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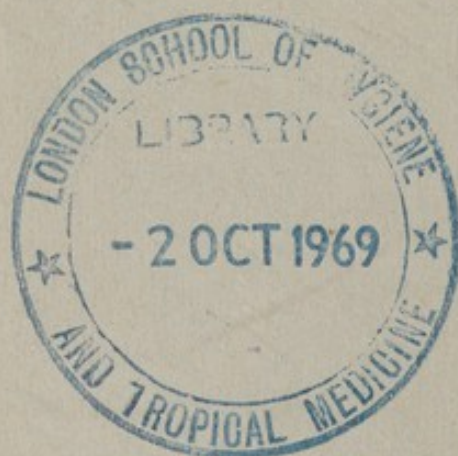
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NYASALAND

Report for the year
1958

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Tea-plucking in Mlanje District

PART I

Review of 1958

1958 saw a further advance in the constitutional development of Nyasaland with the appointment, on 17th January, of the first Speaker to the Legislative Council. Mr. H. W. Wilson, Q.C., who was appointed to this office in accordance with the provisions of Clause XIVA of the Royal Instructions to the Governor of the Protectorate, first presided over the Council at its sitting in February.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C., and Her Excellency the Countess of Dalhousie visited Nyasaland on two occasions during the year and attended functions in all three Provinces of the Protectorate. Further mention of these visits is made in the following diary of events; the names of other important visitors to Nyasaland during the year are given in the list at the end of this chapter.

DIARY OF EVENTS

January 1st—The rate of tax for Africans became £1-10s throughout the Protectorate except on Likoma and Chisumula Islands where the rate became 17s-6d. This was the first increase in African tax made by Government since 1st January, 1951.

January 3rd—Messrs. Chris Yiannakis sent half a ton of fish, the first consignment of the newly-granted export quota, to Salisbury by air.

February 1st—The main parties of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the K.A.R. (Central Africa Rifles) passed through Limbe during the final stage of their change over. The 1st Battalion, which had been in Nyasaland since May, 1953, was going from Zomba to Lusaka; the 2nd Battalion from Bulawayo to Zomba.

February 10th—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., who is President of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, presented to the members of the Council the new Speaker, Mr. H. W. Wilson, Q.C., when the Council started its second meeting of the 72nd Session.

February 11th—Nyasaland was cut off by road from the south, due to the flooding of the Zambesi.

February 17th—At the site of the new High Court building, Blantyre, the foundation stone was laid by the Chief Justice of the Federation, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Tredgold, K.C.M.G., and blessed by the Bishop of Nyasaland, the Right Rev. Frank O. Thorne, C.B.E., M.C.

March 7th—The Nyasaland Government provided low cost maize to villagers in flooded areas.

March 17th–18th—The third meeting of the 72nd Session of the Legislative Council was held.

March 18th—Over 500 people of all races gathered at the sports ground of the Police Headquarters, Zomba, to witness the farewell parade in honour of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. C. H. F. Apthorp, C.B.E., M.V.O., who left Nyasaland at the end of March on retirement after 34 years of service in the Colonial Police Service.

March 20th—The sudden death occurred of Mr. W. H. G. Rangeley, C.M.G., Provincial Commissioner, Southern Province, while on leave at Cape Agulhas, South Africa.

March 29th—A ceremony to mark the jubilee of the Nyasaland Railways was held in Blantyre.

April 10th—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., departed on leave for the United Kingdom from Chileka airport.

May 5th–12th—His Excellency the Governor-General of the Federation, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C., and Her Excellency the Countess of Dalhousie visited the Mlanje and Port Herald Districts of the Southern Province.

May 13th—At Edingeni, headquarters of Chief M'mbelwa, a large gathering of all races celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the accession of the Chief.

May 31st—His Excellency the Acting Governor, Mr. C. W. F. Footman, C.M.G., opened the new Forest School and Silvicultural Research Station at Chongoni, Central Province.

June 16th—The Minister of Transport and Works, Mr. W. H. Eastwood, opened new port installations at Nkata Bay on Lake Nyasa, which were built under contract for the Federal Government at a cost of £94,000, and are intended primarily to speed up shipping movements on the Lake.

June 20th—The appointment of members to the Wages Advisory Board, established by Government Notice No. 102 of 1958, was announced in the *Nyasaland Government Gazette*.

June 23rd—The death occurred of Chief Msusa of Kota Kota, at the age of about 82. He had been Chief since 1916.

June 30th–July 4th—The first meeting of the 73rd Session of Legislative Council was held. The primary business of this meeting was to consider the Budget.

July 1st—The Nyasaland Budget doubled car licences and driving licence fees.

July 21st-27th—His Excellency the Governor-General of the Federation, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C., and Her Excellency the Countess of Dalhousie, visited the Northern and Central Provinces.

August 2nd—His Excellency the Acting Governor, Mr. C. W. F. Footman, C.M.G., opened and named the new "Mlanje Training Centre for the Blind", the first such centre to be established by the Nyasaland Society for the Blind.

August 7th—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., accompanied by Lady Armitage and their son, Mr. Richard Armitage, arrived back from leave.

August 9th—The foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Sacred Heart in Zomba was laid by Her Excellency the Countess of Dalhousie, during a two-day visit to the country.

August 13th—Captain Kemp, Master of the *Nkwazi*, encountered a very rough sea south of the Kwanbe in Karonga District. Between Deep Bay Beacon and Deep Bay Channel, half a dozen seas which he estimated at fifteen feet in height were met—the highest Captain Kemp has met in his ten years on Lake Nyasa.

August 21st—The first meeting of the Wages Advisory Board was held in the Council Chamber in Zomba.

August 28th—A meeting of the Nyasaland Branch of the Rhodesian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis was held in Blantyre.

September 1st—It was announced that the Geological Survey Department had set up a Mineral Investigation Section to investigate, map and test all mineral discoveries in the territory and pass on full information to companies likely to be interested.

September 9th—A new passenger railway station was officially opened in Blantyre by the Mayor of Blantyre/Limbe, Mr. A. Conn.

October 16th—At the High Court in Blantyre, Mr. Orton Edgar Chirwa was sworn in and became the first Nyasaland African to be admitted to legal practice in the Protectorate.

November 3rd—The first Dakota, a W.N.L.A. aircraft, landed on the new all-weather airport at Lilongwe.

November 4th-6th—Celebrations were held in the Kasungu District to mark the seventieth anniversary of the chieftainship of 98-year-old Chief Kaluluma.

November 8th—Sir Malcolm Barrow, Minister of Home Affairs, opened the new £75,000 Limbe Post Office.

November 16th—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., opened the new K.A.R. Memorial Homes.

December 9th—Winds of 53 miles per hour swept Blantyre/Limbe, causing about £750 worth of damage.

December 16th—The official start of the rainy season brought severe damage by hail to flue-cured tobacco and tea. Cholo tea planters said it was the worst hail damage since 1928.

FINANCE

During 1958 it was necessary to rephase the 1957-61 Capital Development programme consequent upon a reduction in expected resources due to the state of the capital markets, and to a reduction in revenue from Federal Income Tax.

Total expenditure from the territorial Development Fund in 1957/58 was £2.7 million and expenditure at approximately the same level is budgeted for 1958/59, in spite of the rephasing of the Development Plan, which provided in its original form for expenditure totalling £3.1 million in 1958/59.

The double budget system, incorporating a Development Fund, which was introduced in 1957/58, proved extremely beneficial, both in avoiding delays in continuation works from one financial year to the next and also in the use of the Virement System, which permitted the ready movement of funds from slow moving projects to those whose progress was above expectations.

The financial situation in 1958, while remaining generally satisfactory, was such as to necessitate a continuance of a policy of restraint in the expansion of Government expenditure on both Revenue and Development Accounts.

There were no significant new factors affecting Revenue, though fluctuations in the market price of copper produced in Northern Rhodesia were reflected in a substantially lower share of Federal Income Tax for the 1958/59 financial year as compared with 1957/58.

So far as Development Account was concerned, a notable event was the receipt of a share of a loan raised in the United States of America by the Federal Government.

AGRICULTURE

The 1957/58 growing season was again a short one. There was an absence of early thunder showers and the rains ceased abruptly after the end of February, six weeks earlier than usual. There were excessive rain and overcast conditions in the Southern Province during January and February but rainfall was lighter than normal in the Northern Province. The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board nevertheless bought 44,000 tons of produce in 1958, compared with 35,000 tons in 1957, and paid out a record figure of £2,060,000 to growers in 1958 compared with £1,685,000 in 1957. The increase was due primarily to the record fire-cured tobacco crop.

There was reluctance on the part of growers to sell maize at the controlled price of 3d per lb. and as an emergency measure the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, as the agent of Government, purchased the bulk of the surplus of 12,822 short tons in 1958, at main depots from African traders. In 1957 5,784 short tons of maize were purchased from growers.

A total surplus of 12,785 short tons of groundnuts was purchased in 1958 compared with 13,871 short tons in 1957. The guaranteed price to the grower was maintained at 4d per lb. despite falling world markets and every attempt was made to encourage this useful crop.

The total tobacco production of 38,800,000 lb. was a record crop for Nyasaland and was some 5,000,000 lb. greater than in 1957. The increase was due to greater production of fire-cured tobacco in the Northern Division. Despite a poor quality crop the average prices paid to growers rose in both the Central and Northern Divisions and the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board paid out £1,280,000 to African trust land growers in 1958, compared with £1,020,000 in 1957.

Estate production of fire- and air-cured types, mainly by visiting African tenants, showed a slight increase over 1957 production. There was a marked increase in production of burley tobacco but the good prices paid in 1957 were not maintained for the larger 1958 crop. Flue-cured tobacco growers had a poor season and 1958 production showed a further decline. Modest expansion took place in the growing of the Samsoun variety of Turkish tobacco in the Northern Province.

Following a prolonged drought in 1957 tea exports for the year ended 31st March, 1958, declined to 16,740,000 lb., compared with 21,360,000 lb. for the same period in 1956/57. A remarkable recovery took place however with more favourable rains and exports for the calendar year 1958 reached the record figure of 21,400,000 lb. The area under tea rose to 27,381 acres.

The production of tung oil amounting to an estimated 1,000 long tons did not reach the record figure of 1,215 long tons achieved in 1957. Prices fell disastrously during 1958, being only £61-10s per long ton free on board Beira in December and the future of the industry appears most uncertain.

Coffee production continued to increase with a greater acreage coming into bearing. Co-operative societies in the Northern Province purchased 52 short tons of parchment in 1958 compared with slightly under 40 short tons in 1957. Estate owners, mainly in the Southern highlands, are also showing more interest in this crop and have established some 850 acres of it.

Rice production rose from 3,561 short tons of paddy in 1957 to 4,480 short tons in 1958, but still fell short of supplying the Federation's requirements of Grade I rice.

With an increase in acreage planted, cotton production rose from 4,634 short tons of seed cotton in 1957 to 6,121 short tons in 1958. For the second year in succession damage done by cotton pests was not unduly severe. The Cotton Pest Research Scheme continued investigations into cotton stainers and red bollworm.

The policy of concentration of effort in extension work, firstly on the more progressive individuals and, secondly, on comparatively few objectives, began to show results. The number of Master Farmers increased from 282 at the end of 1957 to 407 in 1958, cultivating an improved acreage of 4,719 acres of arable land and qualifying for bonuses totalling £5,169.

Potentially important developments in land reorganization took place in the Central and Southern Provinces; 5,000 and 3,000 acres respectively were reorganized in the Central and Southern Provinces. In addition there are some 38 Village Land Improvement Schemes in various stages of development.

Progress was also made in the preparation of farm plans for estates and 23 have either been completed or are in an advanced stage of preparation.

Subsidies to African farmers continued to be paid on farm carts, sulphate of ammonia, shutter moulds for pisé tobacco barn construction and on ox-ploughs and ridgers in the Northern Province. Subsidies were also available for dam construction and fencing. The African Loans Board came into being and had by the end of the year approved 57 agricultural loans valued at £4,150. The Land and Agricultural Loans Board approved a further twelve loans in 1958 valued at £18,285, mostly for seasonal production purposes.

Agricultural training of African staff continued at the Colby School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science and short courses for over 2,000 people, including Chiefs, Master Farmers, villagers and school teachers were held there and at the training centres at Tuchila in the Southern Province and Mbawa in the Northern Province in 1958. More use was made of instructional visits to projects of agricultural interest.

Agricultural research continued during the year at research and experiment stations. The nature of the work performed is described in the Production chapter in this report.

VETERINARY

The annual livestock census revealed an increase of 4 per cent. in the numbers of cattle in the Protectorate in comparison with 1957. The numbers increased to over 343,000, the actual increase being roughly 14,000, representing a capital appreciation of £210,000 at a conservative estimate, with concurrent increase in the income accruing from cattle. This is the fifth consecutive year of steady advance in

cattle numbers since the census of 1953 when 273,000 cattle were counted. At the same time a steady reduction in the numbers of cattle dying from disease has been recorded, this improvement being particularly marked during the past year despite the fact that the climatic conditions were favourable to tick reproduction and therefore to a high incidence of tick-borne diseases.

Rabies was very prevalent during the year and attracted considerable public attention. Four people are known to have died of the disease and very many more had to undergo the unpleasant protective treatment following contact with rabid animals. The prevalence of this disease imposes a considerable strain, mental as well as physical, on officers of the Department, nearly all of whom have received at least one course of treatment and some considerably more than one. A large-scale dog vaccination and destruction scheme has been in operation in the Central Province since the beginning of 1958 and is now working well. There is a very encouraging indication that the scheme has had a material effect already in reducing the numbers of cases of rabies occurring in that Province.

Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. D.2883, which provides for the extension of dipping facilities, particularly in the Mzimba District of the Northern Province, proceeded satisfactorily and by the end of the present year 27 tanks together with ancillary works including houses for Veterinary Assistants had been brought into use under this scheme. Installation is well up to plan and it is hoped that in fact the scheme will be completed ahead of schedule.

FORESTRY

The Forest Estate comprises 3,281 square miles, amounting to 8.9 per cent. of the land area of the Protectorate. This area includes 167 square miles of new forest reserves gazetted during the year.

Considerable progress in planning and expanding the work of the Extension Division took place during the year, and Executive Council agreed the policy and administrative regulations which are to apply to the new Local Authority forests which will be established through the machinery of a 99 year lease of African trust land or public land to the local authority.

The new Forest Rules which came into force in May, 1958, represented a complete revision of the previous Forest Rules. The main change related to the method of licensing timber on African trust land; provision for the disposal of forest produce by auction and by calling for tenders was also introduced.

Further progress was made in afforestation and the Department planted 2,197 acres in 1958, the total acreage of plantations at the end of the year being 20,233 acres. Within Local Authority forests, 168 acres were planted, bringing the total area of these plantations up to 342 acres.

The new Forest School and Research Station was opened during the year and the first course for African foresters was completed. Ten students completed the one year course satisfactorily and were posted to various stations in the Protectorate.

The Department completed 57 new permanent buildings and 44.06 miles of new roads during the year. Further additions, including two overhead fan seasoning kilns, were made to the Blantyre Sawmill.

EDUCATION

The total expenditure by the Government on African education rose to £909,331 in 1957/58 compared with £699,103 in the previous year, an increase of £210,228. In addition, local authorities spent approximately £36,220 and voluntary agencies £266,633 on African education.

There were 2,887 junior primary school streams, 210 senior primary school streams, 13 junior secondary school streams, five full secondary school streams, one artisan training centre, two junior trade schools, two handicraft courses and 19 teacher training streams. Of the junior primary schools 779, with a total of 125,879 pupils, were Government and Government assisted schools: 2,108 schools, with a roll of 124,446 were unaided. Of the senior primary schools 191 with a roll of 18,314 were Government or Government aided; 19 of these schools, with a roll of 1,054 were unaided. Of the 13 junior secondary school streams, 10, with a roll of 616, were assisted by the Government, and three, with a roll of 152, were unaided. There were five full secondary school streams with a roll of 421: two of these were at a Government school and three at Government assisted schools. The total enrolment in the Government and Government assisted technical courses was 331. The enrolment at the 17 Government and Government assisted teacher training streams was 895: there were 51 trainees at unassisted centres.

Continued efforts were made to satisfy the educational needs of adults and of children too old for admission to primary schools. Mass literacy drives, literature in the vernacular languages and in English provided by the Joint Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as well as the weekly newspaper *Msimbi*, issued by the Government Information Department, all helped to satisfy these needs.

LABOUR

During the year, legislation was enacted which provided for the establishment of a Wages Advisory Board and Wages Councils; the Board established in June has so far held two meetings. The Master Builders' Association made representations for the setting up of a Wages Council for the Building Industry at the close of the year.

The Protectorate-wide trade testing scheme, necessary to meet the growing need for the classification and identification of skilled African workmen, got under way during the year with the completion of the first trade-testing centre in Blantyre.

Recruiting permits were issued to the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and to the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission. It is estimated that just over £1½ million was received during the year in the Protectorate from migrant workers abroad. This figure includes private remittances and £991,347 which came through the recruiting organizations. The number of endorsements to identity certificates for travel abroad which were granted during the year was 68,945 compared with 74,346 in 1957. It is estimated that 169,000 migrant workers were absent from the Protectorate in 1958.

No new trade unions were registered during the year. Trade unions, the total number of which is nine, cover African and Asian railway workers, African motor transport workers, clerical and general workers in commercial and professional undertakings and master sawyers. The Nyasaland Trade Union Congress, previously registered as a trade union, applied for deregistration during the year; the request was accepted by the Registrar of Trade Unions.

In December, an Ordinance entitled the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1958, repealing the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1944, was enacted. The purpose of this Ordinance was to make provision in greater detail for the proper administration of trade unions.

INFORMATION

The Government information services are the responsibility of a separate Department under the direction of a Chief Information Officer. The Department provides for a central organization situated in Zomba and a provincial extension service operating at the three provincial centres of Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu.

At the end of the year the circulation of the vernacular newspaper *Msimbi* attained a figure of 10,500 weekly. The weekly news *Bulletin* also improved its circulation which, by the end of the year, had reached a figure of 30,000 per week. The *Bulletin* maintained its popularity during the year. It is now a six-page issue with a monthly feature supplement.

Nyasaland has no immediate access to the air, and broadcasting material for transmission to the African community continued to be telegraphed or airmailed on tape to Lusaka. To meet the requirements of the two-channel broadcasting system at Lusaka, permanent staff is to be posted to Blantyre early in 1959 to ensure a regular flow of broadcasting material. The recording studio at Blantyre is to be fully equipped with tape-recording facilities and the material prepared included talks, feature broadcasts and plays. It was estimated that approximately 12,000 Africans in Nyasaland owned radio sets in 1958.

The distribution of films was also undertaken by the information services which showed films to 90,000 persons during the year. Mobile cinema units, operated by a variety of agents, showed films to an estimated further 100,000 people during the year.

The expansion of Government services in recent years has put a strain on the printing resources of the Government Press. Plans were made to rebuild the Press and install more modern machinery. By the end of 1958 this rebuilding programme was completed and the Press functioned once more to full capacity.

POLICE

The Nyasaland Police Force, which is organized in three divisions corresponding to the three Provinces, was considerably enlarged in 1958 in accordance with the Protectorate's Development Plan, which envisages the expansion of the Police Force to provide an increase of 600 all ranks during the financial years 1957/58 and 1958/59. The establishment in 1958 was increased to 2,136 and actual strength at the end of the year was 1,913. A total of 326 constables was recruited and underwent training at the Police Training School and 266 men were posted to stations on the completion of their training.

Apart from newly-appointed Inspectors, six gazetted officers and eight members of the Inspectorate attended a course in the United Kingdom. This figure included two African Sub-Inspectors who attended a non-gazetted Police Officers' course at Hendon Police College, London.

A total of 31,594 offences was handled during the year. Penal code cases increased by 23 per cent. over the 1957 figure, but statutory offences showed a decrease of 3 per cent. over the same period.

There was a 12.8 per cent. increase in the number of vehicles in the Protectorate over 1957. This increase was unfortunately reflected in the number of motor traffic accidents which showed an increase of 28 per cent. over the 1957 figure.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

During the year 1958, two new coffee primary societies and one completely new venture in the form of an extra-territorial marketing organization were registered. This brought the total of registered societies to 88.

The 1958 paddy crop amounted to 2,794 short tons as against 1,600 short tons in 1957. This increase came as a result of the efforts made through the medium of propaganda by both the Department of Co-operative Development and the Department of Agriculture.

Ghee production from the 46 primary dairy societies was just under 35,000 lb. in 1958, a shortfall of 8,000 lb. of the figure reached in 1957. The importation of ghee from Kenya and Australia, which was permitted to reach a figure of some 144,000 lb., had a definite adverse effect on producers, who could not dispose of their stocks at a price competitive with the imported product, with the result that production almost ceased, because of the absence of funds to purchase

milk and the obvious lack of incentive to produce a commodity of so little sales value. The situation has, however, been brought under control.

The four primary coffee societies of the Northern Province made considerable progress during 1958. A total production of approximately 104,000 lb. of parchment coffee was achieved, which is now being processed for export at the coffee factory of the Northern Co-operative Union Limited at Rumpi. This production of parchment coffee showed an increase of 26,000 lb. on the 1957 crop, and the quality was as high as has been achieved to date. Coffee prices on the world market are unfortunately undergoing a serious downward trend, but approximately half the crop has already been sold at a price of £354 per long ton free on rail Limbe, and it is hoped that this price level will be maintained for the remainder of the crop. The system of short term finance from commercial banks was continued during 1958 for the purchase of the rice and coffee crops. All advances for 1957 crop purchases were repaid by early 1958, and repayment of the 1958 advances is proceeding satisfactorily.

ADMINISTRATION

African Provincial Councils met regularly during 1958. District Councils have been established under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance in 11 of the 18 Districts of the Protectorate. These Councils are constituted by Warrant and are multi-racial in composition. In those districts where statutory District Councils have not yet been established, non-statutory District Councils continued to function in an advisory capacity. These Councils will change their form as and when development is sufficiently advanced and the necessary staff and potential members are available for the running of a statutory Council.

Co-operation during the year between Government and the Protectorate's 132 Native Authorities remained good. The Native Administrations have a wide field of activities and, in most cases, perform their duties satisfactorily. The degree of efficiency of a Native Authority is inevitably influenced by the character, ability and popularity of its Chief. The success of those Councils that do not have a Chief has, however, shown that a good Council can, in certain circumstances, be equally efficacious. It must, however, be borne in mind that in most areas the loyalty of the people is still to the Chief in person, rather than to a Council. Successful local government in Nyasaland still largely depends on the quality of the relationship existing between the people, their Chiefs and District Commissioners.

A District Commissioner has been described as "everything from a magistrate to a midwife". In many districts his duties, apart from purely administrative ones, include work connected with police, land leases, accounts, judicial functions, labour, education, agriculture, game control, marketing of native produce and public works. In addition,

much of each month is spent by the District Commissioner and his Assistants in travelling through their district by car, bicycle or foot, liaising with the Chiefs, keeping in contact with the people, interpreting Government policy and supervising the work of African courts and sub-treasuries of local authorities.

The jurisdiction of the African courts covers the whole country. The practice and procedure of the courts are regulated in accordance with native law and custom, subject to any rules which may be made by the Governor. These courts continued to operate efficiently during the year and the very small proportion of appeals from their decisions indicates that they undoubtedly provide justice of the sort understood and appreciated by Africans.

The rate of African tax during 1958 was 30s throughout the Protectorate, except for two small islands in Lake Nyasa where the rate was 17s-6d. The estimated yield for the financial year 1958/59 is £995,000, compared with the actual collection of £710,278 for 1957/58.

LANDS

The Lands Section of the Secretariat continued to concern itself with mining and town planning in addition to land matters in general. This section is headed by the Secretary, Lands and Mines.

The responsibility for advising Government through the Secretary for African Affairs on policy in respect of the tenure of both African trust land and other land occupied by Africans lies with the Lands Adviser.

During 1958 the Government continued its policy of progressively abolishing the system of *thangata*, a system whereby Africans on a private estate either pay rent or work for the estate owner at prevailing wage rates for a specified minimum period. The policy of abolition is carried out by negotiating the acquisition of privately-owned land on which large numbers of Africans live, and by resettling Africans off other privately-owned land which estate owners wish to develop. At the end of 1957 the number of families on privately-owned estates in the Southern Province, which is the only area in which the *thangata* system applies, was 18,905 and during 1958 this figure was reduced to 15,670.

The policy formulated in 1957 for developing land in urban and peri-urban areas under African occupation by laying down serviced plots for self-builders wishing to build traditional type houses was pursued energetically during the year; to finance and staff this work, two schemes, financed mainly from Colonial Development and Welfare sources amounting in all to £73,000 were approved and four Land Settlement Officer contract posts were established and filled. By the end of the year over 1,000 plots had been laid out in the Blantyre/Limbe area, 600 in Zomba and 300 in the Lilongwe area.

The standard Advisory Committee set up in 1956 known as the Central Land Use Committee and the similar Committees at Provincial and District level set up in 1957 continued to meet regularly to ensure co-ordination of the work of the Land Use Departments with the Provincial and District Administration.

TOWN PLANNING

The Town Planning Service for Nyasaland is provided by the Chief Town Planning Officer, Southern Rhodesia, under arrangements with the Southern Rhodesia Government, and the responsibility for its organization and administration rests with him. He is represented in Blantyre by a resident Town Planning Officer. The Outline Scheme for Zomba was approved by the Governor in Council during the year and this Scheme, together with the Schemes for Blantyre/Limbe and Lilongwe, was advanced by the preparation of a number of detailed layouts and the demarcation of sites. Detailed layouts were carried out for centres throughout the territory, particularly for high density residential development of a "traditional" nature in the Blantyre/Limbe and Lilongwe areas.

The Town and Country Planning Ordinance was amended to include new provisions to effect control of sub-division of land within planning areas and to provide for a right of appeal from decisions of Planning Committees. New legislation was introduced to control sub-division of land outside planning areas and to provide for a similar right of appeal. Further legislation was passed which was designed to control the display of advertisements throughout the territory.

In general, applications for private development showed a decrease on the previous year, which in Blantyre/Limbe amounted to about 15 per cent.

SURVEYS

During 1958 the Department's surveyors surveyed 11 parcels of privately owned land covering 11,112 acres which had been purchased by Government for African use. These surveyors also surveyed 285 other parcels of land covering 408 acres, while private surveyors surveyed 541 parcels covering 5,241 acres. A total of 995 plans were drawn and 13,560 copies were made. Progress continued to be made by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys and by the Federal Department of Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys in providing further trigonometrical control points.

GEOLOGY

Geological mapping was carried out in the Port Herald, Cholo, Blantyre, Zomba, Mlanje and Fort Johnston Districts of the Southern Province, in the Ncheu District of the Central Province and in the

Karonga District of the Northern Province during 1958. Owing to a large part of the mapping being of a revisionary nature called for in the preparation of bulletins, discoveries of new mineral occurrences were fewer than in 1957 and were mostly those of radioactive minerals.

The occurrence of uranian-pyrochlore which was discovered during 1957 by one of the Survey geologists at Ilomba Hill, near the northern boundary of the territory, was investigated by large-scale mapping, pitting and trenching. This work showed that the occurrence may prove to be of major importance from the point of view of niobium, while at the same time it ought to be possible to recover the uranium as an important by-product. On the withdrawal of the Survey geologist after two months work, the investigation was taken over by the geologists of New Consolidated Goldfields and carried to the stage where drilling of the ore body could suitably be undertaken. A large bulk sample was transported to Johannesburg for ore-dressing and metallurgical extraction tests: results of these are not yet to hand.

Investigations of the titanium deposits in the Port Herald area by Messrs. Laporte Titanium Limited were continued throughout the year, while Rhodesia Anglo American Exploration Limited carried out considerable work on the copper-nickel deposit at Mpemba Hill to the south of Blantyre.

A large sample of over 5,000 tons of iron ore from the Mindale Hill deposit was sent overseas by Nyasaland Base Minerals Limited for testing by continental smelters, but the plans of the Rhodesian Selection Trust to work the monazite sands in the Monkey Bay area had to be abandoned owing to a change in the mineral requirements of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

PUBLIC WORKS

The year 1958 saw continued development in reticulated water supplies and sewerage works. A report on the further extension of the Blantyre/Limbe Water Supply Scheme was received from the consultants and it was decided to adopt the alternative of pumping over a distance of 23 miles from the Shire River at an estimated cost of £2.3 million. Water reticulation schemes are now in operation in many centres and investigation for new schemes or extensions are continuing at others. The construction of the Soche Sewerage Scheme continued: this should come into operation about the middle of 1959.

As in 1957, the provision of staff housing took up a major portion of the contractual capacity of the territory and the direct labour works capacity of the Department; major housing contracts were operating at Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba, Lilongwe, Mzuzu, Chikwawa and Port Herald. Details of building works completed and in hand are given later in this Report under Chapter 10.

The total mileage of roads maintained by the Department was 2,713 miles out of the territorial total of 5,837 miles. Among the major road contracts completed during the year were the Zomba-Liwonde road reconstruction, roadworks in Lilongwe, runways at the new Lilongwe airport and the reconstruction of the first 10 miles of the Limbe-Midima road.

This Department continued to act as agent for the Federal Government in respect of road, airfield and building construction and maintenance.

GAME, FISH AND TSETSE

Game, fish and tsetse control is organized under a single department which also administers a Fishery Research Unit, part of a Fishery Research Unit run jointly with Northern Rhodesia. In April the headquarters of the Department was moved from Fort Johnston back to the Blantyre/Limbe area, which considerably eased many administrative problems.

The position in the Game Reserves continued to be reasonably satisfactory and progress was made towards the establishment of small observation camps in three of them. One of the three camps operated successfully during the year. Outside the Reserves there was some destruction of dangerous game by departmental staff, but the most important progress was probably the great increase in vermin destruction by individuals under the stimulus of the Department's bounty scheme.

In the fishing industry, non-African catches again rose, some 4,300 short tons being landed by the end of November. There was, however, a decrease in the average size of the catch per pull. For the first time in many years export of fish was permitted. In all, up to the end of November, some 360 tons of fish, expressed in terms of original landed weight, was exported, representing about 8 per cent. of the non-African landings. There was also some increase in African fishing: courses for commercial fishermen were continued at Nkata Bay in the last months of the year and three or four more people established themselves on something approaching a commercial basis. Efforts to introduce fish farming continued to meet with an excellent response in the Northern Province.

Tsetse control work proceeded as formerly, with surveys in a number of areas connected with actual or potential settlement, further clearance and consolidation in the *Glossina brevipalpis* belt in the Northern Province and the maintenance of decontamination posts on the egress routes from the main fly belts.

POPULATION

The lack of accurate vital statistics in respect of the African population makes it difficult to determine trends. It is, however, evident that the population is increasing steadily each year; at the end

of 1958 it was estimated to be 2,720,000. The European population at the end of the year was estimated at 8,700, and the population of persons other than Africans and Europeans at 11,400.

TRADE

Trade statistics for Nyasaland are published in the quarterly *Digest of Colonial Statistics*. In addition, the monthly *Digest of Statistics* published by the Central African Statistical Office includes trade statistics in respect of the federal area as a whole. Since records of inter-territorial movement of goods within the federal area are not kept, it is only possible to assess the value of imports and exports passing between Nyasaland and countries outside the Federation. The relevant statistics for the period 1st July, 1957, to 30th June, 1958, were:

	£
Imports	10,169,119
Exports (including re-exports) .. .	8,618,164

The following table sets out the value of the principal agricultural exports in 1947 and 1957. The 1947 figures refer to all agricultural exports, while those for 1957 refer to exports outside the Federation:

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

<i>Product</i>	1947	1957
	£	£
Tea	849,172	3,456,351
Tobacco	1,526,415	3,232,005
Groundnuts	636	901,543
Maize	—	304,315

DEVELOPMENT

The African Development and Welfare Fund, hitherto financed largely out of the surpluses of the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, continued to provide funds for local schemes. Grants were again made, mostly on the advice of Provincial and District Development Committees, for the provision of such amenities as books for libraries, community welfare halls and improvements to inter-village communications. Land Use Committees, at District, Provincial and Protectorate levels, gave advice on the making of grants from the Fund for schemes connected with land usage.

The estimates of the Fund for the 1958/59 financial year show the following pattern of expenditure:

Welfare and General Purposes Schemes

			£
Of benefit to Africans in the Protectorate in general	..	..	51,638
Of benefit to Africans in the Northern Province	..	..	16,074
Of benefit to Africans in the Central Province	..	..	6,747
Of benefit to Africans in the Southern Province	..	..	64,741

Schemes connected with Land Usage

			£
Of benefit to Africans in the Protectorate in general	..	..	111,279
Of benefit to Africans in the Northern Province	..	..	18,064
Of benefit to Africans in the Central Province	..	..	63,365
Of benefit to Africans in the Southern Province	..	..	66,730

GRANTS UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT

		Actual Revenue 1957/58 £		Estimated Revenue 1958/59 £
<i>a) Public Works Schemes</i>				
Nkata Bay-Vipya Road, D.1895	.. ..	25,310	..	12,615
African Housing, D.1391 A-F	.. ..	281	..	—
Sewerage, Soche High Density Residential Area, D.2231A	.. ..	74,498	..	124,160
Education, D.2572				
(i) Choma Secondary School	}	.. 41,049	..	—
(ii) Soche Primary School				
(iii) Artisan Training Centre				
(iv) Dedza Secondary School				
Road Reconstruction, D.2672				
(i) Chitala-Benga Road	}	.. 142,953	..	9,864
(ii) Lower River Roads				
(iii) Limbe-Midima Road				
(iv) Crop Extraction Roads, Central Province				
(v) Aerodrome Road, Zomba				
(vi) General Improvements, Provinces				
(vii) Purchase of Mechanical Equipment				
African Housing on Outstations, D.2569	.. ..	35,198	..	—
European Housing, D.2595	.. ..	230	..	—
Soche Welfare Centre, D.2599	.. ..	20,845	..	—
Road Construction Organization, D.2114	.. ..	—	..	1,975
Teacher Training Centre, Blantyre, D.3479	.. ..	—	..	43,775
Road Development (i) (new)	.. ..	—	..	99,180
Road Development (ii) (Plant and Vehicles) (new)	.. ..	—	..	69,861
Road Improvements (new)	.. ..	—	..	21,776
<i>(b) Central Fund Schemes</i>				
Silvicultural Research, R.609	.. ..	8,550	..	3,822
Lilongwe Experiment Station, R.772	.. ..	11,765	}	25,839
Lilongwe Experiment Station Extension Scheme, R.772A	.. ..	26,666		

			<i>Actual Revenue 1957/58 £</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue 1958/59 £</i>
Fisheries Research, R.781	..	..	1,753	4,426
Cotton Pest Research, R.817	..	..	3,494	4,336
Carbonatite Research, D.3308	..	..	500	6,107
Lake Chilwa Rice Scheme, D.2207	..	..	1,813	—
Water Supply, Forest School, Chongoni, R.833/D.3105	..	..	925	—
(c) <i>Forestry Schemes</i>				
Forestry Utilization, D.2343	..	..	34,319	3,200
Forestry, D.2571				
(i) Forestry Training School				
(ii) Aerial Survey				
(iii) Road Construction		..	16,136	8,356
(iv) Communications (Fire Protection)				
Expansion of Vipya Forestry Operations, D.3424	..	..	—	25,582
(d) <i>Miscellaneous Schemes</i>				
Junior Trade School, D.2084	..	..	26	—
Land Acquisition, D.2570	..	..	24,162	—
Rural Water Supplies, D.2568	..	..	4,910	1,030
Dipping Tank Scheme, D.2883	..	..	14,146	9,360
Land Acquisition, D.3223	..	..	—	5,171
Lay-out of Peri-Urban Residential Areas, D.3282	..	..	3,964	15,550
Land Acquisition, D.3364	..	..	—	55,800
Mineral Investigation, D.3451	..	..	—	24,014
Lay-out of Peri-Urban Residential Areas, D.3471	..	..	—	16,578

VISITORS TO NYASALAND IN 1958

Colonel C. R. Alston, O.B.E., Chairman, Manica Trading Company.

Mr. L. F. G. Antony, Information Attache, Rhodesia House.

Mr. W. E. Arnold, Assistant Director of Information, Salisbury.

Archbishop of the West Indies, who spent a holiday in the Territory.

Mr. W. H. Beeton, C.M.G., Training Officer, Oversea Service.

Major G. N. Burden, C.M.G., M.B.E., Nyasaland Government Representative, Salisbury.

Chinese Trade Delegation.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, C.M.G., M.C., Chairman, Nyasaland Railways.

Mr. J. E. G. Coventry, Scientific Liaison Officer in London.

Mr. A. P. Cullen, African Department, Foreign Office.

Major-General W. A. Dimoline, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., the Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, and Mrs. Dimoline.

Mr. G. Foggon, O.B.E., Labour Advisor to the Secretary of State.

- Mr. D. B. Hall, C.M.G., Acting Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Hall.
- Mr. Hallo, Netherlands Consul General in the Federation, and Mrs. Hallo.
- Mr. Stuart Hood, Director of the Overseas Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation.
- Mr. R. S. Hudson, C.M.G., Head of African Studies Branch, Colonial Office.
- Indian Trade Delegation.
- Mr. H. Jeffreys, Standard Bank of South Africa (Federal Minister Designate in Washington).
- The Right Reverend George F. Macleod, M.C., D.D., Chaplain to Her Majesty the Queen; Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
- Mr. M. R. Metcalf, C.M.G., O.B.E., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Salisbury, and Mrs. Metcalf.
- Mr. G. R. Mitchell, C.B.E., O.B.E., Deputy Director General of United Kingdom Security Services.
- Mr. J. C. Morgan, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.
- Mr. Joseph Palmer, American Consul General in Salisbury.
- Miss Margery Perham, C.B.E., Member of Inter-University Council on Higher Education Overseas.
- Mr. C. P. Phillipose, Overseas Officer, Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, Mombasa.
- Mr. N. A. Thomson, C.B.E., the Postmaster General of the Federation.
- Mr. B. C. J. Richards, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. Richards.
- Lord Robins, Chairman of the British South Africa Company.
- Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Robson, C.B., M.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America.
- Mr. C. G. Reeton Rodway, Federal Tourist Officer.
- Mr. Mason Sears, American Representative, United Nations Trusteeship Council.
- Lord Selbourne, Director of the Nyasaland Portland Cement Company, and Lady Selbourne.
- Mr. Surendra Sinh, Maharajah of Alirajpur, Assistant Commissioner for India in Salisbury.
- Mr. J. W. Stoodley, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
- Mr. Curtis Strong, Acting United States Consul General, and Mrs. Strong.

Sir Robert Tredgold, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Dr. Varma, Reader in Political Science in Delhi University.

Commander R. D. Wall, R.N. (rtd.), Information Officer at the Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Salisbury.

Mr. T. I. F. Wilson, C.M.G., Speaker of Federal Assembly.

Colonel G. E. Wells, O.B.E., E.D., Clerk to Federal Assembly.

Mr. Oliver Woods, Colonial Editor of *The Times*.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Certain functions have been assumed by the Federal Government and these are listed below, showing the Federal Ministry now responsible for them. Detailed reference to the administration of these functions are contained in the Annual Reports of the Ministries concerned.

Ministry of Health	—Medical Services.
Ministry of Posts	—Posts and Telecommunications.
Ministry of External Affairs	—External Affairs.
Ministry of Education	—All higher education and non-African Primary and Secondary education.
Ministry of Home Affairs	—Federal Information, Films, Tourism, Immigration, Status of Aliens, Deportation, Archives.
Ministry of Law	—Prisons.
Ministry of Transport	—Railways, Inter-territorial roads, Civil Aviation, Meteorology.
Ministry of Defence	—Military forces.
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	—Import and Export Control, Price Control, Federal Public Buildings, Major developments in the Shire Valley.
Ministry of Finance	—Customs, Income Tax, Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender, Loans, Exchange Control, Post Office Savings Bank, Audit.

PART II

Chapter 1

Population

THE last full census of the African population in Nyasaland was taken in 1945. All the fieldwork was of necessity done by African enumerators, with little supervision, and the census was not claimed to be any more than a useful and fairly accurate estimate of the African population. Previous censuses were taken in 1921, 1926 and 1931, while annual population estimates, largely based on the tax registers, are available dating back to 1901. The substantial fluctuations, which occur from year to year, indicate that these annual estimates are not very reliable.

A system of recording simple vital statistics was introduced in 1947. It is at present restricted to recording African births and deaths, district by district. Individual details are not recorded, nor are any certificates issued. Reliance has to be placed on the African village headman, whose duty it is to collect such information in respect of his village for transmission to the Native Authority and on occasion this system breaks down. The registration of African customary marriages is carried out in almost all parts of the Protectorate, but the data available is by no means complete, while details of the birth, death and infant mortality rates are unavailable and likely to remain so for some time to come.

In the conditions outlined above, it is only possible to speak in general terms of African population trends. The population is increasing steadily, being estimated at the end of 1958 to be 2,720,000 compared with 2,660,000 at the end of 1957. Between 1921 and 1931 the African population had increased by one-third and the 1945 census figures showed an increase of rather more than one-third of the 1931 figures. Thus the estimated African population had very nearly doubled in 25 years, but a proportion of this increase must be attributed to immigration into the Southern Province from Portuguese East Africa.

The number of men absent from the Protectorate during 1958 was estimated to exceed 169,000, the majority being in Southern Rhodesia. A large percentage of these absentees, particularly those in the Rhodesias, return regularly to their homes and remain in close touch with Nyasaland.

The European and Asian populations continue to increase. Details of European births and deaths have been kept since 1901, and since 1920 immigration and emigration statistics in respect of Europeans and Asians have been compiled. Registration of all non-African births and deaths is compulsory. The relatively small size of the European population enables accurate estimates to be made. The European population remained fairly static immediately before and during the war. In 1931

it stood at 1,975 and in 1945 at 1,948. Since the war, the population has increased with comparative rapidity, owing to the considerable expansion of the activities of both Government and commercial concerns and to the re-establishment of staffs depleted during the war years. In 1958 the European population was estimated at 8,700. The figure for 1957 was 7,900. The European population is a relatively young one. Retirement elsewhere after service in the Protectorate is still the general rule, although there are exceptions.

The population of persons other than Africans and Europeans, maintaining a consistently high birthrate, increased from an estimated 1,573 in 1931 to 2,804 in 1945 and in 1958 was estimated to be 11,400, 9,900 of whom were Asians and 1,500 Coloured. The 1957 estimate was 10,800. By occupation the majority of the men are traders and about one-third are Nyasaland born.

The increase of population over the last four years by race may be seen from the following table of estimated figures.

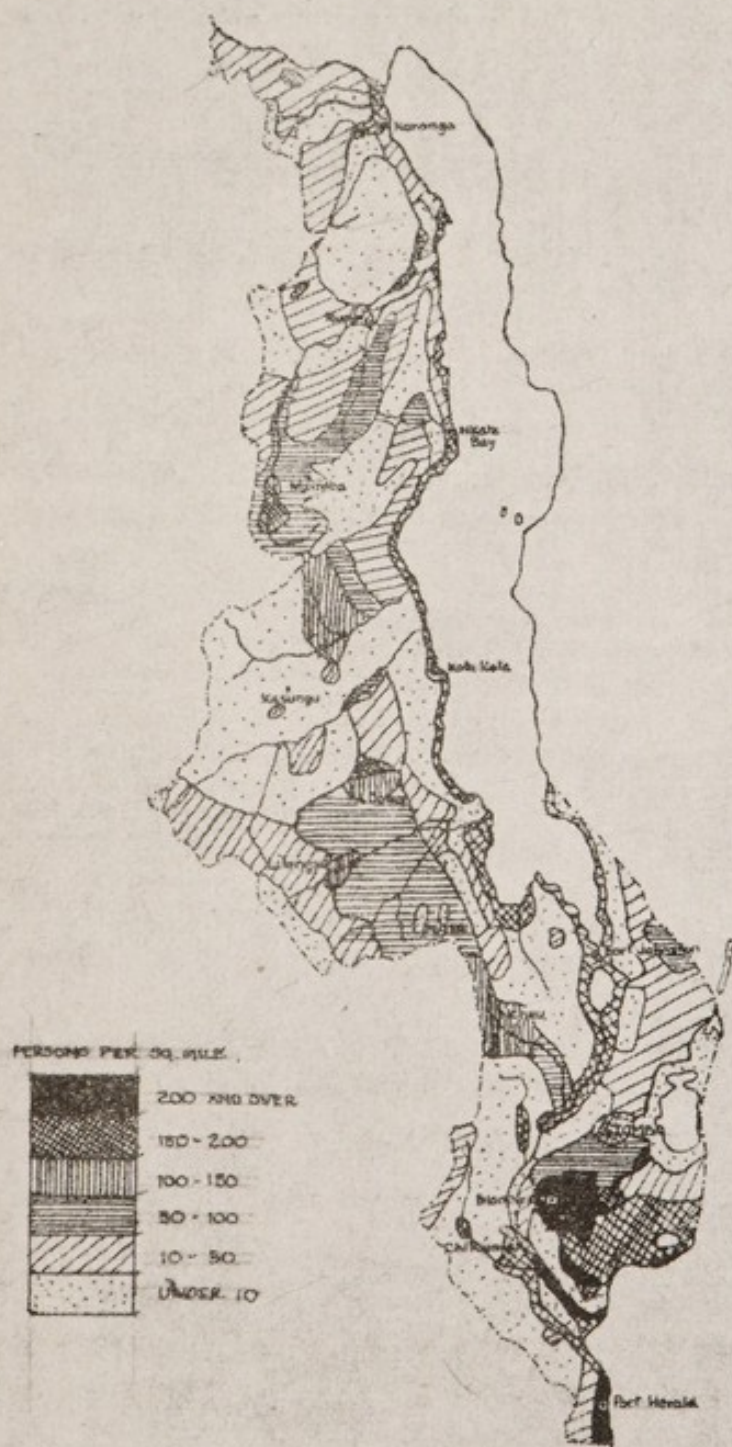
<i>Year</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asians and other races (Coloured)</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955	6,300	9,400	2,560,000	2,575,700
1956	7,000	10,000	2,600,000	2,617,000
1957	7,900	10,800	2,660,000	2,678,700
1958	8,700	11,400	2,720,000	2,740,100

POPULATION OF THE NYASALAND PROTECTORATE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

<i>District</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asians and other races (Coloured)</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Port Herald	74	593	89,060	89,727
Chikwawa	30	122	79,540	79,692
Cholo	723	893	154,884	156,500
Mlanje	373	1,302	277,284	278,959
Blantyre	3,515	4,055	279,072	286,642
Zomba	1,392	1,497	274,720	277,609
Fort Johnston	413	298	171,205	171,916
Ncheu	116	267	115,717	116,100
Dedza	230	512	178,549	179,291
Lilongwe	882	772	293,052	294,706
Fort Manning	61	43	65,444	65,548
Dowa	210	505	194,053	194,768
Kasungu	83	158	68,661	68,902
Kota Kota	81	128	90,531	90,740
Mzimba	280	160	187,142	187,582
Rumpi	137	—	33,028	33,165
Nkata Bay	65	27	58,597	58,689
Karonga	35	68	109,461	109,564
TOTAL	8,700	11,400	2,720,000	2,740,100

NYASALAND

POPULATION



<i>Summary:—</i> Europeans				8,700
Asians				9,900
Coloureds				1,500
Africans				2,720,000
TOTAL				<u>2,740,100</u>

Estimates of African population are based on the 1945 figures in the census projected at the rate of 2.2 per cent. per annum (the average rate of increase between the 1931 and 1945 censuses) with subsequent deductions for the number of Nyasaland Africans estimated to be outside the Protectorate.

