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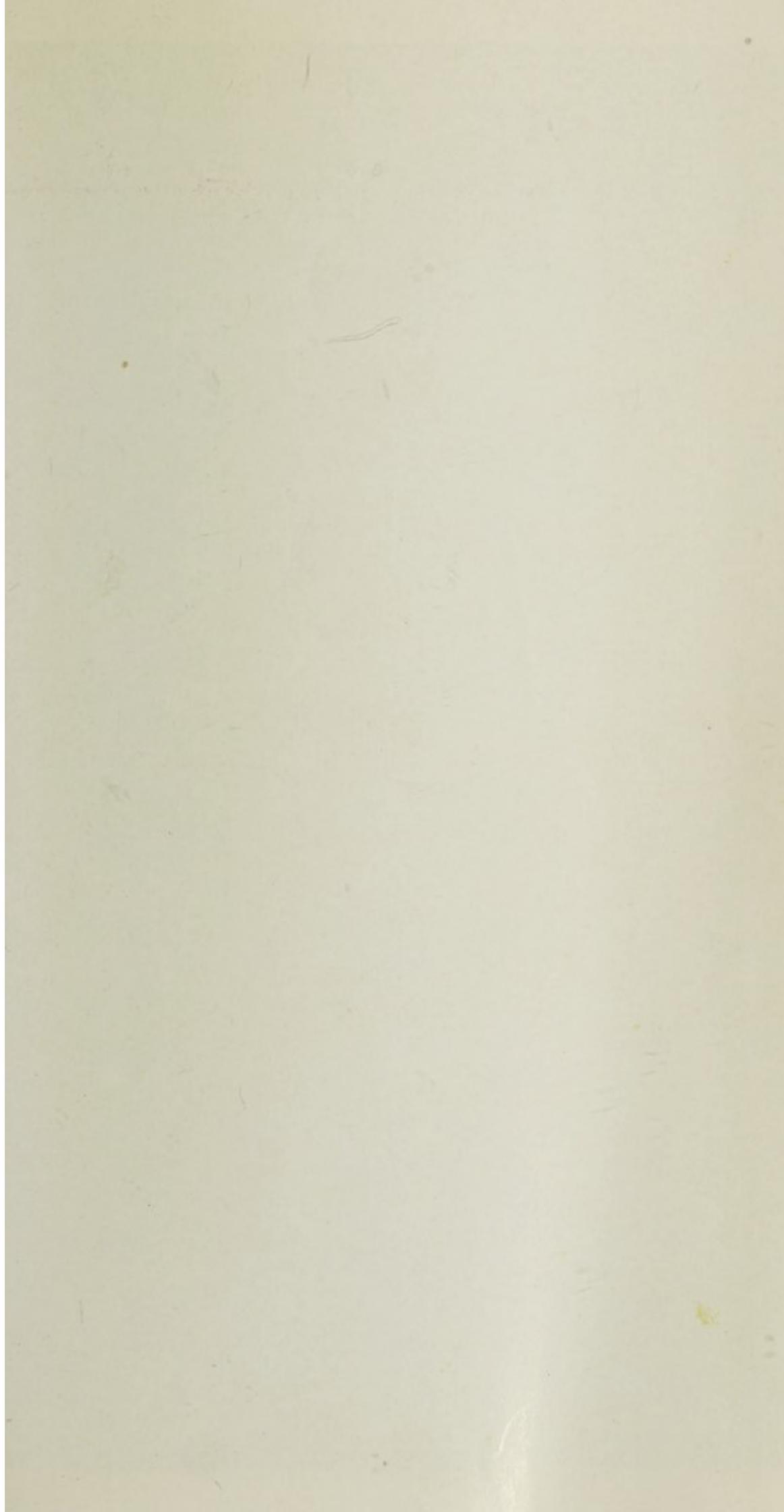
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SWAZILAND

Report for the year 1965

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1967

SWAZILAND

Report for the year

1962

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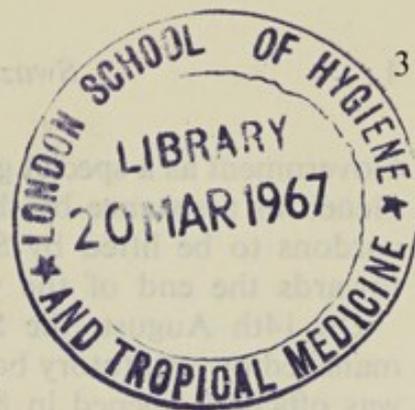
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Swaziland	Inside Back Cover

Frontispiece: Dwarfed by their bundles of reeds, Swazi maidens form up outside the Lobamba Royal Kraal at the start of the Umhlanga, the annual Reed Dance



PART I

General Review

Swaziland continued to make great constitutional progress with the enlargement during the year of the Executive Council and the setting up of a committee to review the present constitution and make detailed recommendations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the form of a new one.

In July, the Swaziland Order-in-Council, 1963, was amended, enabling Her Majesty's Commissioner to increase the number of non-official members of the Executive Council from four to six. Her Majesty's Commissioner appointed two Swazi to fill the additional places, bringing the Swazi membership of the council to four. The council's membership now totals 10. Of these, three are ex-officio members and seven, one of whom is a public officer, are appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioner.

The Executive Council members are: Mr. A. C. E. Long, Chief Secretary; Mr. J. J. Dickie, Attorney-General; Mr. F. W. Essex, Secretary for Finance and Development; Mr. M. J. Fairlie, Secretary for External Affairs and Labour; Mr. P. L. Dlamini, Member for Education; Mr. A. Z. Khumalo, Member for Health; Mr. C. F. Todd, Member for Natural Resources; Mr. G. M. E. Mabuza, Member for Rural Affairs; Mr. A. K. Hlope, Member for Urban Affairs, and Mr. H. D. G. Fitzpatrick, Member for Works, Power and Communications.

The constitutional committee, composed of 12 unofficial members chosen from the membership of the Legislative Council, and two officials, is under the chairmanship of Her Majesty's Commissioner, Sir Francis Loyd, and met for the first time in August. By the end of the year the committee's work was well advanced and it was hoped that the recommendations on the new constitution would be made to the Colonial Secretary early in 1966.

A Legislative Council member, Mr. C. A. B. Mandy, who was elected to the national roll European reserved seat for the Manzini constituency in the 1964 general elections, died in December. A by-election to fill the vacancy caused by his death will be held early in 1966.

Exports increased by a third during the year and were worth a record R30,365,500. Exports of processed and manufactured goods, mainly sugar, wood pulp and forest products, accounted for R17,593,100. Minerals accounted for R10,285,800, and crops, livestock and pastoral products for the remainder. Once again sugar was the Territory's largest single money earner, exports of the crop being worth some R8,763,000.

An outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease, the first in the Territory's history, seriously affected livestock exports and the campaign to eradicate the disease cost R605,000, most of which was provided by the British

Government as a special grant-in-aid. The outbreak started in February. Generous assistance by the South African veterinary authorities enabled cordons to be lifted by September and livestock exports were resumed towards the end of the year.

On 14th August, the Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank, which is managed by a statutory board appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioner, was officially opened in Mbabane by the Ngwenyama, Sobhuza II. At present the bank specialises in credit for agriculture and low-cost housing.

There was a notable absence of industrial unrest in Swaziland during the year. Only three stoppages of work, involving 388 people and the loss of 310 man-days, were reported to the Labour Department.

Great emphasis is being placed by the Swaziland Government on the training of local people and during the year two large training institutions were opened. In April the new Police College, which cost more than R750,000, was opened at Matsapa. Since then it has been working at full pressure towards retraining the whole Force and training recruits. The Government's R200,000 Staff Training Institute, opened in September at Sidwashini, near Mbabane, will play an important part in equipping the civil service for independence. By the end of the year a large Agricultural College was rapidly nearing completion at Luyengo. School enrolments showed an increase of 2,000 over the 1964 figures.

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

The second consulate to be established in Swaziland was set up in Mbabane in May by the Government of Portugal. A United States consulate was established in the capital the previous year.

The Territory continued to receive many visitors. Among them were: Mrs. Eirene White, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Subash Mazumdar, the United Nations F.A.O. regional statistician for Africa; Maj.-Gen. W. H. Lambert, Colonel of the Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers); Maj. Gen. Denys Buckle, of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, Maj. Gen. J. H. Cubbon, General Officer Commanding, Middle East Land Forces; Mr. E. A. Morris, Assistant Crown Agent; Mr. R. A. F. Sherwood, Director of the Commonwealth Department of the British Council, London; Mr. S. R. Hutton, teachers' salaries commissioner; Mr. J. C. G. Kevin, the Australian Ambassador to South Africa; Mr. James Currie, the British Consul-General in Johannesburg; and Lt. Gen. Sir Charles Harington, Commander in Chief, Middle East Command.

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 1963 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, Euraficans) in the country. Below, the 10 Indian residents are classed with Coloureds. 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.

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-Umtilane and Goedgegun-Dwaleni in the Middleveld; and the vicinity of Stegi and Nomahasha on the Lubombo. The highest rural population densities are close on 300 persons per square mile: the national average is 42 per square mile.

Of the four major geographical regions the most populous is the Middleveld, where 39% of the people live and the mean density approaches 60 per square mile. By contrast the Lowveld, where the low and unreliable rainfall and adverse physiological environment have debarred settlement until the recent advent of irrigation schemes and malaria control, still only has 27 inhabitants per square mile. On the rocky Lubombo plateau there are just over 30 persons per square mile, and 46 in the Highveld zone, where steepness of ground is the chief factor limiting close settlement. Regional populations are shown in the following tables, which also indicate the number of people in each of the old and the new (post December, 1963) administrative districts.

District	Area sq. mile	1962 Estimated Population				1946	
		Highveld	Mid'veld	Lowveld	Lubombo	Total	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	

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, land bought by the Swazi Nation and Swazi Land Settlement areas, which together cover 56% 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. 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 1,757 persons were granted temporary residence permits in 1965 and another 64 received permission to live permanently in Swaziland. In 1964 permits awarded totalled 1,250 (including 1,199 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	
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 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. In 1965 full national endorsement was given to the Sebenta Society at the National Conference on Literacy opened in March by the Ngwenyama, and attended by representatives of Government, the Swazi National Council, commerce and industry, and churches and voluntary agencies. Sebenta's literacy officers underwent specialised training abroad with emphasis on follow-up literature and adult education. The number of literacy classes increased from 40 to 70 and the number of adults attending classes increased from 500 to 838. Two community primary schools sponsored by the society provided education for 125 children. The Sebenta campaign obtained very substantial backing from Swaziland industries, who now employ numerous adult literacy "basiti", trained by Sebenta, and assist in the sponsoring of English classes for those workers already literate in the vernacular. Although contributions to the Society increased in 1965 they are still far from adequate for the financing of a large scale national campaign.

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 52,000 school pupils in 1965 constituted about 65% of all children aged five to 14. Seven 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. 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. This high proportion of absentee labourers has been a feature of Swaziland's economy since 1887, but is now gradually diminishing. In 1965, 6,458 were recruited for work in South Africa's gold and coal mines, compared with 6,690 in 1964. Contracts for recruits may not exceed one year, with renewal for a further nine months. 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 1965 and consumed locally without entering the market. Furthermore, remittances from workers abroad to Swaziland dependants amounted to nearly R470,000 in 1964/65.

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 three years ago the following populations within their limits and adjacent peri-urban areas:

1962 Data	Mbabane	Manzini	Stegi	Goed- gegun	Pigg's 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 Mhlambahyati, 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. Later, the introduction of large forestry and irrigated agricultural plantations led to the establishment of processing industries, notably two large sugar mills, a pulp factory, and three timber processing plants. A small fruit canning factory and a malt factory were also opened.

In 1965 several new projects were established at the Matsapa industrial estate. These included an abattoir and meat canning factory, a cotton ginnery, a bulk bale depot for pulp, and five petrol depots. Production of asbestos, coal, iron ore and sugar was considerably increased during the year.

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 population
	Male	Female	Total	
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

	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	58
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 over the years, but is still considerable. The 1956 census yields the following:—

	Male	Female	Total
Employed in Swaziland (I)	12,460	1,785	14,245
Employed out of Swaziland	10,569	1,159	11,728
	23,029	2,944	25,973

(I) includes foreign Africans.

Thus about 45% of men and 39% 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 referred to below.

Miners (in round figures) recruited for the last four years were:—

Year	Male	Female	Total
1957	8,300	300	8,600
1958	6,000	300	6,300
1959	6,000	200	6,200
1960	6,820	200	7,020

Most of the recruits for the gold and coal mines were drawn from the Shiselweni and Manzini districts. During 1965 the highest month was January with 1,023 recruited, and the lowest was October with 330. Reasons for the decline in employment outside the Territory since 1956 (apart from the large increase during the 1961/2 drought) are thought to be the availability of alternative work in Swaziland, the 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, Swazis recruited for work on the mines in the Republic may have found employment independently in agriculture and mining concerns in areas of the Republic bordering the Territory while a few have established themselves in "white collar" and skilled jobs in urban areas. The number of Swazis participating in this movement used to be estimated at between 2,500 and 3,000 per year, but there is evidence that it is dwindling rapidly because of the introduction of border control by the South African authorities, while under influx control regulations imposed in 1963 employers in the Republic are now only allowed to engage Swazis in the territory, and after obtaining permission from the South African authorities.

Control over recruitment is exercised under the Employment Proclamation, 1962. 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 1965. 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 under it. Most recruiting for the gold mines is done by the territory-wide Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd., based at Stegi. Recruiting for the coal mines is confined to the small part-time agency of the Natal Coal Owners' Labour Association in Goedegun.

Employment of foreign African labour maintained a fairly constant level at about 20% of the African labour force, a large proportion being employed in the sugar industry. Much of this labour is unskilled, and came to help meet the Territory's rapidly expanding labour requirements over the last 15 years. Other foreign Africans, together with nearly all European immigrants, filled jobs of a skilled nature for which the local population is not yet equipped. This is indicated by the occupational distribution of the labour force, discussed below. Stricter control of immigration was exercised under the Immigration Proclamation (No. 32 of 1964), while a comprehensive and intensified industrial training programme, as later described, is designed to enable the Territory to meet its manpower requirements from its own resources. The major source of African immigrants is Mozambique, while European immigrants are mostly from Mozambique in the building trades, and South Africa in the engineering trades and process work.

Industrial and Occupational Distribution of the Labour Force

In 1965 it was decided to broaden the scope of the employment returns. Consequently, undertakings employing 10 or more persons, instead of more than 50 persons as in previous years, were required to render returns. The table below, therefore, cannot be compared with similar ones which have appeared in previous annual reports.

SIC	Group	No. of concerns	Euro-peans	Eura-frican	African		Total
					Local	Non-Local	
01	Agriculture	62	236	34	9,016	2,210	11,496
02	Forestry	5	94	3	3,153	124	3,374
10	Mining	4	210	4	1,397	552	2,163
20/1	Food and Drink Manufacture	5	227	10	1,163	605	2,005
25/6	Wood and Wood Products Mfg	4	56	4	1,125	54	1,239
27/8	Paper (Pulp) Mfg	1	245	7	736	200	1,188
40	Construction	16	165	13	1,284	86	1,548
51	Electricity Services	1	26	—	154	—	180
61	Trade	64	347	131	1,097	62	1,637
71	Transport	8	53	26	342	9	430
73	Communications	2	126	1	159	19	305
81	Government Services	1	836	45	4,375	617	5,873
82	Community Services	9	55	6	425	17	503
TOTAL		182	2,676	284	24,426	4,555	31,941

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Starting rates of wages paid in typical occupations in the principal industries are shown in the following table (1965 figures):

Occupation	Basic monthly wage
Unskilled Labourer (Wholesale/Retail Trade and Building Industry)	R 18.00
Farm Labourer	R 6.00 to R 7.00 R.Q.
Forest Labourer	R 8.00 to R 10.00 R.Q.
Mine Labourer	R 16.00 to R 18.00 R.Q.

Housemaid	R 5.00 to R 9.00	R.Q.
Waiter	R 14.00	R.Q.
Cook	R 20.00 to R 35.00	R.Q.
Barman	R 20.00 to R 55.00	R.Q.
Driver (Light Duty)	R 26.00	
Driver (Heavy Duty)	R 32.00	
Mechanic	R120.00 to R200.00	
Carpenter	R140.00 to R160.00	
Bricklayer/Plasterer	R140.00 to R160.00	
Miner	R250.00	
Forest Foreman	R130.00	
Shop Assistant	R 32.00	
Stenographer	R100.00	
Typist (25 w.p.m.)	R 24.00	
Typist (45 w.p.m.)	R 60.00	

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

Average monthly earnings in the main private employing establishment in December, 1964 (figures for 1965 are not available), were as follows:—

SIC	Industry	Average monthly earnings in rand		
		Europeans	Eurafricans	Africans
	<i>Group</i>			
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

The pay of unskilled labour is often based on a daily rate, although the 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 and agriculture, 48 to 70 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 figure but no average statistics are available.

Under the Wages Proclamation, 1964, one wages council was established for retail and distributive trades. Voluntary joint bargaining machinery covered employees in mining, pulp and timber and other industries.

Average prices in urban areas in 1965 of some of the principal foods were:—

Bacon per lb.	52c
Beef per lb.	40c
Mutton per lb.	40c
Butter per lb.	40c
Cheese per lb.	32c
Milk per pint	10c
Eggs per doz.	45c
Mealie-meal (180 lb. bag)	R5.19c
Potatoes per lb.	4c
Rice per lb.	15c
Sugar per lb.	6c
Bread per lb.	10c
Tea per lb.	80c
Coffee per lb.	48c

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

	<i>1st quarter</i>	<i>2nd quarter</i>	<i>3rd quarter</i>	<i>4th quarter</i>
Food	120.5	122.8	115.9	121.1
All Items	113.3	114.9	111.2	114.4

LABOUR OFFICES

The Labour Office, Mbabane, operated as a section of the Secretariat for a part of the year under the direction of the Secretary for External Affairs and Labour, who was also Labour Commissioner for this period. Later in the year, however, as a preparatory move to the establishment of a Department of Labour, it was decided to appoint a Labour Commissioner, though the Secretary for External Affairs and Labour continued to represent the department in the Legislative and Executive Councils.

A Labour Office was opened at Manzini and was administered by a Labour Inspector. Employment exchanges were operated there and at Mbabane.

The main function of the department continued to be the enforcement of the labour laws and the ensuring, through them, of satisfactory employment standards. In practice, however, its duties went beyond this, incorporating all aspects of industrial training, operation of employment

services, the promotion of joint consultative machinery and collective bargaining in industry, conciliation in trade disputes, control of labour recruitment and recovery of workmen's compensation.

At the close of the year the senior staff of the department was as follows:— Labour Commissioner, Industrial Relations Officer, Labour Officer, Controller of Apprenticeship, Trade Tester, and officers of the Swaziland Trade Training Centre, comprising the Principal, two Senior Education Officers, one Education Officer and seven Trade Instructors.

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 R3,000 per year. 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 Workmen's Compensation Medical Board.

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 forms obtainable from the latter at P.O. Box 9, Mbabane. The compilation of accident statistics was instituted in 1958 (see below).

Industrial Relations

At the close of the year the number of registered trade unions was 18, representing 15 employee unions and 3 catering for employers. Some of these were, however, inactive.

A trade union adviser was appointed under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan and arrived in Swaziland early in the year to give advice and assistance to the trade union movement.

The Federation of Swaziland Employers, formed in 1964, continued to expand its membership, and played a prominent role in the field of industrial relations.

There was a notable absence of industrial unrest during the year, and only three stoppages of work, involving 388 persons and a loss of 310 man-days, were reported to the department. A few trade disputes, accepted by the Labour Commissioner under the Industrial Conciliation and Settlement Proclamation, were determined by conciliation undertaken by departmental officers. No disputes were referred to arbitration.

A number of industrial agreements negotiated in 1964 between management and trade unions continued in force. Terms of others which had expired were generally honoured by employers. One new agreement was registered.

A wages regulation order, catering for various categories of employees in the retail and wholesale distributive trades, was published in March.

The National Joint Consultative Council, composed of employers, employees and Labour Department representatives, held one meeting during the year, but owing to the decline of interest in the council's affairs by employee representatives it was decided not to call further meetings. It is proposed to establish a statutory body (Labour Advisory Board) to replace the council.

