

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/4083/Add.1
9 February 1959

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fourteenth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Southern African Territories

SWAZILAND^{1/}

^{1/} In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	information not available
Dash (-)	information negligible or non-existent
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Territory, with its 6.704 square miles (17,363 square kilometres), is enclosed on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa and on the east by Mozambique and the Natal Province.

Swaziland is one of the three Territories administered by a Resident Commissioner under a High Commissioner for all three Territories. The capital city is Mbabane.

	<u>Population</u>	
	<u>1946</u> (census)	<u>1956</u> (census)
Africans	181,269	229,744
Europeans	3,201	5,919
Eurafricans	<u>745</u>	<u>1,373</u>
Total	185,215	237,041

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The basic economy of the Territory is agricultural. The progress of the Swazi as agriculturists is reflected in the growing amount of artificial fertilizer purchased and the marketing of an increasing quantity of maize, as well as in the continued growth of Bantu farmers' associations, which numbered 103, with a membership of 3,172, in 1957. Despite the increasing demand, only 6,771 bags of maize and maize products were imported during 1956, compared with a mean recorded importation of 32,830 bags a year from 1949 to 1955. A greater variety of crops has resulted in an increase in the export value of agricultural products since 1948. In 1953, the export value of crops in general had increased tenfold since 1947, and in 1956 the combined value of the two main exported crops, rice and cotton, had again doubled.

Mining is the most important industry in the Territory and asbestos is, by a wide margin, the most valuable export commodity. The value of asbestos

/...

exported increased from £841,000^{2/} in 1947 to about £2,437,917 in 1957. The revenue from mining royalties and income tax from mining concerns has enabled the Territory to balance its budget since 1950; previously, for many years, Swaziland had had to rely on United Kingdom grants-in-aid to meet its annual expenditure.

The cattle industry is the second most important exporting agency, and cattle form the African's main source of wealth. In 1956, the value of cattle exports was £386,400, compared with £245,868 in 1947.

In the last few years, considerable developments have taken place in forestry, with a total area set aside for afforestation of about 200,000 acres. Towards the end of 1957, a sugar industry was established, based on the acceptance of an 80,000 tons' production quota offered to the Territory by the Government of the Union of South Africa. A total of 2,600 acres had been planted to sugar cane by the end of 1957 and a sugar mill was in course of construction.

Revenue increased from about £472,000 in 1946/1947 to about £1.3 million in 1956/1957, and by 31 March 1957 a surplus revenue of £625,695 had been reached.

Exports amounting to about £1.2 million in 1947 increased to about £3.9 million in 1957.

Fairly large sums of money flow into the Territory from migrant labour employed in the Union of South Africa.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Departments of Agriculture and Veterinary Services were incorporated in a Department of Land Utilization in 1955. The policy of the Government has been to promote maximum sustained land utilization on the basis of a sound soil and water conservation farming system. Progress has been made towards implementation of this policy since the initiation in 1949 of a rural development scheme. The scheme, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, aims at soil conservation and better methods of crop production. The advance in soil and water conservation is illustrated by the fact that almost 40,000 miles of contour grass buffer-strip was marked out in the period 1949 to 1953.

^{2/} The currency unit of Swaziland is the South Africa pound (£SA) which is equal to the pound sterling or US\$2.80.

Due to the stimulus of the rural development schemes, there has been a substantial improvement in agricultural methods and by 1956 the Swazis were producing more food than they ever had in the past.

The economic crops, of which cotton, rice (paddy), tobacco, ground-nuts, tung nuts and grain are the most important, are mostly the produce of the European and Eurafrican farmers. In the Native areas, maize and sorghum are produced.

Of importance to the agricultural development of the Territory was the acquisition in 1950 by the Colonial Development Corporation of 110,000 acres of land for the production of a great variety of crops and for stockbreeding. The ultimate aim of the Corporation is to irrigate 35,000 acres. The capital cost of the project is nearly £2 million.

There is an ever-increasing variety of crops. Of the new crops grown, the production of rice has increased the most; exports of rice, which were valued at £2,000 in 1950, reached £216,000 in 1956. Pineapple production has also increased; exports rose from thirty-seven short tons in 1955 to 1,148 short tons in 1957. In 1953, the size of the maize crop harvest made it unnecessary for the first time since 1947 to import maize from the Union of South Africa.

In 1951, cotton rose to third place in export value, having been in the eighth place in previous years. Tung oil is expressed from tung nuts on one estate of more than 3,000 acres planted in 1948. This estate also receives and processes nuts from small producers and exports the tung oil to the Union of South Africa.

