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Nyasaland

1962

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NYASALAND

Report for the year
1962

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1964

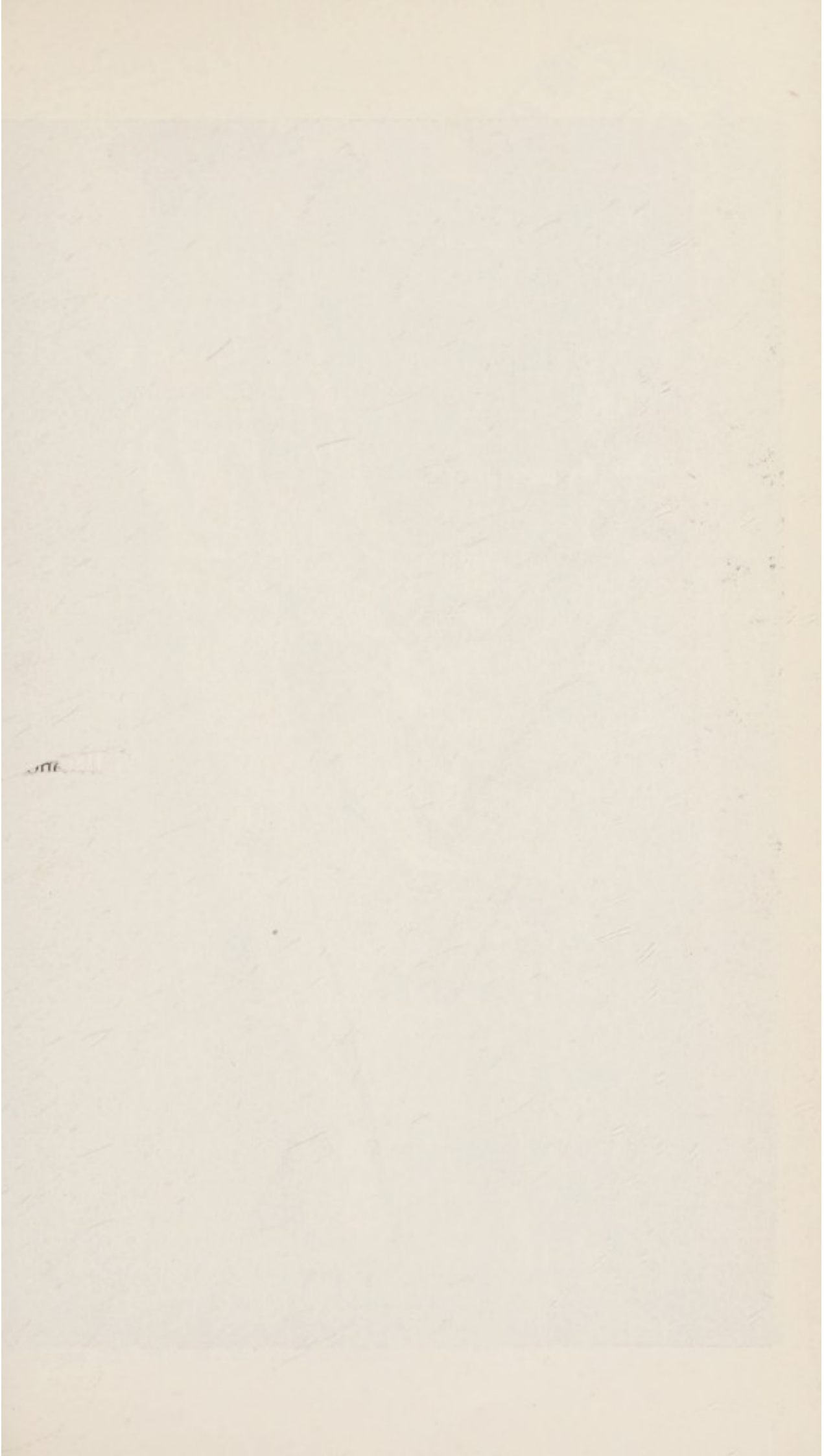


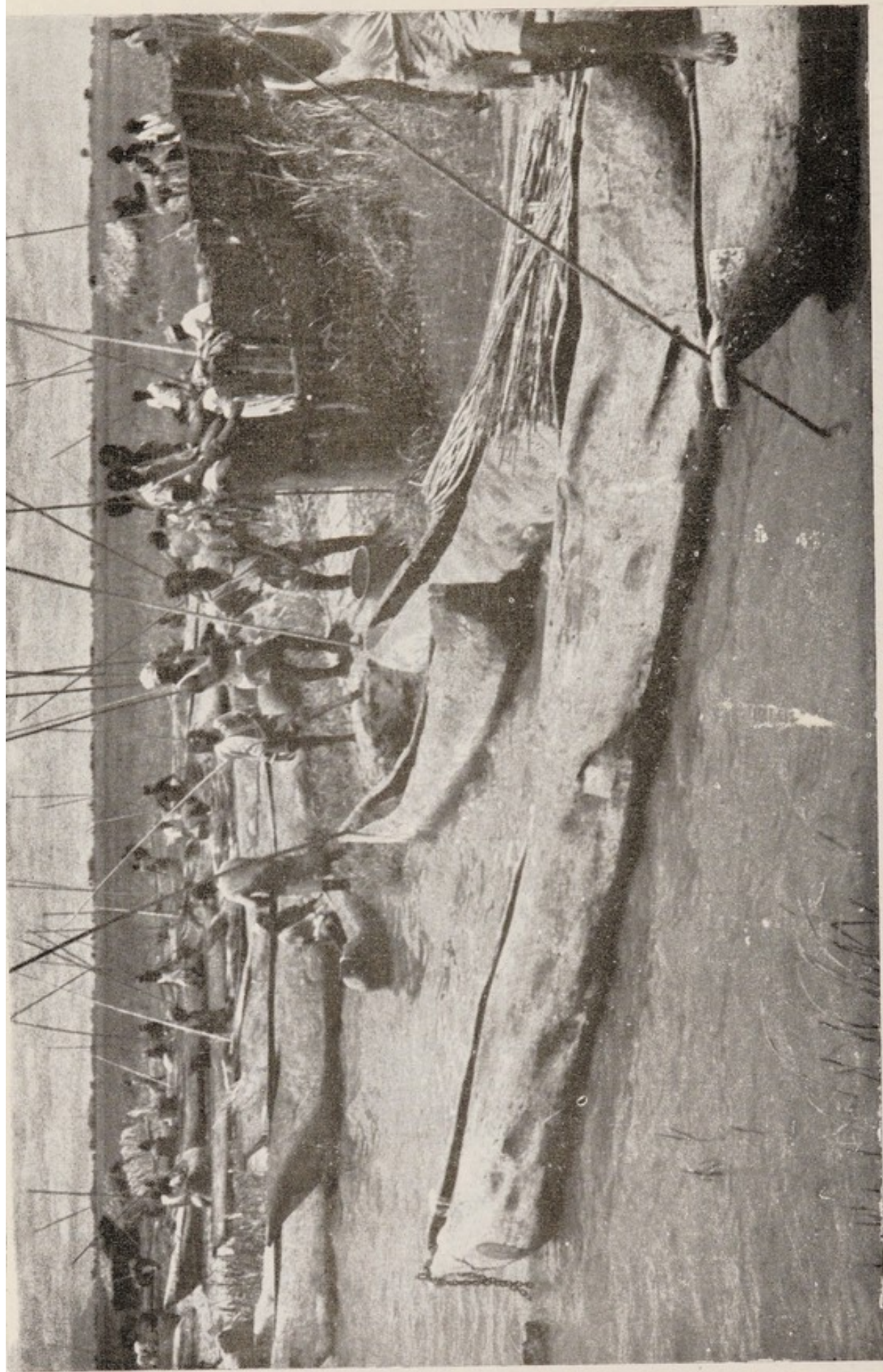
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Fishermen on Lake Nyasa.