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 under them 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	0.46 per 1,000	12.5 per 1,000
Industry	0.25 per 1,000	30.5 per 1,000
Construction	2.60 per 1,000	10.0 per 1,000

Total Accidents

	<i>Fatal</i>		<i>Lost Time</i>	
	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>
Mines and Quarries	1	2	27	54
Industry	5	4	609	551
Construction	4	10	15	63
	10	16	651	668

Legislation

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

- (i) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Law, No. 10 of 1965, the principal purposes of which were to increase the number of compensable workmen covered by the proclamation and to cater for the establishment of a Workmen's Compensation Medical Board;
- (ii) The Factories Law, 1965, which provides for the safety, health and welfare of workers in factories. (This Law did not become operative in 1965);
- (iii) The Employment (Amendment) Law, No. 17 of 1965, amending minor defects and incorporating from the African Labour Proclamation conditions dealing with recruiting and contracts of employment; and
- (iv) Regulation of Wages (Retail and Wholesale Distributive Trades) Order, 1965, stipulating minimum wages and conditions of service of certain workers in the retail and wholesale distributive trades.

Industrial Training

Professor T. N. Tolani, a vocational training expert, visited the Territory at the request of Government under the aegis of the International Labour Organisation, and undertook a survey of present and future industrial training and technical education requirements. Professor Tolani's report is expected to arrive early in 1966. Meanwhile, acting on a recommendation from him, Government took steps to integrate all aspects of industrial training, including institutional training, under the Labour Department.

The Apprenticeship Board met six times during the year and, acting in accordance with its statutory functions, made various recommendations to the Labour Commissioner for the improvement of apprenticeship training.

For the first time all apprentices were enrolled for correspondence courses leading to the national certificate examination of the Republic of South Africa. This form of study was augmented by either day-release attendance at the Swaziland Trade Training Centre or twice-weekly attendance at night school held privately in Manzini. Of 18 local apprentices entered for the N.T.C. I examination, six gained full certificate awards (five first class with two subject distinctions). Employers were fully co-operative in releasing apprentices for theoretical instruction. At the close of the year there were 57 registered apprentices (30 African, 14 Eurafrican, 13 European), plus five on probation, spread over 15 different trades.

A building trade tester was appointed in July and schedules of exercises for national certificates were compiled, with the co-operation of industry, in preparation for the launching of a comprehensive scheme, including the erection of a trade testing centre, in 1966.

Supervisory training in the form of training-within-industry courses was limited due to the only trained lecturer, the Controller of Apprenticeship, being fully engaged in other directions. However, work is soon to commence on the construction of a training-within-industry centre which should initiate more activity in this field.

Institutional vocational training facilities are described in Chapter VII of this report.

Financial Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1962-63	R 9,200,134	R 8,009,240
1963-64	R 10,100,234	R 8,700,734
1964-65	R 11,000,234	R 9,400,734
1965-66	R 12,000,234	R 10,100,734
1966-67	R 13,000,234	R 10,800,734
1967-68	R 14,000,234	R 11,500,734
1968-69	R 15,000,234	R 12,200,734
1969-70	R 16,000,234	R 12,900,734
1970-71	R 17,000,234	R 13,600,734
1971-72	R 18,000,234	R 14,300,734
1972-73	R 19,000,234	R 15,000,734
1973-74	R 20,000,234	R 15,700,734
1974-75	R 21,000,234	R 16,400,734
1975-76	R 22,000,234	R 17,100,734
1976-77	R 23,000,234	R 17,800,734
1977-78	R 24,000,234	R 18,500,734
1978-79	R 25,000,234	R 19,200,734
1979-80	R 26,000,234	R 19,900,734
1980-81	R 27,000,234	R 20,600,734
1981-82	R 28,000,234	R 21,300,734
1982-83	R 29,000,234	R 22,000,734
1983-84	R 30,000,234	R 22,700,734
1984-85	R 31,000,234	R 23,400,734
1985-86	R 32,000,234	R 24,100,734
1986-87	R 33,000,234	R 24,800,734
1987-88	R 34,000,234	R 25,500,734
1988-89	R 35,000,234	R 26,200,734
1989-90	R 36,000,234	R 26,900,734
1990-91	R 37,000,234	R 27,600,734
1991-92	R 38,000,234	R 28,300,734
1992-93	R 39,000,234	R 29,000,734
1993-94	R 40,000,234	R 29,700,734
1994-95	R 41,000,234	R 30,400,734
1995-96	R 42,000,234	R 31,100,734
1996-97	R 43,000,234	R 31,800,734
1997-98	R 44,000,234	R 32,500,734
1998-99	R 45,000,234	R 33,200,734
1999-00	R 46,000,234	R 33,900,734
2000-01	R 47,000,234	R 34,600,734
2001-02	R 48,000,234	R 35,300,734
2002-03	R 49,000,234	R 36,000,734
2003-04	R 50,000,234	R 36,700,734
2004-05	R 51,000,234	R 37,400,734
2005-06	R 52,000,234	R 38,100,734
2006-07	R 53,000,234	R 38,800,734
2007-08	R 54,000,234	R 39,500,734
2008-09	R 55,000,234	R 40,200,734
2009-10	R 56,000,234	R 40,900,734
2010-11	R 57,000,234	R 41,600,734
2011-12	R 58,000,234	R 42,300,734
2012-13	R 59,000,234	R 43,000,734
2013-14	R 60,000,234	R 43,700,734
2014-15	R 61,000,234	R 44,400,734
2015-16	R 62,000,234	R 45,100,734
2016-17	R 63,000,234	R 45,800,734
2017-18	R 64,000,234	R 46,500,734
2018-19	R 65,000,234	R 47,200,734
2019-20	R 66,000,234	R 47,900,734
2020-21	R 67,000,234	R 48,600,734
2021-22	R 68,000,234	R 49,300,734
2022-23	R 69,000,234	R 50,000,734
2023-24	R 70,000,234	R 50,700,734
2024-25	R 71,000,234	R 51,400,734
2025-26	R 72,000,234	R 52,100,734
2026-27	R 73,000,234	R 52,800,734
2027-28	R 74,000,234	R 53,500,734
2028-29	R 75,000,234	R 54,200,734
2029-30	R 76,000,234	R 54,900,734
2030-31	R 77,000,234	R 55,600,734
2031-32	R 78,000,234	R 56,300,734
2032-33	R 79,000,234	R 57,000,734
2033-34	R 80,000,234	R 57,700,734
2034-35	R 81,000,234	R 58,400,734
2035-36	R 82,000,234	R 59,100,734
2036-37	R 83,000,234	R 59,800,734
2037-38	R 84,000,234	R 60,500,734
2038-39	R 85,000,234	R 61,200,734
2039-40	R 86,000,234	R 61,900,734
2040-41	R 87,000,234	R 62,600,734
2041-42	R 88,000,234	R 63,300,734
2042-43	R 89,000,234	R 64,000,734
2043-44	R 90,000,234	R 64,700,734
2044-45	R 91,000,234	R 65,400,734
2045-46	R 92,000,234	R 66,100,734
2046-47	R 93,000,234	R 66,800,734
2047-48	R 94,000,234	R 67,500,734
2048-49	R 95,000,234	R 68,200,734
2049-50	R 96,000,234	R 68,900,734
2050-51	R 97,000,234	R 69,600,734
2051-52	R 98,000,234	R 70,300,734
2052-53	R 99,000,234	R 71,000,734
2053-54	R 100,000,234	R 71,700,734
2054-55	R 101,000,234	R 72,400,734
2055-56	R 102,000,234	R 73,100,734
2056-57	R 103,000,234	R 73,800,734
2057-58	R 104,000,234	R 74,500,734
2058-59	R 105,000,234	R 75,200,734
2059-60	R 106,000,234	R 75,900,734
2060-61	R 107,000,234	R 76,600,734
2061-62	R 108,000,234	R 77,300,734
2062-63	R 109,000,234	R 78,000,734
2063-64	R 110,000,234	R 78,700,734
2064-65	R 111,000,234	R 79,400,734
2065-66	R 112,000,234	R 80,100,734
2066-67	R 113,000,234	R 80,800,734
2067-68	R 114,000,234	R 81,500,734
2068-69	R 115,000,234	R 82,200,734
2069-70	R 116,000,234	R 82,900,734
2070-71	R 117,000,234	R 83,600,734
2071-72	R 118,000,234	R 84,300,734
2072-73	R 119,000,234	R 85,000,734
2073-74	R 120,000,234	R 85,700,734
2074-75	R 121,000,234	R 86,400,734
2075-76	R 122,000,234	R 87,100,734
2076-77	R 123,000,234	R 87,800,734
2077-78	R 124,000,234	R 88,500,734
2078-79	R 125,000,234	R 89,200,734
2079-80	R 126,000,234	R 89,900,734
2080-81	R 127,000,234	R 90,600,734
2081-82	R 128,000,234	R 91,300,734
2082-83	R 129,000,234	R 92,000,734
2083-84	R 130,000,234	R 92,700,734
2084-85	R 131,000,234	R 93,400,734
2085-86	R 132,000,234	R 94,100,734
2086-87	R 133,000,234	R 94,800,734
2087-88	R 134,000,234	R 95,500,734
2088-89	R 135,000,234	R 96,200,734
2089-90	R 136,000,234	R 96,900,734
2090-91	R 137,000,234	R 97,600,734
2091-92	R 138,000,234	R 98,300,734
2092-93	R 139,000,234	R 99,000,734
2093-94	R 140,000,234	R 99,700,734
2094-95	R 141,000,234	R 100,400,734
2095-96	R 142,000,234	R 101,100,734
2096-97	R 143,000,234	R 101,800,734
2097-98	R 144,000,234	R 102,500,734
2098-99	R 145,000,234	R 103,200,734
2099-00	R 146,000,234	R 103,900,734
2100-01	R 147,000,234	R 104,600,734
2101-02	R 148,000,234	R 105,300,734
2102-03	R 149,000,234	R 106,000,734
2103-04	R 150,000,234	R 106,700,734
2104-05	R 151,000,234	R 107,400,734
2105-06	R 152,000,234	R 108,100,734
2106-07	R 153,000,234	R 108,800,734
2107-08	R 154,000,234	R 109,500,734
2108-09	R 155,000,234	R 110,200,734
2109-10	R 156,000,234	R 110,900,734
2110-11	R 157,000,234	R 111,600,734
2111-12	R 158,000,234	R 112,300,734
2112-13	R 159,000,234	R 113,000,734
2113-14	R 160,000,234	R 113,700,734
2114-15	R 161,000,234	R 114,400,734
2115-16	R 162,000,234	R 115,100,734
2116-17	R 163,000,234	R 115,800,734
2117-18	R 164,000,234	R 116,500,734
2118-19	R 165,000,234	R 117,200,734
2119-20	R 166,000,234	R 117,900,734
2120-21	R 167,000,234	R 118,600,734
2121-22	R 168,000,234	R 119,300,734
2122-23	R 169,000,234	R 120,000,734
2123-24	R 170,000,234	R 120,700,734
2124-25	R 171,000,234	R 121,400,734
2125-26	R 172,000,234	R 122,100,734
2126-27	R 173,000,234	R 122,800,734
2127-28	R 174,000,234	R 123,500,734
2128-29	R 175,000,234	R 124,200,734
2129-30	R 176,000,234	R 124,900,734
2130-31	R 177,000,234	R 125,600,734
2131-32	R 178,000,234	R 126,300,734
2132-33	R 179,000,234	R 127,000,734
2133-34	R 180,000,234	R 127,700,734
2134-35	R 181,000,234	R 128,400,734
2135-36	R 182,000,234	R 129,100,734
2136-37	R 183,000,234	R 129,800,734
2137-38	R 184,000,234	R 130,500,734
2138-39	R 185,000,234	R 131,200,734
2139-40	R 186,000,234	R 131,900,734
2140-41	R 187,000,234	R 132,600,734
2141-42	R 188,000,234	R 133,300,734
2142-43	R 189,000,234	R 134,000,734
2143-44	R 190,000,234	R 134,700,734
2144-45	R 191,000,234	R 135,400,734
2145-46	R 192,000,234	R 136,100,734
2146-47	R 193,000,234	R 136,800,734
2147-48	R 194,000,234	R 137,500,734
2148-49	R 195,000,234	R 138,200,734
2149-50	R 196,000,234	R 138,900,734
2150-51	R 197,000,234	R 139,600,734
2151-52	R 198,000,234	R 140,300,734
2152-53	R 199,000,234	R 141,000,734
2153-54	R 200,000,234	R 141,700,734
2154-55	R 201,000,234	R 142,400,734
2155-56	R 202,000,234	R 143,100,734
2156-57	R 203,000,234	R 143,800,734
2157-58	R 204,000,234	R 144,500,734
2158-59	R 205,000,234	R 145,200,734
2159-60	R 206,000,234	R 145,900,734
2160-61	R 207,000,234	R 146,600,734
2161-62	R 208,000,234	R 147,300,734
2162-63	R 209,000,234	R 148,000,734
2163-64	R 210,000,234	R 148,700,734
2164-65	R 211,000,234	R 149,400,734
2165-66	R 212,000,234	R 150,100,734
2166-67	R 213,000,234	R 150,800,734
2167-68	R 214,000,234	R 151,500,734
2168-69	R 215,000,234	R 152,200,734
2169-70	R 216,000,234	R 152,900,734
2170-71	R 217,000,234	R 153,600,734
2171-72	R 218,000,234	R 154,300,734
2172-73	R 219,000,234	R 155,000,734
2173-74	R 220,000,234	R 155,700,734
2174-75	R 221,000,234	R 156,400,734
2175-76	R 222,000,234	R 157,100,734
2176-77	R 223,000,234	R 157,800,734
2177-78	R 224,000,234	R 158,500,734
2178-79	R 225,000,234	R 159,200,734
2179-80	R 226,000,234	R 159,900,734
2		

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>
1962-63	R	R
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
1964-65		
Territorial	4,402,722	7,539,178
Loan	—	465,031
C.D. & W. Fund	—	1,498,971
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	—	99,061

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

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	R	R	R
Grant-in-Aid	1,068,644	1,710,764	3,255,608
C.D. & W. Fund	1,139,826	735,636	1,544,787
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	129,591	103,991	98,116

REVENUE

The main sources of revenue were:—

<i>Head</i>	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	R	R	R
Swazi Tax	127,624	138,794	133,954
Customs and Excise	555,190	608,570	738,949
Post and Telegraphs	363,960	335,138	397,657
Licences	194,508	211,829	236,401
Income Tax	1,756,859	2,035,345	2,088,526
Transfer Duty	64,851	23,883	37,925
Mineral Tax (Royalties)	84,793	93,709	93,275
Fees for Services Rendered	157,848	162,897	208,944
Rent from Government Property	120,400	127,930	127,881
Stamp Duties	82,287	45,030	46,011
Other Revenue	411,814	323,098	293,198

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 Eurafrikan male who does not pay Swazi Tax, of the age of 21 years and over.

Income Tax

Income Tax constitutes about half of the total revenue of the Territory and of this 40% was derived from mining. Income Tax is payable by all persons with incomes in excess of R600 in the case of unmarried persons and R960 in the case of married persons. Non-residents are liable to a minimum tax of 7½%.

The breakdown of assessments for the income tax year ended 30th June, 1964, the collections from which were received in the 1964/65

financial year, are compared with those of the two previous years in the following table:—

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	R	R	R
Mining Companies	981,000	1,011,000	873,000
Other Companies	342,000	526,000	600,000
Employed Persons	261,000	315,000	407,000
Professions and Traders	112,000	100,000	109,000
Farmers	58,000	40,000	54,000
Others	30,000	37,000	50,000

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 in 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	R 69	R 23
R 1,600	R 116	R 65
R 2,000	R 162	R 107
R 3,000	R 287	R 211
R 5,000	R 610	R 481
R 8,000	R1,728	R1,560
R10,000	R2,664	R2,470

Rates of tax for Public and Private Companies: for each rand of taxable income, 30 cents.

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

per year and those with three or more wives pay R9.10 per year. A Swazi National Levy of 70 cents, payable to the Swazi National Treasury, is included in each of the above payments. Exemption may be granted to the aged and infirm who are without means to pay. The tax is collected by District Commissioners.

Posts and Telegraphs

Revenue from this source in the 1964/65 financial year compared with that of the two previous financial years was:—

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	R	R	R
Postal	208,453	144,338	177,343
Telegraphs	23,895	28,077	28,540
Telephone	131,612	162,723	191,774
<i>Total</i>	363,960	335,138	397,657

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 1964/65 this source of revenue amounted to R738,949. Following are receipts for the last three years:—

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	R	R	R
Import Duty	155,697	167,947	174,907
Excise on Cigarettes and Tobacco	81,277	88,589	90,778
Excise on Matches	760	807	838
Excise on Motor Fuel	28,523	39,360	66,165
Excise on Tyres and Tubes	2,650	2,934	3,471
Excise on Yeast	555	991	—
Excise on Motor Vehicles	27,903	37,027	39,895
Excise on Diesel and Furnace Oils	3,016	3,876	6,445
Excise on Gramophone Records	560	619	724
Other Excise Duties	52	40	37

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 1964/65 mineral tax yielded R93,275. Other sources of revenue were prospecting and mining rents (R671), mineral concession rent (R1,197) and mineral concession tax (R3,550). 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 1964/65 financial year compared with those collected during the two previous financial years were:—

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	R	R	R
Banking	1,150	1,260	805
Bicycles	—	1,849	1,890
Firearms	1,066	1,093	1,056
Game	708	554	521
Labour Agents and Runners	722	613	731
Liquor and Billiards	3,823	3,516	7,059
Motor Vehicles and Drivers	137,823	152,211	169,264
Prospecting and Mineral Dealing	2	4	482
Trading	43,606	42,722	44,484
Wireless	—	7,850	9,243
Miscellaneous	5,608	157	866
	194,508	211,829	236,401

EXPENDITURE

The following table gives particulars of annual expenditure for the period 1962/63, 1963/64 and 1964/65.