The improvement in agricultural methods, and assistance through numerous Colonial Development and Welfare schemes since 1947, have contributed to an increase in the export of some crops. The table below indicates this growth since 1947:

Principal exported crops

	<u>Quantity</u>			<u>Value</u>		
	(thousand short tons)			(thousand South African pounds)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Rice (paddy)	-	1.8	4.3	-	107.9	216.0
Cotton (seed)	0.01	1.3	2.7	14.0	101.4	199.0
Tung oil	-	0.2	0.08	-	24.0	12.8
Leaf tobacco	0.2	0.3	0.2	28.8	44.8	18.7
Ground-nuts (shelled)	-	0.4	0.8	-	21.7	16.0
						/...

Livestock

A number of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes have been in operation since 1947 for the improvement of native cattle breeding, water supplies, and livestock in general. For many years, the livestock industry has fully supplied the local markets and earned revenue in the export markets.

	<u>Livestock population</u> (thousands)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u> (Census)
Cattle	433.8	420.7	463.0
Goats	122.2	154.4	165.0
Sheep	142.9	35.3	31.1
Donkeys	15.8	18.1	16.6
Trek sheep	...	...	139.4

Exported livestock products

	<u>Quantity</u> (thousands)			<u>Value</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Hides and skins (pieces)	60.2	121.8	38.5	38.9	113.8	...
Butter (short tons)	0.06	0.2	0.4	12.9	48.4	...
Wool (short tons)	...	0.03	0.01	4.2	9.8	...

FORESTRY

All forestry matters are dealt with by the Department of Land Utilization. There is no forest reserve. Afforestation is practised by three private companies and the Colonial Development Corporation. Of the 200,000 acres set aside for afforestation, 159,000 had already been afforested by 1956. For some years, wattle bark contributed to the Territory's exports. During 1953, initial processing had reached the stage of sawing up thinnings into fruit box shooks, and in 1955 the manufacture of chip board was begun.

/...

MINING

Mining is important for the economy of the Territory, and most of the income tax is derived from that industry. The Geological Survey Department controls prospecting and mining. In 1956, apart from the Havelock asbestos mine, six small companies and syndicates were responsible for tin production and one company is mining barytes. Chrysotile asbestos, which accounts for about 70 per cent of the value of Swaziland's exports, still remains the most valuable and important export commodity. Production of tin has remained fairly constant and takes second place in the value of mineral exports. Production of gold began to decline after 1945 and ceased altogether in 1951. Production of a new mineral called diaspore, a hydrous oxide of aluminium, began in June 1956 and 252 short tons valued at £1,125, were mined during the year.

Principal mineral production

	<u>Quantity</u> (thousand short tons)			<u>Value</u> (thousand pounds)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Chrysotile asbestos	28.0	30.1	30.7	840.5	2,080.1	2,437.9
Metallic tin	0.03	0.04	0.03	8.8	24.9	18.3
Barytes	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.6	3.1	3.2

POWER

There are two power stations, one privately owned and the other operated by the Public Works Department. The capacity of these two centres totalled 910 kva. in 1956. In 1955, their output for industry was 1,240,650 kwh and for domestic use 176,293 kwh.

The utilization of the Usutu River system for hydro-electric and irrigation purposes is being investigated.

INDUSTRY

No government organization exists for industrial development. A privately owned creamery deals with the bulk of the cream produced in the Territory. The production of butter, which continues to increase, totalled more than 353 short tons in 1957. There are two bone meal factories, also privately owned, which produced sixty-eight tons during 1957. In 1956, the production of chip board amounted to 6.5 million square feet, valued at £179,000.

/...

Other industries include pineapple-canning, clothing manufacturing, leather and tanning, mechanical repair shops and three small mineral water factories.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In 1957, the Territory was served by about 700 miles of main roads and about 450 miles of branch roads. There are no railways, but a network of bus services links major towns and villages with rail heads in the Union of South Africa. There is no regular air service within the Territory, nor is the Territory connected with any international air route. In 1957 there were seven landing strips.