PART I

Review of 1962



INTRODUCTION

A Constitutional Conference took place at Marlborough House in London during November, at which it was agreed that a new Constitution should be introduced during 1963, providing for the introduction, in two stages, of internal self-government. The first stage should take place not later than the 1st of February, and the second as soon after that as administratively possible.

A shadow was cast over an otherwise peaceful year of steady development and progress in all spheres of government by the tragic death in a car accident of Dunduzu K. Chisiza, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, and one of the most able men of his time, a loss incalculable to his country.

DIARY OF EVENTS

January 19th—Bishop Donald Arden was enthroned in the cathedral on Likoma Island at a ceremony attended by the Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

February 10th—The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in Nyasaland for a four-day informal visit.

February 15th—The report of the Phillips Committee on the education of the Africans in Nyasaland was published in Zomba.

February 28th—A campaign to raise money to send Nyasa students on special scholarships abroad was launched—the "Send the Student Fund."

March 6th—The Third Meeting of the 76th Session of Legislative Council opened.

March 10th—Nyasaland's first Government Girls' Secondary School, costing £80,000, was opened at Lilongwe by the Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government, Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

May 15th-18th—The Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, M.P., spent four days in Nyasaland during his familiarization tour of Central Africa.

May 22nd—The £135,000 Stella Maris Domestic Science Centre near Blantyre was formally opened at a ceremony attended by Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., Archbishop Theunissen, Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda and Mr. M. W. K. Chiume.

May 29th—The Fourth Meeting of the 76th Session of Legislative Council opened.

June 4th—An order that will provide £370,000 for Nyasaland's new polytechnic school was signed by Mr. Clark S. Gregory, the United States Agency for International Development representative in Central Africa.

July 11th—At the Budget Session of Legislative Council, the two major proposals were the introduction of the Development Plan and of a graduated non-racial personal tax.

July 18th–28th—The Nyasaland Economic Symposium was held in Blantyre, attended by experts from Britain, the United States, India, West Germany and Israel, and invited observers from all parts of Africa.

July 17th—Mr. Butler's four-man team of advisers, led by Sir Roger Stevens, arrived in the country.

August 20th—The £20,000 Robert Laws teacher training centre at Loudon Mission, built by the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian with a grant from the Nyasaland Government, was opened by Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

September 2nd—The untimely death occurred of Mr. D. K. Chisiza, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, in a car accident.

September 9th—Nyasaland's newly constructed Roman Catholic Cathedral was used for the first time for Pontifical High Mass to celebrate fifty years of mission work in Zomba District.

September 17th—Sir Alfred Beit, Trustee of the Beit Trust, opened the first privately financed farm institute in Nyasaland, the £40,000 M'mbelwa Farm Institute at Hora, near Mzimba, the cost of which was met by the Trust.

October 16th—The Sixth Meeting of the 76th Session of Legislative Council opened.

November 12th–23rd—A Constitutional Conference took place at Marlborough House, London.

December 12th—The Nyasaland Government announced that Mr. J. Z. U. Tembo, M.L.C. for Dedza, had been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, in succession to the late Mr. D. K. Chisiza.

ADMINISTRATION

District Council elections were held consequent on the reconstitution of existing Councils and the establishment of new ones. District Commissioners were Registering Officers for these elections, which they

helped to organize. Following the completion of the elections, District Commissioners ceased to be members and Chairmen of District Councils. Chairmen of the District Councils are now elected by the Councillors from among their number.

The Local Courts Ordinance was passed and brought into operation during the latter half of the year. As a result of this the judicial work of the Native Authorities will soon be handed over completely to the new Local Courts under the control of the Ministry of Justice. This transfer of power will also relieve the Provincial and District Administration of its former duties and responsibilities in respect of the N.A. Courts.

As a result of the reduction in the duties and responsibilities of the Provincial and District Administration during 1962, the number of posts in the field was reduced to 43 in the Administrative Officer class and 34 in the Executive Officer class.

The Administration was, however, called upon to supply an increasing number of officers to occupy posts in the Ministries and other Departments. For example, 11 Administrative Officers were seconded to the Ministry of Local Government to act as advisers to the new District Councils, and four Administrative Officers were seconded to the Ministry of Justice as Assistant Local Courts Commissioners.