<i>Territorial</i>	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	R	R	R
Public Debt	434,545	504,106	564,823
Central Administration	617,311	623,456	724,916
Audit	18,688	21,273	25,396
District Administration	148,199	157,431	170,785
Education	772,889	809,397	875,237
Geological Survey and Mines	79,473	75,607	76,680
Judicial	46,121	46,932	47,363
Agriculture	490,400	484,461	666,094
Medical	357,809	358,471	362,924
Pensions and Gratuities	187,743	277,827	282,571
Police	350,961	430,184	551,059
Posts and Telegraphs	256,000	245,266	275,960
Prisons	122,857	128,117	150,921
Public Service Commission	—	—	13,605
Public Works Department	750,404	763,305	896,831
P.W.D. Electricity Supply	89,611	64,701	105
Public Works Extraordinary	69,803	634,177	1,611,313
Stores Department	132,392	117,015	155,381
Swazi Administration	84,034	129,008	87,214
	5,009,240	5,870,734	7,539,178
<i>Loan</i>	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	R	R	R
Government Housing	318,535	—	136
Roads	1,776,196	1,131,623	367,501
Telecommunications	124,292	103,076	25,653
Electricity Supplies	86,656	31,113	765
Administrative and Public Buildings	239,606	78,289	54,629
Water and Sewerage Schemes	82,714	37,915	16,259
Township Survey	25,472	5,215	88
Airfields	21,854	—	—
	2,675,325	1,387,231	465,031

<i>Commonwealth Development and Welfare</i>	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	R	R	R
Education	561,356	262,334	318,701
Medical	151,427	147,200	206,714
Agricultural and Veterinary	340,413	285,936	343,350
Geological	16,585	10,331	—
Roads, Townships and Bridges	13,459	—	234,631
Training	—	45,814	65,554
Miscellaneous	29,096	34,801	330,021

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

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of Swaziland at 31st March, 1965, consisted of:—

	R
4 % Inter-Colonial Loan 1974	104,140
4½% Inter-Colonial Loan 1978	158,664
5¾% Inter-Colonial Loan 1971	83,420
5¾% Inter-Colonial Loan 1976	250,380
General Development Loan 1965/78	2,000,000
Exchequer Loan R1,040,000	947,247
Exchequer Loan R 200,000	189,313
Exchequer Loan R1,600,000	1,495,005
Exchequer Loan R1,212,298	1,179,859
Exchequer Loan R 261,500	261,500
6% Telecommunications Loan	500,000
Housing Loan 1982 — R300,000	180,000
Housing Loan 1982 — R85,000	85,000
International Development Association Loan 1972/2011	2,000,000
Swaziland Railway Loans	7,400,000
Swaziland Electricity Board Loans	2,614,868
	<u>R19,449,396</u>

LIABILITIES

<i>Bank Overdraft</i>	R	c	R	c
Government Accounts	401,583.47			
Swaziland Rice Co-operative Account	109,600.00		511,183.47	
 <i>Deposits</i>				
C.D.&W.	511,183.96			
Miscellaneous	251,704.33			
Swazi Tax Coupons	1,910.00			
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	1,790.90			
Prisoners Property	848.13			
S.N.T. Education Levy	5,384.90		772,822.22	
 <i>Unexpended Balances of Loan Funds</i>				
Standard Bank Loan	3,834.21			
5 $\frac{7}{8}$ % & 6% Exchequer Loan 1960-85	2,522.61			
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Exchequer Loan 1960-87	9,896.71			
5 $\frac{3}{8}$ %—6 $\frac{1}{8}$ % Exchequer Loan 1963-89	17,759.41			
6 $\frac{1}{8}$ % Exchequer Loan 1964-89	19,520.43		53,533.37	
 <i>Special Funds</i>				
Guardians Fund	23,765.98			
Cotton Improvement Fund	8,893.13			
Police Reward Fund	2,280.35			
U.T.S. Provident Fund	96,452.52			
Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund	26,605.72			
Dairy Industry Contingency Fund	7,672.49			
Revolving Loan Fund	12,725.85		178,396.04	
 <i>General Revenue Balance</i>				
Deficit balance at 1st April, 1964	65,524.23			
Surplus for year ending 31st March, 1965	164,022.44			
Less Depreciation on investments	120.00		98,378.21	
			<hr/>	
			R1,614,313.31	
			<hr/> <hr/>	

ASSETS

<i>Cash</i>	R	c	R	c
With Barclays Bank D.C.O.		1,540.43		
With Sub-Accountants		73,051.03		
With Standard Bank Limited		930.79		
In transit		564,591.10		
		<hr/>		
		640,113.35		
With Crown Agents		102.92		
With Joint Consolidated Fund		162,000.00	802,216.27	
		<hr/>		
<i>Advances</i>				
Motor Vehicles		212,914.44		
General		146,381.05		
Military Pensions		6,658.11		
Military Forces		2,367.26		
Swaziland Rice Co-operative		109,600.00		
Pending Source of Finance		228,450.39	706,371.25	
		<hr/>		
<i>Investments</i>				
Guardians Fund		19,190.00		
U.T.S. Provident Fund		85,000.00	104,190.00	
		<hr/>		
<i>Imprest</i>			367.95	
<i>Suspense Accounts</i>				
Swaziland Trade Training Centre		1,060.30		
Fertiliser and Insecticides		94.89		
Implements, Grain Tanks, etc.		12.65	1,167.84	
		<hr/>		
			<u>R1,614,313.31</u>	

SWAZI NATIONAL TREASURY

The Swazi National Treasury was established by Proclamation No. 81 of 1950. Revenue during the financial year 1964/65 amounted to R187,146 of which R74,800 was a share of Swazi Tax and R39,670 the proceeds of sugar production financed by the Treasury. Expenditure during the same period totalled R209,450, including R43,000 on Education and R35,000 on Swazi Courts. The deficit of approximately R22,000 reduced the surplus balance at 31st March, 1965, to R39,000.

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 commercial 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, Manzini and Havelock; *Sub-Branche*s at Big Bend and Tshaneni; *Agencie*s at Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak, Stegi, Mhlambanyati, Usutu Mill Site, Malkerns, Mhlume and Nsoko.

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

The Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank, which is managed by a statutory board appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioner, was officially opened on 14th August by the Ngwenyama, Sobhuza II. At present it specialises in credit for agriculture and low-cost housing. The bank operates a savings department and has taken over the functions of the South African Post Office Savings Bank with the Swaziland Post Offices as its agents. Its head office is in Mbabane and it has agencies at Usutu Mill Site and Bunya township. In 1966 branches will be opened at Manzini and Goedgegun.

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 commercial 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 receives 0.149% of the total amount of customs collected. This payment is assessed on the proportion which the average amount of the collection of the Territory for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bore to the average amount of the Customs revenue for all the Colonies and Territories included in the Union for the same period. The amount received from the Republic Treasury for the financial year ended 31st March, 1965, was R738,949, compared with R608,570 in 1964 and R300,993 in 1963.

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 1965 financial year were R355,689 compared with R266,380 in 1964 and R254,196 in 1963.

Because of the free interchange of products and manufactures it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics of imports and exports. The tables on the following pages 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 consist largely of food and consumer goods.

The following tables list the main classes of goods imported and exported in 1965, together with comparable figures for previous years.

Exports

	1963	1964	1965
	R	R	R
<i>Minerals (Raw Materials)</i>	5,034,000	5,617,800	10,285,800
Including:			
Asbestos	4,940,000	5,217,400	5,793,500
Iron ore	—	318,600	4,426,700
<i>Processed and Manufactured Goods</i>	13,320,000	13,886,400	17,593,100
Including:			
Sugar	8,331,000	7,593,400	8,763,000
Wood pulp and other forest products . .	4,265,000	5,710,200	7,804,600
Canned produce . .	284,000	300,700	291,200
Butter	145,000	64,800	28,500
<i>Crops (Raw Materials)</i> . .	2,087,000	2,247,600	2,302,300
Including:			
Seed cotton	870,000	694,800	504,300
Rice	677,000	685,000	592,100
Citrus	283,000	489,700	879,000
Wattle bark	70,000	56,600
Tobacco	53,400	81,600	40,000
<i>Livestock and Pastoral Products</i>	1,670,000	943,400	184,300
Including:			
Cattle for slaughter .	1,602,000	824,200	177,700
Hides and skins . . .	50,000	62,000	6,600
Total	<u>22,111,000</u>	<u>22,695,200</u>	<u>30,365,500</u>

Imports

	1963	1964	1965
	R	R	R
<i>Food and Drink</i>	2,040,000	2,100,000	4,055,000
Including:			
Maize and maize products	580,000	580,000	} 1,421,000
Wheat and wheat products	170,000	280,000	
Sorghum	106,000	70,000	
<i>Motor Vehicles, Motor Spares, Petrol, and Lubricants</i>	4,000,000	4,500,000	4,570,000
Including:			
Petrol	1,000,000	1,050,000	830,000
Motor trucks	600,000	700,000	1,140,000
Motor cars	490,000	600,000	874,000
<i>Timber and other Building Materials</i>	1,850,000	2,400,000	2,905,000
<i>Other Merchandise</i>	11,860,000	10,000,000	14,941,000
Including:			
Railway plant and equipment	5,030,000	2,000,000	1,626,000
Electric machinery	960,000	550,000	1,565,000
Fertilizers	680,000	700,000	1,180,000
Tobacco and cigarettes	390,000	530,000	665,000
Livestock	127,000	70,000	7,000
Total	<u>19,750,000</u>	<u>19,000,000</u>	<u>26,471,000</u>

Chapter VI

Production

LAND UTILIZATION

The pattern of land utilization has changed considerably in recent years. Some 217,000 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.

Four 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 and the upper catchment area of the Ngwavuma river near Hlatikulu). 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 com-

mission'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 1965, 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 Swazi 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, Euraficans 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, Euraficans 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 of tenure which, in theory, holds that all land is held by the Crown. Freeholders and, if their concessions do not prohibit this, concessionaires occasionally grant occupation or grazing leases, and, in a few instances, land is farmed on a crop share basis. Outside urban areas, some freehold and concession land is subject to the payment of quitrent, generally of a small amount. Township stands are subject to a fixed quitrent of 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 title deed or freehold 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 title deed and Swazi areas. During 1965 these units did 26,840 hours of work, during which 48 dams were constructed and 7,240 hours were recorded on constructing cordon roads during the Foot and Mouth disease campaign.

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, 1964, to July, 1965, were generally favourable.

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	112,195 s. tons	8,763,000	Calendar year.
Forest products	—	7,804,600	1.7.64 — 30.6.65
Animals for slaughter	3,197 head	177,700	Calendar year.
Citrus (fresh)	20,390 s. tons	879,000	Calendar year.
Cotton and cotton products		1,049,800	Calendar year.
Rice	6,420 s. tons	592,100	Calendar year.
Canned fruit (mainly pineapple)	100,013 std. cases	291,200	Calendar year.
Animal products		128,300	Calendar year.
Molasses	32,770 l. tons	134,100	Calendar year.
Tobacco	167,620 lbs.	40,000	Calendar year.
Other Commodities	—	220,000	Calendar year.
Includes avocados, beans, bananas, groundnuts, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, etc.			
		<u>R20,079,800</u>	compared with R17,077,400 in 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 1964-65 crop of 6,788 short tons of seed cotton constituted a record for Swaziland.

It is estimated that maize was cultivated on some 205,000 acres from which total production amounted to some 40,000 tons, an increase of about 7,000 tons compared with the previous season (1963/64). Nevertheless, poor harvests were recorded in many areas and these are reflected in the purchase by Government's maize marketing agent, the Swaziland Milling Company, of 2,240 tons (1964 — 2,400 tons) of locally grown maize and the highest imports on record of 20,800 tons (1964 — 18,400) from the Republic of South Africa. During the year a successful campaign to stimulate maize production during the 1965/66 season was given priority in the Agricultural Department's extension activities.

Sorghum, grown extensively by Swazi farmers in the lower rainfall areas, is used primarily for brewing beer.

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 which affiliates with the Republic Tobacco Industry Control Board. The intake of air-dried leaf totalled 172,741 lb., a decline of 242,000 lb. compared with 1964. Exports to South Africa totalled 167,620 lb., realising R39,990.

The commercial production of pineapples is centred on a cannery at Malkerns. Largely as a result of local research and grower experience, and with active Government support, farmers in the area expanded plantings as fast as supplies of planting material allowed. During the year, over 6,000 tons of fruit were delivered to the cannery. The gross value of pineapple exports during the year was R291,000, a decrease of R12,000 on the previous season. A notable development during the year was the launching by the Agricultural Department, in association with Swaziland Settlement Limited, of a 650-acre pineapple settlement scheme for Swazi farmers.

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 an increase from 1964 to 1965. Sugar production increased from 111,000 short tons to 131,630 short tons but rice decreased from 7,000 short tons to 6,420 short tons, while citrus exports rose from nearly 12,000 to 20,390 short tons. Citrus plantings increased from 622,700 to 641,934 trees.

In the season ending 30th April, 1965, 113,790 short tons of sugar was manufactured. Growers delivered 950,000 short tons of cane. Exports

of 112,195 short tons of sugar in the calendar year 1965 earned R8,763,000: the local market absorbed 12,104 short tons. Negotiations for the termination of the bilateral agreement with the Republic of South Africa were completed in 1964 and 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 641,934 at 30th April, 1965. The types planted were: oranges (64%); grapefruit (34%); lemons (2%). The 1965 export crop was 326,263 half-case equivalents oranges, 292,629 half-case equivalents grapefruit and 23,796 half-case equivalents lemons. A total of 494,000 pockets of 30 lb. each were marketed in South Africa and 23,000 pockets in Swaziland.

Rice continues to be an important crop in the northern Lowveld and in the Malkerns area, though there are indications of reduced plantings in the latter area. Total production of 6,420 short tons marketed locally and in South Africa was valued at R592,100. 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 six Swazi Farmers' Associations with a membership of 2,892 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.

Small scale district Agricultural Shows were held in many areas but the Swaziland Show Society was unable to hold the annual central show due to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease. The Southern Swaziland Show Society held a show at Goedgegun as usual.

Under the direction of the Agricultural Officer (Home Economics) and domestic science demonstrator staff, 90 women's associations, each with a membership of 15 to 30 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.

During the year the Extension section published a Farmers' Handbook summarising the more important results of work done at the two research stations and other information of interest and use to farmers. This booklet has proved to be extremely useful to departmental staff, providing them with a simple and well indexed reference on technical subjects.

The statutory Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank opened for business rather too late in the year for short-term agricultural loans to have much impact on the cropping season.

Cartography

The 1:500,000 general economic map of Swaziland was published during the year, and incorporated into annual reports. Free copies were sent to schools for teaching purposes.

Small scale territorial maps of great accuracy were produced in collaboration with the cartography section of the University of the Witwatersrand.

The 1:50,000 topo-cadastral maps were enlarged to 1:25,000 by photographic means to provide base maps for homestead plotting for the 1966 Population Census.

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 sixth 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, Luvu and Goedgegun and a fourth unit under irrigation is established at Big Bend.

About one third of Swaziland's soil has been mapped — 1,870,000 acres out of a total 4,291,000. The soils of 475,000 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 to integrate the field services approach to crop and livestock farming by unified in-service training. Building work continued on an Agricultural College and Short Course Centre, which will provide agricultural education to recognised diploma standards and 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 Oxfam are providing about R600,000 for the college.

FORESTRY

At 30th June, 1965, there were 217,000 acres of established pine forest and 22,500 acres of eucalyptus and 24,000 acres of wattle. 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 1964-65 the value of all pine, gum and wattle products marketed was R7,804,600 as compared with R5,775,000 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 South African authorities in close co-operation with the Agricultural Department. In 1965, quotas totalling 2,424 short tons (wet bark) were allocated and a further blanket quota for 796 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 a reduction during 1965 in the number of cattle in the Territory:

<i>Class of livestock</i>	<i>Total 1965</i>	<i>Total 1964</i>	<i>Total 1963</i>	<i>Total 1962</i>	<i>Increase or Decrease 1965</i>
Cattle	510,085	544,883	531,540	543,393	- 34,798
Goats	218,637	247,604	221,619	229,049	- 28,967
Sheep	37,472	40,409	43,201	42,775	- 2,937
Horses	1,961	2,305	2,544	2,464	- 344
Mules	267	774	684	788	- 507
Donkeys	16,166	16,393	16,248	17,162	- 277
Poultry	298,607	323,153	311,713	333,557	- 24,546
Pigs	6,827	9,619	8,828	—	- 2,792

In certain areas many cattle died from lack of grazing and water.

During the year, 47,700 head of cattle were slaughtered, representing 9.4% of the total cattle population. Only 2,836 head of cattle were exported to the controlled markets of Durban and Johannesburg in South Africa. Previous years' exports have varied between 7,742 and 26,692 head a year. As a result of Foot and Mouth disease, no cattle were exported during the period March to November and similarly the number of goats exported was limited and only 361 were sent to Durban early in the year.

The sale of animal products was also restricted, 4,025 hides, 420 skins, 20 bales of wool and 20 tons of bonemeal being exported.

Owing to Foot and Mouth disease, no sheep entered the Territory from the Transvaal for winter grazing.

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 fewer cattle deaths in 1965 than in the previous year.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Slaughtered</i>	<i>Total</i>
1965	30,789	47,700	78,489
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:—

72,164	—	negative
1,031	—	blackquarter
69	—	redwater
37	—	benign bovine gonderiosis
31	—	gallsickness
2	—	anthrax
3,130	—	decomposed smears
2,025	—	unsuitable due to faulty preparation.

For the fifth successive year no cases of East Coast Fever were diagnosed but there was an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease early in the year which immediately put a stop to all livestock movements and exports. Generous assistance with staff by the South African veterinary

authorities enabled the cordons to be lifted by September and livestock exports were resumed towards the end of the year.

Dairy Industry

The erection and control by the Agricultural Department 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 301,731 lb. which is 106,131 lb. less than in the previous year. Consumption decreased by 21,756 lb. making the total consumption for the year 216,450 lb. valued at R80,086. 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 heartwater in the Middleveld and Lowveld, the Agricultural Department maintains and makes available to the farming community a mild strain of the rickettsia. Only a limited number of cattle were imported due to Foot and Mouth disease restrictions. The eight adult cattle imported from the Republic of South Africa were successfully immunised against heartwater at the Manzini quarantine station by departmental officers. In addition 1,982 calves were immunised by farmers themselves with heartwater infected blood.

Two quarantine stations, one at Manzini and the other at Goedgegun, are maintained for imported bulls and were put to limited use only owing to the embargo on the importation of livestock due to Foot and Mouth disease.

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. 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 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 2,588 square miles and bring the total area of mineral rights vested in the Crown (now Swazi Nation) to 5,835 squares miles or 87.03% of the total area of Swaziland. Rights in some concessions have been leased out in the form of option or tribute agree-

ments. 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 application is put before the Swazi National Council for its consideration prior to the issue of a permit.

Swazi Mineral Areas

An important development on the subject of mineral ownership is that, consequent upon the Swaziland Order-in-Council, 1963, all rights to minerals in so-called Crown mineral areas are now vested in the Ngwenyama in trust for the Swazi Nation. All rights in mineral concessions which lapse through effluxion of time or are surrendered also revert to the Ngwenyama in trust for the Swazi Nation.

Owing to the changeover in mineral ownership recent applications for prospecting or mining rights have been held over for decision at a later date. It is expected that the process of making application for mineral rights will be altered and that new legislation giving effect to this will be prepared and promulgated shortly.

Mineral Production

The mineral production figures for the year ending 31st December, 1965, are given in the table on page 53 of this report, together with those for 1964 for comparison purposes.

The total value of sales of minerals for the year benefitted from an increase both in production and price of asbestos fibre and from a full year's production from the Ngwenya iron ore mine and the colliery at Mpaka. This resulted in an overall increase in value of R4,724,235 to bring the total to R10,342,071, an increase of 84% and a new record for Swaziland.

Sales of asbestos fibre increased during the year and, together with an increase in the average price per ton, brought the total to 40,884 short tons valued at R5,793,501.

Exports of iron ore, despite some initial difficulties, were well maintained, totalling 1,124,310 short tons valued at R4,426,735.

Sales of coal were lessened to some extent by a lack of railway trucks and a considerable tonnage had to be dumped. The tonnage sold nevertheless rose month by month, the total for the year being 33,032 short tons valued at R66,388.

Gold production fell by 459 fine ounces largely owing to the virtual closure of the Waterfall mine which, during the last few years, had been the country's richest producer. Production from this mine is now derived solely from reworking the slimes dumps. Total production from all sources was 1,619 fine ounces valued at R40,500.

Pyrophyllite production was halved and sales of diaspore for the year were nil. Pyrophyllite was obtained mainly from the section of the

Mineral Production for 1965.

Mineral	1964		1965		Increase		Decrease	
	Short tons	R	Short tons	R	Short tons	R	Short tons	R
Chrysotile Asbestos	39,861.75	5,217,498	40,883.56	5,793,501	1,021.81	576,003	—	—
Iron Ore	66,351.04	318,638	1,124,310.00	4,426,735	1,057,958.96	4,108,097	—	—
Coal	4,489.80	7,009	33,032.40	66,388	28,542.60	59,379	—	—
Pyrophyllite	2,200.00	8,800	1,014.00	4,056	—	—	1,186.00	4,744
Diaspore	412.11	6,102	—	—	—	—	412.11	6,102
Barytes	16.56	170	540.85	3,322	524.29	3,152	—	—
Kaolin	343.77	2,482	829.50	3,222	485.73	740	—	—
Metallic Tin	2.40	4,994	1.72	4,224	—	—	0.68	770
	Fine ozs.	R	Fine ozs.	R	Fine ozs.	R	Fine ozs.	R
Gold	2,077.88	52,027	1,619.11	40,507	—	—	458.77	11,520
Silver	130.17	116	130.14	116	—	—	0.03	—
TOTALS		5,617,836		10,342,071		4,747,371		23,136

deposit which contained little diasporite. The same company also worked a similar deposit of pyrophyllite in the Transvaal which is nearer to rail-head and thus reduced the scale of its operations in Swaziland. Sales of pyrophyllite amounted to 1,014 short tons valued at R4,056.

Barytes production recovered somewhat after a virtual standstill in 1964. An experiment was carried out by railing the barytes in crude lump form to Johannesburg via Lourenco Marques from the Kadake railhead of the Swaziland Railway. Such is the tariff differential between road haulage and rail freight that, despite the considerably longer haul involved, the transport costs were little changed. Sales of 541 short tons of barytes were valued at R3,322.

Sales of raw kaolin increased during the year for the first time since production started at the mine. Production is, however, still low. Sales of kaolin amounted to 830 short tons valued at R3,222.

