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Contributors

Great Britain. Colonial Office.

Publication/Creation

London : H.M.S.O., [1936]

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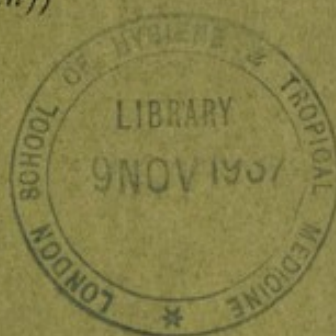
No. 1811

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

NORTHERN RHODESIA
1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1721 and 1769
respectively (price 2s. od. each))

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CONTENTS

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>Page</i>
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	6
III.—POPULATION... ..	8
IV.—HEALTH	9
V.—HOUSING	12
VI.—PRODUCTION... ..	13
VII.—COMMERCE	19
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	22
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	24
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	27
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	31
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	32
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	33
XIV.—LEGISLATION	35
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	37
APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY	42
MAP	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory known as the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies between longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. It is bounded on the west by Angola, on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and on the south by Southern Rhodesia and the mandated territory of South West Africa, comprising in all an area that is computed to be about 290,320 square miles. The River Zambesi forms the greater part of the southern boundary; its two main northern tributaries are the rivers Kafue and Luangwa. With the exception of these river

valleys, the territory consists of a table-land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet in height, though in the north-eastern portion, and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the altitude is greater.

History.

The little that is known of the early history of Northern Rhodesia is very fragmentary and is gleaned from the accounts of the few intrepid travellers who penetrated into this unknown territory.

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Fereira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru in June, 1798, decided to set out on the expedition he had planned the year before, and on 3rd July, 1798, left Tete for the north. He was accompanied by Fathers Francisco, Jose and Pinto, twelve officers and fifty men-at-arms, but failed to reach his goal, and died within a few miles of Kasembe's capital. Father Pinto led the remnants of the expedition back to Sena, and it is from Dr. Lacerda's diaries, which Father Pinto with great difficulty saved, that the first authentic history of what is now North-Eastern Rhodesia was taken. Dr. Lacerda was followed in the early 19th century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and Jose, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Balunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the 16th to the 19th century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Mwatiamvo, the dynastic title of the paramount chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilised world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southward from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasion from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than 1700 A.D. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Masubia on the Zambesi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into

oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the territory has been classified into seventy-three different tribes, the most important of which are the Wemba, Ngoni, Chewa, and Wisa in the north-eastern districts, the Rozi, Tonga, Luvale, Lenje, and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala, and Lunda, members of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some thirty different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every native in the country. Chinyanja is in use as the official language of the police and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans; it is in reality a Nyasaland language—the word means “Language of the Lake”—but it is also spoken to some extent round Fort Jameson. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the 19th century were the Arabs from the north, the Angoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the territory, and the Makololo, an offshoot of the Basuto family, who in the beginning of the 19th century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambesi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Batoka, the Masubia, and the Marozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organization.

The duration of the Makololo kingdom was short, lasting between twenty and thirty years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Marozi rebelled and massacred the Makololo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Sikololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambesi. The Marozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Mankoya, the Malovale, and the Batoka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the

Colonies and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1893 the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the Lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country.

The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Before 1899 the whole territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis; it was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

Since that date rich copper deposits have been discovered in the north-west of the territory and have been developed into an extensive industrial area embodying three large townships with a population including several thousands of Europeans.

Climate.

There are considerable differences between various parts of the country. The Zambesi, the Luangwa and the Kafue valleys experience a much greater humidity and a more trying heat than do the plateaux above 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The hottest months are October and November before the rains break, when

the maximum is 97° F. at Zambesi valley stations and 85° F. at plateau stations. The mean maximum for the eight months of the hot season (September to April) is approximately 90° F. with a mean minimum of 64° F., while the corresponding figures for the four months of the cold season (May to August) are 79° F. and 46° F.

The following table gives representative temperatures for the territory experienced during 1936:—

	<i>Highest mean Month. Max. °F.</i>	<i>Lowest mean Month. Min. °F.</i>	<i>Absolute Month. Max. °F.</i>	<i>Absolute Month. Min. °F.</i>				
Livingstone, 3,160 ft.	95·4	Oct.	45·5	July	101·6	Nov.	37·0	June
Broken Hill, 3,920 ft.	89·6	Oct.	49·6	July	94·3	Oct.	39·6	May
Isoka, 4,210 ft.	88·1	Oct.	54·7	June	94·0	Sept.	50·0	{ June July
Balovale, 3,400 ft.	95·9	Sept.	48·0	June	106·0	Oct.	42·0	June
	Highest temperature		...	...	116° F., Kanchindu			
	Lowest temperature		...	...	24° F., Sesheke			

The rainy season usually commences in November and lasts until April. Slight showers occur to the north-east of the territory in August and to the north-east and north-west in September. In October the rains begin to spread over the whole territory, reaching a maximum in December.

The intensity of rainfall decreases in January, this falling-off appearing to be the nearest approach to a break in the rains, which is characteristic of the two seasonal areas of the central tropical zone.

In February the rains re-establish themselves over the whole of the central area of the territory, following much the same contour alignment as in December. In March the zone of heavy rainfall shifts well to the north and east. In April the rains have definitely moved north and in May have practically ceased.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours was 6·60 inches on the 25th March, 1936, at Johnston Falls in the Fort Rosebery district.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Central Administration.

The office of Governor was created by an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 20th February, 1924, and the first Governor assumed his duties on 1st April, 1924.

The Governor is advised by an Executive Council which consists of five members—the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, and the Director of Medical Services. Provision is also made for the inclusion of extraordinary members on special occasions.

The Order in Council provided that a Legislative Council should be constituted in accordance with the terms of the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated 20th February, 1924, to consist of the Governor as President, the members of the Executive Council *ex officio*, nominated official members not exceeding four in number, and five elected unofficial members.

In 1929 the number of elected unofficial members was increased to seven consequent upon the very considerable increase in the European population.

The seat of government was transferred from Livingstone to Lusaka in 1935, the official inauguration of the new capital being arranged to coincide with the ceremonial celebration of His late Majesty's birthday on the 3rd of June.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the territory was formerly divided into nine provinces, each of which was under a Provincial Commissioner responsible for his province to the Governor. The provinces were grouped together under five Provincial Commissioners in 1933 and as from 1st January, 1935, the number of provinces was reduced to five. The provinces are divided into districts under the charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioners.

Native Administration.

In 1936 a new Native Authority Ordinance was passed, which modified the previous Ordinance, providing for the recognition of Native Authorities by the Governor, instead of their appointment, as previously. Emphasis is laid on the development of tribal institutions on traditional lines. The Ordinance gives powers to Native Authorities to issue Orders and to make rules to enable them to govern and maintain order in tribal areas. Provision is also made for the setting up of Native Treasuries, and powers are given to Native Authorities to impose rates, dues and fees, subject to the Governor's approval. The passing of the Ordinance marks a definite advance in the development of tribal self-government. Native Treasuries will be set up during the coming year.

A similar Ordinance was also passed for Barotseland during the year, with the concurrence of the Barotse Native Government. It follows closely the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance, but gives the Paramount Chief wider powers than are given to Native Authorities elsewhere. A Native Treasury has already been established in Barotseland, and its institution has resulted in a marked improvement in the control of moneys by the Barotse Native Government.

III.—POPULATION.

The first census of the territory took place on the 7th May, 1911, prior to the amalgamation in the same year of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia under the title Northern Rhodesia; the second was held on the 3rd May, 1921, and the third on the 5th May, 1931.

The following table shows the increase of population since 1911 (the figures for European population for 1931 are census figures, whilst all those for African population are taken from the annual Native Affairs Reports):—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Africans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Proportion of Africans to one European.</i>
1911 ...	1,497	—	821,063	—	548·47
1921 ...	3,634	143	979,704	19	269·59
1931 ...	13,846	381	1,372,235	40	99

The increase in the number of Europeans between 1921 and 1931 was due to the influx which took place during the development of the copper mines in the Ndola district between 1927 and 1931. The mines had nearly completed construction towards the end of the year 1931 and a considerable number of Europeans left the territory in consequence.

The economic depression which set in towards the end of the same year was the cause of a further drop of 23·7 per cent. during 1932. In 1933 and 1934 an increase was brought about by the renewed activity at the copper mines. The European population is now in the region of 10,500.

The numbers of Asiatics and non-native coloured persons in the territory at the 1931 census amounted to 176 and 425 respectively.

The African population in 1934 was estimated to be 1,366,425, which showed a decrease of 4,788 or ·34 per cent. on the previous year, and its average density through the territory was 4·7 to the square mile. No count of the native population has since been made but so far as is known there has been little change.

Immigration.

Ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-five persons entered Northern Rhodesia during 1936. This number includes immigrants, returning residents, visitors, tourists and a small percentage of persons in transit. The immigrants numbered 1,212, of whom 1,115 were British subjects, and 97 alien, the percentage of aliens being 8·01.

The following comparative table of immigrants shows the progress of the territory.

1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
1,038	1,066	1,861	3,651	1,702	615	801	1,726	1,352	1,212

Thirteen persons were removed from the territory under the Immigration Ordinance. Of this number five were indigent, seven illiterate, and one criminal.

Accurate figures of emigration are not available.

Seven destitute persons with seven dependants were repatriated at Government expense during the year, a decrease on the 1936 total of 25, on the 1934 total of 27, on the 1933 total of 173 and the 1932 total of 409. Thirteen of these persons were sent to the Union of South Africa, and one to Southern Rhodesia.

Asiatic Population.