A further four African Administrative Officers were appointed during the year, making the total number of African Administrative Officers eight. There were also 22 African Executive Officers working in the Provincial and District Administration by the end of the year.

A new District Headquarters building was completed at Karonga and a Sub-District Headquarters building at Palombe. A Provincial Headquarters building for use by all Departments was also completed at Chichiri, Southern Province.

FINANCE

Expenditure continued in 1961/62 under the four-year Capital Development Plan covering the period 1st July, 1959, to 30th June, 1963.

Actual expenditure on Development Account in 1961/62 totals £3.4 million, which shows an increase of £.4 million over actual expenditure on Development Account in 1960/61.

A new three-year development plan which covers the period 1962/65 and which also takes into account the uncompleted works under the old five-year development plan came into force on 1st July, 1962. Planned expenditure in 1962/63 is £4.1 million.

AGRICULTURE

1962 was a year of extraordinary contrasts. Although climatic conditions in the growing season were generally favourable for crop production, continuous rainfall and lack of sunshine towards the end

had an adverse effect on maize, particularly in late-planted gardens, and excessive flooding greatly reduced the potential rice crop in Karonga District in the north of the territory. The prolonged rainy season favoured most other crops and produced a record harvest of cotton and groundnuts and good crops of dark-fired, flue-cured and Burley tobacco. On the other hand, the poor maize harvest led to food shortages that were severe in some areas, though mitigated by good yields of root crops and pulses; the Karonga rice crop failed almost completely, and tea production was affected by a drought of unusual severity.

The marketing of the main trust land crops was undertaken by the Farmers' Marketing Board, which took over the functions of the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board with a revised constitution and a new name, and by co-operative societies, most of which operated as agents for the Board. Local produce traders were active in distributing maize by purchasing in areas of surplus and re-selling in areas of shortage. Some 7,000 tons of pulses were handled mainly by the produce firms, which had difficulty in finding markets for this large crop. There was a general improvement in both the quantity and quality of tobacco, and a total of over 36,000,000 lb. of all types sold well over the Limbe Auction Floors. The Farmers' Marketing Board dealt with 36,225 short tons of shelled groundnuts and 19,030 short tons of seed cotton purchased from trust land growers, both crops being well above the previous records. Trust land production of tobacco, cotton and groundnuts marketed through the Board amounted in total to 66,540 short tons, for which growers received £3,545,000, the highest cash return ever achieved. While Nyasaland tobacco was in strong demand and the price of cotton was stable, there were declines in the prices obtained for pulses and groundnuts.

Tea exports for the year ending March, 1962, amounted to 30,696,874 lb. compared with 25,634,140 lb. in the same period up to March, 1961, but abnormally dry conditions over the period from May to November have seriously reduced production and caused losses of newly planted tea bushes. A Mission set up by the Minister of Natural Resources investigated the possibilities of establishing a scheme for smallholder tea growing in suitable areas and reported that such a scheme is feasible and that an early start could be made in certain areas of the Northern and Southern Provinces, though some years would necessarily elapse before it could be fully developed. Tung oil exports were 1,368 long tons compared with 1,236 long tons in 1961. Coffee planting continued to increase and 218 tons of parchment were exported.

The Agricultural Department was integrated into the newly constituted Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys together with the departments of Forestry and Veterinary Services, and was entrusted with responsibility for the extension services of the Ministry. Animal husbandry and tsetse control were transferred to the Department, and preliminary steps were taken to bring in fisheries. Strong

emphasis was placed on training, following an advisory visit by Dr. Luther Brannan, Director of Extension for the State of Oklahoma, who was engaged as a consultant through the American Administration for International Development. Good progress was made in applying modern methods to agricultural extension work and in training staff in new techniques. An increasing number of farmers asked for advice and assistance in farm planning and layout and there were many signs of renewed interest in agricultural production. The level of loans and subsidies administered by the Farmers' Loans and Subsidies Board, the African Loans Board and the Farmers' Marketing Board was maintained and in some directions expanded. The mechanized dam building unit carried out a full year's work in the Central Province, where 20 earth dams of a total capacity of 520 million gallons were built; in the Northern Province 11 small earth dams were built by ox-draft, capable of holding 59 million gallons as well as a large dam built by oxen and tractor in combination. The building of two Farm Institutes was well advanced by the end of the year, and a third Institute was planned. These three Farm Institutes will be a valuable asset and addition to farm training facilities in the country.