Tin mining again had a bad year and production was further reduced despite the increased price of the metal. Production dwindled to 1.72 short tons valued at R4,224.

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 94,635 short tons of unbleached sulphate pulp in 1965, compared with 94,500 short tons in 1964. The Company shipped out a total of 100,130 short tons of pulp.

The total area planted with trees was 101,572 acres. During the year 1,103 acres of new area were planted, 7,273 acres were clear-felled and 7,300 acres were replanted. At 31st December the company employed 299 Europeans and 2,798 Africans, compared with 328 and 2,718 respectively in 1964.

At Peak Timbers, whose plantations, covering 66,800 acres, are in Northern Swaziland, sawmill input declined to 1.6 million cubic feet log volume due to a temporary cessation of milling prior to the commissioning of the new frame-saw mill. By December, production had risen to a new record level and lumber of superior quality was being produced. Forecasts for 1966 anticipate a log volume input of 4½ million cubic feet.

Negotiations were concluded for the erection of a box mill on the property to produce the components for a patented wire-bound citrus box. Erection of this plant was under way at the year's end.

A trial consignment of pulpwood was purchased by Usutu Pulp Company, but transport costs on the long road-haul have precluded any further negotiations for long-term supply in this direction.

Production of mining timber and transmission poles from gum-belts increased by 50% to over 1.5 million cubic feet during the year.

A fire covering 850 acres of forest land occurred in August. However, the loss was fully insured and much of the burnt timber was salvaged.

Eighty-two Europeans and 1,523 Africans were in full-time employment at the end of the year, compared with 71 and 1,228 respectively in 1964. In conjunction with Usutu Pulp Company and the Agricultural Department, the company is participating in a training course for Forest Rangers.

In the same area, boxes for citrus, soap egg-packing, etc. are produced on the estate of Swaziland Plantations, whose plantations cover 12,000 acres. During 1965 production was increased by 25%. The Company also produces structural timber and high quality veneered boards. Imported veneers are used for these boards, but it is expected that early in 1966 installation of plant will be completed to peel veneers from the company's own trees. The labour force increased from 500 to 600 in 1965.

There are two sugar mills in Swaziland which serve large irrigation schemes in the eastern Lowveld. Sugar production increased from 111,000 short tons in 1964 to 131,630 short tons in 1965, of which the sugar mill at Ubombo Ranches at Big Bend produced 67,019 short tons and that of the Mhlume Sugar Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, 64,611 short tons.

A significant change in marketing arrangements took place at the beginning of 1965 when the industry, which had previously been integrated with the South African industry in all matters of marketing, became an independent exporter and the newly-formed Swaziland Sugar Association became a signatory to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

In 1965 over 112,000 short tons of sugar were exported by the Swaziland Sugar Association. A total of 98,600 short tons were shipped through the port of Lourenco Marques. About 89,300 short tons were destined for the United Kingdom and 9,300 short tons for the United States of America against the quota awarded to Swaziland. In 1965, as for the three preceding years, sugar was in fact the Territory's most valuable single export.

Both milling companies have extensive cane estates and now grow approximately half the total cane delivered. There are about 25 independent cane farmers with estates ranging from just under 100 acres to 3,000 acres. In addition, there are now nearly 100 Swazi growers with sugar cane as their base crop on eight and 16-acre smallholdings and there are five Swazis farming 60-acre cane farms whose cane averaged 76 tons per acre when it first came to the knife at an average age of 16½ months.

The sole fruit processing factory in the Territory, Swaziland Cannery, is situated at Malkerns. During 1965 the plant did not process citrus products, but tonnages of pineapple processed continued to show an upward trend from 4,379 short tons in 1964 to 6,111 short tons in 1965. Prospects for 1966 are good and the crop estimate is in the region of 7,500 short tons. Plans have been finalised for a Swazi pineapple settlement scheme and tonnages are expected to show a further marked increase in 1968.

The stage is being reached when tonnages of non-export fruit appear sufficient to warrant development of a major citrus processing plant,

and steps are being taken to arrange for a feasibility survey into this industry.

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.

The sole creamery in the Territory is situated in Manzini and is supplied mainly by Swazi commercial dairies under Government supervision. During 1965 the creamery produced 301,731 lb. of butter as against 407,862 lb. in 1964. The decrease was due to a large extent to the Foot and Mouth outbreak. Consumption of butter decreased from 238,206 lb. in 1964 to 216,450 lb. in 1965.

During 1965 good progress was made with the provision of services for the Territory's first industrial estate at Matsapa. This estate is situated on the black-top trans-territorial highway, five miles from Manzini. Treated water is available from the Manzini town water supply and power from the Edwaleni hydro-electricity scheme. A 3½-mile rail spur connects the estate with the main line of the Swaziland Railway, which in turn provides access to the port of Lourenco Marques 137 miles from Matsapa. Sites are available both on and off rail.

Encouraging progress was made with development of the estate during 1965, and included the Territory's first cotton ginnery and abattoir-meat processing works. The meat works has been built to meet the exacting requirements of the United Kingdom Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the European Economic Community. Work was also completed on five major petrol, oil and lubricant bulk storage depots, which are supplied by rail direct from Lourenco Marques, the Usutu Pulp Company bale-loading depot, through which some 100,000 tons of pulp is being exported annually, and the Swaziland United Transport depot, which provides a road link with rail. Sites have been sold for a cement grinding and bagging plant, a domestic and industrial gas bottling plant and a roadmaking machinery assembly and maintenance depot. Negotiations are proceeding for a number of other industrial undertakings, including an edible oil factory, a chemical refinery, a major warehouse with cold store facilities and a traditional beer brewery.

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-monotype 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.

Mineral water factories are operated in Mbabane and 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 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, 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 (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.

The Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative, the Swaziland Rice Co-operative and the Central Swaziland Producers' Co-operative all applied for and received re-registration under the new legislation. Application for re-registration has been received from the Swaziland Citrus Co-operative but registration has been held over pending the conclusion of certain enquiries and negotiations which that company is undertaking.

An office was opened at Goedgegun, with the Assistant Registrar in charge, to further local development and four Swazi marketing, supply and credit co-operatives in the Shiselweni District and one in the Manzini District submitted applications for registration at the close of 1965.

The department has been closely concerned with the development of the pilot Rural Development Area at Bekinkosi-Ekukhanyeni in the Manzini District. A school feeding scheme has been introduced through the supply of equipment, by UNICEF, to producers of eggs and vegetables. Repayment by producers is in kind: they supply food for the schools. Surpluses arising are marketed co-operatively under the advice, supervision and instruction of the department, in preparation for formal application for registration as a co-operative. At least two similar areas are likely to be developed on these lines during 1966, with others at a later date.

A Swaziland settlement scheme for the production of pineapples was inaugurated by the Agricultural Department during 1965 with the intention that the business will be developed co-operatively.

Visits to introduce co-operative ideals and to give instruction in the preparation of business records are made to "farmers' associations" of progressive Swazi farmers throughout the Territory. The general pattern

of a farmers' "marketing, supply and credit" co-operative is likely to arise through these associations.

Interest in thrift and credit, as conducted under "credit union" principles, is arising among communities in the towns and on some of the larger estates.

Opportunity has been taken during the year for staff to attend co-operative courses held in Basutoland, the Plunkett Foundation Seminar held at Ibadan, Nigeria, and one officer secured a place at the Co-operative College, Loughborough, for the Overseas Co-operative Course.

The Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Company Limited has offices, store and factory at Goedgegun, and markets all tobacco produced in Swaziland. During the year, it extended its activities and has undertaken agencies in connection with members' business for the collection and distribution of maize, the supply of fertilisers and of petrol and oils, etc. The society is assisting in the development of farmers' associations and co-operative business among the Swazi people by affording facilities to these groups in anticipation that, as registered co-operatives, they will become members of the company. The Swaziland Co-operative Rice Company Limited, which is managed by the Swaziland Milling Co. Ltd., markets the rice grown by members in the Malkerns Valley area of Swaziland. The Swaziland Citrus Co-operative Company Limited 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. No statistics for the business of these co-operatives are available as their financial year ends well into 1966.

The Central Swaziland Producers' Co-operative Co. Limited markets the vegetable and garden produce of members and supplies feedstuffs and other requirements. During the year turnover increased to R60,000 compared with R38,000 for the 10 months' operational period of 1964. A surplus of R1,100 was achieved on the year's trading, which reduces the net loss on operations, incurred during 1964, to R500. A feature of the past season is the enrolment of Swazi farmers and associations as members and the increasing use of this company by Swazi producers. This company is likely to have increasing business from this source and is important in that it offers an established co-operative outlet for the types of produce anticipated from the general drive to expand Swazi production.

The five Swazi farmers' co-operatives which have applied for registration — Mahlangatsha, Mahlalini, Nkwene, Lumphala, and Mbukwane — operated on a co-operative basis for the purchase and sale of fertilisers and seed during 1965. They are expected to undertake the marketing of cotton, maize and other produce during the coming harvesting season.

Chapter VII

Social Services

EDUCATION

Education is administered by the Department of Education with headquarters in Mbabane. Headquarters personnel include the Director, the Deputy Director, the Senior Education Officer (Chief Inspector), an examinations officer and a woman education officer, with executive and clerical assistants. The field staff consists of four district education officers and nine assistant inspectors for primary schools, and an organiser of adult education.

The department is concerned with primary and secondary education, teacher training, and adult education. A pilot scheme in the latter field was started late in the year. In the course of the year the Trade Training Centre became the responsibility of the Labour Commissioner.

In 1965, there were 364 schools with just over 52,000 pupils, an increase of approximately 2,000 over 1964. The increase was made up of African and Eurafrikan pupils as numbers of European pupils dropped slightly. The number of Africans in secondary classes increased from 2,285 in 1964 to 2,383 in 1965. The final matriculation classes had a total enrolment of 118 pupils of all races as against 94 in 1964. Of these 72 were Africans. This was the largest figure Swaziland has ever had at this level and is in keeping with the department's policy of curbing the secondary "drop out", to ensure increased Swazi participation in the country's rapid development.

Legislation

No new legislation was promulgated in 1965.

The Education Regulations, which were promulgated in 1964, 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. Admission 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' salaries were reviewed in the course of the year by Mr. S. R. Hutton. One of the terms of reference of the commissioner was "to consider and recommend whether all teachers in Swaziland should be included in the Unified Teaching Service". The report of the commissioner had not been published at the end of the year.

Primary Schools

The 340 primary schools are fairly well distributed over the High and Middleveld regions, but are sparse in the Lowveld of the 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 47,631 Africans, 1,113 Europeans and 720 Eurafricans. The policy of integration of the races at primary level continued and more children of other races were enrolled in the English-medium schools in 1965. The introduction of the common syllabus for all races is keeping pace with integration and will reach fourth year level at the beginning of 1966.

The "English Scheme" which has been operating in 38 African schools 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 the generous grant of \$15,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York the scheme has been 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 over 60% of the 2,106 candidates passed, 126 in the first class, 710 in the second and 435 in the third. Of the 11 external candidates who wrote this examination four passed, one obtaining a second class pass and three obtaining third class passes.

Secondary Schools

Eleven high schools offered courses up to "O" level of the Cambridge School Certificate or the South African Matriculation in 1965. Seventy-five per cent of the 99 candidates who were entered by nine high schools for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate obtained the full certificate. Nine of these obtained first class passes and there were 29 seconds and 33 third class passes. Of the 25 candidates who failed to gain the Cam-

bridge School Certificate, 22 obtained the General Certificate of Education. There were only three complete failures.

Waterford School had the best results. Other good results were obtained from the Swazi National School and St. Christopher's School. Results are summarised below:—

<i>School</i>	<i>Entries</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>G.C.E.</i>	<i>Failure</i>
Swazi National High	21	2	5	8	5	1
Waterford	18	6	6	3	3	—
St. Theresa's High	12	—	2	8	2	—
St. Christopher's High	15	1	5	5	3	1
St. Michael's	3	—	1	1	1	—
Salesian High	13	—	3	6	3	1
Nazarene High	7	—	2	2	3	—
Franson Christian High	4	—	3	—	1	—
Our Lady of Sorrows	6	—	5	—	1	—
	99	9	32	33	22	3

The results in the Matriculation examination of the Joint Matriculation Board of South African Universities were:—

<i>School</i>	<i>Matriculation Certificate</i>			<i>School Leaving Certificate</i>			<i>Failure</i>	
	<i>Entries</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>		<i>3rd</i>
St. Mark's High	23	3	3	—	—	—	9	8
Evelyn Baring High	9	—	2	—	1	—	3	3
	32	3	5	—	1	—	12	11

In the Junior Certificate Examination of the U.B.B.S. Schools Examinations Council, 221 passed out of an entry of 448 candidates from 20 schools. St. Mark's and Evelyn Baring Schools have discontinued writing an external examination at this level. St. Theresa's Girls' School had the best results in Junior Certificate, obtaining 27 passes out of 31 entries with three first class passes, one of them with merit. The poorest results were once again obtained mainly in the urban secondary day schools, indicating the great advantage that boarders have over day scholars at this level of schooling.

A detailed analysis of results is given below:—

No.	School	Entries	Passes		
			1st	2nd	3rd
1	Matsapa High School	55	1	13	9
2	Salesian High	37	3	15	6
3	St. Theresa's High	31	3	19	5
4	Nazarene High	27	—	8	6
5	Franson Christian High	20	—	11	4
6	Manzini Central	32	—	5	8
7	St. Michael's	20	—	1	7
8	Florence Christian Academy	11	—	—	4
9	Our Lady of Sorrows	10	—	3	1
10	Mbabane Central	21	—	5	3
11	Hlatikulu Central	21	—	5	3
12	Endingeni Secondary	13	—	1	2
13	St. Joseph's Secondary	16	—	4	1
14	St. Christopher's High	54	—	22	16
15	Mankaiana High	10	—	5	4
16	Mahamba Secondary	18	—	4	1
17	Nsongweni Methodist	13	—	2	1
18	Christ the King	13	1	—	2
19	Stegi Nazarene Secondary	9	—	2	1
20	Mater Dolorosa	17	1	—	3
		448	9	125	87

Note: The percentage pass of 49.3 was slightly lower than in 1964. This was due to the fact that St. Mark's and Evelyn Baring High Schools did not enter candidates, and there was also considerable syllabus revision. The examination moved from the control of the High Commission Territories Examinations Council to the U.B.B.S. Schools Examinations Council on which the University School of Education is well represented.

In the Departmental Form I examination there were 330 entries and of these there were 21 first class passes, 64 second and 47 third. Ten schools presented candidates for this examination including nine schools in which Form I was the highest class.

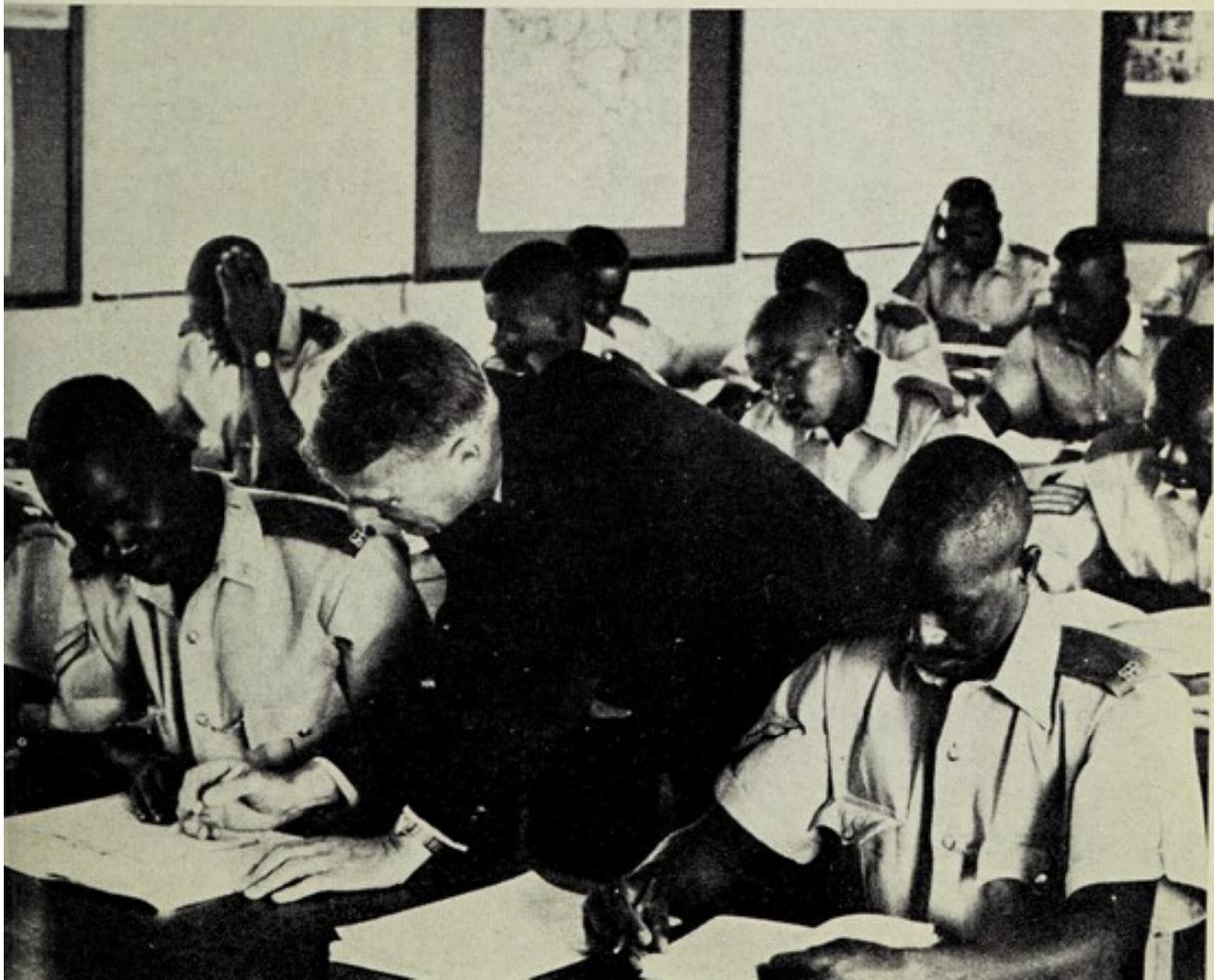
Vocational Training

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:



The Ngwenyama, Sobhuza II, officially opens the Swaziland Meat Corporation's abattoir and meat works at Matsapa

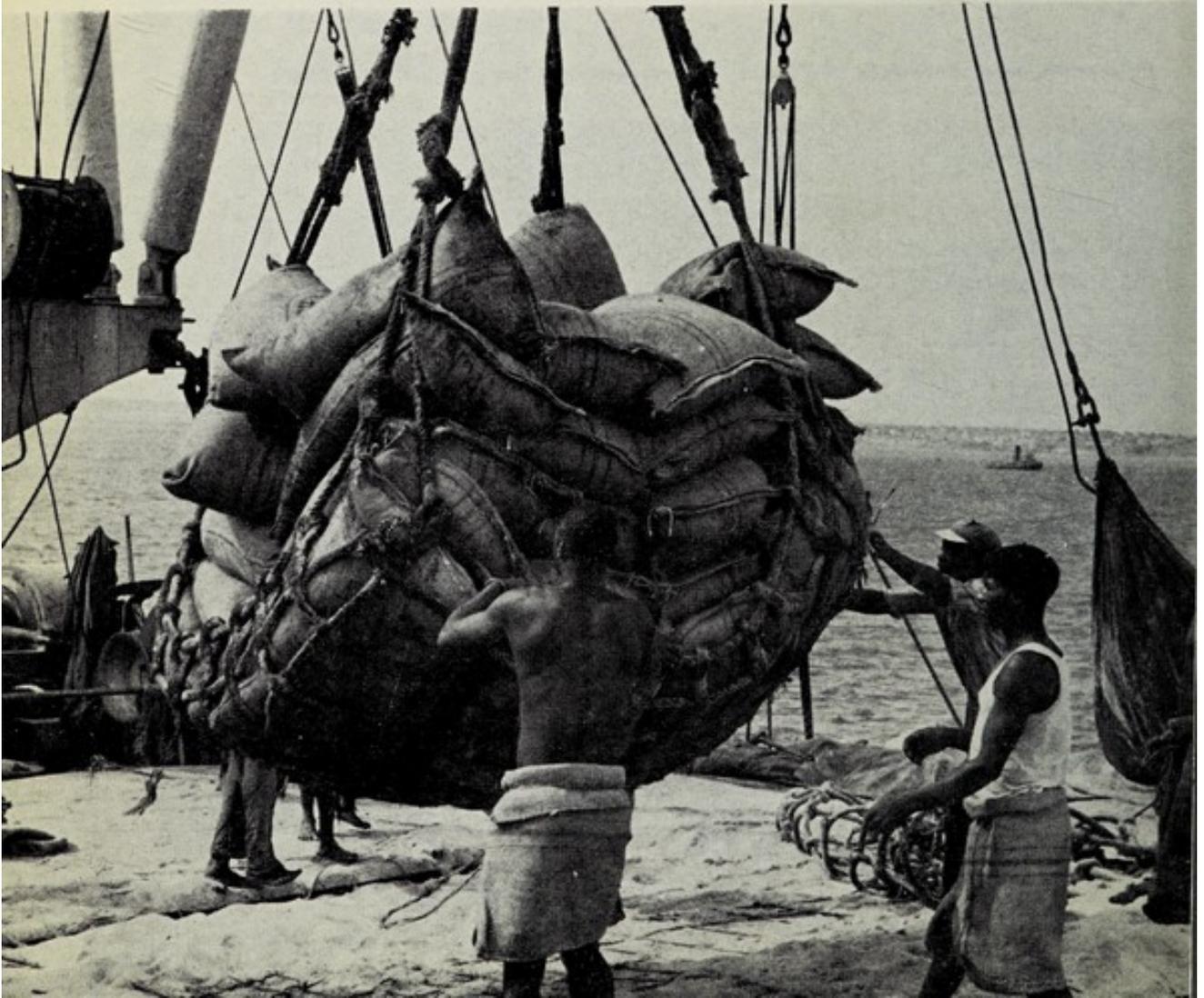
Policemen hard at work in one of the lecture rooms at the new Police College