The Asiatic population as at the 31st December, 1936, was approximately 360, as compared with 227 in 1935. All these Asiatics are British Indians.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical facilities available to the European and native populations in the past were maintained throughout the year, and were as follows:—

European Hospitals.

Livingstone.
Lusaka.
Broken Hill.
Ndola.
Kasama.
Fort Jameson.
Mongu.

Native Hospitals.

Livingstone.
Choma.
Mazabuka.
Lusaka.
Broken Hill.
Ndola.
Kasama.
Fort Rosebery.
Fort Jameson.
Mongu.
Balovale.
Abercorn.

In addition to the above-mentioned hospitals, Government maintained 23 dispensaries on Government stations and 15 in rural districts in charge of native orderlies. The rural dispensaries were visited from time to time by the medical officer of the district.

Owing to the vastness of the territory and the lack of means of communication, the treatment of the African population presents considerable difficulty. It is hoped in the near future to begin to establish a chain of rural dispensaries.

A great deal of valuable medical work has been done by the various missions, who control many hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of doctors, trained nurses and missionaries with some medical training; these services to the natives

are subsidized by Government to the extent of £3,050 per annum.

The large mines in the copper belt maintain their own medical staff in addition to well-equipped hospitals in which they care for their employees. All destitute Europeans and unemployed natives are treated at Government expense, but those in the copper belt are, when possible, transported to the Government hospital at Ndola.

The railway maintains either full-time or part-time medical officers at Livingstone, Choma, Lusaka, Broken Hill and Ndola, who give medical treatment to railway employees as required.

School Inspections.—Medical and dental inspections of all European schools are carried out by Government medical officers and dental surgeons subsidized by Government, and parents are advised as regards the health of their children.

Subsidies are granted to dental surgeons at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola and Fort Jameson. The response of European parents in seeking dental treatment is disappointing, although the impecunious receive free treatment.

European Vital Statistics.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of deaths...	163	210	117	103	108	100	78
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	28	28	24	13	15	15	6
Mortality per 1,000 live births.	102.56	84.08	72.29	40.88	47.61	53.00	19.16

Number of Births: 313.

Birth rates and death rates are not now calculated since no sufficiently close knowledge of the population exists.

No appointments to the posts vacated in 1933 were made during the year, with the result that only skeleton health services were maintained; all medical officers attempt to perform the duties of medical officers of health, in addition to their clinical duties.

The general health of the country throughout the year was good, and no epidemic disease of great importance was recorded.

Malaria and Blackwater Fever.—Considerable anti-malarial measures continue to be undertaken by the chief mining companies with excellent results. The following table of European deaths indicates a general improvement of conditions:—

Deaths.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Malaria ...	22	16	3	10	8	9
Blackwater...	19	22	20	11	13	5

Trypanosomiasis.—Twenty-eight cases of this disease were reported during the year. All these cases were natives, and

only five deaths occurred. The distribution of cases was as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Livingstone	1	1
Choma	1	—
Lusaka	1	—
Broken Hill	1	—
Ndola	2	1
Mine Townships	2	—
Abercorn	10	3
Mumbwa	9	—
Kasama	1	—
	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 5

Typhoid.—Nine European and 24 native cases were reported during the year. There were no deaths.

Variola.—There were no cases of variola major in 1936, but 96 cases of variola minor were reported from Mazabuka and Pemba.

Measles.—Several severe outbreaks of measles occurred in the Northern and Eastern Provinces with considerable mortality among infants. During the period January to March there were a number of outbreaks in the copper belt amongst Europeans and natives but none of these reached epidemic proportions.

Influenza.—Only one epidemic of influenza was reported, that being in the Fort Rosebery district where the total cases and deaths were 698 and 78 respectively.

Child Welfare.

The welfare clinics previously established at Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola and Luanshya functioned throughout the year, and reports received are most encouraging. This work among both European and natives is developing and increasing. At Lusaka, Ndola and Luanshya full-time nursing sisters of the Government Service are engaged in welfare work. At Lusaka a second nurse is paid by the Town Management Board. At Livingstone a voluntary society interested in this aspect of medical work employs a nurse, and derives funds from annual grants-in-aid contributed by the Beit Trustees, the Railway Company, the Municipality and the Government.

Native Labour.

The Roan Antelope, Nkana, Mufulira, and Broken Hill mines have been active throughout the year, employing 15,527 natives. There is no recruiting for these mines at present, owing to the general conditions of labour, which have been sufficient to induce thousands of natives to seek employment on the copper belt. All employees on these mines are housed and fed under hygienic conditions, and every attention is given to the sick.

Modern ideas on health and hygiene are inculcated into the minds of the natives and there is no doubt that these men, when returning to their villages on the termination of their contracts, will not be satisfied to live under their former conditions, and will thus spread this knowledge to the more remote areas.

The advancement of the native is only a matter of time, and the importance of these large native communities in close proximity to Europeans and under strict European supervision cannot be over-estimated.

There was no shortage of labour, and no fewer than 51,212 natives were reported to be working outside the territory, chiefly in Southern Rhodesia, at the close of the year. Within the territory 77,300 were being employed, an increase of 11,000 over the figure for 1935.

The Native Industrial Labour Advisory Board, which was appointed in 1935, continued to give advice on all major problems affecting native labour, and in August a provisional agreement designed to regulate the flow of migrant native labour between the three territories of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was signed.

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, being anxious to obtain labour from this territory, made an agreement with this Government whereby they were permitted to engage one thousand Northern Rhodesia native labourers as an experiment, in order to ascertain whether climatic and other conditions on the Witwatersrand justify recruiting on a larger scale.

V.—HOUSING.

European Government Housing.

The new houses at the new capital are brick built and are mostly of two-storey villa type without verandahs. There are also six blocks of flats, each flat containing two rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Each block contains eight flats. The newest houses and the flats are not mosquito-proofed. Old and new Government houses at Lusaka have been given water-carried, indoor sanitation.

Outside Lusaka, most Government quarters are brick buildings of bungalow type with wide verandahs, and many are provided with mosquito gauze. Domestic sanitation consists of earth closets.

European Non-Government Housing.

Modern buildings, most suitable to this country, and equipped with every convenience, are to be found on all the mines on the copper belt. Most privately-owned residences throughout the territory are similar to the older type of Government houses.

Native Housing.

In areas where most Europeans live the natives are housed in locations. The houses themselves, in most places, and their surroundings leave much to be desired, but efforts are being made to get away from the old compound atmosphere and to provide quarters best described as an improved African village. The Governor's Village and the personal servants' compound at the new capital are examples of this, and these have water-borne sanitary arrangements.

The housing of natives in the mining areas is very good on the whole, and compares very favourably with most town compounds in the railway line townships.

There are many evidences that natives themselves appreciate good and sanitary housing, and improvement as to space, lighting and ventilation may be seen in native villages.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Land and Agriculture.

Of the total area of the territory of approximately 275,000 square miles, some 13,700 square miles, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. have been alienated to Europeans. Most of the alienated land is used for grazing.

The following table illustrates the trend of arable farming since 1928. These figures and those in other tables relate only to settlers' holdings; no statistics of native production are available:—

Season.		Maize, acres.	Tobacco, acres.	Wheat, acres.	Total under cultivation, acres.
1928-29 ...	...	39,215	3,232	2,572	67,207
1929-30 ...	...	47,085	3,585	2,095	66,429
1930-31 ...	...	42,974	2,328	1,594	76,092
1931-32 ...	...	42,757	2,472	2,261	73,000*
1932-33 ...	...	34,036	2,236	2,271	63,000*
1933-34 ...	...	36,487	3,375	2,845	65,000*
1934-35 ...	...	40,018	3,411	3,234	70,000*
1935-36 ...	...	41,203	3,441	4,249	80,000*

* Estimated.

The final column includes acreages under minor crops, orchards, green manures and bare fallows.

The 1935-6 season was characterized by the lateness of the first rains and a series of prolonged droughts. By the end of February maize crops were in a critical condition, but the end of season rains, which were copious and well-distributed, turned what appeared to be certain failure into the most abundant harvest ever recorded. The late rains, however, adversely affected all but the earliest tobacco curings and favoured the spread of rust in winter-sown wheat.

Statistics of maize production from 1929 onwards are summarized in the following table:—

<i>Year ending 31st December.</i>	<i>Area in thousands of acres.</i>	<i>Average yield in bags per acre.</i>	<i>Yield in thousands of bags.</i>	<i>Farm consumption in thousands of bags.</i>	<i>Surplus available for sale in thousands of bags.</i>
1929	39	5.1	202	33	169
1930	47	4.3	202	37	165
1931	43	4.5	194	33	161
1932	43	6.9	296	46	250
1933	34	3.6	122	31	91
1934	36	6.9	251	38	213
1935	40	4.0	160	28	132
1936	41	8.0	329	55	274

The Maize Control Ordinance came into operation on the 1st May, 1936. The Control Board had to deal with a large carry-over from the previous year in addition to a new crop of some 440,000 bags of which over 160,000 were produced by natives. Current local consumption is about 210,000 bags per annum. The Board exported 131,000 bags overseas, 58,000 bags to Southern Rhodesia by arrangement with the Southern Rhodesian Maize Control Board, and 45,000 bags to the Union of South Africa. Most opportunely the rise in the world price of maize coincided with this heavy export programme. Maize control has unquestionably proved beneficial in its first year, not least to the native producers who, for the first time, have been offered a remunerative market for the maize they cared to sell.

Wheat is grown almost exclusively as a winter crop under irrigation. Lusaka is the main producing centre. The acreage planted in 1936 was 25 per cent. greater than that of 1935, but, due mainly to rust, the yield per acre was the lowest on record.