From 1 January 1954, the Post Department was transferred from the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa to the Swaziland Administration. In 1957, there were thirty post offices and agencies, compared with sixteen offices in 1947. New telephone trunk lines are being established.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

Revenue and expenditure (thousand South African pounds)

	<u>1946/1947</u>	<u>1952/1953</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Revenue			
Ordinary	375.8	863.4	1,204.2
Sale of crown land	1.1	0.9	3.3
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	<u>69.9</u>	<u>124.1</u>	<u>366.3</u>
Total	446.8	988.4	1,573.8
Expenditure			
Ordinary	387.5	709.0	1,052.4
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	<u>69.9</u>	<u>131.0</u>	<u>338.4</u>
Total	457.4	840.0	1,390.8
Major heads of revenue			
Income tax	103.5	492.4	626.7
Customs and excise	65.1	88.9	135.0
African tax	47.6	60.6	65.9
Base metal royalty	13.0	39.2	44.4
Major heads of expenditure			
Public Works (department, recurrent and extraordinary)	70.4	162.5	176.7
Livestock and agricultural services	109.2	125.3	150.2
Education	24.1	67.5	180.8
Medical	36.1	65.6	103.6
Police	29.8	54.8	76.9

/...

Development finance

Most of the development of the Territory is being carried out under an eight-year development plan which was approved in 1949. The plan emphasizes rural development and schemes for the conservation and better use of the soil. The actual expenditure on development from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund from 1946 to 1954 was £897,894, and in the period 1954-1957 a total of £655,061 was made available from the Fund for development. Other development is carried out by the Colonial Development Corporation, which has invested in an irrigation scheme for farming and ranching and a large-scale afforestation scheme known as Usutu Forests.

BANKING AND CREDIT

Two commercial banks operate branches in various centres. The Government's Agricultural Loan Fund and the Land and Agricultural Bank give financial assistance to farmers.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Swaziland and the Union of South Africa participate in a customs agreement which provides for the free interchange of commodities between the two countries. Details of imports and data on the destination of exports are therefore not available.

Imports and exports
(thousand South African pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
General imports	...	2,012.6	2,213,993
General exports	1,230.0	3,113.7	3,881,864

/...

Imports and exports (cont'd)

	<u>Quantity</u>			<u>(thousand South African</u>		
	<u>(thousand short tons)</u>			<u>pounds)</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Principal imports						
Timber and building materials	...	...	...	...	112.0	129.6
Petrol, oil, grease, paraffin	...	...	...	...	155.2	118.5
Vehicles - carts	...	...	...	...	108.3	193.3
Mining stores	...	...	...	...	178.8	310.0
Groceries	...	...	...	...	102.6	119.4
Principal exports						
Asbestos	28.0	30.1	29.9	840.5	2,080.1	
Slaughter stock (thousand heads)	15.4	15.2	13.8	245.9	364.4	386.4
Cotton (seed)	0.004	1.3	2.7	14.0	101.4	199.0
Rice (paddy)	-	1.8	4.3	-	107.9	216.0
Butter	0.06	0.2	0.2	12.9	48.4	62.9
Wattle bark	...	...	...	...	...	17.8
Tung oil	-	0.2	0.08	-	24.0	12.8
Ground-nuts (shelled)	-	0.4	0.8	-	21.7	16.0

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The main social problem is caused by the large number of Swazi Africans - about 11,000 annually - recruited for work in agricultural undertakings or the mining industry in the Union of South Africa. The welfare of these workers is cared for by an Agency for the three High Commission Territories. Most other social problems are solved according to tribal customs.

According to African custom, African women, if married, are under the guardianship of their husbands, if unmarried, of their fathers and, if the father is dead, of the male head of the family.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

District officers are responsible for labour affairs. Labour legislation provides for the registration of trade unions, for the settlement of trade disputes, the regulation of wages, the recruitment of, and contracts for, the /...

employment of migrant labour, and workmen's compensation. The Swaziland African Labour Proclamation 1954 amended and consolidated the law relating to the recruitment and employment of African workers. The Workmen's Compensation Proclamation of 1955 empowered the High Commissioner to apply the Proclamation to any employment or class of workmen in Swaziland. There are no workers' and employers' organizations apart from associations of European and African civil servants.

Employment situation

The principal occupation is agriculture, which with commercial forestry and the Colonial Development Corporation projects, is estimated to provide employment for about 15,000 persons. In 1957, the mining industry employed an average of nearly 2,200 labourers, the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme 1,500, the Usutu Forests Company 1,800 and Peak Timbers, Ltd. 2,300. Other sources of employment are trading concerns, public works, government agricultural and veterinary services and domestic service.

Unemployment is not a problem; the growth of industrial and commercial activity, as the development of the Territory proceeds, has already led to local shortages of labour.

Recruitment for the mines in the Union of South Africa has continued to absorb from 6,000 to 7,000 annually since 1947, while a diminishing number of other labourers finds employment in the Union wattle and sugar plantations bordering on the Territory. No migrant labour is recruited for work within the Territory although Africans from the Union of South Africa, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland seek employment independently in the mines and in agriculture. The principal employer of migrant labour is the Havelock Asbestos Mine, whose labour force included 1,100 foreign Africans in 1956.