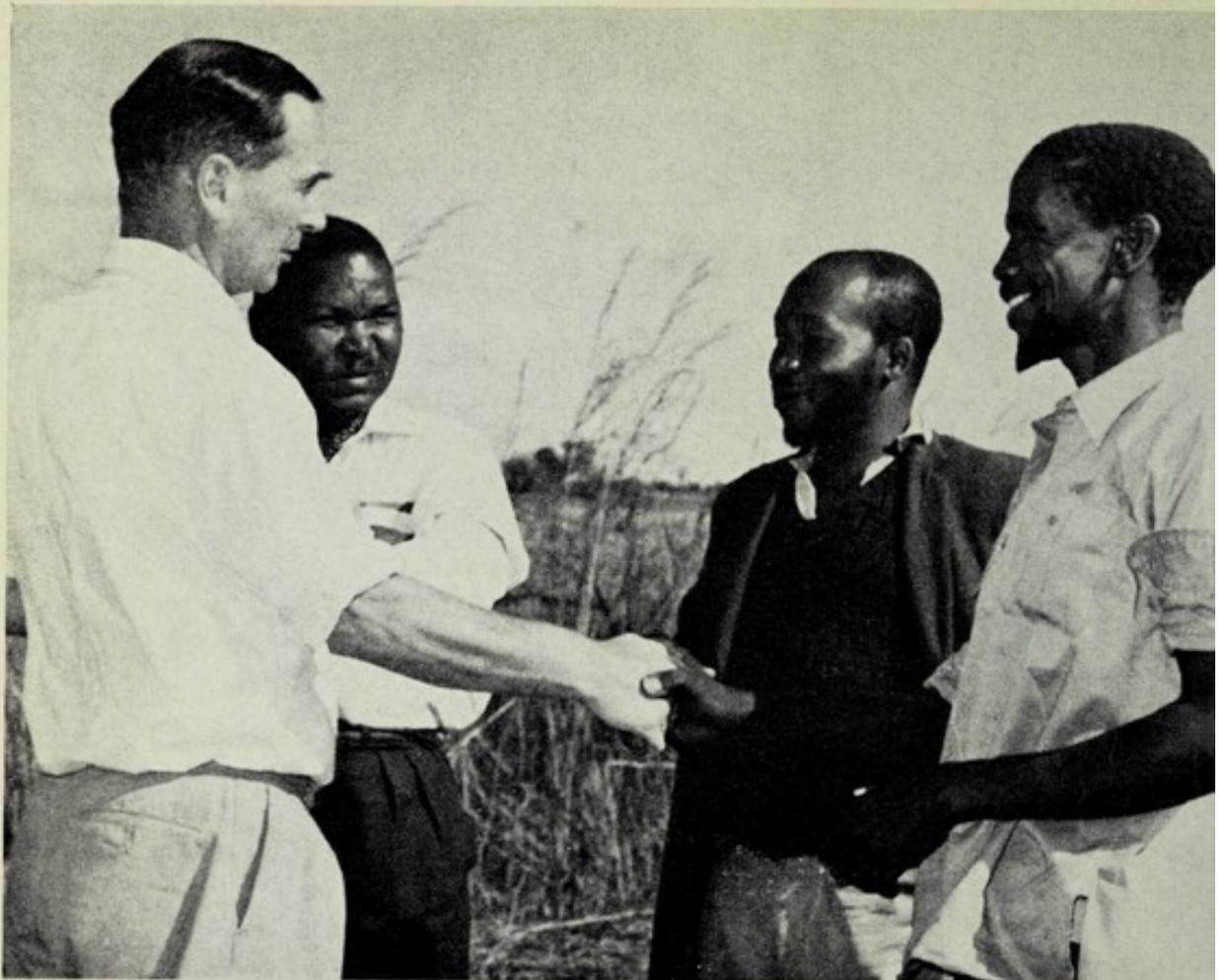
Sugar, the Territory's most valuable single export, being loaded into rail trucks at Mlawula. From there it is taken to Lourenco Marques

. where it is transferred to a sh

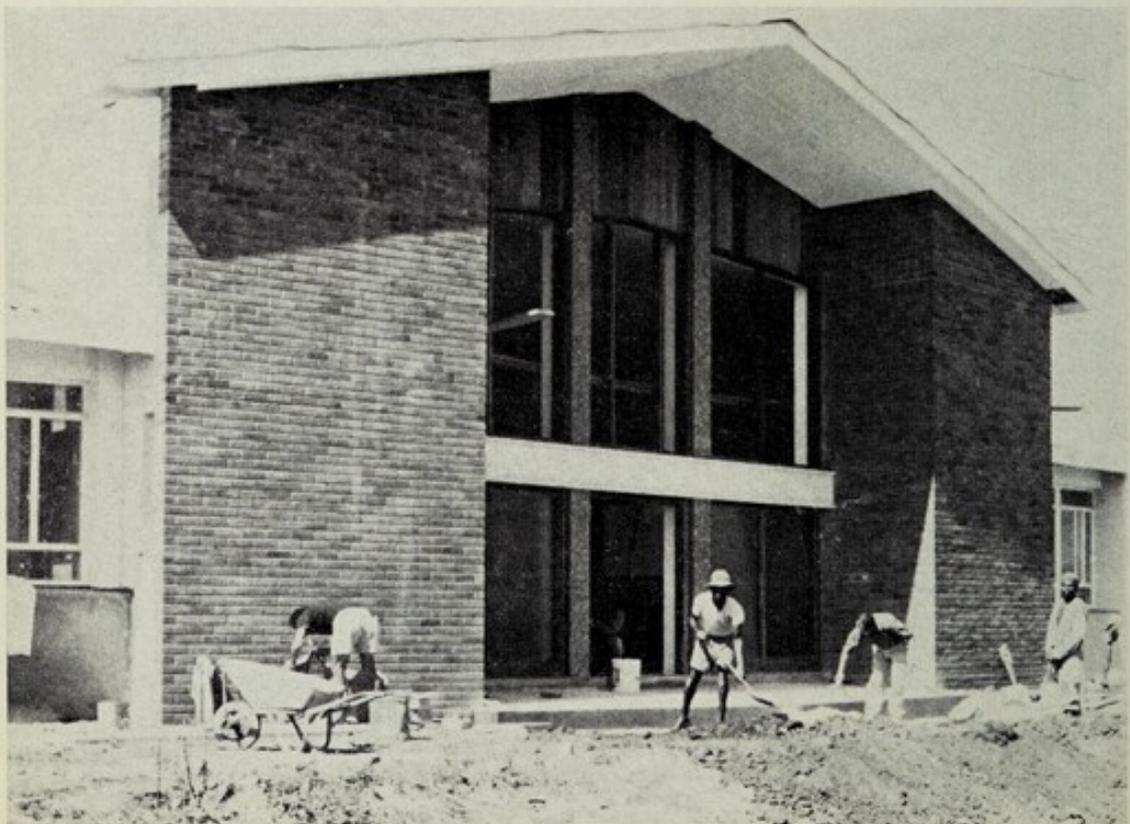




Father Siro Edoni, the priest in charge of St. Phillip's Mission in the Lubombo District, watches Miss Victorina Twala operate a machine in the mission's knitting factory. Father Edoni started the factory to provide his mission with an extra source of income



Her Majesty's Commissioner, Sir Francis Loyd, talks to farmers during a tour of the Shiselweni District



The main entrance to new Swaziland Agricultural College, which is nearing completion at Luyengo

<i>College</i>	<i>Entered (a)</i>	<i>Partial Passes</i>	<i>Supplementary Passes</i>	<i>Passes</i>	<i>Failures</i>
<i>Primary Higher</i>					
William Pitcher College	32	12	7	8	5
Nazarene Training College	17	9	3	1	4
	49	21	10	9	9
<i>Primary Lower</i>					
Nazarene Training College	24	13	8	1	2

(a) Includes supplementary.

As the above tables show, in the supplementary examinations held during the year nine candidates fulfilled the requirements for the full Primary Higher Certificate while one satisfied the requirements for Primary Lower Certificate.

The Clerical Training Course which was housed at the William Pitcher College during the year will move to the Government Staff Training Institute in 1966.

At the Mbuluzi Domestic Science Training Centre nine women completed the requirements for the Domestic Science Teachers' Certificate. Seventeen were entered for the housecraft course and all of them were successful in their examinations.

At the Swaziland Trade Training Centre there were 71 trainees in the building, carpentry, electrical, fitting/turning, plumbing and welding courses. Considerable progress has been made in all spheres of training as a result of improvements in equipment and in staffing which have taken place. During 1965 the staff establishment consisted of the Principal (Chief Education Officer — Technical), two senior education officers (technical), two education officers (technical), three instructors and one graduate teacher for academic subjects. The centre has also had the services of two International Voluntary Service volunteers. Fifty-six per cent of the first and second year trainees have been sponsored by industries in Swaziland and all but one trainee have been placed in employment as apprentices.

Finance

Expenditure on Education in the 1964/65 financial year was as follows:—

Territorial Budget	R875,237
Commonwealth Development and Welfare Grants	R314,693

In addition to the above it is estimated that voluntary agencies expended an amount of R201,000.

Post Secondary Education and Training

This aspect of education is administered by the Training Section of the Establishments and Training Division of the Chief Secretary's Office.

Owing to the absence of suitable facilities in Swaziland candidates for higher education have to proceed to institutions outside the Territory, 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 for at the university, will be placed in other institutions abroad offering the speciality required.

A sufficient number of scholarships was available in 1965 from Swaziland and external sources combined 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 1965:—

<i>Source of Assistance</i>	<i>Training Level of</i>	<i>Number of Students</i>	
		<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Others Servants</i>
United Kingdom Technical Assistance including Special Commonwealth			
African Assistance Plan	Vocational	17	2
United Kingdom/British Council	Vocational		2
United Kingdom/Commonwealth			
Teacher Training Bursaries	Vocational	1	4
United Kingdom/W.H.O.	Post-graduate	2	
Australia Special Commonwealth			
African Assistance Plan	Vocational	4	
Israel/Unesco	Vocational	3	
Israel/Commonwealth Development and Welfare	Vocational	4	
Canadian External Aid	} Vocational Post-graduate	2	1
			1
India/W.H.O.	Vocational		2
Kenya/F.A.O./W.H.O.	Vocational	3	
Senegal/UNESCO	Vocational	1	
Plunkett Foundation/Commonwealth Development and Welfare	Vocational	1	
Swaziland Administration/U.K. } Commonwealth Development } and Welfare }	Undergraduates		22
	Post-graduate		1
	Vocational	16	
		54	35

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Government Medical Department provides curative and preventive medical services, aided in the curative field by the missions, certain industrial concerns, who have their own medical services, and by private practitioners.

There is one practising doctor per 6,000 of the population.

In the larger centres sanitary conditions are moderately satisfactory, but the conditions in the rural areas are far from ideal. As the majority of the population live in scattered kraals, it is impossible to enforce the simple accepted rules for rural hygiene.

The climate of the territory is healthy except for the summer months in the Lowveld when high temperatures and humidity can make life uncomfortable.

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

<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Beds</i>				
	<i>General</i>	<i>Obstetric</i>	<i>T.B.</i>	<i>Infectious</i>	<i>Mental</i>
<i>Government Hospitals:</i>					
Mbabane	118	14	24	12	—
Hlatikulu	105	16	16	—	—
Pigg's Peak	34	4	—	1	—
Mankaiana	28	5	—	—	—
Mahamba	—	—	30	—	—
Goedgegun	14	—	—	—	—
Total 421 beds	299	39	70	13	—
<i>Subsidised Mission Hospitals:</i>					
Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Manzini (Nazarene Mission)	215	30	30	—	—
Good Shepherd Hospital, Stegi (Roman Catholic Mission)	57	10	—	—	—
Total 342 beds	272	40	30	—	—
<i>Unsubsidised Hospitals:</i>					
St. Theresa's Clinic, Manzini (Roman Catholic Mission)	20	20	—	—	—
St. Michael's Clinic, Mbabane	12	—	—	—	—
Total 52 beds	32	20	—	—	—

In addition, the Havelock Mine has a 74-bed hospital and four other large industrial concerns provide medical facilities for their employees, and families.

There are 37 clinics staffed by trained nurses in the outlying areas, 14 of these are Government maintained and visited by Government Medical Officers, who also visit three clinics belonging to the Swazi National Treasury. The other clinics are administrated by the various missions.

Maternity and child welfare centres and venereal disease clinics are held at all hospital out-patient departments, and clinics.

The number of medical and para-medical personnel in Swaziland at 31st December, 1965, was:—

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registered Physicians	15	4	19	38
Licensed Physicians	—	7	1	8
Medical Assistants	1	—	—	1
Nurses—Registered and Licensed	144	140	11	295
Student Nurses	—	32	—	32
Pharmacists	2	—	2	4
Radiographers	1	1	—	2
Laboratory Technicians	1	1	1	3

Major Diseases

Tuberculosis, especially pulmonary tuberculosis, is one of the main health problems. The W.H.O. T.B. Control Project is still functioning in Manzini and is actively tackling the problem.

Malnutrition is still a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children. This condition, together with gastro-enteritis, is the principal cause of death in the young child.

Skim milk powder is still being received from U.N.I.C.E.F. and is distributed to the under five-year-olds at the maternity and child welfare centres run by Government, missions and the British Red Cross Society. This milk contains about 10 grammes of protein to the ounce, therefore it is a very valuable source of first class protein and helps to make up the marked protein deficiency usual in the diets of these children.

The alastrim epidemic is still smouldering. There were 89 cases and one death in 1965. During the year 42,433 persons were vaccinated or revaccinated.

Typhoid and the para-typhoid fevers are still very prevalent and are likely to remain so until rural hygiene can be undertaken on a larger scale.

In hospitals, the major causes of deaths are accidents, heart disease, respiratory disease and diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract.

Disease Control

Malaria is still present, but is not presenting a serious public health problem. However, any let up of control could lead to a serious epidemic. During the year 188 cases were discovered and of these 117 were reported as having been infected outside Swaziland.

With the increase in irrigation, the bilharzia position has shown a slight increase. During the year several new dams have produced infected snails. The position will not improve until a relatively cheap, efficient muluscide and a cheap therapeutic agent are discovered.

Immunisation against enteric fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox is offered at all hospitals and health offices.

All cases of leprosy are admitted for treatment to the Mbuluzi Leper Colony.

Expenditure

Government expenditure on medical services during the 1964/65 financial year, compared with the two previous years, was:—

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Territorial Recurrent	357,810	358,472	362,924
C.D. & W. Recurrent	29,517	107,504	134,459
Capital	93,228	704	58,888
	480,555	466,680	556,271

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 house with a corrugated iron roof and in some cases to houses built of cement blocks with a corrugated iron roof.

European-type 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.

Government Housing

Government houses are constructed in fairly standardised units ranging in size from 550 sq. ft. to 1,600 sq. ft., the larger ones having outbuildings. Normally houses are of 11" cavity walling in sand-cement brick or sand-

cement hollow blocks. Roofing is of corrugated iron on pine trusses with asbestos sheet ceilings below and hollow-core flush doors, steel windows and asphaltic tile or granolithic floors. All sanitation is internal and some furniture is built in.

Building costs rose further during the year, no doubt much affected by the boom conditions existing in the Republic of South Africa. Housing to the value of R423,000 was put in hand, R141,000 of this being in respect of contract work and the remainder departmental direct works by the Public Works Department. Additional housing units were erected as ancillaries to certain public building projects. The latter are referred to in Chapter X of Part II of this Report.

Building Society

At the end of the year, the Swaziland Building Society, which began business in June, 1962, was owed R193,000 on mortgage advances, none of which exceeded R10,000. Fixed deposits totalled R122,000 and savings deposits were R59,000.

High Density Housing

Early in the year a household "census" was conducted on the periphery of the Mbabane urban area. Erection of new houses in these areas has since been under strict control. Of the 124 surveyed freehold lots at Mbabane's Msunduzi Township, 86 have been sold. In addition to these there are also leasehold lots available in Msunduzi Township and in the Sidwashini area. Preliminary planning of the high density areas was undertaken during the course of the year.

At Manzini, a household "census" similar to the one conducted at Mbabane is envisaged in the coming year. Of the 207 surveyed lots in Zakhele Township, 70 have been sold. A leasehold site and service area has also been planned.

Town Planning

The Town Planning Schemes for Mbabane and Manzini remained in the course of preparation. A Town Planner provided by the Ministry of Overseas Development is due to arrive in January, 1966. His task will be to provide detailed development plans for all urban areas, including those areas on Swazi Nation land which are developing along urban lines.

Private Townships

Applications to establish three private townships are under review by the Private Township Board. The first, Woodlands Township, lies

in the urban area of Mbabane and comprises 12 one-acre plots. The second township, named Ngwane Park, is of considerable size. The plan shows 645 residential lots, church sites, as well as business and domestic industry usually associated with a township of this size. The development of this township, which borders on the Board Area of Manzini, has been very slow and it is unlikely to be fully developed for another year or more. The third, Fairview Township, consisting of 279 plots lying within the Board Area of Manzini, is the most advanced of the private townships under review and was fully developed during the year.

Building Plans

Plans to the value of R2,159,200 for private buildings within the urban areas were passed during the year. Details are as follows, figures being given for 1964 and 1965 for comparison:

	1964		1965	
	<i>No. of Plans</i>	<i>Value in R</i>	<i>No. of Plans</i>	<i>Value in R</i>
New Dwellings	127	689,275	105	596,925
New Residential	—	—	—	—
New Business	9	243,470	3	39,270
New Industrial	2	17,500	14	617,110
Other New Buildings	9	126,575	8	439,600
Additions/Alterations Dwellings	18	17,455	28	33,505
Additions/Alterations Residential	1	4,500	9	17,475
Additions/Alterations Business	32	86,370	31	104,260
Additions/Alterations Industrial	5	34,785	2	5,000
Additions/Alterations Other	16	92,200	33	306,055
	<u>219</u>	<u>1,312,130</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>2,159,200</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

For the period 1965/1966, R43,528 was available for Community Development Field Projects from Commonwealth Development and Welfare funds.

The Community Development Officer started duty on 1st April, 1965. The United Nations Adviser on Community Development, due to arrive during the course of the year, is now expected to assume duties in January, 1966. An assistant community development officer has been appointed and is due to assume duty sometime in August, 1966, after completing the Public Administration Course at the South Devon Technical College, Torquay.

Community Development projects are to a large extent promoted by District Commissioners with their district teams. The Community Development Officer paid visits on various occasions to all four districts. His visits were mainly for purposes of familiarization with the districts and also to spread information among communities on the concept of self-help.

