constables were undergoing training at the end of 1964.

Two police officers attended a C.I.D. Course at Wakefield, England, and three sub-inspectors attended the Non-Gazetted Police Officers Course at Hendon, England. One police officer attended a specialist course in the United Kingdom and two attended specialist courses in Zambia. Twelve junior ranks attended a promotion course to the rank of sub-inspector in Zambia. A total of 254 junior ranks attended courses run by the Force in Swaziland during the year. These courses included C.I.D. and S.B. Training, Driving, Clerical and Promotion Courses. The figure does not include recruit training.



*Criminal Investigation Division*

The Criminal Investigation Division's tasks include the final preparation of cases and the organisation of all matters relating to the High Court, the satisfactory presentation of police prosecutions to the Attorney-General, and the publication of instructions and advice relating to the investigation of crime and the prosecutions of offenders.

Towards the end of the year the re-organisation of the C.I.D. and investigation methods generally had been put in train by the formation of district crime branches to supplement and direct stations, investigation branches within the districts. These changes, coupled with increased preventive patrolling, are probably the explanation for the reduction in crime and offences against public order particularly.

The number of cases of crime known or reported to police decreased by 3.7% on the 1963 figures and convictions were obtained in 85% of cases taken before Subordinate Courts; 5,417 cases were referred to Swazi National Courts for trial. Offences against lawful authority decreased by 11.1% and offences against the person decreased by 1.6%. Offences against property increased during the year and there was a decrease in the number of statutory offence reported.

The total cases known or reported to Police during the year was 15,874, which represented a decrease of 727 over the previous year.

The following are comparative figures for the last three years:

Offences Against	1962	1963	1964
Lawful authority	309	319	287
Public morality	184	178	186
The person	3,712	3,752	3,692
Property	5,776	5,853	6,483
Other statutory Offences	5,630	6,399	5,226
	15,611	16,501	15,874

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 44,496 fingerprints were filed in the main Henry Collection at the end of the year while the fingerprints of 83 were filed on 830 cards in the single fingerprint collection. During the year 8,306 were received for search and 1,514 of them were identified as those of people with criminal records.

*Immigration and Passport Control*

During the year 1,199 people were granted temporary residence permits and 51 were granted permanent residence permits. A total of 38 applications for residence were refused.



A total of 837 Swaziland residents obtained tourist permits to visit Portuguese East Africa. Four permits were issued to alien residents to visit the Republic of South Africa; 7,000 permits were issued to Swaziland residents to visit the Republic of South Africa.

### *Traffic and Transport*

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 904 persons were tested and 653 passed the test.

The Force had 45 vehicles on charge at the end of the year. Thirty-eight of these were Landrover trucks, six were five-ton troop carriers and one a motor car.

### *Police Communications*

Police Headquarters are linked to district headquarters at Hlatikulu, Stegi and Mbabane. Manzini is not linked because of lack of suitable equipment. Six of the stations in the Territory are linked to district headquarters. New equipment was ordered during the year.

### *Fire Service*

Other than its normal responsibilities for protecting life and property the Force has no special responsibility for dealing with fires in the Territory. However, recruit constables at the Police Training School are trained in fire-fighting and in 1964 were called out on 55 occasions to deal with bush fires in and around Mbabane.

## PRISONS

The Prisons Department is administered by the Director of Prisons in terms of the Prisons Proclamation, 1964, subject to the general directions of Her Majesty's Commissioner.

The establishment of the department consists of a director, a superintendent, two assistant superintendents, three chief officers, a clerk of works (buildings), a farm instructor, five chief warders, 15 principal warders, two clerks, eight technical instructors, 124 warders, 14 wardresses, four mental attendants and seven drivers.



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

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

*Manzini District:* Manzini Prison, Mankaiana Prison, Mliba 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 Prison.

All long-term prisoners, habitual criminals and criminal lunatics are transferred from district prisons to the Central Prison, Mbabane, to serve their sentences. The total number of persons received into prison during 1964 was 8,796, a decrease of 126 on the 1963 figure of 8,922. Of these, 4,140 were committed for imprisonment, an increase of 298 over the figure for 1963, while 4,654 were held for safe custody awaiting trial or on remand and two persons were committed for debt.

The daily average in prisons and lock-ups during the year was 990.0 and the daily average at prison farms was 215.20, making a total average of 1,205.22 — an increase of 18.80 over the 1963 figure.

#### *Buildings under Construction*

Construction work continued on the Big Bend Prison Farm throughout the year and by the end of December, with the exception of painting, decorating and small minor works, the project was completed.

#### *Discipline.*

Due to a substantial increase in the staff establishment from 1st April discipline improved considerably, but owing to the large number of recruits peak efficiency and discipline has not yet been reached. Escapes from custody numbered 55, of whom 24 were recaptured.

#### *Remission*

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

#### *Health*

The general state of health of prisoners was good. There were seven deaths, all of which were due to natural causes.



### *Employment*

Long-term prisoners at Mbabane were employed in the tailor's, carpenter's, and boot repair shops. Short-term prisoners at Mbabane and in district prisons were employed on various duties of a public nature. A daily average of 215.20 prisoners were employed on agricultural research stations and on building projects.

### *Welfare and Education*

School teachers visit the larger prisons to conduct classes in elementary education. Literacy classes were started in the Central Prison, Mbabane, under the guidance of the Swaziland Sebenta Society, which is conducting an adult literacy campaign in the Territory. Fifteen prisoners had received diplomas by the end of the year and many others were making extremely good progress. Full facilities are afforded all prisoners to practice their religious faiths.

Sports facilities exist at all the larger prisons.

### *Extra Mural Labour*

Provision exists for prisoners sentenced to a term not exceeding six months, or imprisoned for non-payment of a fine of R100 or less, to be employed extra-murally on public works for not more than eight hours a day. While they are so employed they are not subject to prison regulations.



## *Chapter X*

### *Public Utilities and Public Works*

#### ELECTRICITY

The Swaziland Electricity Board took over the Mbabane undertaking in November, 1963, and the Manzini Undertaking in October, 1963. At the time of take-over there were 696 consumers with maximum demand of 990 KW in Mbabane and 387 consumers with maximum demand of 500 KW in Manzini. In the year ended 31st December, 1964, the Board sold 10,779,838 units for R290,919 to a total of 1,261 consumers throughout the territory. The systems maximum demand during 1964 was 7,200 KW.

#### 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 new scheme to supply the Border Post at Nomahasha was completed, and improvements were made to the Mbabane and Manzini schemes as well as to certain out-station supplies.

Water supplies in all parts of the Territory were strained to the limit during the dry winter months as a result of the very severe drought which affected most of Southern Africa in 1964.

#### SEWERAGE

In Mbabane, the central area, Msunduzi township, the hospital and St. Mark's 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 recently completed and is in full operation. In this case the treatment works consist of oxidation ponds only.



A third oxidation pond scheme to serve the Matsapa Industrial Estate has also been recently put into operation and is, like the Manzini scheme, proving very successful.

#### HYDROLOGICAL SURVEY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

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 to plan effectively 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, supplemented by daily or weekly-read weirs and current meter gaugings at intermediate points. There are now 12 main recording stations in operation and further stations are planned or are presently under construction.

With the hydrological information now available and in view of the rapidly increasing use of water for irrigation, industry and hydro-electric power, investigations of possible storage sites on the main rivers are in progress.

In recent years the Water Law has proved inadequate in certain respects and it has been decided to set up a Commission to enquire into the matter, to submit recommendations for improvements to the law and to advise on the administration of Water Affairs in Swaziland.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The following principal buildings were completed during the year:

- Office Block for Her Majesty's Commissioner;
- Nomahasha Border Control, Police Station and Post Office;
- Military Barracks;
- Pigg's Peak Police Station;
- Renovations to Pigg's Peak School;
- Mhlume School;
- Sidvokodvo Post Office (railway marshalling area);
- Goedgegun Police Station;
- Government Office Extensions.

The following principal works were under construction at year end:

- Police Stations or Posts at Stegi, Hluti, Manzini, Gollel, Lubuli, Malkerns;
- Agricultural Training College;
- Police Training College.



The following principal works are about to be undertaken by contract:

- Central Training School;
- Mbabane Prison and staff housing;
- Central Prison, Matsapa, and staff housing.

The following principal works are now being planned or have been documented for construction:

- Two Government Office Blocks;
- Mbabane Telephone Exchange;
- Mbabane Hospital Rebuilding;
- Mental Hospital;
- House for Chief Justice.

A maintenance programme and many small works were carried out 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. Six professional firms are established in Mbabane and Manzini. Generally, works under R30,000 are built departmentally other works being contracted by general invitation to tender. Bills of Quantities are required for works in excess of R20,000. A Master Builders' Association was formed during the year.



## *Chapter XI*

### *Communications*

#### RAILWAY

The construction of the Swaziland Railway was substantially complete on due date, the section between the Mozambique Border and Sidvokodvo being opened to traffic on 1st September, 1964, and the remaining section between Sidvokodvo and Kadake in October, 1964. By the end of the year construction of a spur line to the Matsapa Industrial Area had commenced and negotiations were in progress for the provision of five private sidings in this area.