VETERINARY

Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease on the northern border and of African swine fever in the Lower River were successfully controlled. Cases of rabies continued to occur despite an increased number of dogs vaccinated. Newcastle disease occurred sporadically. The greatest single cause of loss to the cattle industry was the tick-borne class of diseases.

The cattle population of the country continued to rise in all three Provinces, the greatest increase being recorded from the Southern Province. The off-take of slaughter cattle was maintained at 9 per cent.—that is, 36,000 cattle were slaughtered from a total territorial head of 380,400.

The Cold Storage Commission abattoir at Blantyre, working in conjunction with the Veterinary Department marketing organization, provided a regular meat supply to the Blantyre/Limbe district and guaranteed a stable market for the producer.

During the year the Veterinary Department assumed responsibility for the buying and collection of hides and skins, using finance provided by the Cold Storage Commission, which also arranged for the subsequent sale abroad of these hides and skins.

FORESTRY

The primary Forest Estate comprises 3,743 square miles of State Forest Reserves amounting to 10 per cent. of the land area of the Protectorate.

Softwood afforestation continued and a total area of 2,536 acres of new plantations was established by the Forestry Department. The total area of softwood plantations on the 31st December, 1962, was 25,731 acres. In addition, new afforestation with hardwood species amounted to 291 acres, and 318 acres were planted in Local Authority Forests on behalf of District Councils. 528,000 tree seedlings were sold to individual farmers for the establishment of farm woodlots. The production of softwood sawlogs from plantations amounted to 139,380 cubic feet.

It was decided during the year to install Government owned and operated sawmills at Zomba and Dedza to handle the softwood timber now becoming available in increasing quantities from Government plantations. Machinery for the new mills was ordered and work commenced on planning the layout and organization.

The construction of capital works by the Forestry Department continued on a somewhat reduced scale and included the provision of senior and junior staff quarters, new roads and telephone lines. Altogether, one senior staff quarter, thirty-six junior staff quarters, seventy-one miles of roads and four miles of telephone line were constructed during the year. The majority of these works was carried out in the new softwood forests.

A decision was made during the year to commence the training of Foresters (Technical Officer Grade) at the Forest School, Chongoni, instead of in Britain and Uganda as in previous years. Facilities at the School were expanded during the year in order to undertake this advanced training. Five students were selected from the Forest Ranger staff and the advanced course will commence in February, 1963. Two officers returned from Britain after obtaining Overseas Forester Certificates from British Forestry Commission schools. Five officers are at present receiving advanced training in Britain.

Six students passed their Final Forest Ranger Examination in January at the end of the two-year training course at the Forest School, Chongoni, and at the end of December eighteen students were under training as Forest Rangers, ten in their first year and eight in the final year.

EDUCATION

Total expenditure by Government on African education was £1,160,490 on recurrent expenditure, and £297,880 on capital, the total being £1,458,370 compared with £1,142,609 in 1961, an increase of £315,761. In addition, local authorities contributed £33,558 and the voluntary agencies expended funds or supplied services to an estimated value of £312,165.

A statement of educational policy was issued explaining the intentions of the Ministry and providing the background to the Three Year Development Plan for Education which forms part of the National Development Plan for 1962-1965. With the initiation of the policy, whereby every assisted and government primary school should offer an 8-year course, came the end of the separate existence of the junior primary schools. The number of assisted primary school streams totalled 936 and enrolment in primary schools totalled 176,808 pupils, taught by 4,023 certificated teachers.

The emphasis on secondary education increased the number of streams to 39, including unassisted schools. The number of pupils on the roll in secondary schools increased to 2,587 from 1,713 in 1960, an increase of approximately 50 per cent.