Wheat production in recent years has been as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Yield in bags of 200 lb.</i>	<i>Average yield per acre.</i>
1929	2,572	11,838	4.6
1930	2,095	9,583	4.6
1931	1,594	5,627	3.6
1932	2,261	11,373	5.0
1933	2,271	11,579	5.1
1934	2,845	12,564	4.4
1935	3,234	18,228	5.6
1936	4,249	11,121	2.6

Tobacco, the one important export crop, is grown chiefly in the Fort Jameson district. The earliest curings were of high quality but the later ones suffered badly from the abnormal late rains. Acreage was roughly the same as that of 1935 but yield was considerably reduced. The total crop was 1,275,000 lb. of cured leaf of which 1,201,000 lb. were of the Virginia flue

cured type. Sales were divided almost equally between African and overseas markets.

Minor crops such as groundnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and pulses are of trivial importance in comparison with maize, wheat and tobacco. Increased demand has stimulated the market-gardening industry and 1,130 tons of mixed vegetables were sold.

The territory continues to obtain the bulk of its fruit requirements from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Deciduous fruit trees are successful only in a few favoured localities, but citrus thrives in most places where irrigation is possible. The equivalent of about 6,000 cases of locally-produced citrus was sold.

Coffee planters had rather a bad year. Production fell from 630 cwt. in 1935 to 430 cwt.

There was no locust damage during the year.

Veterinary.

Northern Rhodesia remains free from the major diseases of stock, with the exception of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, which is still enzootic in the Barotse Province. Preliminary investigational work on the behaviour of vaccine in combating this disease is in progress and, should the experiments prove successful, it is hoped to embark upon a campaign for its eradication from Barotseland in the near future.

Foot and mouth disease was finally eradicated from the territory early in 1936 and, fortunately, no recrudescence has occurred.

The usual incidence of redwater, gallsickness, heartwater and other tick-borne diseases occurred, and it is unfortunate that certain stockowners still fail to realize the value of short-interval dipping in the control of these conditions.

Trypanosomiasis is very prevalent in certain areas of the territory.

Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax, quarter evil and other bacterial diseases occur and are controlled by prophylactic inoculation.

The territory remains free from rinderpest and East Coast fever.

The incidence of parasitic worms is high, particularly in sheep.

Pigs are singularly free from disease and thrive well.

Outbreaks of fowl typhoid and fowl pox occur among poultry. Prophylactic inoculation is employed by the more progressive flock owners.

Despite the increased demand for slaughter cattle during the year, it was possible to supply all requirements from sources within the territory and no importations of slaughter stock from Southern Rhodesia or Bechuanaland were permitted.

Importation of breeding stock from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa continued throughout the year. It is unfortunate that these importations were not greater in number, as fresh blood is badly needed in the herds of the territory.

The Cattle Levy Ordinance was in operation throughout the year. This measure imposes a 3 per cent. levy upon the sales of all slaughter cattle, the proceeds of the levy to be applied to such objects for the benefit of the cattle industry of the territory as His Excellency the Governor may direct. The effects of the Ordinance are not yet apparent.

The Creamery at Lusaka continues to prosper and is well supported by farmers, to whom the monthly cream cheque is a welcome asset. Butter is still imported into the territory as the Creamery supplies are not equal to the demands of the large mining communities in the north.

Slaughter sheep are imported from the south as local supplies are insufficient. On the other hand, some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a market for all the pigs produced in the territory.

Mining.

PRODUCING MINES.

Roan Antelope.—Underground development on the 820 level is continuing on a full production basis which has enabled the mine to meet the increased production required during the latter part of the year without difficulty.

The new shafts on each side of the syncline are below the 1420 level and can develop the ore-body at this depth as soon as required.

The copper production of both the Roan Antelope and Mufulira mines was treated in the smelter but this became difficult when production rapidly increased towards the end of the year. The total quantity of copper produced was 56,454 tons.

Nkana Mine.—At the Mindola section of the mine the main drives were developed and a large amount of sub-level work was done in preparation for stoping. From this section 25,000 tons of ore per month were railed to Nkana in the latter part of the year which was of assistance when the quota increased.

Normal development continued on the Nkana section and the main shaft was deepened.

There has been a good demand for cobalt alloy recovered from converter slag.

The electrolytic refinery worked at full capacity and two consignments of slimes therefrom, containing precious metals were shipped to Europe.

The mineral production of the mine for the year was:—

Copper in blister	28,091 tons.
Copper in cathodes	28,012 tons.
Cobalt	1,016,633 lb.
Gold	304 oz.
Silver	221,970 oz.

Mufulira.—Early in the year the construction of the plant and smelter was completed, but with the low scale of production allowed under the copper quota agreement only a portion of the plant was used. The output was not sufficient for the economic use of the smelter and the concentrates were railed to the Roan Antelope Mine for treatment. The underground development programme was based on the quota, which made it somewhat difficult to meet the sudden demand for increased production at the end of the year. The increased copper output rendered it necessary to start up the smelter to relieve the pressure on the Roan Antelope smelter. The furnace was heated in December and the slag bottom poured. The smelter will be producing copper early in January, 1937. The output for the year was 29,783 tons of copper.

Broken Hill.—The mining of zinc ore from opencast working was gradually replaced by mining these deposits underground from shallow vertical shafts.

The output of zinc and vanadium ores was maintained at the level of previous years. During the year a large amount of diamond drilling was undertaken which proved the zinc lead sulphide ore-bodies to depths of 1,000 feet. Drilling was also used to find a suitable position for a deep level pumping shaft, a favourable site being located.

With the reconstruction of the finances of the company, capital has been made available for sinking this pump shaft and for general development in depth. Work will be commenced during the coming year.

In addition to exports of zinc and vanadium a small amount of lead ore was smelted for plant requirements.

Nchanga Mine.—Towards the end of the year a company with large financial resources was floated to develop this property, and personnel from Nkana Mine overhauled the power station and supervised the reconditioning of the houses. Sites are being tested for sinking two incline shafts directly below the ore-body which will connect with the old workings that were flooded when the mine closed down. In one of these shafts it is proposed to establish a large pumping station.

Luiro Gold Areas.—Diamond drilling ceased early in the year, but prospecting was continued in the vicinity of the Dunrobin Claims. A promising reef was pegged at Chosha and is being developed by one vertical and one incline shaft. A further

series of reefs was located two miles away, but at present the work is not sufficiently advanced to establish its value.

By the end of April the gas engine, mill and a portion of the cyanide plant were completed; crushing of ore from two workings on Dunrobin Claims commenced in May; and an average of 2,400 tons of ore is now being crushed per month. The total amount of gold recovered during the period from May to the end of the year by cyanide and amalgamation was 3,057 oz. The reserves of payable ore are small and the length of life of the mine is governed by the amount available at Chosha and the new reefs referred to above.

New Jessie Mine.—There has been difficulty in locating lenses of payable ore on this mine. Klipspringer No. 2 continued to be the main source of tonnage; various narrow reefs are being tested, but no lenses of any size have so far been found and it is only with difficulty that the mill has been kept supplied.

Development continues and it is to be hoped that one or more new lenses of ore may shortly be discovered. The total gold output for the year was 650 oz.

Sasare West Mine.—This small gold mine was worked intermittently and three small declarations of gold were made. Work has now ceased, but the accumulated sands are to be cyanided.

Sachenga Mine.—A small output of mica was maintained from the property.

Cassiterides.—Various patches of gravel were successfully washed on this property and concentrates were shipped. The economic areas of gravel are very scattered and no estimate of the total quantity available can be made.

DEVELOPING MINES.

Chakwenga.—The ore-bodies of this gold prospect in the Rhodesia Mineral Concession were developed above water level and satisfactory values disclosed over a short strike. During the year, boilers and machinery were transported to the mine to sink the shaft and develop the ore below water level.

Chambeshi and Kansanshi.—Neither of these mines was worked during the year.

CONCESSIONS.

Rhokana Concession.—Field parties were engaged in prospecting and mapping 1,939 square miles of this concession. In addition extensive potholing was carried out in the vicinity of Nchanga followed by some diamond drilling at Konkola.

Intensive potholing and surface prospecting was done near the Belgian Congo border in the vicinity of Prince Leopold Mine but there is no report of any disclosures of ore.

Loangwa Concessions.—Geological prospecting was mainly confined to the Abercorn District where 1,803 square miles were mapped. Various gold-bearing gravels in the concession were tested but did not prove to be of economic value. Liteta prospect south of Broken Hill, and several prospects near Lubungu were investigated but were closed on account of the poor results obtained.

Rhodesia Minerals Concession.—Five hundred and twenty-seven square miles of the concession were prospected and mapped. A gold occurrence near Chisamba and several mineral occurrences south-east of Lusaka were prospected but the work was discontinued about the middle of the year.

GENERAL.

During the year the prices of copper and zinc improved steadily, copper rising from £35 to over £50 and zinc from £14 to £20. The copper quota remained at 70 per cent. of basic production until the 1st of August when it was increased to 75 per cent. From the beginning of October further increases were made by the quota committee, a final percentage of 105 being reached on the 6th of November.

This call for rapid increase of production temporarily taxed the capacity of the mines, suitable non-native labour not being available at short notice, and there was a slight lag in producing the required tonnage until December when the amount was obtained and the shortfall of previous months made up.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The principal features of the external trade of the territory during 1936 were a fall in the value of imports and a large increase in the value of exports.

The value of merchandise imported during the year under review amounted to £2,291,953 as against £2,902,960 in 1935, a decrease of £611,007, or 21 per cent.

In addition, Government stores to the value of £43,508 and specie to the value of £14,485 were imported.

The total exports of merchandise were valued at £6,037,616 as compared with £4,778,604 in 1935, an increase of £1,259,012 or 26 per cent. In addition, specie to the value of £7,521 was exported.