At Sidvokodvo, the main marshalling yard, work proceeded on housing, services and amenities, locomotive and goods sheds, offices and workshops, and other operational buildings. The village will eventually contain at least 165 houses and the facilities will include churches, a school, shops and market, a post office, clinic, club and sports fields. Elsewhere along the line work is to commence shortly on villages for maintenance gangs at all stations and crossing loops.

The Administration of the Caminhos de Ferro de Mozambique has taken over the operation of the line in terms of a Working Agreement, and the initial difficulties of allocating and transferring the necessary trained staff to Swaziland have been overcome.

Delivery of 300 A.S.B.-type wagons for iron ore traffic was completed during the year and eight goods guards vans were scheduled for delivery early in 1965. During the early stages of construction, 75 D.Z.-type wagons were delivered. Certain of these have been in use by the contractors for ballasting and other purposes, and on completion of construction they will be released for general traffic.

From the beginning of October, 1964, the movement of iron ore to Lourenco Marques proceeded according to schedule in spite of inevitable teething troubles, and other traffic, both import and export, developed satisfactorily.

#### ROADS

The remaining work required to complete the trans-territorial highway was finished in August. Tarring of the approach road and car park areas at the new Nomahasha Customs Post was undertaken by the Public Works Department. The post was officially opened to traffic at the end of November.

The departmental construction unit completed a large sports field, a parade ground and an internal network of roads at the new Matsapa.



military barracks. A similar project was 90% completed on an adjacent site for a Police Training College which is at present in the course of construction.

The same construction unit also embarked on a road building programme to provide access to the industrial area being developed at Matsapa. Improved access to Matsapa Airport is also planned. These roads are being built to a high standard in anticipation of the volume of heavy traffic which will gradually increase as the industrial sites are developed. Some of the more important roads in this area will be tarred.

A start was also made with the re-routing of a portion of the road between Mbabane and Mhlambanyati to deviate the road over a high level structure spanning the railway and thus eliminating a dangerous level crossing. In the Sipofaneni area another deviation was constructed by departmental plant to link the Big Bend-Sipofaneni road onto a new road-over-rail bridge.

A particularly difficult year was experienced by the road maintenance organisation. Severe drought conditions prevailed throughout the winter months and made the task of maintaining reasonably smooth surfaces to the earth and gravel roads virtually impossible with the plant and equipment at the disposal of the Department. The rainy season started with a series of severe thunder storms which resulted in major damage being caused at several places. In one area, for example, almost 01 inches of rain was recorded in a period of less than three hours. The approach embankments to a bridge were washed away by this storm.

Very little re-gravelling of main roads was carried out during the year under review as the departmental unit which carries out this work was mainly engaged on the construction of new roads in Mbabane, Matsapa and at Nomahasha. One important district road was constructed and gravelled by this unit.

#### 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, Tambankulu and Ngonini.

#### MOTOR TRANSPORT

The bulk of the Territory's passenger and goods traffic is still 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 Mhlambanyati, Pigg's Peak and the Havelock Mine. These services also link the Territory with 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 1964 the number of motor vehicles registered in the Territory increased by more than 500 — from 8,060 to 8,589. Most of the increase was accounted for by private cars, the numbers of which rose by nearly 300 — from 3,440 to 3,718. The number of light and heavy commercial vehicles increased from 2,265 to 2,367.

## POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs is administered by a director whose headquarters is in Mbabane.

### *Postal Services*

The Territory is at present served by 26 post offices and four telegraph and telephone agencies. A new post office building at Pigg's Peak, replacing one destroyed by fire, was completed and occupied in October. At Sidvokodvo a post office to serve the headquarters of the Swaziland Railway was completed by the Public Works Department in December and will shortly be opened; a new post office at Nomahasha is under construction.

Mail is delivered generally by means of private post boxes, but in Southern Swaziland much use is made of the private bag service.

Conveyance of mails within the Territory and to and from the Republic of South Africa is by road transport only. The road transport services of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration are utilised on routes over which they operate and in other cases private contractors are engaged.

During the year new direct mail services were established from Johannesburg, Breyten and Durban to Stegi on a daily basis, from Johannesburg and Barberton to Pigg's Peak daily except Saturday and from Pigg's Peak to Barberton daily. Arrangements have been concluded under which direct air mails to and from the United Kingdom will be established early next year.



The sale of postage stamps in 1963/64 again showed a reduction — R110,263 as against R177,881 in 1962/63. The 1962/63 figure was inflated by the considerable sales of "decimal overprint" and definitive issues of that period and the latest figures are more representative of normal sales.

Special postage stamp issues in connection with the Centenary of the British Red Cross Society and the United Nations Freedom from Hunger Campaign were placed on sale for limited periods during the year but sales of these had no significant effect on revenue. All other postal revenue figures, including money order commission, postal order poundage, and private box and bag rentals, showed representative increases. Telegraph and telephone revenue increased respectively from R23,895 and R131,612 in 1962/63 to R28,077 and R162,723 in 1963/64.

### *Telecommunications Services*

Telegrams accepted at offices in Swaziland are, in general, transmitted by telephone to the two main centres, Mbabane and Manzini, which have teleprinter connections to Johannesburg. Phonograms are accepted at Mbabane and Manzini and large users of this service in other parts of Swaziland pass their telegrams to one of these two centres.

There is a restricted telex service between Mbabane and Pretoria.

Telephone services are operated both by means of land line and radio. Radio links are in operation between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, Hlatikulu and Stegi, Tshaneni and Stegi, and Big Bend and Stegi.

Mbabane and Manzini telephone exchanges are automatic and give continuous service. Mhlambanyati also provides continuous service. Other exchanges provide 7 a.m. — 9 p.m. or 8.30 a.m. — 4.30 p.m. service, with restricted hours of service on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

The equipment for the expansion of the Mbabane-Manzini telephone trunk route was delivered early in the year and a new 12-circuit speech system was installed and brought into operation on 1st June. Two additional trunk circuits between Manzini and Stegi were also provided.

The Goedgegun-Hluti trunk route rebuilding programme was completed and the Mhlotsheni area connected directly to Goedgegun. The line connecting the iron ore mine at Ngwenya with Mbabane was also completed and service provided directly from the Mbabane exchange pending the opening of the proposed new post office at Ngwenya in 1965. An additional trunk circuit was provided between Malkerns and Manzini, and also between Big Bend and Nsoko. Services were also provided to the new army barracks at Matsapa.

A total of 942 minor works authorities was issued during the year in connection with the provision, transfer or recovery of subscriber installations. A total of 209 new services was provided in the Territory.

Other projects on which work was started are the new trunk route between Stegi and Nomahasha, which will provide direct outlets to Mozambique, and the route which will inter-connect the stations of the new railway line.



## Chapter XII

### *Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services*

#### PRESS

A weekly newspaper, "The Times of Swaziland", is published by the only firm of printers and publishers in the Territory. It is read by people of all races. Swaziland's only siSwati newspaper, "Izwi lama Swazi" (Voice of the Swazi), also a weekly published by the same company, ceased publication during the year.

Daily newspapers and various periodicals from South Africa, in English, Afrikaans and several African languages, circulate widely. Periodicals and newspapers from overseas are also read.

Journalists in South Africa and overseas continued to show great interest in Swaziland and paid frequent visits to the Territory during the year.

#### BROADCASTING

A grant of R180,220 was approved in 1964 in order to establish a Government broadcasting service. Due to difficulties in recruiting staff it was not possible to start the service during the year. Revised estimates have been submitted and it is hoped to inaugurate the service towards the end of 1965.

Radio listeners in the Territory tune in principally to programmes broadcast by South African and Mozambique transmitters. Owners of radio receivers must have listeners' licence issued by the Swaziland Post Office; 3,327 licences were issued in 1964. The licence fee is R2.50c.

#### 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 Department of Agriculture who during the year also completed a colour cine film connected with impending elections and dealing with registration of voters, electioneering and polling. A start was made on a film on cotton production in the Territory.

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

The Government Information Services, which has offices in Mbabane, issues news messages, features and photographs to the Press in Swaziland and South Africa. It prints, publishes and distributes in the Territory information material requested by other Government departments and also distributes Central Office of Information material sponsored by the Colonial Office. Distribution in South Africa of the Information Services' material is undertaken by the British Information Services in Johannesburg. The Services compiled the Territorial Annual Report and revised the Swaziland sections of several books of reference.

A comprehensive collection of departmental reports is sent to the United Nations. 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 (Beit Bridge) 490 miles. The United Kingdom is a minimum of 15 days' travelling time by land and sea via Cape Town or 20 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 man-made 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 1964 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 provided money to develop the mine and for a railway to link Ngwenya and Goba. The railway was completed in September, 1964. From the Ngwenya (Kadake) terminus the line runs south to the upper Usushwane valley, following that stream until it leaves the Highveld at Mantenga Falls, near which four tunnels 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 Waterfall and She mines, and kaolin (china clay) with other aluminium silicates is mined near Sicunusa and on the Mahlangatsha 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 crossings-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 67,000 net increase of 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 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 15 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 Umbeluzi (Dumisa), 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.