European and Asian population figures are based on the 1956 census and take into account natural increase, immigration and estimated emigration.

Coloured population figures are also based on the 1956 census projected at the rate of 9.2 per cent. per annum, i.e., the average rate of increase of Coloured persons between the 1945/1956 censuses.

Chapter 2

Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

EMPLOYMENT

THE principal industries in Nyasaland are tea growing and manufacture, tobacco growing, grading and packing, building and general contracting, transport, light engineering, wholesale and retail trading, general farming and tung production. The recent growth of secondary manufacturing industries in the Blantyre/Limbe area continued during the year.

The majority of Nyasaland Africans are engaged in the cultivation of their own village gardens, where they grow most, if not all, of their own and their family's food requirements. Some of them grow large quantities of marketable produce for sale to those in employment in industry, but the majority produce sufficient only for their own requirements, plus a small surplus for sale to provide money for a particular purpose; many, however, are engaged in tobacco and cotton production on African trust land, their produce being bought by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board at fixed prices which take into account the expenses of running the marketing organization.

A large number take up paid employment, probably in excess of 160,000 at times of peak employment, and another 70,000 or more migrate each year to seek employment in neighbouring territories where wages are higher than in Nyasaland.

There is no clear-cut line of demarcation between the peasant farmer and the employee who works for wages, and it can be stated that at present no class of unskilled workers exists which depends solely upon wage-earning for its livelihood. After a short period of work for an employer, either in Nyasaland or abroad, the average Nyasa returns to cultivate his own garden land. While this factor acts as a buffer against unemployment, it also operates conversely to produce a very heavy turn-over in labour with few remaining long enough in one job to acquire skill or training. A further result is that each year before the onset of the rains, when Africans must prepare their own gardens, there is a severe shortage of labour, handicapping labour-employing estates, especially those engaged in the production of tea and tobacco. The remedy is being sought by encouraging employers to build up permanent labour forces wedded to estates by the provision of good housing, amenities and wages. There are in this context many difficulties to be overcome, particularly the reluctance of the African to sever his connection with subsistence agriculture in his village. With the rapidly increasing population, however, and the consequent growing pressure

on arable land, economic forces may be expected to accelerate the divorce of the agricultural employee from subsistence farming.

Returns of Africans in paid employment are submitted voluntarily and the response from employers was poor in 1958; the figures below, which are those returned for 31st March, show a reduction on the 1957 figures largely on this account.

<i>Industry</i>							<i>Numbers employed</i>
Agricultural undertakings (tea, tobacco, tung estates and general farming)							40,328
Fishing							654
Building, brickmaking and contracting							2,218
Trading							2,699
Light Industry							745
Transport							5,683
Government and Local Government Services							16,840
Miscellaneous							3,333
TOTAL							72,500

No statistics are available of the numbers self-employed in subsistence agriculture, but the approximate numbers engaged during the 1957/58 season in tobacco and cotton production on African trust land were 62,079 and 23,703 respectively. A further 19,184 produced tobacco and cotton as tenants on private estates.

As Nyasaland is in the main an agricultural territory, the demand for labour is to some extent seasonal but, since the various seasons for planting, processing of crops, grading of tobacco, constructional works and the like, are spread over the year, there is no dead season in respect of employment and work is always available. The general shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labour continues, affecting particularly the building and constructional trades. However, a Trade Testing Scheme began to operate during the year and 140 artisans were trade tested.

In the conditions described, it will be seen that generally unemployment is not the problem that it is in more industrialized countries and that the average Nyasaland African is not in any real sense a wage-earner. For the first time, however, some unemployment occurred during the year in the Blantyre/Limbe area, thus affecting a few European, Coloured and African employees. The limited cash requirements of African workers mean that the usual economic incentives do not operate fully. Moreover, the Nyasaland African places a high value on leisure; he is inclined to work sporadically when it suits him and for his own limited purposes. Family ties are demanding and, casual work at low rates usually being everywhere plentiful, there remains little inducement to engage in permanent employment with its demands of efficiency: the shortage of competent and responsible African supervisors are further obstacles to obtaining an efficient labour force. Although no form of Training Within Industry has yet been developed in the Protectorate, supervisors in the Public Works Department have

been required when on leave in the United Kingdom to attend short courses organized by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Furthermore, an officer of that Department was sent on a Trainers' Course with a view to introducing the system in his Department in due time.

MIGRANT LABOUR

Wage rates in Nyasaland are low compared with those current in the more highly industrialized countries of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. There, constantly expanding mining and other industries demand more and more labour and can afford, and are prepared to pay, high wages to attract it.

Nyasaland has for many years contributed substantially to the labour forces in adjoining territories and in the Union of South Africa. Away from home the Nyasa has an excellent reputation and a range of employment extending from unskilled labour to the highest posts which local conditions permit. So long as the level of wages offering in other countries remains higher than that prevailing at home, the more ambitious and energetic Nyasa will always be tempted to seek employment abroad. Away from home his family and tribal commitments are not nearly so heavy, enabling him to save money for his return; nor can the lure of strange countries be left out of account.

Tending to offset, to some extent, the outward flow of labour is the growing demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers within the Protectorate, leading to an increase in wage rates. Also to be taken into account are the greater opportunities for remunerative employment at home, resulting from the development which is taking place in the country and the training facilities provided by Territorial and Federal Government Departments, notably the Education, Police, Prisons, Health, Posts and Telecommunications, Agricultural and Forestry Departments.

Large-scale migration, even if temporary, results eventually in the disintegration of family life and in a decaying tribal structure; and once traditional social sanctions disappear, they are difficult to replace. It is estimated that 169,000 able-bodied males were absent from the Protectorate in 1958. Of this, 123,000 were estimated to be in Southern Rhodesia, 26,000 in the Union of South Africa, 19,000 in Northern Rhodesia and some 1,000 in other territories.

The protection of the worker contracted for work abroad and the interests of his family are secured by a system of carefully controlled recruitment. The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association is the only organization permitted to recruit Nyasas for work in South Africa. The Association engages labour for employment in the Rand and Orange Free State gold mines and during 1958 was allowed a quota of 18,000 recruits. This quota was fully taken up. In 1957, 16,000 were recruited for the Mines in South Africa.

Apart from one company, which is permitted to recruit a small number of Nyasas for short seasonal employment, recruitment for work in Southern Rhodesia is in the hands of the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission. During 1958 the Commission was allowed a quota of 14,000 recruits, of whom 8,647 were actually engaged during the year, compared with 6,945 in 1957.

Both the above organizations recruit under a Governor's Permit, the renewal of which is sought annually. Their quotas of recruits and the areas from which these recruits may be taken are determined by factors which include local labour requirements and the local food supply situation. The planting season, which varies from the beginning of October until the middle of February, according to the Province, is normally a period when no recruiting is permitted. Recruits leave the Protectorate after medical examination and attestation under a contract which provides, *inter alia*, for deferred pay and minimum compulsory family remittances while the worker is away and for his repatriation to the place of engagement on completion of his contract.

Although the number of labourers proceeding abroad under contract is large, the majority of migrant workers elect to go uncovenanted. The greatest number of these migrants goes to Southern Rhodesia, for the Nyasa is a prohibited immigrant into the Union of South Africa unless he is recruited for work in the gold mines.

The Tripartite Migrant Labour Agreement, concluded between the Central African territories in 1947 to protect the interests of those who proceed abroad uncontracted, has continued to operate satisfactorily, and its continuance is still generally regarded as essential to the well-being of the family and tribal organization of the Nyasa peoples. The main purpose of the Agreement is to mitigate, where possible, the economic and social evils which attend large-scale migration. Under its provisions the migrant worker, unless he is accompanied by his family, has to return home after two years abroad, and a monthly deduction has to be made from his wage. Part of this is paid back to him on his return in the form of deferred pay and part remitted by his employer to his home district, where it is paid over to dependants nominated by him. Provision is also made for free transport to Southern Rhodesia and back to Nyasaland on repatriation. In order to avoid excessive disintegration of the family, and the difficulties experienced by unsupported women and children who have to fend for themselves while their menfolk are away, migrant labourers are encouraged either to take their families with them to the Rhodesias or to send for them when they themselves are established in their work. In such a case the worker is not bound by the two-year limit, and increasing numbers of families are being reunited in this way. The number of wives who accompany their husbands to work in Southern Rhodesia continues to increase.

The number of employers abroad who make the necessary deductions and then forward the remittances continues to increase annually. In consequence, the family remittances which came back to Nyasaland in 1958 showed a corresponding increase. It is estimated that, including private remittances, just over £1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million was received in the Protectorate during the year from migrant workers abroad.

For the purpose of establishing his identity, no African may legally leave the Protectorate without an identity certificate. Before endorsing such a certificate for travel abroad, the competent authority, who is the District Commissioner or some other officer authorized to issue these documents, must be satisfied that the applicant is not leaving the Protectorate to evade the satisfaction of his just debts or other legal obligations. These latter often include Native Authority Orders to plant gardens and to make provision for dependants. The issuing officer must also be satisfied that the applicant has normally resided in the Protectorate for a continuous period of not less than six months prior to his application, unless he has merely returned home on leave and has a certificate that he is going back to assured employment.

The number of identity certificates issued annually for travel abroad remained fairly constant for several years prior to 1950, but since that date migration has increased sharply, particularly to Southern Rhodesia. This is shown by the following figures:

<i>Country of Destination</i>	<i>Average</i>		<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
	<i>1946-50</i>	<i>1951-55</i>			
Southern Rhodesia	22,853	40,662	50,760	49,248	44,863
Northern Rhodesia	1,309	4,145	5,638	6,671	3,961
South Africa	9,295	10,089	15,516	18,045	19,615
Other Territories	395	619	390	382	506
TOTAL ..	33,852	55,515	72,304	74,346	68,945

Nyasaland recognizes its responsibility for those of its people who migrate, and the Territorial Government maintains representatives in Johannesburg and Salisbury. During 1958 the work of these officers was no less than in former years. In fact, in Salisbury, as a result of increased immigration and the implementation of the Tripartite Migrant Labour Agreement, the work was considerably increased. Again, they visited many centres of employment in the territories in which they were employed and provided the Nyasaland Government with regular reports on the conditions obtaining there. The Nyasaland Government Labour Representative in Salisbury paid visits to Kariba, where many Nyasaland African migrants are employed. One of the important duties of these representatives is to act as intermediaries in domestic enquiries by the migrant worker or by his family left in Nyasaland. In this respect they fulfil abroad many of the functions of a District Commissioner within Nyasaland and supply a much-felt need on the part of Nyasas abroad. Another valuable link between the migrant worker and his

home is provided by the Missionary Societies, who keep in touch with their members and maintain during the year, with assistance from public funds, two Labour Chaplains. The Labour Chaplains travel widely, ministering to the spiritual needs of those abroad and doing invaluable work in maintaining their links with Nyasaland. When visits are made to Nyasaland congregations at the various centres of employment in Southern Rhodesia, films of Nyasaland and others of an educational and religious nature are exhibited free of charge on a cinema projector provided from the African Development and Welfare Fund. One of the chaplains has stated that this has been a means of bringing him into contact with many thousands of Nyasaland people hitherto unknown to him.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Although no alteration was made in the legal minimum wage during the year, it can be said that many employers offer wages in excess of the prevailing minimum. The African is becoming increasingly aware of the fact that his labour commands a price, and generally it is only in the remote areas or at places some distance from the main centres of employment or by the smaller employer that the minimum wage is now offered.

No change took place in the salaries of Government African employees whose rates range as follows:

<i>Subordinate employees</i>			
Messengers, caretakers, etc.	..	..	£32 to £145 per annum
<i>Clerical Workers</i>	..	..	£88-10s to £458 per annum
Learners	..	..	£73-10s per annum
<i>Technical employees</i>			
Artisans and technicians	..	..	£88-10s to £458 per annum
Apprentices	..	..	£44 to £81-10s per annum
<i>Junior Executive Staff</i>			
Assistants and Inspectors	..	..	£307-10s to £620 per annum
<i>Higher Appointments</i>			
District Assistants, etc.	..	..	£400 to £1,465 per annum

Those occupying Government quarters are required to pay rent at rates up to $5\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. of salary, subject in certain cases to a rent ceiling. Where quarters are furnished, the rent factor is increased by $1\frac{7}{8}$ per cent.

Similar rates are paid by private employers to workers of corresponding calibre.

Under the provisions of the Regulation of the Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1958, a Wages Advisory Board was established in June, 1958, to make recommendations to the Governor in Council on the rates of pay and conditions of employment and the setting up of Wages Councils.

The maximum working week is 48 hours, but this again is seldom required by employers. In the case of manual workers on the minimum wage, work in excess of eight hours, multiplied by the number of working days in the normal period of contract, i.e. 208 hours in the case of a 26-day ticket contract, is defined as "overtime", and must be paid for at not less than one and a half times the basic cash wage. Work on Sundays, gazetted public holidays or on days which by the custom of any occupation or undertaking are observed as days of rest in lieu of Sundays or public holidays, must be paid for at double the basic rates.

Wages of agricultural workers are usually paid by the 30-day ticket i.e. after 30 days' work has been completed. In the tea industry, however, one or two estates have now begun to pay wages weekly or by the calendar month. A weekly cash advance is given for the purpose of buying food, unless rations are provided. In the townships, unskilled and semi-skilled labour is usually paid at the end of each month for the number of days worked. In their case also, weekly advances are normally given. Skilled and clerical workers are usually paid a salary at the end of each calendar month. Typical wage rates above the minimum level are:

Unskilled employees	..	..	..	1s-6d to 5s-0d per day
Capitaos (Overseers and Foremen)	..	..	..	2s-2d to 18s-0d per day
Clerical workers	..	..	..	2s-6d to 24s-0d per day

It is obligatory for employers to provide housing for any employee who is unable to return home at the end of his day's work. Much of the housing provided, until recently, consisted of wattle-and-daub buildings with grass roofs. It is now becoming more widely recognized, however, that not only is such housing uneconomic, but that modern and comfortable housing must be provided to stabilize labour in its working environment. Advice and encouragement have been given by the Labour Department, and a number of the more progressive employers is now erecting modern, permanent buildings. While there is still a tremendous backlog to be made up, it is encouraging to report that most of the tea estates in the Southern Province are continuing to extend and improve their African housing. The Railways continue to expand their housing estate at Limbe each year.

Government and the local authorities have continued to give consideration to the housing problem. In the major townships, sufficient land has been made available for high density housing areas, and housing is now becoming available. The Soche High Density Residential Area, situated close to the Blantyre/Limbe Township, is a case in point. No houses were built under Government contract in Soche during 1958 there being a total of 1,514 houses at rents varying from £3-1s-8d to £4-1s-2d. There is also a scheme for such areas whereby loans may be granted to individual Africans towards the cost of building their own houses.

The wages of domestic servants have tended to rise in sympathy with the increase in unskilled labour rates. Junior grades, who are often juveniles, range in pay between 17s-6d and 30s per month, while senior grades are paid between £2 and £5 per month. In addition, weekly food allowances are paid ranging from 2s to 3s per week. Free quarters, uniforms and fuel for cooking purposes are also provided.

COST OF LIVING

Adequate statistical machinery is not available for the compilation of price indices. Such indices would, in any case, be misleading when applied to the cost of African foodstuffs, owing to the great variety of units and measures used in inter-African sales. Most commodities are sold by "pennyworths" in the African markets, and the amount given varies according to the harvest and the seller's generosity, rather than because of any variation in world prices. Sample prices of some of the foodstuffs during 1958 were:

		<i>Country Markets</i>	<i>Township Markets</i>
Meat	.. ..	1s-3d per lb.	2s-0d per lb.
Fish	.. ..	4d to 1s-0d each	4d to 1s-0d each
Eggs	.. ..	1s-6d per doz.	2s-0d to 4s-0d per doz.
Milk (powdered)	.. ..	3s-9d per tin	3s-6d per tin
Bread (white)	.. ..	4d to 1s-4d per loaf	4d to 1s-4d per loaf
Sugar	.. ..	9d per lb.	8d per lb.
Tea	.. ..	4s-6d per lb.	4s-6d per lb.
Beans	.. ..	4d per lb.	6d per lb.
Maize flour	.. ..	2d per lb.	3d per lb.
Rice	.. ..	8d to 10d per lb.	8d to 10d per lb.

As the African worker is often self-sufficient as regards basic foodstuffs, and in addition normally has a surplus which he sells, it is difficult to assess, with any degree of accuracy, the effect upon his cost of living of increases in the prices of the agricultural commodities which form the bulk of his diet.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department's activities continued to expand during 1958. One additional Labour Officer was provided for in the 1958/59 Annual Estimates. The headquarters of the Department have remained at Zomba, while Provincial Labour Offices are located at Blantyre for the Southern Province and at Lilongwe for the Central and Northern Provinces. Migrant labour, outside the Protectorate in Rhodesia or South Africa, continues to be under the care of Nyasaland Government Labour Representatives at Salisbury and Johannesburg respectively.

District Labour Offices are maintained at all District and Sub-district Headquarters and are staffed by clerks of the Department, usually under the supervision of a Labour Assistant. Labour Assistants and Labour Inspectors, apart from their normal routine inspection

duties, are also responsible for the attestation of labour recruited for work outside the Protectorate. The duties of the African staff also include the preparation of travel documents, work books and labour statistics, and the payment of family remittances and deferred pay under the Migrant Labour Workbook Scheme.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

As has been stated earlier, agricultural or semi-agricultural pursuits absorb the great majority of Nyasaland's unskilled labour force. If their work or their treatment is not to their liking, they return to their villages or move on elsewhere. Under these conditions there is little incentive to trade unionism. However, in the areas of the Blantyre/Limbe and Lilongwe Townships, which are the main centres of industry and commerce, a settled labour force is growing, whose contacts with village life are progressively diminishing. It is in these areas that an inclination on the part of labour to organize itself is most apparent.

Legal machinery for the settlement of disputes is provided by the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance enacted during 1952. This provides for conciliation by the Labour Department in the event of trade disputes arising. Should this fail, provision is made for arbitration, voluntary in the case of ordinary trade disputes, compulsory in the case of certain services scheduled as essential. Strikes or lockouts in such essential services are illegal.

Nine trade unions are registered under the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance. These are:

(i) The Nyasaland African Motor Transport Workers' Union, registered in April, 1949;

(ii) The Nyasaland Employers' Association (formerly known as the Nyasaland Employers' Motor Transport and Traders' Association), registered in August, 1949;

(iii) The Nyasaland Railways Asian Union, registered in June, 1950;

(iv) The Commercial and General African Workers' Trade Union, registered in September, 1952;

(v) The Nyasaland Railways African Workers' Union, registered in September, 1954.

(vi) The Nyasaland Motor Traders' Association, registered on 30th April, 1954;

(vii) The Nyasaland Master Builders' and Allied Trades Association, registered on 21st December, 1955.

(viii) The Nyasaland Road Transport Operators' Association, registered on 31st August, 1956.

(ix) The African Master Sawyers' Association, registered on 25th September, 1956.

During the year the title of the Commercial African Employees' Trade Union was changed to "Commercial and General African Workers' Union." The constitution was at the same time amended to include any African workers for whom there is no appropriate trade union in existence.

The Nyasaland Trade Union Congress, which formerly had been registered, applied on 25th June, 1958, to be removed from the Register of Trade Unions. The Registrar General, who is the Registrar of Trade Unions, accepted this request.

The Nyasaland Employers' Association is a general trade union of employers, but divided into sections representing the various industries. The Motor Traders', Master Builders', Transport Operators' and Master Sawyers' Associations are all combinations of employers whose principal objects are to regulate relations between employer and employee in the various trades.

The Railways African Workers' Trade Union is a comparatively new union registered in 1954. The two other African unions cover motor transport workers and non-manual and clerical workers in commercial and professional undertakings, chiefly in Blantyre. The majority of workers are still unorganized; thus it has not as yet been possible to set up formal machinery between employers and workers for collective bargaining and negotiation. Industrial relations, however, have continued to be generally good.

To provide opportunities for the ventilation of any grievances that may arise and to try to infuse into the workers some personal interest in their affairs, some of the more progressive employers have established works committees. Encouragement to form such committees is given by the Labour Department and the system has been adopted by the Nyasaland Railways, Imperial Tobacco Company and such Government departments as the Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications and Printing Departments. The African Civil Servants' Association negotiates with Government on matters affecting the conditions of the African Civil Service. In December, 1957, the European Civil Servants' Association was disbanded by a majority decision of its members and re-formed as the Nyasaland Senior Civil Servants' Association. The Rules of the new association allow for a membership of all Civil Servants irrespective of race in grades above the Junior Executive Division. This association will negotiate with Government on matters affecting all such senior Civil Servants.

Under the Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1958, a Wages Advisory Board was established as a first step towards creating a modern form of negotiating machinery for industry. The Board has representatives of employers and employees together with three independent members, one of whom is Chairman of the Board. The Board considers wages and conditions of employment on an overall basis for the whole of the Protectorate and replaces the

Provincial Labour Advisory Boards. Provision is also made for establishing Wages Councils in individual industries or for certain classes of employee or for any particular area.

Thus machinery exists for the prevention of industrial disputes, although as yet there has been no dispute of any great consequence. Fifteen stoppages of work took place in 1958 compared with thirteen in 1957. As has already been stated, an Industrial Relations Officer was appointed in December, 1957, to advise employers and workers on the conduct of day-to-day problems of good industrial relations. It is hoped that this appointment will help to avoid unnecessary work stoppages. The Industrial Relations Officer also advises trade unions on problems of administration and procedure.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The employment of African labour in the Protectorate is governed by the African Employment Ordinance, enacted in 1954. This Ordinance makes provision for the appointment of officers to implement it, grants them powers of inspection and details their duties. It provides for the making of contracts of employment and requires employers to be specific in such items as housing, food and medical attention, which must be included in all types of contracts.

The Ordinance also governs the issue of recruiting permits for recruits required to work both within and outside the territory.

The Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1958, makes provision for the setting up of a Wages Advisory Board and Wages Councils. The Wages Advisory Board puts forward recommendations to the Governor in Council, while Wages Councils submit wage regulation orders to the Governor for publication.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1944, which applies to all races, provision is made for those who are injured as a result of, and in the course of, their employment, so that they receive compensation; in the case of fatal accidents, dependants are compensated according to the degree of dependency.

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, enacted in 1944, forbids a trade union or any member thereof to perform any act in furtherance of its purposes unless the trade union has first been registered with the Registrar of Trade Unions. Any seven or more members of a trade union may register such a union.

A new Trade Unions Ordinance was enacted at the end of the year which is more comprehensive than the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1944. The new Ordinance provides that any fifteen or more members may register such a union. This Ordinance had not been brought into force by the end of 1958.

The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance, 1952, provides for the establishment of arbitration tribunals and the making of inquiries in connection with trade disputes and for the settlement of such disputes generally; it makes special provision for the settlement of disputes in essential services and for the maintenance as far as possible of essential services pending the settlement of such disputes.

Under the African Emigration and Immigrant Workers Ordinance, 1954, provision is made for the regulation of the emigration of Africans from the Protectorate and for the control of the movements of Africans to and from the Protectorate and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

The Ordinance is a reciprocal one with Northern and Southern Rhodesia and gives support to the provisions of the 1947 Tripartite Migrant Labour Agreement entered into by the three territories of the Federation. It ensures that migrant workers from either of the other territories make provision for their dependants in their home territory and it also ensures the repatriation of workers to their homes on the expiration of their contracts of service with savings in their possession.

The employment of workers not of African descent is not governed by statute except in so far as Workmen's Compensation, Trade Unions and Trade Disputes are concerned.

The contracts of service of such workers are subject to the normal provisions of civil law as in any other country where workers are competent to look after their own interests without the support of statutory provision.

The following new legislation was enacted during the year:

1. The Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, No. 4 of 1958, which repeals the Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1949. The new Ordinance provides for the setting up of a Wages Advisory Board and Wages Councils where necessary. The purpose of this legislation was to improve upon the previous inadequate and cumbersome ordinance and to give industry a greater degree of self-government, thus enabling employees and employers to come together to discuss their mutual problems and to facilitate better industrial relations.

2. The African Emigration and Immigrant Workers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 5 of 1958. The purpose of this Ordinance was to enable deductions to be made from the wages of immigrant workers in Nyasaland for deferred pay and family remittances at the end of the first full month's employment or on completion of the first 30-day ticket. Previously, deductions were made at the end of the fifth full month's employment or on the completion of the fifth 30-day ticket. This Ordinance will take effect from the 1st January, 1959.

3. The Trade Unions Ordinance, 1958. The purpose of this Ordinance was to repeal and revise the Trade Unions and Trade

Disputes Ordinance, 1944, and to make provision in greater detail than is provided in the old Ordinance for the proper administration of trade unions. The new Ordinance will be brought into effect on a date to be decided upon by the Governor.

Eight Government Notices prescribing subsidiary legislation were published during the year, the two most important being:

(i) the Woodworking Machinery Rules, 1958, made under section 5 (d) of the Factories Ordinance; and

(ii) the establishment of a Wages Advisory Board for the Protectorate.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

There are two Factories Inspectors whose duties are to ensure, as far as possible, that only machinery which is adequately guarded is installed and that unsafe practices are prevented. In addition, these officers are required to perform the duties of surveyors of ships and inspectors of mines.

The number of factories has increased to 1,205, but this figure includes 960 maize mills. Several factories have been extended and additional plant installed, with the result that the number of persons employed has again increased. Approximately 65 per cent. of the known number of factories (including maize mills) are in the Southern Province.

Only 37 accidents were reported to the Factories Board during 1958, of which 2 were fatal. No cases of occupational diseases were reported to the Board.

Among the duties of Factories Inspectors is that of inspecting and surveying vessels which sail on Lake Nyasa. There are now 85 vessels which are frequently examined to ensure the safety of passengers.

The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance apply to workmen employed in every form of occupation except that of private domestic service. The number of claims handled by officers of the Labour Department continues to increase each year, which is due to an increasing awareness of the legislation on the part of employees rather than an increase in the number of accidents.

No serious epidemics occurred amongst the working population. Medical officers of health are stationed in most districts and are always ready, when requested, to give advice to employers regarding such matters as sanitation and housing. Minimum standards of housing have been laid down under the Blantyre/Limbe Town Council By-laws and attention is being given to the provision of water-borne sanitation in the African location. All Africans are entitled to free medical treatment at all Federal Government hospitals, health units and dispensaries. A number of large estates maintain dispensaries of their own and in addition all employers are required to provide their employees with medical attention during illness where the illness is caused by their employment.

Housing provided by employers for their labour continues to improve and a number of the more progressive employers are replacing old fashioned labour lines with modern buildings built of permanent materials. Sanitary facilities in factories have also continued to improve.

In the field of welfare, apart from the provision of housing, medical attention and compensation in the case of accident, there has been little development. There is no legislation which provides for insurance against sickness, old age, nor for unemployment benefits, but a considerable measure of protection is afforded by tribal custom. Care of the aged and sick and widows and dependent children is still traditionally a family responsibility. The retention of an interest in garden land by practically all African workers is also a bulwark against want. Government and a few of the larger employers provide non-contributory pension schemes for their permanent employees. A number of other employers give gratuities for long service. Tax exemption is granted by Government, either temporarily or for life, according to the circumstances of the case, to elderly or infirm Africans who are without means to pay.

VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

There is a severe shortage of artisans and craftsmen in Nyasaland, and, with the growing demand for qualified men, plans are now in hand for an extension of facilities for technical education and training.

Apart from technical and vocational schools, several Territorial and Federal Government Departments run their own training schemes, which are summarized below:

<i>Department</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Under training in 1958</i>
Agriculture	Instructors	9
	Courses for Chiefs	74
	Master Farmers, etc.	1,534
	Teachers' Courses	150
Co-operative Development ..	Cashiers and scale clerks.	2
Education	Artisans	320
	Teachers	925
Forestry	General Forestry Course	34
Government Press	Apprentices	33
Medical	Medical Aides	44
	Medical Assistants	12
	Midwives	10
	Health Assistants	31
	Nurses	11
	Executive Staff	32
Posts and Telecommunications	Technical staff	82
Prisons	Warders	36
Surveys	Survey Assistants, etc.	3
Veterinary	Assistants	46

The bulk of the industrial training is, however, provided through the learner system, as operated by the Public Works Department, by which trainees work on the actual job under qualified artisans. Four new apprentices were indentured to the Government Printer during 1958, making 33 in all, and are undergoing a seven-year apprenticeship. As has been mentioned previously, a Protectorate-wide trade testing scheme is now under way and the trade testing centre in Blantyre has been completed.

Nyasaland Railways continued to run their own apprenticeship scheme, which is intended eventually to supply the Railways with all the skilled artisans they require.

During the year the Apprenticeship Council considered draft apprenticeship legislation which, it was hoped, would lead to an extension of the system of properly articulated apprentices.

Chapter 3

Public Finance and Taxation

GENERAL

THE financial year of the Protectorate runs from 1st July to 30th June to correspond with the financial year adopted by the Federal Government and the Rhodesias.

Recurrent expenditure and departmental special expenditure of a minor nature is financed from Revenue. A Development Fund was established by resolution of the Legislative Council in 1957 and to the account of this fund all expenditure on capital works is charged.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Comparative total figures are:

		<i>Revenue</i>			<i>Expenditure</i>	
		£			£	
1955/56 Actual	.. ..	5,173,015			5,026,437	
1956/57 Actual	.. ..	6,270,584			6,003,744	
1957/58 Actual						
Revenue Account	.. ..	5,450,818	} 9,207,015		5,311,456	} 8,024,825
Development Account	.. ..	3,756,197			2,713,369	
1958/59 Estimated						
Revenue Account	.. ..	5,357,601	} 8,074,059		5,528,191	} 8,277,314
Development Account	.. ..	2,716,458			2,749,123	

The main heads of taxation and yield from each are as follows:

	<i>Actual</i> 1955/56	<i>Actual</i> 1956/57	<i>Actual</i> 1957/58	<i>Estimate</i> 1958/59
	£	£	£	£
Sales Tax on Motor Spirit	18,754	—	100,960	105,000
African Tax	616,936	630,072	710,277	995,000
Share of Federal Income Tax	1,825,318	2,454,765	2,460,417	1,950,000
Territorial Surcharge on Federal Income Tax ..	179,089	182,830	187,000	200,000
Non-African Poll Tax	22,521	24,457	26,255	26,500
Estate Duties	49,417	3,137	13,011	8,000
Stamp Duties	26,525	24,010	28,368	28,400
<i>Licences:</i> Arms and Ammunition	6,353	6,759	6,803	7,250
Bicycles	72,765	77,314	81,637	87,000
Game	3,235	4,773	3,962	4,500
Liquor	2,670	3,282	4,432	3,750
Miscellaneous	512	735	582	800
Motor Vehicles	52,502	57,480	67,723	148,000
Trading	40,158	41,036	42,150	43,000

With effect from 1st January, 1954, Customs and Excise Duties (except duties on imported motor spirit) and Income Tax (except for a

DETAILS OF REVENUE 1955/58 AND ESTIMATE OF REVENUE 1958/59

REVENUE	Actual 1955/56	Actual 1956/57	Actual 1957/58	Recurrent Estimate 1958/59	Development Fund	Actual 1957/58	Estimate 1958/59
Sales Tax on Motor Spirit	£ 18,754	£ — (a)	£ 100,960	£ 105,000	Grants under C.D. and W. Act	£ 458,692	£ 566,578
Taxes, Licences, etc.	1,825,318	2,454,765	2,460,417	1,950,000	Reimbursements	219,361	183,870
Share of Federal Income Tax	179,089	182,830	187,000	200,000	Share of Federal Govt. Loans	1,157,472	953,000
Territorial Surcharge on Federal Tax	903,064	884,433	997,128	1,365,860	Proceeds of Other Loans:		
Other	48,377	43,152	53,052	83,310	Rhodesia Selection Trust	908,734	358,388
Fees of Court, etc.	44,365	38,391	19,279	8,000	Colonial Development Corpo- ration	476,010	345,474
Electrical Services—Reimbursement	66,353	85,732	101,695	104,100	Contributions	533,844	300,000
Rents	85,768	138,414	132,301	175,054	Miscellaneous	2,084	9,148
Interest	181,988	473,279(b)	163,364	136,047			
Miscellaneous	119,605	147,041	108,453	116,800			
Forest Revenue	89,940	108,866	141,228	161,019			
Reimbursements	74,693	107,242	82,212	92,904			
Payments for specific services	337,576	402,235	291,025	385,413(d)			
Reimbursements from Federal Government	403,040	550,204	420,958	369,265			
Payments for services rendered on behalf of Federal Government	33,205	47,814	49,076	79,030			
Sales of Government Property							
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	4,411,135	5,664,398	5,308,148	5,331,802	TOTAL	3,756,197	2,716,458
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	669,066	511,048	34,801	25,799			
Trans-Zambesia Railway Debenture Interest and Redemption	92,814	95,138	107,869	— (c)			
TOTAL REVENUE	5,173,015	6,270,584	5,450,818	5,357,601		3,756,197	2,716,458

- (a) All customs revenue save in respect of duty on motor spirit accrues to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but with effect from 12th August, 1955, to May, 1957, duty was not payable on motor spirit entering Nyasaland.
- (b) This figure includes a contribution of £200,000 from Development Reserve.
- (c) Included at (d).

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE 1955/58 AND ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE 1958/59

EXPENDITURE	Actual 1955/56	Actual 1956/57	Actual 1957/58	Recurrent Estimate 1958/59	Development Fund	Actual 1957/58	Estimate 1958/59
Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Education (a)	£ 665,825	£ 746,631	£ 668,913	£ 714,856	Administrative Buildings	£ 248,494	£ 153,598
Police	346,532	362,633	562,189	719,639	Education	345,208	302,330
Provincial and District Administration	312,395	366,278	425,113	503,239	Forestry	157,091	196,545
Public Debt Charges	200,244	254,115	255,053	295,952	Housing	406,166	357,036
Public Works Department, Public Works	251,681	299,301	360,040	600,080(b)	Police	176,399	306,217
Annually Recurrent and Public Works					Public Works Department	146,610	393,670
Extraordinary					Water Supplies and Sewerage	198,594	247,310
Other Services	1,438,636	1,668,563	856,437	963,459	Roads and Bridges	304,175	171,853
	1,811,124	2,306,223	2,183,711	1,730,966	Urban Development	282,094	479,129
					Other Services	448,538	141,435(c)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	5,026,437	6,003,744	5,311,456	5,528,191	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	2,713,369	2,749,123

(a) European, Asian and higher African Education, Prisons, Audit, Medical Services, Post Office, Income Tax, Civil Aviation, Customs and certain inter-territorial roads are now the responsibility of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

(b) Reimbursable by the Federal Government to the extent of £346,961.

(c) After deducting £300,000 for estimated under-expenditure on all Development Fund projects.

territorial income tax surcharge) levied in Nyasaland have been collected for the account of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Income Tax Revenue for the first half of 1954 and subsequent financial years consists of the Nyasaland share of Income Tax (6 per cent.) collected throughout the Federation plus the territorial surcharge on the Federal Income Tax chargeable on incomes earned in Nyasaland.

On Revenue Account in 1957/58, there was an increase in revenue of £250,523 above the original estimate, actual revenue received being £5,450,818 against an estimate of £5,200,295. Expenditure was £42,324 below the original estimate, actual expenditure being £5,311,456 against an estimate of £5,353,780.

Because of the increase in revenue, and under-expenditure, there was a surplus of £139,362 instead of the deficit of £153,485 which had been expected. The increase in revenue was mainly due to an increase in the share of Federal Income Tax, while the chief factors contributing to the under-expenditure were the number of unfilled vacancies in the approved establishment of Government departments.

At the end of the financial year, the Development Fund stood at £3,756,197. Development expenditure in 1957/58 amounted to £2,713,369—£501,342 below the original estimate of £3,214,711. This under-expenditure was mainly attributable to the lack of constructional capacity.

A statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th June, 1958, is set out as an appendix to this Chapter.

PUBLIC DEBT

The Federal Government became responsible for the servicing of the whole of the public debt of the Protectorate as at 23rd October, 1953, in accordance with the recommendations of the Apportionment Commission appointed under the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1953.

The Public Debt was then as follows:

	£
Loan from H.M. Government, 1945, for re-loan to Trans-Zambesia Railway	727,095
3 per cent. East Africa Guaranteed Loan 1954/74	1,570,000
4½ per cent. Development Loan 1971/78	2,060,000
Interest free loan from H.M. Government, 1952	1,290,000
Expenditure incurred before 23rd October, 1953, in anticipation of raising a loan	581,393
	<hr/>
	£6,228,488

As at 30th June, 1958, the Nyasaland Government was responsible for the servicing of the Public Debt raised since 23rd October, 1953, totalling £4,154,740-10s-10d.

	£	s	d
Rhodesia Selection Trust Loan	1,000,000	0	0
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1955/56	900,000	0	0
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1956/57	400,000	0	0
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1957/58	1,104,740	10	10
First two tranches of Colonial Development Corpora- tion Loan of £1,000,000	750,000	0	0
	<u>£4,154,740</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

Expenditure of £44,292 had been incurred pending the receipt of the balance of loan monies from the Federal Government in respect of the year 1956/57.

TAXATION

African Tax

A poll tax is payable by all male Africans resident in Nyasaland over the apparent age of 18 years. It is in no sense a hut tax since no African is liable to pay extra tax in respect of additional residences. Exemption may be granted to the aged and infirm who are without means to pay, and to *bona fide* African visitors in possession of a valid document permitting them to travel, issued in their country of origin, who are not employed or seeking employment in the country and not remaining longer than three continuous months. The Governor possesses certain additional powers of exemption.

The rate of tax, which is variable, is prescribed by the Governor in Council under the African Tax Ordinance of 1939. In 1958 the rate was 30s throughout the Protectorate (excluding two small islands in Lake Nyasa where the rate was 17s-6d). These rates came into force on 1st January, 1958. The rates in 1957 were 17s-6d throughout the Protectorate (except for the two islands where it was 10s). Of this 30s tax the Native Treasuries received a share of 5s. The share of tax continued to form the largest single item of the revenue of the treasuries.

Under legislation, introduced in 1951, a defaulter who has failed to pay tax by 30th September in any year is liable after that date to pay such amount in addition to the tax as the Governor in Council may specify. During 1958 the additional amount specified by the Governor in Council was again 10s for the whole Protectorate (except for the two small islands in Lake Nyasa where the additional amount was 7s-6d). Thus, generally speaking, the tax increased automatically to 40s on 1st October, 1958, in respect of payment for that year.

The tax is collected by African tax collectors, working under the direction of the Native Authorities and under the general control of District Commissioners. The estimated yield for the financial year 1958/59 is £995,000, compared with the actual collection of £710,278 for 1957/58.

The increase in the estimate for 1958/59 is due to the fact that this financial year will be the first full year's collection at the higher rates.

Income Tax

The Federal Government assumed responsibility for the imposition and collection of taxes on incomes and profits from 1st April, 1954. Three types of taxation are imposed by the Federal Income Tax Act, 1954, viz.: Income Tax, Supertax and Undistributed Profits Tax.

At the same time Africans, previously exempt from income tax, became liable to pay this tax.

The basic rates of Federal income tax for the assessment year 1957/58 were as follows:

					Per £1		
					<i>Married persons</i>	<i>Single persons</i>	<i>Companies</i>
First	£500	of taxable income	9d	1s-3d	} 6s-3d for each £1 of taxable in- come
Second	£500	..	..	..	1s-3d	2s-0d
Third	£500	..	..	..	2s-0d	3s-0d
Fourth	£500	..	..	..	3s-0d	4s-6d
Fifth	£500	..	..	..	4s-6d	6s-3d
Over	£2,500	..	..	..	6s-3d	6s-3d

The rebates deductible from Federal income tax were:

Primary:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|---------|
| (1) Married persons | .. | .. | £37-10s |
| (2) Single persons | .. | .. | £25 |
| (3) Companies | .. | .. | Nil |

- (i) A married person is not liable for income tax if his taxable income does not exceed £800;
- (ii) A single person is not liable for income tax if his taxable income does not exceed £400;
- (iii) A company is liable for income tax from the first pound of taxable income received or accrued.

Children:

For each child £22-10s-0d

Dependants:

For each dependant:

Where maintenance is between

£50 and £150 £15-0s-0d

Where maintenance is in excess

of £150 £22-10s-0d

Insurance Premiums and Benefit Fund

Contributions 3s per £1 of premiums and
contributions (maximum
£45)

Physically Disabled Persons:

Expenditure on purchase, hire and
upkeep of surgical appliances 3s per £1 or part thereof
subject to a maximum of
£22-10s-0d.

Medical and Dental Expenses in
excess of £50 p.a. 3s per £1 or part thereof
subject to a maximum of
£22-10s-0d.

Blind Persons £200

Supertax

Federal supertax is imposed on individuals, and also on certain classes of companies incorporated outside the Federation after 31st March, 1953. The following abatements from supertaxable income are allowed:

Individuals	{ Married persons ..	£3,000
	{ Single persons ..	£2,000
Companies liable to supertax ..		£2,000

The rates of supertax for both classes of taxpayer, after deducting the above abatements, are:

First	£2,000 of the supertaxable amount ..	9d per £1
Second	£2,000	2s-0d per £1
Thereafter	.. .. ..	3s-3d per £1

Undistributed Profits Tax

Private companies, and certain public companies, incorporated within the Federation, are liable to pay undistributed profits tax. The rates applicable for the assessment year ended 31st March, 1956, are:

First	£2,000 of undistributed profits	1s-6d per £1
Balance of undistributed profits		3s-0d per £1

Territorial Surcharge

In addition to the Federal income tax legislation, Nyasaland legislation imposes a territorial surcharge upon individuals and bodies corporate at the following rates:

- (i) On resident individuals:
20 per cent. of the total amount payable as basic Federal tax (income tax and supertax after deduction of rebates).
- (ii) On bodies corporate:
1s-3d in the £ for each £1 of taxable income derived from sources in the territory.

The following comparative tables give an indication of the level of tax on the income of individuals:

MARRIED PERSONS (NO CHILDREN)									
Income		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)	
		Federal Income Tax		Federal Supertax		Nyasaland Territorial Surcharge (on a + b)		Total taxes Payable	
		£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s
Up to	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At	900	6	5	—	—	1	5	7	10
	1,000	12	10	—	—	2	10	15	0
	1,100	22	10	—	—	4	10	27	0
	1,200	32	10	—	—	6	10	39	0
	1,300	42	10	—	—	8	10	51	0
	1,400	52	10	—	—	10	10	63	0
	1,500	62	10	—	—	12	10	75	0
	1,600	77	10	—	—	15	10	93	0
	1,700	92	10	—	—	18	10	111	0
	1,800	107	10	—	—	21	10	129	0
	1,900	122	10	—	—	24	10	147	0
	2,000	137	10	—	—	27	10	165	0
	2,500	250	0	—	—	50	0	300	0
	3,000	406	5	—	—	81	5	487	10
	4,000	718	15	37	10	151	5	907	10
	5,000	1,031	5	75	0	221	5	1,327	10
	6,000	1,343	15	175	0	303	15	1,822	10
	7,000	1,656	5	275	0	386	5	2,317	10
For each £1 in excess of	£7,000	6s-3d	—	3s-3d	—	1s-10.8d	—	11s-4.8d	—

UNMARRIED PERSONS									
Income		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)	
		Federal Income Tax		Federal Supertax		Nyasaland Territorial Surcharge (on a + b)		Total taxes Payable	
		£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s
Up to	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At	500	6	5	—	—	1	5	7	10
	600	16	5	—	—	3	5	19	10
	700	26	5	—	—	5	5	31	10
	800	36	5	—	—	7	5	43	10
	900	46	5	—	—	9	5	55	10
	1,000	56	5	—	—	11	5	67	10
	1,100	71	5	—	—	14	5	85	10
	1,200	86	5	—	—	17	5	103	10
	1,300	101	5	—	—	20	5	121	10
	1,400	116	5	—	—	23	5	139	10
	1,500	131	5	—	—	26	5	157	10
	1,600	153	15	—	—	30	15	184	10
	1,700	176	5	—	—	35	5	211	10
	1,800	198	15	—	—	39	15	238	10
	1,900	221	5	—	—	44	5	265	10
	2,000	243	15	—	—	48	15	292	10
	2,500	400	0	18	15	83	15	502	10
	3,000	556	5	37	10	118	15	712	10
	4,000	868	15	75	0	188	15	1,132	10
	5,000	1,181	5	175	0	271	5	1,627	10
	6,000	1,493	15	275	0	353	15	2,122	10
For each £1 in excess of	£6,000	6s-3d	—	3s-3d	—	1s-10.8d	—	11s-4.8d	—

The Federal Constitution provides for the payment to the revenue of the Nyasaland Government of 6 per cent. of the proceeds of taxes on income and profits after deduction of the cost of collection. The estimated revenue from this source in the financial year 1958/59 is £1,950,000.

Non-African Poll Tax

A non-African poll tax is payable by all non-African males over 18 years of age resident in the Protectorate, except those merely on a temporary visit not exceeding six months and officers, warrant officers or other ranks of the naval, military or air forces of Her Majesty raised in the United Kingdom while serving in the Protectorate. The tax is £4 for those resident in the country on 1st January, or those who arrive before 30th June. Those who arrive between 1st July and 31st December pay only £2 in respect of the year of entry. Failure to pay the tax within three months of the date on which it falls due renders the defaulter liable to double payment. The estimated yield from the tax in the financial year 1958/59 is £26,500, as compared with the actual collection in the financial year 1957/58 of £26,255.