The lower value of imports was mainly due to the cessation of the importation of machinery and metal manufactures previously used in development work on the mines. This is reflected in the value of imports recorded under Class V (metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles) which were valued at £680,278 as against £1,210,149 in 1935: 87 per cent. of the

fall in the value of imports occurred in this class. Most of the more important of the imports classed as normal "consumption" articles also showed a decrease during the year.

The British Empire supplied 78 per cent. in value of the total imports of merchandise during 1936 as compared with 75 per cent., 77 per cent., 75 per cent. and 79 per cent. during the years 1932 to 1935. The United Kingdom was again the main country of supply, with 35 per cent. of the total imports, and United States of America was the largest non-Empire supplier with 10 per cent.

Metals constituted 95 per cent. of the total value of domestic exports, copper alone representing 84 per cent. The increase in the value of exports resulted mainly from the receipt of higher prices for copper. The principal purchasers of domestic exports were the United Kingdom (53 per cent.) and Germany (23 per cent.).

The trade balance was in favour of exports to the extent of £3,745,663 whereas in 1935 it was £1,875,644.

The following figures show the value of imports and exports and re-exports of merchandise during the past 10 years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports and</i>
		<i>Re-exports.</i>
	£	£
1927	1,957,138	755,525
1928	2,366,317	847,068
1929	3,602,417	899,736
1930	4,862,722	885,976
1931	5,140,548	1,178,515
1932	1,864,902	2,675,248
1933	1,931,829	3,715,396
1934	2,884,506	4,530,933
1935	2,902,960	4,778,604
1936	2,291,953	6,037,616

Imports.

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of merchandise imported during the years 1933 to 1936 which originated from Empire and from foreign countries:—

<i>Imports from.</i>	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	404,540	448,629	410,140	377,096
Southern Rhodesia ...	346,261	422,574	449,673	492,557
United Kingdom and other Empire countries ...	732,072	1,299,686	1,444,298	917,595
Total British Empire ...	1,482,873	2,170,889	2,304,111	1,787,248
Foreign countries ...	448,956	713,617	598,849	504,705
Total merchandise ...	£1,931,829	£2,884,506	£2,902,960	£2,291,953

For the purpose of illustrating the routes of import trade, the following table shows the value of merchandise from the

Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and directly from overseas during the years 1933 to 1936:—

<i>Imports from.</i>	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	502,643	626,520	552,485	546,720
Southern Rhodesia ...	857,248	1,040,278	1,085,314	1,025,783
Overseas (direct) ...	571,938	1,217,708	1,265,161	719,450
	<u>£1,931,829</u>	<u>£2,884,506</u>	<u>£2,902,960</u>	<u>£2,291,953</u>

The following table gives the values of the principal classes of imports during the years 1932 to 1936:—

<i>Class.</i>	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals (living) ...	29,036	367	13,845	9,015	11,697
Foodstuffs, etc. ...	262,221	197,810	229,444	218,662	193,200
Ales, spirits and wines, etc. (potable).	84,485	74,475	88,052	93,306	83,805
Spirits (non-potable) ...	1,523	1,400	1,928	1,846	1,642
Tobacco manufactures ...	61,622	53,432	62,071	63,393	58,473
Textiles, apparel, yarns and fibres.	319,835	308,423	350,353	411,109	370,825
Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles.	391,531	486,546	1,187,340	1,210,149	680,278
Minerals, earthenware, glassware and cement.	132,251	176,292	247,218	253,649	236,622
Oils, waxes, resins, paints and varnishes.	142,811	126,318	137,597	140,151	144,982
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers.	52,828	64,175	85,588	76,614	72,133
Leather and rubber, and manufactures thereof.	57,032	58,854	78,403	64,575	63,031
Wood, cane, wicker, and manufactures thereof.	51,493	48,092	71,749	48,009	53,927
Books, paper and stationery.	36,260	34,805	38,546	44,300	40,497
Jewellery, time - pieces, fancy goods, etc.	29,778	25,419	28,310	32,773	26,387
Miscellaneous ...	212,196	275,421	264,062	235,409	254,454
Total Merchandise ...	<u>£1,864,902</u>	<u>1,931,829</u>	<u>2,884,506</u>	<u>2,902,960</u>	<u>2,291,953</u>

Exports.

The following table shows the values of exports and re-exports during the years 1933 to 1936.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
Exports ...	3,588,609	4,399,990	4,671,895	5,936,692
Re-exports ...	126,787	130,943	106,709	100,924
Total merchandise ...	<u>3,715,396</u>	<u>4,530,933</u>	<u>4,778,604</u>	<u>6,037,616</u>
Specie ...	31,958	9,462	23,959	7,521
Grand Total ...	<u>£3,747,354</u>	<u>£4,540,395</u>	<u>£4,802,563</u>	<u>£6,045,137</u>

In the following table a comparison is given between the values of exports and re-exports to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom and other Empire Countries and to foreign countries during the years 1933 to 1936.

<i>Exports.</i>	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
To Union of South Africa ...	60,325	69,580	162,300	294,217
To Southern Rhodesia ...	18,766	20,210	26,768	53,294
To United Kingdom and other Empire countries ...	1,179,719	1,947,989	2,470,154	3,208,822
To Foreign countries ...	2,329,799	2,362,211	2,012,673	2,380,359
Total exports ...	£3,588,609	£4,399,990	£4,671,895	£5,936,692

<i>Re-exports.</i>	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
To Union of South Africa ...	30,896	37,870	27,474	29,170
To Southern Rhodesia ...	68,480	63,879	66,772	61,905
To United Kingdom and other Empire countries ...	14,941	19,211	1,693	2,469
To Foreign countries ...	12,470	9,983	10,770	7,380
Total re-exports ...	£126,787	£130,943	£106,709	£100,924

The values of the principal articles exported during the years 1932 to 1936 are given below:—

<i>Article.</i>	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Copper ...	2,087,620	3,114,618	3,705,783	3,976,504	4,994,716
Cobalt ...	—	39,008	191,755	132,646	152,056
Zinc... ...	1,088	275,834	330,454	295,092	334,621
Vanadium ...	197,018	19,638	37,224	81,395	125,571
Gold ...	41,277	6,833	6,351	10,057*	22,962*
Tobacco (leaf) ...	39,209	35,196	41,669	43,220	37,658
Wood (unmanufactured).	9,622	11,626	20,891	25,931	31,425
Wood (manufactured).	23,414	46,829	42,215	78,712	111,203
Hides and skins ...	8,386	8,314	9,946	10,613	16,493

* Value calculated at prices ruling at time of export.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The number of natives employed within the territory increased from 66,700 in December, 1935, to 77,300 in December, 1936. Wages showed little variation, but tended to rise slightly in the farming industry.

The average monthly wage for underground labour on the big copper mines is 31s. 6d., and for surface labour 18s. In the farming industry the average wage for casual labour is 7s. 6d., rising to 10s. and, in some cases, 12s. 6d. The average

wage paid to domestic servants varies from 5s. per month for kitchen helps to 50s. per month for cooks. The average all round wage is from 17s. 6d. to 20s. In addition to the wages stated above, native labour is provided with housing and food. The value of the latter varies from 3s. in rural areas to 15s. for highly paid labour in urban areas.

An average of 18,326 natives was employed in the mining industry against 17,381 during 1935; 9,154 in agriculture against 10,029 the previous year; and 10,142 in domestic service against 14,433.

Recruiting for Southern Rhodesia, and particularly for the Rhodesia Railways, was started during the year, and 51,212 natives were reported to be in employment outside the territory at the end of the year compared with 49,030 at the end of 1935. The exodus to work appears to have been greater in 1936 than in any previous year.

The cost of living for Europeans is governed mainly by the cost of transport. Transport charges, even in the case of places on the railway, add considerably to the price of commodities. When transport by motor or other means is necessary, as it is in the case of places off the line of rail, the average price is still further increased.

The average price of various commodities on the line of rail is as follows:—

	<i>Average.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>
Bread, per lb. loaf	8
Local flour (1st grade), per lb.	4
Patna rice, per lb.	4
Mazawattee tea, per lb.	3 0
Sugar (white granulated), per lb.	4
Coffee (average, loose and tinned), per lb.	1 10
Butter, per lb.	2 0
Bacon, per lb.	2 0
Eggs (European farms), per doz.	2 0
Milk, per pint	4
Beef, per lb.	9
Soap (Sunlight), per packet	1 6
Kerosene, tin of 4 gallons	10 0
Motor spirit (Shell), per gallon	3 0

The cost of clothing is from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than European prices.

Income tax on individuals is charged as follows:—

For every—

	<i>s. d.</i>
£1 of the first £100 of chargeable income	6
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	1 0
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	1 6
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	2 0
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	2 6
£1 in excess of £500 of chargeable income	3 0

The following deductions are allowed:—personal, £300; for a wife, £420; for children, £100 each; for a dependant the amount expended, not exceeding £100; for life insurance premiums paid, not exceeding one-sixth of the income remaining after deducting the personal deduction.

An individual who is a non-resident and not a British subject is eligible for the personal deduction of £300 only. Company income tax is at the rate of four shillings in the pound. Relief is allowed in respect of United Kingdom and Empire income tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

For the education of European children there were, in 1936, controlled schools at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana and Mufulira, offering primary education up to Standard VII, with the additional subjects, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and Science in Standards VI and VII. There were controlled schools at Mulendema and Silver Rest offering primary education up to Standard V. All these schools were under Government management, the tuition fees varying from 7s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. per quarter.

The Convent School, Broken Hill, offering education up to the standard of the South African Matriculation Certificate Examination, the Convent School, Ndola (Kindergarten and Commercial), Mrs. Jeffrey's School, Fort Jameson, Mountfield School, Fort Jameson and Mulobesi School were controlled schools but under private management. The last three offered primary education up to Standard V.