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 are amalgamated before crossing the flatter country eastwards.

### *Lowveld*

The third region, the Lowveld or Bushveld — Lihlanze 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 Eccia 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 there 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 20 years, and secondly, of even greater importance economically, those areas near major rivers are experiencing a considerable increase in irrigation activities.

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

At Mhlume and Ubombo (Big Bend), new villages with many modern amenities have sprung up in a very short time. Both have sugar mills and populations exceeding 4,000. In 1964 sugar accounted for a third of all exports by value, compared with only 2% in 1958. Swazi now farm 1,600 acres in the sugar belt, compared with 1,000 acres in 1963, due to 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 30,000 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 are 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.

### *Lubombo*

An impressive escarpment rises 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 the new Nomahasha customs post was opened in 1964. 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 Palati-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. This installation produced its first hydro-electricity in 1964, using Usushwane River water. Diesel sets are used for "firming" the hydro output. There are small plants 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 Mzimpofo, Mhlatuzane, Mtindzekwa and Mhlatuze Rivers all join the Usutu, which swings in wide loops through Little Bend (canal out-take) and Big Bend to its exit from the Territory at Abercorn 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 sub-tropical 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% 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 10, as against five or more years in 10 in other regions.

The rainfall during 1964 was markedly below average in all ecological areas with the local exception of Kubuta in the Middleveld, which received 11 inches in one day in December, and the southern Lowveld which received slightly more than average increase.



The year began well in the Middleveld and Lowveld with January rains well above average, but the Highveld was down. This trend did not continue and less than half normal rainfall was received in the period February to May. The winter months May to September were particularly dry but from October onwards there was an over average increase.

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 conjunction with the Weather Bureau of the Republic of South Africa, which provides rain gauges and other instruments. The Manzini station reports twice daily to the Weather Bureau in Pretoria.

In the tables on pages 104 to 106 the salient features of Swaziland's climate are brought out. Where possible 1964 figures are given as well as long-term averages. Reference should be made to the map on page 107 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 2,600, distributed among over 820 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 ft. 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 Lubombo range. Some "Cape" flora occurs on the mountains.

Among the outstanding and characteristic floral elements may be mentioned the following:—*Aloe*, including some 25 species, ranging from the largest tree species, *A. bainesii*, to the second smallest species *A. albida*; *Zantedeschia*, the so-called arum lilies, with several species including those with white, cream, yellow and pink 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 *Brusviegias* (candelabrum lilies), *Ammocharis*, *Haemanthus*, *Anoiganthus*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Clivia*, *Crinum* and *Nerine*; the genus *Gladiolus* is well represented.

There are many fine trees some of the most striking being the *Cussonias* (umbrella trees) of the Highveld, the crimson-flowered *Schotia brachypetala* (Hottentot's bean), the scarlet *Erythrina lysistemon* (umsinsi), the yellow *Pterocarpus rotundifolius* (indlebezinhlovu) and *P. angolensis* (umvangati, kiaat) and some magnificent species of *Ficus*.

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

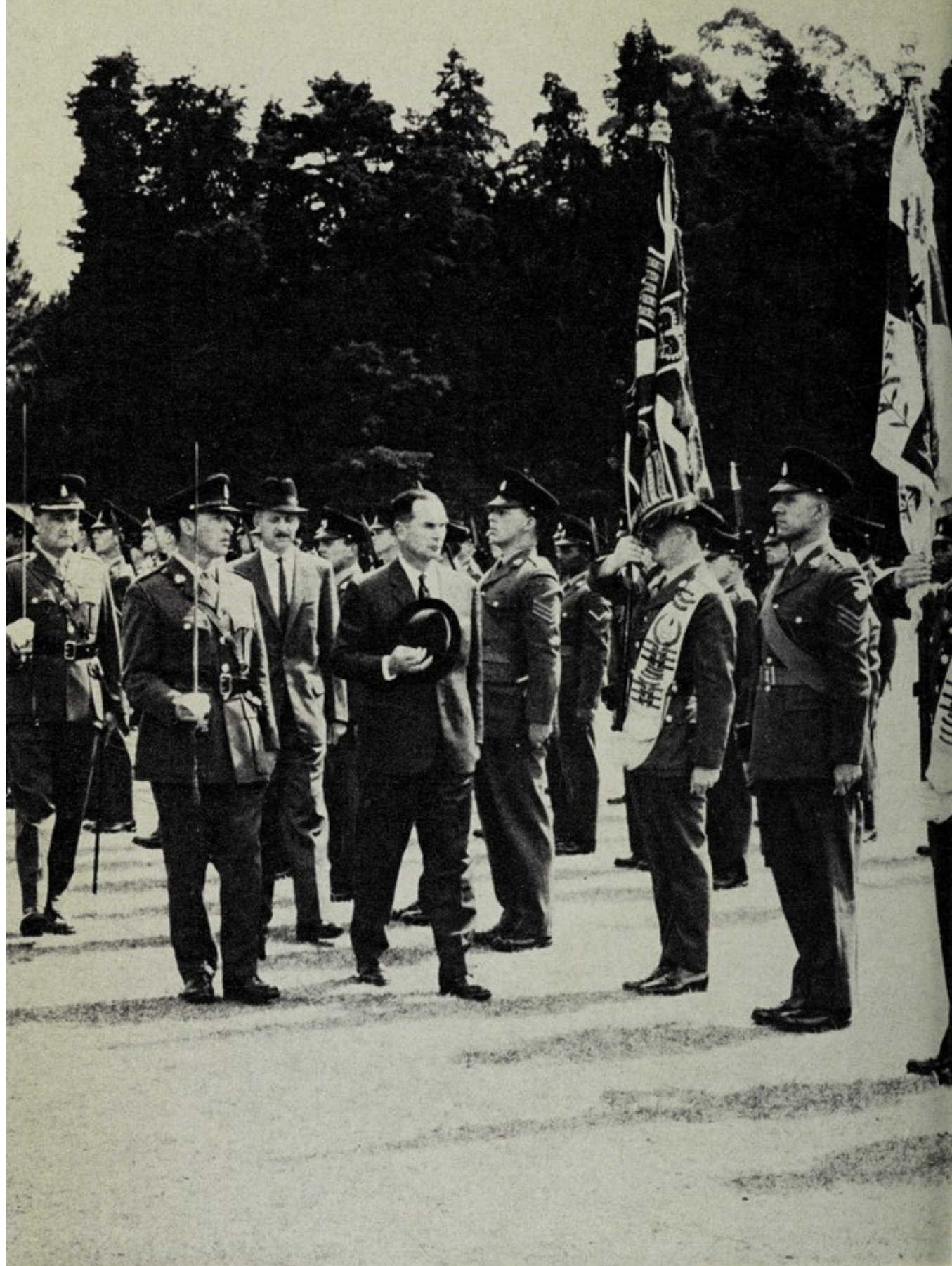
Large game animals include the blue wildebeest, kudu, impala, Burchell's zebra, reedbuck, duiker, klipspringer, water-buck and hippopotamus. Baboons, monkeys, bush-babies and night-apes are rather infrequent. Crocodiles occur in the Lowveld rivers. Lions are occasional visitors. The total quantity of game has, however, been greatly reduced by hunters and poachers.





Mr. J. M. B. Sukati, M.L.C., a prominent member of the Swazi National Council, performs the traditional sod-turning ceremony to mark the start of work on the first industry, a cotton ginnery, to be established at the Matsapa Industrial Area





Her Majesty's Commissioner, Mr. F. Loyd, inspects a farewell parade given by the 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, shortly before they left Swaziland



In an effort to preserve the country's wildlife a privately-owned game sanctuary has been established on a large farm near Mbabane. The sanctuary, which is open to the public, contains white rhinoceros, giraffe, black wildebeest, springbok, oribi and many other types of antelope as well as an abundance of bird and reptile life.

Bird life is fairly plentiful throughout the Territory, 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.



