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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e
OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland^{1/}

In accordance with paragraph 4 (2) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following full summary of information transmitted in 1952 showing the progress made over the past three-year period in respect of economic, social and educational conditions.

The information has been classified under the main sections contained in Parts II to IV of the revised Standard Form approved by General Assembly resolution 551 (VI).

This summary relates to information transmitted in respect of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

^{1/} This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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BASUTOLAND

GENERAL INFORMATION

The area of Basutoland is 11,716 square miles. The population at the last two censuses is given below:

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1946</u>
Africans	559,273	561,289
Europeans	1,434	1,689
Coloureds and Asians	1,604	876

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

Basutoland is mainly dependent on agriculture and stock raising. The most important crops are maize, kaffir corn, wheat and peas. Wool and mohair are the main exports. The economic structure of the Territory is closely integrated with that of the Union of South Africa.

At the present level of soil fertility the arable land is insufficient to maintain the population and one of the principal exports of the country is that of unskilled and semi-skilled labour to the mining and industrial centres in the Union of South Africa.

Geological surveys have shown that the country lacks mineral resources of any value. Development schemes now under consideration include the provision of hydro-electric power, irrigation schemes and shade-drying of hides and skins.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, Basutoland has been allotted E830,000 over the period of ten years. The main emphasis in the development plans is on soil conservation and the improvement of roads and bridges. Other schemes financed from revenue are concerned with public works, and training of public health personnel. Political and administrative reforms are, however, regarded as essential preliminaries to any comprehensive scheme of development and the reorganization of the system of Native Administration is being undertaken to include younger representatives and the number of Native Courts are being reduced.

Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry

The Department of Agriculture and Livestock had 32 European officers and the African staff comprised 1 veterinary assistant, 44 demonstrators and 67 assistant demonstrators. Approval in principle has been given for the appointment of 5 African Development Officers whose main function will be to organize and control the field extension work of the Department.

A Livestock Board was formed in 1950 to define a long-term policy regarding the livestock industry and to maintain liaison between Government and the people. The Board, the functions of which have been extended to agricultural matters, is now known as the Agricultural Advisory Board and is composed of Government Agricultural staff and representatives of the local population. Proposals are now under consideration to extend further the services of the Board and to establish a central experimental station for advisory services.

Excluding Development funds, the expenditure on agricultural and veterinary services during 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 were E74,836, E80,101, and E89,925 respectively.

Basutoland covers approximately 7.5 million acres, of which about one-fifth lies in the lowlands and the rest is mountainous and difficult of access. Approximately 1.1 million acres are cultivated and there is little possibility of increasing the cultivable area. The mountain areas are used for grazing.

A number of soil conservation schemes are in operation, financed with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. A further grant of £122,000 in 1950-51 enabled the existing programmes to be speeded up. Progress made during the year included the terracing of 22,000 acres, the building of buffer strips and 33 dams, and the planting of some 12,000 trees. The maintenance of soil conservation works is carried out by Government for one year after the terrace banks have been constructed and thereafter the maintenance becomes the responsibility of the land occupier. Penalties are attached to the lack of maintenance and since chiefs have been reluctant to enforce these rules, for a trial period, the Native Laws have been amended so as to allow the Chief or Headman to claim a fee of 10s. payable by the offender in respect of each case of land misuse brought to court.

There is a communal system of land tenure in Basutoland and every married man is entitled to an allocation of arable land while stock are individually owned and grazed on common land. No non-Native may own land in the territory but traders and mission stations have been allotted land for their needs. Anyone who ceases to have an active interest in the territory is not allowed to remain in Basutoland. Government reserves are limited to small areas around the capital and district headquarters.

A pilot project scheme for a miniature "Tennessee Valley Authority" covering one complete watershed has been approved in principle. Land will

be classified and put to its correct use. The whole area will be treated as one unit for soil and water conservation purposes. Better systems of farming will be introduced on a cooperative group basis and medical and educational facilities will also be improved.

Areas and crop production were:

	<u>Acres</u>		<u>Production in bags of 200 lbs.</u>	
	<u>1950 (a)</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Maize	443,200	350,000	2,345,000	700,000
Sorghum	138,900	120,000	543,000	200,000
Wheat	121,600	100,000	543,500	300,000
Other crops	35,400	25,000	136,400	110,000

(a) These figures were taken from the Agricultural survey carried out in 1949 and were calculated on the gross yields. All previous estimates of crop production have been based mainly on personal impressions and yields from demonstration and check plots.

The decrease in production of maize is attributed in part to late rains in 1950 and frost in 1951. The wheat crop was also damaged by rain.

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>1949 Census</u>	<u>1951 Census</u>
Sheep	1,557,546	1,564,001
Goats	609,267	637,065
Cattle	431,141	401,221
Mules	2,468	3,089
Donkeys	49,005	59,188
Horses	78,832	102,903
Pigs	30,111	35,876

Except for two small districts, all mountain areas have been brought under grazing control, and cattle post areas destocked four or five years ago are now ready to be restocked on a basis of carrying capacity and rotation. There is a changed outlook of the Basuto intelligentsia who have traditionally regarded livestock as wealth with emphasis on numbers rather than on quality. The Paramount Chief has now agreed to the policy of livestock reduction and means of carrying this out in an equitable manner are to be devised by the Native Authorities in consultation with the Department.

Since 1937 a system of classing wool was introduced and a team of mohair classifiers have been trained. Pure bred rams have been introduced by the Government to improve the breeding. In order to assist the Basuto to obtain higher prices for hides and skins the Government is now helping to develop a shade-dried hide industry. Heretofore the principal market for Basuto hides and skins has been the Union of South Africa where prices are controlled at below world parity. Agreement has been reached whereby hides and skins from Basutoland may now be exported, in bond, for shipment overseas. A limited liability company is being formed to handle this trade.

A one-year course for training veterinary assistants was started and 12 assistant demonstrators were selected for the course.

There is no commercial forestry in the Territory but encouragement is given to Native Authorities and individuals to plant trees. Some 24,000 seedlings were supplied from five Government nurseries.

Power and industry

The establishment of a hide and skins industry is in its initial stages. The Home Industries Organisation which was established in 1946 to train weavers and to encourage indigenous handicrafts has proved too expensive to run. The Paramount Chief appointed five African teachers in 1949 to review the work and make recommendations on future policy. As a result, it has been decided to close down the Organisation as such. The bulk of the money is to be invested and the interest used to finance three crafts schools at mission centres which will be under the control of the Director of Education.

Transport and communications

Air There are two aerodromes for the lightest type of aircraft. There are also a number of landing strips used by traders for transporting merchandise.

Railways Basutoland is linked with the railway system of the Union of South Africa, one mile of which is in the Territory. The road motor transport of the South African railways maintains regular services within the Territory.

Roads A fairly good system of roads serves the lowland area. From the main roads feeder roads lead towards the interior and by-roads connect these with trading centres and missions. Although several roads now cross the first mountain range none has reached the second range.

Feeder roads are maintained by Government and during 1951 some gravelling was carried out and drainage improved. By-roads are maintained by traders and others using the roads, with annual Government grants. Two heavy motor graders and one mechanical shovel were purchased in 1951. With Colonial Development and Welfare Funds a new bridge has been completed near Leribe and others are planned. Work commenced on the Mountain Road leading into the heart of the Territory, and by the end of the year 15 miles had been completed.

Postal and telegraphic services There is full postal service in the lowlands with a telephone and telegraph system covering approximately the same area as the main roads. Mail is carried throughout the mountains by pack animals. Air mail services were started in 1950 between Mokhotlong and Maseru and Ladysmith in Natal, Union of South Africa. The postal service is administered as part of that of the Union of South Africa but Basutoland issues its own stamps.

Telephones and radio communications Sixty new telephone subscribers were added and the telephone exchange system at Maseru was modernized. A departmental radio link connects the four main centres and several licences for private radio communications have been issued to traders and mission stations.

Public finance, banking and credit

A Basutoland National Treasury was established in 1946 as part of the Native Administration reorganization to provide a basis for comprehensive development. The National Treasury receives from the Government 36 per cent of all Native Tax collected, fines and fees from Native Courts and proceeds of sales of stray stock. The revenue is used to pay for Native Administration personnel including chiefs and headmen, and for the maintenance of bridle paths and soil conservation works. In 1950-51 the National Treasury had a total revenue of £148,079 of which £98,641 was its share of Native Tax and £37,348 was from fines and fees. Current expenditure was £129,620 which included £12,027 on recurrent works and £4,727 on agricultural and veterinary services. In addition £4,520 was spent on capital works.