Estate Duties

The payment of estate duty in the Protectorate continued in 1958 to be governed by the Estate Duty Ordinance, 1946, as subsequently amended. On a person's death, estate duty is payable under the Ordinance on all property in the Protectorate beneficially owned by the deceased at the time of his death, and, if the deceased was domiciled in Nyasaland at that time, on all personal property so owned by the deceased wherever situated. During recent years there has been some increase in the number of non-Africans domiciled in Nyasaland and consequently, since the enactment of the Estate Duty Ordinance, considerable sums have been collected from the estates of such persons. The Ordinance contains provision for relief against the payment of "double duty" in the Protectorate and the United Kingdom or British territories with reciprocal legislation, such as Southern or Northern Rhodesia. No duty in the nature of legacy or succession duty is payable. The present schedule of rates of estate duty was laid down by an amendment to the Estate Duty Ordinance in July, 1956, as the result of the report of a committee appointed to examine the Nyasaland legislation in relation to that in the other territories of the Federation, and brings the Nyasaland rates into line with those in Northern Rhodesia, except that the existing Nyasaland provision with regard to estates of less than £10,000 in value inherited in whole or in part by a surviving spouse has been retained. Examples of estate duty payable are as follows:

	£		£	£
Estates exceeding	2,000	but not exceeding	5,000	1 per cent.
" "	5,000	" " "	7,500	2 per cent.
" "	7,500	" " "	10,000	3 per cent.
" "	10,000	" " "	20,000	4 per cent.
" "	20,000	" " "	40,000	5 per cent.
" "	40,000	" " "	70,000	6 per cent.
" "	70,000	" " "	100,000	7 per cent.
" "	100,000	" " "	200,000	8 per cent.
" "	200,000	" " "	300,000	9 per cent.
" "	300,000			10 per cent.

Where an estate of less than £10,000 in value is inherited in whole or in part by a surviving spouse, half the above rates only shall be charged on the whole or such part of the estate as is inherited by the surviving spouse.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AND NATIVE AUTHORITY TREASURIES

Under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance and under the Native Authority Ordinance, treasuries have been established in respect of all the District Councils and Native Authorities. In Districts where a District Council has been established the Native Authorities collect revenue and make disbursements on behalf of the Council and maintain sub-treasuries for that purpose. In Districts where no District Council exists the Native Authorities have federated their treasuries on a district basis with a view to strengthening their financial position. Native Authority Treasuries are under the control of the Native Authorities, are directly supervised by the District Commissioners and are run in accordance with standing instructions. Their annual estimates, like those of District Council Treasuries, are subject to the approval of the Governor, and their accounts subject to audit by the Accountant General's Department. During 1958 the accounts of some District Councils and Native Treasuries were audited professionally and a new accounting system prepared by the Accountant General was brought into practice.

Financial competence in Native Authorities and their staff is developing, but their efficiency still depends mainly on the efforts of District Commissioners. Conditions vary throughout the Protectorate and, as Native Authorities display different degrees of ability, so the degree of responsibility undertaken by them and the degree of control exercised by District Commissioners vary.

With the establishment of District Councils under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, the Finance Committees of these Councils are assuming considerably greater responsibilities in the management of the financial affairs of their Councils.

There is an awakening, albeit gradual, of the less literate mass of the population to a realization that the Native Authority and District Council Treasuries are indeed their own, that they are in no way financed by Government and that the various local rates and taxes do not accrue to Government but to the local treasury for expenditure on local administration and development. Few villagers, however, have as yet any appreciation of the "share of tax" system or realize that it is not only Government but also their own treasury which benefits from tax collection; basically this is due to the fact that the average villager has little comprehension of a money economy. To him the Government, in the person of the District Commissioner, is the repository of all wealth. The impression is still widely held that the resources of Government are unlimited and that money is somehow forthcoming at will,

The knowledge that the development of Native Administration must be firmly established on a sound financial basis is, however, slowly spreading among the Chiefs. In most cases they are undoubtedly beginning to seek new sources of revenue for their treasuries and their increasing efforts to ensure a full collection of fees due under Native Authority legislation are an encouraging sign.

The general principles governing the finances of District Council and Native Authority Treasuries are:

(i) Reserve funds, not including funds held in special accounts for specific purposes, should be not less than 30 per cent. of normal annual revenue.

(ii) A 10 per cent. margin between recurrent revenue and recurrent expenditure should be maintained.

(iii) New services and capital works should not be undertaken unless it is clear that future recurrent costs can be met.

(iv) The allocation of expenditure between personal emoluments and other charges, i.e., services, must be guided by the principle that increases in the former must not be at the expense of existing services and that expenditure should, as far as possible, be devoted to improving and developing the services provided by local government.

The revenue of District Council and Native Authority Treasuries in 1958 was derived from the following main sources:

(i) A share of tax paid by Africans under the African Tax Ordinance. Estimated revenue from this source was £176,267.

(ii) Court fees and fines, which were estimated to produce £57,980.

(iii) Fees derived from By-laws and Rules to control services, e.g., market, marriage registration, beer, fishing, canteen and dog licence fees, etc. The estimate of revenue from this source was £72,054.

(iv) 25 per cent. of rentals on African trust land, of royalties on forest produce from African trust land and of cattle dipping fees, and 50 per cent. of the sale of ivory. Estimated revenue from this source was £14,085.

The total revised estimate of revenue of the Treasuries for 1958 was £772,615, of which the Provincial totals were:

Northern Province	..	..	£122,686
Central Province	..	..	£302,909
Southern Province	..	..	£347,927

Expenditure by District Council and Native Authority Treasuries gives a good indication of the type of services undertaken by these Local Authorities. The main heads taken from the 1958 estimates are:

<i>Heads</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	£
Administration and tax collection (including Chiefs, Executives, Clerks, Messengers, etc.)	173,772
Land Usage (including Agricultural and Forestry Rangers, Crop Protection, Plantations and Nurseries Maintenance, Agricultural Shows, etc.)	21,277
Social Services (including Health and Sanitation, mail carriers, community workers, etc.)	13,799
Works (including staff and maintenance charges for roads, bridges, ferries, etc.)	41,815
Water Supplies (including maintenance of wells and boreholes)	14,918
Markets	6,656
Education (Local Authority Educational Institutions, and disbursement of Government grants-in-aid)	423,207

The Native Authorities are responsible not only for the actual collection of African poll tax throughout the areas under their control but also for the compilation and maintenance of village assessment rolls, on which are entered the names and details of all males liable to pay tax, together with a continuous record of annual payments. It is the legal duty of the village headman to keep the Native Authorities informed of any new settlers of taxable age in their areas and of young men in the villages who reach the apparent age of 18 years.

Assessment rolls are also kept at District Headquarters, where statistics in respect of tax collection are compiled. The standard of tax collection has notably improved in recent years, though it still leaves something to be desired, and the organization of drives for closer collection still springs in most cases from the District Commissioners rather than from the Native Authorities as does propaganda for the more accurate maintenance of assessment rolls. Some Native Authorities, however, have demonstrated an improved efficiency in these matters.

TOWN COUNCILS

Before this Chapter is concluded, a word should be said about the financial affairs of the town councils of the Protectorate. Four such councils exist, at Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba, Lilongwe and Salima.

They are established under the Townships Ordinance and, save where they are exempted, as in the case of Blantyre/Limbe, from this requirement, submit annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the Governor's approval. Revenue is derived mainly from general rates on land and buildings, sanitation fees and market fees, while the principal items of expenditure are salaries, road maintenance, vehicle maintenance, sanitation and market maintenance. Extraordinary expenditure usually covers such items as markets, water supplies and drainage. The Crown is not legally liable to pay rates but the principle is accepted that Government should pay *ex gratia* grants in lieu of rates to town councils in respect of residential and administrative buildings and the land on which they stand, except in the case of some properties specifically exempted under the relevant legislation from the liability for rates.

During the financial year 1957/58, £65,000 was loaned by Government to town councils to enable them to undertake capital development works, and provision has been made in the 1958/59 financial year for further loans amounting to £50,000. The loan finance made available to the municipalities is largely devoted to such works as road construction, housing for municipal employees and amenities such as street lighting and markets.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS

LIABILITIES					£	s	d	£	s	d
DEPOSITS										
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants (a) ..	..	..	..	..	48,592	3	2			
Agricultural Production and Marketing Board ..	..	..	..	..	315	12	4			
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	288,424	2	1			
								337,331	17	7
SPECIAL FUNDS										
Administrator-General .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,806	7	3			
Brown Trust .. .. .	..	..	..	..	190,435	19	4			
Official Receiver .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,154	8	11			
Bankruptcy Contingency Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	54	9	11			
Ewing Bequest Library Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	817	4	5			
Ruarwe Trust Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	371	3	0			
African Development and Welfare Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,101,688	15	8			
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..	273,938	10	3			
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,608	1	9			
Education Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	155,363	11	4			
Customs Duty Fiscal Payment Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,938	5	6			
Land and Agricultural Loans Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,187	6	8			
Nyasaland African Loans Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22,366	7	4			
								1,789,730	11	4
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,541	5	0
RESERVE FOR DEVELOPMENT .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100,000	0	0
DEVELOPMENT FUND .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,042,827	14	7
REVENUE STABILIZATION FUND .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550,000	0	0
GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE AT 1-7-1957 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,292,413	14	8			
Add Surplus and Deficit Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	139,361	19	8			
								1,431,775	14	4
Add APPRECIATION OF INVESTMENTS .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,736	17	4			
								1,440,512	11	8
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:										
IMPERIAL LOAN TO MEET 1914/18 WAR EXPENDITURE										
Local .. .. .	..	..	..	..	£42,000	0	0			
War Office Loan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	55,499	7	5			
					£97,499	7	5			
								£5,261,944	0	2

NOTE:—(a) At the 30th June, 1958, a sum of £10,609-2s-0d was due from Colonial Development and Welfare Act Funds.

AND LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1958

ASSETS						£	s	d	£	s	d
CASH											
At Banks and with Sub-Accountants	..	..	..	..	..	996,469	0	7			
With Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	1,342	10	4			
In Transit	..	..	..	..	..	18,133	10	3			
Deposits at call with Crown Agents	..	..	..	..	..	490,000	0	0			
Imprests	..	..	..	..	..	696	16	8			
Cash on Fixed Deposit	..	..	..	..	..	4,300	0	0			
Federal Government Treasury Bills	..	..	..	..	..	500,381	19	0			
									2,011,323	16	10
ADVANCES											
Personal	..	..	..	..	..	264,407	10	3			
Inter-Territorial	..	..	..	..	..	16,234	7	11			
Other	..	..	..	..	..	64,944	0	7			
									345,585	18	
INVESTMENTS											
On Account of Special Funds:											
Brown Trust	..	..	..	..	..	190,435	19	4			
Ewing Bequest Library Fund	..	..	..	..	..	817	4	5			
Ruarwe Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	..	371	3	0			
African Development and Welfare Fund	..	..	..	..	..	958,070	15	11			
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	224,700	18	2			
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	..	..	..	..	..	7,853	1	8			
						1,382,249	2	6			
On Account of General Revenue Balance	..	..	..	..	..	1,522,785	2	1			
									2,905,034	4	7
									£5,261,944 0 2		

Chapter 4

Currency and Banking

NOTES and coin issued by the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are legal tender in Nyasaland. Notes and coin issued by the Central African Currency Board prior to the establishment of the Bank also remain legal tender. The United Kingdom denominations are used, and the currency is at present exchangeable with United Kingdom currency at par.

Two commercial banks, the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank, D.C.O., operate in the Protectorate. The former has four branches, at Blantyre, Zomba, Limbe and Lilongwe, and two agencies at Cholo and Mlanje; the latter, two branches, at Blantyre and Limbe. Statistics for Nyasaland banks are now included in the banking statistics for the Federal area as a whole.

The Bank Rate of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland applies in the Protectorate.

The rate of exchange for the transfer of money between the United Kingdom and Nyasaland as at 1st December, 1958, was as follows:

Buying—London per £100 British			
Telegraphic transfer	..	..	£99-15s-0d
Airmail	..	..	£99-12s-7d
Surface mail	..	..	£99- 7s-9d
Selling—Telegraphic transfer and sight	..	..	£100- 5s-0d

The following is a table of bank clearing figures from 1952 to 1958, which indicates the increase in bank transactions over the period:

BANK CLEARING FIGURES

Year								£ thousand
1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,772
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,268
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,522
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,232
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,075
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,005
1958 (8 months)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,535

Chapter 5

Commerce

THE Federal Government, in accordance with its responsibilities, has maintained trade statistics from 1st January, 1954, in respect of the Federation as a single entity. Documentation of movements of goods between the three territories of the Federation is not maintained, and such figures as are available in respect of Nyasaland trade, take into account only movements between Nyasaland and places outside the Federation, i.e., movements over that portion of the Protectorate boundary which forms part of the boundary of the Federation.

Statistics for the whole of 1958 are not yet available, but the table on page 00, extracted from details provided by the Central African Statistical Office, shows final figures for 1957 and figures for the nine months period from 1st January to 30th September, 1958.

The Federal Government is responsible for all Customs and Excise matters.

The commercial activity of the community is to some extent reflected in the number of land transactions taking place, as many of these relate to the opening or transfer of trading plots and stores. It is also reflected in the number of companies registered and the number of Receiving Orders in Bankruptcy. Comparative tables are given below.

LAND TRANSACTIONS

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
580	885	850	980	1,043	1,341	1,386	1,369

RECEIVING ORDERS IN BANKRUPTCY

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
3	3	7	5	16	10	6	3

NEW REGISTRATIONS OF COMPANIES

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Private	15	10	4	15	15	14	19	32
Public	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	1
Foreign	6	7	6	8	12	23	26	20
Building Societies ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Trustees Incorporation ..	3	10	13	10	7	9	12	10
Business Names	46	45	68	74	52	60	66	84

Trade continued to be mainly in the hands of Europeans and Asians. The Africans are, however, participating increasingly in the commercial life of the Protectorate, and the co-operative movement, described in Chapter 6, also does much to stimulate their interest in commercial activities.

As stated in Chapter 2 of this Part of the Report, Nyasaland has Government representatives in Salisbury and Johannesburg, whose main duties are connected with migrant labour. The addresses of these officers are, respectively, Private Bag 196H, Salisbury, and P.O. Box 123, Jeppestown, Transvaal. The office of the Nyasaland Commissioner in London was closed in June, 1955, and its work has since been undertaken by the office of the Federal High Commissioner in the United Kingdom at 429 The Strand, London, W.C.2. In Beira, the Manica Trading Company, and in Capetown, Thos. Cook and Sons, act as agents of the Nyasaland Government in shipping matters.

STATISTICS OF TRADE BETWEEN NYASALAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Class I (a) (b) (c)				Imports		Domestic Exports		Re-exports	
				1957	Jan.-Sept. 1958	1957	Jan.-Sept. 1958	1957	Jan.-Sept. 1958
				£	£	£	£	£	£
Class I (a) (b) (c)	..	Animals, agricultural and pastoral products	..	7,622	13,378	55,409	21,008	32	181
" I (d)	..	Foodstuffs	..	868,885	829,729	4,903,408	2,747,784	45	65,020
" II (a)	..	Spirits, potable	..	73,016	58,550	Nil	Nil	56	Nil
" III	..	Tobacco	..	1,419	481	3,232,005	2,603,139	10	5
" IV	..	Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	..	2,414,563	2,076,110	330,400	321,641	2,173	1,342
" V	..	Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles	..	3,147,266	2,915,145	39,297	6,887	23,250	28,287
" VI	..	Minerals, earthenware, glassware and cement	..	329,858	155,532	446	1,188	371	309
" VII	..	Oils, resin, waxes, paints and varnishes	..	767,219	610,157	112,558	39,082	381	3,150
" VIII	..	Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	..	338,654	303,169	10,181	14,440	183	48
" IX	..	Leather, rubber and their manufactures	..	258,139	178,136	12	Nil	556	2,211
" X	..	Wood, cane and their manufactures	..	372,450	180,240	113	250	55	51
" XI	..	Books, paper and stationery	..	124,974	121,885	247	231	2,094	841
" XII	..	Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods and musical instruments	..	147,208	83,434	136	53	2,126	958
" XIII	..	Miscellaneous	..	179,657	88,878	1,235	245	4,265	1,079
		TOTAL	..	£9,030,930	£7,614,824	£8,685,447	£5,755,948	£35,597	£103,482

Chapter 6

Production

LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

Land Use

THE land area of the Protectorate is 36,686 square miles and the water area 9,380 square miles. A description of the physiography and climate of Nyasaland is given in Part III, Chapter 1 of this Report. The great bulk of the productive land is arable, largely under peasant cultivation, with comparatively small areas under tea, tobacco and tung. The Forest Estate comprises nearly one-twelfth of the Protectorate's land area.

The 1945 census revealed a density of 55.51 to the square mile, with a range of 12.14 to 309.77 between districts, but in certain areas population densities of 800 to the square mile have been found to exist. The classification of land utilization is tentatively estimated as follows, figures being very approximate:

Arable land	.. .. .	10,000	square miles
Land for growing tree-crops, vines, shrubs, etc.	.. .. .	1,300	" "
Permanent meadow and pasture	.. .. .	2,300	" "
Wood or forest land	.. .. .	7,009	" "
Other land	.. .. .	16,077	" "
TOTAL LAND AREA		36,686	square miles

Land Tenure: Legislation and Administration

Under the Nyasaland Protectorate (African Trust Land) Orders in Council, 1950 to 1956, the lands of the Protectorate are for all practical purposes divided into African trust land, public land and privately owned freehold land.

African trust land, which comprises about 86.7 per cent. of the total land area of the Protectorate, is vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies and is administered and controlled by the Governor for the use or common benefit, direct or indirect, of Africans. Leases of African trust land may be granted at the discretion of the Governor for periods up to 99 years, subject to the provisions of the Orders in Council mentioned. Native Authorities may, however, authorize the use and occupation by Africans of African trust land within their respective areas, in accordance with African law and custom, subject to any directions of the Governor, and this is how the bulk of occupied African trust land is utilized. The Governor may grant prospecting and mining rights in respect of African trust land and may acquire such land

for public purposes which are for the benefit, direct or indirect, of Africans. The Native Authority concerned is required to be consulted prior to the grant of leases of surface or mining rights and also prior to the acquisition of African trust land for public purposes.

Public land, which is about 10.1 per cent. of the total land area, includes forest reserves, land in townships not in private ownership and other land used for public purposes. Under the Public Land Ordinance, the Governor may, subject to any instructions of a Secretary of State, grant leases of, or other interests in, public land for any purpose and on any terms he thinks fit.

Privately owned freehold land comprises approximately 3.2 per cent. of the total area of the Protectorate and exists primarily as a result of Certificates of Claim granted in the early days of the Protectorate.

Acreage figures for the various categories of land mentioned, at 31st December, 1958, were approximately as follows:

African trust land not the subject of leases	..	20,332,244.4260
Public land not the subject of leases	..	2,348,755.1826
Freehold land	..	752,329.4472
African trust land and public land leased	..	169,230.9442
		<hr/>
TOTAL	..	23,602,560.0000
		<hr/>

The Lands Section of the Secretariat, under the control of the Secretary, Lands and Mines, deals with the administration of African trust land and public land generally and with the acquisition of land for public purposes. In the latter regard, the Lands Section continued to negotiate throughout the year for the purchase of appreciable areas of privately owned freehold land for African settlement.

The Secretary, Lands and Mines, is also responsible within the Secretariat for town planning, survey and mining matters. He is, by virtue of his office, Commissioner of Mines.

The responsibility for advising the Government, through the Secretary for African Affairs, on policy in respect of the tenure of both African trust land and other land occupied by Africans lies with the Lands Adviser.

African Land Tenure

The principal features of the customary tenure of African trust land, in so far as more than three-quarters of the African population are concerned, are matrilineal inheritance, uxorilocal marriage and land allocation by village headmen. Although these features, which are basic to the social system, remain strongly entrenched, they give rise to internal stresses under modern conditions. Despite this and the very high population densities to be found in the Southern and Central Provinces, there are only very limited signs of individual rights in land or negotiability evolving under the customary system.

Africans on Private Estates

The position of Africans residing on private estates in the Southern Province is governed by the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance, No. 8 of 1952. This is the last of a series of Ordinances governing the relationship between landowner and resident African and it gives, to certain categories of Africans living on private estates, a measure of legal security of tenure provided they either pay to the estate owner an annual rental, based upon the minimum wage, or work for the estate owner at prevailing wage rates for a certain minimum period during the year. This has come to be known as *thangata* and it is the Government's publicly announced policy to abolish this system. This policy is being carried through mainly by negotiated acquisition of privately owned land on which large numbers of resident Africans live, or which is not required by the owners for development, and by the voluntary resettlement of Africans from land which it is desired to retain in private ownership on to acquired or other lands not in private ownership.

In 1946, at the time of the Abrahams' Report, there were 173,000 Africans estimated to be living on private estates in the Southern Province in the Shire Highlands area alone or some 49,600 families. Land acquisition and resettlement had by the end of 1957 reduced the number of such families in the Shire Highlands area to 18,085. There were in addition some 820 families living on private estates outside the Shire Highlands. During 1958 the total number of families living on private estates was further reduced to 15,670 by acquisition of a further 31,157 acres of freehold land on which lived 1,892 families and by resettlement of other families living on land which landowners wished to retain and develop.

During 1958 the application of the Ordinance to 27 estates comprising 47,770 acres in the Southern Province was suspended. Eighteen of these estates comprising 37,140 acres were owned by the British Central Africa Company.

Outside the Southern Province and on those estates in the Southern Province where the application of the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance has been suspended, the position is governed by the ordinary land and labour laws and the law of contract.

In the Central Province, under the widely practised visiting tenant system of tobacco farming, African tenants do not enter into formal leases or fixed contracts over a term of years. The tenants, who are usually accompanied by their families, are engaged on a seasonal basis to produce a crop of tobacco, after which they leave the estate. They may be re-engaged for another season by mutual agreement.

No right of occupancy or entitlement to land is acquired by the tenant under this system and the association between landowner and visiting tenant is simply an agreement to work together to produce a crop of tobacco in which both share a financial interest. The estate owner contributes seed and the land, provides advances in cash for

implements and fertilizer, materials for temporary housing and curing barns and provides all the necessary organization, skill and technical supervision to produce the tobacco crop. The tenant provides the labour for growing his allotted acreage of tobacco and is expected to assist voluntarily in work of communal concern. The owner buys the tobacco from the tenants and is responsible for selling the tobacco on the auction floors. This system is responsible for producing about 25 per cent. of the tobacco crop in the Central Province.

African Urban and Peri-Urban Development

The policy in regard to the development of land under African occupation in urban and peri-urban areas, formulated in 1957 with the dual object of creating greater stability and security for African urban communities and of achieving a rapid increase in residential accommodation suitable for the needs of Africans in these areas, was energetically pursued.

In general the policy provides that, on selected areas of public land in the vicinity of the towns or main administrative and trading centres, the Government has a layout prepared and established on the ground and also makes itself responsible for completing the conservation, drainage, road system and simple water supplies, with the object of offering plots on the residential estate to Africans who wish to build their own houses. Minimum standards are laid down which permit the construction of buildings in temporary materials. Plots are offered on the same terms to employers of labour who wish to house their employees. The degree of legal security of tenure given to plot holders is related to the development to be undertaken on the plot. Where a public demand exists a similar policy is followed on African trust land.

In putting this policy into effect, over 1,000 plots were laid out in the Blantyre/Limbe area of which 600 had been taken up before the end of the year, 600 plots had been laid out in Zomba of which nearly 400 had been taken up and 300 plots had been laid out in Lilongwe of which 120 had been taken up. The laying out of further plots, together with the completion of the servicing of existing plots, is still proceeding. The approval of the Town Planning authorities and Public Health authorities to the minimum standards and to the lay-outs prepared by the Town Planning Officer has been obtained.

Land Use Committees

The Central Land Use Committee, set up in 1956 as a standing committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary for African Affairs, has the Lands Adviser as Secretary and the heads of all the land use departments and the Development Secretary as members. The terms of reference of the committee include advising the Governor on a co-ordinated policy in respect of land use matters with which the departments are concerned and also advising him on the measures necessary to give effect to and to co-ordinate the carrying out of accepted policy within the sphere of these departments.

As the result of a recommendation by the Committee, the Government set up provincial and district land use committees during 1957 to ensure co-ordination of the work of the land use departments at these levels; and an approved procedure was laid down at the same time for formulating and submitting schemes for controlled settlement and the reorganization of land holdings.

On the advice of the Central Land Use Committee, the Government issued general policy instructions during the year on the following subjects: soil conservation; crop protection; water development; integration of livestock into African farming systems; implementation of the new fire policy; establishment of local authority forests and measures for ensuring future timber supplies in the tobacco growing areas of the Central Province and the resettlement areas of the Southern Province.

The Committee also discussed and made recommendations to the Government regarding the functions of District Councils in regard to natural resources matters, the introduction of a water law for the Protectorate, African land tenure, hydrological research, the teaching of rural science in schools and the future financing of projects of a kind hitherto paid for by the African Development and Welfare Fund. As in previous years, the annual estimates of the African Development and Welfare Fund were referred to the Committee for review before submission to the Governor in Council.

Natural Resources

The Natural Resources Ordinance of 1949, as amended, provides for the setting up of Provincial and District Natural Resources Boards. The functions of Provincial Boards include the making of Orders for the conservation of natural resources, recommending to the Governor any legislation which they deem to be necessary for this purpose, the exercise of general supervision over all natural resources and the examination of all conservation proposals submitted to them by District Boards and their Executive Officers. District Boards co-operate by formulating conservation schemes for submission to the Provincial Boards and undertaking conservation works and measures on the authority of the Provincial Boards. Both types of Board include in their membership European non-officials and prominent Africans.

A Provincial Board, if it considers that measures should be taken for the conservation of natural resources in any part of the Province, may order the owner or occupier of the land in question to undertake such measures. These Orders may relate to the use to which land may be put; the preservation and protection of stream banks, sources or courses; the preservation or restriction of cultivation; the methods of cultivation on any land; the control of water; the manner of watering, depasturing or moving stock and the construction or maintenance of conservation works. Failure to comply with such Orders renders the

owner or occupier guilty of an offence. Under Section 20 of the Ordinance the Governor is empowered to make Rules of general application for similar purposes. Such Rules were enacted in 1952 and were applied during the same year to all three Provinces.

As stated in the 1957 report, there has been a change in emphasis concerning the physical protection of the soil. Planting on ridges following the contour has now become an accepted and routine practice in all but a few areas. Bunding operations were largely restricted to small areas requiring urgent protection and to progressive individuals, of whom there is an increasing number, requesting this service. The main emphasis has now turned to land planning, following detailed survey, the allocation of land to its proper use and the laying down of a conservation framework on which reorganization or individual land use is based. This general principle has been applied to the large scale land reorganization schemes, to the smaller village land improvement schemes, to estates and to individual progressive farmers. It provides the foundation on which a really sound utilization of the soil and conservation farming in its widest sense can be based.

In addition to the work carried out on reorganization schemes, physical conservation works were laid out on trust land on 7,000 acres in the Southern Province, 26,000 acres in the Central Province and 6,000 in the Northern Province. In the Northern Province also 183 miles of bench terraces were laid out and constructed for new coffee plantings.

Interest by the non-African farming community in the advantages of overall farm planning has been maintained. Twenty-three farm plans covering estates in both the Central and Southern Provinces have been completed or are in an advanced state of preparation. It is encouraging to note the manner in which these farm plans are being implemented. In the Southern Province much use has been made of the Mechanical Soil Conservation Unit in the construction of conservation works on the planned estates.

Dam building by means of ox-drawn scoops progressed well in the Northern Province. A further 29 dams impounding some 32 million gallons of water were built in 1958, bringing the total so constructed to 79 over the past few years. In 1958 villagers showed more readiness to loan their oxen for training and use in the ox teams engaged in this work. In the Central Province a large 20 million gallon capacity dam was constructed by the Mechanical Soil Conservation Unit on the Kandiani land reorganization scheme. In the Southern Province two dams of some 6 million gallon capacity were constructed on African trust land and a further ten sites were surveyed and the dams designed for non-African estates.

In the Northern and Central Provinces bush fires raged fiercely in the dry season after the early cessation of rains in 1958. In the

Southern Province intermittent "*chiperoni*" conditions during the winter months prevented much of the damage that usually occurs. The new fire policy relating fire control measures to actual and potential land use factors could only be carried out in a few trial areas.

In addition to the major conservation programme described above, considerable effort was directed by field staff in the protection of river banks, the prevention of encroachment of cultivation in unsuitable areas, the control of erosion from roads and in planning the lay-out and constructing conservation works in residential areas.

AGRICULTURE

Government policy for agriculture in the Protectorate continued to embrace the conservation of natural resources, on which all future agricultural prosperity must depend; the production of a sufficient and assured food supply of good quality to give the ever-growing African population a well-balanced diet; the development of a sound cash economy by means of increased production of better quality crops and livestock products and the blending of these three objectives with sound systems of land use and farming in order to ensure stability and sustained production.

As in 1956/57, the 1957/58 growing season was a short one. There was an absence of early thunder showers and planting was not possible in most areas until the second week in December. January and February were characterized by lack of sun and overcast conditions in the Central and Southern Provinces, with excessive rain in the latter. Rainfall was lighter than usual in the Northern Province. The rains generally ceased abruptly at the end of February, which had an adverse effect on most crops. Fortunately the winter of 1958 was unusually overcast and cloudy, particularly in the south.

The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board continued to provide an organized and efficient system of marketing for maize, tobacco, cotton and groundnuts produced on African trust land, acting as the agent of Government in respect of maize. During the year a total of 44,349 tons of produce was handled, for which £2,060,000 was paid, as compared with 35,000 short tons, worth £1,685,000 to growers during 1957.

Maize

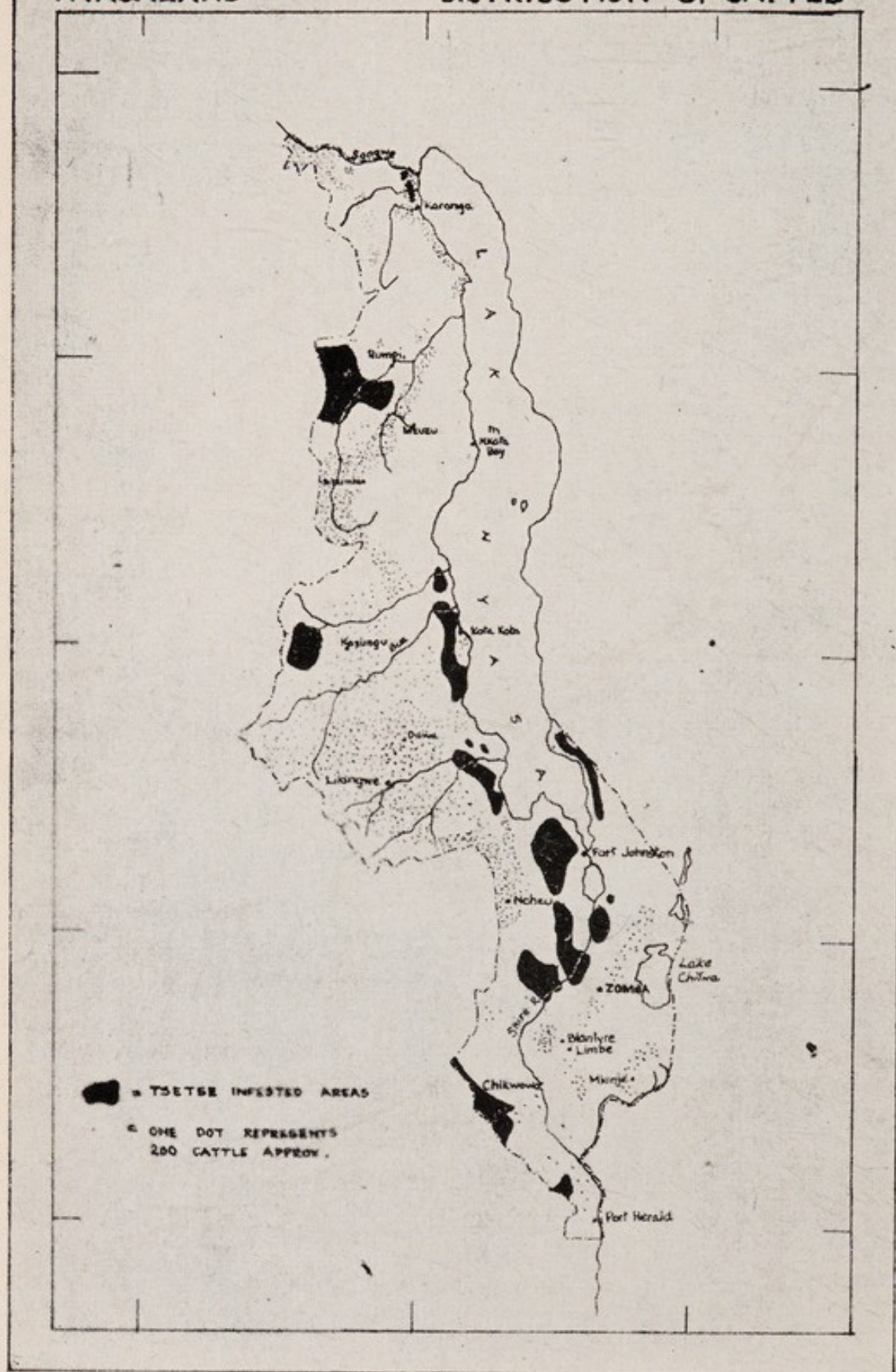
Government policy continued to aim at limiting surplus maize production to meet the country's internal requirements and to provide an emergency reserve to be held until the subsequent crop is assured. Surplus production was encouraged only in those areas most suited to its cultivation. The guaranteed price to growers was maintained at $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per pound, which is in line with current world values, but growers were reluctant to sell at this figure. African traders were

NYASALAND

PRODUCTION



DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE



active in the handling of surplus maize and in order to obtain the necessary requirements, Government purchased direct from traders at main Board depots as an emergency measure. A total of 12,822 short tons had been bought by the end of 1958, as compared with 5,784 short tons in 1957, and this quantity should be adequate to meet all known commitments and to provide a modest reserve.

TOTAL MAIZE PURCHASED IN SHORT TONS, 1956-1958

1956	1957	1958
33,577 ..	5,784 ..	12,822

In general, earliest plantings did well, but continuous rain in January and February in the Southern Province resulted in reduced yields. In the main producing area of the Central Province, a good surplus was produced in spite of the early ending of the rains.

Sorghums and Millets

Sorghums continued to be encouraged in the hot drier areas of the country on heavy soils, where they are a more reliable crop than maize, while bulrush millet continued to prove a useful staple crop on the light soils in the Lower River. Yields were generally satisfactory. Little finger millet was grown for cash due to the uncertainty of the Southern Rhodesian market, though considerable quantities of this crop were grown in the Central and Northern Provinces for beer-making.

Wheat

Wheat continued to be grown on a limited scale in the Kirk Range area: the lack of late rains led to a reduced acreage and poor yields. As a consequence, the total recorded sales were only 244 short tons in 1958, compared with 584 short tons in 1957.

RECORDED WHEAT SALES, SHORT TONS, 1956-1958

1956	1957	1958
706 ..	584 ..	244

Rice

Throughout the territory the short rains did not favour rice production and, despite the Federal Government's guarantee to restrict imports of rice into the Federation so as to encourage its cultivation in Nyasaland, production in 1958 at 4,480 short tons of paddy fell far short of satisfying the estimated demand for 4,000 tons of Grade I rice in Rhodesia. A price of 2d per lb. for pure samples of "Faya" paddy was guaranteed to growers. There are, however, still a few areas where mixed varieties are offered for sale, particularly in the Nkata Bay District and at Southern Province markets, although pure seed of "Faya" was made available for planting. Except for the Kota Kota and Nkata Bay areas, where the crop is handled by the Kota Kota Produce and Trading Society, the marketing and processing of paddy is carried out exclusively by various co-operative societies.

PADDY PURCHASES IN SHORT TONS, 1956-1958

1956	1957	1958
4,173 ..	3,561 ..	4,480

Groundnuts

The drive to increase the acreage under groundnuts continued during the year, and despite a falling world market the price guaranteed to growers was maintained at 4d per pound. The emphasis on increased production of this crop is based on its known value for food and for increasing soil fertility for subsequent crops in the rotation; it is becoming apparent that this is being more widely recognized by African cultivators. Overall production in both the Southern and Northern Provinces was greater in 1958 than in 1957 and nearly made good the shortfall in the Central Province, which was caused by a poor growing season coupled with the higher returns obtained from tobacco as a cash crop.

GROUNDNUT PURCHASES BY A.P.M.B., SHORT TONS, 1956-1958

1956	1957	1958
9,772 ..	13,872 ..	12,785

Tobacco

As a result of continued encouragement to grow more tobacco of all types, there was a substantial increase in the acreage planted with fire-cured, air-cured and burley tobacco. There was a further drop in acreage and production of flue-cured leaf. Poor weather conditions limited the size of the crop and resulted in much low quality leaf, but even so, total production of all types of leaf reached a new record of 38.8 million lb. The breakdown of this total into various types of tobacco and the average prices obtained on the Auction Floors is shown below.

TOBACCO SALES OVER THE LIMBE AUCTION FLOORS

		Quantity sold (lb.)			Average price (d. per lb.)		
		1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Fire-cured	..	25,426,032	25,540,610	30,895,224	16.83	19.03	15.59
Air-cured	..	2,680,100	3,034,731	2,509,134	19.36	24.72	24.93
Flue-cured	..	4,119,104	3,014,709	2,197,859	22.88	27.02	22.40
Burley	..	2,278,021	2,173,274	3,208,984	22.82	34.97	22.78
TOTAL	..	34,503,257	33,763,324	38,811,201			

There was a further increase of 18 per cent. in the number of growers of fire- and air-cured tobacco on African trust land and acreage planted increased by 28 per cent. In line with the policy to pay growers the full value of their produce, the average price per lb. paid to the growers again rose from 11.02d in 1957 to 11.64d in 1958 in the Northern Division (fire-cured) and from 11.96d to 13.05d in the Central Division (air-cured). In the Southern Division (fire-cured) the average price per lb. paid to growers fell from 9.97d per lb. in 1957 to 9.18d in 1958, but due to very wet conditions in January and February the crop was light and of low quality. In the Northern Division the growing season was short, overcast and relatively dry, but even so production exceeded the 1957 crop by some 5 million lb. The leaf was generally short in length

and insufficient barn accommodation coupled with lack of care in curing such a large crop resulted in much discoloured and shattery leaf. Unfavourable weather conditions in the Central Division resulted in a drop of 19 per cent. in production despite a 40 per cent. increase in acreage.

Estate production of fire- and air-cured tobacco, chiefly grown by tenants, was also affected by the adverse weather conditions. Following good demand and high prices for burley tobacco in 1957, a number of estates increased their acreage under this type of tobacco by 43 per cent. and production rose by 48 per cent. The demand, however, did not hold in 1958 and the average price per lb. on the auction floors fell from 34.87d in 1957 to 22.78d in 1958.

Flue-cured tobacco planters had a disappointing year. There was a decline in the number of growers, a smaller acreage was planted and production fell from 3 million lb. in 1957 to 2.2 million lb. in 1958. In the Southern Province, heavy rains following a late start induced an unduly high proportion of light and shattery leaf. In the Kasungu area, seasonal rainfall was the lowest on record and disease caused considerable damage. The average return in 1958 was as low as 446 lb. in weight and £46 in value of flue-cured leaf per acre and could not have covered expenses for the crop.

Encouraging results in trials of the Samsoun variety of Turkish tobacco in the Northern Province induced a controlled expansion of the number of growers (from 58 to 79) and acreage (from 3.9 to 13.4). Average yields per acre were 428 lb. and the average price paid to growers was 36.1d per lb., an increase of 4.2d compared with 1957. Trials were also conducted in suitable areas of the Central Province. It is expected that there will be a considerable expansion of this crop in the next few years.

Cotton

Following on the favourable 1957 season, when the price to the grower was raised to 6d per lb. for Grade I seed cotton, there was renewed interest in the crop in the main producing area on the Lower River, where the number of growers increased by 18 per cent. and acreage by over 40 per cent. in 1958. Despite a late start to the season, overmuch rain in February and the abrupt cessation of the rains thereafter, a reasonable crop was harvested. Interest in cotton continued to decline in the Central Province Lake-shore areas following on a succession of poor seasons. Stainer damage was much less severe than in recent years in all areas but there were localized outbreaks of American bollworm, which caused some damage. In the winter crop area on the Karonga Lake-shore, conditions were generally favourable and the crop increased from 255 short tons of seed cotton produced in 1957 to 400 tons in 1958. Despite a general fall in world market values, it was possible to maintain the price to growers at 6d per lb. in winter crop areas, which produce a better quality lint. Total production in the

Protectorate increased from 4,634 tons seed cotton in 1957 to 6,121 tons in 1958, of which over 82 per cent. was Grade I. The following statistics relate to the cotton crop over the past three years.

COTTON PRODUCTION AND ACREAGE 1956-1958

COTON PRODUCTION AND ACREAGE 1956-1958								<i>Bales of lint equiv. 400 lb.</i>
		<i>Acreage</i>			<i>Seed Cotton (short tons)</i>			
		<i>A.T.L.</i>	<i>Estates</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>A.T.L.</i>	<i>Estates</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
1956 ..	..	36,826	3,090	39,916	3,233	202	3,435	5,150
1957 ..	..	24,650	2,439	27,089	4,288	346	4,634	6,950
1958 ..	..	32,112	2,620	34,732	5,513	608	6,121	9,130

Three research entomologists are now working under the Cotton Pest Research Scheme, two at Gatooma in Southern Rhodesia and one at the Makanga Station in the Lower River area of Nyasaland. The Scheme, financed jointly by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, the Federal Government and the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, covers work on the etiology and methods of control of cotton stainers and the red bollworm, both of which cause considerable damage to the Nyasaland cotton crop each year.

Tea

Following a prolonged drought in 1957, which caused deaths of up to 25 per cent. in young tea, two to ten years old, tea exports for the tea year ended 31st March, 1958, declined to 16,740,000 lb., compared with 21,360,000 lb. for the same period in 1956/57. With more favourable rains in the tea belt throughout 1958, a remarkable recovery took place and exports for the calendar year 1958 reached the record figure of 21,400,000 lb. During the 1957/58 season the total acreage under tea increased by 559 acres to 27,381, of which 24,689 acres were in bearing.

Trial plantings made by a commercial concern in Nkata Bay District showed distinct promise during the year and further development of the project continued satisfactorily.

Coffee

There are now 2,648 growers of coffee in the Northern Province with some 349,000 established bushes. Some 151,000 seedlings were issued in 1958, but many of these failed to survive a very dry period from mid January to early March, which followed favourable planting out weather at the end of December and early January. With a larger acreage now coming into bearing, overall production in the Northern Province reached 103,000 lb. parchment in 1958, compared with 79,000 lb. in 1957. There was a marked improvement in the standard of pruning, and general husbandry remained quite good. Following on trial plantings there has been renewed interest in coffee growing by Africans in suitable areas of the Southern Province and a modest expansion will take place in 1959.

There are now some 850 acres of coffee established on European estates, mainly in the Southern Highlands. A Coffee Growers' Association was formed in 1958, with the primary intention of establishing a market for its produce.

The expansion of the industry suffered a set back due to the appearance of *Fusarium* die-back disease, which manifested itself in several forms throughout the country but was mainly associated with marginal conditions of cultivation. A research programme into the causes and control of this disease is due to start early in 1959, with a grant which has been approved from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Tung

Production in 1958 estimated at 1,000 long tons of oil did not reach the record figure of 1,215 long tons of oil obtained in 1957. Prices fell disastrously during the year, being only £61-10s per long ton free on board Beira, in December, 1958, which is well below the minimum economic level. Future prospects appear bleak: some of the smaller growers have already started cutting out their tung and others have not considered it worthwhile to send their tung nuts to the factory for expression. Unless alternative uses can be found for the oil in the near future, the extinction of the industry in Nyasaland seems inevitable. Steps have already been taken to investigate alternative uses. The fact that an extremely heavy crop has been set for the 1959 harvest will bring little comfort to growers.

Other Crops

The sudden cessation of the rains in March had an adverse effect on most pulse crops, which are normally late planted. "*Chiperoni*" conditions in the Southern Province, however, permitted later planting than usual of Canadian Wonder beans. As a result, local demand for this type of bean for African rations was met, but traders had to pay a high price for it. There was a very keen market demand also for pigeon peas, a crop which is gaining in popularity in the Southern Province. A total of 6,035 tons of pulses was purchased by traders in 1958, compared with 7,341 tons in 1957.

Cassava yields were generally satisfactory and provided a valuable reserve food crop, but owing to the drought in March, sweet potato yields were generally light. In the Lower River area, however, good yields of sweet potatoes were obtained from extensive "dimba" plantings.

A steady expansion in the acreage of Cavendish bananas in the escarpment area of Cholo continued during the year. The short growing season reduced yields but production nevertheless kept pace with local demand.

There was an expansion in both European and African produced vegetables close to the main centres of population in the Southern Province, and vegetable growers in the Mwera Hill area of the Lilongwe District had a successful year in supplying the Lilongwe market.

The production of Irish potatoes took on an added importance as a result of the opening of an export market to Southern Rhodesia for the rain-sown crop. The organization and control of marketing with selected buyers was improved to facilitate this export and safeguard supplies for the local market. Shortage did occur during the winter months due primarily to the failure of the early "dimba" crop caused by the very dry weather at that time. Overall surplus production was maintained and 1,640 tons passed through produce markets in 1958, as compared with 1,587 tons in 1957.

Extension Services

The extension services of the Department of Agriculture have as their aim the fulfilment of the agricultural policy outlined at the beginning of this section. Results of the changed emphasis of the Department's policy of concentrating on few rather than many objectives and on the more responsive individuals are now beginning to become apparent. The implementation of this policy led to a certain re-distribution and concentration of the resources of the Department's staff during the year. The lessening of pressure on the mass of the villagers, with concentration of extension work on the more progressive growers, led to an improvement in relations between the Department and the people, except in areas where political agitators provoked antagonism.