Wages

Wage rates are at present not subject to statutory control, but provision exists in the Wage Determination Proclamation of Cap. 123 of the Laws of Swaziland for the fixing of minimum wages on the recommendation of a Board to be appointed for the purpose.

/...

Average yearly wage rates

	£	1953		d.	£	1956	
		s.	d.			s.	d.
African mine labourers ^{a/}	0	16 ^{b/}	0	0	50	0	0
African farm labourers	0	14 ^{b/}	0	0	36	0	0
European farm assistants	480	0	0	0	600	0	0
African store assistants	72	0	0	0	90	0	0
European store assistants	480	0	0	0	500	0	0
African domestic servants ^{a/}	30	0	0	0	40	0	0

a/ Mine labourers and domestic servants receive free quarters and free rations in addition to their wages.

b/ Per week.

There were no significant changes in wages paid to African and European workers during the period 1947 to 1953.

Vocational training

The trades school at Mbabane gives a four-year course for Africans and Eurafricans in cabinet-making and joinery, building and motor mechanics. An average of 227 men graduate annually. No vocational training for Europeans is provided in the Territory.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There has been no change in the number of registered co-operative societies since 1947. They are the Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company Ltd. and the Swaziland Civil Servants Co-operative Society, Ltd., with a membership of about 549 and 348, respectively, in 1957.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

A three-year scheme of government housing was begun in 1947, and by 1949 a total of forty-eight houses had been built. In 1950 the original scheme was extended and an additional ten houses were built. Since then, the Government has continued to increase expenditure on African housing, and progress made in the construction programmes is due to a large extent to the co-operation between the government and the African civil servants. During 1954/1955, £30,500 was allocated for government housing and in 1955/1956, £44,350 was set aside for this purpose.

/...

Town planning consultants were engaged in 1954 to advise on the future development and layout of Mbabane, Bremersdorp and Stegi.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

There is no Department of Social Welfare. Social insurance is carried out under the Workmen's Compensation Proclamation. Tribal and family groups usually assume responsibility for the care of their aged and disabled members. Welfare work is carried out by the Education and Medical Departments and by private organizations and missions. Community centres have been established in the major towns.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

A Court of Appeal was established on 15 April 1955 for all three High Commission Territories. There are no juvenile courts, remand homes, probation officers or approved schools in the Territory.

Crime statistics

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Number of cases reported to the police</u>	<u>Persons convicted (High Court Subordinate Courts)</u>	<u>Number of cases reported to the police</u>	<u>Persons convicted (High Court, Subordinate Courts)</u>	<u>Number of cases reported to the police</u>	<u>Persons convicted (High Court, Subordinate Courts)</u>
Offences against the person	1,264	1,535	1,623	1,767	3,027	745
Offences against property	1,099	1,036	2,000	1,557	3,250	903
Other offences	<u>2,238</u>	<u>2,790</u>	<u>5,470</u>	<u>5,193</u>	<u>7,710</u>	<u>4,678</u>
	4,601	5,361	9,093	8,517	13,987	6,326

PUBLIC HEALTH

The two most important health problems are bilharziasis and malaria. Other diseases are dysentery, venereal diseases, infantile enteritis, tuberculosis and kwashiorkor.

/...

The Territory experienced the most severe and widespread malaria epidemics in its history during 1946. During 1947, residual spraying was started and by 1951, there were 66 per cent fewer cases of malaria than in 1949 to 1950. In 1957, malaria was almost eliminated. Bilharziasis has also been the subject of intensive investigation and applied control work since 1947. In 1957, 372 cases were treated, compared with 261 cases in 1956, the lowest figure on record, and 354 cases in 1947.

Since 1947, leprosy surveys have been carried out, as well as vaccination campaigns against smallpox.

Kwashiorkor is increasing, and in 1956 more in-patients died of this disease than of any other.

A World Health Organization tuberculosis assessment team was in the Territory from October 1956 to February 1957. The results of the survey indicate the presence of 2,400 highly infectious cases in a population of some 240,000, a high prevalence rate of 1 per cent.

There is no medical school. African nurses and midwives are trained at the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital, which is recognized by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council. The length of the course is four and a half years; three in nursing and a year and a half in midwifery.