During the year a number of small uncontrolled schools also remained open.

Boarding accommodation was available for girls at the Beit School, Choma, and for boys at the Codrington School, Mazabuka, the boarding fees being £12 10s. per quarter in each case; and for boys and girls at Lusaka School, the boarding fees being £9 per quarter. All three of these schools were under Government management. The Convent School, Broken Hill, under private management, also provided boarding accommodation.

Forty-nine teachers were employed in the controlled schools under Government management, the enrolment at the end of 1936 being 854. In the middle of the last quarter of the year, however, the enrolment was 926, the decrease at the end of the year being due to epidemics and departures on holiday. At the same time, 133 children were attending controlled schools under private management and 54 were receiving education through the Southern Rhodesia correspondence classes.

Education for natives in Northern Rhodesia is still mainly provided through the agency of mission societies. These, however, receive financial support from Government and professional guidance from the inspecting officers of the Native Education Department.

Sixteen of the missionary societies operating in the country maintain village elementary schools, boys and girls boarding schools, and teacher-training institutions recognized as eligible for Government grants. A total sum of £14,340 was directly distributed amongst them in recurrent grants in 1936. This amount included a grant of £250 from the Carnegie Corporation and £1,800 from the Barotse Trust Fund, the latter being distributed among the societies carrying on educational work in Barotseland.

*Recurrent expenditure on Native Education during the year 1936 amounted to:—

	£
From Government revenue	23,649
Beit Railway Trust	250
Carnegie Corporation	750
Barotse Trust Fund	4,710
	<hr/> £29,359 <hr/>

Since the year 1929 the sum of £13,800, generously granted by the Beit Railway Trustees, has been spent on building and equipping the Jeanes, normal, and elementary schools at Mazabuka. In connexion with the establishment of the Native Trades School at Lusaka, buildings were erected between 1932 and 1934 by means of appropriations from Loan Funds.

Owing to the growth of an inspectorate during the past few years, it is becoming possible to carry out more frequent inspections and to ensure that the moneys paid by Government are being utilized satisfactorily and that a steady improvement in the standard of education is being maintained.

Eighty-three African teachers passed the written part of the Government examinations during the year. There are now 670 natives who have passed the written section of the examination and 470 who have been given certificates after inspection of their practical work.

Annual returns show that the Government and mission societies employed on 31st December, 1935, some 1,900 teachers in 1,900 schools and "ungraded" schools. The majority of these teachers must still be classed as catechists or evangelists in charge of so-called "bush" schools and have never had an adequate course of professional training.

Approximately 500 certificated teachers were in the service of missions at the end of the year and qualified for Government grants-in-aid.

* Estimated.

One hundred and forty-seven European teachers and technical instructors were engaged in Native education during the year.

Fifteen Europeans and forty-two African teachers and instructors, including the staff of the Barotse National School, comprised the staff of the Native Education Department.

Returns, which must be regarded as approximate, show that 18,908 boys and 8,150 girls attended recognized schools, while roughly 83,000 children attended "ungraded" schools. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 children of school age in Northern Rhodesia.

The foregoing figures give some idea of the magnitude of the task to which Government and missions are devoting themselves. The Jeanes Training School, established by Government at Mazabuka, is an important and effective agent in the work. At present there are twenty selected mission teachers being trained as Jeanes teachers. Their wives also receive training in hygiene, child welfare, and other domestic subjects.

At Mbereshi (London Missionary Society), women teachers are being trained along Jeanes lines. A grant of £500 per year is given towards the cost of their training, half being borne by Government and half by the Carnegie Corporation. There are twenty girls' boarding schools subsidized by Government, with an enrolment of approximately 800 pupils. Domestic and vocational training is an important feature of the curricula of these girls' schools.

Boys receive training as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at the Barotse National School, at Mbereshi, and to a lesser degree at several other mission stations. The Government trades school for the training of carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at Lusaka has fifty-four apprentices in training.

Government has also established an elementary school for boys at Mazabuka and middle schools at Ndola and Kasama. The Government Normal School at Mazabuka trains teachers for Government requirements and for the smaller missions which have no training schools of their own.

The proportion of recurrent expenditure (including grants from Trust Funds) on Native education to the total expenditure was at the rate of approximately 3.9 per cent.; the amount spent per head of native population on Native education was approximately 4.8d. but it must be borne in mind that much the greater part of Native education is carried out by the various missions, and it is impossible to compute with any accuracy what their educational services represent in terms of monetary expenditure. If it were possible to arrive at such a sum, the figure given above would be very largely increased.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Railways.

The railway from Southern Rhodesia via the Victoria Falls to the Belgian Congo passes through North-Western Rhodesia and branch lines serving the Roan Antelope, Nkana, and Mufulira copper mines radiate from the main line at Ndola. Three through passenger trains, on which dining-cars and sleeping accommodation are available, run weekly in each direction over the main line. In addition, local mixed trains with second-class and native accommodation run daily in each direction between Livingstone and Ndola. No dining-cars are attached to these latter trains, but stops are made at convenient places sufficiently long to allow of passengers taking a meal at the local hotel. In addition to these a regular goods train service is in operation for the conveyance of goods and mineral traffic, and loads of 1,300 tons in the northward direction are regularly obtained over long sections by these latter trains.

River Transport.

Transport to stations in the Barotse valley is by barge along the Zambesi river, but for rapid transport light aeroplanes are now being used to Mongu, where there is a Government aerodrome. There is no sleeping accommodation on the barges, which are made fast to the river bank for the night whilst travellers camp on shore. The journey up the Zambesi from Livingstone to Mongu by barge takes from twelve days to three weeks: by air it is effected in three hours.

Roads.

The roads of the territory are of earth with the exception of the portion of the Great North Road which runs from the Victoria Falls to Livingstone—a distance of some eight miles—and a stretch of two miles in Lusaka, which are bitumen-surfaced.

The arterial road system consists of three main routes, viz., the Great North Road from Livingstone, which runs adjacent to the railway as far as Kapiri Mposhi (460 miles) where it turns north-east to Abercorn and Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika, a total distance of 982 miles. The principal towns and Government stations on this route are Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Mpika, Kasama and Abercorn. At Mpulungu the lake steamer connects with Kigoma on the Tanganyika Railway.

The Congo Border Road branches off from the Great North Road at Kapiri Mposhi and traverses the Copper Belt, Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Nkana, Nchanga and Solwezi being the principal towns through which it passes. From Solwezi the road

turns southward and passing through Kasempa and Mumbwa joins the Great North Road again 45 miles south of Broken Hill. The length of the Congo Border Road is 650 miles.

The Great East Road leaves the Great North Road at Lusaka and proceeds to Fort Jameson and the Nyasaland border, where it connects up with the Nyasaland road system. The distance to Fort Jameson is 392 miles and this town is twelve miles from the Nyasaland border.

In addition to the main routes mentioned above, there are 4,950 miles of secondary roads which connect settled areas and Government stations throughout the greater part of the territory.

The roads generally are passable for traffic during nine months of the year, but during the rainy season, from December to April, the traffic is restricted to 7,000 lb. gross loading on some roads and 5,000 lb. on others.

The arterial roads have, with the exception of the Congo Border Road, been bridged and culverted with permanent structures.

On other roads, waterways, etc., are crossed by bush timber bridges. A number of pontoons are provided at other major river crossings, for the use of which the Government charges a moderate fee.

Travellers can be accommodated at hotels and rest-houses at suitable points on all the arterial road systems.

The reconstruction programme mentioned in the Report for 1935 was continued. A further 250 miles were reconstructed, making 720 miles in all. Grader maintenance of these sections was started during the year, with plant purchased from Colonial Development Loan funds.

The tractors were British made, of a new type with Diesel engines using crude oil.

The earth road reconstruction programme in the copper mining area was continued. By the completion of the bridges already described in the Report for 1935 and of 30 miles of formed, cambered, and graded earth road, travelling conditions between Ndola, Nkana and Luanshya have been considerably improved. Work was in progress on a new road between Nkana and Mufulira at the end of the year.

Postal.

The volume of correspondence and parcels dealt with was smaller than in 1935. The total number of items dealt with during the three years 1934, 1935 and 1936 was as follows:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Posted—Inland	1,403,472	1,736,982	1,563,736
External	1,302,802	1,776,580	1,280,766
Received—External	2,667,356	3,427,164	2,777,788
	<u>5,373,630</u>	<u>6,940,726</u>	<u>5,622,290</u>

Revenue from the sale of stamps fell from £22,976 in 1935 to £20,269 in 1936. The decrease is accounted for partly by the fall in the number of postal articles dealt with during the year and partly by sales to philatelists during 1935 of the special Silver Jubilee issue of stamps.

Postal-orders and money-orders were issued during 1935 to the value of £91,919 and during 1936 to the value of £91,426.

Postal-orders and money-orders were paid during 1935 to the value of £37,005 and during 1936 to the value of £42,636.

The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with rose to 11,894 representing an increase of 13·9 per cent. as compared with 1935. Trade charges collected during 1936 amounted to £22,088, being an increase of £1,496, or 7·26 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph and telephone trunk route runs beside the railway from the Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo Border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya (Roan Antelope Mine) and Ndola to Nkana and thence to Mufulira. Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland system and Kasama and Abercorn with the Tanganyika system.

Both the volume of traffic and the net telegraph revenue for the year were slightly lower than in 1935.

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Paid telegrams	51,595	50,964	45,088
Official telegrams	14,958	16,457	16,256
Net revenue	£8,329	£8,229	£7,593

Telephones.

Exchanges.—Government automatic exchanges are in operation at Broken Hill, Livingstone, Luanshya, Lusaka, Mazabuka and Ndola. Private licensed automatic exchanges are established at the Roan Antelope Mine (Luanshya), the Mufulira Mine and Nkana.