Satisfactory progress was maintained in enrolling new Master Farmers, particularly in the Northern Province where ample spare land is available. Despite the application of stricter qualification rules, numbers of first and second class Master Farmers rose by 8 and 117 respectively, so that the total numbers now stand at 21 first class and 386 second class, cultivating an improved acreage of some 4,719 acres. Subsidy payments to these farmers amounted to £5,169, which for the first time had to be spent on approved farm improvements. In the Southern and parts of the Central Province, pressure on the land makes it difficult for a potential farmer to acquire sufficient land to qualify under the scheme, but there are an increasing number of progressive farmers who seek and take advice on farm layout, rotation and use of fertilizers. Economic studies have shown that productivity is considerably increased on Master Farmer holdings compared with ordinary village cultivation and it is evident that Master Farmers and progressive growers are now beginning to exert a marked influence on the advantages to be gained by following an improved farming system.

The Village Land Improvement Schemes continued to provide the basis for land reorganization work. The scheme aims to substitute, over a larger unit than the individual holding, a simple but orderly system of agriculture in place of the existing and often destructive practices.

Potentially important developments in land reorganization took place in the Central and Southern Provinces. In the Lilongwe District of the Central Province, a reorganization scheme covering 5,000 acres, embracing 2,300 acres of arable with accompanying forest and grazing land, was developed and became the demonstration area for further expansion of this work. Preliminary surveys have also been undertaken on a large scale scheme covering 10,000 acres in the Dedza District and smaller schemes continued to progress in other areas. The land reorganization project in Chief Kuntaja's area in the Southern Province was further expanded during the year, and by the onset of the rains late in 1958 nearly 3,000 acres of land were included in the Scheme, affecting 800 people from 31 villages. Other smaller projects continued to be developed in the Province, the degree of their success, as in all other work, depending on the active co-operation and interest of the people affected. The progress of these schemes has been greatly assisted by the Mechanical Soil Conservation Units, which have enabled the basic conservation framework on which reorganization is built to be put in quickly and with the minimum of disturbance.

Various subsidy schemes aim at promoting better farming practices. A further 944 farm carts were sold, bringing total sales over the last few years to 2,780 carts. The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board pay the subsidy of £25 per cart or half the landed cost, whichever is the lesser. The use of carts is becoming integrated with the wider use of oxen as draught animals and is becoming an important factor in modifying agricultural practice, particularly in the Central Province where sales have been most numerous.

The economic value of sulphate of ammonia as a fertilizer has been established in several years of critical experiment throughout the country. Sales to African farmers practising an acceptable form of rotation amounted to 525 tons in 1958 at the slightly subsidized price of 3d per lb. Interest in the use of fertilizer as an adjunct to good farming grows as more people become aware of the benefits resulting from its use. Free issues of fertilizer were also made on a limited scale to first year participants in land reorganization schemes and in order to encourage progressive growers to introduce rotation in densely settled areas.

The price of shutter moulds for building fire-cured tobacco barns was again subsidized by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board but, although considerable construction took place, the number of barns is still inadequate to deal with the crop. The price of ox ploughs and ridgers was subsidized in the Northern Province for one year and resulted in their purchase and use by many farmers who could not otherwise have afforded them.

The Land and Agricultural Loans Board approved a further 12 loans in 1958 valued at £18,285, the greater part of the money being required for seasonal production purposes. Subsidies were also available to farmers for fencing and water conservation.

Extension services to European estates were maintained. Four officers working in close collaboration with the Tobacco Research Board of Rhodesia and Nyasaland served the needs of 72 flue-cured tobacco growers. Considerable progress was made in the preparation of farm plans and 23 have either been completed or are in an advanced stage of preparation. It is encouraging to note the manner in which these plans are being implemented. Officers on the Tea and Bvumbwe Experiment Stations served the needs of the tea and tung industry and the officer in charge of the latter was also able to provide useful advice on coffee and deciduous fruit growing. The plant pathologist and entomologist were available for investigation of outbreaks of pests and diseases and for recommending remedial measures.

Agricultural Training and Education

The activities of the Colby School at Chitedze continued to expand during the third year of its work. The school provided agricultural training for Africans ranging from advanced courses of 2 years duration to short informative courses for Chiefs, farmers and villagers. Further extensions to the buildings, which will allow expansion of the school's training activities, are planned for 1959.

The training provided in 1958 included the one-year Agricultural Learners' course (40 students), the beginning of the new two-year Agricultural Learners' course (20), the Advanced Agricultural Instructors' course (10), a Veterinary Learners' course (10), a course for Agricultural Inspectors (10), a short refresher course for 20 Agricultural Instructors and basic agricultural instruction for 70 teachers-in-training. Subsidiary short courses were provided for a total of 300 Master Farmers and villagers and short sightseeing tours were arranged for 36 Chiefs and their retinues.

In the Southern Province, training courses provided by the Tuchila School were again popular. Short courses, provided by the school for Chiefs, Master Farmers and villagers, were attended by 1,234 people during the season. Ninety African field staff enrolled for refresher courses, a course for European agricultural and administrative staff was attended by 35, and 80 teachers attended courses during the year.

In all 250 people attended the short courses provided by the Mbawa School in the Northern Province, and a coffee course held at Nchenachena had 80 growers enrolled.

Two Senior Agricultural Instructors successfully completed a year's training at the Surrey Farm Institute and two others were sent to a similar course.

Shows

The Nyasaland Agricultural Society did not hold a show in 1958, as the new show ground at the Rangeley Stadium in Blantyre was not completed. A very successful African Agricultural Show, which

attracted 1,000 entries and nearly 4,000 spectators, was held at Fort Johnston. There were also 1,000 entries and over 2,000 spectators at a show held at Mangamula in the Northern Province, which was chiefly devoted to Turkish tobacco but also included a ploughing match and a parade of farm carts and oxen. Other smaller shows were held at Ekwendeni, Ncheu, Dedza and Kasungu.

Irrigation and Reclamation

Investigations into irrigation were continued at the Makanga Experiment Station near Chiromo. Considerable progress was made in determining water requirements of various crops and the most suitable methods of water application in addition to other investigations into yield potential, manurial requirements and rotation.

A small pilot scheme was started in the vicinity of Lake Chilwa to control and spread flood waters evenly in rice gardens. Yields of paddy in the pilot area were about 2 tons per acre compared with an average yield of only $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre in neighbouring gardens. The scheme is being extended in the current season to cover 400 acres and the same principle is being applied in pilot schemes elsewhere.

Research

A wide range of variety, fertilizer and cultivation trials on all main crops is part of a continuous programme, and a considerable fund of knowledge has now been built up on basic crop requirements. Some of the main additional lines of work being undertaken are summarized below. The long term maize breeding programme made progress, the object being to produce a high yielding type suitable for African use with white flinty grain and long husks binding tightly over the tip to give a degree of resistance to insect damage when stored unfumigated; some local hybrids and synthetic varieties showed great promise in replicated trials and are now being tested in African gardens. Groundnut investigations are mainly directed to the sorting out of innumerable varieties to find the most suitable from the point of view of both Nyasaland conditions and acceptability to the trade; three new varieties have now come to the fore and show wide adaptability. In addition to the study of nursery techniques, work with fire-cured tobacco was directed to production of a longer and wider dark-fired leaf of high quality. The factors favouring the production of the highly desirable thin "coloury" burley leaf are also being critically examined.

Long term rotation experiments contrasting different combinations and lengths of legume/cereal/cash crop rotations together with different kinds of fallows and the use of green manures and other types of fertilizer continue. These trials have not yet been going long enough for general conclusions, but they have already indicated the beneficial advantages of groundnuts in rotation, of green manures and of kraal

manure and nitrogenous fertilizer. The establishment and use of grass leys and the best method of returning them to arable is receiving particular study. Investigations also commenced into the carrying capacity and nutritive value of pasture.

The chemistry section continues the study for improving correlation between soil analysis and response to major and minor nutrients; the study of seasonal nitrate fluctuation, and determination of mineralizable nitrogen in soils; investigations into chemical composition of various crops, particularly tobacco, to study effect of various treatments on quality factors; a continuation of investigations throughout the territory of moisture use and requirements of all major crops and studies of the effects of rotations and manurial treatments on the physical properties of the soil.

Commodity stations dealing with research into tea, tung and cotton continued to operate a well-planned programme of work. Soil moisture studies at the Tea Station under various field and nursery treatments gave most valuable results, and an encouraging body of information is now being gathered on this most critical aspect of tea culture. Fertilizer experiments continue to show the benefits of sulphate of ammonia for tea, and some interesting inter-relations with other management methods are coming to light. Work commenced on opening a new sub-station for tea investigations in the Cholo area. Studies also commenced on problems connected with tea fermentation under the direction of the Biochemical Department of Cambridge University. The Bvumbwe station continued studies of yield potential of clonal and hybrid tung material, use of fertilizer and various cover cropping techniques in tung, testing of varieties and techniques with coffee cultivation and with deciduous fruits, and studies into mixed farming suitable for non-African farmers. Cotton breeding work continued at Makanga, Chiromo, and the black arm resistant variety A.637, which is now being bulked, continued to show high yield potential in extensive field trials. The Cotton Pest Research Scheme centred on Gatooma in Southern Rhodesia and Makanga in Nyasaland continued its studies on the etiology and methods of control of cotton stainers and red bollworm.

Staff

In 1958 the Headquarters staff of the Department included the Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Chief Agricultural Research Officer, Secretary, an officer combining the duties of Publicity Officer and Executive Officer of the Loans Boards and 4 Accountants. The establishment of field staff was 4 Chief Agricultural Officers, 31 Agricultural Officers, 6 Principal Agricultural Supervisors, 4 Senior Agricultural Supervisors, 48 Agricultural Supervisors, 7 Principal Agricultural Instructors, 32 Senior Agricultural Instructors, 308 Agricultural Instructors and 435 Assistant Agricultural Instructors.

Research and Specialist posts were as follows: 1 Agricultural Research Officer, 2 Tea Research Officers, 1 Senior Soil Conservation Officer, 1 Entomologist, 3 Research Entomologists (Cotton Pest Research Scheme), 1 Ecologist, 1 Plant Pathologist, 1 Botanist (Plant Breeder), 2 Agricultural Chemists, 1 Assistant Chemist, 1 Laboratory Technician, 1 Soil Surveyor, 1 Tobacco Extension Officer, 2 Conservation Assistants, 2 Mechanical Supervisors, 1 Temporary Building Foreman, 2 Principal Technical Assistants, 1 Principal Laboratory Assistant, 4 Senior Laboratory Assistants, 1 Senior Field Assistant, 22 Laboratory Assistants and 78 Field Assistants. All Senior posts except that for 1 Tea Research Officer and 1 Accountant had been filled by the end of the year. Seven of the Agricultural Officers are in training at Cambridge or Trinidad.

The Nyasaland African Loans Board

The Nyasaland African Loans Board commenced operation in the middle of 1958. It will provide a valuable service by making capital available for African farming, in addition to its other activities. By the end of the year 57 agricultural loans valued at £4,150 had already been approved. The majority of these was in the Northern Province.

VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY

There were no extremes of climate during 1958: the rains were well sustained and the dry season was interspersed with rainy periods and, in the Southern Province, by "*chiperoni*" conditions. Grazing and water proved more than adequate and, as a consequence, in many parts of the country tick activity was prolonged into the winter months.

The annual livestock census revealed an increase of 4 per cent. in the numbers of cattle in comparison with 1957, cattle numbers reaching an overall total of over 343,000. This is the fifth year of steady increase since the numbers stood at 273,000 in 1953, an increase in five years of 25 per cent. The importance of an expanding livestock population to a country like Nyasaland which is deficient in supplies of animal protein to feed its very large and constantly increasing human population can hardly be exaggerated. It is difficult to draw any conclusions from the fluctuations in numbers of small stock, since they vary to a great extent even during the course of a year. However, the numbers of goats increased, sheep numbers remained roughly the same while there was a decline in the number of pigs.

Again, in 1958 there was a reduction in the numbers of animals dying from disease, the improvement being particularly noticeable with regard to the tick-borne diseases. The East Coast fever free area is being gradually pushed north from the Southern Province border into the Central Province, the Districts of Ncheu and Dedza having suffered only seven cases of this disease during the year, the greater number of

these occurring in the extreme north of Dedza District. Clinical work, particularly in the Southern Province, has also resulted in an improvement in the number of animals recovering from heartwater and redwater.

A further factor in reducing mortality among calves has been the continuing successful implementation of the scheme to improve the standard of housing and paddocking of livestock. In all parts of the country, but particularly in the Central Province, drier and better drained paddocks are producing a beneficial effect on the survival rate of young stock.

Control of Disease

Although a further outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was reported close to the Nyasaland-Tanganyika border, there was no spread of infection into the territory and with the start of another rainy season and the rise in the level of the Songwe River the danger has again diminished. Precautionary measures are nevertheless in force and close liaison is being maintained with the Tanganyika authorities.

There was a sharp flare-up in the number of cases of rabies during the year, the greater number being reported from the Southern Province, where 57 cases were diagnosed in the Laboratory. Very many more must, however, have gone unrecorded in the rural areas. At least four people are known to have died from the disease during the course of the year and very many people received protective treatment following contact with rabid dogs. The disease was diagnosed in dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, goats and, as stated above, in man.

At the beginning of the year a scheme to vaccinate all dogs in rural areas against rabies was started in the Central Province. The scheme allows for the voluntary vaccination of animals brought to specific points by previous arrangement with the owners. There they are identified by placing a wire collar holding a tag round their necks and in some cases by tattooing the ear. After a week, shooting teams visit the area to destroy all unvaccinated dogs, allowance being made for owners to change their minds and to have their dogs vaccinated and to replace lost identification tags. At first the inoculations went slowly; the operators had to get used to handling half wild dogs and the owners to become accustomed to the idea. It need hardly be said that the work involved proved to be onerous, unpleasant and dangerous, in that very few handlers escaped being bitten. There were many changes in staff during the early part of the campaign, but finally a hard core of excellent workers emerged whose increase in skill, with accumulated experience, enabled a considerable quickening up of the campaign. By the end of 1958, 16,059 dogs had been vaccinated and 8,530 destroyed in the Central Province, and the vaccinating teams had moved to the Southern Province. Meanwhile, in the latter Province, vaccinations in the townships continued under the established legislation and following

restrictions imposed for the control of the disease. In all, 3,932 injections were given and 3,843 stray and uncared-for dogs destroyed. Thus 32,364 dogs were eliminated as rabies risks in these two Provinces during the year.

Tick-borne diseases are the greatest hazard to the lives of stock in the country, and their control occupies the major effort of the Department. By the end of the year, 27 of the 40 additional dipping tanks to be installed under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. D.2883 had been completed and of these, most were in operation. The scheme has a further eighteen months to run. In addition to these new tanks, many repairs on existing tanks were made and in the Central Province the administration of dipping procedure was improved by the institution of an "absentees' dipping day", when stockowners who miss their regular dipping day can be requested to attend. This action resulted in a reduction in the number of absentees without recourse having to be made to prosecution.

The Veterinary Officer appointed to investigate the problems of the Lower River area of the Southern Province commenced his duties early in the year. His preliminary report indicates that this area, of which the dominant feature is the Shire River, is potentially probably more suited than any other part of the country to the keeping of cattle. While the chief cause of the failure of the small cattle population already situated there to multiply is undoubtedly trypanosomiasis, it is evident that this disease is not in the main spread by tsetse flies, but by mechanical transmission through the bites of the dense biting fly populations which infest the river plains. The solution would seem to be to control the trypanosomiasis by drug therapy, while reducing the biting fly and tick populations through insecticides applied by means of dipping tanks. Investigations continue and will be the subject of a full report when the survey is completed.

Trypanosomiasis in other parts of the country, although not the most pressing problem, continues to be troublesome in the Karonga, Rumpi and North Mzimba Districts of the Northern Province, and the Fort Johnston and Balaka areas of the Southern Province. Most of the animals affected are cattle, but there have been cases in dogs.

There was a significant increase in the amount of work handled by the Laboratory in Blantyre: nearly 7,000 specimens were examined and nearly 3,000 post-mortems performed, of which those on poultry formed a large proportion. All vaccines are stored, tested where necessary and issued by the Laboratory, and, during the course of the year, over 110,000 doses of various vaccines were distributed. Among the post mortems carried out were three on lions which died of feline enteritis while visiting Blantyre as part of the menagerie of a circus.

The Laboratory was also occupied with four general investigations during the year. A survey to discover the extent of brucellosis among African-owned cattle revealed a heavy infection in parts of the Central

Province while indicating that cattle in the Southern Province are largely free of the disease. Investigations to find the cause of the disease known as "chitopa", which is said to cause much mortality among indigenous poultry, were instigated. The indications are that there is no one cause of the trouble, any deaths occurring among birds within a short time of each other being put down to infection with this disease. The investigation did however indicate that locally reared fowls are remarkably resistant to the numerous complaints causing mortality among high bred stock. A considerable number of milk samples were examined on behalf of the Blantyre/Limbe Health Authority with a view to determining the presence of tuberculosis and brucellosis. The results of the survey were very satisfactory in that no evidence of either of these diseases was discovered. The tests to determine whether tuberculosis was present were particularly stringent, guinea pigs being injected and subjected to tuberculin tests as well as careful post-mortems being made.

The survey of the species of internal and external parasites found in Nyasaland continues, together with an investigation into their pathogenicity. In all, fifty-eight species of helminth parasite were identified, together with a number of species of external parasites. Among other interesting results, the presence of schistosomes in cattle on the Lower River was established: this discovery might well have application in human medicine, since the presence of the parasite may provide an indication of the prevalence of human bilharzia, which is caused by a similar organism.

The Veterinary Practice Scheme continues to supply a much needed service, particularly in the Southern Province, where 1,903 attendances were made on farm animals for conditions not covered by the provisions of the Animal Diseases Ordinance, and 3,509 attendances on pet animals such as horses, dogs and cats. Many diverse conditions were encountered and a considerable number of surgical operations carried out.

Animal Industry

The Cold Storage Commission began operations in Nyasaland in July, their activities being confined, however, to the importation and sale of meat pending the completion of the central abattoir and cold storage plant. Nevertheless, the increased sales of meat have had an appreciable effect on the livestock slaughter trade as a whole. For the first time in the history of the country, meat supplies have been sufficient to enable adequate supplies at reasonable prices to be made available to all sections of the community who wish to buy them. New butchers' shops have been opened and the sale of meat to Africans has increased considerably.

Inevitably, there has been a reduction in the number of cattle exported from the Central Province and in those imported from Portuguese East Africa. The overall numbers exported from the Central

Province dropped by 297 animals, i.e. 7 per cent. in comparison with 1957. This is an improvement on the position in that year when the increasing drain on the breeding stock in the Central Province to supply slaughter animals caused concern, since increasing numbers of slaughter stock are required for internal consumption. Nevertheless, exports from that Province remained high at 3,862 while the Northern Province contributed only 136 animals. It is reported that the prevalence of tuberculosis in the Mzimba District of the Northern Province and the risk of having animals condemned in the slaughter house has discouraged traders from buying there. It is interesting to note that attempts to regulate a small slaughter stock trade between the Karonga District of the Northern Province and the Rungwe District of Tanganyika have had moderate success; both buyers and sellers are enthusiastic, but the latter seem to have regarded the sales more as lotteries than auctions.

There was a small increase in the number of hides exported in comparison with previous years, despite the reduced price given to producers as a result of the world drop in hide prices. Slightly fewer sheep and goat skins were exported, but the value was maintained because there was an increase in weight.

At the Quarantine Station and Holding Ground at Mpemba, nearly five miles of fencing was erected to extend the perimeter fence, as with the advent of the Cold Storage Commission the holding ground will be required to hold larger numbers of slaughter stock destined for the central abattoir. In all, 248 cattle passed through the quarantine yards during the year, many of them being animals purchased under the scheme to supply breeding stock to farmers. Small amounts of silage and hay were made and helped to reduce the amount of feeding stuffs which had to be brought onto the station. The cattle transporters were in great demand during the year, being hired for a variety of stock movements, and there is little doubt that they supply an important need of the livestock industry.

Poultry

The capacity of the Poultry Centre was increased by the installation of a new 6,480 egg capacity incubator, a new brooder house to take twenty-four new Visi chick brooders and a second three-cylinder Lister generating set similar to the one already installed. This increased capacity was reflected in the revenue in 1958, which amounted to £4,254 compared with £2,300 in 1957 and £1,400 in 1956. Hatchability and fertility remained very good at 89 per cent. and 85 per cent. respectively. In all, 30,000 birds were sold, and had the brooder equipment been in full operation during the hatching season, this figure could have been exceeded. At the end of the year, over 20,000 birds were already on order, although the new hatching season does not start until February and no advertisements had been placed in the Press.

The greatest strain is in distribution, particularly to the Central and Northern Provinces, but plans are on hand to improve facilities in this respect.

In addition to the supply of birds, the Assistant Poultry Officer is occupied in the off season with extension work among poultry keepers and in meeting requests for preventative inoculations. Over 71,000 injections were given as preventatives against fowl typhoid, fowl pox and Newcastle disease, and as interest in birds increases in the African areas, demands for this service will grow. It is worthy of mention that 750 Europeans and 2,000 Africans were shown around the unit during the year.

Livestock Improvement Centres

A farm plan involving extensive reorganization was drawn up for the Livestock Improvement Centre, Mikolongwe, with the assistance of the Senior Soil Conservation Officer, the object being to contour the farm, while improving the surface conservation of water supplies. Work was well advanced on the plan by the end of the year. The productivity of the Fresian and Jersey herds at the Centre increased markedly and all stock maintained condition well throughout the year. At Chitedze, nearly three thousand gallons of milk were sold in Lilongwe from the herd of Jerseys purchased for the Lilongwe Milk Supply Scheme, and the culling of the Nyasa Zebu herd resulted in an improvement in milk yields and liveweight gains in the indigenous stock. At Mbawa, development of the Angoni Zebu herds continues.

Training Centres and Education

Forty-six students entered the training courses for Veterinary Assistants at the Department's three Training Centres during the year, and fourteen passed the examination at the end of the course and were employed as Veterinary Assistants. In addition, two students received bursaries to travel to the United Kingdom to further their education, one to Bristol University to read for a degree in Veterinary Science and the other to Shuttleworth Agricultural College to take a diploma in Dairy Science. Fourteen short courses for elders and cattle owners were held at Mbawa Livestock Improvement Centre and were attended by 275 students: the courses were a great success and there was no lack of applicants.

FORESTRY

The main features of the Protectorate's Forest Policy include the permanent reservation by Government of an adequate area of forest as the country's Forest Estate; the management of forests on the basis of a sustained yield, and the improvement of forests, which includes the planting of a sufficient acreage of both indigenous and exotic species to enable the country to become self-supporting in timber.

The Department comprises two Divisions, each under a Conservator of Forests. The Afforestation Division is concerned with all softwood afforestation work in ten main centres in the country. The Extension Division is responsible for all State Forests not under softwood planting development, the Secondary Forest Estate, the development of hardwood plantings, forestry on African trust land and general advisory work. The four specialist branches, which are independent of the Divisions, are Research, Working Plans and Survey, Utilization and Training.

The Headquarters staff of the Department consists of the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Deputy Chief Conservator, the Conservators in charge of the two Divisions, Secretary, Accountant and ancillary staff. During the year the Department's establishment consisted of 53 senior officers, 215 other officers and 342 subordinate staff.

The Forest Rules, 1958, came into force in May, 1958. They represent a complete revision of the previous Forest Rules, although the main change relates to the method of licensing timber on African trust land. A flat royalty rate per tree for each of six classes of timber was introduced in place of the previous system of measuring all sawlogs and charging a royalty rate per cubic foot depending upon species. This represents a welcome simplification of the Department's task of licensing a wasting timber asset widely distributed over agricultural and unoccupied lands in the Protectorate, while the fixed rates are such as to encourage the licensing of the larger mature trees. A further change allows the Chief Conservator to dispose of forest produce by offering for sale by public auction or by calling for tenders, and both these new methods were satisfactorily in use by the end of 1958.

Considerable progress in planning and expanding the work of the Extension Division took place during the year. Executive Council agreed the policy and administrative regulations which are to apply to new forest areas, under the control of local authorities, which are to be known as Local Authority forests. Local Authority forests may be established to supply forest produce or for conservation purposes or both, but softwood and long term commercial hardwood production will normally be undertaken for the present in state forest reserves. Local Authority forests will be established through the machinery of a 99 year lease of African trust land or public land to the local authority. The lessee will covenant to manage the area in accordance with a Working Plan prepared by the Chief Conservator of Forests; to provide annual financial provision sufficient to carry out effective management, and to make and enforce model Forest By-laws. Government agrees to provide technically trained officers to undertake direct management on behalf of the local authority until such time as the local authority is in a position to provide its own staff.

Government's attention was focussed on domestic fuel shortages in several districts during the year, and it is realized that, while Local Authority forests represent a big step forward, increasing attention

must be paid to encourage the individual African to plant his own farm wood lots. The Department's policy in this field now emphasizes the provision of good quality nursery stock to individuals rather than the seed supplied in the past, and all propaganda and "follow up" measures will be closely co-ordinated with the help of staffs of other land use departments.

The new Forest School and Research Station at Dedza was formally opened by His Excellency the Acting Governor in May, 1958, and the first course for African foresters, which was of one year's duration, was completed. Ten students completed the course satisfactorily and were posted to various stations in the Protectorate.

The primary forest estate was increased by 167 square miles of new reservation, bringing the total area of forest reserves to 3,281 square miles or 8.9 per cent. of the land area of the Protectorate.

The Working Plans Branch carried out detailed management studies within Zomba Plateau forest and a Working Plan for this plantation area covering 8,000 acres was completed during the year, bringing the total area of forests under Working Plans to 93.2 square miles.

Maps at a scale of 1 in 10,000 with contours at 25 foot intervals covering seven forests were received. These maps were prepared by air survey companies, and represent the virtual completion of the Department's present programme of aerial survey and mapping covering the areas scheduled for intensive development under softwood plantations.

With the help of two additional temporary Works Supervisors, the Department completed 57 new permanent buildings within forest reserves during the year, excluding the new Forest School and Research Station. 44.06 miles of new roads and four new fire towers were completed and 22.74 miles of internal telephone lines installed.

Although the rains of 1957/58 were less than normal in most areas, dry season precipitation in most of the highland areas during 1958 was somewhat heavier than usual and on the whole 1958 was not a season of high fire hazard. Forty-five fires were fought and extinguished within forest reserves and 8.5 acres of plantations were destroyed, compared with 31 acres in 1957. Fire fighting standards steadily improved with the aid of new equipment and better communications.

Satisfactory progress was made in afforestation and 2,362 acres were planted, of which 2,197 acres were planted by the Afforestation Division (mainly softwoods), and 166 acres by the Extension Division (mainly fuelwood species and experimental plantings). The total area of Government plantations at the end of 1958 was 21,048 acres.

Within Local Authority forests, mainly in Lilongwe District, 168 acres were planted, bringing the total area of these plantations up to 342 acres.

The Silviculturist was able to move into the new Research Station buildings which are attached to the new Forest School. Silvicultural research continued on soil moisture conditions under grassland and *Brachystegia* forest in softwood afforestation areas. Field trials were initiated for several Australian species including *Araucaria*, *Callitris*, *Casuarina* and *Eucalypt* species, several of which were new introductions to the Protectorate. Investigations concerning establishment techniques on the Nyika and fertilizer trials designed to test possible trace element deficiencies in certain soils were also initiated.

The Department's sawmill at Blantyre completed the erection of a workshop and garage, a storage shed for hardwoods and permanent foundations for the yard storage of all softwood stocks of sawn timber. In addition, two overhead fan seasoning kilns were completed during the year, allowing a start to be made on the production of kiln dried timber. Various items of machinery were installed in the main millshed and workshop and the log yard was reorganized with the installation of chain log conveyors.

The following volumes of sawn timber were produced by the sawmill:

			<i>Cubic feet</i>
Softwood timber	..	..	30,048
Hardwood timber	..	..	10,028

The sawmill carried an average stock of 22,500 cubic feet of imported softwood during the year for issue to Government Departments and 21,113 cubic feet were resawn to size requirements before issue. Over 2,000 cubic feet of sawn *Mlombwa* were sold to buyers in Southern Rhodesia.

The following timber was pressure treated:

Sawn timber	..	1,427 cubic feet
Fence posts	..	} 29,274 cubic feet
Transmission poles	..	
Bridging timber	..	

The following figures show the approximate outturn of various classes of forest produce sold during the year:

<i>Class of Produce</i>		<i>Forest Reserves cu. ft.</i>		<i>African trust land cu. ft.</i>		<i>Total cu. ft.</i>
Softwood timber	..	127,800	..	—	..	127,800
Hardwood timber	..	36,800	..	264,000	..	300,800
Roundwood	..	54,400	..	104,100	..	158,500
Firewood	..	788,500	..	1,409,200	..	2,197,700
TOTAL	..	1,007,500		1,777,300		2,784,800

Revenue from the sale of forest produce from State Forests was £20,433 and from African trust land £21,498.

FISHERIES

Non-African catches reached 4,100 short tons in the south-east arm and 260 short tons in the south-west arm by the end of November, representing an increase on 1957 figures in the former area, a decrease in the latter and an overall increase in the total. Most of the increase in the south-east arm was in respect of the first five months of the year, catches being lower than in 1957 from June onwards, in spite of greatly increased efforts. Effort itself declined in the south-west arm towards the end of the year, a reflection partly of a run of poor catches and partly of the difficulty of exploiting the area without road communications.

In spite of the slight check in the non-African industry, which is mainly concerned with the more open water species, African inshore fishing with gill nets continued to progress and there was a small but steady increase in the number of Africans working on something approaching a real commercial basis. The lack of a Fisheries Officer till late September continued to make it difficult to give these men the attention they really needed and deserved.

During the period January to June, export of fish was permitted on a quota basis. This trial export, having caused no obvious shortages on the home market, was again permitted under a simple licensing system from September onwards. A total of 285 short tons of fish, expressed in terms of its original landed weight, was exported in the first six months period and about 75 short tons during September, October and November, mostly but not entirely by non-African concerns. The total of 360 short tons represented about 8 per cent. of the non-African landings up to the end of November and obviously a very much smaller proportion of the total fish landed by all races. Of the total exported, the dried or salted equivalent of 290½ tons landed weight was exported as cured fish, mostly "barbel" and "nchila", and 69½ tons were exported in the form of fresh fish.

The conduct of courses for prospective African commercial fishermen was suspended for most of the year, the Fish Ranger being on leave. They were recommenced in October, however, shortly after his return, and a reasonable number of fishermen applied for admission. The Departmental boat-building scheme continued both at Nkata Bay and Fort Johnston, meeting with satisfactory response, and the Department continued its programme of experimental gill netting as far as the staff position permitted.

The Fishery Research Unit at Nkata Bay continued to function, though gravely handicapped by the fact that the fisheries launch was under repair during the whole of the year and there was still only one officer. Investigations on the ecology of the "*usipa*" continued and a beginning was made on that of the "*nchila*", which latter perhaps ranks second only to the *Tilapia* as a food fish.

The fishing camp near the Northern Rumpi trout stream was duly opened for the 1958 season and proved very popular. Fishing continued good on this stream, though disappointing on its neighbour the Kaziwiziwi, where fish were unaccountably scarce. On Zomba Mountain, fingerling trout from the main stream were artificially fed in a small rearing pond, constructed in 1957, and reared to an encouraging size before being released into the main stream again. It is hoped, in course of time, to improve the fishing on this stream very materially by this method.

In the Northern Province, fish farming progressed very satisfactorily with new ponds continually being made. The new Khongo dam in Lilongwe District in the Central Province was successfully stocked with *Tilapia melanopleura*, and the Department also assisted the Imperial Tobacco Company to obtain this species for their Burn Dam. Inspections by the Fish Ranger (Rivers) towards the end of the year showed that the introduction had been very successful.

MINING AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

By virtue of the Nyasaland Protectorate (African Trust Land) Order in Council, 1950, the entire property in minerals in African trust land, save for land which has been alienated by the Crown and land in respect of which prospecting and mining rights subsist, is vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be controlled by the Governor for the use or common benefit, direct or indirect, of the African inhabitants of the Protectorate. The Governor may, subject to existing Protectorate legislation, make grants to search for and work minerals, but in so doing shall have regard to general African interests and, before making any grant for the working of minerals, shall consult the Native Authority of the area concerned.

The British South Africa Company holds mineral rights over certain areas of the Protectorate, covering the Karonga District and part of the Rumpi District in the Northern Province and the Kasungu, Kota Kota, Lilongwe, Fort Manning and Dedza Districts and part of the Dowa District in the Central Province.

The Commissioner of Mines may, under the Mining Ordinance, issue prospecting rights and may register claims, while the Governor may grant exclusive prospecting licences and mining leases. Prospecting rights, as also exclusive prospecting licences and claims, allow the recipients to prospect and mine respectively for a period of one year, but they are capable of renewal. Mining leases, which are also capable of renewal, are available for terms between 5 and 21 years.

Royalties are payable in respect of all minerals extracted; if the minerals are on African trust land outside the British South Africa Company's areas, the royalties are payable in part to the Native Treasury concerned and in part to the Protectorate revenue in such

proportions as may be determined by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; where the mineral rights are vested in the Company, 50 per cent. of the royalties is payable to the Company.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate, although hitherto comparatively little mining activity has taken place:

Allanite, apatite, asbestos, bauxite, beryl, betafite, calcite, coal, columbite, copper minerals (malachite, azurite and chalcoppyrite), corundum, davidite, dolomite, fluorspar, felspar, galena, garnet, gold, graphite, gypsum, ilmenite, iron ore, kaolin and other clays, kyanite, limestone, magnesite, manganese ore, mica, molybdenite, monazite, nepheline, nickel-bearing pyrrhotite, platinum, pyrites, pyrochlore, rutile, silver, sillimanite, strontianite, talc, tourmaline, uraninite, vermiculite, zinc-blende and zircon.

Of these, only corundum, galena, gold, kyanite, limestone and mica are known to have been worked in the past.

During the year 29 Prospecting Rights were issued. At the end of the year 11 Exclusive Prospecting Licences were extant, of which one had been issued in 1958. Two Mining Leases were granted in 1958 and at the end of the year 6 were still extant. During the year no new Mining Claims were registered. Seven Export Permits were issued.

Control over radioactive minerals is exercised under the Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance; no person is permitted to prospect for or mine any radioactive minerals except under licence. During the year 7 such licences were issued. A consignment of samples was sent for analysis during the year.

No mining activity, apart from the quarrying of stone, took place during 1958, but intensive prospecting was undertaken by several of the larger mining concerns and particular interest was shown in radioactive mineral deposits, ilmenite, rutile and iron ore. A certain amount of interest was taken by individual private prospectors in gold and small quantities of samples were exported for assay.

There is at present no separate mining department. The post of Commissioner of Mines, an appointment under the Mining Ordinance, is held by the Secretary, Lands and Mines, an officer of the Secretariat.

Geological Survey Department

Although the primary function of this Department, as the name indicates, is to prepare a complete geological map of the territory, much time and effort must be devoted to work of a more directly economic nature connected with the prospecting and development of the mineral wealth of the country. With this end in view, two new sections were started in 1958 aided by funds granted from the Colonial

Development and Welfare Fund, i.e. (1) Research on Carbonatites and Related Structures and (2) the Mineral Investigation Section, the former during March and the latter in September.

The establishment of the Department, which at the beginning of 1958 consisted of the Director, 6 Geologists (of whom 2 are seconded to the Water Development Department for the siting of boreholes and other work of a hydro-geological nature), 1 Draughtsman, 2 Departmental Assistants, 1 Clerk, 1 Senior Field Assistant, 5 Field Assistants, 1 Laboratory Assistant, 6 Drivers, 8 Chainmen, 4 Capitaos and a number of miscellaneous minor employees, was thus increased by 1 Senior Geologist, 1 Geologist, 2 Works Foremen, 2 Field Assistants, 4 Drivers, 4 Chainmen, 3 Capitaos and additional minor employees.

Geological mapping was concentrated mainly in the Southern Province and included part of the Fort Johnston District to the east of southern Lake Nyasa, about which very little has been known up to now. A small area in the Northern Province at Ilomba Hill north of Fort Hill and close to the Tanganyika Border, where the presence of uranian pyrochlore had been proved during the 1957 season, was mapped on a large scale (i.e. 1:6000) and extensively trenched and pitted during a period of two months. This work was continued by geologists of New Consolidated Goldfields, to whom an Exclusive Prospecting Licence was granted on the initiative of the British South Africa Company, the holders of the mineral rights. The indications are that this may be the most important deposit of niobium minerals so far located in Nyasaland, and the likelihood that uranium can be extracted as a by-product increases the chances of its becoming an economic proposition should the demand for niobium increase, as it is expected to do within the next few years.

Attention was given to completing certain areas near the western border of the Southern Province which had remained unmapped and to remapping others where the cover had proved insufficient, so that geological mapping is virtually complete of the whole area to the west of longitude 35 degrees East and south of latitude 15 degrees South, as well as all the territory lying south of 16 degrees latitude, to the west of the railway line and the Portuguese East Africa border. Other areas included the country to the south of Lake Chilwa and part of the Fort Johnston District which lies to the north of Mlindi on the eastern Lake-shore.

New discoveries of minerals were confined to the last mentioned area, since much of it has not previously been subject to more than a rapid reconnaissance survey made by one of the Survey geologists in 1937 when alluvial gold was located in the Unga River and other streams draining the escarpment to the east of Lake Nyasa. The area of this alluvial gold was extended by the discovery of colours in the Ngombolaga tributary of the Unga River. These were believed to be derived from small pegmatite bodies which were common in the area.

A further deposit of monazite-bearing sands, additional to those held under Exclusive Prospecting Licence by Rhodesia Chrome Mines, was discovered at Ntenjesa Hill on the Lake-shore plain, five miles north of Mlindi. This was located with the "Cargo" Land-Rover, lent to the Department by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and although a traverse was made with the vehicle right up as far as Fort Maguire, no other occurrence was recorded.

Two discoveries of uranium-bearing minerals were made; the first of these proved to contain a uranium-rich apatite along with thorium in the form of allanite: the other, occurring in the foothills of the main Rift Scarp some three miles east of Chiponda, is believed to contain minerals of the tantalite-columbite group, but a report is still awaited from London.

Another discovery of a mineral containing both tantalite and niobium was made in a pegmatite dyke some four to five miles north-west of Kangankunde Hill carbonatite occurrence. This was the first occasion in the territory on which the presence of tantalite as a major constituent of a mineral was actually confirmed, the mineral in question being identified as one of the tapiolite-mossite series.

Use of the "Cargo" Land-Rover in the Northern Province was instrumental in locating an occurrence of radioactive minerals at the crossing of the North Rukuru River on the road between Fort Hill and Karonga. The anomaly was found to be due to beds of arkose which in bulk exercised considerable influence on the ratemeter but was proved to be of very low grade when investigated mineralogically.

A further radioactive occurrence was similarly located on the Portuguese Border road in the Kirk Mountains area but is unlikely to prove of any economic importance, being probably caused by the presence of monazite in granulite and gneiss.

As the result of the shipment overseas of a sample consignment of some 5,000 tons of iron ore from Mindale Hill, discovered by the Geological Survey in 1956, considerable interest was shown in iron ore occurrences during the year and several of these were investigated, including that near Dzonze Hill in the Ncheu District which was trenched and sampled by the Mineral Investigation Section. A report that large bodies of iron ore similar to that at Mindale Hill existed to the east of Lake Malombe in the Fort Johnston District proved on investigation to be very much exaggerated, those actually found being the usual small outcrops which have been worked by Africans in the past for the purpose of making primitive iron implements.

Other deposits investigated by the Mineral Investigation Section in the Ncheu area included the kyanite near Kapiridimba, which was previously worked between 1952 and 1954, kaolin in the upper reaches of the Rivi Rivi River, and graphite which occurs in the same locality.

Other occurrences of graphite near Dowa in the Central Province were also examined, as was a large body of iron pyrites at Chisepo to the north-west of Dowa.

Prospecting by the larger mining companies who hold Exclusive Prospecting Licences showed some falling off in activity, so that by the end of 1958 only Messrs. Laporte Titanium Limited were still at work in their area between Chiromo and Port Herald, where they are investigating deposits of ilmenite and rutile. New Consolidated Goldfields carried out a considerable amount of pitting and trenching on the uranium-pyrochlore deposit at Ilomba Hill, in the extreme north, with what appeared to be very satisfactory results. They also drilled two boreholes at Tambani in the Southern Province, the area in which the Company did considerable work during 1957. These failed to prove any continuation at depth of the rich uranium minerals discovered on the surface, although the occurrence of molybdenum was shown in both boreholes. Pending the outcome of experiments now being carried out which may largely increase the demand for niobium, the Company asked that they should be allowed to retain their interests both at Ilomba and Tambani, although they agreed to surrender a portion of the latter area.

The Anglo-American Corporation, through their subsidiary company in Southern Rhodesia, continued to hold the Exclusive Prospecting Licences which had been granted them at Tundulu Hill and at Mpemba Hill. No further work was done on the former but investigations were carried out at Mpemba into the occurrence there of minerals containing nickel and copper. Results were, however, disappointing in that although isolated high values were shown to occur, it proved impossible to define any definite workable ore-body.

Geologists from the Research Institute of African Geology at Leeds University again visited this territory in 1958. They finished the work started on Chikala Mountain in 1957 and then went on to map the Chaone Ring Structure in the same area.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Limited abandoned their scheme to work beach sands in the Monkey Bay area of Lake Nyasa for monazite, ilmenite, zircon and rutile. The Company, however, still retained their Exclusive Prospecting Licence over the pyrochlore deposits on Chilwa Island.

Departmental publications issued during 1958 and now available from the Government Printer, Zomba, at the prices shown were:

- (1) Memoir No. 1. The Geology of Chilwa Island, by M. S. Garson and W. Campbell Smith. (Price 15s-6d.)
- (2) Bulletin No. 9. The Geology of the Port Herald Area, by K. Bloomfield. (Price 10s-6d.)
- (3) Report No. 2 (New Series). The Geology of Part of the Mzimba and Rumpi Districts, by W. H. Reeve. (Price 2s-6d.)

(4) Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Nyasaland for 1957. (Sold out.)

In addition, the printing of Bulletin No. 10, *The Geology of the Middle Shire Area*, by S. W. Morel, was completed but publication was held up pending the arrival of copies of the geological map to accompany it.

Bulletin No. 11, *The Geology of the Livingstonia Coalfield*, by W. G. G. Cooper and F. Habgood, and Bulletin No. 12, *The Geology of the Lake Chilwa Area*, by M. S. Garson, are both in the press, while the manuscripts have been completed in the cases of Bulletin No. 13, *The Geology of the Tambani-Salambidwe Area*, by W. G. G. Cooper and K. Bloomfield, and Bulletin No. 14, *The Geology of the Country West of the Shire River between Chikwawa and Chiromo*, by F. Habgood.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Discussions which took place between the Nyasaland Government and the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia began to bear fruit from July onwards. During the latter half of 1958 an average of over 40 tons of meat per month was imported by rail and air from Southern Rhodesia.

Building operations are now well in hand and it is expected that a modern abattoir will be operating outside Blantyre by the end of 1959. To start with, it is intended to supply an area roughly within a 40-mile radius of Blantyre with meat which will have been prepared under modern hygienic conditions.

Universal Industries have now completed their first calendar year of business, and, with the aid of a fully automatic plant, are producing 40 tons of biscuits per month. The product is of high quality but is mostly supplied to the African market at present, although it is intended to supply other markets with effect from 1st March, 1959.

This firm supplies throughout Nyasaland and also exports to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and to the Northern Province of Portuguese East Africa.

A modern sweet making plant has recently been purchased and it is hoped to produce twenty tons of sweets monthly from March, 1959, onwards.

Another local firm which has just completed its first full year is Nyasaland Oil Industries.

This firm manufactures cattle cake and cotton seed oil from cotton obtained from the Chiromo area. Cotton lint is also recovered during the processing of the seed and is exported to the United Kingdom and Belgium. The two other products are used locally.

Mandala Motors Limited at Blantyre have now started producing heavy trucks from prefabricated parts imported from the United Kingdom. Although in its true sense this is not a manufacturing process but one of assembly, a number of these vehicles has now been completed, and a considerable reduction in cost is obtained by this system.

During 1958 Nyasaland Portland Cement produced an average of 3,250 tons per month and total manufactured output amounted to 39,000 tons.

At the moment Nyasaland Portland Cement has to import all supplies of clinker from Southern Rhodesia. As freight charges have to be paid on the basic raw material prior to the manufacturing process, there is no substantial difference in price from the finished product railed from Southern Rhodesia.

In the near future, however, it is hoped that the quarry and mill at Changalumi, approximately forty miles from the cement factory at Blantyre, will be in operation. A private railway extending from the mill for 12 miles to the Nyasaland Railways main line has already been laid and work is well in hand on the mill itself.

Kalulu Blanket and Weaving Factory, situated five miles outside Limbe, went into production towards the end of 1957. During 1958 about 250 blankets per day were manufactured from imported yarns. A small quantity of rugs, mattresses and pillows was also produced.

The London and Blantyre Company and the Nyasaland Clothing Company, whose factories are situated at Lilongwe and Limbe respectively, continued in their role of leading clothing manufacturers in Nyasaland. Both businesses are expanding.

The year saw increased activity in the quarrying and production of crushed stone aggregate for all classes of concrete work, building and road making. There are two quarries established in the Blantyre/Limbe area, a third in the Zomba area, and a fourth small quarry which satisfies local requirements in the Mlanje area.

Brickmaking is a well-established industry. Large deposits of good-quality clay exist in the Southern Province and there is an ample supply of bricks. In Blantyre there are two firms making a high quality brick, the Blantyre Brick and Tile Company, and the Nyasaland Ceramic Company. The latter company also manufactures roofing tiles, face bricks, quarry tiles, hollow blocks and screen blocks.

In the building industry, competition was keen and building prices compared very favourably with those in other parts of the Federation. The builders in Nyasaland range from small firms who specialize in single house construction to several well-established companies capable of carrying out complicated multi-storey constructions. In the Blantyre/Limbe area there are also four joinery works equipped to produce all the forms of joinery required in modern building construction.

Lever Brothers (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Limited again extended their factory at Limbe and produced 2,500 tons of soap in 1958 as compared with 2,300 tons in 1957. The firm also continued to maintain a steady production of edible oil and fat to meet local demand.