Revenue and expenditure are given below:

		<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>
		£	£	£
Revenue	Territorial	908,458	893,152	988,603
	C.D.W.	72,477	89,983	89,863
	Total	980,935	983,135	1,078,466
Expenditure	Territorial	915,562	930,716	1,006,536
	C.D.W.	74,418	89,578	102,087
	Total	989,980	1,020,294	1,108,623

The relaxation of import restrictions by the Union of South Africa partly accounts for the increased revenues.

An amount of E830,000 has been provided under the ten-year Development Plan which has been allocated as follows:

	Total over ten years	Total spent to 31.3.51 plus anticipated expenditure to 31.3.52
	<u>E</u>	<u>E</u>
Soil conservation	303,480	231,065
Water supplies	80,000	79,357
Roads and bridges	236,000	128,840
Medical and health	108,825	35,085
Education	100,300	52,530
Surveys		9,630
Unallocated balance	<u>1,395</u>	
	830,000	<u>536,797</u>

A poll tax of E3 per head is paid by non-Native male residents. The rate of Native Tax remained at 34s. and 40s. for the more wealthy. In addition there is a tax of 25s. for each wife excluding the first but limited to a maximum of two.

Africans are not subject to income tax, the basic rate of which is 1s. 3d. in the E for married persons and 1s. 6d. for unmarried persons. On incomes in excess of E1,775 the basic rate is 2s. in the E. Public companies pay 7s. 6d. in the E of taxable income less a rebate of E45, while private companies are assessed as unmarried persons. There are 3 public and 8 private companies in Basutoland, and approximately 90 persons and 6 companies with taxable incomes in excess of E2,000.

In order of importance the main sources of revenue of the territory are customs and excise tax, Native tax, income tax, wool and mohair export duty, and fees and licences. In 1951 owing to the high prices paid for wool and mohair the export duty on these was increased from 1d. per lb. to 4d., but only half of this duty accrues to revenue, the other half being paid into the Wool and Mohair Fund.

International trade

Practically the whole retail trade is in the hands of Europeans. In recent years however, more Basuto have taken out trading licences.

For many years the external trade of Basutoland was characterized by the excess of imports over exports, which was made possible by the export of labour to the Union of South Africa. As is seen from the figures below (which exclude Government trade but include exports by co-operative societies), this trend was first reversed in 1950 and maintained in 1951 largely owing to the increased prices paid for wool and mohair.

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Total imports	2,244,117	2,432,637	2,836,059
Total exports	1,485,896	2,532,330	2,800,573
Principal imports by value ^(a)			
Merchandise	1,744,906	2,216,279	2,440,837
Livestock	38,295	50,874	22,116
Grains and other produce	460,918	166,484	373,106
Principal exports by value			
Wool	976,698	1,563,914	1,652,630
Mohair	127,661	290,701	213,905
Livestock	52,345	55,437	59,815
Grains	12,871	86,874	104,306
Beans and peas	46,081	113,445	88,535
Hides and skins	56,099	71,429	62,115

(a) These values are for imports and exports by traders only.

In addition, in 1951 livestock sales to Union buyers were valued at £32,869 while exports by co-operative societies and individuals, of wool amounted to £550,876 and of mohair amounted to £30,794.

There is a customs agreement with the Union of South Africa whereby Basutoland receives 0.88575 per cent of the gross customs revenue of that

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Territory. As most of the trade is through the Union of South Africa it is not possible to give details of origin of imports and destination of exports.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

With a homogeneous African population and only very small minorities of Europeans, Asians and Coloureds, Basutoland has no serious race problems. The Asians and Coloureds may in general be classed with the small minority of non-peasant Basuto engaged in trade or employed as skilled workers. The Europeans are all concerned, in one way or another, with the social and economic development of the Territory. The granting of trading sites to Europeans is strictly controlled, and European officials must leave the Territory on retirement. The Europeans thus form a separate social community without permanent roots in the country. Their cultural influence on the indigenous population, however, has been very great. About half of the Basuto are professing Christians and few are unaffected by mission influence, while the great majority of children attend schools providing education on European lines.

There are no great inequalities, and the small professional and commercial class is not widely separated in outlook and interest from the peasant majority.

Human rights and status of women

Women in Basutoland serve as chiefs and headmen and the present Paramount Chief is a woman. Under normal circumstances the Mosuto woman carries out the same duties as her peasant counterpart in Europe.

Labour and employment conditions

As there are no industries in Basutoland, labour policy is concerned mainly with the control and protection of migrant labour. The principal forms of occupation are agriculture and stock farming; a limited number of Africans were employed as wage earners, as follows:

	<u>Wage rates in shillings</u>			
	<u>1950</u>	(a)	<u>1951</u>	(b)
Domestic servants, per month	30-100		30-100	
Labourers, per day	1.75-	2.5	1.75-	2.5
Foremen, per month	100-160		100-160	
Artisans, per month	160-340		160-340	
Trading store employees, per month	60-140		60-140	

(a) including the value of food and lodging if provided.

(b) Food and lodging usually provided in addition.

Many Basuto leave the Territory in search of work in the Union of South Africa. Until recently most men went to the gold fields but more are now finding work in other employment. During 1951 over 36,000 Basuto were employed in the gold mines, more than 10,000 in other mines and more than 27,000 in other employment. The number of passes issued to Basuto leaving the Territory was as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Gold mines	30,401	20,795	25,921
Other mines	9,396	6,075	5,083
Agriculture	5,284	5,145	7,105
Miscellaneous	15,324	17,609	26,732
Total	60,405	49,624	64,841

A recruiting company recruits labourers for the mines in South Africa either under contract or under the assisted voluntary scheme which permits a choice of the mine. Facilities exist for remittances to be made to families, and there is a system of deferred pay; both measures are encouraged by the Basutoland Government. In 1951, deferred pay amounted to £183,200 compared with £113,343 in 1948, and remittances through organizations amounted to £146,700 compared with £126,391 in 1948. It is estimated that equally large sums are remitted through the post.

A Labour Agency for the High Commission Territories is maintained in the Union of South Africa. The Agency is responsible for the welfare of the migrant workers and also collects taxes and provides assistance as needed. Taxes collected in 1951 were £110,117 as compared with £98,169 in 1950.

There were no labour disputes in 1951, no labour legislation was passed and no trade unions were registered.

Co-operative societies

There is a Registrar of Co-operative Societies with an assistant Registrar and four African inspectors appointed in 1951.

Wool and mohair marketing is the most important activity of the co-operative societies and a balanced system of co-operation has not yet been achieved; at present benefits accrue almost entirely to flock owners. The growth of the wool and mohair marketing societies compared with consumer societies is shown below:

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>1951</u>	
	Consumer	Wool	Consumer	Wool	Consumer	Wool
Number of societies	14	6	17	8	19	9
Total number of members	852	604	1,130	1,000	1,510	1,568
Total share capital, £	280	600	580	850	830	1,192
Total turnover, £	30	19,054	1,850	54,812	3,198	149,925

In addition there were 4 agricultural (consumer and producer marketing) societies with a membership of 369 in 1951, a share capital of £306 and a turnover of £3,421.

Of the 2 new consumer societies registered one has a mixed European and African membership.

Standards of living

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> Cost in pence	<u>1951</u>
Sugar, per lb.	3 1/2	3 1/2	5
Mealie meal, per lb.	2 1/2	2 1/2	3
Beans, per lb.	3 1/2	4	5
Meat, per lb.	15	18	20

Town and rural planning and housing

The Basuto live in small scattered villages and their huts, built of stone or sods with a mud floor and thatched roof are on the whole healthy. Many Basuto now prefer rectangular huts and the more wealthy people build houses of cut stone or brick. During the year three European houses and 45 houses for Africans — mostly police — were completed or are nearing completion.

Social Security and welfare

There are no problems arising out of urban conditions and there is no system of social insurance or assistance. Much valuable work is done by voluntary organizations run by Europeans and Basuto. Community halls have been built at all district headquarters, at each of which there is appointed a committee of Africans to assist the District Commissioner and to organize activities.