## TEMPERATURE

Region and Selected Stations	1964 °F.				Longterm Data °F				
	Abs. Max.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Abs. Min.	Years	Abs. Max.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Abs. Min.
<b>HIGHVELD</b>									
Havelock	92.1	71.6	52.5	33.8	22	96.0	72.36	53.07	30.1
Mbabane	94.1	72.7	(46.4)	(27.7)	59	100.9	72.8	51.6	20.8
Hlatikulu	87.1	69.5	53.8	36.5	41	99.5	70.2	52.8	27.0
<b>MIDDLEVELD</b>									
Manzini	99.5	78.5	57.6	33.8	58	108.9	79.2	56.4	32.0
Kubuta	—	—	—	—	19	108.5	78.6	58.9	31.0
Goedgegun	93.2	74.3	53.3	21.9	9	96.4	75.1	53.5	21.0
<b>LOWVELD</b>									
Balegane	—	—	—	—	19	108.5	83.6	57.4	29.3
Big Bend	104.0	81.90	58.10	26.1	13	108.4	84.4	59.7	27.0
Gollel	102.2	83.5	60.5	33.0	15	112.0	83.96	60.96	29.0
<b>LUBOMBO</b>									
Stegi	96.8	75.5	57.1	41.0	64	120.3	76.8	57.0	27.1



# 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	Altitude Feet	Longterm Mean		1964	Maximum		Minimum	
		Years	Inches		Year	Inches	Year	Inches
<b>HIGHVELD:</b>								
Havelock	4,600	33	68.73	49.86	1955	106.94	1962	44.99
Mbabane	3,800	60	54.43	48.44	1939	41.88	1912	35.40
Hlatikulu	4,000	60	44.53	37.66	1936	67.06	1935	26.42
<b>MIDDLEVELD:</b>								
Manzini	2,000	62	35.48	28.75	1909	63.08	1945	19.21
Kubuta	1,700	47	30.97	41.79	1918	54.33	1930	12.51
Goedgegun	3,500	30	34.65	32.11	1960	50.08	1935	19.89
<b>LOWVELD:</b>								
Homestead	800	47	26.31	20.59	1918	46.18	1935	12.81
Wisselrode	500	41	20.83	24.41	1955	32.84	1961	11.53
Gollel	600	33	23.28	26.29	1942	33.60	1935	7.93
<b>LUBOMBO:</b>								
Stegi	2,200	64	33.51	(21.23)	1918	59.63	1935	14.40



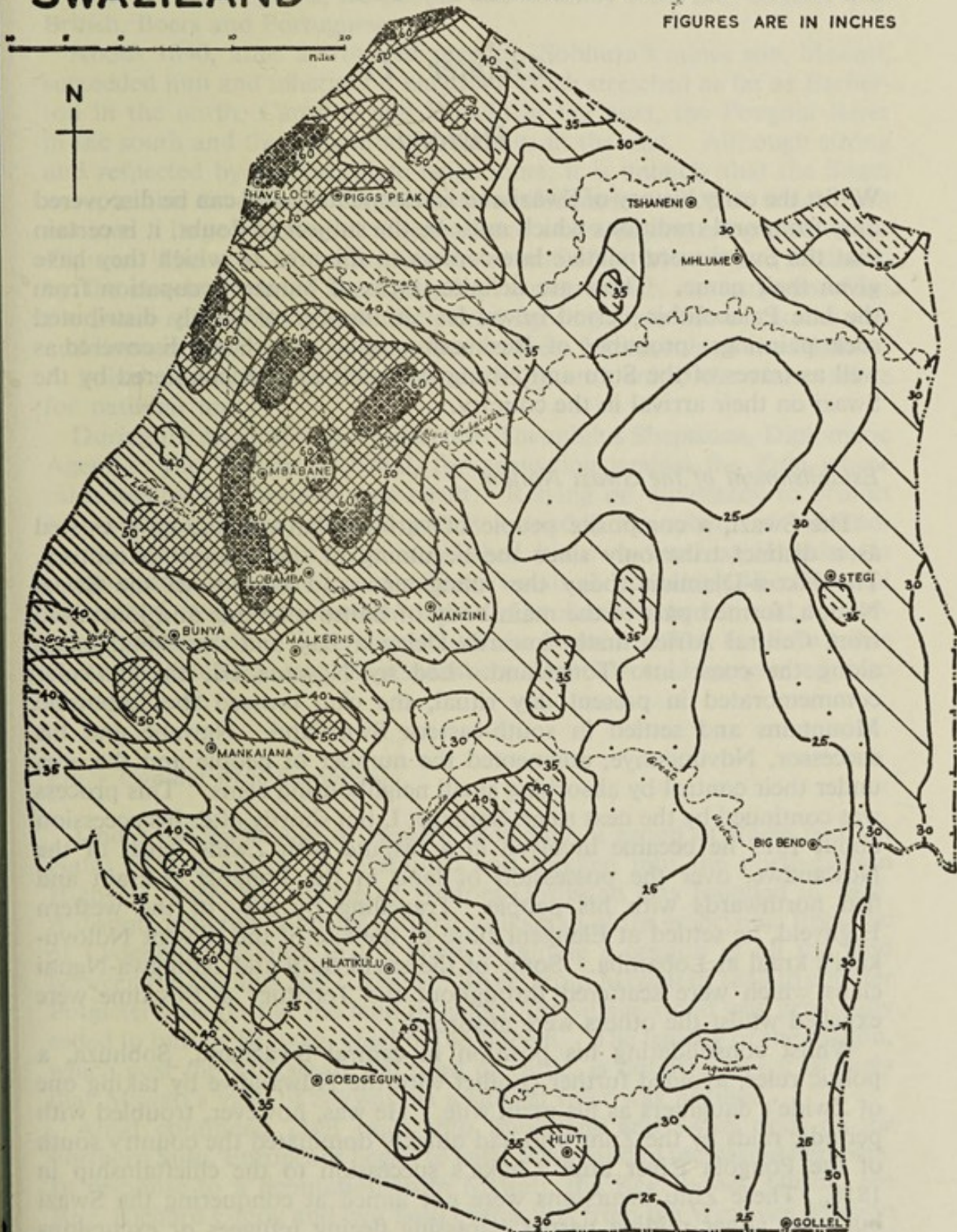




# SWAZILAND

## MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

FIGURES ARE IN INCHES





## PART III

### *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.

#### *Establishment of the Swazi Nation*

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 at Lobamba. Some of the small Sutu and Ntungwa-Nguni clans which were scattered throughout the Territory at this time were expelled whilst the 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 contact 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 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 own kraal at Hhohho, in north-western Swaziland, and military kraals at Mbhuleni, Mjindini and Sidwashini close to the present sites of Carolina, Barberton and Hector-spruit respectively. From these bases the Swazi attacked the Sutu tribes in the Lydenburg and Zoutspansberg Districts and penetrated into Mashonaland.

### *Early Contact with Europeans*

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.

Amid 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 Pongola-Maputa 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 annexation of the South African Republic in 1877, and the brief period of British rule which followed, had little immediate effect on the Territory's affairs, but introduced the Swazi to British officials and resulted in the delimitation of the northern, western and southern boundaries of Swaziland in 1880. These 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 had helped a Boer commando which had failed in the same task three years previously.

Whilst Boer ambitions which "cherished the aspirations of access to the sea" and the British claim "to exercise the right of vote 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.

### *The Concessions Period*

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 Embeke-lweni in search of mineral concessions. The mineral concession owners were mainly of British origin, while the graziers and farmers were of Boer stock. Racial feeling and the conflicting interests of the two groups led to friction amongst the Europeans who, 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 concessions, as well as the intrigues and controversies which divided them, not unnaturally confused the Swazi. To requests for rights in land and minerals were added requests for concessions such as those to build railways, to run refreshment bars on the proposed railways, and others which granted monopolies for manufacturing such items as cement, woollen and linen goods, dynamite, gas and electricity. Many of these concessions were granted, but it may be accepted that Mbandzeni in granting them did not contemplate the permanent alienation of any of the Territory's natural resources but only intended to grant usufructs. Swazi law and custom did not recognise the alienation of national assets.

The difficulties imposed by this situation were heightened by reports of tax raids within Swaziland by officials of the South African Republic and by threats of armed intervention from Highveld farmers. As a result of unsuccessful appeals to both British and Boer Governments for protection and the appointment of an adviser, Mbandzeni, bewildered by the complexity of the situation which had been suddenly thrust upon him, turned to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, now the Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, who enjoyed the confidence of the tribes in south-eastern Africa. Sir Theophilus recommended his son, Theophilus Shepstone, Junior, as adviser, and the appointment was made in 1886. One of Shepstone's first acts was to organize a concessions register and 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 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.

### *"The Swaziland Question"*

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 vote 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 various Government officials in Swaziland.

Early in 1891, the Republic reminded the British Government of its pledge, which it had given to secure the ratification of the First Convention, to further consider Swaziland problems once dual rule was established and the work of the concessions court completed. It was not until 1893, however, that the High Commissioner met Kruger at Colesburg where discussions proved indecisive but further negotiations resulted in the signing of the Second Swaziland Convention. This Convention 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.

### *Republican Administration*

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 (now Manzini), 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.



*Establishment of the British Administration*

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.

On the grant of responsible government to the Transvaal Colony administrative control of Swaziland was transferred from the Governor of the Transvaal to the High Commissioner for South Africa. This change was effected by the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, (No. 4, of 1907) issued under the authority of the 1906 Order in Council. The proclamation provided for a complete reconstruction of the administration, introducing the post of Resident Commissioner, together with those of Government Secretary and Assistant Commissioner, and establishing the Swaziland Police.