Among industries connected with agricultural and natural products, there is an extensive tobacco industry in Nyasaland and on the manufacturing side the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tobacco Company again increased its production of cigarettes, pipe tobacco and snuff. For the tung oil industry, there are three tung oil expressing factories, one at Mzuzu belonging to the Vipya Tung Estates, a second belonging to the East Asiatic Company's Gala Estates in the Zomba District and the third belonging to Nyasa Tea Estates at Cholo.

The fishing industry on Lake Nyasa continued to flourish and a total of 780,536 lb. of fish was exported, mainly to Southern Rhodesia. This figure represents approximately 8 per cent. of the weight of fish landed on the Lake-shore by non-African firms during the year.

An indication of industrial activity is the consumption of electricity, which increased in 1958 to the extent shown in the following table:

			<i>Blantyre/ Limbe</i>	<i>Zomba</i>	<i>Lilongwe</i>
Units sent out 1956	..	..	6,501,720	1,731,841	765,104
Units sent out 1957	..	..	11,785,340	2,265,610	960,581
% increase over 1956	..	..	81.1%	31.0%	42.2%
Units sent out 1958	..	..	18,326,020	2,732,123	1,263,821
Increase in units sent out	..	..	6,540,680	466,513	303,240
% increase over 1957	..	..	55.5%	20.6%	31.6%

The following figures show the consumption of electricity by broad groups in thousands of kilowatt hours for the year ended 31st December, 1958:

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

				<i>Blantyre/ Limbe</i>	<i>Zomba</i>	<i>Lilongwe</i>
Domestic	..	..	..	4,624	1,416	485
Industrial	..	..	..	8,103	161	251
Others	..	..	..	3,119	845	358
TOTAL				15,846	2,422	1,094

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

At the beginning of 1958 there were 85 registered co-operative organizations. During the year, two primary coffee societies and one extra-territorial marketing co-operative organization were registered. No cancellations of registration took place.

The two newly registered coffee societies were formed at the direct request of producers; their object was to provide a re-grouping in order to effect economies in transport costs and they have proved to be beneficial in this respect. The extra-territorial society wished to set up a produce depot in Nyasaland in order that their produce might reach railhead more easily and economically than could be done by means of the long haulage by road from Fort Jameson to Lusaka. The establishment of such a produce depot necessitated registration under Section 6 of Cap. 168 of the Revised (1957) Laws. The numbers, types and membership of registered societies as at 31st December, 1958, were as follows:

<i>Type of Society</i>				<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Membership</i>
(i) PRIMARY SOCIETIES					
Dairy Produce	..	..	..	46	1,321
Rice Growers	..	..	..	13	3,403
Coffee Growers	..	..	..	5	424
Maize Milling	..	..	..	1	48
Traders Supply	..	..	..	1	51
Produce General	..	..	..	1	138
Vegetable Growers	..	..	..	1	123
Thrift and Credit	..	..	..	1	15
Consumers	..	..	..	12	2,174
TOTAL				81	7,697
(ii) SECONDARY SOCIETIES					
Union—Supply and Services	..	..	..	1	9
Union—Dairy Societies	..	..	..	2	41
Union—Rice Societies	..	..	..	3	15
Marketing Association	..	..	..	1	not known
TOTAL				7	65

Rice

The paddy crop purchased by co-operative organizations during 1958 totalled 2,794 short tons, as opposed to 1,600 short tons purchased in 1957. The increased tonnage offered was attributable to two things: firstly, the seasonal conditions were particularly favourable to paddy growers in the north, which produced almost 1,670 short tons alone, and secondly, the firm price of 2d per lb. was maintained throughout. It was the overall poor quality and the shortfall in tonnage in 1957, resulting in disappointing surpluses being made both by Kilupula and Shire River rice-milling unions, which called for increased effort in the 1958 season. Milling commenced in mid-July, keeping both factories fully occupied. The need to increase Nyasaland's output of rice was, however, clearly demonstrated by the Federal authorities' constant demand for still more supplies at the very attractive and firm price of £60 per short ton free on board Nyasaland Lake ports. Unfortunately,

the time has not yet come when this country can produce the full Federal demand for rice, which amounts to 4,500 short tons; consequently the authorities, although willing, cannot prohibit the importation from outside sources such as Mozambique and Siam into the Rhodesias, to make up their deficit.

In an effort to reduce the gap between production and demand during 1957, the Kota Kota Produce and Trading Society, who act as the co-operative union's intermediary, purchased 1,108 short tons of paddy by direct negotiation with the Rice Growers' Co-operative at Kyela in Tanganyika. The purchase price did not allow of any profit to the society, apart from helping towards the economic employment of the milling machinery and towards commitments already undertaken for supplies to the Federation, but it has not been possible to negotiate on the same terms for 1958, as prices from this source are less favourable, and not economic. The marketing union with the Kota Kota Produce Society and the Kilupula, Machinga, and Shire River Co-operative Unions was continued this year, which in effect strengthens the rice industry as a whole by producing a standard quality of graded rice acceptable to the trade.

The growing of pure strain "Faya" paddy was also continued in the Mlanje District, in an effort to increase production. This has proved to be disappointing, however, as only 9.9 short tons were offered for sale to the co-operative agents, and represent the exact tonnage of the seed issued to growers for the 1958 season. The main difficulty in encouraging producers to sell co-operatively in this district is the close proximity to the Portuguese border, where buyers are known to offer slightly higher prices. In their position, the establishment of markets or the need to transport over long unserviceable roads does not arise; consequently the administrative overheads are avoided, and the purchase price can be more attractive to the seller.

The propaganda for increased paddy production in all areas was again vigorously pursued, and the subsidized tractor ploughing and extended ploughing credit on crops were undertaken with reasonably good results. During 1958, the practice of short term finance for the purchase of paddy crops was extended by the banks on equally favourable terms as in 1957. Interest payments on funds borrowed from Government, together with capital redemptions, were again met where applicable.

Ghee

The number of primary societies engaged in the production of ghee remained at 46 during 1958, operating under the two unions situated in the Northern Province at Kafukule and Chinunka as formerly. The total ghee produced by co-operative dairies during the period January–November, 1958, amounted to 34,925 lb. valued at £6,800 only, as compared with 43,000 lb. valued at £8,500 approximately in 1957. The shortfall is wholly attributable to the quantity of imported ghee being absorbed at a lower selling price.

The introduction of the six-pound sealed tin at the beginning of 1958 was accepted as a definite advantage by the trade, both in handling and in hygiene for distribution purposes. It was felt that the size of the tin would in effect bring the product within the purchasing power of a much larger range of consumers, and this was so, until the main distributors for the Kenya ghee cornered the market with a similar pack.

The unions of ghee societies continued to be run entirely by African locally employed staff who were supervised by Co-operative Departmental staff throughout the year. The maize mill, so anxiously awaited by the Kafukule Union, was installed and is in full operation, serving a most useful purpose to the people of the district.

Coffee

Although considerable strides were made in 1957 by both the Misuku and Nchenachena coffee societies, with increased production of parchment coffee as forecast, the Misuku group experienced some domestic troubles during the months of July to early October. A considerable number of their members broke away, but this proved to be of no serious consequence, as they formed a new society under the name of the Mwenikapoka Coffee Society, situated in the foothills of the Misuku proper. At one stage, before markets were due to operate in the Misuku, the original society members, at a special general meeting, announced that they would not offer their coffee to the society because of the low buying-in price of 1s-6d per lb., and that only 4s-6d per lb. would induce them to co-operate. It was ultimately resolved, again by general meeting, that their demands were ridiculous in the light of prevailing world market prices, and in the absence of any buyers other than their own co-operative organization. Subsequently, markets opened briskly with members offering freely, but in this particular area, the delay and consequent disorganization caused by the uncertainty of any business prevented early processing, which could have had adverse repercussion in marketing, had the Department not been fully alert to the situation. Fortunately, contacts were made through approved agents on the receipt of the liquoring tests and valuation reports which were obtained from Messrs. C. J. Valentine of Moshi as formerly, and contracts were negotiated with foreign buyers. The valuation, which was based on the Nairobi Auction when a small quantity of African grown "Rungwe" coffee was sold, proved to be most disappointing at 345s per cwt., and this quotation did not augur well for the disgruntled producers of the Misuku district. The price was, however, indicative of the trend of world market prices for 1958, and in comparison with the valuation figure of 423s per cwt., given for the 1957 crop, the financial prospects for the industry were disheartening. Foreign markets have proved to be firm, however, with good demand, and prices have recovered slightly since the valuation was received.

By the end of 1958, half the crop had been sold at an average price of 354s per cwt. free on rail Limbe. If the remainder of the crop is disposed of at the same figure, it is hoped that the eventual return to the grower will not be substantially less than in 1957. The recession in world coffee prices in 1958 may well be compensated, as far as the grower is concerned, by the increased production of parchment coffee amounting to approximately 33 per cent. over the 1957 figure.

As an indication of the progress made by coffee producers in the Northern Province, the following table shows parchment production over the years:

1954/55	..	17,124 lb.	valued at	£2,502
1955/56	..	29,827 lb.	valued at	£4,742
1956/57	..	46,669 lb.	valued at	£7,804
1957/58	..	78,885 lb.	valued at	£12,490
1958/59	..	104,000 lb.	valued at	£16,000 (estimated)

The coffee markets have only recently closed for the 1958 season, and the final figures of parchment coffee purchased from grower-members is 104,000 lb. as shown above. An increased production of 33 per cent. over the 1957 figure, without any deterioration in the quality of the coffee produced, is considered an encouraging indication of the future expansion of the Northern Province coffee industry.

The figures covering tonnages of clean coffee exported over the above period are as follows:

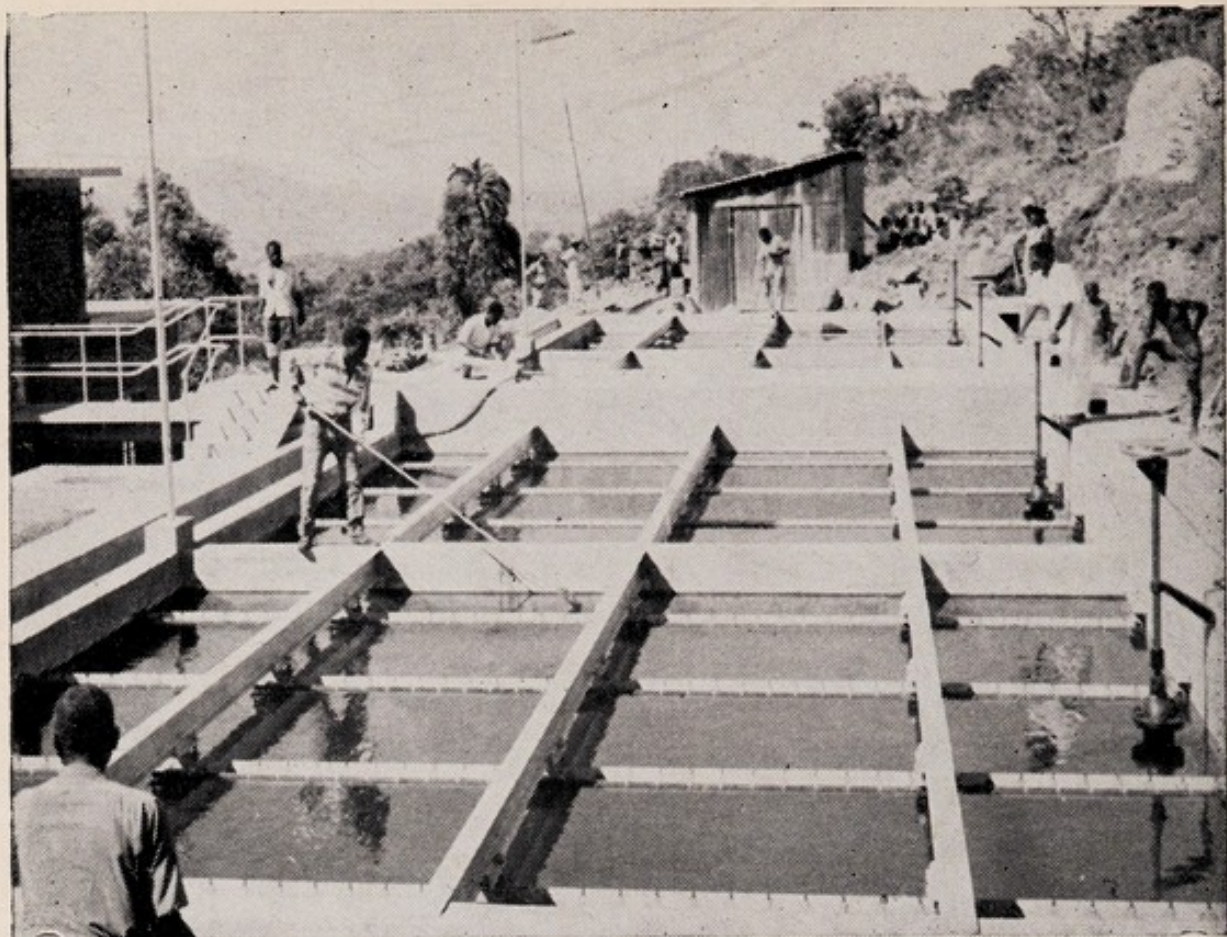
1954/55	..	Grade A.	13,276 lb.	at £375:	Limbe, per long ton
		Grade B.	1,046 lb.	at £367:	" " " "
1955/56	..	Grade A.	13,897 lb.	at £485:	" " " "
		Grade B.	354 lb.	at £401:	" " " "
1956/57	..	Grade A.	21,062 lb.	at £500:	" " " "
		Grade B.	407 lb.	at £448:	" " " "
		Grade C.	778 lb.	at £183:	" " " "
		Grade HP.	1,411 lb.	at £112:	" " " "
1957/58	..	Grade A.	31,866 lb.	at £410:	" " Average
		Grade B.	1,603 lb.	at £322:	" " " "
		Grade C.	2,640 lb.	at £173:	" " " "

The average extraction figure of clean bean for the 1957/58 crop from parchment was 78.7 per cent. and from Mbuni 54.1 per cent., which is very satisfactory.

At the close of the 1957/58 financial year, and as a result of the increase in production, the societies were able to place substantial sums to reserves and to provide for bonuses averaging 7d for every pound of parchment coffee produced by members. This bonus, coupled with the initial buying-in price, brought the favourable sum of 2s-1d per lb. income to members, for all parchment coffee sold to the Societies.



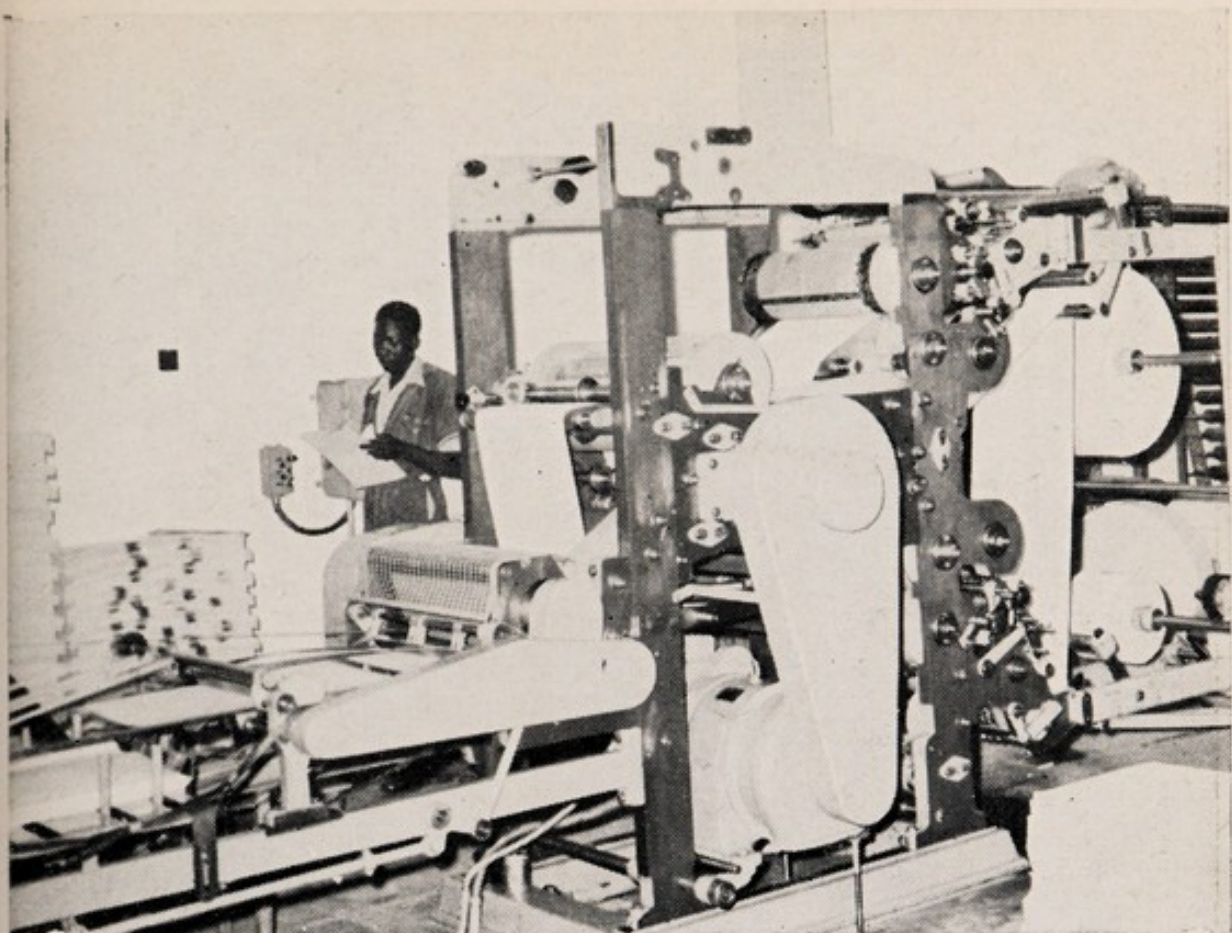
His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., laying a wreath
at the K.A.R. memorial on Armistice Day



The water purification plant on Zomba Mountain, constructed at a cost of £52,200 for an ultimate demand of one million gallons per day. The design includes gravity fed upward flow settling tanks and rapid gravity filters with elumine, soda and chlorine dosage.



A blind man planing wood at his bench in the Mlanje Training Centre for the Blind, the first such centre to be established by the Nyasaland Society for the Blind.



The new Timson Rotary Press which was installed in the Government Press in 1957.



First stage in making a new timber plantation. Young trees being watered and transplanted from nursery seed-beds by workers in the Forestry Department.



The engine Thistle hauling a train of early coaches and wagons of the Shire Highlands Railways as part of a ceremony to mark the jubilee of the Nyasaland Railways.



A tea factory in Mlanje District, which, together with the contiguous Cholo District, forms the main tea growing area in the Southern Province.



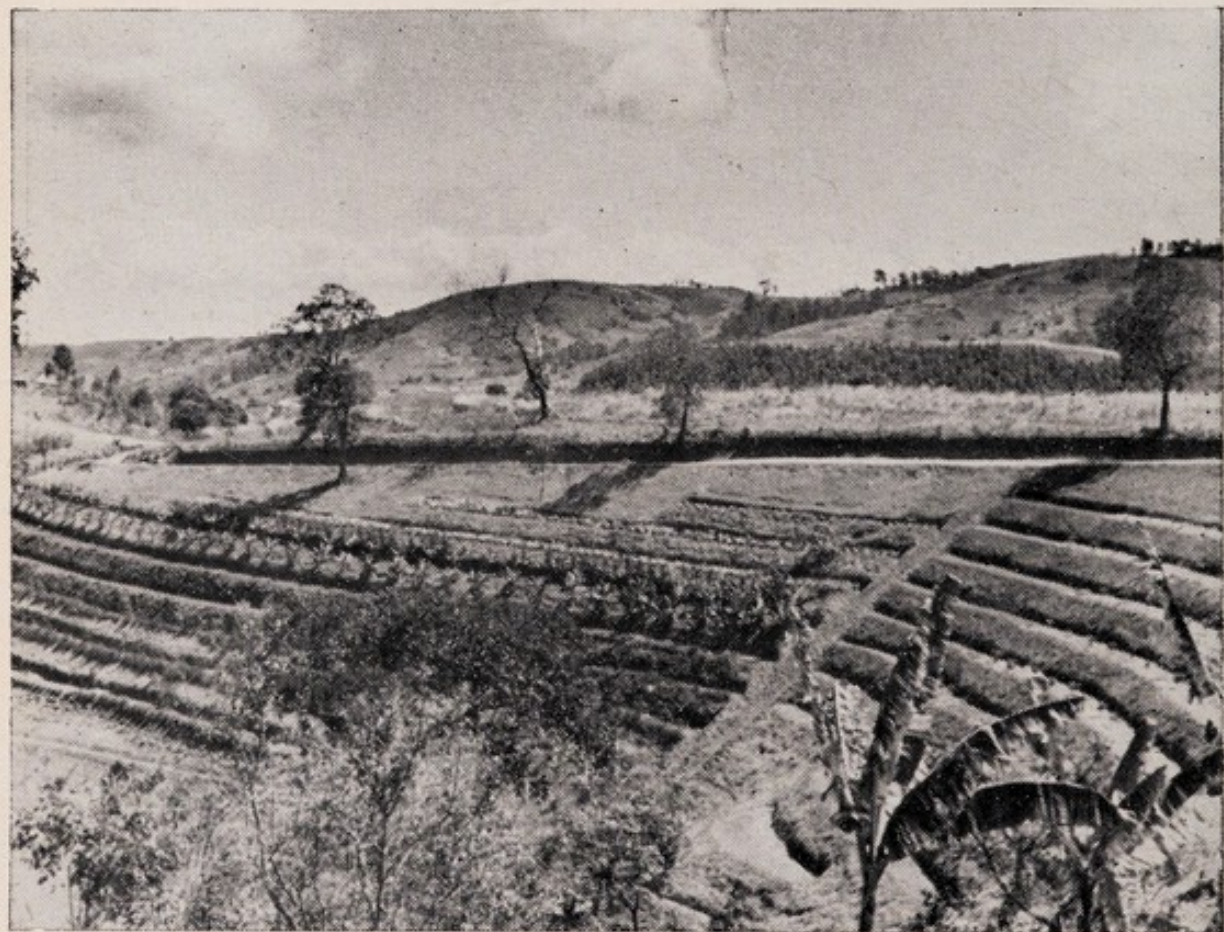
The Kalulu Weaving Factory, near Limbe, which is the first factory to employ Nyasaland African men and women in the production of blankets, rugs, jerseys, trousers, shorts and shirts, all of which find a ready market among the African population.



Nyasaland Information Department vehicles, which include cinema units, information units, and general transport vehicles with public address facilities attached. An information unit has been established in each of the three Provinces and extends



Under a Colonial Development and Welfare Fund scheme, money has been provided for the extension of dipping services throughout Nyasaland. This prefabricated steel dipping tank has been so designed that it can be assembled on site and installed.



The Konzalendo demonstration plot on the Cholo escarpment. What had become, by erosion, a bare hill slope, was handed over by the owner to the Agricultural Department. Now with the slope covered in vegetation, coffee trees, bananas and



A ploughing demonstration in the Northern Province. An increasing interest in modern methods of agriculture is manifest among farmers throughout the territory.



Local government funds, supplied by Blantyre District Council, provided for the construction of this bridge over the Lisungwe river on the Neno-Matope road, which will greatly expedite crop extraction in the surrounding area.



Chief Kaluluma of Kasungu District, aged ninety-eight, attending the celebrations held by his people to mark the seventieth anniversary of his chieftainship. As a young warrior he took part in many of the wars against the Angoni.

Finance for buying the coffee crop was again procured on favourable terms as in 1957 from the commercial banks, and the system adopted has proved to be most satisfactory.

The parchment coffee was processed at the factory of the Northern Co-operative Union at Rumpi as in 1957, and marketed from there on behalf of the primary societies. The new areas which have been tried out for coffee production have proved successful, and the Usisya society, which was registered in 1957, has produced a small but promising crop this season from the Nkata Bay District.

The proposed coffee society intended to be organized in the Cholo District, Southern Province, has not yet been formed, as production is still in the experimental stage. By maintaining close contact with the Department of Agriculture, however, each stage of development has been carefully noted, and there is every indication that a sound industry in coffee production is steadily being built up within the Protectorate. Subject to the hardening of world market prices, the future should be encouraging.

Supplies and Services

The Supplies Section of the Northern Co-operative Union has built up a considerable trade in consumer and essential goods to meet the demand of the rapidly growing African public, whose needs are no longer confined to the basic salt, sugar and paraffin purchases of some few years ago. This service is greatly appreciated, and fills a long-felt want in the district.

The Transport Section continued to operate with its two Bedford lorries, but as these vehicles have now covered a tremendous amount of hard road work, not least of all the very strenuous task of transporting the parchment coffee through the snake-like tracks of the Misuku, the time has come to think of replacing them by new and perhaps larger vehicles. In 1958 the sum of £2,757 was earned for the Union, as opposed to £2,371 in 1957, which indicates that the service is steadily maintained. The Supplies and Services earned the sum of £5,572 in 1958, showing an increase of £2,422 in sales in the twelve months under review.

The Factory Section, which processes the coffee crop of the primary societies in the Northern Province and also contains the ghee canning plant, continued to operate, but as a result of the disappointing ghee sales mentioned above, this machinery has not so far been able to show its full ability. The increase in the coffee crop over that of 1957 will, however, keep that section of the factory fully occupied. The policy of ensuring the maximum return of profits to the producer was continued, by processing the coffee and canning the ghee at strictly cost. Despite this, the Factory Section showed an operating profit of £440 at the close of the 1957/58 financial year, against £371 for the corresponding period in 1956/57.

Consumer Societies

There were two European and ten African societies in operation during 1958, showing no change in registrations over the year. The Zomba European Co-operative Society made a marked recovery during the year and considerable progress in every phase of the business was achieved.

There is no question but that these societies are providing a most useful public service to a community who appreciate the value of co-operation and the need for competitive prices which have been introduced by virtue of the establishment of co-operatives of this kind.

The African consumers continue to struggle, and are successful only in areas where no outside competition is directly opposed to them. One of their main difficulties is the supply of reasonable wholesale trade goods, which are so difficult to obtain in the open bulk, occasioned by the usually short funds available for purchase in whole bulk form. Consequently, their retail prices can seldom be more attractive than prices obtaining at other stores, and there appears to the members to be very little incentive to give to the society the support which in most cases it so sadly needs. The promoters of African consumer societies are no nearer to achieving the success desired, as there is no marked improvement in their ability either to acquire the knowledge necessary to conduct a business, or to provide the voluntary effort necessary for success.

General Progress

The training and instruction in co-operative principles and in accountancy have been extensively increased for society members who have shown interest, and in particular for committee and potential committee members. Courses of instruction by a Senior Co-operative Assistant in the Karonga District were frequently held during the marketing season at the headquarters of the Kilupula Rice Growers Co-operative Union premises and also at the Machinga Union in the Southern Province. This officer, being himself fully qualified to instruct, has created quite a nucleus of trainees who may be called upon to join in managing committees, as and when required.

A Co-operative Societies Officer attended an advanced study course in the French Cameroons early in 1958 with excellent results. Two African Officers of the Department attended the six months course at the School of Co-operation in Kenya in 1958, and returned to their respective stations with satisfactory results. Subsequently, they have proved beyond question the real value of this form of training and the knowledge which can be absorbed by the right type of person in such study courses. This knowledge is imperative in supervising the societies, and in consolidation in general. The education which the Department of Co-operative Development provides has once more

proved to be of functional value, judging by the success reached by members of the more senior co-operative establishments during this past year.

Another senior member of the African staff of the Department proceeded to England in October, 1958, to attend a study course for co-operative overseas personnel. The course began at Loughborough Co-operative College two weeks after the arrival of this officer, who was met in England by representatives of the Colonial Office and of the British Council. A European Officer of the Department will attend a special course in Kenya, for senior departmental staff, which commences in January, 1959. Every opportunity in training development has been taken where courses have been offered, both to members of the staff and to co-operative society personnel.

The administration of the Co-operative Department shows little change from that in 1957, the position in 1958 being as follows:

- 1 Commissioner.
- 3 Co-operative Societies Officers.
- 4 Senior Co-operative Assistants (3 Substantive, 1 Acting).
- 4 Co-operative Assistants.

Supernumerary staff consisted of 3 Clerks, 3 Driver/Mechanics and 2 messengers.

Chapter 7

Social Services

EDUCATION

THE Nyasaland Department of Education is concerned only with the education of Africans up to and including secondary school level. Non-African education and the higher education of Africans are the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Government is assisted in evolving its educational policy by an Advisory Committee on African Education which, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education, comprises representatives of the Government, the African population, the principal Christian missions and other interested persons. In each administrative district there is a District Education Committee. Where a District Council has been established, the Committee is set up by the District Council. Where there is no District Council, the Committee is established by the central government. These committees have the duty both of advising the central government on local educational problems and of carrying out certain executive functions, including the disbursement of grants provided both by the central and local government authorities for primary education and, in several cases, of the direct management of certain primary schools.

The Education Department is controlled by a Director of Education, assisted by a Deputy Director and ancillary staff at the Department's headquarters at Zomba. There is an establishment of 63 Principals of Schools, Education Officers and women Education Officers. During the year, 11 of these were employed on inspection duty, 34 were teaching at Government institutions, one was loaned to a voluntary agency school; 15 had not arrived by the end of the year, and two were on extended leave without pay. The total number of African Education Officers was seven. An establishment of 23 African Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors assisted with the inspection of primary schools.

One secondary school with two streams, one teacher training centre with four streams, one artisan training centre and seven primary school streams are directly controlled and staffed by the Education Department. The rest of the educational system is managed by voluntary agencies. These are principally the Christian missions, but there are also schools variously managed by estates, commercial enterprises and the Moslem community. There are 144 primary schools managed by local education authorities. Assistance was given to many of the voluntary agency schools by both central and local government by means of grants-in-aid and inspections by Government officers.

The following tables give particulars of the various types of schools, average age of entry and leaving and of expenditure incurred during 1958:

<i>Type of School</i>	<i>Type of Education</i>	<i>Average age on entry</i>	<i>Average age on leaving</i>
Junior Primary	1st-5th year of education	7	12
Senior Primary	6th-8th " " "	12	15
Junior Secondary	9th-10th " " "	15	17
Secondary	9th-12th " " "	14	18
Artisan and Trade Training ..	9th-13th " " "	16	21

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Non-recurrent</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>By Central Government</i>	£	£	£
Ordinary	118,273	275,054	393,327
Grants-in-Aid	445,650	70,154	515,804
TOTAL	£563,923	£345,208	£909,331
<i>By local authorities</i>	£15,812	£20,408	£36,220
<i>By voluntary agencies</i>	£200,402	£66,231	£266,633

The total number of junior primary school streams which functioned during 1958 was 2,887 of which 779 were at Government and Government assisted schools. Their roll was 125,879, an increase of 16 per cent. over the 1957 total. Unassisted junior primary schools numbered 2,108, of which the majority provided only the first two years of the school course. Their enrolment was 124,446, a decrease of 10 per cent. from the total in 1957. The Government and assisted schools were staffed by 2,769 African teachers and the unassisted schools by 2,855 African teachers. There were 191 Government and Government assisted senior primary school streams and 19 unassisted senior primary streams. The roll at the Government and assisted schools was 18,314, an increase of 40 per cent. over the total for 1956. Government and assisted schools were staffed by 504 teachers and the unassisted schools by 35 teachers.

There were 10 Government assisted junior secondary schools and three unassisted schools of this type. Enrolment at the assisted schools was 616 and at the unassisted schools 152.

There were five full secondary school streams, two of which were under Government control, while three were Government assisted. A sixth form to prepare pupils for the Higher School Certificate was opened at the beginning of 1958 at one Government controlled stream.

The Government Artisan Training Centre had an enrolment of 130 pupils in 1958. Of these, 119 were apprenticed to building and mechanical trades and 11 were clerical trainees.

There are two Government assisted junior trade schools which, like the Artisan Training Centre, recruit boys who have completed the senior primary course. There are two Government assisted schools providing handyman courses at a lower level. The total enrolment in these technical schools was 331, an increase of 9.6 per cent. over the total in 1957.

There was 1 Government Teacher Training Centre with 4 streams, 8 assisted Teacher Training Centres with 10 streams, and 2 unassisted streams in operation during the year. Details of courses are as follows:

<i>Type of Course</i>	<i>No. of Streams</i>	<i>Total enrolment</i>
Higher (two years' training after Std. X) ..	1	11
Higher Grade (two years' training after Std. VIII) ..	4	147
English Grade (two years' training after Std. VI)	10	758
TOTAL ..	15	916

A total of 320 teachers passed out of centres in 1958 and entered the teaching profession.

The number of Nyasaland Africans pursuing higher education during the year with the aid of scholarships and bursaries provided by public funds was as follows:

<i>No. of Students</i>	<i>Institution Attended</i>	<i>Course followed</i>	<i>By whom scholarship or bursary provided</i>
2	Makerere ..	Arts ..	Fed. Govt.
1	University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Post Graduate Course ..	Fed. Govt.
1	University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Agricultural Science ..	A.P.M.B.
1	Bristol ..	Medical ..	Fed. Govt.
1	Bristol ..	Non-Graduate Course in Education ..	A.D. & W.F.
3	Roma ..	Arts ..	Fed. Govt.
1	Fort Hare ..	Arts ..	Fed. Govt.
2	Natal ..	Medical ..	Fed. Govt.
1	Balham & Tooting College of Commerce ..	Accountancy ..	A.D. & W.F.
1	Norwood Technical College	Agriculture Diploma ..	A.D. & W.F.
1	Shuttleworth College, Bedfordshire ..	Veterinary ..	A.D. & W.F.
1	Co-operative College, Loughborough ..	Co-operation ..	A.D. & W.F.

Mass literacy drives were again organized by voluntary agencies. Literature in two vernacular languages and in English continued to be provided by the Joint Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The organization for the sale of the Bureau's publications, which was also concerned with sales of general literature and school supplies, was controlled by the Nyasaland Education Department. This organization had its book-selling headquarters at Limbe, with branches at Lilongwe, Zomba and Blantyre, and had seven other selling agencies. In addition, a number of shops under both commercial and mission management sold Bureau publications under agreement. A travelling van, provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and jointly maintained by the Government and voluntary agencies, also undertook the sale of literature.

A number of Africans who had left school continued their studies privately, often with the aid of correspondence courses. To assist such students Government undertook the conduct of public examinations for outside bodies. A total of 1,389 candidates sat for such examinations during the year.

HOUSING

The African population is largely housed in traditional wattle-and-daub dwellings of round or oblong design. These are often very primitive, but year by year a steady improvement in the standard of African house may be noted. Wattle-and-daub houses now more frequently contain windows and have separate kitchens and pit latrines. The more progressive African is clearly being influenced by the permanent housing provided by the Government and the large industrial undertakings, and more and more African-built houses are being constructed of burnt brick with wooden doors and glazed windows. A significant development, particularly in the cash crop areas, is the rapidly increasing use of moulded brick construction for producing houses of high standard. The average size of house is also increasing. Permanent bungalows of a superior type are by no means infrequently found on the outskirts of traditional wattle-and-daub villages; they are often tastefully decorated and well maintained.

In the towns, where industrial undertakings are situated, some employers maintain their own workers' settlement. Generally speaking, employers have improved the type of house, as well as the recreational facilities and other amenities provided for their workers.

Much of the housing so provided consisted until recently of wattle-and-daub buildings with grass roofs. It is now becoming more widely recognized, however, that not only is such housing uneconomic, but that modern and comfortable housing would attract a permanent labour force. Advice and encouragement have been given by the Government, and some of the more progressive employers are now

erecting modern, permanent buildings. Much still remains to be done, but an extensive housing scheme undertaken by one of the tea estates in the Cholo area was almost completed by the end of the year and the example of this estate was being followed on other estates in the area. Most of the tea estates in the Southern Province are extending and improving their African housing. The Nyasaland Railways continue to expand their housing at Limbe each year. The model village constructed by the Imperial Tobacco Company, near Limbe, which is regarded as one of the finest African housing schemes in southern Africa, was practically completed by the end of the year. The construction of houses in the model village was completed, a mosque was opened in the village during the year and also a clinic for the women and children of the Company's employees which provides facilities for maternity cases as well as ordinary out-patient services; a non-denominational Christian church is in course of construction; a sewerage disposal plant was completed during the year and is expected to be in operation by the time the village is fully occupied at the beginning of the forthcoming tobacco season.

The local authorities and the Government (also representing Federal Government interests) continued to give careful consideration to the provision of staff housing in the major townships of Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe. Provision has been made for high density residential areas catering for African urban settlement and building activity has continued on a considerable scale in these areas during the year. The schemes introduced by the Government for Africans either to borrow money with which to build their own houses, or alternatively, to purchase Government-built houses on an instalment plan, have continued to operate successfully.

During the year 355 junior staff quarters were constructed by the Government at various stations throughout the Protectorate. In addition, 64 new houses for senior Government staff were completed during the year.

All new junior staff quarters built on stations which have, or are likely in the foreseeable future to have, an electricity supply are appropriately wired. The wiring of existing staff quarters, previously unconnected to an electricity supply, was continued.

There are only three townships of any size in Nyasaland—Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe. Overcrowding has been manifest in the Blantyre/Limbe township among the Asian community, many of whom have hitherto been living in cramped quarters attached to their trading stores. During 1955 the layout of a new medium density residential area midway between Blantyre and Limbe was completed and the plots made available in this area have assisted in the relief of this overcrowding. As far as the African population is concerned, the majority still live in traditional wattle-and-daub houses. As has been explained, steps are being taken to provide a higher standard of housing

for Africans in the urban areas and considerable improvements have already been made. However, pressure of population and the need to eliminate as quickly as possible uncontrolled "squatter" development will make it necessary to continue the use of traditional building, but on a controlled basis and in properly planned areas.

Soche Authority

On the southern boundary of the Blantyre/Limbe township lies an area of some 2,500 acres, zoned for high density residential purposes and at present reserved for African homes and African commercial enterprise. Capable of holding some 9,000 houses, the area contains at present 1,500 permanent houses. Building of a further two hundred houses has now been authorized and an area has been set aside for the construction of up to 1,300 houses built in traditional African style.

The area, which is provided with roads, main water reticulation and mains sewage, is designed as a complete living unit, and already operating are four primary schools, a market, sixteen retail shops, a police post, an urban court and three churches. Construction of a large community centre is almost complete, and a new administrative headquarters office was built and occupied during the year.

The most important step forward in 1958 was the attachment of a Social Development Officer to the staff and the beginning of social work in the area. As a start, a house-to-house survey of every permanent family in the area was made in order to reveal family composition, age structure, educational standards, religion, tribe and recreational interests, and an effort is being made to maintain these records for every new family entering the area. The first locally born African woman welfare assistant has begun work, visiting the new residents with advice and help in settling into their new environment. The survey has also been utilized to enable enquiries to be made regarding children who are not at school.

TOWN PLANNING

The Town Planning Service for Nyasaland continues to be provided by the Chief Town Planning Officer, Southern Rhodesia Town Planning Department, and responsibility for the organization and administration of the Town Planning Office in Blantyre rests with him; he is represented in Blantyre by a resident Town Planning Officer who is assisted by a Technical Assistant, a surveyor and a draughtsman.

In general, the Town Planning Office gives advice on all planning problems within Nyasaland, but most of its work is inevitably concentrated in the more populated centres and in particular in the Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe areas, where planning powers are exercised by Town and Country Planning Committees to which the Town

Planning Officer acts as an adviser. These Committees are concerned chiefly with administering the outline planning schemes for their respective areas. The Town Planning Officer also acts as adviser to the Control Boards set up under the recently enacted Planning (Sub-Division Control) Ordinance, 1958.

Blantyre/Limbe

The Outline Planning Scheme for the Blantyre/Limbe area, approved in 1951, was carried further during 1958 by the preparation of detailed layouts and demarcation of sites affecting, in particular, residential areas, road systems and schools.

The co-operation of individual land owners and Government departments was sought in the compilation of the survey information required for a revised Planning Scheme.

The several new localities reserved during 1957 for properly organized and controlled high density residential development in which the erection of traditional and semi-traditional type houses is encouraged, were laid out and surveyed. Over 1,000 sites in Blantyre/Limbe were made available and building is taking place in these areas.

Applications for private development in the Blantyre/Limbe area continued at the previous high rate for the first three months of 1958, but thereafter fell considerably below last year's high average. A total of 567 applications was dealt with, showing an overall decrease of about 15 per cent. on 1957. The standard of building continues to improve.

Lilongwe

The Lilongwe Town and Country Planning Committee made considerable progress in implementing the approved Outline Development Plan for the area. Building was in progress in most parts of the town and applications for private development continued at about the same rate as in 1957. As in the case of Blantyre/Limbe, building standards and designs continued to improve.

New layouts approved during 1958 included one for a new shopping centre and a major extension to the low density residential area. The development of the medium density residential area continued at a most satisfactory rate.

The high density residential area covering approximately 215 acres of land in the Nchesi area adjoining the township, where Africans will be able to build their own traditional-type houses to simple basic rules, was laid out and surveyed. Over 400 sites were made available and building is taking place. The development of Falls Estate, the principal high density residential area, with higher building standards, continues.

Zomba

The Outline Planning Scheme for Zomba was approved by the Governor in Council during the year and development continued in accordance with the Scheme. The first two stages of the Government's development in the high density residential area, involving some 350 houses, is nearing completion. During the year some 66 applications for planning permission were considered. Detailed layouts were prepared for the medium density residential area and the light industrial area.

Other Centres

A draft plan of the proposed new Karonga township was prepared.

Draft layouts were prepared for development in a number of small centres in the territory.

Legislation

Planning Sub-Division Control Ordinance: Legislation for the control of sub-division outside planning areas was introduced in February by the Planning (Sub-Division Control) Ordinance which was applied to Blantyre, Zomba, Cholo and Mlanje administrative districts.

Town and Country Planning Ordinance: This Ordinance was amended during the year to provide for the control of sub-division of land within planning areas, for a right of appeal from decisions of planning committees and for the establishment of a Town Planning Court.

Advertisements Ordinance: An Ordinance was introduced during the year to provide for the control of advertisements other than "permitted" advertisements throughout the territory.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

There was considerable progress in this field during the year, both among the voluntary organizations and on the official side. The Nyasaland Branch of the Red Cross Society and the Boys' Brigade acquired full-time field officers, and Government's activities were placed on a new footing which permits better co-ordination of work and more economic use of staff. Social development is now being treated as a positive contribution to the general progress of the Protectorate, and not as a mere palliative; the term "welfare" has been confined to personal problems. The report of a committee on African adult education, which was published in the middle of the year, drew attention to a number of matters in the wider sphere of informal education which have a bearing on social development, and its more urgent recommendations were actively pursued. Possibly the most important for the future was a suggestion that a Nyasaland Council of Social Service should be formed, and by the end of the year arrangements were being made to

convene a thoroughly representative conference to discuss its establishment. The general objective is that social development should be carried on through voluntary organizations, subsidized from public funds though they may be.

Young people's problems continue to grow, especially as the age at which primary education is completed is dropping into the lower teens. The youth organizations all expanded further during the year: the Scouts for the first time reached a membership of over 3,000, with over a hundred groups in active operation; the Boys' Brigade now have an enrolment of some 1,500, in over fifty companies; the Guides now number approximately 2,500—this includes Cadets, Rangers and Brownies. All could expand a great deal more if more trained leaders were available. The demand is undoubted and so is the room for growth; for example, the two boys' organizations together only cover at most 2 per cent. of the boys of the right ages in the country. Nevertheless, the three movements rightly insist on quality before quantity, and devote much of their energy to leader-training.

The women's club movement expanded as far as existing arrangements for help and supervision allowed; the officer concerned was therefore relieved of other commitments, and in the latter part of the year the first group of African women underwent training for part-time paid posts, under local authorities, as club organizers. The Federation of Women's Institutes, still confined to the Southern Province, now has 24 constituent Institutes, and there are numerous unorganized groups, both in that Province and elsewhere, which are waiting for help and advice. During the year money was made available from the African Development and Welfare Fund to equip both men's and women's clubs, to assist field workers and to provide small loans for the purchase of handicraft materials. A Badge Scheme, adapted from that in use in Northern Rhodesia, was introduced towards the end of the year, to help clubs in arranging their programmes and to give their members definite objectives towards which to work. Men's clubs remain very few.

The Red Cross Society continued through its work parties and other activities to give very valuable help to hospitals and clinics throughout the country and to set an admirable example of voluntary service. With the arrival of a field officer who had previous experience in Kenya and Malaya it was possible to organize leader courses and to expand first-aid training in the Blantyre urban area. The Society also undertook social development work through new women's groups in areas near Blantyre, where urbanization and industrialization are bringing together people with no traditional cohesion and plunging them into unfamiliar conditions. The activities of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade were mainly in the industrial field.

Increasing attention was given to the problem of rehabilitating the physically handicapped. The blind schools at Lulwe and Kasungu, both under mission management, continued to be busy, and the

Nyasaland Society for the Blind opened its first training centre, at Mlanje, in August; it was filled immediately and by the end of the year planning had begun for a second centre, in the Central Province. Commercial concerns continued to be helpful in taking in cripples for training as tailors, and one or two Nyasaland people were also sent to the "Jailos Jiri" training centre at Bulawayo. Public interest in such matters is already considerable, and several local authorities now provide for the maintenance of people from their areas who go to training centres. Study was begun during the year of the problem of the handicapped who are beyond rehabilitation.

There was also considerable development in the field of sport. Football continued to gain in popularity, and a good deal was done to improve grounds, with financial help from local authorities and the African Development and Welfare Fund as well as by voluntary effort. The standard of play continued to improve, a process which was helped by more training courses for referees run by European volunteers; the Armitage Cup competition, for representative provincial teams, exhibited high standards of both refereeing and sportsmanship (the latter is unfortunately not always so obvious at lower levels). More and more women took up netball, and hockey, which has long been popular with both Europeans and Asians, began to appear as an African game.

In the past, athletic contests outside educational institutions have been almost entirely confined to the traditional District sports on the Queen's Birthday and the annual meetings organized by the Police. Standards have on the whole been low, coaching has been non-existent, and tracks have been of various sizes, shapes and levels. Small sums have been provided for equipment and for minor improvements to fields, but during 1959 a determined effort was begun, with help from the Beit Trust and the African Development and Welfare Fund, to improve matters generally. The improvement of the more important fields and tracks to a reasonable standard, the provision of adequate equipment to the major educational establishments and arrangements for coaching and training courses were all put in hand. The first Southern Province Championships (non-racial) were held in November, and an unexpectedly large number of entries produced encouraging results despite the difficulties of the track. Work continued on the Rangeley Stadium in Blantyre, which will be the country's principal arena for athletic and other sporting events.