Contributions to community projects are generally based on a 50-50 basis. For the purpose of assessing local contributions voluntary labour was costed at 45c a man-day, but since December, 1965, it has been raised to 60c a man-day.

From 31st May to 30th June, 1965, the Community Development Officer attended a seminar in Denmark on Rural Youth Development. This seminar ended in Kenya on the 4th July, 1965.

The Community Development Officer in conjunction with the Extension Department of the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland ran a short general administration course for rural development officers, local leaders and others, such as chiefs, the Sebenta Society and agricultural field officers.

A sum of R12,021 was warranted for expenditure on district field projects, of which 50 were either started or completed during the year.

SOCIAL WELFARE

In July, 1964, a Social Welfare Officer arrived from the United Kingdom to establish a Department of Social Welfare under the aegis of the Secretary for Local Administration. In March, 1965, a Swazi assistant social welfare officer assumed duties. In December, 1965, three of the four vacant posts for male social welfare assistants were filled. These social welfare assistants are in training and on completion of their course will be posted to the urban areas of Mbabane, Manzini and Stegi.

The general policy on Social Welfare to be pursued in the Territory was accepted by the Executive Council and the necessary steps are being taken towards its implementation.

Social Welfare assistants will be multi-purpose social workers, i.e. their duties will consist of both groupwork and casework.

A foster-care scheme has been started by the Department. Financial assistance is also given to missions with orphanages. Another effort in child welfare materialised when a much needed crèche at Msunduzi Township, Mbabane, was opened by a voluntary organisation assisted with funds from Oxfam, local donations and community development sources. When in full operation in January, 1966, the crèche is expected to cater for 150 children in the age range of two to four years. The present contribution by each mother is R1.50 per month.

The success of the Save the Children Fund 1964 pilot project on school feeding led to an appeal for funds to extend the scheme. Procurement of these led to the appointment of a director and a field organiser. By the end of the year 3,500 children at 32 schools were being provided with

a nutritious daily lunch for 1 cent each. Five kitchens were built and contributions towards the cost made by school committees.

From the public assistance vote of R7,000, modest monthly allowances were made to 89 needy persons.

The Swaziland African Soldiers' Benefit Fund continued its function of assisting those in need, at the rate of R1,500 a year. To date, the total amount disbursed since the inception of this fund in 1948 is R16,000. During the year, much attention was given to the affairs of ex-soldiers who served in the 1939/45 war. Over 4,000 cases were reviewed and brought before the Military Pensions Board for consideration.

The major sport of Swaziland, Association Football, received a shot in the arm when a British Council coach paid a brief visit in August, 1965. The opportunity was taken to form a Swaziland Football Association. During the year assistance, in the shape of funds, equipment and lighting, was given to various bona fide sports and youth organisations. This assistance was given on a self-help basis.

Sewing classes for women were started at Mbabane and Manzini. These, it is hoped, will be extended to other urban areas.

In order to co-ordinate and plan the work of various organisations and missions in the field of social service, a Council of Social Service was formed in July, 1965. This was inaugurated with the generous help of the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, England. The membership of the Council of Social Service includes missions, voluntary agencies, local authorities, the Swazi National Council and certain Government departments.

British Red Cross Society, Guides and Scouts

The British Red Cross Society was very active throughout the Territory, especially with child welfare clinics and Junior Links. A Field Officer from London Headquarters is due to arrive early next year.

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have experienced an encouraging increase in recruiting during the year. Plans are being prepared for a combined headquarters building in Mbabane and a rural training camp. As each organisation needs a full-time training officer to organise the full range of courses in demand all over the Territory, steps are being taken to attract assistance in this respect.

In December a party of 18 selected Scouts under an Assistant Area Commissioner were invited to Basutoland. They took part in training courses and visited places of educational interest.

Chapter VIII

Legislation

Under the Swaziland Orders 1963 to 1965, laws for the peace, order and good government of Swaziland may be made by Her Majesty's Commissioner with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council except on certain matters (specified in the Third Schedule to the Orders) which continue to be regulated by Swazi law and custom.

Laws in force immediately before the Swaziland Order in Council, 1963, came into operation, continued in force. These included the laws in force in the Transvaal on 15th October, 1904 (except where amended or repealed) and subsequent proclamations made by the High Commissioner and Her Majesty's Commissioner for Swaziland.

A revised edition of the Laws of Swaziland in force on 1st July, 1959, was published and subsequent legislation has been re-published in annual volumes.

During the year, the following laws were enacted:—

The Crimes Laws (Amendment) Law, 1965 (Law No. 1 of 1965);

The Legislative Council (Elections) (Amendment) Law, 1965 (Law No. 2 of 1965);

The Letters of Administration (Extra Territorial) Proclamation (Repeal) Law, 1965 (Law No. 3 of 1965);

The Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank Law, 1965 (Law No. 4 of 1965);

The Appropriation (1965/66) Law, 1965 (Law No. 5 of 1965);

The Road Traffic Law, 1965 (Law No. 6 of 1965);

The Animal Diseases Law, 1965 (Law No. 7 of 1965);

The Income Tax (Rates) (1964/1965) Law, 1965 (Law No. 8 of 1965);

The Pigg's Peak Township (Extension of Boundaries) Law, 1965 (Law No. 9 of 1965);

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Law, 1965 (Law No. 10 of 1965);

The Mines and Quarries Law, 1965 (Law No. 11 of 1965);

The Town Management (Amendment) Law, 1965 (Law No. 12 of 1965);

The Zakhele Township (Amendment) Law, 1965 (Law No. 13 of 1965);

The Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Law, 1965 (Law No. 14 of 1965);

The Factories Law, 1965 (Law No. 15 of 1965);

The Nurses and Midwives Law, 1965 (Law No. 16 of 1965);

The Employment (Amendment) Law, 1965 (Law No. 17 of 1965);

- The Further Appropriation (1962/1963) Law, 1965
(Law No. 18 of 1965);
The Further Appropriation (1963/1964) Law, 1965
(Law No. 19 of 1965);
The Authentication of Documents Law, 1965
(Law No. 20 of 1965);
The Airport Regulation Law, 1965 (Law No. 21 of 1965);
The Legal Practitioners' (Amendment) Law, 1965
(Law No. 22 of 1965);
The Trading Licences (Amendment) Law, 1965
(Law No. 23 of 1965).

A considerable amount of subsidiary legislation was also published in the Swaziland Government *Gazette*.

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 resides in the Territory, this office having been created in 1965. 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

The Court of Appeal, entitled the Basutoland, 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 a permanent President, three nominated Justices of Appeal and the three Chief Justices of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland, who are Justices of Appeal ex-officio. Thus, litigants are 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 did not sit during the year under review as there were no appeals for hearing.

The High Court

The High Court is a superior court of record and has within Swaziland unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and such appellate and revisional jurisdiction (including jurisdiction to determine reserved questions of law and cases stated) as is prescribed by any law for the time being in force in the Territory. 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-eight criminal cases involving 39 persons were brought before the Court. Thirty-seven of these were charged with murder. Five were convicted of the crime but with extenuating circumstances, one was convicted of attempted murder, 22 of culpable homicide, one was found to be insane and the remaining eight were acquitted. One person was convicted of receiving stolen property and another, committed for sentence by a Subordinate Court on a conviction of housebreaking, was duly sentenced.

Twenty-six criminal appeals were registered of which six were either wholly or partially successful, one sent back to the Subordinate Court for re-trial, two were withdrawn and 17 dismissed.

One hundred and seventy-two civil causes were registered and of these 115 were set down for hearing and disposed of. The remainder were either settled or not pursued any further.

The Chief Justice reviewed 125 Subordinate Court criminal cases in seven of which he varied the sentences, and in four of which he set aside the convictions and sentences. One hundred and fourteen 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 professional 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. Magistrates on the establishment of the Judiciary exercise jurisdiction empowering them to impose sentences of up to four years' imprisonment.

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 R100, 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 R50, 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 R400. 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 R100, 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 R50. 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 convictions recorded by the Subordinate Courts during 1965 were as follows:

Offence	Convictions
<i>Against lawful authority</i>	
Public violence	33
Perjury	1
Escaping from custody	43
Resisting arrest	—
Obstructing or defeating the course of justice	7
<i>Against public morality</i>	
Rape	20
Assault with intent to rape	4
Indecent assault	2
Unnatural offences	3
Abduction	1
<i>Against the person</i>	
Culpable homicide	42
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	51
Common assault	98
<i>Against property</i>	
Theft (common)	543
Stock and produce theft	260
Robbery and extortion	22
Housebreaking with intent to commit a crime	205
Fraud	10
Theft by false pretences	4
Forgery and uttering forged instruments	13
Receiving stolen property	11
Arson	6
Malicious injury to property	25
<i>Statutory offences</i>	
Traffic	652
Liquor	195
Drugs	170
<i>Other</i>	
Other offences not specified above	1,990
Total:	<u>4,411</u>

In addition the Subordinate Courts held 52 preparatory examinations. Of the 4,875 persons who appeared before the Courts 483 were females and 267 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 R1,000, and in the case of a Second Class Court, R500.

A total of 2,055 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.



Mrs. A. C. T. Mabuza, the first Swazi woman to become a hospital matron. During the year she was promoted matron of Mbabane Hospital

Members of the Swaziland Broadcasting Service record a programme. The Service is expected to start operating early in 1966



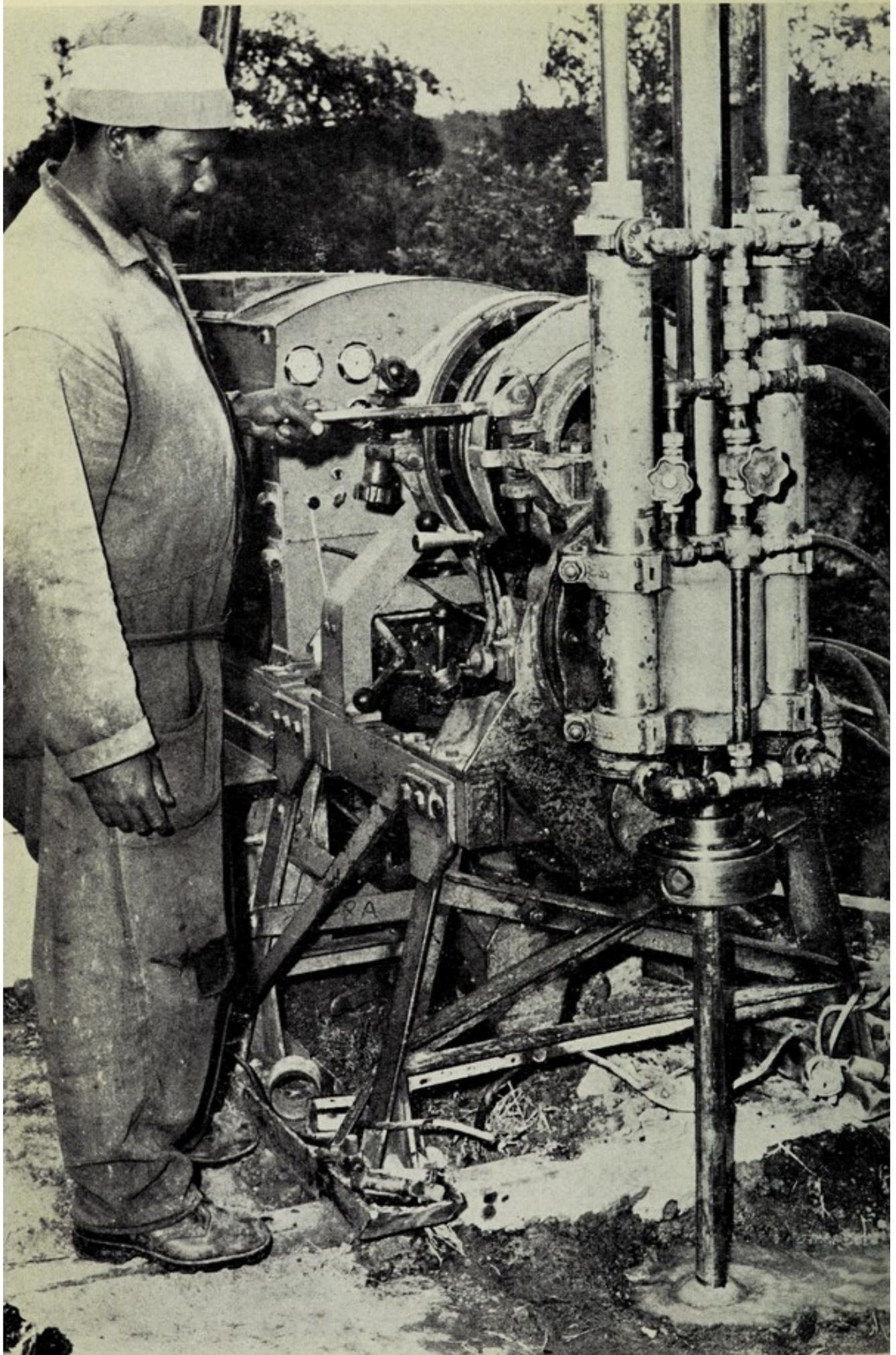


A bricklayer undergoing a Government trade test



Towards the end of the year the first Town Management Board elections were held in Mbabane and Manzini. Above: Mr A. K. Hlope, Executive Council Member for Urban Affairs, addresses the inaugural meeting of the elected Mbabane board. Next to him is Mr L. Serjeant, who was chairman of the nominated board. Below: Dr R. J. J. Lockhart speaks at the inaugural meeting of the elected Manzini board, of which he was elected chairman





A learner diamond driller in the Geological Survey and Mines Department

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.

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. The Commissioner is assisted at Headquarters by a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner and various Staff Officers. Force Headquarters, which is situated in Mbabane, comprises the following:—

- (1) General Administration Branch;
- (2) Criminal Investigation Branch;
- (3) Special Branch;
- (4) Finance Branch;
- (5) Firearms Registry.

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 17 police stations and three police posts in the Territory.

The Police College is situated at Matsapa about 23 miles south of Mbabane.

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 1965 by one senior police officer. There was a reduction of two in the establishment for subordinate police officers. The establishment and strength on 31st December, 1965, were:—

	Establishment	Strength
Senior police officers	27	27
Subordinate police officers	73	60
Other ranks	479	472
Civilian strength	18	19

Cost of the Force

The cost of the Force for the financial year ended 31st March, 1965, exclusive of capital expenditure, was R551,059. The cost per head of population was R1.96c based on an estimated population of 280,000. The estimated cost of the Force for the year ending 31st March, 1966, is R642,877.

Police College

The Police College at Matsapa, which is commanded by a senior superintendent, was opened during the year. The college, one of the most modern of its kind in Southern Africa, comprises administrative headquarters, lecture blocks, recruits' dormitories and kitchens, a general block housing stores, armourer's workshops and first aid room as well as garages and 93 detached and semi-detached houses for college staff and refresher and promotion course trainees.

Apart from normal basic recruit courses, the college runs refresher, promotion and advanced courses for members of the junior ranks as well as courses for subordinate and senior police officers.

During the year one gazetted officer attended the fingerprint course at the West Constabulary Training School; two gazetted officers attended the senior course at the Scottish Police College and two gazetted officers attended the junior course at the England and Wales Police College. Four subordinate officers attended the non-gazetted police officers' course at Hendon and three subordinate officers attended Special Branch courses in London. A total of 178 members of the Force attended courses run by the Force in Swaziland during the year. These courses included promotion, special branch, C.I.D., advanced, clerical and mechanical courses.

Criminal Investigation Branch (C.I.D.)

The C.I.D. is responsible for the investigation of criminal cases and their preparation for prosecution; the Criminal Records Office, Finger-

print Bureau, Photographic Bureau, criminal statistics, the collection of information connected with wanted and missing persons; lost, found and stolen property; and other duties related to the prevention and detection of crime. A total of 41,215 fingerprints were filed in the main Henry Collection at the end of the year as a result of re-organisation, while the fingerprints of 313 were filed on 3,130 cards in the single fingerprint collection. During the year 7,487 were received for search and 2,361, or 31.5% of them, were identified as those of people with criminal records.

The number of cases of crime known or reported to police decreased by 5.9% on the 1964 figures and convictions were obtained in 91.3% of cases taken before Subordinate Courts; 4,399 cases were referred to Swazi Courts for trial, of which 4,091, or 92%, were convicted. Offences against lawful authority decreased by 11.1% and offences against the person decreased by 1.6%. Offences against property decreased by 6.8% during the year but there was an increase of 6.9% in the number of statutory offences reported.

The total cases known or reported to the police during the year was 14,940, which represented a decrease of 934 over the previous year.

The following are comparative figures for the last three years:—

<i>Offences Against</i>	1963	1964	1965
Lawful authority	319	287	292
Public morality	178	186	164
The person	3,752	3,692	2,828
Property	5,853	6,483	6,038
Other statutory offences	6,399	5,226	5,618
	16,501	15,874	14,940

Immigration and Passport Control

This branch was handed over to a newly established Government Department at the beginning of 1965. The new department, which falls under the Secretary for External Affairs and Labour, issued 1,757 temporary residence permits and 64 permanent residence permits during the year. A total of 66 applications for residence were refused.

Traffic and Transport

The duties of testing drivers for certificates of competency to drive motor vehicles is undertaken by police officers specially appointed for this purpose. Altogether 910 persons were tested and 575 passed the test.

The Force had 53 vehicles on charge at the end of the year. Forty of these were standard Land Rovers, six were forward control Land Rovers, five were five- and seven-ton troop carriers, one was a saloon car and one a tractor.

Police Communications

Police Headquarters are linked to District Headquarters at Hlatikulu, Stegi, Mbabane and Manzini. All police stations in the Territory are linked to District Headquarters. New equipment which was ordered during 1964 was installed and more equipment will be installed during 1966 to complete most of the Force communications system.

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 hospital 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 Lock-up, Gollel Lock-up.

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

All long-term prisoners, habitual criminals and criminal lunatics are transferred from district prisons to the Central Prison, Mbabane, to serve their sentences. The total number of persons received into prison during 1965 was 9,054, an increase of 258 on the 1964 figure of 8,796. Of these, 4,352 were committed for imprisonment, an increase of 212 over the figure for 1964, while 4,693 were held for safe custody awaiting trial or remand and nine persons were committed for debt.

The daily average in prisons and lock-ups during the year was 1,320, an increase of 114.78 over the 1964 figure.

Buildings under Construction

Construction work was completed at Big Bend Prison Farm. Work commenced on a new Central Prison at Matsapa, and a local prison at Mbabane, both establishments being built under contract. At Goedgegun, the Mobile Unit has been engaged in the construction of a new prison to replace the old establishment, which was unsatisfactory.

Discipline

Discipline improved throughout the year as new staff recruited in 1964 gained experience. Escapes from custody numbered 51, of whom 21 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 eight 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 district prisons were employed in prison gardens and on various duties of a public nature. A daily average of 332 prisoners were employed on agricultural research stations and on building projects.

Welfare and Education

Teachers visit prisons to conduct classes in elementary education, handicrafts and domestic science. Adult literacy classes are held under the guidance of the Swaziland Sebenta Society, which is conducting an adult literacy campaign in the Territory. Full facilities are afforded all prisoners to practise their religious faiths.

Sports facilities exist at all the larger prisons.

Extra Mural Labour

Provision exists for prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or imprisoned for non-payment of a fine not exceeding R100, 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

Electricity consumption in the Territory almost trebled during 1965. Total units sold during the year by the Swaziland Electricity Board increased from 10,799,838 in 1964 to 29,760,305 in 1965, and, in this, the first full year of operation of the Edwaleni Hydro-electric Power Station, a load factor of 49.1% was achieved on the system. The system's maximum demand during 1965 was 7,650 KW.

Income received by the board rose from R290,919 in 1964 to R632,870 and the revenue per unit sold was reduced from 2.7 cents to 2.13 cents.

During 1965 the distribution systems in the townships of Mbabane and Manzini were almost completely rebuilt and a much improved service given to consumers, which led to increased sales. In addition to this reconstruction, both high and low voltage distribution systems were erected in the new Matsapa industrial area near Manzini, in the Malkerns valley, in the sugar growing area of Big Bend and in various areas fringing Mbabane and Manzini.