Successive changes of government and the absence of any administrative policies prior to the Anglo-Boer War, as well as the state of near anarchy in Swaziland during the war, did not make for the easy administration of the Territory. The Swazi regarded attempts at white administration with distrust (although yet another "Adviser to the Swazi Nation" from Natal Colony had been appointed) and in the person of Labotsibeni, Queen Regent during her grandson Sobhuza's minority, the British were provided with "an experienced and capable opposition". With an increase in the effect of the administration, however, it was reported in 1907 that "the more mechanical part, at any rate, of the work of administration is today accepted without demur or obvious hostility".

The major problem confronting the new administration was that left by the grant of concessions which the Boers, who had the most important concessions, had not faced. Until title was assured and rights clearly determined, development was impossible. The Administration Proclamation (largely drafted by Lord Milner, Governor of the Transvaal Colony) provided for the establishment of a Commission to enquire into the concession question and was vested with considerable scope and authority. Its duties, *inter alia*, consisted of examining the monopoly concessions with a view to expropriation, determining the exact boundaries of land, mineral and grazing concessions and defining resultant servitudes and occupational rights.



Starting work late in 1904 the Commission first considered the monopolies and reported on that subject in April, 1906. Of those concessions which granted exclusive rights, except exclusive rights to land and minerals, 42 were expropriated — 14 on payment of compensation calculated on their value prior to the beginning of the Boer War, at a total cost of £41,000. The Territory was immediately in debt, as the cost of the expropriation had to be met by a loan from Basutoland. In addition to considering the Private Revenue Concession, the Commission caused the boundaries of all concessions to be mapped, and recorded voluminous evidence of claim and counter-claim to what were largely shadowy and inaccurately registered rights.

On the completion of the Commission's primary tasks, the Administration's solution of the concessions question was announced in October, 1907, and given effect by the Partitions Proclamation (No. 28 of 1907). Each land concession was subject to the deduction of one third of its area for the use and occupation of the Swazi; should a greater area be expropriated, compensation was payable on the excess. The remaining area of the concessions were freed from any rights of usage and occupation by the Swazi and concessionaires who held title to the ownership of land or of leases of not less than 99 years' duration with or without rights of renewal were granted freehold title. The work of partition and the framing of compensation schemes was to be entrusted to a Special Commissioner and early in 1908 Mr. George Grey commenced work.

Whilst generally acceptable to the concessionaires, the terms of the settlement were not accepted by the Queen Regent and a deputation of protest was sent to England in 1908. Led by Mnt. Malunge, the deputation failed to secure any modification of the partition proposals but the Nation was largely indifferent to its aims, probably because the work of partition had at that stage had little impact on the people generally, although they had contributed to the cost of the deputation. The Partitions Proclamation provided that no Swazi actually resident on land freed from Swazi occupation could be compelled to move for five years from 1st July, 1909.

In 1913, Proclamation 24 anticipated the removal of Swazi from concessions, but no large-scale movement took place. Those Swazi who did move did so voluntarily whilst the remainder made terms with the concessionaires. Legislation to secure the rights of the Swazi in the 34 areas (totalling 2,509 square miles) which had been set aside for them was passed in 1910 (Proclamation 39 of 1910).

By 1914, when the results of partition had become apparent, the Chiefs sought to purchase land from concessionaires for national occupation, but appeals for voluntary contributions met with little success, and legislation (Proclamation 2 of 1915) had to be passed to regulate the purchase of land by Swazi.

With the expropriation of restrictive monopoly concessions, the removal of vagueness of title to land and mineral rights as well as the promulgation of legislation to facilitate the working of such rights over the same areas



but owned separately, the concession question appeared to have been solved.

### *Economic Developments*

The cattle population of the Territory, estimated at 300,000 in 1894, was seriously decimated by outbreaks of rinderpest in 1894, 1896 and 1897. In 1902 East Coast Fever appeared for the first time and the cattle census of 1904 returned a total of only 37,432 head. The value of cattle to the Swazi and to the economy of the country was well appreciated and two veterinary officers were appointed in 1902. Movement control and slaughtering were first used to control East Coast Fever, and in 1910 the first dipping tanks were constructed. The use of these tanks had an immediate and dramatic effect; in two years the cattle population rose by 21 per cent, and in 1916 the Union Government permitted cattle imports from Swaziland for the first time. In 1914 oxen were used for transport purposes on the Mbabane-Portuguese border road for the first time for 10 years.

Up to the first World War, the economy of the country had hardly developed. The considerable reduction in the numbers of Swazi-owned cattle and the introduction of a hut tax by the Boer Administration in 1896 severely affected the economy of the Swazi. From being largely self-sufficient in grain products, large quantities of maize and maize products had to be imported, and increasing numbers of young men left to work in the gold mines of the Witwatersrand, the first labour agent having received his authority in 1896. Tax levied on the Swazi was the major revenue item — 64 per cent in 1907-08 and still as high as 51 per cent in 1913-14, ordinary revenue rising from £10,864 to £50,393 during this period. The main emphasis fell on "good administration", the 1913-14 budget devoting 70 per cent of expenditure to votes such as police, establishments and payments to chiefs, and no development policies were formulated. The production of gold, principally at Forbes Reef, Hhohho and Pigg's Peak, and of metallic tin in the Mbabane area, were the only occupations of economic significance but made little contribution to territorial revenues. Maize and sorghum were the principal crops of both Swazi and European, and in southern Swaziland tobacco was also grown. The European population, only 1,083 in 1911, was widely scattered and, apart from officials and traders, comprised a large number of small farmers and bywoners in the Hluti - Mhlosheni - Mooihoek area. Even though the concessions' problems had been resolved, there was insufficient human and economic capital to stimulate development.

Although the Great War had an adverse effect on the economy, by depressing trade, raising prices and temporarily depleting the adult European population by over one quarter, the demand for labour throughout southern Africa increased. The numbers of Swazi employed on the mines grew, and the cash economy of the Swazi, completely dependant on the numbers of available job opportunities, expanded. In 1916



Swazi tax, set at 20 shillings per annum 10 years earlier, was raised to 30 shillings. Increased costs, however, resulted in the closure of the gold mines, which had made successively diminishing returns. Tin prices were, in contrast, inflated and, although production actually declined, a record value of tin was produced in 1917.

An influx of settlers into the Lowveld after the war saw the start of cotton production which was initially helped by high prices. Maize prices too had picked up, and tobacco production expanded in response to better market prices but during the 1920s, the volume of agricultural production varied considerably with climatic conditions. The Union's embargo of 800 lbs. per head on export cattle from Swaziland seriously depressed beef prices but in spite of this slaughter cattle became the country's most valuable export. Tobacco and cotton prices fluctuated widely, but metallic tin was still of considerable importance.

Probably the major obstacle to development in Swaziland at this time was the lack of adequate communications. In 1927, main roads, described as being of fair condition, totalled 373 miles, whilst the 435 miles of branch roads were hopefully described as presenting "little difficulty for motoring in the dry season". High transport charges on imported goods generally depressed trade and hindered the development of, for example, a dairying industry, which depended on outlets to Union creameries. Hopes for the construction of a railway ran high during this decade but, being linked with discussions on the incorporation of Swaziland with the Union, foundered. Early in 1928, however, the South African Railway Administration established motor transport services with depots at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, and in 1930 the Portuguese Government motor services began to operate between Goba and Stegi. The benefits derived from these services was marked, geographical isolation was lessened and transport costs were at least halved. Even so, most of the mails within Swaziland were delivered by runner and Mankaiana, as did many rural areas, lacked telephone facilities.

### *Social Development*

The uncertain political future of the Territory together with continual financial stringency resulted in few positive attempts to formulate definite policies of economic and social development. While stock disease prevention measures were of the highest order, no attempt was made to raise Swazi agricultural standards until 1919 when a Government Agricultural Farm was founded to train a small number of Swazi in agricultural techniques. There was no co-ordination in field activities until 1928, however, when the Principal Veterinary Officer was also made responsible for agriculture and three African demonstrators were appointed. Medical facilities, comprising a very small hospital in Mbabane and two doctors (one in Mbabane and the other in Hlatikulu), remained nominal until the mid-twenties when the Church of the Nazarene and the Wesleyan Missions built hospitals at Bremersdorp and Mahamba respectively and extended clinic facilities. In 1931 the hospital at



Mbabane, built in 1908 of army huts used in the Anglo-Boer War, was rebuilt. Until 1928 education was the responsibility of the Director of Education in Basutoland who visited Swaziland annually to inspect the schools. Government established small primary schools in southern Swaziland to cater for the bulk of the European population, schools at Mbabane and Pigg's Peak having been closed for lack of pupils. Apart from one school under Government control at Zombode, Swazi education was in the hands of missions. Subsidies for this work totalled £125 in 1910, had risen to only £1,000 in 1927, and were financed directly from the Swazi National Fund. In 1928 an Inspector of Education was appointed, but he was shared with the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and in his absence responsibility devolved upon the ubiquitous Principal Veterinary Officer. Although an African Supervisor of Schools was appointed in the same year, educational activity was very largely restricted to the unco-ordinated efforts of the missionary societies. Secondary education for Europeans was available at St. Marks in Mbabane, a private institution, and for the Swazi at Matsapa which was started in 1928 to provide secondary education in agricultural as well as academic subjects.