Problems of personal welfare are naturally mostly African, but the Coloured section of the community produces a disproportionately large share, which for some years has particularly engaged the attention of the Save the Children Fund. Its voluntary workers continued to do a great deal for this group, both in individual matters and in connection with school and hostel accommodation, both for the schoolchildren and

working girls. They have organized a social club for young people in the Blantyre area which is beginning to develop some of the social cohesion that this group has so sadly lacked in the past.

Community centres had varying success during the year, a number being in the doldrums mainly because of the absence of trained permanent staff to see that they were put to good use. Those in Zomba and Lilongwe began to come to life again, and the new Colby Centre in Soche was approaching completion at the end of the year; it will provide facilities for a wide variety of social activities in the urban area and its initial staff have been appointed well in advance.

The arrival in January of a Social Development Officer with experience of probation and other work in England strengthened the staff greatly. He was posted to the Blantyre area and undertook much work in connection with the Colby Centre, as well as a great variety of casework in the fields of probation, destitution, care of the handicapped, adoption and matrimonial disputes; those involved came from all the races in the Protectorate. He was also concerned with a survey of the African families living in the Soche area, numbering well over a thousand, from which valuable social information emerged.

The staff at the end of the year comprised the Officer in Charge, Social Development (who is also in charge of the School of Local Government), three Social Development Officers, and a woman Social Development Assistant (part-time). There were then vacancies on establishment for one more Officer and three Assistants (two men and one woman) but arrangements had been made for filling all of these except the woman's post early in 1959.

A welcome feature of the year was the steady increase in the social development activities of organizations such as football clubs, in improving their own pitches, and health associations, in spreading new ideas about hygiene and feeding: the activities of individuals of all races—missionaries, settlers and officials and their wives, pastors, Chiefs and Chiefs' wives—in carrying on social development work quietly in the neighbourhood of their own homes, have been particularly valuable.

THE SCHOOL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The School was established in 1952 as an offshoot of the Domasi Community Development Scheme; it was moved to more commodious premises at Mpemba, eight miles down the Chikwawa road from Blantyre, towards the end of 1957, and instruction there began in January, 1958. The School's basic purpose is to train those concerned in local government and social development in Nyasaland. The Officer in Charge is responsible for all local government training throughout the Protectorate and he and his staff travel extensively in the vacations. During 1958 he was also given personal responsibility for Social Development throughout Nyasaland.

A fundamental principle, inherited from the Jeanes Training Centre, has been that all real social progress is based on the family. On all except the shortest courses, therefore, students are normally accompanied by their wives and younger children. The women receive instruction in homecrafts, mothercraft, elementary hygiene and the running of women's clubs. Where necessary they are also taught to read and write.

The staff was well under establishment for parts of the year, but by the beginning of December it had been completed. Pending the arrival of the second Woman Social Development Officer on transfer from Tanganyika, part of her duties were undertaken most adequately by Mrs. Marshall, formerly of the Blantyre Mission and the Kenya Education Department.

Much attention had to be given to the construction and layout of the new premises. The major building works were all completed by July and the electricity supply is almost ready at the time of writing. The new water supply is not likely to be completed for some time. Conservation, drainage and general estate works were in progress throughout the year.

There were several innovations during the year. The first course at Mpemba was for Chiefs (of whom one was a woman) who had had little or no formal education, and required intensive instruction in the three Rs as well as an introduction to modern local government. In June there was a refresher course for Chiefs who had had some training—anything from six to twenty years earlier—under Jeanes' auspices and required to be brought up to date both in administration and in modern economic development. A marked step forward was a three months' course for women who had given evidence of their capacity as voluntary leaders of clubs; they came in for training as potential paid part-time social development workers. The remaining novelty was a short orientation course in July for newly-arrived Administrative Officers, who spent ten days learning something of the more important problems of the Protectorate and the steps being taken to deal with them.

The ordinary courses for Native Authority clerks continued, and there were also the annual courses for District Council executives and works foremen, as well as two normal Chiefs' courses and four drill and discipline courses for Native Authority messengers from the Southern Province. There were also four more courses for voluntary leaders of women's clubs.

More and more requests were received from individual Africans for homecraft training for their wives, and it was possible to take one or two in each term into vacancies caused by male students coming without their families. It is also becoming common for men who are going abroad for further study to ask if their wives can attend the School during the whole or part of their absence: three were admitted during the year.

The staff continued to travel extensively in the vacations, maintaining contact with former students and those who employ them, and in one case running a fortnight's course for clerks at District level. The annual tour to improve the knowledge of members of local authorities was carried out this year in the Central Province, and once again the visits involved appear to have been of value to all concerned.

The current cost of the School for 1958 was approximately £12,000, which was met from Protectorate funds. This was offset to a small extent by the fees paid for or by students (£1 a month for those sent by local authorities and £2 a month for private students).

The output of the School since its establishment in 1952 has been:

Native Authority and Chiefs' Courses	..	..	..	126
Executives' Courses	..	..	..	62
Clerical Courses	..	..	..	87
Native Authority Messengers' Courses	..	..	..	360
Social Development Courses	..	..	..	8
Others	..	..	..	149
TOTAL				<u>792</u>

Some 330 wives have accompanied their husbands.

Chapter 8

Legislation

THE Revised Edition, 1957, of the Laws of Nyasaland, prepared by Sir Donald Kingdon, Q.C., was brought into force by Proclamation on 8th September, 1958. Bound upon the loose-leaf principle in six volumes with an index, it is designed to provide a permanent re-arrangement of Protectorate legislation. The Periodical Revision of the Laws Ordinance (No. 7) was passed during the year so as to sanction the preparation of supplements to the Revised Edition from time to time to keep it up to date.

Forty Ordinances were enacted during 1958. An important field of legislative reform in 1958 was labour relations. The Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance (No. 4 of 1958) provided for the establishment of a Wages Advisory Board, for the purpose of considering wages and conditions of employment, and for the setting up of Wages Councils in specified industries, consisting of representatives of both sides of the industry and independent members, to regulate such wages and conditions in appropriate cases. A new Trade Unions Ordinance (No. 32 of 1958) was also enacted, to serve the needs of the growing trade union movement in the Protectorate.

In the field of the use and control of land, the Planning (Sub-division Control) Ordinance (No. 11 of 1958) provided for the control of the sub-division of land outside Planning Areas and Townships. Similar powers in respect of Planning Areas were conferred by the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1958), under which a Town Planning Court was also established, to hear appeals from decisions of Planning Committees and appeals under Ordinance No. 11 of 1958. Provision was made for the control of advertisements by the Governor in Council or local authorities by the Advertisements Ordinance (No. 13 of 1958).

Practice and procedure in the courts was considerably affected by the Courts Ordinance (No. 1 of 1958), which revised and consolidated in one Ordinance the practice and procedure of both the High Court and subordinate courts. This Ordinance was supplemented by the issue of new Subordinate Courts Rules (Government Notice No. 95 of 1958). Many amendments to criminal procedure were effected by the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 26 of 1958).

Two hundred and nine Government Notices were published in 1958, containing various forms of subsidiary legislation. Many of these Notices contained By-laws or Rules made by local authorities.

Chapter 9

Justice and Police

JUSTICE

THE Courts for the administration of justice in the Protectorate are the High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge with jurisdiction over all persons and all matters in the Protectorate, and Courts subordinate thereto. The constitution, duties and functions of African courts are explained later in this Chapter.

Two important measures concerning the administration of justice have been passed during the year. The first of these is the Courts Ordinance, 1958, which came into force on 1st August, 1958. Prior to the passing of this Ordinance there were two Ordinances affecting the civil jurisdiction of the Courts—the High Court Ordinance, which governed the procedure of the High Court; and the Courts Ordinance, which dealt entirely with the Subordinate Courts. The Courts Ordinance, 1958, consolidated the law relating to Courts generally and contained wide rule-making powers under which an entirely new code of civil procedure for Subordinate Courts was drawn up under the title of the Subordinate Court Rules, 1958, and came into force on the same date as the new Courts Ordinance, 1958.

There are now five grades of Subordinate Courts with varying jurisdictions. The Subordinate Court with the highest jurisdiction is the Resident Magistrate's Court, which is presided over by Resident Magistrates who are qualified lawyers. The number of Resident Magistrates has increased from two in 1946 to seven in 1958, of whom one is a Senior Resident Magistrate, stationed at Blantyre. During 1958 the other Resident Magistrates were stationed at Limbe, Lilongwe, Cholo, Zomba and Mzimba. Except in the highly populated areas of Blantyre and Limbe, the Resident Magistrates travel about the country and hold Court in every place where a District Commissioner is stationed, and in some places where there is an Assistant District Commissioner. Provincial Commissioners are First Class Magistrates, but with the growth in the number of Resident Magistrates it is now seldom that they are called upon to exercise their jurisdiction. Second, Third and Fourth Class Courts are presided over by the District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners in each District.

The other important measure, which is to some extent complementary to the Courts Ordinance, 1958, is the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, which did not come into force until 12th December, 1958, so that its provisions have scarcely had effect during the year under review. Prior to its amendment, the Criminal Procedure Code conferred upon Subordinate Courts of the Protectorate

a very wide jurisdiction. Except for treason, murder, manslaughter and certain other offences closely allied to these, Subordinate Courts of the First and Second Class could try almost every offence known to the law and, subject to confirmation in certain cases, could impose any punishment authorized by law. Any sentence of more than twelve months' imprisonment imposed by a First Class Court, and six months' imprisonment imposed by a Second Class Court, was subject to confirmation by the High Court. In addition, the High Court had power to call for the record and revise the proceedings in any criminal case, and details of every conviction in every criminal Court in the country were included in the returns to the High Court and carefully considered by that Court every month.

As a result of the amendments which have been made to the Criminal Procedure Code, the Chief Justice has been given power, with the approval of the Governor, to order that any case or class of case shall be triable only by the High Court, and under this new provision offences such as rape, armed robbery and certain other serious offences will in future be triable only by the High Court. The term of imprisonment which Resident Magistrates can pass without confirmation by the High Court has been increased from twelve months to two years, and the powers of punishment of Second Class Subordinate Courts have been limited to a maximum of five years' imprisonment. The very wide supervisory and revisionary powers over Subordinate Courts possessed by the High Court have not been affected by the amendments.

The jurisdiction and powers of Third and Fourth Class Subordinate Courts have remained substantially unchanged. On the criminal side the sentences of imprisonment which may be imposed by a Court of the Third Class are limited to six months, and those of the Fourth Class to one month; these powers remain unchanged.

In civil matters the Resident Magistrate's Court has jurisdiction in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £200. Courts of the Second Class have similar jurisdiction where the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, and Courts of the Third and Fourth Class have similar jurisdiction to a maximum of £25.

Under the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1902, in all cases, civil and criminal, to which Africans are parties, every court is guided by native law so far as it is applicable and not repugnant to justice and morality or inconsistent with any Order in Council or Ordinance, or any regulation or rule made under any Order in Council or Ordinance.

Appeals from subordinate courts in civil and criminal matters lie to the High Court, and from the High Court to the Federal Supreme Court. Appeals in criminal matters to the High Court may be on matters of fact as well as matters of law.

Periodical criminal sessions are held by the High Court in Blantyre, and the High Court also proceeds on circuit to the Northern and

Central Provinces and other parts of the Southern Province three or four times a year. In addition, the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge from time to time visit and inspect the Central and District prisons in the Protectorate under Section 33 of the Federal Prisons Act, 1953.

The number of civil proceedings heard in the High Court during 1958 was 364, compared with 194 in 1957. The majority of these represented civil actions and applications for probate or letters of administration. Eleven were petitions for divorce or separation and six were petitions in bankruptcy.

Fifty criminal cases were heard during 1958 by the High Court, compared with 46 in 1957. Of these, 30 concerned murder, 11 manslaughter, 1 infanticide, 4 defilement of a girl under 13 years of age, 2 rape, 1 attempted defilement of a girl under 13 years of age and 1 theft of cattle. Of the 50 persons involved, 9 were acquitted, 33 were convicted either of the offences with which they were charged or of lesser offences, 3 were found guilty but insane and a *nolle prosequi* was entered in respect of each of the remaining 5.

Eight civil appeals were heard: of these, 5 were dismissed, 1 was allowed and the remaining 2 are pending. This compares with 6 civil appeals heard in 1957.

Two hundred and eight criminal appeals involving 219 persons were heard: of these, 37 were allowed, 36 were allowed with a reduction or variation of sentence, 6 were allowed with an order for retrial, 2 were allowed with the sentences being set aside and varied, 1 was allowed and committed for trial by the High Court, 1 was allowed, the conviction being set aside and another substituted, 113 were dismissed, 14 against convictions were dismissed with a reduction or variation of sentence, 2 were dismissed and the sentences enhanced and 7 were withdrawn. This compares with 116 criminal appeals involving 135 persons heard in 1957.

In the Subordinate Courts a total of 4,316 civil cases was heard during the year, compared with 2,919 in 1957. The great majority was heard in the urban areas of Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe. In addition, 16,007 persons were tried by the Subordinate Courts for criminal offences in 1958, compared with 15,785 in 1957. The offences are tabled below, together with comparative figures for the three previous years:

PERSONS TRIED IN SUBORDINATE COURTS

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Attempted murder and suicide	— ..	7 ..	10 ..	11
Unlawful wounding	141 ..	150 ..	143 ..	153
Rape	15 ..	14 ..	1 ..	3
Other sexual offences	35 ..	49 ..	47 ..	38
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	319 ..	208 ..	204 ..	204
Common assault	175 ..	177 ..	182 ..	110
Simple larceny	869 ..	752 ..	896 ..	1,156

PERSONS TRIED IN SUBORDINATE COURTS—(Continued)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Burglary, housebreaking, etc. ..	557 ..	618 ..	722 ..	805
Larceny by servants	554 ..	581 ..	535 ..	539
Receiving stolen goods	132 ..	124 ..	77 ..	89
False pretences	123 ..	128 ..	62 ..	138
Arson	72 ..	96 ..	85 ..	102
Forgery	199 ..	160 ..	131 ..	175
Other offences under the Penal Code	917 ..	885 ..	860 ..	720
Leaving the Protectorate without a Pass	83 ..	11 ..	19 ..	21
Offences against the African Employ- ment Ordinance	57 ..	64 ..	35 ..	48
Offences against African tax laws ..	4,884 ..	4,840 ..	5,862 ..	6,580
Offences against Game laws ..	93 ..	17 ..	59 ..	37
Offences against Forest laws ..	95 ..	85 ..	23 ..	36
Offences against Firearms laws ..	218 ..	252 ..	189 ..	300
Offences against Public health laws	17 ..	15 ..	44 ..	93
Offences against Intoxicating liquor laws	747 ..	550 ..	650 ..	541
Offences against Township laws ..	795 ..	221 ..	342 ..	147
Offences against Epidemic and con- tagious diseases laws ..	14 ..	— ..	7 ..	1
Offences against Motor traffic laws	1,702 ..	2,242 ..	3,037 ..	2,849
Offences against Diseases of cattle laws	16 ..	2 ..	13 ..	17
Offences against Plant diseases laws	113 ..	23 ..	9 ..	13
Offences against Witchcraft laws ..	25 ..	30 ..	20 ..	39
Offences against Public roads laws ..	1,449 ..	1,108 ..	590 ..	410
Offences against Sanitary boards laws	4 ..	11 ..	10 ..	2
Offences against other Protectorate legislation	989 ..	919 ..	861 ..	609
Offences against African law and custom	90 ..	4 ..	9 ..	—
Offences against Federal legislation ..	— ..	49 ..	51 ..	21
TOTALS	15,499	14,392	15,785	16,007

The following table sets out the outcome of the 16,007 cases tried in Subordinate Courts.

1. Cases not subject to confirmation or revision by the High Court:

(i) Acquitted or otherwise discharged	2,663
(ii) Sentenced to imprisonment and whipping	1
(iii) Sentenced to imprisonment and a fine	15
(iv) Sentenced to imprisonment and to pay compensation ..	83
(v) Sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine ..	2,857
(vi) Sentenced to a fine and to pay compensation	93
(vii) Sentenced to a fine or imprisonment in default and unable to pay the fine	4,048
(viii) Sentenced to a fine or imprisonment in default and paid the fine	5,023
(ix) Fined and bound over	20
(x) Sentenced to pay compensation only	28
(xi) Bound over	278
(xii) Discharged on account of tender years or the trivial nature of the offence	218
(xiii) Sentence postponed under the African Tax Ordinance ..	4
(xiv) Found insane	9
(xv) Sentences and convictions quashed by the High Court ..	11

B. Cases confirmed by the High Court:

(i)	Sentenced to imprisonment and whipping	..	..	5
(ii)	Sentenced to imprisonment and a fine	..	..	7
(iii)	Sentenced to imprisonment and to pay compensation	..	..	23
(iv)	Sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine	..	..	550
(v)	Sentenced to a fine or imprisonment in default and unable to pay the fine	..	..	4
(vi)	Sentenced to a fine and imprisonment in default and paid the fine	..	..	2

C. Cases modified by the High Court:

(i)	Sentenced to imprisonment and to pay compensation	..	..	6
(ii)	Sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine	..	..	39
(iii)	Sentenced to a fine or imprisonment in default	2
(iv)	Sentences quashed	18

TOTAL	16,007
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One hundred and fifty-eight juveniles came before the courts during 1958 compared with 91 in 1957. They mostly appeared on charges of petty theft. Fifty-one juveniles were committed to the Approved School in 1958 as against 25 in 1957.

African Courts

The African Courts Ordinance, Cap. 75, provides for the setting up of African courts. The courts are constituted in accordance with the native law or custom of the area in which they have jurisdiction, though the Provincial Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor, prescribe the constitution of any African court or the order of precedence among the members thereof, or the powers and duties of any persons acting as assessors to any court in his Province. In accordance with custom no Chief sits alone to hear cases; he is aided by assessors who either sit by hereditary right or are selected on account of their special wisdom or aptitude. The composition of the courts is laid down in the court warrants. The courts are financed by the local authority for the area concerned and court assessors receive a fixed salary.

African courts have been established throughout the Protectorate and the practice and procedure of these courts is regulated in accordance with native law and custom, subject to any rules which may be made by the Governor. Warrants defining the jurisdiction and powers of the courts are issued by Provincial Commissioners.

In general the jurisdiction of African courts is limited to "cases and matters in which all the parties are Africans and the defendant was at the time when the cause of the action arose, resident or being within the jurisdiction of the court." The purpose of the courts is to administer a justice which is understood and appreciated by Africans and is as far as possible in accordance with accepted African customs. They have no jurisdiction in cases in connection with the succession to chieftainship or headmanship or in cases involving land.

African courts may exercise criminal jurisdiction to the extent set out in their warrants and subject to the provisions of the Ordinance. Such jurisdiction extends to the hearing, trial and determination of all criminal charges and matters in which the complainant and the accused are Africans and the defendant is accused of having wholly or in part, within the jurisdiction of the court, committed or been accessory to the committing of an offence. African courts have no jurisdiction to try offences in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred, or which are punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life. Except where both parties are of the same religion and the claim is one for dowry only, they may not try cases in connection with marriage, other than marriage contracted under or in accordance with Moham-medan or native law or custom. They are empowered to administer certain provisions of the statutory law by order of the Governor under section 13 of the African Courts Ordinance and the provisions of the Natural Resources Ordinance, Cap. 120, and rules made thereunder.

African courts have and may exercise civil jurisdiction to the extent set out in their warrants and subject to the provisions of the African Courts Ordinance. Civil proceedings, relating to immovable property, must be taken in the African court within the area of whose jurisdiction the property is situated.

The powers of each court are set out in the warrant establishing it. Courts are divided into three classes as follows:

<i>Class A</i>	Fine not exceeding £25; Imprisonment not exceeding six months.
<i>Class B</i>	Fine not exceeding £10; Imprisonment not exceeding three months.
<i>Class C</i>	Fine not exceeding £5; Imprisonment not exceeding one month.

In cases of a criminal nature an African court may impose a fine, or may order imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment. Orders for compensation may also be made.

Provincial and District Commissioners have in the first instance complete powers of review and revision over African courts' cases, and appeals against orders or decisions of an African court go either to a District African Appeal Court, where there is one, or direct to the District Commissioners and thereafter to the Provincial Commissioners. Appeals from African courts lie ultimately to a judge of the High Court.

The African urban courts, started in Blantyre and Zomba in 1951, and later at Lilongwe, continued to function throughout the year. Each court has a panel of members of whom three are chosen for each sitting. These urban courts deal with petty cases in the townships and also with matters involving African customary law.

A revised memorandum on African courts was published in 1952 and a Chinyanja version of the memorandum, which is designed to assist Administrative Officers and others whose work is connected with African courts, was completed and published in 1954.

The total number of cases heard by African courts in 1957 was 72,120. Of these, 35,646 were cases of a criminal nature and 36,474 were cases of a civil nature, although, as stated above, the distinction between the two is not sharply drawn. Punishments awarded to persons convicted of criminal offences included imprisonment (501) and fines (37,389). As in previous years, a large number of the cases heard related to marriage and the payment of compensation in cases of adultery.

POLICE

The Nyasaland Police Force is constituted by the Police Ordinance, Cap. 64, and is responsible for the maintenance of law and order throughout the Protectorate. There are no regional or Native Authority Police Forces.

The authorized establishment of the Force was increased in July by 155 and reduced by six civilian staff. Increases, totalling 10 officers and 140 other ranks, were sanctioned in implementation of part of the second phase of the expansion scheme for the Force. Under this expansion programme an increase of 600 all ranks was contemplated during the financial years 1957/58 and 1958/59. When approval was given for the recruitment of the additional 140 other ranks, the amount voted was calculated on their recruitment during the second half of the financial year. However, at the end of November, authority was given for the immediate recruitment of these 140 men. At about the same time the Commissioner was authorized to recruit a further six officers and 102 other ranks as soon as possible. There is therefore every possibility that the expansion scheme will now be fully implemented, as regards additional personnel, within the period originally envisaged. The figure of 155 additional staff approved in July included provision for five other ranks to replace five civilian clerks. The establishment and strength position of the Force at the end of 1958 was as follows:

			<i>Establishment</i>		<i>Strength</i>
Gazetted Officers	..	..	54	..	41
Inspectorate	..	..	151	..	117
Other Ranks	..	..	1,818	..	1,662
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			2,023	..	1,820
Civilian Staff	..	..	113	..	93
			<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	2,136		1,913
			<hr/>		<hr/>

The racial composition of the Force was as follows:

		<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans</i>		<i>Asians</i>
Gazetted Officers	..	41	..	—	..	—
Inspectorate	..	65	..	52	..	—
Other Ranks	..	—	..	1,662	..	—
Civilian Staff	..	12	..	80	..	1
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	..	118		1,794		1
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Fifteen Grade II Inspectors were appointed during the year, their recruitment being normally undertaken by the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations. Such officers usually undergo a course of training in a district police training centre in the United Kingdom or at Hendon Police College before taking up their appointments. Recruitment for the rank and file is undertaken locally. A constable's basic training course lasts six months and covers all aspects of police work. 326 constables were recruited during the year and underwent training at the Police Training School, in addition to the 159 recruits in training at the beginning of 1958. 266 men were posted to stations on completion of their training. 60 recruits were discharged during training, chiefly on grounds of unsuitability. 159 men were still under training at the end of the year.

The Force is organized in three territorial Police Divisions, corresponding in areas to the three Provinces of the Protectorate. The Southern Division is commanded by an Assistant Commissioner, the Central and Northern Divisions being commanded by Senior Superintendents. Police Headquarters at Zomba comprises the Administrative Branch, the Criminal Investigation Department, the Special Branch, the Police Training School, the Communications Branch and the Police Mobile Force. The Headquarters of the Special Constabulary is in Blantyre. There are 25 police stations and 21 police posts (sub-stations) in the Protectorate.

In addition to the recruits' training courses, 11 gazetted officers, 14 members of the Inspectorate and 220 other ranks attended various courses of instruction at the Training School, Zomba. Six gazetted officers and eight members of the Inspectorate attended courses of instruction in the United Kingdom (other than the basic training course given to newly-appointed Inspectors). The latter figure includes two African Sub-Inspectors who attended non-gazetted police officers' courses at Hendon Police College, London.

Divisional Headquarters, Blantyre, and seven stations are linked to Police Headquarters, Zomba, by V.H.F. radio communications. To give greater coverage, a V.H.F. station was installed during the year on Zomba Plateau, and this station is controlled from Police Headquarters, Zomba. At the end of the year fifteen motor vehicles, equipped with V.H.F. radio-telephony facilities, were operating in Southern Division. High frequency radio facilities were extended to a further five stations during the year, and two Divisional Headquarters and fourteen stations are now on the H.F. network. In addition, two vehicles are equipped with H.F. radio. The police wireless organization handled a total of 87,712 written messages during the year, the figure for 1957 being almost doubled.

The headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Department comprises a criminal record office, a photographic section, the Central Firearms Registry and the Federal Aliens Registry. There are 59,474

sets of fingerprints filed in the fingerprint bureau, which forms part of the criminal record office. During the year 7,805 sets of fingerprints were received in the bureau for search; 1,420 were identified as belonging to persons with criminal records and, of these, 476 had three or more previous convictions.

Particulars of 8,842 registered firearms are recorded in the Central Firearms Registry. 632 new firearms were registered during the year and 275 certificates were issued for the importation of firearms and ammunition.

1,340 aliens are registered in the Aliens Registry.

A total of 31,594 offences was handled by the police during the year. Penal Code cases increased by 23 per cent. over the 1957 figure, but statutory offences showed a decrease of 3 per cent. The overall increase was nearly 8 per cent. on the 1957 figure. Comparative figures for cases reported in recent years are shown in the following table:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Murder and manslaughter ..	63	69	64	85	86
Burglary, housebreaking, store-breaking, etc. ..	2,075	2,134	2,288	2,070	2,864
Other thefts, including robbery ..	3,618	3,856	4,432	4,519	6,002
Arson ..	369	263	386	481	509
Other Penal Code offences ..	3,678	4,467	4,456	4,836	5,312
Statutory offences ..	8,922	13,794	14,440	17,361	16,821
TOTAL ..	18,725	24,583	26,066	29,352	31,594

The number of motor traffic accidents showed an increase of 28 per cent. over the figures for 1957. The number of motor vehicles licensed increased by 12.8 per cent. over the figure for 1957 and 3 per cent. more bicycles were licensed than in 1957.

The following table shows the number of motor traffic accidents and casualties:

	1956	1957	1958
Number of accidents ..	1,192	1,426	1,826
Number of persons killed ..	54	70	92
Number of persons injured ..	434	615	841

At the end of the year the police transport fleet consisted of 61 vehicles. In addition 20 motor cycles were employed on traffic patrol duties.

During the year 14 quarters were constructed for senior officers and 292 quarters for junior officers.

The Police Band, which is under the command of an African Bandmaster, continued to maintain a high standard of performance.

Chapter 10

Public Utilities and Public Works

PUBLIC UTILITIES

PUBLIC utility services in Nyasaland are confined to electricity and water undertakings in the main townships, Blantyre and Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe, and at a number of district headquarters.

Electricity is a federal responsibility and the principal electricity installations are owned and operated by the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission, which was established under Federal legislation on 1st February, 1957.

With the exception of the Lilongwe and Blantyre and Limbe townships, where statutory water boards have been given responsibility, all other public water supply schemes are Government owned and are administered by the Public Works Department.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

During the financial year 1957/58, £113,780 was spent by the Nyasaland Government on the development of reticulated water supplies and £79,841 on sewerage works. A report on a further extension of the Blantyre/Limbe Water Scheme was received from consultants and it was decided that pumping over a distance of 23 miles from the Shire River should be adopted at an estimated cost of £2.3 million. Approval was given to the consultants to proceed with the design work up to tender stage at a cost of £38,000. As an interim measure, the construction of an impounding reservoir with purification was commenced adjacent to the Blantyre/Limbe area to increase the present design capacity of one million gallons a day by 0.32 million gallons a day.

Consideration was given to an extension of the Lilongwe Water Scheme and consultants were appointed for the preparation of a preliminary report.

The new water scheme for Zomba with a design capacity of one million gallons a day came into operation during the year. To date, reticulated district water schemes are in operation at Cholo, Chileka, Domasi, Fort Johnston, Mpemba, Chikwawa, Port Herald, Dedza, Kota Kota, Dowa, Mzimba, Mzuzu and Nkata Bay. New schemes or extensions were under construction at Mpemba, Mlanje, Port Herald, Dedza Secondary School, Lilongwe Aerodrome, Mzuzu, Mzimba, Nkata Bay, Rumpi, Chinteché and Karonga. Investigations were continued for new schemes or extensions at Ncheu, Kasungu, Cholo and Karonga.

The construction of the Soche Sewerage Scheme in the Blantyre/Limbe area continued throughout the year and it is anticipated that it will come into operation on the completion of the sewage disposal works about the middle of 1959. The capacity of this scheme is 0.4 million gallons a day and the estimated cost is £250,000. Approval was given for the employment of consultants for a sewerage scheme for Zomba to serve the high and medium density areas and it is anticipated that the survey work will commence early in 1959.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is organized into six branches, each under its own branch head. The branches consist of the following:

- Roads and Airfields
- Buildings
- Water and Sewerage
- Mechanical Engineering
- Stores and Transport
- Accounts and Secretarial.

The Public Works Department works capacity was maintained at approximately the same level as in 1957.

During the year several major building contracts were completed, and these included the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, high density housing at Soche, the Artisan Training Centre, District Offices at Lilongwe, Chikwawa and Port Herald, new Airport buildings, Lilongwe, Welfare Centre at Soche, a new Post Office at Limbe and extensions to the Government Press at Zomba. Construction work by contract continued on high density housing at Zomba and Lilongwe, the new High Court, Blantyre, and the Mzuzu Secondary School, and in addition work continued departmentally on the Rangeley Stadium, Blantyre, and extensions to the K.A.R. Cantonment in Zomba.

Construction of educational buildings continued during the year. Under Territorial financial provision the Teachers' Training Centre, Domasi, the School of Local Government, Mpemba, and boarding accommodation at Lilongwe were completed, as was the construction of primary schools at Lilongwe, Zomba and Soche. Attendance at the St. Andrews School, Blantyre, continued to expand and to meet this expansion the Federal Government made provision for a new primary school at Sunnyside, now under construction, and tenders were invited for a mixed hostel at Sunnyside and large-scale extensions to St. Andrews School and Hostel in Blantyre. Work also commenced on the extension of the European School, Lilongwe, the Asian Schools at Zomba, Limbe, Blantyre and Lilongwe, and the Coloured School at Chichiri.

Under the Federal Government's health programme, works completed during the year included the Maternity Block, African

Hospital, Zomba, Stage I of the African Hospital, Chinteché, and the Brown Memorial Leprosy Clinic, Mlanje; work was started on Stage II of the Chinteché Hospital, the Nkata Bay Hospital, and additions to hospitals at Kasungu and Liwonde and to the Health Units at Balaka and Visanza.

Major housing contracts were in operation at Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba, Lilongwe, Mzuzu, Chikwawa and Port Herald. The following numbers of houses were completed or under construction:

- 64 units of Senior Staff housing completed.
- 57 units of Senior Staff housing under construction.
- 355 units of Junior Staff housing completed.
- 425 units of Junior Staff housing under construction.

A house for the Speaker of the Legislative Council at Zomba was also completed.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

The Water Development Department is responsible for the study of the surface and underground water resources of the Protectorate, for dealing with water licence applications, advising on dams and small irrigation works and for the drilling and maintenance of boreholes for rural water supplies.

The Water Boring Section of the Department undertakes the sinking of boreholes on African trust land and for Government Departments. It also undertakes, for a fee, geophysical surveys for members of the public; 23 such surveys were made during 1958. The work of the section during the year surpassed that of previous years: a record number of boreholes was sunk and their average depth was greater. 149 boreholes were sunk, of which 140 were successful, i.e. 94 per cent. of the total. The footage drilled was 18,337, achieving a tested yield of 78,579 million gallons an hour. The section worked three rigs in the Southern Province, two in the Central and one in the Northern during the year.

Collection of stream flow data continued to form an important part of the work of the Department and records became increasingly useful to other Departments and to the public. Study of the Zomba Mountain streams continued in detail and a similar survey of Mlanje Mountain streams was initiated.

The Department was able to assist the Public Works Department by water resources surveys in the Lilongwe and Balaka areas where supply problems became acute.

The number of hydrological stations at which regular measurements are made was increased from 197 in 1957 to 211 in 1958 and considerable attention was paid to dry season observation in other areas where the behaviour of streams which dry up annually was watched. The suspended sediment survey continued in all three provinces.

No exceptional rainfalls occurred in the 1957/58 season, though the 1958 dry season was marked by the frequency of "*chiperoni*" conditions which were a saving grace in the tea-growing areas of the Southern Province, where rains had been well below average.

Heavy rainfalls, however, occurred in the upper Zambesi Valley and caused unprecedented flood conditions. The high water levels at the Shire/Zambesi confluence, coupled with Shire Valley wet season conditions and a strong outflow from Lake Nyasa due to prevailing high Lake levels, caused fairly widespread flooding in the Lower Shire valley below Chiromo. Flood warnings were first issued by the Department on 7th February and conditions remained serious until 16th March. No loss of life occurred in Nyasaland, but people living in the flooded areas had to be moved to higher ground.

The Department took occupation of a new site in Blantyre for a workshops and extension of existing stores facilities, and a start was made on constructional work.

Chapter 11

Communications

SHIPPING

NYASALAND is served by the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa through which the great majority of its imports and exports must pass. Thanks to the efforts of the Beira Imports Advisory Committee and the Phasing Secretariat, there was again no serious congestion in the port during 1958, and the clearance of goods proceeded smoothly throughout the year. An estimated 1,461,469 tons of cargo were landed and 1,266,233 tons shipped, making a total of cargo handled during the year of 2,727,702 tons compared with 3,258,376 tons in 1957.

RAILWAYS

Communication with the sea at Beira and thence with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa is effected by the 3'-6" gauge line operated jointly by Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., the Central Africa Railway Co. Ltd., and Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. Ltd. Beginning from the northern end, the companies own 273 miles, 43 miles and 181 miles respectively of the line, while the remaining 18 miles, over which the companies have running rights, belong to a Portuguese company. The line passes over the Lower Zambesi Bridge after leaving Nyasaland; this bridge, with a length of 12,064 feet, is the longest railway bridge in the world. The principal station in Nyasaland is at Limbe, but the Northern Extension to the line continues to the railhead at Salima. At Chipoka, 17 miles south of Salima, trains connect with Nyasaland Railways passenger-cargo service on Lake Nyasa.

The combined rolling stock of the three railway companies consists of 53 locomotives, 44 passenger coaches, 710 goods waggons, 24 fuel tank cars, 2 steam rail cars and 2 diesel rail cars. The diesel rail cars, introduced in 1955, cut the travelling time from Limbe to Beira from 20 to 13 hours and from Limbe to Salima by 5½ hours. The following figures show tonnage hauled and number of passengers carried by the Nyasaland Railways (including North Eastern Extension, Lake Service, Central Africa Railways and Trans-Zambesia Railways) since 1954.

TRAFFIC AND OPERATING STATISTICS, 1954-1958
(Including N.R., N.E., C.A.R., T.Z.R. and Lake Service)

Period	Total Number of passen- gers	Tonnage hauled (Short tons)					Total tonnage hauled
		Tobacco	Cotton	Tea	Salt	General goods	
1954 ..	345,408	29,893	7,539	9,204	7,268	523,583	577,487
1955 ..	380,640	23,439	6,857	9,753	3,661	623,367	667,177
1956 ..	341,074	30,939	4,649	11,340	4,096	673,212	724,236
1957 ..	462,438	29,638	13,610	10,262	5,293	972,278	1,031,081
1958 .. (Jan-Sept incl)	411,744	29,498	7,991	9,372	2,731	705,938	755,530

ROADS

Nyasaland has a wide network of roads. The spinal column of the system is the route from the Portuguese border on the Malosa River, near Mlanje, northwards through Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzimba to join the Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia systems at Tunduma. Most of the other roads of importance link this north-south route with the railway and the Lake in the east, and Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa in the west.

The programme of road construction under the Development Plan continued to be implemented during the year. The total mileage of roads in the Protectorate is 5,837, of which 2,713 miles are maintained by the Public Works Department, 3,085 by the Administration and other Departments, and 39 miles by town councils.

During the year the Federal Government continued to be financially responsible for the maintenance and construction of inter-territorial roads. These run from Limbe northwards through Lilongwe to Tunduma in Tanganyika Territory; from Fort Manning through Lilongwe to Salima; from Liwonde through Fort Johnston to the border of Portuguese East Africa near Namwera, and from Mwanza on the Portuguese East Africa border through Chileka, Blantyre and Limbe to the Portuguese East Africa border beyond Mlanje. The total mileage of these roads is 1,092.

Traffic densities continued to increase during the year. Tractor-towed drags were in full use and improved the riding qualities of the roads. Two types produced satisfactory results; the wire brush type and one using scrap grader blades: experiments with other types continued. Additional maintenance and construction plant arrived during the year.

With the object of providing better supervision, the former method of road maintenance using gangs with short fixed sections was superseded on certain roads by a system of maintenance using mobile units, and the Supervisors, living in caravans near the work sites, accompanied and closely supervised the work of the units.

Recruitment of staff continued. Two Executive Engineers were engaged and one left the service. The full complement of Road Supervisors was not attained and section lengths per Supervisor had to be longer than intended.

Two additional Laboratory Assistants were recruited for the Materials Section, and it was possible to station a field laboratory in the charge of an Assistant in each Province. Their work consisted of investigating gravel deposits, and assisting in the control of materials used in general and civil engineering construction.

The Departmental Road Construction Unit completed the main road on the west bank of the Lower Shire River between Chiromo and Chikwawa, a total of 65 miles, and reconstructed a further five miles from Chikwawa to the foot of the Blantyre-Chikwawa escarpment. During the rains, the unit completed earthworks for the Rangeley Stadium in Blantyre and roadworks for a housing scheme in Limbe.

In the Northern Province, construction of the new road from Mzuzu to Nkata Bay continued. Elsewhere in the Protectorate small mechanized units carried out minor improvements to sections of the more important roads by reshaping, gravelling and realignment. Resealing of the Zomba-Limbe road commenced and the Blantyre-Chileka road was completely resealed.

No new important road work contracts were placed, but a scheme for the reconstruction of the Dedza-Linthipe road and the construction of additional bridging between Linthipe and Lilongwe, under the "Contractor Finance" system, was approved and tenders were invited.

Contract works in progress included the rebuilding of the bridges on the Mlanje-Portuguese East Africa Border road at a cost of £120,000. This work was almost completed by the end of 1958.

The construction of bridges on the Chitala-Benga road ceased and the conditions obtaining were reappraised in the light of reduced requirements. New designs for submersible bridges were prepared by the Public Works Department.

Contracts completed during the year were:

	£
Reconstruction of the Zomba-Liwonde road	309,300
Construction of harbour installations at Nkata Bay	60,000
Construction of a new airport for Lilongwe—runways cost	50,000
Construction of roadworks in Lilongwe	60,000
Reconstruction of the Limbe-Midima road—first 10 miles and Tuchila bridge	180,000

A contract was placed for housing estate and light industrial site roads in Blantyre.

Training of four African Technical Assistants continued,

VEHICLES

There were more vehicles of every class registered at the end of 1958 than ever before.

In the motor car class, the total number registered as at 31st December, 1958, was 5,006 compared with 4,449 registered at the end of 1957. There were more motor cars in the medium class (13 h.p. to 20 h.p.) than in either the heavy car class (over 20 h.p.) or the light car class (up to 12 h.p.). Heavy cars registered as at the end of the year totalled 1,617 while light cars totalled 1,363. There was a total net increase for the year of 557.

In the goods vehicle class, there were 4,164 vehicles registered as at 31st December, 1958, the majority being in the light goods vehicle class with 2,191 (up to 30 cwt. carrying capacity), 1,663 in the heavy goods vehicle class (over 60 cwt. carrying capacity) and 310 in the medium goods vehicle class (31 cwt. to 60 cwt. carrying capacity).

Agricultural tractors showed a substantial increase, there being 627 registered at the end of the year compared with 540 at the end of 1957.

Motor-cycles increased from 1,044 at the end of 1957 to 1,165 at the end of 1958.

There was an increase in the number of German cars registered at the end of 1958 compared with 1957, the two figures being 330 and 426, i.e., an increase of 96 out of the total increase in cars of 557.

Land-Rovers continued to be much in demand, the total registered at the end of the year being 472 compared with 334 at the end of 1957.

The second-hand vehicle market, especially in cars and light vehicles, was saturated; consequently the market value of second hand vehicles was low.

There was an adequate supply of taxis in operation, mostly new or almost new vehicles, the most popular being British made in the medium class of vehicle.

A fleet of 105 motor omnibuses of British manufacture and modern design was operated by the Nyasaland Transport Company Limited on all main and many subsidiary roads of the Protectorate. Fares remained at 1½d per mile, 2nd Class, and 2½d, 1st Class.

The main figures quoted above are shown in tabular form below:

<i>Private Motor Cars</i>				1957		1958
Light (up to 12 h.p.)	..	..	..	1,272	..	1,363
Medium (between 12 h.p. and 20 h.p.)	..	..	..	1,787	..	2,026
Heavy (over 20 h.p.)	..	..	..	1,390	..	1,617
			TOTAL	..	..	4,449
						5,006

<i>Goods Vehicles</i>			1957	1958
Light (up to 30 cwt. carrying capacity)	..	..	1,890	2,191
Medium (between 30 and 60 cwt. carrying capacity)	..	..	292	310
Heavy (over 60 cwt. carrying capacity)	..	..	1,548	1,663
TOTAL			3,730	4,164

LAKE TRANSPORT

Internal traffic on Lake Nyasa was moved by the Nyasaland Railways, operating a fleet of 6 tugs, 14 barges each of 25-30 ton capacity, the M.V. *Mpasa*, 200-ton capacity, and the M.V. *Ilala II* which has a displacement of 620 tons, carries 100 tons of cargo and accommodates 11 first-class, 28 third-class and 220 fourth-class passengers. The *Ilala II* maintains a regular service round the Lake, the whole voyage taking 8 days. In addition the Railways operates the 200-ton cargo vessel *Nkwazi*, a motor launch *Ncheni* and 4 towing barges, all of which are owned by the Federal Government.

Wireless communication is installed at Railway Headquarters, at Lake ports and on ships.

Navigation lights have been erected at the main points on the Lake.

The Federal Government opened, in 1958, a port installation at Nkata Bay. This includes a floating pontoon so that ships can come alongside whatever the level of the Lake.

STATISTICS

	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Cargo</i>
1955	23,664	9,917 tons
1956	32,948	12,527 „
1957	44,480	12,790 „
1958 (Jan. to Sept. inclusive) ..	32,262	11,651 „

AIR

The Central African Airways Corporation provides almost all the regional and internal air services. The principal airports in the Protectorate are at Blantyre (Chileka) and Lilongwe. Landing grounds are maintained at Zomba, Fort Johnston, Dedza, Salima, Kota Kota and Kasungu while private aerodromes are maintained by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association at Fort Hill and by the Nyasaland Flying Club at Tennett Field, Luchenza. Details of services operated can be found at the end of Part III, Chapter 2.

The following figures indicate developments in the use of air services in recent years.

	<i>Blantyre</i>		<i>Lilongwe</i>	
	1953	1958	1953	1958
Aircraft Movements	2,432	4,377	2,456	1,962
Passengers handled—In	5,318	35,843	14,034	5,992
Passengers handled—Out	4,971	41,640	16,566	6,049
Mail (in kilos)—In	41,712	62,153	8,038	27,670
Mail (in kilos)—Out	21,452	52,993	5,115	18,793
Freight (in kilos)—In	151,563	470,301	34,845	68,838
Freight (in kilos)—Out	38,853	184,176	12,462	27,592

Chapter 12

Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

PRINTING and the production of reading matter were among the earliest "civilized" developments in Nyasaland. As far back as 1878 the Blantyre Mission of the Church of Scotland brought out a hand press and produced a monthly journal, *Life and Work in Central Africa*. The Universities' Mission to Central Africa produced a journal, *Nyasa News*, at its headquarters on Likoma Island in Lake Nyasa in 1893.

The first regular newspaper to be produced was the *British Central Africa Gazette*, which first appeared in Zomba on 1st January, 1894. The first issue was apparently set up over the Christmas holidays in 1893, for several copies escaped the proof reader with the date 1st December, 1893, on two pages and 1st January, 1894, on the remainder. The printers were Yaos who had been trained by the Missions, and one or two are said to have come from Zanzibar.

The *British Central Africa Gazette* was the official medium for the publication of notices, regulations and announcements of the Administration, but it also carried a wealth of material in the form of reports from the districts, accounts by travellers, advice on agriculture and local news, which now present a very vivid picture of life in those days in Central Africa. Local merchants were quick to take advantage of the *Gazette* for their advertisements, one of them reading simply "For Sale, A quantity of Round and Flat Iron". The German Administration in German East Africa also published its regulations in German in the *Gazette*. The "week-end" wars against the slave raiders are described in great detail and the paper is generally a happy hunting ground for the historian. In 1907 the name of the paper was changed to the *Nyasaland Government Gazette*, when the Order in Council of that year changed the name of the territory from the British Central Africa Protectorate to the Nyasaland Protectorate.

The *Government Gazette* of today is published fortnightly by the Government Printer at Zomba and contains only official announcements and notices, Ordinances and such matters as have to be published by law for official information.

The first independent newspaper was the *Central African Planter* published monthly from September, 1895, at Songani near Zomba. Its first editorial apologized for the appearance of a fourth paper in the Protectorate and hoped that people would not think the field overcrowded. The other papers were *Life and Work*, *Nyasa News* and the

British Central Africa Gazette. As the telegraph line from Salisbury to Blantyre was completed about this time, the *Central African Planter* was able to publish world news and thus to satisfy a real need.

In 1897 this paper became a weekly and changed its name to the *Central African Times* and later, when the name of the Protectorate was changed, it became the *Nyasaland Times* of today. It is now published on Tuesdays and Fridays. Newcomers to the Territory are often puzzled by references to something having been "in last week's CAT" until they learn that the *Times* still carries as its nickname the initials of its predecessor. The *Nyasaland Times* is published by the Blantyre Printing and Publishing Company Ltd. of Blantyre.