There is a scheme for assistance to Basuto ex-servicemen and during the year £1,316 was paid out, mostly as education grants or family allowances.

Crime statistics and penal administration

There are ten prisons and a camp for young prisoners. In 1951, 4,055 persons were committed to prison and the average daily population was 687.62 compared with 3,205 and 555.82 in 1950.

Convictions were as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Offences against the person	419	451	481
Offences against property	595	710	1,204
Offences against liquor laws	77	140	119
Other crimes	<u>1,069</u>	<u>1,212</u>	<u>1,610</u>
Total	2,160	2,513	3,414

There was an increase in convictions for theft of stock, attributed to the effectiveness of the mountain stock theft patrols. Medicine murder was again the most serious crime in 1951 nine cases were reported. These murders which have been on the increase since 1941, rose from 6 cases in 1947 to 20 cases in 1948. An investigation has been made into the causes.

Public Health

Africanisation in the Medical Department has continued to make progress. There are now two African medical officers on the staff in addition to an African intern. By 1953, it is expected to have at least four African medical officers. An African Health inspector was appointed in 1950 and an African health assistant is in charge of a health center. Six European nursing sisters were replaced by African nurses in 1950.

The medical staff of the Medical Department is as follows:

	<u>1951</u>	
	European	African
Doctors	14	2
Nurses with senior training	13	
Certified nurses		24
Probation nurses		14
Health inspector	1	
Health assistant		1
Pupil health assistants		6
Sanitation assistant		1
Dispensers		29
Pupil dispensers		4
Leprosy inspectors		8
Ward attendants		57

There are 24 medical doctors and 41 qualified nurses in all.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Government</u>		<u>Mission</u>	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Hospitals	8	559(13)	4	146
Health centres	-		-	
Dispensaries	9		3	
Ante natal and post natal clinics		available at general hospital		

Expenditure of the Medical Department was £116,946, representing 12.1 per cent. of the total expenditure of the territory.

There are no local facilities for training doctors; medical students attend the universities in the Union of South Africa. The Maseru Hospital was reorganized in 1951 by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council as a Grade II train-in center for African nurses to be certificated under the Council. The course of training is for 4 1/2 years with an additional 9 months for midwifery. There were 14 probationer nurses under training in 1951.

Six pupil health assistants began training in 1951 and when trained will replace the Leprosy inspectors so that their work may include general preventive medical work.

The general nutrition of the population is good although a large number of cases of pellagra and avitaminosis still occur. The incidence of these diseases was higher in 1951 than in 1950 due mostly to the poor harvest. Efforts are being made to introduce a more varied and balanced diet.

Due to drought and poor rainfall, water supplies during the year were for the most part inadequate although the situation was improved somewhat by dams constructed for soil conservation purposes.

A new 12-bed hospital is being built at Butha Buthe with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. There is no mental asylum but a temporary mental detention center was established. One new health center was opened and four mountain dispensaries are to be built. The building of 3 more health centers and a 250-bed general hospital at Maseru with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds have been approved.

Other public health measures include compulsory examination of suspected lepers, free treatment of venereal diseases as well as free inoculations against diphtheria and enteric fever. Hygiene lessons are given in all schools.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The main emphasis of the education policy is to raise the standard of education and direct it to more practical aspects. The most immediate objective is the improvement of teacher training institutions. Other special problems are the education of herd boys, the preponderance of girls in primary schools and the drifting away of teachers to better paid posts.

Educational administration

The Director of Education is assisted by a Senior Officer and 5 Education Officers. There is a Central Advisory Board on education and each district has a District Advisory Committee; on both the Board and the Committees the majority of members are Africans. The Basutoland National Teachers' Association, which embraces all teachers in the territory, elects representatives to the Central Advisory Board and to District Committees. The main function of these committees is to consider the allocation of moneys from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for elementary schools and applications for registration of new schools. Recommendations were made in 1951 on the need for new intermediate schools.

At the Government High School the staff has been Africanized and the first African Education officer appointed was seconded as headmaster of the school.

The education budget was £161,602, of which approximately £123,650 was paid out in grants to mission schools. In addition it is estimated that missions paid out from their own funds approximately £25,360. Government expenditure on education in 1950-51 was £156,267 and in 1949-50 it was £155,711.

Except for government schools, missions are responsible for the provision of school buildings with assistance of government grants from time to time. Since 1947 grants of approximately £300 per district have been made on a £ for £ basis from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. With these grants, to date, new buildings extensions or repairs have been made to 249 schools.

Structure of educational system

All primary education is free. In secondary and teacher training schools fees covering boarding costs are paid. In technical schools small fees are paid but apprentices receive compensation after the first year which by the end of the course equals the cost of fees paid.

The medium of instruction in all elementary schools in Sesuto, with English taught as a subject. In the intermediate schools the vernacular is also a medium of instruction until Standard VI after which it is replaced by English. In Secondary schools the examinations of the Cape Education Department are followed.

Bursaries are granted to students for training outside the territory. A small number of Basuto have been able to continue studies in the Union of South Africa where the ban on non-Union Africans has been relaxed for 3 years.

<u>Schools</u>	Government	1 9 5 1 Aided	Unaided
Elementary vernacular	2	722	104
Primary intermediate	5	63	
Post primary, including teacher training, secondary and technical schools	2	10	
University college			1

Number of teachers:

In aided primary schools

Trained	857
Accepted as trained	224
Untrained	788
	<u>1,869</u>

Secondary and vocational schools 52

Enrolment

	Boys	1 9 5 1 Girls	Total (a)
Primary schools, including Standard VI	29,650	58,597	88,247
Secondary and vocational schools	753	393	1,151
University			
in territory	18	5	23
outside territory			22

(a) includes 1,516 boys and 3,770 girls in private unaided schools.

According to the 1946 census the total enrolment of 89,421 represents 16 per cent. of the total population in the Territory but only 13.7 per cent of the total population if the migrant absentees are included.

There are two male, 3 female and 1 combined teachers training institutions. The technical school has been reorganized and the masonry, carpentry and plumbing courses are being integrated into a building department in which all apprentices taking the course will be given the same theoretical training. A two year commercial course has been started at the school at the post junior certificate level leading to Union of South Africa National Senior Certificate.

Scouts and Guides are both active in the territory.

Information on educational development

Under the development plan it is intended that at the end of the five year period ending 1952, 8 intermediate schools will be able to offer the first year (Form A) course of secondary schools. It is also intended that at the end of the 10 year period the 94 schools which are at present partially aided owing to the lack of qualified staff will be placed on the fully aided list. Four junior secondary schools are also to be provided.

The Basutoland Council has agreed in principle to collect a fund of £100,000 to be used for higher education. This fund will be mainly collected through a special levy of 5s. on all adult males and a graded levy on various categories of Africans based on wages earned or stock owned.

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Mass communications

There are 4 vernacular newspapers, one of which is government subsidised, one private and 2 mission owned. The Public Relations Office has been closed for lack of funds. Occasional use has been made of the mobile cinema and little use is made of the radio except by some secondary schools which use the school lessons broadcast by the Cape Education Department. Ten sets of the "Saucepan Special" have been sold and arrangements have been made to sell these through commercial channels.

BECHUANALAND

The total area is approximately 275,000 square miles with a population estimated at 296,310.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of the country is based almost entirely upon livestock, mainly cattle; 95 per cent of the population is engaged in breeding, tending and herding livestock and ~~nine~~ tenths of the national income is derived from animals. Fifteen thousand to twenty thousand Africans leave the Territory annually for work in industrial concerns in neighbouring territories and this is a source of income since they remit a proportion of their wages to their relatives in the Territory. A small amount of gold is exported annually and in 1951 a start was made in working asbestos deposits. This mining is not yet sufficiently developed to have any substantial income. A normal amount of food crops was grown during the year and the importation of maize showed an increase over the previous year. On the other hand, rather more sorghum than usual was exported.

Economic development is fostered by the normal Government administrative and technical services and by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for agriculture, animal husbandry, geological survey and water development.

The Colonial Development Corporation has invested large sums in a cattle-ranching project in the north of the Territory and in an abattoir nearing completion at Lobatsi for which large numbers of cattle are being bought.