Trunk call offices open for public service are established at all post offices on the line of rail and licensed exchanges have facilities for trunk intercommunication.

Telephone Revenue.

	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£
Exchange rentals	3,666	3,841	4,326
Call office and trunk fees	3,249	3,629	3,758
Miscellaneous	118	121	151
Total	£7,033	£7,591	£8,235

Wireless.

(a) *Aeronautical Services*.—Aeronautical wireless stations have been installed at Mpika and Broken Hill for radio-communication services principally in connexion with the Imperial Airways England—South Africa Air Route. Both are equipped for point-to-point communication by means of short-wave emissions and for communication with aircraft in flight, on a wave-length of 900 metres.

(b) *Internal and International Services*.—In addition to aeronautical radio-communication services, Broken Hill and Mpika maintain a public service, as Mpika is otherwise isolated. Short-wave stations have been installed at Abercorn, Livingstone, Mongu, and Fort Jameson.

International communication is maintained by Broken Hill with the territories of Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

Revenue is included in telegraph revenue.

Civil Aviation.

The following air routes have been established in Northern Rhodesia and pilots of all aircraft, especially single-engined aircraft, are advised in the interests of safety to follow these routes when flying between the places mentioned:—

(1) *Livingstone to Balovale* (or intermediate stations) via Sesheke, Njoko, Sioma, Senanga, and Mongu.

(2) *Livingstone to Ndola* (or intermediate stations) via Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Chisamba, Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi.

(3) *Lusaka to Fort Jameson* via Nyangwena, Rufunsa, Beit Bridge, Nyimba and Sasare.

(4) *Broken Hill to Mbeya* (or intermediate stations) via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona (for Serenje) Kalonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwenimpanza.

(5) *Broken Hill to Abercorn* via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(6) *Ndola to Mbeya* (or intermediate stations) via Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwenimpanza.

(7) *Ndola to Abercorn* via Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(8) *Abercorn to any line of rail station*, via Rosa, Kasama, Mpika, Kalonje, Kanona, Ndabala, Mtuga, Broken Hill and then to the required destination via the railway line.

(9) *Lusaka—Matala—Mumbwa*, Broken Hill—Matala—Mumbwa. Mazabuka—Matala—Mumbwa.

Aerodromes and landing grounds are maintained in good condition in the more settled areas, but it is not always possible to maintain distant emergency landing grounds to the same extent, although every endeavour is made to do so.

Airways.

The service of Imperial Airways operated with regularity throughout the year.

The French air service between Madagascar, Broken Hill and Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, also operated with regularity. At Elizabethville this service links up with the Belgian service to Europe. The machines of this service arrive at Broken Hill from Madagascar every Thursday morning and proceed to Elizabethville the same day. They return to Broken Hill the following day and then proceed on the return journey to Madagascar.

The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways Limited have a machine permanently stationed at Lusaka under charter to the Northern Rhodesia Government.

The Flying Club (founded in May, 1935) has its headquarters at Lusaka, and branches are maintained at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Matala Mine and Nkana. The club possesses two aircraft, a Hornet Moth and a Gypsy Moth.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) operate in the territory, with branches or agencies at the more important centres. The total deposits at those banks at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £902,212, as compared with £890,073 at the end of the previous year.

The Post Office Savings Bank deposits amounted to £33,575 at 31st December, 1936, as compared with £30,131 at the end of the previous year.

There is no Land or Agricultural Bank in the territory.

The Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance, 1931, Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, and Proclamation No. 1 of 1935 prescribe as legal tender throughout the territory (a) Bank of England notes, (b) bank-notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at their offices at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, (c) the standard coinage in use in England, (d) silver coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding £2 sterling value and (e) cupro-nickel coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding one shilling

in value. The enactment of the first Ordinance on the 12th October, 1931, marked the departure of Northern Rhodesia from the gold standard of currency.

The English standards of weights and measures are in force.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following buildings were completed during the year.

1. The north wing of the Terminal Building at Lusaka air port. The design was prepared by Mr. Graham Dawbarn, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. of Messrs. Norman Muntz & Dawbarn of London, and the cost was met by a grant from the Beit Railway Trust.

2. The Provincial Commissioner's House at Fort Jameson was completed as a single story structure on the foundations of the old two story building.

3. A small cottage was erected by contract to accommodate a police constable at Luanshya.

4. A wood and iron customs shed and office were erected near the Railway Station at Lusaka.

5. Further additions were carried out to Government House, and the Executive Counsellors' houses at Lusaka. These were mostly in the nature of improvements to the main structures, and additional mosquito proofing found by experience to be necessary.

Other Public Works.

1. *Copper Belt Bridges.*—Two bridges of 25 ft. span, and one 6 ft. diameter culvert were constructed on the new cross road connecting Nkana with the Ndola-Mufulira Road.

The abutments are constructed in reinforced concrete and a slab deck of the same material is carried by rolled steel joists.

2. *Nyimba Bridge.*—A new bridge with three 30 ft. openings was constructed over the Nyimba River, on the Lusaka-Fort Jameson Road in the vicinity of that washed away in 1934. The piers are built-up steel trestles cased in concrete, and the abutments of reinforced concrete, all on rock foundations. The decking consists of steel troughing salvaged from the old bridge filled with concrete, and so shaped as to offer as little resistance as possible to exceptional floods which may be expected to top the structure.

3. *Maramba Bridge.*—This bridge was rebuilt so as to raise it above flood level, and to enable it to carry the heavier traffic now using this road.

The former structure consisted of ten 15 ft. spans of rails, carried on trestles built up of the same material. The new bridge consists of two 30 ft. spans carried on rolled steel joists,

and six 15 ft. spans with rail bearers, all on concrete piers encasing the old steel trestles.

4. *Lusaka Aerodrome drainage*.—10,000 ft. of tile drain were laid in the more low lying portions of the flying area, with the intention of raising it as closely to an all weather standard as may be possible without the construction of paved run ways.

5. *Ndola Hospital drains*.—The existing septic tank and sullage systems were connected by a drain about 7,000 ft. long to a small settling tank, and contact bed designed to treat the mixture of sullage and tank effluent to a sufficient extent to permit of discharge into an adjacent swamp.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia and by the Magistrates' Courts, subject to appeal to and review by the High Court.

During the year the High Court dealt with 139 civil matters as against 146 in the preceding year, and heard 18 actions and three appeals. Six petitions in bankruptcy were presented. Sessions were held during the year at points along the line of railway in March and October-November. Sixty-two criminal cases came before the Court, exclusive of reviews of judgments in the lower Courts; these latter numbered 473 of which 411 convictions involving one or more persons were approved, 41 quashed, 20 altered, and the remaining one case was referred to the High Court on a point of law.

Native Courts.

A new Native Courts Ordinance has been passed, which will apply to the whole of the territory, except Barotseland, when it comes into force. For the latter Province, a Barotse Native Courts Ordinance is now in force.

The new Native Courts Ordinance is more detailed than the former one, and deals with many matters which were previously provided for by rules. Like the Native Authority Ordinance, it emphasises that everything shall be done in accordance with native law and custom. The Courts must be constituted in accordance with native law and custom, and are then recognized by the Governor, who lays down their powers and jurisdiction by Warrant. Provision is also made for the institution of Native Court prisons and for Native Courts of Appeal, as well as appeals to the Courts of District Officers and the High Court.

The Barotse Native Courts Ordinance is similar, and was enacted in accordance with an agreement entered into between

the Crown and the Paramount Chief. The construction and jurisdiction of the Courts is as laid down in the agreement. In criminal cases there is an appeal to the Provincial Commissioner from the Native Court of Appeal, but in civil cases the appeal lies to the High Court only.

The general conduct of Native Courts continues to be satisfactory.

Excluding the Barotse Province, 6,522 criminal cases were heard during the year by Native Courts, and 7,081 civil cases.

Police.

Police prosecuted a total number of 11,123 cases during the year 1936. This shows an increase of 1,773 cases on the figures for 1935. There was an increase of 43 convictions against Europeans under the Penal Code and an increase of 156 convictions under the local laws. Convictions against natives under the Penal Code showed a decrease of 161 and under the local laws an increase of 19. The following is a list of persons convicted of the more serious offences during 1936.

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>			
	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>	1936.	1935.
Affray	1	54	55	51
Arson	—	15	15	9
Assault, common	23	128	151	166
Assault, O.A.B.H.	14	161	175	144
Assault on police	1	16	17	12
Burglary	—	134	134	96
Extortion	—	2	2	—
Forgery	12	20	32	28
Fraud	22	1	23	7
Housebreaking	2	152	154	156
Indecent assault	—	8	8	11
Indecent curiosity	—	4	4	3
Manslaughter	1	12	13	19
Murder	—	18	18	26
Attempted murder	—	8	8	7
Obtaining goods by false pretences	1	7	8	12
Perjury	—	2	2	4
Rape and attempted rape	—	18	18	12
Receiving	—	41	41	49
Robbery	—	5	5	8
Theft, all forms	25	986	1,011	942
Unlawful wounding	—	20	20	8
Uttering	12	14	26	25

The foregoing figures include only those cases taken to court by the police and do not include cases heard by a Magistrate at stations where the police are not posted.

Prisons.

There are six central prisons in the territory, situated at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mongu, Fort Jameson and

Lusaka. In addition to the central prisons there are also 28 local prisons situated at each of the other Government stations.

Committals to all prisons during the year were as follows:—

Livingstone	...	...	...	...	...	239
Broken Hill	...	...	...	...	...	560
Fort Jameson	...	...	...	...	...	180
Kasama	...	...	...	...	...	70
Mongu	...	...	...	...	...	363
Lusaka	...	...	...	...	...	219
All local prisons	...	...	...	...	...	6,202
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7,833

The daily average of prisoners for all prisons was 974.