The *Rhodesia Herald*, published in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, circulates widely in Nyasaland, despite the fact that its news is often a day or two old by the time it is read.

An official weekly newspaper, an independent weekly paper and a number of Mission journals are published in the vernacular, mainly Chinyanja. The Government-sponsored African Book Centre, with headquarters at Blantyre/Limbe, supplies books at low rates to Africans.

The official vernacular newspaper, *Msimbi* (The Relater or Recorder of News), has been published weekly by the Nyasaland Information Department in Zomba since October, 1949. It contains local and world news, illustrations and advertisements. It has a large circulation within Nyasaland and it also reaches Nyasaland Africans in South and East Africa and in the Rhodesias. Its predecessors were *Zoona* (The Truth), published by the *Nyasaland Times* before the war, and *Nkhani za Nyasaland*, a free official weekly news-sheet which replaced *Zoona* at the beginning of the war to make reliable information freely available to the people.

African interest in *Msimbi* is being maintained, and by the end of 1958 its circulation had attained a figure of 10,500. The paper helps to fill an urgent need in a community where reading material is at a premium. It is mainly sought after in the rural areas and owes its popularity to the fact that it retails at 1d per copy and carries news in English and in the two main local vernaculars (Chinyanja and Chitumbuka). During the year the newspaper was again enlarged and is now published as a twelve-pager. Apart from general news and pictures it carries a feature page, readers' letters and a commentary on world news. Since the paper is passed from hand to hand and its news related verbally to illiterates, it is estimated that in all the paper reaches a total of some 80,000 Africans.

An Advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary for African Affairs and composed of four unofficial members of Legislative Council, assists and advises the Editor of *Msimbi* in the production and publication of the paper. The annual subscription for the paper remains at 4s.

The Information Department introduced a second newspaper during the year to cater for the needs of students in Nyasaland. The name of this new publication is the *Students' Newspaper*. It is published monthly in English and has already established its popularity with a circulation of 4,000 copies. There can be no doubt that the publication is fulfilling a long-felt need and there is every indication that its circulation will expand as it becomes more widely known in the rural areas. The newspaper retails at 1d per copy.

Other newspapers in circulation are *Bwalo la Nyasaland*, the *African Weekly*, the *Bantu Mirror* and the magazine *Parade*, all published in Southern Rhodesia; the South African magazine *Drum*; the *Nkhani za Dowa*, a district newspaper of the Central Province; the *African*, a bi-monthly paper published by the White Fathers' Mission at Likuni, near Lilongwe, similar in make-up to *Msimbi* but with the accent on Mission news; and *Mthenga* (The Messenger), published every month by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission. In addition one or two estates produce news-sheets on duplicators.

The *Nyasaland Journal*, the organ of the Nyasaland Society, is published twice a year and contains papers on matters of social, cultural, historical and scientific interest in the Protectorate.

The *Nyasaland Farmer and Forester* is a quarterly journal which first made its appearance during 1953. It publishes material dealing with agricultural, veterinary and forestry affairs.

The weekly *Information Bulletin*, published by the Information Department in Zomba, continued to improve its circulation during the year. It now stands at a weekly figure of 30,000. The *Bulletin* contains news items and other factual reports of interest and is disseminated to addressees within the country, in neighbouring territories and in the United Kingdom. It is the object of the *Bulletin* to interpret and explain the policy of Government to the people through the medium of accurate news items and reports, while at the same time conveying some indication of the development and progress taking place within the Protectorate, to the neighbouring territories. Experience has shown that the *Bulletin*, which is issued free, is fulfilling a most useful purpose and is gaining a wide and interested public. Its distribution is dependent upon personal application by the public and is sent weekly to the addressee through the post.

BROADCASTING

African broadcast programmes are received in Nyasaland from the Federal Broadcasting Corporation station in Lusaka. Indian stations are received at good strength, probably because transmission from India has a comparatively short journey overland. The local Asian community are thus well served in their own languages. The B.B.C. overseas programme is well received in the evenings and South African and Portuguese East Africa stations also come in strongly. Electrical disturbances are, however, fairly frequent during the rains.

Broadcasts from Lusaka in Chinyanja (the principal vernacular language in the Protectorate) are very popular and are listened to regularly by hundreds of African owners of cheap dry-battery receiving sets. A large number of these listeners correspond directly with the station. English programmes are also relayed and are listened to by the more educated element. Group wireless sets are available at various centres in Nyasaland, including African clubs and community halls, while the supply and distribution of the cheaper well-known makes of dry-battery sets have been organized through commercial channels. It is estimated that at the end of the year there were over 12,000 of these cheap sets in the Protectorate.

Distributors report that the general improvement in the overall standard of living of the African population during the last few years, particularly in the urban areas of the country, has been reflected in a trend to purchase the more expensive radio sets. It will be appreciated that this demand is still comparatively small, but it does serve to show a growing awareness for quality and a wider choice of station from the average African listener.

Nyasaland has no immediate access to the air, and broadcasting material for transmission to the African community is telegraphed, or airmailed on tape, to Lusaka, where a two-channel broadcasting system is in operation. Under this system the broadcasting time allocated to Nyasaland each week amounts to seven hours. The Chinyanja and Chitumbuka programmes specially directed at the African population are compiled from material recorded by visiting teams of broadcasters from Lusaka. It has been found from experience, however, that the supply of programmes to meet this demand from Lusaka can not be maintained on the present procedure of periodic tours. The Corporation has therefore decided that permanent staff will be posted to Nyasaland early in 1959 to man a recording studio at Blantyre and to ensure a regular flow of Nyasaland material for broadcasting from Lusaka. The recording studio will be fully equipped with tape-recording facilities and the material prepared will include talks, feature broadcasts, music and plays.

With a view to supplementing the work of the permanent recording team it is proposed that the Provincial Information Officers shall be equipped with recorders which will be used to prepare suitable material on tapes for subsequent broadcast from the Lusaka studios.

FILMS

The use of visual aids amongst the African population is undertaken by Government Information Units, two of which operated continuously throughout the year from their headquarters at Zomba and a third for the last two months of the year from the Provincial Information Office at Mzuzu in the Northern Province. These units travelled 5,000 miles during an operational period of 40 weeks and showed films to audiences totalling some 90,000 persons. As the great

majority of shows are given in the open the units do not tour extensively during the rains. Both sound and silent films are shown, the latter being provided with a commentary by a trained African commentator, who by dint of much practice puts words into the mouths of the actors through a microphone and loudspeaker system. The occasion of a film show also presents the opportunity to relay items of wireless news, distribute posters and departmental publications, and generally provide extension information services to the rural communities. The units therefore assume the roll of peripatetic village news carriers and enhance their popularity accordingly.

To supplement the normal rural film shows, and in particular during the wet season when the units are restricted to the use of permanent all-weather roads, an extension service was established with the aim of providing shows at community centres and welfare halls not as yet equipped with their own cinema equipment. These have proved very popular and will be extended in the dry season to centres in the more remote areas. A large number of film shows were also arranged in collaboration with various other Departments with the purpose of providing visual aids in support of specific development projects and propaganda campaigns.

In addition to the two Government units a number of mobile cinema units were successfully operated on circuit by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, and the Councils of Chiefs at Dowa and Lilongwe. The films shown by these units combined education and entertainment value, and enjoyed a large measure of popularity with African audiences. It is estimated that these units showed films to some 100,000 people during the year.

Despite careful maintenance of the information units, a number of mechanical breakdowns occurred, largely because the units have to travel continuously over rough roads. It was possible, however, to keep the three units regularly on the road throughout the year.

The central film library of the Information Department continued to expand and now contains some 600 titles available to borrowers. In addition to supplying programmes to the mobile cinema units, the service was made available to 58 owners of independent projectors on estates and in factories, missions, schools and private homes. The main sources of supply are the Central African Film Unit and the Central Office of Information, which provides documentaries and the *British News*. Films are also purchased from the trade.

A number of newsreel items were filmed during the year for the *Rhodesian Spotlight*, the newsreel produced by the Federal Information Department.

A purely African newsreel is now being shown regularly to rural film audiences. It is designed as a topical news feature and is meeting a long-felt need.

There are in the Protectorate three permanent cinemas which show films in English. These are situated at Blantyre and Limbe. In addition, four European clubs have their own projectors and hire films from commercial concerns in South Africa or Southern Rhodesia.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The Government's information services are the responsibility of a separate department under the direction of a Chief Information Officer. The Department's headquarters are in Zomba, where its organization includes four sections specializing in press work, publications, photography and film projection. During 1958, Provincial Information Offices were established in all three provinces, and they provide at provincial level an extension of the services supplied by the headquarters sections of the Department. The duties of the Provincial Information Officer cover the whole field of information and public relations. To assist him in discharging these responsibilities he has a mobile information unit staffed by a team headed by an African Information Assistant. It is anticipated that the three offices will be fully staffed and functioning effectively early in 1959.

The Department has an establishment of 61. Generally speaking its functions are to assist in interpreting the policy of Government to the people of the Protectorate, to act in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity for distributing information on the various development schemes, to keep in touch with public opinion, to publicize the territorial affairs of the Protectorate in Great Britain and elsewhere and to provide the public of the Protectorate with information about developments in Great Britain and various aspects of British life.

In the execution of these duties the Department makes use of the Press, the cinema, broadcasting, publications, photographs and personal contacts. An increasing interest is being taken in the affairs of the Protectorate by the Press of other countries and news items are supplied to a number of news sources in the United Kingdom and to the South African Press Association who distribute them to Reuter and agencies elsewhere. Bulletins of the London Press Service and Press releases from the Information Department of the Colonial Office are distributed locally. Supplies of literature are distributed as judiciously as possible to the many thousands of literate Africans who are eager for information and knowledge. A select number of British magazines are regularly sent to district headquarters, where there are African welfare halls; the material serves an invaluable purpose and a wide public in the reading rooms of such halls. The demand for such publications, however, still greatly exceeds the supply; posters and photographs of the Royal Family are always in the greatest demand. Reading circles are being established through the Provincial Information Offices and a number will be in operation in 1959.

Considerable progress was made during the year in developing the services provided by the Department. The weekly news *Bulletin* has continued to maintain its popularity as already described. A series of pictorial feature supplements were produced in the course of the year. They were issued at monthly intervals and distributed on the same network as the *Bulletin*. The series proved extremely popular.

A Press Officer arrived to take up his appointment in 1958 and has been actively engaged establishing a Press service to meet a growing local and overseas demand for Nyasaland news. Care is taken to send recipients only that type of release they require and not to overload them indiscriminately with unwanted material. The Press Section also prepares feature articles and news digests on subjects of interest; these are issued in the Protectorate and translated into Chinyanja for use by district newspapers and other recipients. A new departure in 1958 was the introduction of a *Hansard Digest* prepared with a view to providing District Commissioners, News Editors, etc., with a simple guide to the proceedings of Legislative Council.

An important function, undertaken by the Information Department, is the editing of a daily record of the proceedings of Legislative Council. This daily *Hansard* was produced for the first time in July, 1956. Permanent recording equipment is installed in the new Legislative Council Chamber, Zomba, for this purpose. Another activity falling within the function of the Department is the operation of mobile and static public address equipment. Forty public functions were covered in 1958 and, as the tempo of development throughout the Protectorate increases, so this service is likely to grow in importance. Information services are also responsible for the technical side of outside broadcasts. The officers of the Department toured the Protectorate regularly during the year and nearly all districts were visited. Finally, the Department introduced a new extension service which aims at bringing the work of the Department to the rural population through the medium of a mobile information stand designed to tour the various district agricultural shows. Five shows were visited in this manner. A permanent stand is to be maintained in the Nyasaland Agricultural Society's showground in Blantyre.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING

The expansion of Government services in recent years established a need for increasing the printing resources of the Government Press. Thus, in 1956, plans were made to rebuild the whole of the Press on its existing site, and by the end of that year a start was made with the new administrative block. This rebuilding programme was completed during 1958 and by the close of the year the Press was functioning once more to full capacity.

In conjunction with the rebuilding programme, the opportunity was taken to modernize the printing section and to this end several new machines were installed and brought into full production during 1958. The printing capacity of the Press has therefore been substantially increased.

In spite of the difficulties presented by the rebuilding of the Press on its existing site, the organization functioned effectively throughout the year: this was reflected in the overall production figure, which was 41.67 per cent. higher than that attained in 1957. The Press produced 15,047,547 forms and 493,472 pads and books for Government Departments during the year.

The demand for productions requiring specialist technique continued and in addition the Press was responsible for the printing of the Protectorate Annual Report, the Departmental Annual Reports, the daily *Hansard*, the twelve-page weekly vernacular newspaper *Msimbi* with its monthly pictorial supplement, and the Information Department's weekly news *Bulletin*. In this connection Nyasaland gained distinction for being the Colonial territory first to publish its Annual Report in 1958.

The maintenance section overhauled 563 typewriters and 253 miscellaneous office machines for Government Departments during the year. The training of African apprentices by the Department continued throughout the year.

Chapter 13

General

GAME

THE position in the Game Reserves and controlled areas remained satisfactory, though once more there were reports of parties hunting with fire on the Nyika. The stationing of a Game Control Officer and ancillary African staff in the Northern Province, which was carried out late in the year, will, it is hoped, ensure better control of this in the future. Meanwhile, Chief Katumbi's careful protection, since 1956, of the Vwaza marsh area began to show results and game stocks have increased very perceptibly.

Hartebeeste were observed in the Southern Province reserves slightly more often than in previous years and there was a single observation of four elephant on the Nyika grasslands. A herd of 98 buffalo was seen by visitors to the Lifupa camp in the Kasungu Reserve and one of 76 was seen by Game Guards in the Mwabvi. Nyala were seen in the Mwabvi Reserve during the dry weather, and rhinoceros in Mwabvi, Kasungu and Kota Kota.

Work continued on the establishment of observation camps in the Mwabvi and Kota Kota Reserves, the access roads to the camp sites being completed. The Lifupa camp was opened late in July and remained open till the end of November. A comparatively small number of people actually stayed at the camp, but there was a number of day visitors. Only one "visitor-patrol" recorded no game. Out of 45 of such patrols recorded, 24 saw elephant.

Three parties of African youths from schools, scout troops, etc., were entertained by the Department in the Reserves, and appeared to have thoroughly enjoyed their visits. It is hoped to increase the frequency of these sponsored visits during 1959.

In pursuit of its control activities, the Department dealt with a total of 58 marauding elephant, 60 hippo and some ten lions and leopards. The important feature of the year was, however, the success of the reorganized bounty system on pigs and baboons in many Districts. Final totals must await reports from all Districts, but more than thirty thousand head are known to have been destroyed.

TSETSE CONTROL

The policy of co-operating with Agricultural and Veterinary projects likely to assist in the eradication of tsetse fly by settlement was continued during the year. To this end surveys were carried out in a number of areas, mainly in the Southern Province.

A course of surveying and mapping arranged by the Director of Education produced a valuable improvement in the ability of the African staff to record the results of their surveys.

In the Karonga *Glossina brevipalpis* area, the clearing programme for the sections immediately affecting the Lake Nyasa plain was completed. Only one fly was caught on regular patrols during November as compared with over 300 per month during 1953, when the present method of clearance was just beginning.

The work of six decontamination posts continued during the year. That of the post at Kasupe, which protects the valuable Zomba cattle, was rendered particularly difficult by the construction of the new Zomba-Liwonde road. Fly catches showed some decline over the turn of the year 1957-58, possibly in relation to the delayed start of the rains. There were signs that the previous increase would be resumed towards the end of the year and the post covering Fort Johnston township recovered over 700 *G. morsitans* per month in September and October.

SURVEYS

The main work of the Department is the survey of parcels of land for transfer or lease, the checking of these surveys and of similar surveys executed by private surveyors and the filing of the resultant plans and records. This work is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Land Survey Ordinance, 1952. The department is also responsible for the preparation of topo-cadastral maps: very few of these maps were produced during the year, shortage of staff making it necessary to confine activities to the survey of parcels of land.

During 1958, 11 parcels of privately-owned land purchased for African use with a total area of 11,112 acres were surveyed by staff surveyors. The surveys of two more large areas for African use were partly completed. In addition to these, 108 parcels in rural areas covering 822 acres and 177 parcels in townships covering 231 acres were surveyed by staff surveyors. Other miscellaneous surveys included trigonometrical control covering Lilongwe Township, topographical surveys of trading centres for planning purposes and 3½ miles of railway strip.

Private surveyors submitted surveys of 364 rural parcels covering 4,913 acres and 177 parcels in townships covering 328 acres. A number of these parcels were Federal Assets for transfer to the Federal Government.

The Survey Department's drawing section produced 282 new plans and deed plans during 1958 whilst private surveyors produced 713. Of the deed plans drawn in the department, 111 were from sketches made by District Commissioners; these areas will have to be surveyed later.

During the year under review 11,006 dyeline prints and 2,554 photostat prints were produced. Of these, 3,609 dyeline prints and 73 photostat copies were sold to the public for £364. The remaining prints were issued free to Government Departments.

The Federal Department of Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey completed the survey and computation of 2 primary, 23 secondary and 3 tertiary trigonometrical stations in the Blantyre, Mlanje and Cholo Districts.

In the Zomba area, 3 new primary and 17 secondary stations were selected and beaconed but have yet to be observed.

The Directorate of Overseas Surveys continued with the fixing of secondary triangulation in the Central Province; details of this work are not yet available.

The only new map published during 1958 was the Blantyre Sheet of the Federal 1:1,000,000 Series.

THE NYASALAND SOCIETY

The Nyasaland Society was founded in 1946 with the object of promoting interest in literary, historical and scientific matters among individuals of all races and callings in the Protectorate. In particular, it aims to discover and place on record, by publication in the Society's *Journal*, facts and information about Nyasaland and its peoples which might otherwise, in the course of time, be lost; to acquire books on Africa generally, but especially books of all kinds relating to Nyasaland and Central Africa to serve as a reference library to be maintained for the use of members and visitors; and to promote the establishment of, and to support when established, a Nyasaland Museum.

The Society publishes its *Journal* twice a year, with additional special issues at intervals. The *Journal* is issued free to members.

Membership is open to institutions such as schools, libraries and the like as well as to individuals. There is no entrance fee, and the subscription is 10s per annum or £5 for life membership of individuals, or £10 for 25-year membership of institutions. The address of the Society is P.O. Box 125, Blantyre.

There were, at the end of 1958, the following numbers of members whose subscriptions were fully paid up:

Institutional members	..	..	..	56
Life members	..	..	..	121
Ordinary members	..	..	..	278

In addition, 22 institutions receive free issues of the publications of the Society, in most cases on an exchange basis.

The Society maintains a small museum and library, and accepts any matter of museum interest for storage until such time as a Nyasaland Museum may be established.

THE NYASALAND MUSEUM

In 1957, largely as a result of the active interest shown by the Nyasaland Society which had collected funds and various objects of museum interest to Nyasaland, a Museums Ordinance was enacted. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Board of Trustees. This Board has been set up and met for the first time in December, 1957; it has held further meetings in 1958. The Trustees recognized that little progress could be made towards the establishment of a permanent museum until a suitable candidate had been found for the post of curator. Advertisements were therefore placed in various papers and periodicals, but the appointment had not been made by the end of 1958.

A site for the new museum was chosen in the area set aside for the new Provincial and District Headquarters in Blantyre. In the meantime, it is proposed to display the various exhibits which have so far been collected in the Old Vice-Consulate near the Blantyre golf course.

An archaeological site of great historical interest exists at Nkudzi Bay on the Lake-shore between Fort Johnston and Monkey Bay. Steps were taken during the year to protect this site from encroachment by the Lake. The work was carried out by the Public Works Department and the cost reimbursed by the Board of Trustees of the Nyasaland Museum from the funds available to it, which include an annual contribution of £4,000 made by the Nyasaland Government.

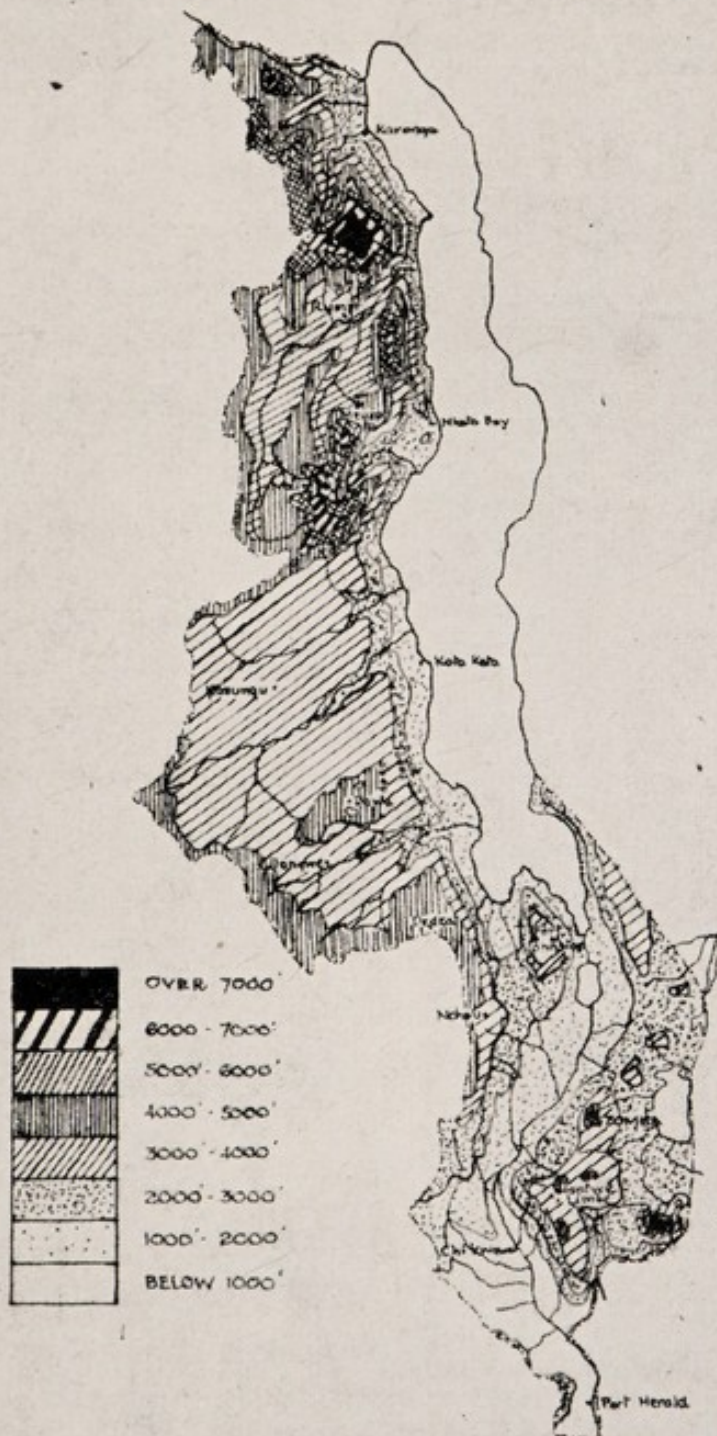
SOCIAL RESEARCH

At the end of 1958, the Nyasaland team of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for social research had completed the major part of its programme. A report on the cash wage structure of Blantyre/Limbe was published, together with a demographic survey of seventeen peri-urban villages and a preliminary study of their social structure. A poverty datum line study and the results of the household budget survey are due to appear shortly, and several subsidiary papers dealing with minor aspects of peri-urban life have either been published or are pending publication.

As the focus of the survey has now changed to industrial problems, the Institute has moved its offices into Blantyre. The immediate programme of work includes a survey of land usage and productivity, a comprehensive survey of Ndirande area, and a study of the usage and productivity of labour.

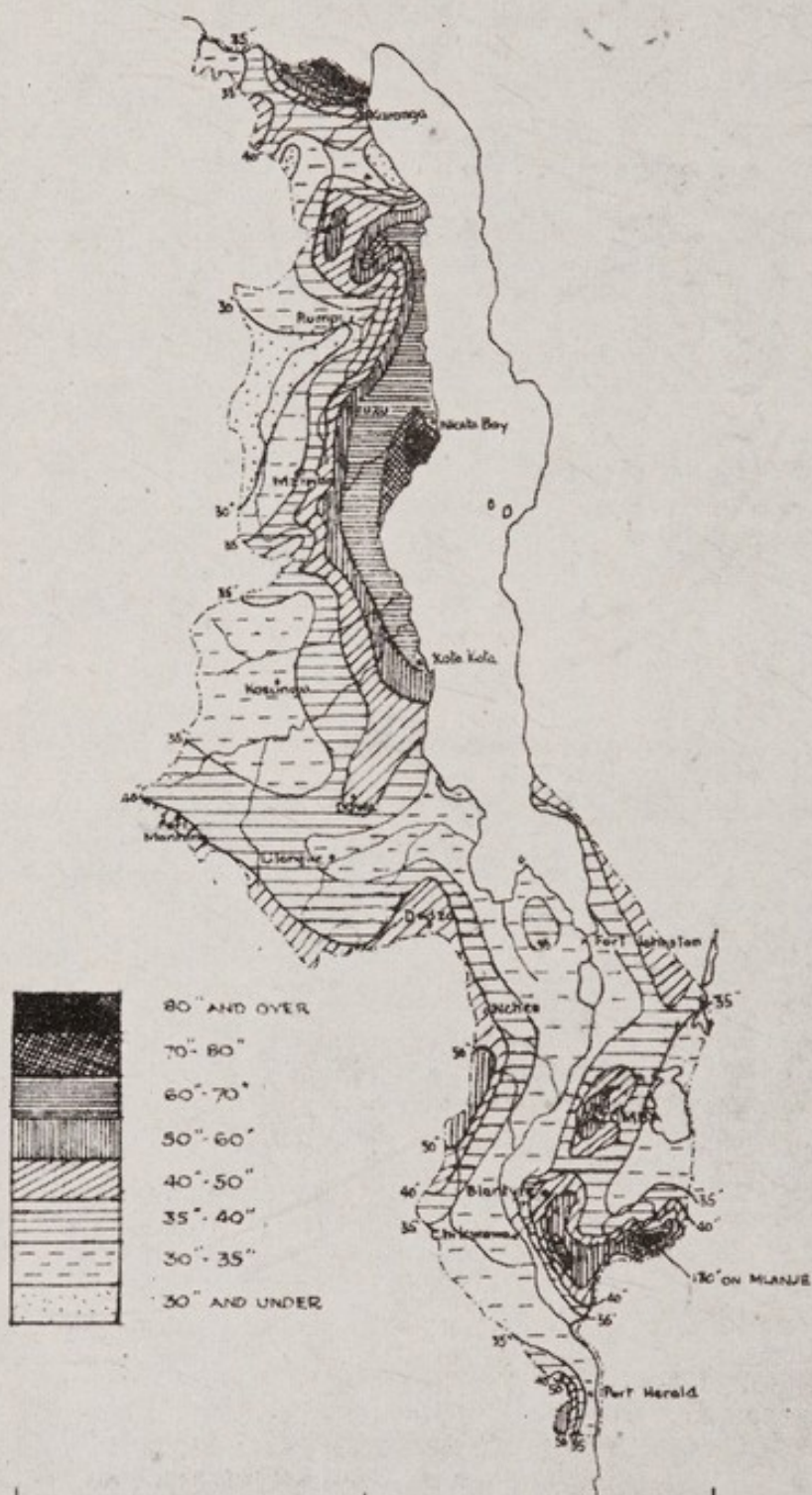
NYASALAND

PHYSICAL

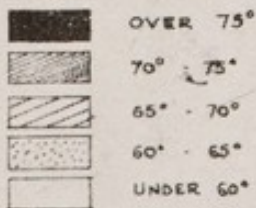


NYASALAND

ANNUAL RAINFALL



MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE





PART III

Chapter 1

Geography and Climate

GENERAL

THE Protectorate of Nyasaland is situated in south-east central Africa and forms the north-eastern part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Protectorate is some 520 miles in length and varies in width from 50 to 100 miles. It lies approximately between $9^{\circ} 25'$ and $17^{\circ} 08'$ south latitude and between the meridians of 33° and 36° east. In the southern part, it is bordered on three sides by Portuguese East Africa, to the north and north-east by Tanganyika and to the west and north-west by Northern Rhodesia. The area of the Protectorate is 46,066 square miles (i.e. 36,686 square miles of land, 8,682 square miles of Lake Nyasa and 698 square miles of other lake water), or nearly three quarters of the area of England. Nyasaland, with its lakes, is completely landlocked, its nearest point to the sea being 130 miles inland.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The dominant feature in the physiography of Nyasaland is the deep, trough-like depression, forming part of the Great Rift Valley, that traverses it from north to south. The greater part of this trough is occupied by Lake Nyasa, the remainder by the Lake's only outlet, the Shire River. The country on either side of the trough is made up of high plateaux: from an elevation of 1,550 at Lake level, the plateaux to the east of the Lake rise to between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, and in the north-east part the Livingstone Mountains in Tanganyika form a sheer scarp to the Lake, attaining a general elevation of 8,500 feet. To the west of the Lake in Nyasaland, the general elevation of the plateau is some 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Rising above this plain are the higher plateaux of Dedza, Vipya, Nyika, Mafinzi and Misuku, their elevation ranging from 5,000 to 8,000. South of the Lake the Shire Highlands plateau is surmounted by the Mlanje and Zomba massifs, which rise to nearly 10,000 and 7,000 feet respectively. The difference in altitudes to be found in Nyasaland is extensive in range and both the highest and lowest points in the Federation occur in the southern part of the Protectorate. On a clear day one may stand at the lowest point, 120 feet above sea level near Port Herald, and look northwards to the highest point of nearly 10,000 feet on Mlanje.

Nyasaland is primarily made up of Precambrian crystalline rocks with intrusions of syenite and granite, and the mountainous character of the country is attributed to various erosion levels that have left upstanding blocks of harder rocks and been complicated by rift valley subsidences. Isolated post-Cambrian blocks of sediments occur as relics of denudation and are preserved by downfaulting into the older crystalline rocks in the lower Shire Valley and on the north-western shores of Lake Nyasa. This ancient shield of Precambrian rocks with remnant patches of sediments was later greatly disturbed by crustal step faulting, which was responsible for the formation of the Nyasaland part of the Great Rift Valley; these movements have proceeded intermittently and have not yet come to an end. Volcanic activity associated with the rift-forming movements has ceased in Nyasaland, although hot springs occur, usually on lines of fracture belonging to the Rift Valley system of faults.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa and among the first twelve great lakes in the world, is some 355 miles in length and varies in width from 10 to 50 miles. The surface elevation is some 1,550 feet above sea level and its deepest point some 700 feet below sea level. Although liable to sudden storms, Lake Nyasa has in the past afforded a means of communication with the interior of Africa, first to the slave raiders and subsequently to the European explorers and missionaries. Lakes Chilwa and Chiuta are smaller lakes lying to the south-east of Lake Nyasa, filling shallow basins; they are probably remnants of an ancient outlet of Lake Nyasa, now slowly degenerating into swamps.

The main drainage of Nyasaland is by short rivers draining into Lake Nyasa or into the Shire River, which finds its way to the sea by joining the Zambesi in its lower reaches. It is considered that prior to the crustal upheavals that caused the formation of the Rift Valley, the drainage was predominantly towards the east coast of Africa, and, owing to the subsidence of the rift, these various rivers were beheaded and their upper reaches diverted into Lake Nyasa and hence to the Zambesi. As a consequence of this, the main rivers of the central and northern parts of Nyasaland exhibit very mature features in the form of swamps, ox-bows and meanders in their upper and middle reaches, and deeply incised gorges, waterfalls, and vee valleys of a youthful appearance in their lower reaches. Although topographically these rivers draining into Lake Nyasa may offer good potential hydro-electric sites in their lower reaches, no large-scale development has yet been found possible owing to their small catchments, low and un-uniform yield of flow and the absence of appreciable storage sites. Small-scale hydro-electric schemes of 500-1000 kW are feasible at some sites. There is, however, the possibility of large-scale hydro-electric development on the Shire River, which drains Lake Nyasa as it plunges through the series of cataracts from Lake Nyasa to the lower river (a total fall of approximately 1200 feet, provided that the fluctuations of level of Lake

Nyasa can be stabilized between certain limits to ensure a regular flow down the Shire). Investigations into this project have been in hand for a number of years.

Hydrological problems in Nyasaland range from the control of flooding during the wet season in the lower Shire and Lake-shore areas to the provision of water from boreholes or small dams in the more dry plateau areas, necessitated primarily by the sharp division between the wet and dry seasons in these areas and the absence of any large ground-water reservoirs to sustain a regular flow throughout the year.

CLIMATE, SOILS AND VEGETATION

Nyasaland, in common with the greater part of south central Africa, is, during the summer months, in an inter-tropical zone, and has two main seasons during the year; the dry and the wet. The wet season lasts from November to the end of May, and the remainder of the year is dry, with increasing temperatures in October and November just prior to the onset of the rains. Owing to Nyasaland's diverse physiography, there are four main recognizable climatic zones, which are as follows:

(a) Hot, dry climate where the annual mean temperature is over 75°F and the mean annual rainfall is between 25 to 35 inches. (Lower Shire River area, Shire Valley, Lake Chilwa, Central Karonga Lake-shore and Salima Lake-shore.)

(b) Warm, tropical climate where the annual mean temperature is above 75°F and an annual rainfall between 50 and 120 inches. (Remainder of Lake-shore areas with higher rainfall in the north.)

(c) Warm, temperate climate where the annual mean temperature is above 65° but below 75° with at least one month in the year with a mean temperature below 65°, and the mean annual rainfall between 30 and 60 inches. (Central and Northern Provinces, medium plateau areas and Shire Highlands.)

(d) Warm, temperate rain climate where the mean annual temperature is below 65° and an annual rainfall between 50 to 130 inches. (High plateaux of Nyika, Vipya, Dedza, Zomba, Mlanje.)

As might be expected in an area of such diverse topography and differentiation in elevation of land surface, rainfall, temperature and humidity vary greatly. The annual rainfall ranges from 25 to 35 inches in the lower Shire River area and parts of the rain shadow area of the north, to about 130 inches on Mlanje Plateau and at the extreme northern end of Lake Nyasa. Similarly, temperatures range from a maximum of 120° in the Lower Shire Valley to a minimum of below 32° on the high plateaux during the winter months. Falls of snow have been reported at intervals on the upper peaks of Mlanje and frosts on the higher plateaux are common in winter.

In terms of tolerance, the climatic divisions of Nyasaland as a whole may be considered as (1) the hot, unhealthy lowlands of the Shire and Lake Nyasa, (2) the relatively cool and healthy plateaux and (3) the higher mountain plateaux which, from August to November, provide a pleasant retreat from the heat of the two lower regions.

Because of the elongated shape of Nyasaland, which lies in a north-south direction, there is a definite time distribution of rainfall that can be attributed to the passage over the country of the rain-bearing inter-tropical convergence zone. The passage of this front from north to south in December and from south to north in late March causes a distinct short dry spell of some two weeks during the wet season in the northern part of the country, whilst in the south it is of too short a duration to be perceptible. At the onset of the dry season, after the convergence zone has retreated northwards, the south-east trade winds become established, and in June and July this wind brings with it a moist maritime air from the Mozambique channel that precipitates in the form of light rain and mist over high ground, particularly the windward slopes of the Mlanje, Shire Highlands, Dedza, Vipya and Nyika plateaux. This type of rain is known as "*chiperoni*" and takes its name from a mountain lying in Portuguese territory from whence the wind appears to come.

There are considerable variations in annual rainfall amounts within short distances. Generally speaking, the drier areas are those that lie to the north-west of the elevated areas in their rain shadows, or over extensive planed-off areas that present no orographic influence. These areas receive the normal November-March rainfall but none of the late, light rain from the south-east. Annual rainfall amounts at any one place vary considerably and annual falls of only 43 per cent. of the annual average and 212 per cent. above the average have been recorded. In general, annual rainfall amounts appear to have their greatest fluctuation in areas of rapidly changing topography such as the slopes of Mlanje and the Lakeward slopes of the Vipya and Nyika. In the low to medium rainfall area (25 to 35 inches) such as the Central Province, parts of the Northern Province and the Shire Valley, a small drop below the annual average often brings about hardships and food shortages.

The intricacies of Nyasaland's vegetation pattern are comparable with the diversities of topography, geology, climate and soils in the country. On a broad classification the vegetation may be divided into three main types:

- (a) In the lower, drier areas of the Shire Valley, on parts of the Lake-shore and in drier areas of north Mzimba, the vegetation is characterized by Baobab (*Adansonia digitate* L), Mopane (*Colophospermum mopane*), various types of palm trees, and Acacia woodlands and parklands on Rift Valley colluvium consisting of brown or grey gritty clays to loamy sands and hard mopane soils.

(b) On the plateau areas the vegetation consists of dry open woodlands (*Pseudoberlinia-Brachystegia*) on sandy clays and plateau soils with laterite and skeletal hill soils. Within the plateau areas there are areas of Great Valley colluvium and alluvium clays characterized by thorn tree woodlands (*Acacia-Combretum*) and areas of fertile yellow to red sandy clays which are characterized by intensive cultivation in the Shire Highlands.

(c) On the higher plateaux and mountain slopes, mountain grasslands occur with patches of closed evergreen forest. It is believed that these patches are all that remain of former extensive evergreen forests covering these high plateaux, their disappearance being attributed to burning. Although the extent of the present relics is very limited, these forests are rich in useful timber species, notably the conifer Mlanje cedar (*Widdingtonia whytei*). The most valuable stands of timber in the country are found on Mlanje and in three forest reserves in the Misuku Hills in the Karonga District.

There are approximately 7,000 square miles of indigenous forest and woodland in the country and of this some 3,114 square miles is permanently set aside as the Forest Estate. On the mountain grasslands a programme of softwood afforestation is under way and some 31 square miles have now been afforested.

The main food crops in the Protectorate are maize (which is the staple food of the plateau areas corresponding to the dry open type of woodland (*Brachystegia* and *Acacia-Combretum*)) and cassava (which is the staple food of the Lake-shore). Where climate and soil conditions are suited, a wide variety of crops is grown in various parts of the Protectorate. Tobacco, tung, tea, coffee, rice, rubber, cotton and groundnuts are grown on plantations or small holdings as cash crops and in addition to the food crops of maize and cassava. Potatoes, beans, pigeon peas, pumpkin and millet are also grown.

The crops of the indigenous peoples are produced largely by primitive hand methods of shifting plot agriculture. A large proportion of this cultivation is carried out on woodland or drier forest soils, where the seasonal rainfall is usually sufficient. Through repeated disturbance for cultivation, densely populated areas have, to a great extent, been cleared of timber, and the soil is being or has already become impoverished, while on sloping land it is being carried away by gully or sheet erosion. In areas less densely populated, woodland conditions are often re-established between periods of cultivation, but in varying degree it is a changed vegetation, and probably a long term of years is required for full restoration of the ecological equilibrium.

Approximately 4,500 square miles of country or 12 per cent. of the land area of Nyasaland has been found to be infested by two species of tsetse fly (*Glossina morsitans* and *G. brevipalpis*). At the present time, *G. brevipalpis* is confined to the dense vegetation of the north Karonga,

Kota Kota and possibly Nkata Bay Lake-shore areas. The presence or proximity of *G. morsitans* renders cattle-keeping impracticable, although there are infested areas within the Lower River where cattle are kept. *G. brevipalpis* is the vector of a milder form of trypanosomiasis and cattle are able to tolerate its presence with frequent blood tests and injections. The clearing of dense cover in some areas has been carried out in an effort to eradicate the *G. brevipalpis* habitat.

There are some 330,000 cattle in Nyasaland, the greater percentage being concentrated in the Central Province where they are well distributed over the Central Province plain. The most densely cattle populated areas are the South Rukuru valley and Karonga Lake-shore and hill areas in the Northern Province. In the Southern Province the high density of human population, broken country and the presence of tsetse fly in a number of areas precludes stock raising on any scale.

Nyasaland has no large areas where big game abounds, due mainly to the pressure of population, but certain uninhabited areas do carry a fairly general game population which is protected in game reserves. There are five game reserves in the country, none of which are developed for the tourist trade.

POPULATION

Although Nyasaland is by far the smallest territory in the Federation, it has the largest population, of which the density, in the region of 60 to the square mile, contrasts strongly with 15 per square mile in Southern Rhodesia and the 6 per square mile in Northern Rhodesia. Of the fourteen Commonwealth countries in Africa, Nyasaland ranks fifth in density of population. Approximately 50 per cent. of this is centred in the Southern Province, where regional rural densities are as high as 800 persons per square mile. 35 per cent. of the population is concentrated on the fertile Central Province plain and Lake-shore, and the remaining 15 per cent. inhabits the Lake-shore areas and medium plateaux of the Northern Province. The high plateaux of the Nyika, Vipya, Zomba and Mlanje are virtually uninhabited owing to the generally colder climate, disliked by the indigenous peoples. That Nyasaland is so much more densely populated than its neighbours in the Federation may be attributed partly to the fact that its soil is generally more fertile and partly to the fact that it has fewer relatively waterless areas. Kota Kota, one of the great slave trading staging points on Lake Nyasa in the nineteenth century, is traditionally the largest centre of population in the Federation, while the growing towns of Blantyre/Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba now support relatively large populations. In 1956 Blantyre and Limbe, lying five miles apart, were amalgamated under a single municipality and the population was estimated in the 1956 census to be 29,560 inhabitants, of which total 10 per cent. were European and 10 per cent. Asian. Further north the most important town is Lilongwe, which in 1956 had an estimated population of 690 Europeans and Asians and 3,980 Africans.

Zomba, the capital of the Protectorate and mainly an administrative rather than a commercial centre, has a smaller population which numbered 4,670 persons in 1956.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Nyasaland is a predominantly agricultural country. The majority of the population are engaged in subsistence agriculture, but they supplement their incomes as often as not for specific needs (e.g. bride price, tax or the purchase of bicycles) by the sale of a cash crop or their labour. Thus it is that Nyasaland's major economic significance in the Federation is as a labour reserve. Lacking employment opportunities within Nyasaland, and anxious to seek adventure outside, a considerable proportion of the manpower of the territory is away working at any given time. Full details of this movement are given in Chapter 2.

The main cash crops in order of importance are tobacco, tea and groundnuts, while coffee, tung, cotton and rice are also grown. Manufacturing industries have hitherto been confined to industries associated with the main agricultural products. In recent years, however, new light industries have sprung up and for the first time light industry is becoming a significant element in the economy of the Protectorate.

No mining (except for the quarrying of stone) takes place in Nyasaland, although the Protectorate is being actively prospected by both the Government and private concerns. Coal deposits occur in the Protectorate, but none has ever been exploited. A high grade deposit of iron ore is being examined at the present time and there are indications that deposits of rutile and ilmenite may become an important mineral export in the future. There are large deposits of bauxite on Mlanje mountain which have been explored, but no mining of these deposits has been undertaken.

COMMUNICATIONS

Nyasaland is connected by rail to the sea by a 3 foot 6 inch gauge single-track line connecting Salima, near the Lake-shore, with the port of Beira in Mozambique, via Blantyre and Limbe. There are three Lake steamers which transport goods and passengers to the Lake-shore stations and there is a network of earth roads which covers the Protectorate. The territory is also well served by an internal air service operated by the Central African Airways Corporation.

The small size of Nyasaland and its great variety of physical and climatic conditions, greatly though they add to the attractiveness of the country, account together for many difficulties involved in administration and development.

Chapter 2

History

NYASALAND is Livingstone's country. It is true that there are various Portuguese records from 1616 onwards of occasional journeys across the southern end of what is now the Protectorate, and that in the eighteenth century Portuguese officials and miners penetrated into the neighbourhood of the present Northern Rhodesia border, not far from the site of Fort Jameson; but none of these left any lasting trace. It is also true that from some time perhaps as early as the sixteenth century, until almost the end of the nineteenth, there was constant passage through Nyasaland by migrating Bantu tribes, but their traditions, as at present known, are too vague to be given the name of history.

The history of Nyasaland can therefore be said to begin with David Livingstone's discovery of Lake Nyasa on 16th September, 1859. In the early 'sixties the path he had opened was followed, under his guidance, by the pioneers of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, but in the short time between these expeditions, the country had been defaced by tribal wars and slave raids in a way which made a harrowing contrast to the smiling land and people seen earlier by the great explorer. The missionary pioneers retired in the face of disease and death, after suffering heavy and tragic losses, and the Universities' Mission did not return until 1881.

After Livingstone's death, and inspired by it, both the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland established missions in 1874-5 as memorials to him, the former at Blantyre, named after his Scottish birthplace, and the latter at Livingstonia, first sited at the south end of the Lake but soon removed to the north. At this period, to quote the Bell Report, "Nyasaland was a whirlpool of migrant tribes, war and slave raiding and during the dry season caravans of slaves in chains and slavesticks started from the areas around the mission stations for the coast ports". These constituted a challenge which neither Christianity nor humanity could ignore and it is to the eternal credit of the Scottish Missions that next after Livingstone's name in the roll of Nyasaland's great pioneers must be inscribed the names of Robert Laws of Livingstonia and Alexander Hetherwick of Blantyre, to whose services the country largely owes the growth of a *Pax Britannica* rather than the imposition of a *Pax Romana*.

At this early period there were no means of obtaining supplies or services, except by the exchange of trade goods, chiefly calico, and the missions had perforce to trade. To relieve the missionaries of much of the commercial side of their activities a number of businessmen, mainly from Glasgow, who were interested in Livingstonia, formed in 1878 the

African Lakes Company as a transport and trading concern to work in close co-operation with mission activities. The original heads of the company (now the African Lakes Corporation) were the brothers Moir. One of their objects was to achieve Livingstone's aim of combating the slave trade, by rendering it economically unsound in the face of legitimate commerce as well as by spreading Christianity.

These pioneers were followed by other Europeans—missionaries, traders, hunters and coffee planters—but not until 1883 did a representative of the British Government appear in the shape of a Consul, Captain Foot, accredited to "the Kings and Chiefs of Central Africa"; the second consul, Captain Hawes, established himself at Zomba, now the seat of Government.