Agriculture and Livestock

These activities are under the direction of the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Veterinary Services respectively and their staff as follows:

Agriculture: : 6 professional officers;
5 non-professional European officers;
42 African subordinate staff.

Estimated expenditure, E22,594.

Veterinary: : 7 professional officers;
23 non-professional European officers;
104 African subordinate staff.

Estimated expenditure, E55,613.

As the economy of the Territory is based almost entirely on cattle-raising, pasture land is its greatest asset. Grazing land in the native reserves is utilised communally and the extent of such land is determined primarily by available water. Arable lands are allotted to each family unit in suitable localities usually away from grazed area.

The land consists of:	<u>Approximate area in square miles</u>
Crown lands	165,175
Native reserves	104,364
European farms	2,404
The Tati district	2,074

Crown lands are unalienated with the exception of a few farms which have been granted or leased for short terms. All land in a reserve is vested in the Chief and tribe and is allocated by the former at his discretion. Land does not pass automatically from father to son and cannot be said to be owned by any one person, though in practice, on the death of a person his heirs usually continue to occupy the same area. No land may be alienated by a Chief or tribe. Certain areas of land were granted in perpetuity to the British South Africa Company, with power to sell or lease the land. This land has been divided

into farms, many of which have been sold with freehold titles. The Tati district is owned by the Tati Company Limited, which has full power to sell or lease any portion. The Government has the right to acquire sites for public buildings. Within the Tati district an area of approximately 320 square miles is set aside as a Native reserve.

Approximately one per cent of the land is owned and farmed by Europeans, thirty-eight per cent consists of native reserves and the remainder is Crown land. The greater part of this is uninhabitable desert, but a small portion in the North has been placed at the disposal of the Colonial Development Corporation for cattle ranching.

The principal crops grown in the Territory are sorghum, maize and beans, while the staple food of the people is maize. The import and export figures for 1951 were:

Exported: Sorghum - 12,506 bags, value E12,395;
Beans - 3,802 bags, value E 9,013.

Imported: Maize - 52,651 bags, value E109,102

Other crops which were produced in comparatively small quantities include groundnuts, wheat, tobacco and onions.

The livestock population was as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cattle.....	982,951	1,049,966	1,026,845
Sheep	} 658,222	} 694,565	197,798
Goats			475,271
Horses.....	4,329	5,053	6,618
Mules.....	139	133	269
Donkeys.....	18,292	19,938	19,915
Pigs.....	3,445	3,457	2,731
Poultry.....	107,764	86,040	74,390

Europeans owned 9.3% of the cattle. They own little of other kinds of stock. Production figures of animal products are not available but the

following were exported:

Hides....	E 24,267
Skins (Sheep and Goats)	E 28,793
Skins (Wild Animals)	E 37,740
Miscellaneous	E 23,214

The year was not satisfactory for livestock as the rains were poorly distributed in the latter part of the year and drought-like conditions prevailed.

Exports of livestock and their products continued to increase in quantity and value, particularly in the last two months of the year when the value of cattle increased 17/- per 100 lbs. dead weight. This price increase was brought about through the grave shortage of meat in the Union of South Africa. The Northern Territories (Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo) continued to import the greater number of cattle, although the Union of South Africa remains the greatest single importer. Some 50 per cent of the meat requirements of Northern Rhodesia are imported from Bechuanaland.

According to figures supplied from the importing countries the value of livestock and their products exported during 1951 was E1,967,841 which is an increase of E436,359 over 1950.

Apart from the continued presence of rabies in certain areas, no major epizootics occurred during the year. A pilot trial, using 200 doses of Avianised Rabies vaccine, made in the United States of America was carried out in all areas where rabies exists. An outbreak of anthrax near the South West Africa border caused deaths amongst the human population, but was quickly brought under control by the vaccination of all cattle and normal control measures. Territory wide anthrax vaccinations continue as the disease is widespread.

The Colonial Development Corporation started operations in the North on their ranches and bought 3,795 breeding stock from Southern Rhodesia; 2,837

cattle were purchased in the Territory, being young bullocks and some breeding stock. In the South, the Corporation bought 3,075 cattle from South Africa, and 10,358 cattle in the Territory. These cattle are to act as a stabilising pool for the Lobatsi Abattoir, so that in the short season the abattoir can call upon these cattle and so maintain full production.

The amount of agricultural indebtedness is negligible. Small loans are made by Government from time to time to enable farmers to improve their land, and these are repayable over a period of years by instalments. About £1,000 is at present on loan.

Research and testing of crop varieties; fertilisers and planting methods were continued. Soil conservation practices were propagated through meetings and by demonstrations.

Agricultural extension work was carried on through co-operative demonstration plots, cultural experiments and the establishment of a tribal loan fund to facilitate the purchase of agricultural equipment.

Forestry and fisheries

Although there is much forest land in the Territory, most of it is not exploitable. Production is, therefore, small and does not play a large part in the economy of the Territory.

Owing to the waterless nature of the country, there are no fisheries, although in the Okavango and Chobe rivers a small amount of fish is obtained and used for local consumption only.

Mining

Mining does not at present play a large part in the economy of the Territory. There is a small gold mine in the Tati Territory which produced 493

ounces of gold and 80 ounces of silver during 1951. Kyanite was mined for the first time and 2,056 tons were produced. An asbestos mine was taken over by a company in December but has not yet begun to produce any appreciable amount.

Industry and handicrafts

The industrial undertaking in the Territory are the Tati company's creamery, which produced 341,057 lbs. of butter in 1951, and the Chobe Concessions' saw mill.

A large modern abattoir is being constructed by the Colonial Development Corporation at Lobatsi and it is hoped that it will begin to operate in 1952.

In the bigger centres of population where store goods are readily obtainable, there is little native craftwork other than skin work, though the teaching of handicrafts in the schools is beginning to show some results. Woodwork basket-work and pottery vary in quality in different districts, and whilst in odd villages a really high standard is reached, the products are generally more utilitarian than artistic. Skin work is outstanding art of the Bechuana who produce beautiful karosses and rugs.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,490 miles of roads, of which 550 miles are main roads. While the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Ltd. maintains approximately 940 miles of roads in the northern districts of the Protectorate, towards the cost of which the Government contributes.

The total length of railways is 394 miles, owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railways Limited which have been transferred to a statutory body

established under the laws of Southern Rhodesia and operating under the laws of the three territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland protectorate.

Since 31 May 1950, a fortnightly air service on an experimental basis has been in existence between Bulawayo, Francistown and Maun.

The 6 Post Offices and 29 Postal Agencies within the Territory are operated by the Post Office of the Union of South Africa.

The major centres of population on the railway line and adjacent thereto are connected to the South African and Southern Rhodesia telegraph systems.

The telephone exchange is linked with the Union of South Africa system. There are small local services in three towns.

The ten fixed receiving and transmitting radio stations in the Territory have been in operation throughout the year. The Government station transmits broadcast programmes twice daily by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation. The Police Department operates its own net of stations.

Public finance, banking and credit

Figures of total revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Ordinary revenue	501,344	568,438	554,160
Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	—	<u>111,771</u>	<u>106,008</u>
Total	501,344	680,209	660,168
Ordinary expenditure	575,683	570,646	569,309
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes	—	<u>105,399</u>	<u>117,413</u>
Total	575,683	676,045	686,722

The amount of public debt outstanding as at 31 March 1951 was £14,686.

The sources of revenue include:

Native tax - (a) ordinary, of £1.8s.0d. for every male native over 18 years of age; 35 per cent of the collections of which are paid over to Tribal treasuries.

(b) Graded, varying from 5s per annum (for a tax-payer owning up to 9 head of cattle and earning up to £48 per annum) to £10 per annum (for a taxpayer owning over 300 head of cattle or earning over £500 per annum) Females and minors are not liable for tax unless they own at least 20 head of cattle. Government only receives the tax collected in respect of non-tribal areas.

Customs and Excise: the Protectorate receives 0.27622 per cent of the total import and excise duty collected in the Union of South Africa.

Licenses: Agents for foreign firms pay £25 per annum and General Dealers pay according to their turnover up to a maximum of £50 per annum.

Stamp duties:

Non-native Poll tax: of £3 per annum by all males at 21 years of age or over.