Plans are in an advanced stage for the building of a transmission line to the north-east of Swaziland, which is a major sugar growing area, and it is expected that this extension will be completed in 1966. During 1965 a diesel generating station was erected and commissioned at Tambankulu to act in a load-building capacity until direct connection is made to the board's main grid. This diesel station contains almost 1,000 KW of plant and a further 500 KW generator is already on order to meet the rising demand for power in this area.

It became apparent during the year that the Board must proceed with the development of further generating resources and its consulting engineers have been instructed to investigate and report back to the board.

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 20 cents a 1,000

gallons to 75 cents a 1,000 gallons with an average of 35 cents a 1,000 gallons.

Due to the continuing severe drought conditions in the Territory, which have almost equalled the record 1929 — 1933 drought, all water supplies were again strained to the limit. Restrictions on the use of water had to be applied in most centres and the shortage in Nomahasha was so severe that the township was kept supplied by tanker from the Umbuluzi River 18 miles away for most of the year.

With the added spur of the development of the Matsapa industrial area, water consumption in the Manzini area increased at a spectacular rate from less than 200,000 gallons a day in 1961 to about 600,000 gallons a day in 1965. New reservoirs, filters, pumps and distribution mains were installed but even so there was great difficulty in maintaining the supply.

In Mbabane, consumption continues to increase at the rate of about 15% per annum and substantial extensions to the scheme are long overdue.

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 gallons 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 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 area was recently put into operation, and is, like the Manzini scheme, proving very successful. Industrial effluents, such as abattoir and cotton ginnery wastes, are pre-treated at the factory before discharge to the pond system for final treatment.

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 effectively to plan the use of these rivers for irrigation, primary water supplies and hydro-electric power, reliable and, if possible, long-term river flow records and other hydrological data are essential.

An engineer/hydrologist is in charge of the Territorial Hydrological Survey scheme and a comprehensive network of gauging weirs with autographic recorders is being established at key points on the main rivers, supplemented by daily or weekly-read weirs and current meter gaugings at intermediate points. There are now 13 main recording

stations in operation and further stations are planned or are 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 and an application for assistance in the preparation of a comprehensive overall water development plan for Swaziland has been submitted to the United Nations Special Fund for consideration at their 1966 meeting.

Discussions with South Africa on the use of water from rivers common to Swaziland and South Africa were held during the year and tripartite discussions between Swaziland, South Africa and Mozambique on rivers common to the three countries are scheduled to be held during 1966.

In recent years the Water Law has proved inadequate in certain respects and a Commission which met during the year was appointed to enquire into the matter. Their recommendations for improvements to the Law and the administration of water affairs in Swaziland have been submitted to the Government and are being considered.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The following principal buildings were completed during the year:

Police Training College and housing;

Housing at Agricultural College;

Staff Training Institute and housing at Mbabane;

Police Stations at Stegi, Hluti, Manzini, Gollel, Mbabane, Lubuli and Malkerns, with associated housing;

Post Office at Ngwenya;

Telephone Exchange at Stegi;

Broadcast Transmitter hall and temporary studio;

Government office extensions;

Extensions at St. Mark's School.

At the end of the year the principal building works in hand were prisons and associated housing at Mbabane and Matsapa, new schools at Stegi and Nomahasha and a new telephone exchange at Mbabane.

A considerable programme of smaller works and maintenance was carried out.

Planning of public buildings and housing is done by Public Works Department Building Branch staff, assisted by consultants where necessary.

Chapter XI

Communications

RAILWAY

From the 1st October, 1964, to the 31st March, 1965, the end of the Swaziland Railway's year, 372,963 tons of iron ore had been transported and, in addition, a small amount of other traffic. Heavy rains were experienced during the wet season and due to the fact that the cuttings and banks were newly formed, considerable expenditure on maintenance was necessary. In general, the line was kept open to traffic during this period although minor interruptions were necessary from time to time. As a result of the experience gained and the fact that arrangements had been made to increase the movement of iron ore over that planned at the inception of the project, it was decided to revise the proposed maintenance organisation, necessitating additional expenditure on capital over that originally anticipated.

For the first six months of operation, although there was an actual deficit on Working Account of R199,452 which was carried forward, a balance of R315,352 remained in the Net Revenue Account after charging interest on all loans, the Deferred Liability for Material Supplied, and the Bank Overdraft. This latter amount was transferred to a Special Reserve Account as it is the intention as far as possible to meet the obligations as regards repayment of loans and Deferred Liability for Material Supplied, etc., out of Revenue and other monies available from time to time to the Railway.

During the nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1965, 999,138 tons of iron ore were moved, 181,683 tons of general goods, and 27,507 tons of petrol, oil and lubricants, the latter mainly to the new oil depots at the Matsapa Industrial Estate. Movement by the Railway, therefore, for this period totalled 1,208,328 tons of which 1,146,491 tons was in respect of exports, 48,937 tons imports, and 12,900 tons local traffic.

Early in this period orders for 150 additional A.S.B.-type wagons, to handle the increased tonnage of iron ore traffic, 24 ventilated wagons, mainly for citrus traffic, and two additional goods guards vans were placed for delivery in the first half of 1966.

ROADS

All the contracts which had previously been put out to public tender were completed before the beginning of 1965. The activities of the Roads Branch of the Public Works Department were mainly concentrated on

the maintenance of the territorial road system and with the construction of new roads in the Matsapa area.

During the early part of the year it was necessary, owing to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease, to divert a large section of the Roads Branch onto the construction of cordon tracks around the affected areas. These tracks were located from aerial photographs and survey maps and marked out on the ground by departmental surveyors. Bulldozers and motor graders from the Agricultural Department and from the road maintenance organization were then employed to construct these cordon roads. Because of the urgency of this operation it was necessary to work many hours of overtime. A considerable amount of minor damage was suffered by the machinery because of the rugged nature of the terrain. Fortunately, however, the main effort was made during the dry season when the resultant unavoidable neglect to the maintenance of roads had minimal effect.

Because of staff shortage it was necessary to reorganize the road maintenance supervisory staff. Previously the Territory had been divided up into four zones with an inspector of works in charge of each. By a re-arrangement of the areas the Mbabane zone was eliminated and the inspectorates reduced to three. This new system operated quite satisfactorily during the year.

The departmental gravelling unit regravelled some 15 miles of the Pigg's Peak — Balegane road to facilitate the export of timber from Peak Timbers Ltd. The unit was then moved to the Mankaiana Hill road relocation, from where a further 25 miles of regravelling and major betterment was carried out to the main road which runs from Sicunusa to Malkerns. Approximately seven miles of a fairly important district road in the same area were improved and the surface gravelled. This unit, which is now mobile and reasonably self-contained, has been operating very efficiently.

The departmental road construction unit, which is composed of a heavy earth-moving section, a gravelling section and a tarring sub-unit, has been based at Matsapa during the entire year and has been engaged on the establishment of the new industrial complex. The planning of the project, which includes the layout of roads, storm-water drainage, water and sewerage services, etc., was executed by the Public Works Department. Road construction progress was slower than had been anticipated because of delays due to numerous break-downs of some very old items of large earth-moving equipment and also because of unforeseen difficulties with underground water. Two-and-a-half miles of road have been completed to bitumen standard and opened to traffic and the remaining six miles have so far been completed to base course standard.

An intricate storm-water drainage system, which entails the laying of many thousands of feet of locally manufactured concrete pipes and almost 5,000 feet of corrugated metal pipes of varying diameters up to 66 inch, is now well advanced.

Nine traffic-counting teams, equipped with automatic recorders, have

been engaged on the collection of traffic census information which will be used for future planning.

AERONAUTICAL SERVICES

A bilateral agreement was made between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Republic of South Africa during 1965, as a result of which it became possible to start scheduled air services between Matsapa Airport near Manzini and Jan Smuts, Johannesburg, and between Matsapa and Louis Botha, Durban. Planning is also far advanced in regard to scheduled services between Matsapa and Salisbury, Rhodesia, and between Matsapa and Lourenco Marques, Mozambique.

The main airport, Matsapa, has a 4,800 ft. runway of gravel which is tar-primed. Aerodrome control was introduced during the year and is now in operation on weekdays during normal working hours. An instrument approach chart was also produced and is in process of publication. Aircraft movements are at about 4,000 per year and passenger movements about 8,000 per year.

There are about 20 grass landing strips distributed throughout the country which are privately owned and in use by light aircraft.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

A large part of the Territory's passenger and goods traffic is carried by the Road Motor Services of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration. This Administration operates regular services between the main centres of population and development, except Mhlambanyati, Pigg's Peak and the Havelock Mine. Its services also link the Territory with railheads at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten and Komatipoort, all of which are in the Republic of South Africa. Privately-owned haulage and passenger services which operate under licences granted by the Administration are, however, playing an increasingly important role in the transport industry, especially for passenger traffic within the Territory.

Motor Vehicles

At the end of 1965 the total number of motor vehicles registered in the Territory was 8,741, of which 718 were Government-owned. Of the total number, 3,843 were passenger cars, 2,445 trucks and lorries, 1,054 tractors, 884 trailers and caravans, 291 motor cycles, 117 buses and 107 other vehicles.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The postal and telecommunication services are operated by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, under a Director, with headquarters in Mbabane.

Postal Services

The Territory is at present served by 28 post offices and three telephone/telegraph agencies.

During 1965 two new departmental post offices providing a full range of facilities were established, one at Sidvokodvo, serving the headquarters of the Swaziland Railway, and the other at Nomahasha, the new border post between Mozambique and Swaziland. The postal agency at Motshane, in the Mbabane area, was closed, but a postal agency at Ngonini, in the Pigg's Peak area, was opened.

Mail is delivered within the Territory by means of private boxes, installed at post offices, and, in outlying rural areas, by private bag services.

Internal distribution of mail and private bags is by road services; the Road Motor Services of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration being utilised where available, otherwise mail is carried by local contractors. Mails between South Africa and Swaziland, in both directions, are conveyed by Road Motor Services via Breyten.

During the year, direct air mail despatches between London and Mbabane, in both directions, were established on a daily basis. Direct surface letter mails between Southampton and Mbabane, in both directions, on a weekly basis, were also introduced. Additional direct surface mails between Pretoria and Pigg's Peak were established, and surface letter mails between Manzini and Lourenco Marques (Mozambique), in both directions, for conveyance by the new Swaziland Railway services, were introduced.

Special commemorative postage stamp issues in connection with the centenary of the International Telecommunications Union, and the International Co-operation Year of the United Nations, were placed on sale for limited periods.

In November a departmental motor road service between Manzini and Mbabane, serving also the post offices at Kwaluseni, Luyengo, Malkerns and Ezulwini, on a daily (excluding Sundays) basis was introduced. This has resulted in an up to 24 hours speed-up in outgoing and incoming mail for many areas of Swaziland—and, in particular, in respect of both outgoing and incoming air and surface mail from the United Kingdom.

Telecommunications Services

Telegraph traffic is, in general, concentrated on the two main centres of Mbabane and Manzini, with internal traffic being handled by telephone and outgoing traffic being transmitted by teleprinter to Johannesburg, with which these two centres are connected.

There is a limited telex service, with three subscribers in Swaziland, in operation between Mbabane and Pretoria.

Telephone services are operated mainly by land line, with a limited number of radio links. Mbabane and Manzini have automatic exchanges, providing continuous service. At other exchanges, the hours of attend-

ance vary according to the size and importance of the place concerned, with restricted services over weekends. During 1965 the hours of attendance at the Nsoko, Malkerns and Stegi exchanges were increased. Further planned extensions in hours of attendance had to be deferred due to a shortage of trained staff.

In September four high-grade trunk telephone channels between Stegi and Nomahasha were brought into operation. These circuits, which were provided by the construction of a new 42-mile open-wire route, connect at Nomahasha with the Naamacha (Mozambique)—Lourenco Marques micro-wave system. A new telephone exchange building to house the Swaziland terminal carrier equipment was opened at Stegi at the same time, and with the introduction of continuous hours of attendance at Stegi exchange communication between Swaziland and Mozambique is now provided on a continuous basis. Telephone service to the Swaziland Police Post, Customs Post and some local residents at Nomahasha, through the new post office there, was introduced.

In collaboration with the South African Post Office, a telephone trunk circuit between Tshaneni and Komatipoort (on the main Transvaal — Mozambique railway line) was provided, giving the sugar producing areas of north-eastern Swaziland direct communication with their railhead at Komatipoort.

An additional 12-channel speech system between Mbabane and Manzini was brought into operation in November. There are now 23 speech channels between the two centres, with the other channel used as a telegraph bearer, and demand working is normally possible.

An additional telephone trunk circuit between Big Bend and Gollela (Transvaal) was opened in May to ease congestion between eastern Swaziland and Natal.

A single-channel radio link between Tshaneni and Mbabane, to supplement the existing radio services between Tshaneni and Stegi, was provided in September.

Service, by means of a newly constructed 14-mile open-wire route to Stegi, was given to the Mpaka colliery and railway station.

Work commenced at Mbabane in October on a new multi-storied automatic telephone exchange, with an ultimate capacity in the first stage of building of 5,000 lines. Work was completed in December on the installation of cable between the Mbabane Exchange and the residential area at Westridge Park. An additional telephone trunk circuit between Mbabane and Mhlambanyati was provided in July, and the Usutu Pulp complex provided with a telex service.

A total of 1,206 works orders was issued during the year, which, over all, resulted in an increase of 220 telephone stations. A shortage of numbers precluded normal expansion at Mbabane, the existing exchange now being full to capacity. There were some 90 outstanding applications for telephone services at the end of 1965, shared more or less equally between the two automatic exchanges of Mbabane and Manzini.

Revenue

The revenue for the calendar year 1965 was:

Postal	R175,869
Telegraph	R 53,023
Telex	R 8,178
Telephone	R196,039
	<hr/>
Total	R433,109
	<hr/>

This compares with a total revenue for the calendar year 1964 of R370,364, an increase of R62,745 in 1965.

All classes of revenue rose in 1965, but individual comparisons with the figures published for 1964 should not be attempted as the latter figures were re-adjusted after publication of the 1964 Annual Report, and in 1965 certain adjustments in the method of showing telephone and telegraph revenue were introduced, allied to a change in the accounting arrangements between the Swaziland and South African Postal Administrations in respect of inter-territorial telegraph traffic. Also, for 1964 Telex revenue was credited to Telephone revenue.

Savings Bank

At close of business on 31st December, 1965, Swaziland ceased to participate in the Post Office Savings Bank operated by the South African Post Office. From 1st January, 1966, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications will act as agents of the newly established Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank.

Chapter XII

Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

A weekly newspaper, "The Times of Swaziland", which is published by the only firm of printers and publishers in the Territory, is read by people of all races.

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

The total Commonwealth Development and Welfare grant for the establishment of a Swaziland Government broadcasting service was brought to R262,000 with the granting in July of a further R43,414 for the building of offices and studios. In January the Chief Engineer was appointed. This was shortly followed by the appointment of the Director and, in October, the Senior Producer/Announcer. Four Swazi producer/announcers were appointed during the year and all attended courses with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Equipment was ordered in April and began arriving in August. However, at the end of the year certain essential items were still in transit. In November, the transmitter hall and temporary studio were completed and work started on the installation of the 10 kilowatt Marconi transmitter. The masts and aerials did not arrive until December.

It is hoped to start broadcasting for two-and-a-half hours each evening on the medium wave band early in 1966, and to have the offices and studios completed towards the end of that year.

At present, radio listeners in the Territory tune in principally to programmes broadcast by South African and Mozambique transmitters. Owners of radio receivers must have a listener's licence issued by the Swaziland Post Office. The fee is R1.50 for each domestic receiver and R2.50 for a car radio.

FILMS

There are two public cinemas in the Territory, at Mbabane and Manzini. Films are also shown for general entertainment at missions, schools, and some clubs and hotels. The Government Information Services has a small library which lends films to schools, cultural organisations and other registered borrowers. The Services' campaign vehicle shows educational and entertainment films in the rural areas. A similar vehicle, a gift from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, is under the control of the Agricultural Department and serves that department and the Health Education Nutrition Unit of the Medical Department in educating people in the rural areas. The film library of the British Information Services in Johannesburg distributes films in the Territory. Colour slide programmes are produced by officers of the Agricultural Department, who during the year continued the shooting of a film on cotton growing.

Production continued of a film on the construction of the railway and the opening up of the iron ore mine at Ngwenya. The film is being financed by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa and the Swaziland Railway Board.

INFORMATION SERVICES

This was the first full year of operation by the Government Information Services. The department's activities ranged from the preparation of hundreds of Press releases to the mounting of large-scale publicity campaigns. A new Land Rover campaign vehicle was put into operation in February and during the year gave 113 cinema shows in the rural areas. Towards the end of the year the first edition of a monthly illustrated newsletter in siSwati was produced for each of the four administrative districts, and it was agreed in principle that the department would compile the local news bulletins for the new broadcasting service, due to begin operating early in 1966.

By the close of the year, 468 Press releases, 14 fortnightly news digests, 16 newsletters and several leaflets had been prepared and distributed both within and outside the Territory. Departmental staff covered 139 assignments photographically and more than 4,800 prints were distributed. The small lithographic printing press completed half a million imprints and the Visual Aids section was kept busy with a wide variety of jobs, from the making of litho negatives to the erection of window displays.

Chapter XIII

Local Forces

Apart from the Swaziland Police Force, 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. Though Swaziland is landlocked, some places on the eastern frontier lie within 40 miles of the Indian Ocean.

From the centrally situated town 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 14 days' travelling time by land and sea via Cape Town or 16 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 staddles 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. Forest products accounted for 25% of all exports in 1965.

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 nearly 20% of Swaziland's foreign trade earnings in 1965 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. Track laying was completed in September, 1964; and in 1965, the first full year of production at the Ngwenya mine, iron ore leapt to fourth place among exports and was worth 14% of the national total.

From the Ngwenya (Kadake) terminus the railway 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 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 places 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 three major areas of relatively smooth topography within the region are Malkerns-Ezulwini-Umtilane near the centre of Swaziland, Goedgedun-Dwaleni to the south, and around Hhohho and Ngonini in the Lomati valley in the far north.

The geological foundation of the Middleveld 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 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 80,000 net increase of cattle numbers over the last 10 years 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. At Luyengo, just south of Malkerns, the building of the Swaziland Agricultural College, financed by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and Oxfam, began in 1964.

Manzini (1962 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.

The Matsapa Industrial Estate, five miles west of Manzini town centre, was opened in 1964. A cotton ginnery, meat packing factory and several other secondary industries were established there in 1965. A short spur to the line of rail was laid during the year and this, with the road, water and power facilities available, gives the site a high potential for development. From Matsapa airfield, enlarged in 1961, scheduled passenger and goods flights to and from Johannesburg and Durban were begun by a private firm, Swazi-Air, in 1965.

At the beginning of 1962 the first black-top highway in Swaziland linked Manzini to Bunya (30 miles), completing the initial phase of a tarring programme designed to improve west-east road communications. By the end of 1963 another 70 miles had been constructed and the trunk road from Ngwenya via Mbabane and Manzini to Mpaka is now tarred.

The next biggest town 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 Ecca 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 with the opening of the Matsapa ginnery in 1965 exports of cotton, both seed and lint, topped R1,000,000 for the first time ever.

Secondly, and 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 1965 sugar accounted for nearly 30 per cent of all exports by value, compared with only 2% in 1958. Swazi now farm more than 2,000 acres in the sugar belt, compared with 1,000 acres in 1963, due to development by the Commonwealth Development Corporation of the Vuvulane irrigation scheme, two to seven 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 oldest successful betterment scheme in Swaziland — planned re-siting of arable and grazing lands and of dwelling-huts began there in 1950. 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 mean discharge, over a period of several years, of all rivers where they leave the country would be about 5,000 cusecs (cubic feet per second) or nearly two million gallons a minute, if no abstractions of water were made. However, 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, with initial generating capacity of 10 megawatts, produced its first hydro-electricity in 1964, using Usushwane River water, and now serves the Manzini and Mbabane areas, with extensions to Ngwenya and Big Bend. There are small steam plants capable of providing in all another 30 megawatts of power 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, while 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 Mkhondo (or Assegai), fed by countless minor streams, flow in a generally eastward direction towards the Indian Ocean. The Usutu has the greatest volume and rises in the Transvaal, within a few yards of headwaters of the Vaal (which drains to the Atlantic). Ninety miles in a straight line to the east, having served Malkerns irrigation scheme, received all its perennial tributaries and breached the 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. 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 favourable rainfall trend of the last quarter of 1964 did not continue and in the first quarter of 1965 there was a sharp drop in rainfall to well below average.