### *Political Development*

The Secretary of State had, through Lord Selborne the High Commissioner, advised the National Convention held to discuss the union of the four South African colonies that the three Protectorates could not be included in the proposed union, but that transfer might take place later. The prolonged discussions which then followed concerned the conditions under which the territories would be administered following transfer. Although Selborne personally explained the issues involved to the Queen Regent and Chiefs in May, 1909, little interest was shown in this issue by the Swazi. The Europeans evinced no desire to submerge their identity and petitioned for incorporation as a separate Province of the Union.

While the Swazi continued to show their aversion to incorporation by the Union, the Europeans for whom the creation of the European Advisory Council in 1921 had served to crystallize opinion, considered incorporation primarily as a means of solving their economic problems. Various deputations to the Union held the guarantee of a rail link as the essential sine qua non of closer political union; General Hertzog, however, felt it impossible to give a specific guarantee although he was most anxious to effect the transfer of Swaziland to the Union. In an exchange of notes on this issue in 1927, L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, considered that "the best thing was to await a further approximation of native policy between the Protectorates and the Union as the result, first of all, of the working out of the new Native policy of the Union, and secondly of a more active educational and development policy in the Protectorates.....". And although there were further exchanges of letters, this is where the issue of incorporation rested until it was shelved by the start of the second World War. Its consideration



did, however, highlight the miserable state of the three Protectorates, and following the visit of Mr. Amery in 1927 serious efforts were made to improve their material condition.

Mr. Amery's visit generated an immediate and remarkably strong spirit of confidence within the Territory, and it also resulted in greater participation in the affairs of Swaziland by the British Government. In only a few years had a budget surplus been achieved, and then only because large sales of Crown Land had been credited to revenue. This source began to run out in the mid-1920s, and from 1928 onwards budget deficits were covered by parliamentary grants-in-aid for both recurrent and capital expenditure. Two other developments, directly attributable to Mr. Amery's visit, were the establishment of a Land and Agricultural Loan Fund in 1929 and an enquiry into the financial and economic situation of Swaziland by Sir Alan Pim in 1931. Financed by the Imperial Treasury, the Loan Fund was intended to serve the same purpose as a Land Bank. Arrangements were also made to finance the Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative formed in 1931 as a result of marketing pressure from the Union.

### *Economic Recession*

Limited funds had precluded all but the most essential expansion of social and welfare services, and the passing of the 1929 Colonial Development Act was of fundamental importance to Swaziland. The first issue of £13,074 in 1930 was devoted almost entirely to the improvements of communications and medical services. Later developments financed from this service included water conservation dams, the low level bridge across the Usutu River at Sipofaneni, and several dairies in Swazi Area. But before this source of development finance could make much impact, the world wide depression of the early 1930s severely affected the primary export commodities on which Swaziland's economy was largely dependant. By 1934 tobacco production had fallen to one-sixth of that in 1929. In 1930 and 1931 gold production was again suspended, and in the two years from 1929 to 1931 the value of tin exports dropped from £38,692 to £8,875. Production of cotton fell from a record total of 2,149 bales in 1929 to only 197 bales in 1933, a situation very largely the result of low prices and unstable currency conditions.

Towards the end of the 1930s conditions in some measure improved. The number of European immigrants, although still small, rose to nearly 200 per annum and bank deposits recovered appreciably. In October, 1937, a butter factory at Manzini was opened with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and made an immediate, although geographically limited, impact on the Swazi rural economy. The development of small dairies in Swazi Area as a result of the Pim Report, the establishment of the butter factory, and the laying down of several citrus orchards were developments made possible only by the introduction of Road Motor Transport Services.



At the end of the decade the overall pace of development of the economy was still very slow; revenue was still largely dependant on Swazi tax receipts. In 1938 only 49 people paid £3,526 in income tax, £500 more than had accrued from dog tax in the previous year. Irrigation techniques had not been introduced on any scale, and crop production and animal husbandry were still subject to climatic vagaries; in 1938 drought badly affected a reduced acreage of cotton and there were no exports. A measure of the generally depressed state of the economy, and especially of the Swazi sector, was the continued outward movement of labour to the Witwatersrand gold mines and to the plantations and mines of the eastern Transvaal. During the 1930s labour was Swaziland's most valuable export; in 1938 deferred pay and remittances totalled some £51,000, while cattle exports during the same year were valued at £4,000 less.

One development of major significance, which was to exercise a critical influence on the finances of the Territory, was the start of asbestos production from the Havelock Mine in 1939. Not only was the mine by far the largest employer of labour but it made an immediate contribution to territorial revenues. In 1940 about 70 per cent of income tax and almost all base metal royalty receipts were accounted for by the mine.

### *Post War Development*

In many ways development was severely restricted during the second World War. There was, for example, a considerable drain on manpower; 3,826 Swazi and 236 Europeans served with distinction in various theatres of the war. But war conditions in fact stimulated the economy and, in addition, further considerable grants under the 1940 Colonial Development and Welfare Act enabled the Administration to continue the expansion of social services. Internal revenues increased steadily and for a short time parliamentary grants-in-aid were not needed to balance the budget; from 1928 to 1942 the United Kingdom had contributed a total of £496,000 to Swaziland in this way. Increased revenues allowed relatively substantial budget financial development projects, but Colonial Development and Welfare funds were still largely responsible for the initiation of important schemes. Prior to 1940 educational projects had been financed from the budget and the Swazi National Fund with the main stimulus provided by the various Missionary Societies. The 1940 Act, however, provided funds which allowed Government to establish more schools under its direct control and increase its assistance in respect of teachers' salaries and the provision of books, equipment and buildings to schools controlled by voluntary agencies. Other significant developments included the establishment of a Trades School in Mbabane, a geological survey department, a malaria survey, and the introduction of a Land Settlement Scheme which, it was hoped, would have a significantly beneficial effect on the rural Swazi economy. Funds provided under a new Act in 1945 permitted consolidation and expansion, but post-war shortages and restrictions as well as the realization that



internal revenue was lagging behind external aid, slowed the tempo of development towards the end of the 1940s.

The Colonial (now Commonwealth) Development Corporation was established to assist the economic development of colonial territories through the promotion of a wide variety of enterprises. In Swaziland the Corporation established its activities with immediate effect; in 1948 it purchased 120,000 acres in the Highveld for the production of timber, and two years later secured a block of 105,000 acres in the northern Bushveld, with a water award from the Komati River, for both irrigated and dry-land farming and cattle ranching.

During the 1950s the Territory saw considerable economic activity with the Administration concentrating on providing the necessary infrastructure. As a result, the private sector began to play, for the first time, a major part in the development of the agricultural resources of Swaziland. In the northern Highveld two forestry companies planted a considerable acreage of pines and eucalypts, and the Malkerns and Big Bend areas saw a dramatic expansion of the irrigated area. More recently the resumption of gold mining, development of coal and haematite deposits, construction of a pulp mill and the development of an industrial estate near Manzini, as well as the construction of new roads and a railway, have added momentum to the rapid pace of development.

As a result the economy has become more broadly based; a measure of its development is the steady decline of Swazi tax as a revenue component from 41 per cent in 1936-37 to 5 per cent in 1956-57. Although the contribution of Havelock Mine is still of major importance, Swaziland is less dependent on one single commodity, and by 1962 exports of processed and manufactured goods had overtaken minerals exports for the first time, sugar becoming Swaziland's major export.

Advances in general economic development have been accompanied by equally spectacular advances in the provision of social and welfare services. School enrolment rose from 15,475 in 1951 to 39,797 in 1961, and to 50,000 in 1964, and of the latter 2,783 pupils were undergoing secondary education. Rural development programmes have been intensified, and the spread of curative and preventative medical services extended.

### *Constitutional Development*

Until 1928 no attempt was made to identify the traditional Swazi administration with the central administration, but in that year regular meetings between the Resident Commissioner and the Ngwenyama and also between district officers and local chiefs were instituted. During succeeding years this contact became more regular, but there was no modification of the traditional administrative structure; dual rather than indirect rule characterized the government of the country. Protracted discussions aimed at identifying the Swazi with general territorial development resulted in the promulgation of the Native Administration Proclama-



tion in 1944. Although the Ngwenyama in Libandhla was recognised as the Native Authority and invested with wide powers to issue legally enforceable orders, it met with considerable opposition and its enactment had little practical effect. The Proclamation was repealed and replaced in 1950 by one which was more acceptable and this, together with two other proclamations, promulgated at the same time dealing with Swazi Courts and the creation of a Swazi National Treasury, gave form to the Swazi National Administration as it is today.