The daily average of sick was 39.

There were six executions during the year as against seven in 1935.

There were 18 deaths from natural causes.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

During the year under review, Sessions of the Legislative Council were held in May and October-November. Thirty Ordinances were enacted, of which nineteen were amendments to the existing law.

The more important Ordinances are:—

The Post Office Savings Bank (No. 6 of 1936).

The Native Authority (No. 9 of 1936).

The Native Courts (No. 10 of 1936).

The Townships (Amendment) (No. 12 of 1936).

The Tobacco Marketing and Levy (No. 13 of 1936).

The Barotse Native Authority (No. 25 of 1936).

The Barotse Native Courts (No. 26 of 1936).

The Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance is the result of investigations by a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to examine the Government Savings Banks systems in the Colonies. The report of the Committee *inter alia* stressed the following points which were not dealt with in the existing legislation of this territory:

(a) That savings bank accounts should be kept distinct from the accounts of any Government department.

(b) That all expenses incurred on savings bank business should be charged against savings bank funds.

(c) That savings bank accounts should be laid annually before the Legislature.

(d) That the proportion of surplus funds invested in local securities should not exceed one-third.

(e) That the relations between savings bank funds and the public revenues should be such as to preserve a reasonable balance between the immediate interests of the taxpayer and his ultimate liability for the security of the bank's financial position.

The Ordinance was passed to give effect to these recommendations.

The Native Authority Ordinance re-enacted the existing law with certain amendments, the principal of which are:—

(1) "Appointment" of Native Authorities is altered to "recognition", following the principle of constitution in accordance with native law and custom.

(2) The sections of the existing law dealing with the appointment, tenure of office and dismissal of chiefs were deleted: no such appointments had been made since the existing law was enacted and it was considered that such matters are better regulated by native law and custom. Power is retained for the Governor-in-Council to direct an enquiry as to chieftainship in any case of doubt.

(3) The power of a Native Authority to issue orders to be obeyed by natives within the local limits of its jurisdiction is made subject to the general or special directions of the Governor.

(4) Power is given to establish Native Treasuries for the area under the control of any Native Authority. As yet Native Authorities have not handled public moneys: the time is considered ripe for these bodies to have powers of levying certain rates, dues and fees and to gain experience in managing their own financial affairs. Control is vested in the Governor.

(5) Power is given to the Governor to except any native or class of natives from the jurisdiction of any Native Authority.

The Native Courts Ordinance replaces the short enabling Ordinance of seven sections which was enacted in 1929 to initiate the system of native courts in the territory. Experience of its working revealed certain defects especially as regards the provisions for appeals and it was considered desirable to enact a more comprehensive law. Provision is now made for the recognition of native courts by warrant under the hand of the Governor, or under the hand of a Provincial Commissioner if he is so authorized by the Governor. Courts are to be "recognized", and not "appointed" as in the existing law, following the principle of constitution in accordance with native law and custom. The jurisdiction of each court will be defined in its warrant, and not in rules of court as formerly. Practice procedure is to be regulated in accordance with native law and custom, and appeals will lie first to the Native Court of Appeal, thence to a Magistrate's Court and finally to the High Court.

The Townships (Amendment) Ordinance adds to the principal Ordinance a Part, on the lines of Parts V and VI of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, providing for the election of members of Township Management Boards which can be applied to any township, the advanced growth of which renders desirable an elected Management Board.

The Tobacco Marketing and Levy Ordinance implements an agreement between the tobacco producers of Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and this territory to restrict the export of tobacco to the United Kingdom to the visible or reasonably anticipated demand. Provision is also made for the allocation between growers of the Union of South Africa quota, and, if so desired by the majority of growers, for the imposition of a levy not exceeding sixpence per hundred pounds to be utilized for the benefit of the tobacco growing industry.

The Barotse Native Authority Ordinance provides for the recognition of the Native Authorities in the Barotse Province, which was excluded from the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1936, and is identical with that measure, save that, in accordance with the terms of certain treaties and agreements, the powers reserved to the Paramount Chief are more extensive than those which have been conferred on chiefs in other parts of the territory.

The Barotse Native Courts Ordinance provides for the recognition and regulates the procedure of native courts in the Barotse Province and is identical with the Native Courts Ordinance, 1936, which excluded the Barotse Province from its operation, save that more extensive powers are reserved to the Paramount Chief.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure for the past nine years have been:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		Total
		Recurrent.	Extraordinary.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1928-29	541,606	496,399	28,769	525,168
1929-30	672,289	532,367	22,160	554,527
1930-31	830,254	668,083	36,903	704,986
1931-32	856,376	793,798	26,258	820,056
1932	649,538	777,290	13,216	790,506
1933	718,283	773,985	4,894	778,879
1934	693,337	710,774	2,129	712,903
1935	833,484	780,930	25,499	806,429
1936	863,255	836,174	51,243	887,417

These figures exclude repayments to the Imperial Exchequer of grants-in-aid received in 1924-5 and 1925-6, and the loan of £240,000 received from the Colonial Development Fund and lent to the Rhokana Corporation in 1934.

Loan expenditure on capital development amounted to:—

£566,801 at 31st March, 1931.

£1,216,681 at 31st March, 1932.

£1,475,130 at 31st December, 1932.

£1,821,123 at 31st December, 1933.

£1,991,387 at 31st December, 1934.

£2,159,826 at 31st December, 1935.

£2,190,402 at 31st December, 1936.

The public debt consists of £1,250,000 5 per cent. inscribed stock 1950-70 issued in 1932 and £1,097,000 3½ per cent. inscribed stock 1955-65 issued in 1933.

The assets of the territory at the 31st December, 1936, consisted of:—

	£
Cash	171,859
Investments	79,427
Advances pending the receipt of grants from Beit Railway Trust	1,846
Sundry debtors	44,240
Stores	32,626
	<hr/>
	£329,998

The liabilities were:—

	£
Post Office Savings Bank	33,907
Native Reserves Fund	14,013
Sundry creditors	73,643
Northern Rhodesia 3½ per cent. Loan, 1955-65, un- expended balance	55,572
Seigniorage Reserve	5,000
Reserve Fund	30,000
Excess of assets over liabilities	117,863
	<hr/>
	£329,998

The main headings of taxation and yields during 1936 were as follows:—

	£
Licences	33,950
Native Tax	116,160
Customs and Excise Duties	266,793
Income Tax	211,721

Licence fees are principally derived from trading, vehicles, arms, shooting of game, sale of liquor, and prospecting for minerals.

The annual native tax rates and the yields in 1936 are as follows:—

	£
Barotse Province (7s. 6d.)	22,365
Other Provinces (from 7s. 6d. to 15s. according to district)	93,795
	<hr/>
	£116,160

All male natives are liable to pay one tax annually if they have reached eighteen years of age and are not indigent by reason of age, disease or such other cause as the District Officer may accept. Women and children are not liable and there is no tax on additional huts or on plural wives. It is not the practice to enforce payment on local natives who have been absent from the territory for periods exceeding twelve months if they are able to produce a tax receipt from an adjoining territory for that period and if they have not cultivated lands locally. The persons liable for tax are recorded in registers compiled under the supervision of District Officers. Collection is direct by officials of the Government and not by Native Authorities. Recovery for default is by distress through the Courts. The tax may be accepted in grain or stock or other produce at the discretion of the District Officer, but the practice is rare. Thirty per cent. of the Barotse tax is paid to a Trust Fund and applied directly to expenditure on native interests in the Barotse area.

For Customs purposes Northern Rhodesia is divided into two zones known as the Congo and Zambezi Basins. The Congo Basin can roughly be taken to be all the territory north of a line drawn on a map of Northern Rhodesia in a south-westerly direction from Fife in the north-east to the border where the territory joins the south-east corner of the Belgian Congo. The remainder of the territory to the west and the south constitutes the Zambezi Basin. The Zambezi Basin is by far the more important part of the territory industrially, and more than 90 per cent. of the total trade is transacted in this area.

The Zambezi Basin is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and with the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland. The agreements provide in general for considerable rebates upon interchange of local manufactures, and for free interchange of raw products with limitation in regard to leaf tobacco.

The Congo Basin part of the territory is within the area defined by the Berlin Conference of 1885, and under the terms of the Convention revising the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of the 2nd July, 1890, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on the 10th September, 1919, commercial equality within this area must be granted to nationals of the Signatory Powers and those of States Members of the League of Nations which adhere to the Convention. This part of the territory is therefore excluded from the terms of the Customs Agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Empire preference is given in the case of the following classes of goods, which are mainly liable to *ad valorem* rates of duty:—clothing, blankets and rugs, cotton piece-goods, motor cars and all articles usually imported for household and native use, the duty on Empire products being in almost every instance

10 per cent. or 12 per cent., and the duty on foreign products varying from 15 to 30 per cent.: in the case of cotton and silk piece-goods, shirts, singlets, and rubber shoes, from foreign countries, the tariff provides for alternative specific rates of duty if such should be greater. Agricultural, electrical, mining, and other industrial machinery, pipes and piping, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes, if of Empire manufacture, are free of duty, and if of foreign origin are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., except foreign electrical machinery on which the duty is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported food-stuffs, motor spirit, lubricating oils, paraffin and cement, and to spirits, wines, beer, and tobacco; upon the latter items, apart from rum, no preference is granted except under the terms of the Customs Agreements with the neighbouring territories in the south, but varying rates of preference are granted to food-stuffs of Empire origin.

The Customs Tariff contains two scales of duty:—

Scale "A"—in respect of goods not entitled to preferential treatment;

Scale "B"—in respect of goods from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, and all goods imported into the Congo Basin area.

Ports of Entry.