Income tax: on Public and private companies and individuals, including surcharges and super-tax.

There are no banks in the territory but representative from two banks in the Union of South Africa operate once a week at Lobatsi.

International Trade

T

The total value of imports and exports was as follows:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Imports	1,314,733	1,469,093	1,674,372
Exports	1,159,868	1,626,014	2,153,365
Principal imports:			
Food (Sorghum, maize, wheat)	105,062	95,917	153,443
Other foodstuffs	-	95,495	212,528
Animal & poultry	57,156	59,031	-
Vehicles	102,581	59,739	87,719
Textiles	} 1,049,934	513,110	588,248
General merchandise		653,999	718,735
Principal exports:			
Sorghum	-	2,945	73,400
Cattle	915,239	1,157,788	1,439,339
Sheep & goats	35,969	66,487	106,812
Hides, skins & karosses	85,291	217,091	312,800
Butter	46,629	30,670	41,234
Gold	3,112	3,228	6,123
Other articles	7,229	75,321	9,318

The bulk of the trade is with the Union of South Africa. A moderate amount of trade is exchanged with Southern Rhodesia and cattle are exported to Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo as well.

There are Customs agreements with the Governments of the Union and Southern Rhodesia. The tariff of import duties in force in the Union applies to the Territory, and import control is also on the same lines as in the Union of South Africa.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There are no major social problems of race and cultural relations.

In nearly all respects the status of women is the same as that of men. In most tribes they do not attend "Kgotlas" i.e. meetings at which tribal affairs are discussed and decided. In some native courts it is the custom for female litigants to be represented by husband or father.

Labour and Employment Conditions

The number of persons in the Territory who are in paid employment is extremely small. Ninety-five per cent of the population is engaged in stock raising, mainly cattle, and except on the European farms, the cattle are normally herded and cared for by the owners and their families. No special problems have arisen and there is no need for an elaborate labour policy. There is no labour department and labour matters are handled by the Administrative officers. The average numbers employed and wages paid are as follows:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Average No.</u>	<u>Average monthly wages</u>
		£
Govt. service	1,400	2-47
Agriculture	3,000	2
Building	200	6
Trade and industries	1,800	6
Domestic service	1,800	2.10 s.

Few Europeans apart from Government officials are employed in the Territory. There is no unemployment.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Trade Union and Trade Disputes Proclamation provides for the registration and regulation of trade union and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes.

There is no employers organisation and only one workers organization, the Francistown African Employees' Union. It has a membership of 200, but appears to have little, if any, activity.

An adequate body of labour legislation is in force in the Territory.

There are no schemes for old age and disability benefits, and although there is a Workmens Compensation Proclamation, industrial accidents are almost unknown since there are only two small industrial undertakings in the Territory.

Co-operative Societies

There is no co-operative society in the Protectorate but there is some co-operative marketing of milk in the Bamangwato Reserve.

Standard of Living

The average retail prices of the principal commodities were as follows:

	- 1949			1950			- 1951		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sugar per lb.			6		5			7	
Beef per lb.								10	
Tea per lb.		7.	7		7.	4		6.	0
Maize meal per 180 lbs.	1.18.		0	1.15.		0	2. 3.		0
Wheat Flour per 200 lbs.	4.16.		0	4.16.		0	4.16.		0

Housing

The majority of the people live in the traditional type of hut with mud walls and a thatched roof. The type and soundness of construction vary considerably, but on the whole, the huts are maintained in good condition. Even in the town there is little or no overcrowding and there are no slums.

A few of the wealthier natives have had European type houses built. Europeans usually live in detached bungalows of brick or concrete.

Social Security and Welfare

The Bechuana mode of life is largely communal and the sense of communal obligation is very real. Many social problems are therefore dealt with effectively according to tribal law and customs, and it is the object of Government to supplement rather than to supplant tribal custom.

There is little destitution, an annual provision of £500 is available for the relief of indigents if required. The aged and infirm are cared for by the tribes, while government hospitals are available for serious cases.

Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

Number of cases reported:

	1949	1950	1951
Offences against the person	351	314	312
Offences against property	469	349	418
Other offences	1,093	1,269	1,725
Total	1,913	2,032	2,455

There were no death sentences: 642 convicted persons were imprisoned; 1,539 were fined; 32 (including 28 juveniles) were awarded corporal punishment and 135 were bound over. The total average daily population of the 12 prisons was 156.

Public Health

The medical and health services are under the control of the Director of Medical Services and his staff:

A. Medical and Health Staff

	Government	Mission	Private
Registered physicians	11	5	1
Nurses of senior training	15	10	-
Certified nurses	17	13	-
Partially trained nurses	27	10	-
Midwives of senior training	1	4	1
Sanitary inspectors	3	-	-
Pharmacist	-	-	1

The estimated recurrent expenditure during the year was £72,922. In addition, a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of £15,890 was made.

The recurrent expenditure was approximately 13% of the total expenditure of the Territory.

Institutions comprised the following:

B. Institutions (Government and Private)

	Number	Number of beds
Hospitals:		
General hospitals	6)	421
Cottage hospitals	3)	
Dispensaries for out-patients	19	

Specialized units:	in general hospital	In dispensary	As separate unit
Maternity and child welfare centres	1	-	1
Tuberculosis	1	-	-
Mental institution	1	-	-

Medical practitioners, dentists, chemists, nurses and midwives must be in possession of certificates of competence as enabling them to be registered in the United Kingdom or in the Union of South Africa.

Facilities exist at various hospitals in the Territory for the training of African Health Inspectors, dispensers and nurses.

Vital statistics for Europeans were:

Total births	40
Deaths under 1 year	2
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	50
Total deaths	17
Death rate per 1,000 population	6.82

Smallpox continued to be endemic, 256 cases with 8 deaths were recorded. Sporadic cases of Diphtheria occurred throughout the Territory. Twelve cases of sleeping sickness were diagnosed during the year, only one of which terminated fatally. There were two fatal cases of Rabies, one European and the other an African. Five cases of Poliomyelitis with two deaths were reported.

Dry sanitation is used in the towns except at hospitals where the waterborne system has been introduced. A start was made during the year on the introduction of waterborne sanitation generally in Lobatsi.

In fifteen of the larger centres Government supplies water for its own use and that of its employees. The remainder of the population finds its own supplies by sinking boreholes or wells or from rivers, where they exist, and dams. In one or two towns the native authorities have sunk boreholes to provide a supply for the urban native population.

Food inspection is carried out by the medical department.

Among the main health problems in the Territory are the adequate control and treatment of venereal disease, tuberculosis, plague, bilharzia and yellow fever, the provision of adequate potable water supplies and steps to counteract the effect of malnutrition.

The state of nutrition varies from season to season according to the rainfall. Teaching the African the benefits of a well-balanced diet with a good proportion of fresh fruit and vegetables is difficult, but is gradually being achieved, mainly by propaganda in the schools and by encouraging school gardens.

Every opportunity is taken by medical officers and health inspectors to stress public health and hygiene to the indigenous population by means of pamphlets and lectures, mainly in the schools and a mobile cinema unit. Funds have also been made available in the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for public health propaganda in the schools.

A tuberculosis survey is under consideration. Funds have also been made available to determine the extent of the bilharzia problem.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is free for Africans but not for Europeans unless the child's parents are unable to pay fees. Education is not compulsory.

African primary education has largely devolved on eight tribal central school committees and two committees for non-tribal polyplot areas.

The central committees consist of the District Commissioner concerned as Chairman, the Chief and representatives of the tribe and, where missions operate, of the missions.

An Advisory Board for African Education meets under the chairmanship of the Resident Commissioner and includes, in addition to representatives of all the tribes and of the African Teachers' Association, missionaries and European officials and unofficials.

The majority of mission schools were subsequently reconstituted as tribal schools, leaving but four as mission schools, of which three are aided by Government.

Under local committee management also are the small European primary schools of the country.

Until recently almost the whole of the African teaching staff was recruited in the Union of South Africa, but now that a teacher training college has been established at Kanye, the number of teachers trained in the Territory is steadily increasing. The inspecting staff, which is responsible for inspecting all schools in the Territory, consists of one female and two male Europeans and one female and six male Africans.