## *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 made provision for an Executive Council of eight members (four official and four unofficial) and a Legislative Council of four official members, 24 elected members and up to three members nominated by Her Majesty's Commissioner. Of the 24 elected members, eight were to be persons who were Swazis or Eurafricans, certified by the Ngwenyama (the Paramount Chief) in Council as having been elected in accordance with Swazi traditional methods; eight were to be persons who were European or Eurafrican, of whom four were to be elected by voters registered on a "European Roll" and four elected by voters registered on a "National Roll"; and eight persons of any race who were to be elected by voters registered on the National Roll. Election on the National Roll would virtually be by universal adult franchise.

The country was divided into four National Roll constituencies to correspond with the four administrative districts. Each constituency was to return three members, one of whom had to be European or Eurafrican. The European Roll constituency was the whole of Swaziland.

The elections for the first Legislative Council took place in June. The Imbokodvo National Movement won 10 National Roll seats and the United Swaziland Association gained two National Roll seats and the four European Roll seats. Five other political parties contested the elections but failed to win a seat.

Her Majesty's Commissioner nominated one person to the Legislative Council.

The post of Her Majesty's Commissioner is equivalent to the status of Governor; the Commissioner assents to legislation and is directly responsible to the Secretary of State.

The Territory is divided into four districts — Shiselweni, Lubombo, Manzini and Hhohho — administered by District Commissioners who are the principal executive officers of Government within their districts. Local government matters and district administration fall under the



Secretary for Local Administration and Social Development. The judiciary falls under the Chief Justice, who is also the Chief Justice for Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The Swazi political system is strongly rooted in tradition. The Ngwenyama is a constitutional ruler who is advised by his kinsmen and chosen councillors. Action cannot be initiated by the Ngwenyama without the approval of two formally constituted councils. The smaller of these, the Liqoqo, comprises the more important of the Ngwenyama's agnatic kin and a number of chosen advisers. It meets once a week to deal with national matters which are usually channelled to it by a standing committee of the larger council, the Libandla. The Libandla embraces every adult male in the Swazi Nation. It usually meets once each year and it is recognized as the final body from which approval for any contemplated act of legislation should be obtained. The Ngwenyama, by virtue of his formal position and, in the case of the present ruler, his personal prestige (he has ruled for 44 years), is in a position to exercise great influence over the deliberations of his councils. Day-to-day contact between the Government and the main council is maintained through the standing committee of the council. To this traditional ruling system has been appended the Swazi National Treasury with a revenue in the region of R210,000 per year and formally constituted Swazi Courts from which appeal ultimately lies to the High Court of Swaziland. The Swazi Courts system is described in chapter IX of Part II of this Report.

The powers of the Ngwenyama and the National Council, in relation to the issue of orders regulating a wide range of activities of both social and economic consequence and also the powers of chiefs in respect of maintenance of law and order, are embodied in the Swazi Administration Proclamation. From the central institutions of the Swazi National Administration responsibility devolves upon the chiefs and their ndunas. The chiefs, who number some 172, have their own Liqoqo and Libandla to assist and advise them. In an effort to provide focal points which would serve as centres of local administration and through which orders and instructions could be disseminated, 29 Tinkundla or rural area councils were established in 1956. Each Nkundla consists of chiefs grouped together on a geographical basis under an appointed nduna. These Tinkundla have no executive or financial powers, but in some areas they have provided an important point of contact between the Government and the Swazi, and have proved of value in promoting rural development work. In the main, however, they have not proved effective due to lack of support from some conservative chiefs who have seen in Tinkundla a means whereby their personal traditional powers might be curtailed, and the fact that some Tinkundla are not well sited.

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 under his chairmanship, 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.

The Town Management Board Proclamation and the Valuation of Immovable Property Proclamations were promulgated in January, 1964, and these were followed in October by the Town Management Board (Elections) Regulations.

Mbabane and Manzini were declared Board areas in October, and at the same time Her Majesty's Commissioner appointed 12 members to each board who are to hold office until the first board elections take place in mid-1965. The valuation of immovable property was started in September and valuations should be completed early in 1965. The boards intend rating from 1st April, 1965, with a rate in the region of between 3% and 4% on site value and .25% and .5% on the value of improvements. The voters' franchise in the board areas is based on age, residence and being an owner or occupier of property valued at not less than R400 and it is for this reason that elections cannot be held until valuations are completed.

In the other urban areas of the territory, Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak and Stegi, Urban Area Advisory Committees have been established and the committees advise the District Commissioners who are the local authorities of the areas.

The urban areas and peri-urban areas surrounding the main centres have the following populations:

Township. 1962 Data	Population			
	European	Swazi	Eurafrican	Total
Mbabane	1,790	6,300	300	8,400
Manzini	1,320	6,100	400	7,800
Goedgegun	300	1,600	60	2,000
Hlatikulu	120	1,000	50	1,200
Pigg's Peak	150	1,700	20	1,900
Stegi	240	2,900	270	3,400

There is no local government in the rural areas and it is unlikely that rural local authorities will be established in the coming year, due to the fact that the Swazi National Council has not yet been able to consider the concept of rural local government and its possible impact on the traditional system of administration through chiefs.



## 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.



## *Chapter V*

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APPENDIX I

EXPENDITURE ON COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES  
DURING THE YEAR 1963/64

Scheme No.	Title	C.D.W. Assistance		Local Revenue		Local Contribution		Total Expenditure	
		R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
D.2291 & 2291 A	Improvement of Road Communications	155,546-07		487-35		28,084-35		184,117-77	
D.2582 & 2582 A	Rural Development and Soil Conservation	205,799-76		16,306-73		99,120-26		321,209-12	
D.2583 & 2583 A	Agricultural Education and Extension	155,560-13		7,152-85		112,490-44		275,565-33	
D.2584 & 2584 A/B	Grazing Control and Livestock Improvement	93,213-79		57,082-41		12,259-94		162,711-74	
D.2908	Survey of Proposed Railway Route from Head of Ezulwini Valley to Eastern Border	26,040-00		—		—		26,040-00	
D.2999	Improvement and New Const. Gollel/Lukula Road	292,612-00		14,600-00		84,005-00		391,217-00	
D.3001	New bridges and Construction of Road Deviations Oshoek/Manzini Road	194,944-66		20-90		58,230-22		253,195-78	
D.3422	Hydrographic Survey	69,292-10		—		1,167-39		70,459-49	
D.3873	Road Development, Usutu Forests Project	561,200-00		—		204,882-12		766,081-94	
D.3874	Survey of Proposed Railway Route from Sipofaneni to Existing Surveyed Alignment (Ezulwini-Eastern Border)	—		—		—		—	



# APPENDIX I Continued

## EXPENDITURE ON C. D. & W. SCHEMES DURING THE YEAR 1963/64

Scheme No.	Title	C.D.W. Assistance		Local Revenue		Local Contribution		Total Expenditure	
		R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
D.4075 & 4075 A/B	<i>Brought Forward</i> Establishment and Maintenance of a School Hostel at Manzini	204,620-81		14,279-56		—		222,080-33	
D.4436 & 4436 A/B	Botanical Survey in Swaziland	13,341-44		—		—		14,154-14	
D.4451 & 4451 A	Establishment of an African Teacher Training College	239,200-67		1,905-61		—		241,306-54	
D.4452	African Education and Extension	92,001-92		757-84		—		76,757-42	
D.4453	Construction of Additional Clinics	6,500-00		—		—		6,155-56	
D.4460 & 4460 A/B	Awards for Post-Secondary Education	25,751-90		—		—		45,997-22	
D.4468	Extension of Swazi National High School	49,600-66		—		49,769-93		99,539-86	
D.4469 & 4469 A/B	Additional Facilities for Primary and Secondary Education for Africans	264,500-01		—		—		265,319-42	
D.4476	Road Communications: Usutu Forests Project Phase 2								
D.4521 & 4521 A/B	First Part Expansion of Schools for European Pupils	911,980-00		—		136,389-74		1,048,369-74	
D.4587 & 4587 A/B	Development of Eurafican Schools	182,102-01		5,822-60		—		186,769-64	
		77,663-02		—		—		77,663-02	

*Carried Forward*



## APPENDIX I Continued

## EXPENDITURE ON C. D. &amp; W. SCHEMES DURING THE YEAR 1963/64

Scheme No.	Title	C.D.W. Assistance		Local Revenue		Local Contribution		Total Expenditure	
		R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
	<i>Brought Forward</i>								
D.4618 & 4618 A	Rural Development, Soil Conservation and Dam Construction	263,400-03		3,350-20		—		259,400-71	
D.4696 & 4696 A/B	Agricultural Research	91,740-00		—		—		118,514-69	
D.4719	Ext. of Technical Education for Africans	46,000-15		100-00		—		46,262-83	
D.4742	Land Utilization — Grazing and Livestock Control	13,001-10		—		—		14,581-23	
D.4835	Planning of Mbabane Hospital Extensions	38,960-00		—		—		37,210-87	
D.4912 & 4912 A	Extensions to Medical Services	118,200-00		1,805-03		—		104,473-05	
D.4913	Tuberculosis Control Scheme in Swaziland	11,700-00		30,000-00		—		33,616-20	
D.4918 & 4918 A	Geological Drilling Unit	33,400-00		—		—		33,642-37	
D.4994 & 4994 A	Establishment of a Commercial Training Centre	31,800-00		—		—		29,954-99	
D.5002	Further Extensions to Pigg's Peak Hospital	19,895-12		—		—		19,895-12	
D.5008	Control of Apprenticeship Training	10,000-00		—		—		7,358-91	
D.5019	Improvements of African and Eurafrican Schools	143,799-32		—		—		141,545-14	
	<i>Carried Forward</i>								