The following are the ports of entry into and exit from Northern Rhodesia:—Ndola, Livingstone, Fort Jameson, Broken Hill, Lusaka (free warehousing ports), Abercorn, Solwezi, Fort Rosebery, Chingola, Kawambwa, Mpika, Balovale, Mwinilunga, Isoka, Chiengi, Feira, Kazangula, Lundazi, and Mufulira.

Customs Agreements.

The terms of the Agreement with the Union of South Africa provide for the transfer of Union rates of duty or Northern Rhodesia rates of duty, if such are higher, when overseas goods are removed from the Union to Northern Rhodesia, and for the transfer of Union rates of duty when overseas goods are removed from Northern Rhodesia to the Union. In respect of local manufactures (with certain exceptions), removed between the two territories Government payments of 15 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs and 10 per cent. of the export value of other manufactures are made. During 1936 the Agreement was amended and a Government payment is not now made on electrolytic copper and zinc produced in Northern Rhodesia and removed to the Union. The other exceptions are manufactured tobacco, beer, wines and spirits, which are

directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates:—manufactured tobacco, 75 per cent.; beer and wines, 50 per cent.; spirits, 25 per cent. Free interchange of unmanufactured goods is provided for, but Northern Rhodesia leaf tobacco exported to the Union is limited to 400,000 lb. per annum free of duty and, similarly, Union leaf tobacco imported into Northern Rhodesia is limited to 50,000 lb. free of duty.

The terms of the Agreement with Southern Rhodesia provide for a uniform tariff so far as possible and the transfer of the higher duty imposed in either territory when imported goods are removed from one territory to the other. In respect of local manufactures removed between the two territories, Government payments of 12 per cent. of the export value of food-stuffs and 9 per cent. of the export value of all other local manufactures are transferred, except in the case of beer, wines and spirits, which are directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates:—beer and wines, 50 per cent.; spirits, 25 per cent. Cigarettes and tobacco of Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia manufacture are not liable to import rates upon removal from one territory to the other but are subject to a transferred payment of the appropriate excise duties. Free interchange of unmanufactured goods is provided for.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO
NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Expedition to the Zambesi and Its Discovery of Lakes Shirwa and Nyasa. By D. and C. Livingstone. (John Murray, London. 1865. 21s.)

The Lands of the Cazembe. Translation of Dr. Lacerda's diaries and information about Portuguese expeditions. By Sir Richard Burton. Published by the Royal Geographical Society. (John Murray, London. 1873.)

Livingstone and the Exploration of Central Africa. By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Phillip & Son, London. 1894. 4s. 6d.)

On the Threshold of Central Africa. By F. Coillard. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. 1897. 15s.) Contains an account of the social and political status of the Natives.

Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa. By A. St. H. Gibbons. (Methuen & Co., London. 1898. 15s.) Contains a full, careful description of the Upper Zambesi, and an account of the subjects of Chief Lewanika.

Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi, Haut-Zambesi. By A. Bertrand. Hachette, Paris. 1898. English Edition, Unwin. 16s.)

In Remotest Barotseland. By Colonel C. Harding. (Hurst & Blackett, London. 1905. 10s. 6d.)

The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia. By G. Gouldsbury and H. Sheane. (Arnold, London. 1911. 16s.)

The Ila Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia. By Rev. E. W. Smith and Captain A. M. Dale. (MacMillan & Co., London. 1920. 2 vols. 50s.)

In Witch-bound Africa. By F. H. Melland. (Seeley, Service, London. 1923. 21s.)

The Making of Rhodesia. By H. Marshall Hole. (MacMillan & Co., London. 1926. 18s.)

The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia. By Rev. E. W. Smith. (World Dominion Press, London. 1928. 5s.)

The British in Tropical Africa. By I. L. Evans. (Cambridge University Press. 1929. 12s. 6d.)

The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia. By C. M. Doke. (Harrap, London. 1931. 36s.)

A Faunal Survey of Northern Rhodesia, with Especial Reference to Game, Elephant Control and National Parks, with Maps. By C. R. S. Pitman. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1934. 7s. 6d.)

Native Tribes of North-Eastern Rhodesia. By J. C. C. Coxhead. Published by the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Tribal Areas in Northern Rhodesia. By Thomson J. Moffat and W. G. Fairweather. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 3s.)

Native Tribes of the East Luangwa Province of Northern Rhodesia. By E. M. Lane Poole. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1934 3s.)

British South Africa Company's Reports on the Administration of Rhodesia.

European Education Committee. Report, 1929. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s.)

Present Position of the Agricultural Industry, and the necessity or otherwise of Encouraging Further European Settlement in Agricultural Areas. Report by S. Milligan, 1931. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s.)

Census of 1931. Report of Director. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s. 6d.)

Defence Commission. Report, 1932. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s. 6d.)

Finance Commission. Report, 1932. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s. 6d.)

Agricultural Survey Commission. Report, 1930-1932. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 7s. 6d.)

Copperbelt Disturbances. Report of Commission of Enquiry, 1935. Cmd. 5009. (H.M. Stationery Office, London. 1s. 6d.) Evidence taken by the Commission. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 15s.)

Economics of the Cattle Industry in Northern Rhodesia. Memorandum, 1935. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1s.)

General Geology of Northern Rhodesia. Notes by J. A. Bancroft and R. A. Pelletier. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1s. 6d.)

Blue Book (Annually). (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 10s. 6d.)

Annual Reports of the Several Government Departments. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. Various prices.)

The Soils, Vegetation and Agricultural Systems of North-Western Rhodesia: Report of the Ecological Survey by C. G. Trapnell and J. M. Clothier. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 15s.)

Note.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London, are agents for the sale of publications issued by the Northern Rhodesia Government.

Present Position of the Agricultural Industry, and the necessity of
 extension of Governmental support in agriculture in Northern
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Consent of 1935. Report of the Government of Northern Rhodesia
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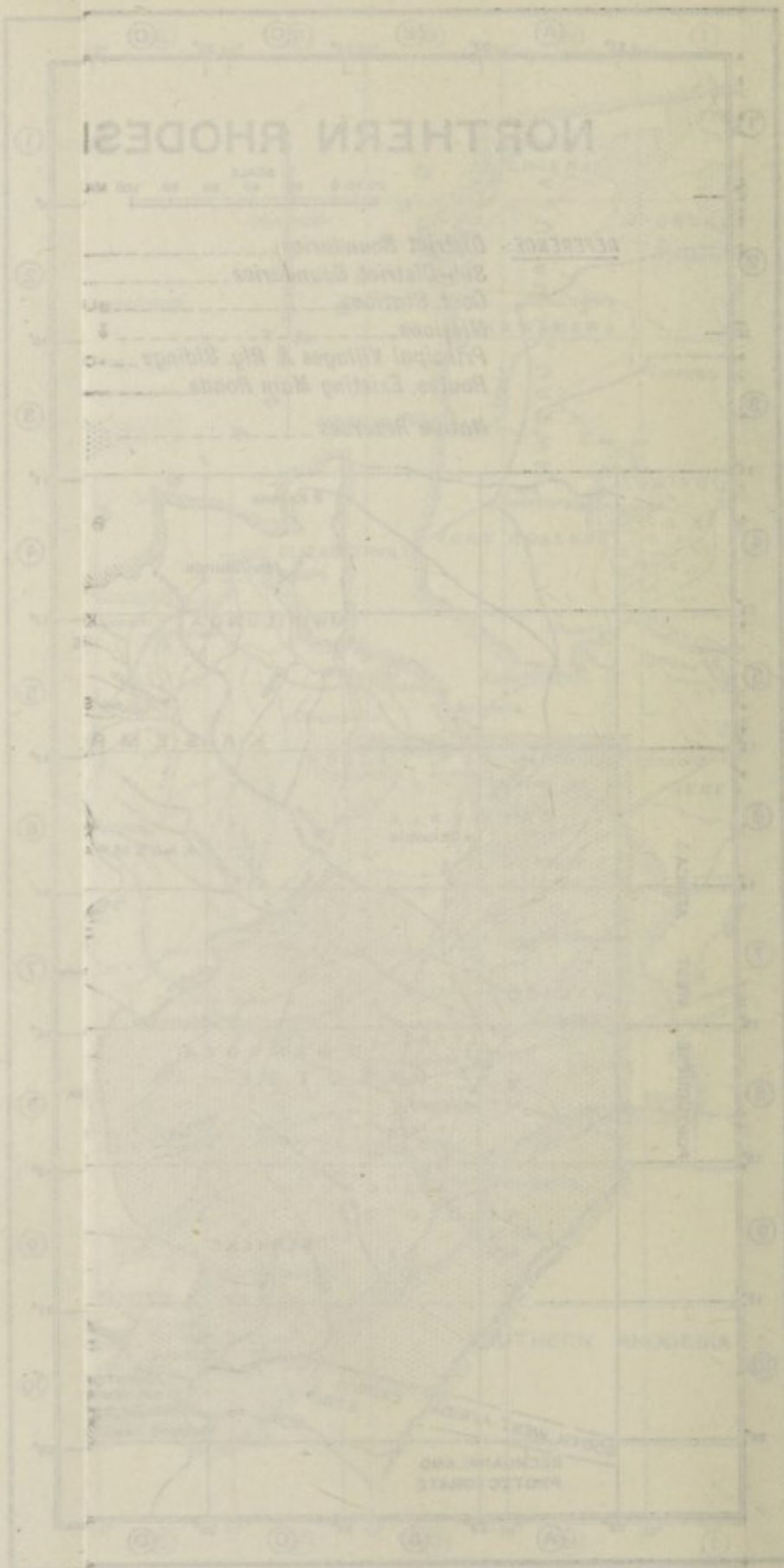
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 1958-1959. 1959. 2s. 6d.



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