The expenditure on education amounted to:

	<u>1943/49</u>	<u>1949/50</u>	<u>1950/51</u>
	£	£	£
European education:			
Protectorate funds	8,677	7,634	8,884
Colonial Development and Welfare funds	-	1,843	1,199

	<u>1943/49</u>	<u>1949/50</u>	<u>1950/51</u>
African education:	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Protectorate funds	22,802	22,648	26,828
Native treasuries	27,154	46,093	37,576
C.D. and W. funds	4,396	5,320	5,980
Coloured education:			
Protectorate funds	895	936	947
	<u>64,524</u>	<u>84,524</u>	<u>81,314</u>

The language of instruction in the African schools is Sechuana and English and in the European schools, English and Afrikaans.

The number of children of school age is estimated at 60,000 Africans and 400 others. Statistics were:

D. Number of schools:	<u>Schools</u>			<u>Independent schools (assisted and non-assisted)</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>
Primary schools	-	-	18			
Secondary schools	-	-	2			
Vocational schools	-	1	-			
Teacher education	-	-	1			

E. Total number of teachers (number of non-indigenous teachers within parenthesis)	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Primary schools	273(4)	218(12)	nil	6
Secondary schools	9(1)	3	2	(3)
Vocational Schools	-	3(2)	-	-
Teacher Education	3	3	-	-

F. Number of pupils	<u>African</u>		<u>European</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
A) Public schools:				
Primary schools	6,250	11,275	139	121

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	<u>African</u>		<u>European</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Secondary schools	38	39	nil	nil
Vocational schools	-	10	-	-
Teacher education	24	26	-	-
Higher education:				
in the metropolitan				
country	2	-	-	-
elsewhere	3	-	7	1
B). Independant schools:				
Primary schools	210	351	-	-
Secondary schools	34	19		

The increasing demand for education tends to outstrip the buildings and equipment, but every endeavour is being made to enlarge and bring these up to date. During the last financial year £4,842 was devoted to this service.

There are thirty groups of African Boy Scouts with a total membership of over 14,000 and there are nearly 2,000 Girl Guides. There are also companies of Boys Brigade and Girls Life Brigade whose total membership is 250.

Government has a mobile cinema unit which provided a regular two monthly free service to all the main centres of population which are accessible to motor traffic. Programmes consist chiefly of education and instructive films. In the larger centres there are African clubs which provide facilities for tennis and association football. There is a social, sports and recreation club for Africans at Francistown, and at Serowe, there is a social and cultural club. There are 14 School libraries and 4 public libraries.

Information on Education Development

The Lobatsi European school has now been completed, the grant having been supplemented by funds raised by the community to which Government contributed on the pound-for-pound basis. In buildings and equipment this is a model primary school which might be extended at a later date to become a Junior Secondary boarding establishment.

Originally £4,000 was provided to assist in erection of Ghanzi European school, a small central boarding school, to replace the present inadequate unsatisfactory day school in this remote area. A revised assessment of the needs of the community indicated that the school should provide for 60 and not 24 children. Application has been made for additional funds to make a total of £14,500 for this scheme, including £2,000 to be raised by the community.

The African Teacher Training College scheme for which £18,384 was provided, will enable approximately 120 African students to be accommodated at Kanye for a three years training course after the primary school level. Training will be largely in vernacular teaching. This college will give an output of approximately 35 teachers annually competent to teach the lower primary classes. This number will meet annual wastage and gradually replace unqualified staff. Application has been made for additional funds to meet the estimated cost of £29,500 for building and equipment of the college.

Mass Education

There are no local newspapers and periodicals. South African newspapers circulate in the Territory; and there is an African paper, "Naledi Ya Batswana" published in Johannesburg, which enjoys a limited circulation among the better

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educated Africans. There are three permanent cinemas and one mobile unit and four filmstrip projectors. The Government owned transmitter broadcasts musical programmes for 3 1/2 hours daily. There are about 350 radio receiver sets.

SWAZILAND

The total area is 6,704.6 square miles, and the population is distributed as follows:

	<u>1936 census</u>	<u>1946 census</u>
Africans	153,270	181,269
Coloureds and others	705	745
Europeans	<u>2,740</u>	<u>3,201</u>
	156,715	185,215

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

The basic economy is agricultural; cattle and livestock products constituting the main source of cash of Swazis and Europeans, while asbestos is the principal item of export as regards value. The main crops are maize and kaffir-corn for local consumption, but fair sized crops of groundnuts and cotton are also grown. It is expected that the irrigation schemes now being planned will result in production of large quantities of tobacco, sugar and rice, as well as a wide variety of vegetables for export to the Union of South Africa. The Native Areas are grossly overstocked and the cattle are in poor condition and periodically starved; concurrently schemes are in preparation to reduce the number of stock; to introduce culling and earlier marketing of stock for slaughter, and to encourage re-distribution of stock to ensure proper utilization of partly unused land.

As a result of a socio-economic survey carried out in 1947, an Eight-Year Development Plan was approved in 1948 under which the proposed expenditure

on economic development was as follows:

	E
Rural development	163,438
Veterinary and Agriculture	58,732
Native Land Settlement	80,000
Mining Legislation	4,000
Hydrographic survey	10,000
Reserve for road construction, increased salaries, etc.	48,261
	<u>364,431</u>

Other developments during the period under review included a scheme designed to effect an improvement in the curing and marketing of hides; afforestation schemes; an agricultural and ranching development scheme carried out by the Colonial Development Corporation; and tung plantations and tobacco industries developed by private companies.

Agriculture and livestock

The staff of the Department of Agriculture was as follows:

<u>Europeans</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Africans</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Agricultural officers	2	4	Land Utilization		
Assistant agricultural			officers	30	40
officers	5	8	Woman Home Economics		
Clerks	3	3	officer	1	1
			Clerks	3	3
			Surveyors and Assistants		
			for soil conservation		

Expenditure in 1951 was:

	E
From territorial revenue	42,589
From the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	18,292

The vast majority of agricultural land is rough grazing, unimproved and unfertilized. Arable land varies from deep fertile soil, mainly in valley bottoms, to shallow, leached soil on the steep hillsides.

Apart from smaller irrigation schemes, of which there are a large number both European and African, four schemes are now under construction by private and public enterprises. Much progress has been made in the last three years to introduce soil and water conservation systems in Native Areas. In 1951, 8,956 miles of grass strip to prevent soil erosion were marked out, compared with 3,589 miles in 1950 and approximately 1,000 miles in 1949. In European areas, a Proclamation for the Protection of Natural Resources was promulgated in 1951, and a Natural Resources Board was set up.

The following table shows the amount of land owned by Africans and by Europeans:

	<u>Acres</u>
Land owned by Africans	
Native areas	1,633,772
Land purchased by Swazi Nation	219,000
Land purchased and Crown land set aside for Native Land Settlement	363,865
Land owned by individual Africans	<u>12,000</u>
	2,228,637
Land owned by Europeans	2,050,363

Land in the Native Areas and land purchased by the Swazi Nation is communally owned and is held in trust for the Swazi people by the High Commissioner and the Paramount Chief respectively. Where an African purchases a farm outside a Native Area, he holds it according to the Roman Dutch law, which is the common law of landholding in the territory, as far as Europeans are concerned, and embodies the conception of absolute ownership of land.

The planning of Native Land Settlements commenced in 1944, and by 1951, 680 allotments had been surveyed and 587 allotments occupied by new settlers,

the scheme allowing for each family unit to hold about 60 acres. The settlements have proved a great success and serve as an example of agricultural development to the African population in outside areas.

Figures for area planted and crops harvested in 1951 are not yet available. The most important changes since 1950 are increased cotton production, mainly due to better prices; expansion of irrigation due to the investment of overseas capital; increased use of fertilizers; reduction of grazing areas due to the adoption of other forms of land use, such as irrigation and afforestation, and the increased demand for food due to the increasing population and its higher purchasing power.