By now the first of Nyasaland's nineteenth century invaders, the Ngoni—who claim descent from Chaka's Zulu—had almost ended their wanderings, which had taken them in fifty years from Natal to Lake Tanganyika and back to the hinterland of Lake Nyasa; the Yao, starting from somewhere about the headwaters of the Rovuma River, on the modern border between Tanganyika and Portuguese East Africa, were still on the move round the south end of the Lake, warring as they went. At the same time the slave traders at the north end of the country were becoming steadily more inconvenienced by the competition of religion and commerce with which they were now faced, and in 1888 trouble, followed by open warfare, arose between the Arab leaders of the trade and African Lakes Company, who had to expend most of their resources on military operations. Fortunately for Nyasaland, these operations came under the eye of Cecil Rhodes, whose British South Africa Company came to the rescue financially.

About this time too the Portuguese Government began to cast interested eyes on the land to the north of the Zambesi, on which river it had long had military and trading posts, and there was a certain degree of international friction. In 1889, however, one cause of friction was removed by the discovery of a navigable route through the Zambesi delta from the Indian Ocean, which made Nyasaland accessible by way of the Zambesi and the Shire by an international waterway, without touching Portuguese Territory. Nevertheless, in the same year, a conflict took place on the Lower Shire between a well-armed Portuguese expedition under Major Serpa Pinto and one of the Makololo Chiefs, in consequence of which the Acting Consul, a pioneer planter named Buchanan, proclaimed a British Protectorate over the Shire country on 21st September, 1889, almost exactly thirty years after Livingstone first set foot on the shores of Lake Nyasa.

In 1891 an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. H. H. (later Sir Harry) Johnston, Mr. A. (later Sir Alfred) Sharpe and others, and a Protectorate was proclaimed over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa; in 1898 the name of the territory was changed to the British Central Africa Protectorate, but in 1907 a further Order in Council revived the old name of Nyasaland Protectorate. It must here

be emphasized that Nyasaland did not fall under British influence by conquest or annexation; it was led under the protection of the Crown by British missionaries and traders with, as the first Proclamation put it, "the consent and desire of the Chiefs and people".

By 1896 the slave trade had been extinguished and the countries of the Yao and the Southern Ngoni pacified, although the Northern Ngoni did not come fully within the sphere of the British Administration until 1904. They had, however, long given up raiding their neighbours, partly because of an unpleasant military surprise inflicted on them by the Chewa to the south, but mainly because of the immense influence acquired over their Pa amount Chief by Dr. Laws to whom, with his colleagues, was due the peaceful entry into the British Commonwealth of 100,000 people with their 5,000 square miles of territory.

Since then the life of the country has on the whole been peaceful, though, of course, affected like that of every other Commonwealth territory by the two World Wars. Nyasaland's position in 1914, with her long common border with German East Africa, was dangerous, but prompt action on both land and water defeated the immediate danger and she was able to contribute greatly to the British forces which waged the long and costly East African campaign. It was during this war that the Chilembwe rising took place.

In 1939 the Protectorate was far from any front, but nevertheless able to aid the war effort very considerably, in relation to her size, in both men and materials. In peacetime, Nyasaland raises the two senior regular battalions of The King's African Rifles, and the First Battalion maintained its pride of place by being the first African Colonial unit to be in action, in 1940, against the Italians on the Abyssinian border, and the last out of action, in 1945, in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. Between these two dates it added Abyssinia, Madagascar and Burma to a list of campaigning grounds, which in the previous fifty years had embraced much of tropical Africa. By the end of the war nearly 30,000 Nyasalanders, including a very high proportion of the Protectorate's small European population—men and women—had served in the forces and to the two original battalions had been added a further seven line battalions, two field regiments of artillery, over 4,000 drivers in the East African Army Service Corps and numerous other garrison and ancillary troops. The wandering habits of the indigenous African, to which fuller reference is made later in this chapter, led also to their appearance in many non-Nyasaland units of the East African Forces, in the non-European units of the Union Defence Force and in the pioneers; a few of the last-named had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at Tobruk and thereby made the acquaintance of Italy and Germany before they were liberated.

During 1951 celebrations were held in connection with the diamond jubilee of the declaration of a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa. It was an occasion for reflection on the notable

advances which had taken place during sixty years of comparatively peaceful and prosperous British rule. Considering the social and economic conditions which prevailed towards the end of the nineteenth century, the growth of peace and prosperity, the establishment of law and order, the evolution of a political and social consciousness, together with the maintenance of inter-racial harmony, amount to a considerable achievement in so short a space of time. The emphasis laid by Africans in their loyal address on 15th May, 1951, on the benefits resulting from sixty years of British rule, was most gratifying to those who had played some part in the Nyasaland story.

The great constitutional change, embodied in the proposals for the Federation of Nyasaland with Northern and Southern Rhodesia, was first put before the people in 1951 and continued in 1952 to be the subject of discussion throughout the Protectorate. The conference at the Victoria Falls, held in September, 1951, was followed by a change of Government in the United Kingdom. In November, 1951, a statement was made in Parliament endorsing the conclusion of the conference and undertaking to further the discussions and consultations which had taken place. As a result of this undertaking, informal talks were held in London in January, 1952, at which the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were present. These were followed by a conference in London in April, 1952, at which Nyasaland was represented by His Excellency the Governor, the Secretary for African Affairs and four unofficial European members. African representatives were invited to attend but declined at the last minute to do so. The conference produced the Draft Federal Scheme, Command Paper 8573, which was published in June, 1952.

The final conference was held in London during January, 1953, after preparatory discussions in December. Nyasaland was represented by His Excellency the Governor, the Financial Secretary, the Secretary for African Affairs, the Deputy Chief Secretary and three prominent unofficials. This conference produced the Federal Scheme (Command Paper 8753). This was later revised and set out in Command Paper 8754. In April, 1953, the Legislative Council of Nyasaland voted that it was in favour of the Federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in terms of the proposals contained in Parliamentary White Paper Command 8754. The Order in Council establishing the Federation was made by Her Majesty, together with an order providing that the Constitution should become effective on 3rd September, 1953. An interim Federal Government was then formed to conduct the business of the Federation until proper elections could be held.

The 15th December, 1953, saw the first general election ever held in Nyasaland, when four European members were elected to the Federal Assembly. On the same day two African members were elected by the African Protectorate Council, which had been declared as the body representative of African opinion for the purposes of this election. Both

elections passed off without incident. In addition, one European member of the Assembly was nominated by the Governor to represent African interests.

In August and September, 1953, disturbances occurred in the Southern Province of the Protectorate. The Federation issue had undoubtedly intensified the political atmosphere, but the basic cause of the disturbances could be traced to land hunger in the Province, coupled with dislike of the tenant system—grievances which were unscrupulously exploited by political agitators. The people affected were mainly Lomwe immigrants from Portuguese Territory. Law and order was restored by the end of September.

In May, 1954, the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited Nyasaland with the object, *inter alia*, of observing at first hand the problems which had given rise to the disturbances, and of consulting opinion representative of the various sections of the community. Following his visit it was arranged that Government should enter into negotiation with the owners of certain large estates with a view to acquiring land occupied by African tenants and land suitable for the settlement of Africans which was not required for development by the estate-owners.

In pursuance of this policy and taking into account land purchased for such purposes before 1954, some 438,607 acres of land had been acquired by the Government up to the end of 1957.

In June, 1955, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced a revised Constitution for Nyasaland—the Legislative Council (with an increased African membership) to consist of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* Members, seven Official Members and eleven Elected Members. In September the Legislative Council Ordinance (Ordinance No. 25 of 1955) was enacted to provide for the election of the Elected Members. Provision was made for the six non-African Members to be elected on a non-African electoral roll by electoral areas and for the five African Members to be elected by the African Provincial Councils. No change was made in the membership of the Executive Council.

On 12th August, 1955, Blantyre celebrated its diamond jubilee as a municipality. The town itself started to take shape on 14th July, 1894, when 17 farmers and traders (there were only 17 settlers at the time) met to draw up a legal agreement to constitute the Blantyre Township. One hundred acres were set aside from their land to be subdivided into a preliminary township. Roads were made and the first "Council of Advice", as it was called, met the following year on 12th August, 1895, with a membership of six and funds amounting to less than £40 in the cash box. One of the earlier achievements was the fixing of a uniform time for local inhabitants by arranging to have a gun fired at noon every Friday. It was also fired on the arrival of the United Kingdom mail. As an indication of the rate at which the commercial centre of the

Protectorate is expanding, it is of interest to note that the population has more than trebled since 1945 and that the town's actual value in property, now that it has been amalgamated with Limbe, stands at over £12,000,000.

Between 4th and 6th April, 1956, a cyclone, which was given the meteorological name of "Edith", appeared off the East African coast, crossed over Portuguese East Africa, where it caused considerable damage and loss of life, travelled across Nyasaland and spent itself in Northern Rhodesia. With it to Nyasaland came a considerable amount of rain which brought about the worst flooding of the Ruo River in living memory. This flooding caused most damage in the Chiromo area of Port Herald District in the Southern Province where the railway embankment was badly breached, and rail traffic to and from Portuguese East Africa was consequently held up for a short period. The route of the cyclone was known in advance and inhabitants of the danger areas were warned early of its approach. As a result, there was no loss of life in Nyasaland due to the cyclone.

In July, 1957, a member of the Royal Family set foot in Nyasaland for the first time in its history when Her Majesty the Queen Mother paid a three-day visit to the territory. Her Majesty carried out engagements in Blantyre, Limbe and Zomba. Arrangements were made for as many people as possible to meet her or see her and at a colourful baraza in Zomba all the Chiefs of the country were presented to her by their respective District Commissioners. The Queen Mother's visit was a unique and memorable occasion for Nyasaland and will remain one of the happiest events in its history.

At the second meeting of the 72nd session of Legislative Council on 10th February, 1958, His Excellency the Governor installed Nyasaland's first Speaker, the Hon. Mr. Henry Wilcox Wilson, Q.C., B.A., LL.B. He was appointed to be Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Nyasaland Protectorate for a period of three years from 17th January, 1958.

The end of the year 1958 was saddened for all sections of the community in Nyasaland by the news of the death of Sir Geoffrey Colby, K.C.M.G., former Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory from 1948 to 1956.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

The social and economic development of the country since its proclamation as a Protectorate has followed a pattern familiar in the history of other African territories brought into contact with an advanced economy and the wholly different social structure of the western way of life.

In the early days of the Protectorate, European influence on the life of the people was evidenced more in the results of administrative and statutory action than in economic developments. It is only more

recently, and particularly since the end of the second world war, that economic factors have been the predominating influence in shaping social changes and development. Thus the abolition of the slave trade, the peaceful settlement of tribal rivalries and the establishment of law and order throughout the country were among the first results of British administration. Each of these achievements contributed to a weakening of the importance of the tribe in the social structure, a process which continues still. At that point of time, about the turn of the century, it is probably true to say that Nyasaland had undergone a swifter transformation and had achieved greater stability as an entity than either of her neighbours with whom she is now joined in federation, but from then until after the end of the second world war the rate of change slackened. The country was not so fortunately placed in regard to valuable resources as were the Rhodesias—Northern Rhodesia had copper, Southern Rhodesia various minerals and favourable conditions for immigrant settlement.

Such developments as there were during this period were mainly in the fields of communications, health, education and agriculture. Secondary industry played no significant part in the country's economy, and commercial activity did little more than meet the basic essential needs of the community. Some transport businesses were established, nevertheless, and several European firms extended their activities over the country by setting up trading stores. Trade in small trading centres, catering mainly for the African population, however, was largely developed by Asians, and is still to a great extent in the hands of that community. Basic public utilities in the towns were primitive or non-existent.

In the field of communications a road system adequate for the limited requirements of the country was developed. The development of other forms of communications is described later in this chapter.

Medical aid and facilities for education spread gradually over the country, mainly as a result of the work of the various missions established in Nyasaland. The missions have played a very great part in the history of the territory, and the initiative in both these fields may be said to have lain with them. Indeed even today education is very largely in the hands of the missions, who receive financial assistance from Government.

Until after the end of the last war, the economic history of Nyasaland was largely agricultural. It was begun by the Europeans, with the pioneer planting of crops of which there was little or no previous experience in the territory. The earliest cash crop was coffee, and a coffee tree figured prominently in the Protectorate's first coat of arms. Disease, however, affected the crop, and it was not long before coffee was displaced by cotton, which in turn gave way to tobacco and tea. These latter crops are still the Protectorate's principal exports, with the important addition of groundnuts, tung oil and cotton.

The last immigrant tribal movement of Africans occurred in the earlier years of the century when large numbers of them were forced by famine from their homes in Portuguese East Africa and attracted to the Southern Province, where the arrival of European planters had provided opportunities for employment. But, since that time, a significant development in Nyasaland's economic and social life has been the annual exodus of Africans to seek work in the neighbouring territories and in the Union of South Africa. The Nyasaland African has always been a traveller, and it did not take him long, after he came into contact with the outside world, to be drawn away from the monotonous existence of subsistence agriculture by the higher cash wages paid in neighbouring territories and by the attractions of city life. This trend was given a new impetus by the limited opportunities for paid employment within the Protectorate, and it is reasonable to assume that by the middle 'thirties, at any given time, nearly one-third of the able-bodied male population was absent from the territory. Since then, with the assistance of the Governments principally concerned and the recruiting organizations, steps have been taken to regulate the flow and to ensure that the migrant labourer obtains fair treatment abroad, provides, in the form of cash remittances, for his family at home, and returns to his home after a limited period. Today the migrant labourer continues to make an important contribution to the economy of neighbouring territories while he also creates a considerable social problem for his own Government.

The boom conditions which obtained after the last war had an immediately stimulating effect on neighbouring territories, but Nyasaland took longer to overcome her economic inertia, and it was not until 1948 that any significant economic impulse was felt. Since then development has been rapid, and both the economic and social structure of the country have been radically affected.

The following figures are a measure of the change that has taken place. In 1947 the Government's ordinary revenue, having regard to the fall in the value of money since 1939, was not significantly in excess of pre-war revenue, and stood at £1.3 million. By 1952, which was the last full financial year before the federation of Nyasaland with the two Rhodesias, the figure had become £3.2 million. In 1957/58 the country had £5.2 million of ordinary revenue to spend on the reduced field of responsibility left to the Territorial Government.

During the period since 1948 substantial loans have been floated, a markedly increased measure of Colonial Development and Welfare Fund assistance has been received and considerable capital investment has taken place on private account. Communications have been very greatly improved, and basic public utilities provided at all the main centres. Secondary industry has now begun to play a significant role in the economy of the country, and some 24,000 Africans are in employment in the Blantyre/Limbe area, where cigarettes, cement, soap, clothing and other articles are manufactured. This development has

inevitably created its own difficulties, and the problem of providing adequate facilities for peri-urban settlement is causing anxiety. A socio-economic survey of the peri-urban area has been commissioned, and is being carried out by the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute.

Despite this industrial development, Nyasaland remains a predominantly agricultural country, and agricultural development has received special attention since the war. A systematic programme of experimentation, the expansion of agricultural education and extension services, the intensive conservation of resources and the setting up of an elaborate marketing organization have all contributed to a remarkable advance.

In 1953 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being, and this has proved to be the largest single factor in accelerating the development of the economic and social life of the country. On the economic side, the immediate result of federation was a substantial fiscal benefit; but perhaps more important than this was the linking of Nyasaland's economic structure with one that was far more advanced. This has naturally caused stresses and strains, but these have been eased by the closest understanding between the Territorial and Federal administrations, and, also, their effect has been infinitesimal compared with the long term benefits conferred by participation in a stronger and more broadly based economy.

HISTORY OF COMMUNICATIONS

From Lake Nyasa to the Sea

No sketch of the history of Nyasaland would be complete without a reference to the development of its communications. In the early days the Zambesi, the Shire and Lake Nyasa provided the main artery of communication, interrupted only by the 60-mile portage round the Murchison Cataracts on the Shire. By the time that the Chinde mouth of the Zambesi was discovered in 1889, the level of the Shire had begun to fall and steamers could not proceed beyond Chiromo. The growing importance of Blantyre led to the planning of a railway to it from the Lower Shire and in 1907 work was begun on a line from Chiromo to Blantyre; almost immediately, however, the continued fall in the level of the Shire made Chiromo useless as a port and the railway was continued to Port Herald, the line being opened in 1908. Port Herald then became difficult or impossible of approach for steamers and between 1913 and 1915 a further 50 miles of railway were constructed between Port Herald and Chindio on the northern bank of the Zambesi in Portuguese Territory.

Meanwhile the level of the Upper Shire was also falling and in due course steamer traffic became impossible outside Lake Nyasa. The Blantyre-Zomba road, one of the first to be made in the country, was therefore extended to Fort Johnston at the south end of the Lake

and this was the main transport route in use during the first world war. The Protectorate is linked by road with all its neighbours, and the trunk roads from Blantyre to Mbeya and from Salima to Fort Jameson are important parts of the main communications of Central Africa.

Navigation on the Zambesi next became uncertain and a railway, opened in 1922, was built from Murraca, on the south bank of the Zambesi, nearly opposite Chindio, to Dondo, 18 miles from Beira on the line from Beira to Rhodesia. The ferry service was, however, unsatisfactory and the line was frequently washed out by floods. In 1935, therefore, a railway bridge across the Zambesi was opened and at the same time the line was extended from Blantyre to the neighbourhood of Lake Nyasa at Salima, giving uninterrupted rail communication between the Lake at Chipoka and Beira on the Indian Ocean. Early in 1948, a great island of sudd, floating down the flooded Shire, carried away the Chiromo bridge and Nyasaland's railway link with the sea became dependent on a swiftly improvised ferry which remained in operation throughout 1949. A new steel bridge, completed during 1949, was put into service in 1950.

Lake Nyasa

Lake Nyasa was used, before British influence was established, by Arab dhows primarily to transport slaves from the centre of Africa to the market at Zanzibar. The first powered boat to arrive on the Lake was the *S.S. Ilala* in 1875. It was brought in pieces from Glasgow to the mouth of the Zambesi where it was assembled, sailed up the Zambesi and then on up the Shire to the foot of the rapids where it was taken to pieces and headloaded round the sixty miles of rapids, reassembled at the top in the neighbourhood of Matope and sailed up the upper Shire River on to Lake Nyasa. This epic feat was carried out by Dr. Laws of the Church of Scotland Mission.

During the ensuing sixty years a number of other small steamships appeared on the Lake, notably the *Chauncey Maples*, owned by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. The Government also ran a small Lake transport service, the primary function of which was to provide communications and carry essential supplies to Lake-shore ports and through them to the remoter stations in the hinterland of the north of Nyasaland.

With the opening up of roads and the growth of motor transport, the emphasis on the Lake as a means of communication started to fall away and the Lake transport fell into the doldrums in the late 1920s.

In the early 1930s interest in the Lake was revived with the building of the northern extension of the Nyasaland Railways, the primary purpose of which was to connect with the Lake at Domira Bay. In the event it was found impossible to take the railway beyond Salima owing to the waterlogged condition of the ground. Thus it

was that a railway extension which was designed to connect with a Lake port ended at a point some ten miles from the water at Salima. This was a serious set-back to the development of Lake trade and the railways, somewhat naturally, concentrated on the development of Salima as the road/rail terminal for tobacco and other produce from Lilongwe and Fort Jameson.

However, it was agreed that the very modest Government Lake transport fleet consisting of a few small vessels and the headquarters at Fort Johnston should be handed over to the Nyasaland Railways. At about the same time the Railways placed an order for a cargo vessel—the *Mpasa*—of about 200 tons capacity, and this was eventually placed into service in 1938—a link between ship and rail being established at the open beach of Chipoka, about ten miles south of Salima, where the railway line passed within a few hundred yards of the Lake-shore.

The outbreak of war in 1939 slowed down progress and the *Mpasa* was often diverted to carry troops and military stores; a start was, however, made in carrying imports northwards and cargo southwards in modest quantities. Late in the war a new vessel—the *Vipya*—was ordered, primarily for carrying passengers. She was put in service in 1946 but unhappily foundered on her second voyage in a storm in deep water off Livingstonia, with heavy loss of life.

A replacement was ordered shortly afterwards—the M.V. *Ilala II* of some 600 tons, with accommodation for 11 first class, 28 third class and 220 deck passengers and 100 tons of cargo. She was placed in service in 1951.

A second cargo ship, the M.V. *Nkwazi* of similar capacity to the *Mpasa*, was launched at Monkey Bay in 1956.

There is also a fleet of 6 tugs and 18 towing barges, together with a 46 ft. launch and a number of pontoons and station barges.

AIRWAYS

Commercial aviation began in Nyasaland in 1930 when Mr. C. J. Christowitz formed the Christowitz Air Services (Nyasaland) Ltd., with two Puss Moths and a Gipsy Moth. In 1931 a Mr. W. M. M. Bartlett of the P.W.D. bought a Puss Moth in England whilst on leave which he flew to Nyasaland. It is thought that he held the first pilot's licence and the first engineer's licence in the country.

The Christowitz Air Services were used only for charter flights, being hired either by Government or private firms. In 1933 the first scheduled service between Blantyre and Salisbury was inaugurated by a Puss Moth flying once weekly in each direction. The same year the new Chileka Airport at Blantyre was officially opened with a flying display by a flight of Fairey Gordons from a R.A.F. squadron in the Middle East, and the first internal airmail was carried by a R.A.F. plane from Limbe to Lilongwe.

In 1934 the Christowitz Air Services combined with the Rhodesia Airways to form the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways which operated four De Havilland Puss Moths and a Fox Moth and from June, 1934, a three-engined Westland Wessex hired from Imperial Airways. With this aircraft the service connecting Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia was inaugurated. In May, 1935, the first Blantyre/Beira service was operated. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways later obtained De Havilland Rapides and Dragonflies and with the latter aircraft the Blantyre/Lilongwe/Fort Jameson route was opened in July, 1938. As early as 1938 it was possible to leave Chileka at 6 a.m. and arrive in Johannesburg at 2.15 p.m.

With the outbreak of war, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways was taken over by the Southern Rhodesia Government and became the communications squadron under the name of Southern Rhodesia Air Services. In June, 1946, by legislation in each of the three territories, the Central African Airways Corporation was formed and took over the equipment and personnel of the Southern Rhodesia Air Services. At the end of 1946 the Rapides, together with the Ansons of the Southern Rhodesia Air Services, gave way to Vickers Vikings and De Havilland Doves which were in turn replaced by Douglas Dakotas on the main Nyasaland routes and De Havilland Beavers which were bought in 1951.

Central African Airways now operate four Viscounts, two Vikings (to be withdrawn from service in 1959) and five DC 3 aircraft to connect Blantyre with Salisbury, Lusaka, Johannesburg, Dar es Salaam and Nairobi. A daily service is provided from Blantyre to Salisbury which connects with services to Johannesburg and also to England; a service from Salisbury to Blantyre is provided each day except Sunday. There is a twice weekly return service through Blantyre from Salisbury and Nairobi via Dar es Salaam.

With Beaver Aircraft the Corporation covers 800 unduplicated route miles in Nyasaland rendering a valuable service to the scattered communities in the north. Air services operate twice weekly through Karonga and Fort Hill to Mbeya in Tanganyika, while Fort Johnston, Monkey Bay and Salima also have twice weekly services. Mzimba and Mzuzu are served thrice weekly via Lilongwe which has nine return Beaver and two return DC 3 schedules a week, the latter connecting with Lusaka.

Chapter 3

Administration

CONSIDERABLE modification to the administrative machinery of the Protectorate resulted from the introduction of Federation in 1953, when the Federal Government assumed responsibility for the following functions: Audit, Civil Aviation, Customs and Immigration, Income Tax, Posts and Telecommunications, Prisons, Health, Non-African Primary and Secondary Education and all higher Education.

The Protectorate continues to be administered by the Governor, assisted by the Executive Council, which comprises the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, Attorney General and Financial Secretary as *ex officio* members and such other persons, styled Nominated Members, as may from time to time be appointed by Royal Instructions, conveyed through the Secretary of State. The membership of Executive Council during 1957 is contained in an Appendix to this Chapter.

The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907, as amended by the Nyasaland (No. 2) Order in Council, 1955. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* Members (viz.: Chief Secretary, Attorney General, Financial Secretary and Secretary for African Affairs), seven Official Members (being such persons holding office of emolument under the Crown in the Protectorate as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor in pursuance of Royal Instructions, conveyed through the Secretary of State for the Colonies) and eleven unofficial members being persons not holding office under the Crown in the Protectorate. The Legislative Council Ordinance, Chapter 52, provided for the election of the unofficial Members of whom six are non-African Elected Members and five are African Elected Members. The first General Election under the 1955 Constitution took place in March, 1956. The identity of the Members of the Legislative Council during 1957 is given in an Appendix to this Chapter.

By an Instrument dated the 20th August, 1957, the Royal Instructions of 1907, as amended from time to time, were further amended to make provision for the appointment of a Speaker to the Legislative Council to preside at all sittings of the Council when the Governor is not present. The first Speaker, Mr. H. W. Wilson, Q.C., was appointed in January, 1958, and was introduced to the Council at its sitting in February.

Since the coming into force of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1953, the Protectorate has formed part of the Federation and the Federal Legislature has enacted

legislation on a number of subjects, formerly within the powers of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

The judicial system is described in Part II, Chapter 9 of this Report.

The principal territorial departments of Government, apart from the Provincial and District Administration, are: Judicial, Legal, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Geological Survey, Labour, Veterinary, Forestry, Printing and Stationery, Co-operative Development, Game, Fish and Tsetse Control, Accountant General, Surveys, Information, and Water Development.

The policy of the Government is defined and controlled in the Secretariat. The Chief Secretary is the channel of communication between Government on the one hand and heads of departments and the general public on the other. He is the head of the Civil Service.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into three Provinces, Northern, Central and Southern, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor for the administration of his Province. The Provinces are divided into 18 Districts, each in the charge of a District Commissioner, who in turn is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. Provincial Commissioners and District Officers are responsible for the proper conduct of the Native Administrations within their areas. Each of the districts contains one or more Native Authorities constituted as such under the Native Authority Ordinance, Chapter 73. The size of the various Native Authorities' areas varies considerably and is dependent generally on the degree of tribal feeling and homogeneity which remained at the time of the introduction of the first Native Authority Ordinance in 1933. The largest population administered by any single Native Authority is 170,000 under the M'mbelwa Native Authority Council in the Mzimba District; the smallest is the 250 of the Boghoyo Native Authority Council in the Nkata Bay District. The number of Native Authorities in each of the Provinces varies from 16 in the Northern Province to 48 in the Central Province and 68 in the Southern Province, a total of 132.

District Councils have been established under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, Chapter 100, in eleven out of the eighteen districts of the Protectorate. These Councils are constituted by Warrant and are multi-racial in composition. There is provision in the Ordinance for the appointment or election of members.

Chiefs have been accorded seats on the Councils so established and the tribal element in local government has not therefore been disregarded. The powers and duties of the new Councils are extensive and include control of the finances of the Council, the levying of rates, taxes and cesses and the power to make by-laws on subjects connected with administration, social affairs, agriculture, education, finance, forestry, land, staff pensions, veterinary services and water supplies.

The new Councils have, therefore, taken over in large measure the financial and legislative responsibilities of the Native Authorities, and with the additional and extensive powers conferred on them by the Ordinance will, it is hoped, provide a firm foundation for the future local government of the territory.

The constitution of the Lilongwe District Council, established under the Ordinance in August, 1955, may be considered typical of these statutory District Councils. This Council consists of a Chairman and 25 Councillors, of whom 11 are Chiefs who are *ex officio* members; 4 are Europeans, 2 are Asians and 2 are Africans, who are all nominated by the District Commissioner, Lilongwe, subject to the approval of the Provincial Commissioner, Central Province. The remaining 6 Councillors are Africans who are elected by the village headmen of the six electoral areas into which the District is divided for this purpose.

District Councils have been established in the Ncheu, Dedza, Lilongwe and Dowa Districts of the Central Province, in the Rumpi, Karonga and Nkata Bay Districts of the Northern Province, and in the Cholo, Zomba, Mlanje and Blantyre Districts of the Southern Province. Various by-laws were passed by these Councils during the year.

In those remaining seven districts of the Protectorate where statutory District Councils have not yet been established, non-statutory District Councils continue to operate satisfactorily. These Councils will change their form as and when development in a district is sufficiently advanced, and the necessary staff and potential members are available for the running of a statutory Council. Transition will be gradual over the years.

The greater part of the Protectorate consists of African areas, and administration through the Native Authorities is, broadly speaking, the same in all districts, whether under the control of a statutory District Council or not.

A Native Authority consists of a Council or group of Africans declared to be, or established as, a Native Authority under the Native Authority Ordinance, for specified areas. The person recognized by the Governor as the Chief for the area in respect of which a Native Authority has been established is an *ex officio* member of the Native Authority Council, and in most cases is the Chairman. The other members of the Council are persons recognized as such by the Provincial Commissioner. In the appointment of Chiefs the Government usually recognizes the person chosen by the people in accordance with local law and custom. There has always been and still is a very real regard on the part of the Africans for the state of chieftainship; nor is this regard confined to the illiterate or semi-educated inhabitants of rural areas.

Appointments to Native Authority Councils are more elastic than those to the Chieftainship itself; councillors are not necessarily hereditary and appointment depends in many cases upon public opinion. In

some cases the composition of the Council is still largely determined by established native custom; in many others the customary practice has been modified to allow a broader basis of representation and expression of opinion. Formal recognition as a member of a Native Authority Council ultimately rests with the Provincial Commissioner concerned.

The Governor has power to withdraw recognition of a person as a member of a Native Authority and a Provincial Commissioner can also exercise powers of suspension for three months or, with the Governor's approval, for one year in cases involving abuse of power, or for incapacity or other sufficient reason.

Below the Native Authority Council there are in many districts subordinate councils which include Group and Village Councils. The Village Headman still remains an important unit of the native administration. In some cases these Headmen derive their influence from actual or traditional inheritance of the powers exercised by family heads or recognized administrators of the land. In others they owe their authority to the position given to them by the administration. Apart from their traditional function of settling minor village disputes, the Village Headmen have a number of statutory duties to perform which include duties in connection with tax registration and vital statistics. It is clear that the Village Headman must continue to perform his function as a direct link between the ordinary villager and his Chief as well as the District Commissioner.

Native Authorities have four inter-related responsibilities—executive, legislative, judicial and financial. In districts where statutory Councils have been formed, certain of these powers now devolve upon the Council but the Native Authority continues to operate as a subsidiary organ of local government, collecting revenue, enforcing by-laws and generally preserving law and order in its own area.

Executive responsibility is vested in Native Authorities by the Native Authority Ordinance, supplemented in some cases by the delegation of powers under those laws of Nyasaland, such as the Game and Forestry Laws, which largely concern Africans. Under the Ordinance, Native Authorities are empowered to issue orders "subject to the provisions of any law or Ordinance for the time being in force and to the general or special directions of the Governor." Within the area over which the Native Authority has jurisdiction, these orders may relate to a number of subjects, such as control of intoxicating liquor and gambling, public health, migration, reporting of births and deaths and the movement and control of livestock. They may, indeed, relate to the prohibition, restriction or execution of any matter which is not repugnant to morality or justice, and is in accordance with the native law and custom for the time being in force.

The prior approval of Government for the issue of orders is not required, but they must be reported at the earliest possible moment to the District Council or superior Native Authority, if any, and to the

District Commissioner. The Provincial Commissioner has power to revoke orders if he considers it desirable. An offence against an order is punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding £25 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by both such fine and imprisonment. With few exceptions Native Authorities have issued orders on their own initiative and most of these orders are eminently sensible and have required little amendment or revision.

Legislative responsibility is vested in a Native Authority under section 20 of the Native Authority Ordinance which empowers it, subject to the provisions of any law or Ordinance for the time being in force and to the approval of the Governor, "to make rules to be obeyed by Africans within the local limits of its jurisdiction providing for the peace, good order and welfare of such Africans". Such rules may make provision for the imposition of fees and, when passed, have the authority of Ordinances and may only be revoked with the consent of the Governor. Subject to the approval of the Governor, a Provincial Commissioner or a District Commissioner may himself make rules for any of the purposes mentioned above in respect of the area of jurisdiction of any Native Authority in his Province or District and such rules have the same force and effect as if made by the Native Authority of the area. For breach of the rules, penalties may be imposed up to a fine of £50 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment. Rules made by the Native Authority may at any time be revoked by the Governor.

In districts where statutory District Councils have been established under the District Council Ordinance, existing Native Authority rules are gradually being replaced by by-laws, made under section 27 of the Ordinance, and rule-making powers have been withdrawn from Native Authorities over matters falling within the purview of the District Council. The Ordinance provides that all by-laws made by a Council shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Provincial Commissioner, who shall in turn forward such by-laws, together with his recommendations, to the Governor in Council or to such committee as may be appointed by the Governor in Council in that behalf. The Governor in Council or such a committee, in his, or its, discretion, as the case may be, may approve or reject any by-law. Approved by-laws are enacted in English, and, after *Gazette* publication, are promulgated in the area under the jurisdiction of the Council, down to the level of the Village Headman. Penalties for the contravention of by-laws may not exceed a fine of £50 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both such fine and imprisonment.

At the present stage of development, legislative or rule-making powers are still widely exercised by the Native Authorities. In almost every district, rules have been made covering such subjects as African canteens, teashops and the sale and consumption of native beer. The registration of marriages and divorces is covered by rules, or by-laws in the case of District Councils, in all the Native Authority areas.

Canoe rules, designed to control the cutting of trees suitable for the construction of canoes and to make provision for their licensing, have been made in areas adjoining Lake Nyasa and large rivers. Rules to ensure proper agricultural practice, land usage and preparation of gardens are also in force.

The judicial and financial responsibilities of Native Authorities are dealt with in Part II, Chapters 9 and 3 respectively.

The association of Africans in the work of the Central Government, in addition to the Local Government system, described in previous paragraphs, is being developed along two main lines—the inclusion of Africans on Government Committees and Boards, and the Council System. Both Chiefs and African teachers are represented on District and District Council Education Committees. By the Education (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 35 of 1957, the membership of the Protectorate Advisory Committee on African Education was increased from 17 to 23, of whom at least 14 are Africans. In addition, Africans have been appointed to a number of statutory boards and committees such as the African Tobacco Board, the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, the Provincial Natural Resources Boards and others.

African Provincial Councils are established in each of the three Provinces and sit at least twice yearly under the chairmanship of the Provincial Commissioners; these Councils, which contain both Chiefs and non-Chiefs as members, are advisory and non-statutory, but under the provisions of the Legislative Council Ordinance are now responsible for the election of African members to Legislative Council.

A uniform method of allocating seats to Provincial Councils was introduced in all Provinces a few years ago. A block quota of seats is allocated to each district and nominations to these are made by the African members of District Councils or other local government equivalents from among and by the members at the meetings of these Councils. The appointments are finally approved by the Governor.

The reconstitution of Provincial Councils was carried out in 1950 in order to encourage the representative expression of African opinion and to obtain equal opportunity of representation by hereditary dignitaries and others, while retaining as far as possible the indigenous tribal structure of administration at Native Authority level and below.

The townships of Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba, Lilongwe and Salima are administered in their domestic affairs by town councils which, in the former case, are elected by the ratepayers and in the three latter, are nominated by the Governor. One African, representing the African Civil Servants' Association, is appointed a member of the Zomba Town Council.

African urban advisory committees have been established at Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe and advise the town councils on matters appertaining to the African urban population.

In addition to Town Councils, local authorities, known as Rural Area Boards, have been set up in a number of rural centres of population, usually at District Stations and the larger trading centres. The main function of these Boards is to secure proper sanitary conditions and amenities within such centres. The District Commissioner is the Chairman of the Board and the members are appointed by the Governor. A local authority has also been established to administer a high density residential area in Blantyre/Limbe, known as the Soche Authority. The Chairman of this Authority is the District Commissioner, Blantyre, and there are two Africans included on the Authority.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1958

President:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., January–April and August–December; C. W. F. Footman, Esq., C.M.G., Acting Governor, April–August).

Ex officio Members:

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY (C. W. F. Footman, Esq., C.M.G., January–April; P. W. Youens, Esq., April–December).

THE HON. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (R. M. M. King, Esq., January–July; J. B. Pine, Esq., July–December).

THE HON. THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (H. E. I. Phillips, Esq., M.B.E., January–July; H. S. Norman-Walker, Esq., July–December).

Nominated Official Members:

THE HON. MR. R. W. KETTLEWELL, C.M.G. (Director of Agriculture).

THE HON. MR. J. H. INGHAM, C.M.G., M.B.E. (Secretary for African Affairs, April–December).

THE HON. MR. C. D. P. T. HASKARD, M.B.E. (Acting Secretary for African Affairs, January–April).

Nominated Unofficial Members:

THE HON. MR. A. C. W. DIXON.

THE HON. MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD.

NOTES:

(1) THE HON. MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, C.M.G., held the office of Acting Governor during the absence on leave of HIS EXCELLENCY, SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

(2) THE HON. MR. P. W. YOUENS occupied the post of Acting Chief Secretary, firstly during the period while the HON. MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, C.M.G., was Acting Governor, and secondly during the period while MR. FOOTMAN was on leave.

(3) THE HON. MR. J. B. PINE occupied the post of Acting Attorney General during the absence on leave of the HON. MR. R. M. M. KING.

(4) THE HON. MR. H. S. NORMAN-WALKER occupied the post of Acting Financial Secretary during the absence on leave of the HON. MR. H. E. I. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.

(5) THE HON. MR. C. D. P. T. HASKARD, M.B.E., Acting Secretary for African Affairs, served as a Temporary Nominated Member during the absence on leave of the HON. MR. J. H. INGHAM, C.M.G., M.B.E., Secretary for African Affairs.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL 1958

President:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., January–April and August–December; C. W. F. Footman, Esq., C.M.G., Acting Governor, April–August).

Speaker:

THE HON. MR. H. W. WILSON, Q.C.

Ex officio Members:

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY (C. W. F. Footman, Esq., C.M.G., January–April; P. W. Youens, Esq., April–December).

THE HON. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (R. M. M. King, Esq., January–July; J. B. Pine, Esq., July–December).

THE HON. THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (H. E. I. Phillips, Esq., M.B.E., January–July; H. S. Norman-Walker, Esq., July–December).

THE HON. THE SECRETARY FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS (C. D. P. T. Haskard, Esq., M.B.E., January–April; J. H. Ingham, Esq., C.M.G., M.B.E., April–December).

Official Members:

THE HON. MR. R. W. KETTLEWELL, C.M.G. (Director of Agriculture).

THE HON. MR. C. H. F. APTHORP, M.V.O. (Commissioner of Police).
(January–March).

- THE HON. MR. N. F. RICHARDS, O.B.E. (Director of Public Works).
THE HON. MR. R. F. STOWELL, O.B.E. (Director of Education).
(January–October).
THE HON. MR. P. W. YOUENS (Deputy Chief Secretary).
THE HON. MR. R. G. M. WILLAN (Chief Conservator of Forests).
THE HON. MR. C. A. COLLARD, M.B.E., T.D. (Commissioner for Labour).
THE HON. MR. J. B. PINE (Solicitor General). (February–December).
THE HON. MR. H. S. NORMAN-WALKER (Development Secretary).
(April–December).
THE HON. MR. L. A. C. BUCHANAN (Acting Director of Education).
(October–December).

Elected Members:

- THE HON. MR. A. C. W. DIXON—(Elected 24th February, 1956).
THE HON. MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD—(Elected 15th March, 1956).
THE HON. MR. F. G. COLLINS—(Elected 24th February, 1956—
resigned 30th September, 1958).
THE HON. MR. H. P. COOMBES, M.B.E.—(Elected 16th March, 1956
—resigned 15th July, 1958).
THE HON. MR. J. R. N. CHINYAMA—(Elected 15th March, 1956).
THE HON. MR. M. W. K. CHIUME—(Elected 15th March, 1956).
THE HON. MR. D. W. CHIJOZI—(Elected 15th March, 1956).
THE HON. MR. N. D. KWENJE—(Elected 15th March, 1956).
THE HON. MR. V. G. MILWARD, O.B.E.—(Elected 16th March,
1956—resigned 15th July, 1958).
THE HON. MR. H. B. CHIPEMBERE—(Elected 15th March, 1956).
THE HON. MR. L. A. LITTLE—(Elected 15th March, 1956).
THE HON. COL. L. F. HUNT—(Elected 31st July, 1958).
THE HON. MR. C. B. KAYES—(Elected 30th August, 1958).
THE HON. MR. E. C. PETERKINS, O.B.E.—(Elected 16th October,
1958).

Temporary Members:

- THE HON. MR. D. T. E. ROBERTS (Acting Solicitor General,
February, prior to arrival of the HON. Mr. J. B. PINE, Solicitor
General; October–December during period while the HON.
Mr. J. B. PINE acted as Attorney General).
THE HON. MR. J. P. FEENY, O.B.E. (Secretary for Lands and
Mines, February, during the absence on leave of the HON. MR.
N. F. RICHARDS, O.B.E.).

THE HON. MR. G. FRICKER (Acting Deputy Chief Secretary, June–December, during the period the HON. MR. P. W. YOUENS acted as Chief Secretary).

THE HON. MR. R. J. DEWAR (Acting Chief Conservator of Forests, June–December, during the absence on leave of the HON. MR. R. G. M. WILLAN).

THE HON. MR. E. WILLIAMS, O.B.E. (Acting Director of Agriculture, October–December, during the absence of the HON. MR. R. W. KETTLEWELL, C.M.G.).

THE HON. MR. W. J. R. PINCOTT, M.B.E. (Acting Development Secretary, October–December, during the period that the HON. MR. H. S. NORMAN-WALKER acted as Financial Secretary).

THE HON. MR. L. J. RUMSEY, O.B.E. (August–September, during the absence from the Protectorate of the HON. MR. L. A. LITTLE).

NOTES:

(1) THE HON. MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, C.M.G., held the office of Acting Governor during the absence on leave of HIS EXCELLENCY, SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

(2) THE HON. MR. H. W. WILSON, Q.C., was appointed as the first Speaker of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland during January, 1958.

(3) THE HON. MR. P. W. YOUENS occupied the post of Acting Chief Secretary, firstly during the period while the HON. MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, C.M.G., was Acting Governor, and secondly during the period while MR. FOOTMAN was on leave.

(4) THE HON. MR. J. B. PINE occupied the post of Acting Attorney General during the absence on leave of the HON. MR. R. M. M. KING.

(5) THE HON. MR. H. S. NORMAN-WALKER occupied the post of Acting Financial Secretary during the absence on leave of the HON. MR. H. E. I. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.

(6) THE HON. MR. C. D. P. T. HASKARD, M.B.E., occupied the post of Acting Secretary for African Affairs during the absence on leave of the HON. MR. J. H. INGHAM, C.M.G., M.B.E., Secretary for African Affairs.

Chapter 4

Weights and measures

STANDARD British weights and measures are in use throughout the Protectorate.

Chapter 5

Reading List

GENERAL, BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

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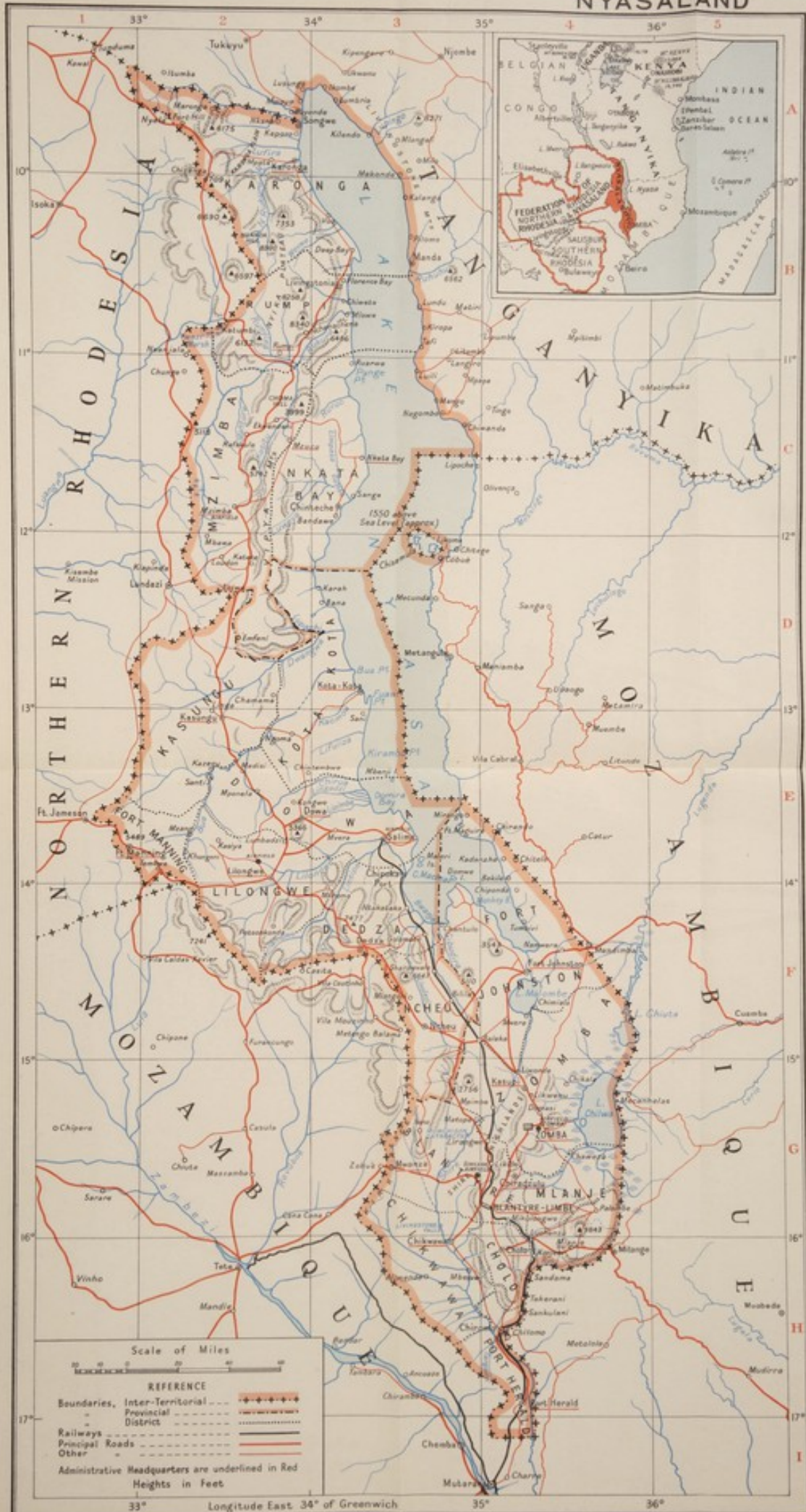
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