	<u>Expenditure</u> (thousand South African pounds)		
	<u>1946/1947</u>	<u>1952/1953</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Territorial expenditure on medical and sanitary services (recurrent and capital)	36.1	65.6	103.6
Expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	<u>9.8</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>12.3</u>
Total	45.9	77.9	115.9

Medical and health staff

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	6	...	10 ^{a/}	15	7	11
Licensed physicians	...	...	-	2	-	3
Nurses (of senior training and certificated)	40	...	58	40	66	39
Partially trained nurses	...	...	11	34	4	8
Midwives (of senior training and certificated)	...	...	...	3	... ^{b/}	...
Sanitary inspectors	...	...	1	...	2	-

a/ One of them on part time only.

b/ Included with nurses.

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Number of beds</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General hospitals	3	7	6	186	229 ^{a/}	443
Cottage hospitals	1	1	-	...	16	-
Dispensaries	17	21	20	...	...	20

a/ The number of beds given are for the three government hospitals only.

In 1957, there were three government hospitals, compared with two in 1947. There were, in addition, a leprosy hospital, a malaria control unit and a public health laboratory for research on malaria and bilharziasis.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The government-administered Education Department is divided into African, Eurafrikan and European divisions and receives assistance from educational advisory committees at the school, district and territorial levels. The majority of African schools are controlled by missions receiving government assistance. Three national schools are maintained by the Swazi themselves at a cost of some £15,000 per annum. Primary education is free at government or government-aided schools for African,

/...

Eurafrican and European children. In 1954, African primary schools were divided into higher primary, offering an eight-year course; lower primary, offering a six-year course; and elementary vernacular schools providing a four-year course.

In 1947, the Territory was dependent on the Union of South Africa for a full secondary course for Africans, but by 1952, secondary education for Africans and Eurafriicans became available in the Territory. Europeans also have secondary school facilities, but for vocational training they are dependent on neighbouring Territories.

Education is compulsory only for Europeans between the ages of seven and sixteen. At present, the principal objective of the government educational policy is to provide a network of primary schools to prepare the way for universal schooling. Existing teacher-training facilities are inadequate to meet the Territory's needs, and a detailed plan for the centralization and expansion of teacher training has been prepared and is under consideration.

There are no facilities for higher education in the Territory, but scholarships and bursary schemes enable students to obtain university education abroad. During 1957, six Swazi students (three boys and three girls) were studying abroad.

	<u>Expenditure</u>		
	(thousand South African pounds)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Recurrent expenditure			
Territorial funds			
Education Department	(54.9	68.0	156.2
Other Departments	(	0.8	-
Swazi National Fund	...	7.8	15.6
Metropolitan Government (Colonial Development Schemes)	...	16.1	8.2
Expenditure by voluntary agencies	...	14.0 ^{a/}	9.9
Total recurrent	...	106.7	189.9
Capital expenditure			
Territorial funds	22.3	3.0	4.8
Metropolitan Government	...	6.5	20.5
Voluntary agencies	...	...	12.2
Swazi National Fund	...	...	8.2
Total capital	...	...	45.7
Grand total, capital plus recurrent	...	...	235.6 ^{b/}

a/ Estimate.

b/ In addition, St. Mark's school property was acquired in December 1956 for £34,035 paid from territorial funds.

/...

In 1947, £35,888 was spent on education from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

	<u>Schools</u>								
	<u>African</u>			<u>Eurafrican</u>			<u>European</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Primary	197 ^{a/}	216	266	3	4	4	5	5	9
Secondary	-	5	13	-	2	2	-	3	3
Vocational	1	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Teacher training	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Exclusive of tribal schools.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Pupils</u>					
	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Africans:						
Primary	{ 4,971	6,067	7,382	8,603	12,574	13,349
Secondary				380	323	211
Vocational	...	...		87	51	11
Teacher training	...	...			27	43
Eurafricans:						
Primary	{ 95	110	162	148	188	187
Secondary			10	13	20	23
Vocational	-	-				
Teacher training	-	-		9	7	10
Europeans:						
Primary	{ 284	243	363	317	497	450
Secondary			64	30	79	61

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>					
	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
African:						
Primary	{		131	328	221	507
Secondary	{	374	{		21	23
Vocational	{		{	24	8	1
Teacher training	{		{		1	6
Eurafrican:						
Primary	{		{	3	16	2
Secondary	{	9	{		3	1
Technical and vocational	{	-	{	-	-	1
European:						
Primary	{		{	13	32	7
Secondary	{	29	{		12	35

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In 1957, there were six public libraries and thirteen school libraries. Two weekly newspapers, one in English and one in the vernacular are published in the Territory. In addition, English and Afrikaans newspapers published in the Union of South Africa have a wide circulation. Two mobile film units are operated by the Education Department. There is no radio broadcasting in the Territory, but many Africans own receiver sets and receive programmes broadcast from the Union of South Africa.