Livestock statistics

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cattle			
European-owned	69,795	76,691	73,733
African-owned	338,349	334,252	327,964
Eurafrican-owned	8,078	6,412	7,536
	<u>416,222</u>	<u>417,355</u>	<u>409,233</u>
Sheep			
European-owned	4,662	1,992	4,166
African-owned	<u>21,476</u>	<u>22,613</u>	<u>22,978</u>
	26,138	24,605	27,144
Goats	137,505	113,277	121,948
Horses	2,215	2,219	2,165
Donkeys	19,577	15,875	14,914
Mules	199	270	254
Pigs	14,714	13,726	12,262
Poultry	500,000	500,000	500,000

Principal livestock products

Butter (lbs.)	260,642	317,316
Hides (pieces)	51,021	52,579
Skins (pieces)	32,759	43,452
Bonemeal (short tons)	205.3	205.3
Wool (lbs.)	12,640	7,200

The control, eradication and prevention of livestock diseases is carried out by the Veterinary Department through regular and compulsory dipping of cattle and sheep, control of movements of livestock and livestock products, immunization of cattle against anthrax, black quarter and other diseases, and bush eradication to prevent a re-invasion by tsetse flies.

Improvement of the indigenous breed of cattle is being carried out on the Cattle Improvement Station, and veterinary personnel is being trained in improved animal husbandry methods on the Cattle Breeding Experimental Station on the Mpisi Government Farm.

Agricultural indebtedness does not occur; land in Native areas is communally owned and is not transferable as a basis for a credit system. Agricultural credit facilities for European farmers are provided by the Agricultural Loan Fund and by commercial banks. Organised crop marketing is done by the Tobacco Co-operative Company and by the Tung Oil producing company; surplus maize and other African-grown agricultural produce is bought by the Government and is either exported or retained for later distribution as food or seed. A first step in co-operative marketing has been taken by the establishment of an African Co-operative Butchery.

Fertilizer is bought in bulk by Government and delivered to the grower for cash or as an immediate part payment for future crops; farming equipment also is bought in bulk by Government and sold at landed cost price to African farmers; in addition, Government has four tractors available for hire by both European and Swazi farmers.

Agricultural extension work is carried on through European and African Farmers' Associations; the African field staff is responsible for the development of the latter and for encouraging interest in agriculture by

discussions, visits to other areas and by agricultural shows. In addition, a number of schemes, such as the establishment of small demonstration plots and of a large demonstration farm, as well as a communal irrigation scheme in the Native Area were initiated by the Government.

The basic programme for development is the increase in food production to make the territory self-sufficient, and subsequently in cash crop production to permit a rise in the standard of living. While a scheme to put 34,000 acres under irrigation awaits the final approval of the Colonial Development Corporation, other irrigation schemes to cover an additional 15,000 acres are already in various stages of development, and about half of this area is expected to be in production towards the end of 1952. During 1951, the value of agricultural exports increased by 50 per cent over those of 1950 to approximately £240,000 and new development in 1951 is expected to increase the figure in 1952 by a similar percentage.

Forestry

The policy is the protection of the existing small quantities of indigenous timbers, the restriction of exploitation to mature trees, and the protection of natural vegetation for conservation of water supplies and the encouragement of afforestation. This policy has been successful to the extent that at the end of 1951 nearly 55,000 acres had been planted and a further 20,000 acres were being prepared. Afforestation is mainly in the hands of three large private companies and of the Colonial Development Corporation, which has purchased about 100,000 acres of land at Usutu in Western Swaziland, and proposes to plant $\frac{3}{4}$ of it with forest;

the Corporation is also to afforest an area of about 3,500 acres bordering their estate, for the Swazi nation. Expenditure of £ 1,400,000 had been approved on the scheme by the end of 1950.

Mining

There is a Geological Survey Department with a Mineral Development Officer supervising the issue of Government leases and exercising control over the activities of prospectors and miners. Approximately half the mineral rights are Crown, the remaining half being alienated in the form of 35 mineral concessions. Mining activity is carried out by the Havelock Asbestos Mine and by nine smaller companies, five of which produce tin, three gold and one barytes. The total value of mineral production in 1951 amounted to £1,908,643; detailed figures for production are not yet available.

Power

There are two power stations, of which one is privately owned and the other is operated by the Public Works Department. Their generating capacity is 295 KVA, and their output amounts to 535,000 units. Investigation is being carried out of possibilities of hydro-electric development on the Great Usutu River.

Industry

There are no organised industries apart from a creamery and mineral water factories. The establishment of a clothing factory in 1952 is expected.

The principal handicrafts are wood-carving, brass-and-copper work, pottery, matting, beadwork, and the manufacture of native shields and spears. Government assists considerably in the training of women in needlework and of men and boys in carpentry and allied trades.

Transport and communications

There is a network of road services linking all the major towns and villages and connecting these to railheads in the Union of South Africa. Transport of goods and passengers is controlled by the Road Transport Division of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, but taxi services and buses run by coloured and African proprietors exist in addition. A loan of £44,000 was raised in 1951 to develop the system of road communication.

There are three airfields, two of which are privately owned. In 1950, there were 16 post offices, 290 telephones, 970 miles of telephone lines, and 260 miles of telegraph cable.

Finance, banking and credit

Financial policy is being directed towards the territory becoming self-supporting, the last grant-in-aid having been made by the United Kingdom in 1949/50.

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Revenue	E	E	E
Territorial	422,078	549,899	559,072
Grant from C.D. & W. Funds	<u>54,519</u>	<u>111,365</u>	<u>-</u>
	476,597	661,264	559,072
Expenditure			
Territorial	481,970	486,266	559,409
C.D. & W. Schemes	<u>59,354</u>	<u>121,450</u>	<u>-</u>
	541,324	607,736	559,409

Assets and liabilities balanced at £151,408.

Revenue is derived mainly from income tax, native tax, and customs and excise. Native tax is paid at a rate of 35s. per annum by each adult male African who is unmarried or who has one wife. Africans with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4.10.0.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. operate branches at various centres in the territory.

International Trade

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	£	£	£
Imports	--	1,090,793	1,878,984
Exports	1,627,024	2,144,851	2,639,725
<u>Principal Imports</u>			
Food products	--	216,014	269,387
General merchandise	--	333,054	741,639
Timber and building materials	--	99,052	78,707
<u>Principal Exports</u>			
Asbestos	1,223,486	1,662,741	1,869,346
Slaughter stock	253,000	173,000	354,000
Seed cotton	1,700	24,688	103,000
Hides and skins	61,160	62,921	86,500
Butter	27,421	29,756	44,033
Metallic tin	17,528	25,884	31,961
Tobacco	43,385	45,000	20,610
Gold	25,443	22,182	3,974

Asbestos is exported mainly to the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, India and the United States of America.

Swaziland and the Union of South Africa are participating in a Customs Agreement which provides for the free interchange of commodities between the two countries.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There are no special problems of racial and cultural relations. The three elements of the population, African, European and Eurafrican, live together harmoniously. Areas have been set aside for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of Africans; approximately one-half of the Territory is owned and occupied by Europeans; in the latter areas a number of Africans reside as tenants. Native laws are respected except in as far as they may be incompatible with the due exercise of the Metropolitan Government's

power and jurisdiction or clearly injurious to the welfare of the Africans themselves.

Status of women

Native women are, according to native custom, either under the guardianship of their husbands or, if unmarried, of their fathers, or, if their fathers are dead, of the male head of the family. On their marriage, their father or guardian receives a certain number of cattle. Polygamy is recognized by native custom, the only sanction being a tax of so much per wife.

European women are married in community of property unless the contrary is stipulated by ante-nuptial contract.

Labour and employment conditions

No Labour Department exists in Swaziland, District Officers being responsible for labour affairs. The welfare of the Swazis working in the Union of South Africa is under the care of an agency for the High Commission Territories with headquarters in Johannesburg.

In 1951, the number of wage earners in some occupations was:

Mining	3,000
Swaziland Irrigation Scheme	2,000
Usutu Forests (Colonial Development Corp.)	1,100
Peak Timbers	1,300

Average wage rates in 1949 were as follows:

	Shillings per month	
Government employment (Public Works Department)		
Europeans	320 - 500	
Africans	80 - 200	
Skilled	80 - 200	
Unskilled	27/6- 50	Q.F. ^{a/}

Shillings per month

Agriculture		
European farm labourers	100 - 200	Q.F.
African farm labourers	15 - 50	Q.F.
Building		
Europeans	200 - 800	
Africans	15 - 100	Q.F.
Mining		
Europeans	300 - 3000	Q.
Africans	25 - 200	Q.F.
Domestic Service		
Africans	10 - 120	Q.F.