The pattern of rainfall was such that the arable/cash crop farmer who had planted early should have obtained reasonable if reduced yields. However, the unusually dry winter period placed considerable stress upon stock, particularly in parts of the Lowveld where the rains did not become effective until late November or December.

Over the year, the south-west sector of the country suffered the greatest rainfall deficit with Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Dwaleni and Malkerns recording their lowest ever rainfall. Goedgegun's total was almost equal to the previous low of 1935.

Considered as a whole, the Middleveld zone suffered the most marked reduction in rainfall, amounting in places to as much as 50% of the long-term mean. In the six months February to July, Stegi and the Lubombo district received only two inches.

With the exception of parts of the Lowveld, well distributed rain became general in September to December, though slightly below average in quantity.

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

In the tables on pages 107 to 109 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 110 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 *Brusvigias* (candelabrum lillies), *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 bracky-petala* (Hottentot's bean), the scarlet-flowered *Erythrina lysistemon* (umsinsi), the yellow-flowered *Pterocarpus rotundifolius* (indlebezhlovu) and *P.angolensis* (umvangati, kiaat) and some magnificent species of *Ficus*.

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

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

Enough has been mentioned to indicate the richness and variety of the flora which make Swaziland a place of great interest to the botanist and nature lover. The scientific study of the flora is in the hands of the official Botanical Survey, and an annotated check-list is in preparation.

Fauna

Large game animals include the blue wildebeest, kudu, impala, Burchell's zebra, reedbuck, duiker, klipspringer, water-buck and hippopotamus. Baboons, monkeys, and bush-babies 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.

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. Many indigenous trees have been planted there.

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. Snakes include pythons, yellow cobras, mambas and puff-adders, as well as various harmless species, but are not specially abundant. 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	1965 °F.				Years	Longterm Data °F			
	Abs. Max.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Abs. Min.		Abs. Max.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Abs. Min.
<i>Highveld</i>									
Havelock	89.9	70.55	51.28	30.6	23	96.0	72.28	53.0	30.1
Mbabane	92.3	71.90	(46.5)	24.8	60	100.9	72.78	51.6	20.8
Hlatikulu	86.4	66.50	50.0	33.3	42	99.5	70.11	52.73	27.0
<i>Middleveld</i>									
Manzini	97.7	79.0	56.46	36.5	59	108.9	79.20	56.4	32.0
Kubuta	—	—	—	—	19	108.5	78.60	58.9	31.0
Goedgegun	93.2	74.5	53.4	20.5	10	96.4	75.04	53.49	20.5
<i>Lowveld</i>									
Balegane	—	—	—	—	19	108.5	83.6	57.4	29.3
Big Bend	100.4	87.5	54.3	29.3	14	108.4	84.6	59.3	27.0
Gollel	104.0	85.3	60.2	41.9	16	112.0	84.47	61.27	29.0
<i>Lubombo</i>									
Stegi	98.6	77.1	57.3	41.4	65	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—90 (mean 50)	32 to 70	8 to 20	
Middleveld	1,100 to 3,500	30—45 (mean 37)	24 to 36	6 to 9	
Lowveld	200 to 2,400	20—35 (mean 26)	16 to 28	4 to 7	
Lubombo	900 to 2,700	25—40 (mean 31)	20 to 32	5 to 8	

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

Selected Stations	Altitude Feet	Longterm Mean		1965	Maximum		Minimum	
		Years	Inches		Year	Inches	Year	Inches
<i>Highveld:</i>								
Havelock	4,600	34	68.23	48.39	1955	106.94	1962	44.99
Mbabane	3,800	61	53.86	40.16	1939	81.88	1965	26.28
Hlatikulu	4,000	61	44.12	26.28	1936	67.06	1965	26.28
<i>Middleveld:</i>								
Manzini	2,000	63	35.26	24.71	1909	63.08	1945	19.21
Kubuta	1,700	48	30.69	20.44	1918	54.33	1930	12.51
Goedgegun	3,500	31	33.73	20.04	1960	50.08	1935	19.89
<i>Lowveld:</i>								
Homestead	800	48	26.26	18.11	1918	46.18	1935	12.81
Wisselrode	500	42	20.67	15.19	1955	32.84	1961	11.53
Gollel	600	34	22.99	12.17	1942	33.60	1935	7.93
<i>Lubombo:</i>								
Stegi	2,200	65	33.21	16.53	1918	59.63	1935	14.40

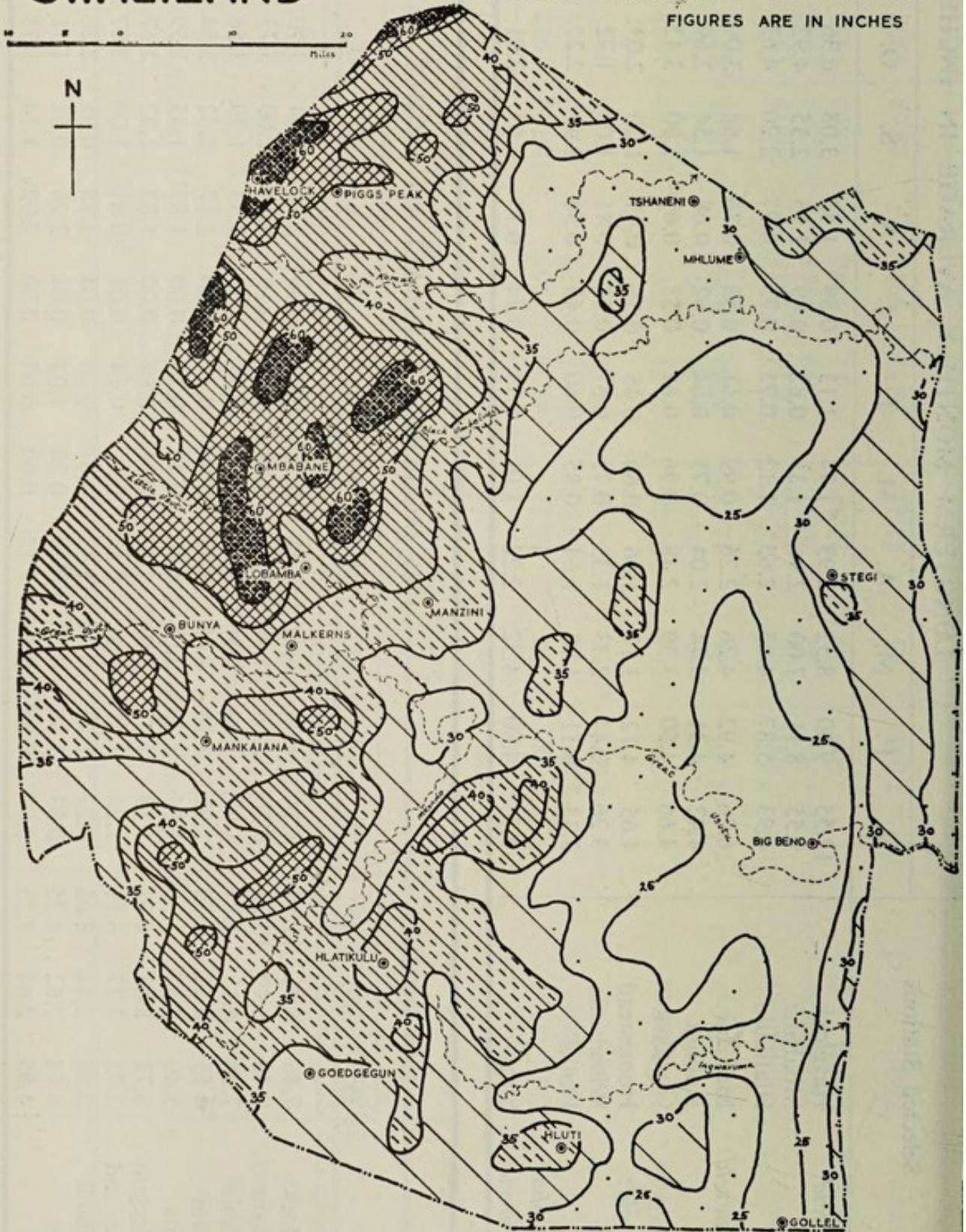
Selected Stations	LONGTERM MONTHLY AVERAGE IN INCHES											
	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
<i>Highveld:</i>	12.55	9.60	8.32	3.93	1.74	1.13	0.89	1.55	3.08	6.36	9.03	10.05
Havelock												
Mbabane	9.55	8.11	7.00	2.96	1.31	0.82	0.89	1.15	2.35	4.92	6.79	8.31
Hlatikulu	6.93	5.87	4.85	2.63	1.12	0.75	0.73	0.97	2.20	4.63	6.43	7.01
<i>Middleveld:</i>	6.26	4.92	4.26	2.26	0.99	0.61	0.56	0.76	1.64	3.09	4.70	5.23
Manzini												
Kubuta	4.42	4.31	3.74	2.04	0.75	0.64	0.62	0.68	1.54	2.69	4.35	4.91
Goedgegun	4.66	4.50	3.39	2.48	0.96	0.67	0.58	0.69	1.90	3.42	5.18	5.30
<i>Lowveld:</i>	4.65	4.12	3.17	1.56	0.60	0.45	0.55	0.45	1.20	2.03	3.68	3.80
Homestead												
Wisselrode	3.26	2.44	2.33	1.35	0.75	0.57	0.38	0.41	1.04	1.72	3.01	3.41
Gollel	3.33	3.11	1.98	1.64	0.85	0.60	0.45	0.58	1.41	2.21	3.12	3.71
<i>Lubombo</i>												
<i>Midveld:</i>	5.33	4.80	4.32	2.22	1.01	0.73	0.74	0.75	1.63	2.91	4.02	4.75
Stegi												

	1965 MONTHLY RAINFALL IN INCHES											
	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Havelock	8.34	4.08	6.17	3.41	0.73	0.00	0.06	2.76	2.94	3.90	10.89	5.11
Mbabane	8.56	2.69	5.18	2.36	0.82	0.66	0.16	3.38	2.00	3.73	6.90	3.72
Hlatikulu	1.02	1.90	0.86	3.15	0.08	0.94	0.00	3.33	1.79	3.56	3.98	5.67
Manzini	1.97	1.39	2.03	1.42	0.69	0.37	0.00	2.17	2.52	3.54	5.61	3.00
Kubuta	1.54	2.86	2.05	1.50	0.42	0.26	0.00	1.87	1.55	1.59	3.38	3.42
Goedgegun	1.39	1.22	1.02	1.42	0.01	0.69	0.00	1.83	1.32	2.67	4.20	3.37
Homestead	1.24	1.51	1.62	0.65	0.61	0.14	0.08	0.81	1.00	2.07	6.40	1.98
Big Bend	0.27	1.85	0.72	1.42	0.67	0.20	0.04	3.18	0.95	2.26	1.66	1.97
Gollel	0.83	1.38	0.55	0.07	0.20	1.02	0.04	2.26	0.51	1.71	1.34	1.54
Stegi	2.09	0.67	0.24	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.92	1.34	1.75	3.45	2.95

SWAZILAND

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

FIGURES ARE IN INCHES



Chapter II

History

While 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 (Queen Mother's) kraal at Lobamba. Some of the small Sutu and Ntungwa-Nguni clans which were scattered throughout the Territory at this time were expelled while the others were absorbed.

While 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 while 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 while 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 Sir Theophilus Shepstone, then 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 Hectorspruit 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 deputations from Sobhuza and 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 1845 to found the mission at Mahamba. Late in 1846, 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.

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.

While 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 Embekelweni 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 among 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. While 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 veto any of the Committee's decisions and actions. Ineffectual attempts at government were stultified by personal interest and discord. Meetings of concessionaires were held throughout the Territory and the majority voted in favour of incorporation within the South African Republic, the government of which, its autonomy restored and its Treasury refurbished, had resumed its enthusiasm for an eastern outlet. President Kruger's call for the exercise of some form of law and order in Swaziland and his proposal that British interests north of the Limpopo would be respected if the British Government supported the Republic's aspirations, were met with the proposal for a joint commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Territory. The Commission arrived in Swaziland shortly after the death of Mbandzeni in October, 1889. The British Commissioner, Sir Francis de Winton, appears to have favoured incorporation within the Republic, but the Secretary of State, pressed by philanthropic and commercial interests in Great Britain and the threat to the hopes of the British South Africa Company in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, saw dual rule as the only solution to the Swaziland problem. With this instruction the High Commissioner met President Kruger at Blignaut's Pont in March, 1890, and their discussions resulted in the First Swaziland Convention which was eventually ratified by a reluctant Volksraad. The South African Republic withdrew its claims to the north and north-west and undertook to aid and support the establishment of order and government in those areas by the British South Africa Company. Subject to its acquisition of a port on the east coast and of the necessary land to build a railway to it, the Republic committed itself to entering a customs union.

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

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

tion (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.

While 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 Prince 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 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 while 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 succesively 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 lb. 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, while 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. Mark's 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 Bid 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 dependant on one single commodity, and by 1962 exports of processed and manufactured goods had overtaken mineral 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 52,000 in 1965, and of the latter 2,383 Swazis 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 Proclamation in 1944. Although the Ngwenyama in Libandla 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 20th December. 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. In August, 1965, the number of unofficial members in the Executive Council was increased from four to six. Of the 24 elected Legislative Council 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, 1964. 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.

In December, 1965, a vacancy was caused by the death of a United Swaziland Association member, elected to a European Reserved National Roll seat. This vacancy is due to be filled early in 1966.

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. In January, 1965, a fifth district comprising the Mbabane Urban Area was established. However, this experiment of an urban district is due to be discontinued early in 1966. Local government matters and district administration fall under the Secretary for Local Administration. The Judiciary falls under the Chief Justice.

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 45 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 R236,000 per year and formally constituted Swazi Courts from which appeal ultimately lies to the High Court of Swaziland. Early in the year a Judicial Commissioner was appointed. His main task is to plan the gradual integration of the Swazi Courts with the Judiciary. 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. In addition to the 29 tinkundla, administrative officers in conjunction with residents of certain areas have, for reasons of expediency, created some other rural meeting places. 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 rural communities,

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 and promote 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 Secretary for Local Administration. The teams 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 Proclamation 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, 1964, and boards were established, each with 12 members appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioner. Appointed members held office until the first board elections were held at Mbabane in September, 1965, and at Manzini in November, 1965. Elected members were returned from each of five wards in Mbabane and four wards in Manzini.

The valuation of immovable property was completed in both Board Areas during the year and a system of rating has in each case been imposed with effect from 1st April, 1965. The rates in Mbabane are 3% on site value and .25% on improvements, and in Manzini they are 4% on site value and .5% on the value of improvements.

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:

<i>Township</i>	<i>Population</i>			
	<i>European</i>	<i>Swazi</i>	<i>Eurafrican</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1962 Data</i>				
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. How-

ever, members of the Swaziland National Council and the Imbokodvo are beginning to take an interest in the creation of a form of local government which will be in keeping, as far as possible, with the traditional system of administration. Talks will shortly begin with representatives of these groups.

Chapter IV

Weights and Measures

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

1 ton (short)	—	2,000 lb.
1 ton (long)	—	2,240 lb.
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 AT 31ST MARCH, 1965

Scheme No.	Title	Receipts from Crown Agents		Local Receipts		Contributions		Total Expenditure	
		R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
D.2574 & 2574 A/B	Provision for Geological Survey Department	88,056	82	4,421	27	77,953	60	170,434	82
D.2582 & 2582 A	Rural Development and Soil Conservation	205,944	06	16,526	73	98,960	26	321,209	12
D.2583 & 2583 A	Agricultural Education & Extension	157,560	13	7,152	85	112,335	44	276,780	26
D.2584 & 2584 A/B	Grazing Control and Livestock Improvement	93,369	39	57,382	41	12,259	94	162,711	74
D.3873	Road Development, Usutu Forests Project	561,199	82			204,882	12	766,081	94
D.4075 & 4075 A/D	Sidney Williams School Hostel, Manzini	241,620	81	21,853	47			236,087	57
D.4436 & 4436 A/C	Botanical Survey	20,941	44					17,789	63
D.4451 & 4451 A/B	Establishment of an African Teacher Training College	239,430	34	1,905	61			241,335	95
D.4452	African Education & Extension	77,999	58	757	84			78,090	91
D.4453	Construction of Additional Clinics	6,500	00					6,155	56
D.4460 & 4460 A/B	Awards for Post-Secondary Education	45,997	22					45,997	22
D.4468	Extension of Swazi National High School	52,400	66			51,022	99	102,045	99

Carried Forward

APPENDIX I CONTINUED

EXPENDITURE ON COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES AT 31ST MARCH, 1965

Scheme No.	Title	Receipts from Crown Agents		Local Receipts		Contributions		Total Expenditure	
		R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
D.4469 & 4469 A/B	<i>Brought Forward</i> Additional Facilities for Primary and Secondary Education for Africans	265,700-01						265,715-47	
D.4476	Road Communications: Usutu Forests Project Phase 2 First Part	911,980-00				240,656-74		1,152,636-74	
D.4521 & 4521 A/B	Expansion of Schools for European Pupils	180,947-08		5,822-60				187,314-16	
D.4618 & 4618 A	Rural Development, Soil Conservation & Dam Construction	260,800-03		8,599-80				263,534-81	
D.4696 & 4696 A/B	Agricultural Research	119,540-00						120,843-82	
D.4719	Extension of Technical Education for Africans	46,224-00		100-00				46,311-83	
D.4742	Land Utilization — Grazing and Livestock Control	17,601-10						15,739-38	
D.4835	Planning of Mbabane Hospital Extensions	42,960-00						42,679-72	
D.4912 & 4912 A/C	Extension Medical Services	281,200-00		4,883-35				269,759-92	
D.4913 & 4913 A/B	Tuberculosis Control Scheme	41,700-00		40,000-00				55,276-26	
D.4918 & 4918 A	Geological Drilling Unit	33,642-37						33,642-37	

Carried Forward

APPENDIX I CONTINUED

EXPENDITURE ON COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES AT 31ST MARCH, 1965

Scheme No.	Title	Receipts from Crown Agents		Local Receipts		Contributions		Total Expenditure	
		R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
D.5927 & 5927 A	<i>Brought Forward</i> Contribution to UNICEF/FAO Scheme								
D.5945 & 5945 A	Vuvulane Irrigated Farms Settlement	2,800-00							757-25
D.5946 & 5946 A/B	Agricultural College and Short Course Training Centre	13,000-00							13,000-00
D.5960	Planning and Supervisory Staff, Public Works Department	47,000-00							3,941-97
D.5978	Agricultural Research	50,000-00							49,895-39
D.5997	Credit and Savings Bank for Swaziland	29,600-00							28,741-21
D.5998 & 5998 A	Professional and Technical Training	4,000-00							1,876-60
D.6029 & 6029 A	Administration and Inspection	38,800-00							40,733-80
D.6037 & 6037 A	Training Grades	4,000-00							4,007-28
D.6057 & 6057 A	Construction of Clinics	5,000-00							2,592-97
D.6058	Establishment of Community Development Department	10,000-00							2,709-93
D.6075	Development of Urban Areas	14,000-00							4,558-40
D.6112 & 6112 A	Adult Education	4,000-00							4,158-91
D.6113	Planning and Supervisory Staff in Public Works Department	1,600-00							258-00
		95,356-41						65,969-61	161,326-02

Carried Forward

APPENDIX I CONTINUED

EXPENDITURE ON COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES AT 31st MARCH, 1965

Scheme No.	Title	Receipts from Crown Agents		Local Receipts		Contributions		Total Expenditure	
		R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
D.6169	<i>Brought Forward</i>								
R.661 & 661 A/B	Central Training School	92,000	00						
R.1235 & 1235 A/B	Study of Land Holding, Land Use, etc. among the Swazi	18,494	12						1,832-83
R.1384	Agricultural Research	167,781	53	9,884	81	4,217	89	22,710	01
	Cotton Breeding Research in Swaziland and Additional Capital Works for Research Stations			21,734	92	120,843	82	288,730	96
R.1574	Agricultural Research (1st April, 1964—31st March, 1965)	82,999	99	3,918	20	28,741	21	98,012	70
	<i>Totals</i>	6,245,534	91	251,917	30	1,017,843	62	7,005,425	01