## EXPENDITURE ON C. D. &amp; W. SCHEMES DURING THE YEAR 1963/64

Scheme No.	Title	C.D.W. Assistance		Local Revenue		Local Contribution		Total Expenditure	
		R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
	<i>Brought Forward</i>								
D.5020	Establishment of Dairy on Malkerns Research Station	4,688-00		—		—		3,706-91	
D.5067	Development of African Secondary Education — Additional Accommodation	38,000-00		—		—		38,000-00	
D.5136	Extensions to Mbabane Hospital	86,000-00		—		—		84,389-13	
D.5171 & 5171 A	Establishment of a Department of Social Welfare	8,000-00		—		—		7,203-04	
D.5289	Printing of Sample Survey Report	—		—		—		3,636-00	
D.5304 & 5304 A	Training Section	5,400-00		1,315-40		—		8,906-05	
D.5329	Planning of Mental Hospital	12,000-00		—		—		7,360-02	
D.5344	Degree Course in Agriculture — Mr. M. Stewart-Burger	210-00		—		—		211-56	
D.5459	Planning of Agricultural College and Short Course Centre, Swaziland	14,000-00		—		—		2,684-00	
D.5501	Agricultural Education and Extension	36,000-00		704-23		—		24,875-88	
D.5512	Soil Conservation and Dam Construction	24,000-00		314-00		—		25,326-92	
D.5513	Water Development	22,000-00		—		—		17,493-05	
	<i>Carried Forward</i>								



## APPENDIX I Continued

## EXPENDITURE ON C. D. &amp; W. SCHEMES DURING THE YEAR 1963/64

Scheme No.	Title	C.D.W. Assistance		Local Revenue		Local Contribution		Total Expenditure	
		R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
	<i>Brought Forward</i>								
D.5533	Teacher Training and Clerical Training	28,000-00		2,838-22		—		30,738-99	
D.5557	Primary Education	84,000-00		2,219-86		—		70,576-00	
D.5672	Secondary Education	81,940-00		—		—		76,784-58	
D.5715	Livestock Control	—		—		—		4,002-88	
D.5752	Establishment of Co-operative Department	—		12,509-15		—		10,061-84	
D.5774	Technical Education	—		—		—		7,415-87	
D.5799	Police Training Course	—		—		—		1,164-94	
D.2574 & 2574 A/B	Provision for Geological Survey Department	88,343-28		4,151-02		78,152-62		170,434-82	
R.661 & 661 A/B	Study of Land Holding, Land Use etc. among the Swazi	18,492-12		—		4,217-89		22,710-01	
R.873 & 873 A/B	Agricultural Research in Swaziland	204,818-97		775-27		17,537-10		223,131-34	
R.1235 & 1235 A/B	Agricultural Research	147,836-50		9,884-81		118,514-69		271,149-71	
R.1329	Cost of Nutrition Survey being carried out in Swaziland by the University of Natal								
R.1384	Cotton Breeding Research in Swaziland and Additional Capital Works for Research Stations	3,438-74		—		—		3,438-74	
		82,192-20		12,492-82		—		77,147-90	



# SWAZILAND



## REGIONS

	HIGHVELD	average height 4,000 Ft.
	MIDDLEVELD (Centre)	average height 2,000 Ft.
	LOWVELD	average height 700 Ft.
	LUBOMBO (East)	average height 1,800 Ft.

Δ SPOTHEIGHT (in feet)

Mean Heights Above Sea Level is Given in Feet for Swaziland Towns

## COMMUNICATIONS

	Main Road-Tar
	Main Road-Gravel
	Minor Road
	Distances Given on Swaziland Roads to Nearest Mile
	Railway
	Important Airfield
	Aerial Refuelling (Havelock Mine in Barberton)

## MAIN CROP AREAS

	Barley
	Corn
	Cotton
	Pineapple
	Rice
	Super Corn
	Tobacco
	Vegetables
	Wheat

## MAIN INDUSTRIES

	Bone Meal Factory
	Butter Factory
	Cotton Ginnery
	Fruit and Vegetable Cannery
	Maize Mill
	Meat Factory
	Rice Mill
	Saw Mill
	Super Mill
	Wood Pulp Mill

## MISCELLANEOUS

	River
	Irrigation Scheme
	Pine and Gum Forest
	Cattle Holding Ground
	New Farm Settlement Scheme
	National Grid Hydro-electric Station
	Agricultural Research Station
	Univ. Holding
	International Frontier
	Boundary of Administrative Divisions
	Province Boundary

NOTE: MAIZE AND CATTLE ARE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY

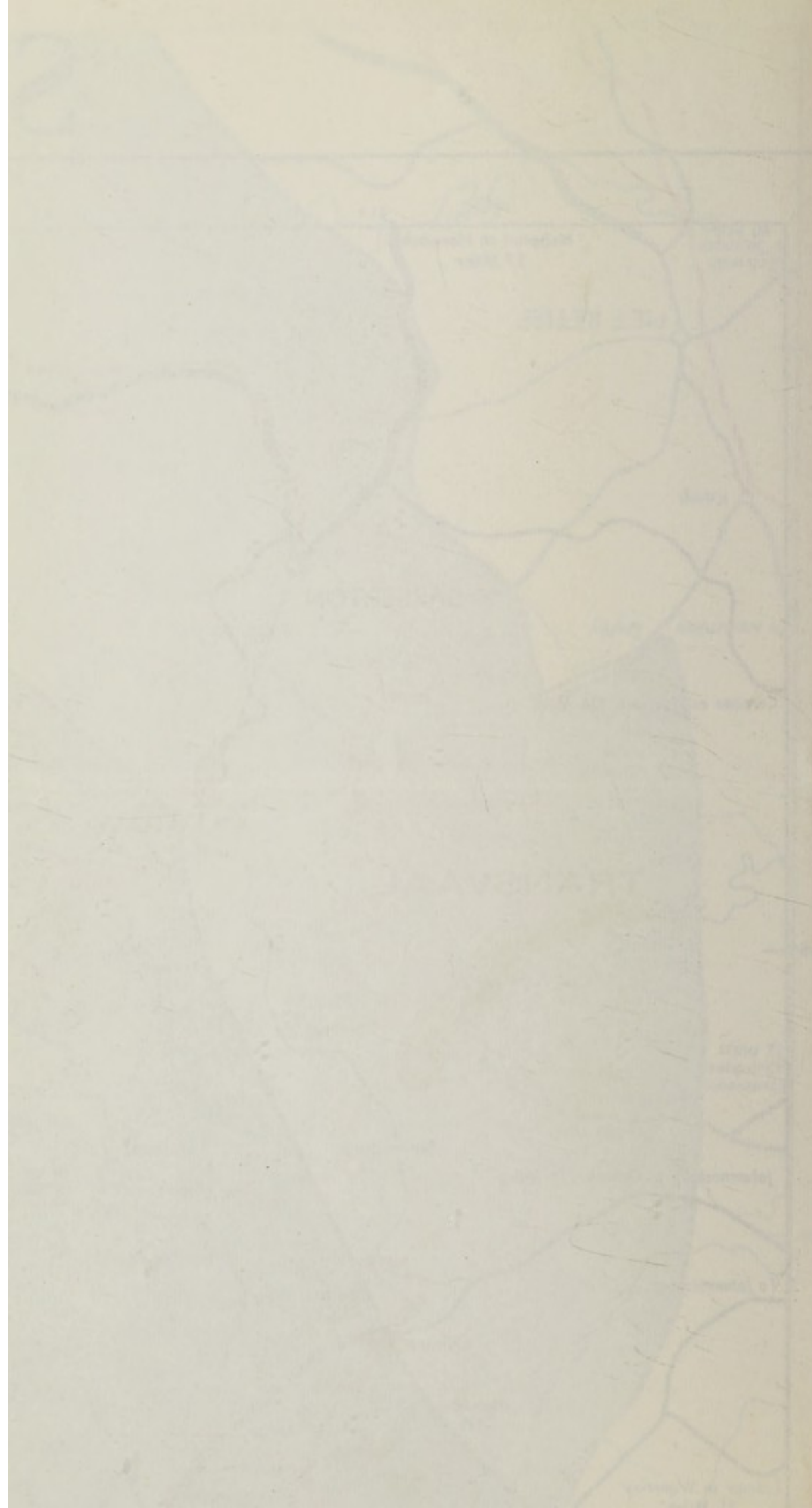
## MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCE

Beef Cattle Farming

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