Those engaged in agriculture and domestic service work an average of 60 hours per week; in mining, 50 hours; and in building, 48 hours. Cost of living allowances are added in all cases excepting domestic workers.

Unemployment is not a problem and is becoming even less so every year as the several large enterprises take on more and more labour. Recruitment to the mines in South Africa continues to absorb between 6,000 and 7,000 labourers; in addition, some 2,000 Swazis were employed in the Union of South Africa in agriculture, forestry, industry and domestic service.

There are no employers' or workers' organizations apart from associations of European and African Civil Servants, whose membership amounted in 1951 to some 100 and 400 respectively. Provision exists for the registration and regulation of trade unions and for the settlement of trade disputes.

Information on laws and regulations for the protection of labour and of International Labour Conventions applied to the Territory is furnished annually to the International Labour Organisation and copies are transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Co-operative societies

There are two registered co-operative societies:

- (i) The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company Limited with a membership of 453 and a share capital of £1,490.
- (ii) The Swaziland Civil Servants Co-operative Society, Limited, with a membership of 219, and a share capital of £1,146 10s.

Standard of living

Commodity prices in 1951

	£.	s.	d.
Maize (per bag of 183 lb.)	1.	14.	6
Kaffir corn (per bag of 200 lb.)	2.	15.	0
Bread (per 2lb. loaf)			9
Milk (per quart)		1.	3
Beef (per lb.)	10d. to	2s.	

Town and rural planning and housing

During 1951 Government has continued to increase expenditure on African housing, and both European and African housing conditions are satisfactory.

Social security and welfare

Apart from the Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, no social insurance exists in Swaziland. Tribal and family groups usually assume responsibility for the care of their aged and disabled members. There is no department of social welfare; where necessary, District Commissioners provide assistance from Government funds; during 1951, 41 families received pauper relief. Financial assistance is also provided to ex-servicemen and their families through the African Soldiers' Benefit Fund. Destitute children are being cared for by the Nazarene Mission, which runs a small orphanage, and by the

Child Welfare Society in Southern Swaziland.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

Crime statistics for 1951

	Number of convictions		
	M.	F.	Total
Offences against the person	483	64	547
Offences against property	566	72	638
Other offences	996	174	1,170
	2,045	310	2,355

Persons sentenced to:

	Adults		Non-adults		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Death	3	-	-	-	3
Deprivation of liberty	2,002	320	-	-	2,322
Corporal punishment	1	-	269	-	270

Institutions

No.	Total daily average population
Prisons	433

Staff

Europeans	3
Africans	53

No juveniles were sentenced to imprisonment in 1951; every means possible is employed to keep juvenile offenders out of prison. Classes in elementary education are held in the three bigger prisons. In addition, long-term prisoners receive instruction in building under the supervision of building instructors.

Public health

The Medical Department and the District Commissioners are responsible for Governmental activities in the field of Public Health and sanitation.

The following table gives the number of the medical and health staff:

<u>European</u>		<u>African</u>	
Director of Medical Services	1	Hospital assistants	3
Medical officers	7	Dispensers	1
Assistant medical officers	3	Nurses	42
District surgeon	1	Attendants, orderlies	4
Health Inspector	1	Malaria assistants	10
Nursing sisters	10		
Laboratory assistant	1		
Dispensers	2		

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Recurrent expenditure			60,096
Capital expenditure			16,050
Total:	41,033	49,383	76,146
Expenditure for work carried out by other than Medical Department ^{a/}			810
Financial assistance from Metropolitan Government ^{a/}			20,282
Expenditure of missionary and philanthropic organiza- tions ^{a/}			16,506

^{a/} included in total expenditure above

The proportion of expenditure on public health to the total expenditure of the territory (excluding financial assistance from the Metropolitan Government) in 1951, was 8.4 per cent.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>1949</u> <u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>1951</u>
Hospitals						
Government	2	108	2	131	3	
* Mission	1	86	1	86	1	
Health centres						
Government	9		9		10	
Mission	8		8		9	

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	<u>No.</u> <u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>
Specialized institutions			
Leper hospital			1
Malaria Control Unit			1
Public Health Laboratory			1

A four-and-a-half years' course for the training of African nurses and midwives and a two-years' course for the training of nurses' aides are provided at the Ainsworth-Dickson Nursing School attached to the Bremersdorp Memorial Hospital.

The most important diseases are malaria, syphilis, dysentery, bronchitis, diarrhoea and enteritis. During 1950/51 malaria control work was greatly extended and the incidence of the disease in 1951 was 66 per cent. less than in 1950. Facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases are provided at 22 centres; and ante-natal and child welfare clinics are held at the three main hospitals and at the majority of the health centres.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The educational policy is to raise the standard of character and efficiency of the bulk of the people and to increase the standard of literacy. The principal objective is to provide an adequate system of primary schools in order to prepare the way for universal schooling. Education is completely free at all primary schools with the exception of two private European Church schools. For Swazi children education is not compulsory.

The staff of the Education Department consists of a Principal Education Officer, six African supervisors of schools, and nine itinerant school

inspectors, seven of whom are African.

The majority of schools are controlled by 19 Church Mission Societies and are assisted by Government with salaries, equipment and building grants. The Mission Societies are well represented on District and Territorial Advisory Boards.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Recurrent expenditure from all sources			89,980
Capital expenditure from all sources			<u>14,763</u>
Total	68,353	76,003	100,743

Analysis of expenditure

Expenditure by the Territorial Govt.			53,354
Swazi National Fund			4,116
Assistance from the Metropolitan Govt. (Colonial Dev. & Welfare Fund)	35,888	25,467	28,273
Stated expenditure by Missionary Societies			<u>19,000</u>
			104,743

The proportion of the total expenditure on Education from Government funds to the total expenditure of the Territory in 1951, was 12.5 per cent.

The primary course extends over eight years, the average^{age} of entrance for African children being 10 years. In the first stages of the primary school the Zulu language is used as the medium of instruction; from the fifth year increasing use is made of English, until at the seventh year the transition is more or less complete. Large sums are being spent on the development of secondary education; two African secondary schools have introduced Matriculation training, while four primary schools have secondary departments with classes up to the Junior Certificate standard. In 1951, five Swazi men were sent to universities in the Union of South Africa with the aid of Government bursaries, two to study medicine and three to train

as teachers. Technical training is provided at the Trades School for Africans at Mbabane, where four-year courses are offered in building and in cabinet-making. Teachers are trained at a Government-aided Mission training centre; a large Government centre for African teachers is in course of construction.

Education statistics

The percentage of African children of school age attending school is 35.5; for Eurafrican children and European children the percentage is 44 and 91 respectively.

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>Eurafrican</u>	<u>European</u>
Primary schools	195	4	8
Secondary schools ^{a/}	2	-	3
Technical schools	1	-	-
Teacher education	1	-	-

^{a/} In addition, four primary African schools and 3 primary Eurafrican schools have secondary departments with classes up to the Junior Certificate standard.

<u>Number of teachers</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>Eurafrican</u>	<u>European</u>
Primary schools	388	15	32
Secondary schools	18	1	6
Technical schools	4	-	-
Teacher education	2	-	-

<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>Eurafrican</u>	<u>European</u>
Primary schools	14,080	327	630
Secondary schools	264	12	75
Technical schools	32	-	-
Teacher education	33	-	-

There are literacy classes and night schools for adults in Mbabane, two smaller towns, and in the larger prisons. Two public libraries, nine school libraries, and one Teachers' reference library are in existence, and

in addition, books are circulated to schools by the Education Department. Youth organizations, such as Pathfinders, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, have been established for many years; plans for the merger of the Boy Scout and African Pathfinder movements have reached an advanced stage.

During 1951 thirteen classrooms were built at various African primary schools to meet the needs of an increasing enrolment, the number of pupils having increased to 15,000 as against 11,300 in 1946 and 8,000 in 1942. Work was commenced on the buildings for the Swazi secondary school and on the new £10,000 training centre for African teachers.

A newspaper in English is published weekly and there is a monthly paper published in the Swazi language. There are four permanent cinemas, in addition the Education Department Cinema Van gave a number of shows of educational interest in various districts. Radio listeners are served by broadcasting stations in the Union of South Africa and in Portuguese East Africa.