Reorganization took place in technical education and the first steps to opening a further education centre were taken.

The Nyasaland Government Scholarship Selection Committee was set up and the number of students attending degree and other courses in 1962 was 105 and 114 respectively, compared with 48 and 59 in the preceding year.

A new Education Ordinance became law in March, 1962, and the education system is administered in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. This Ordinance, among other things, establishes and provides for a greater degree of autonomy to Local Education Authorities, the control of the registration of schools and teachers, the prescription of fees and syllabuses and the over-all powers and responsibilities of the Ministry.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Social Development Department continued under the Ministry of Labour and Social Development until April, 1962, when the reallocation of portfolios placed it under the new Ministry of Education and Social Development. This reorganization was followed by a reappraisal of policy which resulted in the work of the department being divided into Welfare and Training sections. The Welfare Section covers probation, personal welfare work and the care of the handicapped, while Training covers women's work, sport and youth work, and informal education.

The new policy resulted in a change of emphasis. The Welfare services were maintained so far as staff shortages allowed, but in the Training section, Social Development staff took as their aim the training of teachers, leaders and instructors in the various fields rather than the conducting of clubs and classes themselves. The purpose of this policy was to spread the benefits of Social Development over a wider field. To do this it was recognized that co-operation of local authorities, in particular of District Councils, was a first need. It was

also considered essential to foster as much self-help in each field as possible. The object of the Ministry's training programme therefore was to train and place in all districts staff, employed by the Government or by local authorities, with the task of starting, aiding and directing local projects, making the utmost use of local voluntary effort and using the limited resources of the Ministry only where local help was impracticable. In terms of finance, this policy meant that the Ministry would be unable to provide funds for such things as social centres, which local groups, if they were so minded, would be able to provide themselves.

By the end of 1962, plans were in hand to implement the new policy in the districts. Full implementation cannot be expected until well into 1963, when it is hoped that the Ministry's staff will be nearer its establishment and when social development workers from local authorities will have been trained.

Progress can however be claimed in certain fields. By the end of 1962, a new Homecraft Training Centre was almost complete at Soche, Blantyre, costing £22,000. Homecraft training courses were conducted during the year at Zomba, the students being chosen by Women's Welfare Committees in the districts. When successfully trained, these women returned to their districts as homecraft teachers employed by their District Councils, who received a grant from the Ministry towards the cost of employing them, together with equipment for their teaching work.

Five new sports fields were constructed, bringing the total of fields completed under the present C.D. and W.F. plan to eighteen. Twelve of these are district fields available for general use and the remaining six are attached to secondary schools or training establishments. Planning for new fields in the Northern Province was undertaken so that the construction unit can begin work there in 1963. Courses for sports coaches were held and an inter-district and inter-provincial football competition staged, as a result of which a national team was chosen. This team put up a creditable performance against the much more mature national sides of Ghana and Tanganyika.

Through the combined efforts of education officers, local authorities and Social Development staff, adult literacy projects were mounted in each of the three Provinces. These schemes were run on the basis of self-help, school teachers and others holding classes in their free time.

A national Music and Drama festival was organized in the second half of the year. Groups from villages and schools competed at district and provincial levels, with the national finals staged in the Rangeley Stadium, Blantyre, in the presence of Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda and the Hon. M. W. K. Chiume, Minister of Education and Social Development.

The Legislature approved for inclusion in the country's Development Plan for 1962-65 Social Development capital projects at a total cost for the three years of £234,100. These schemes cover the

building of Homecraft Training Centres in each Province, a number of travellers' rest-houses at centres most used by travellers throughout the country, training centres for the blind and a home for the handicapped, a senior approved school complementary to the existing Mpemba Boys' Home and the building and equipping of further sports fields. The decision was also taken to introduce in 1963 a national youth movement and a study of the Ghana Young Pioneers movement was under way at the end of 1962 as a preliminary.

On the side of Welfare, there was a further marked increase in personal cases investigated—6,508 in the Blantyre/Limbe area and 600 in Zomba against a total of 2,915 in 1961, and 602 in Lilongwe. Ministry staff in the other districts, although concentrating mainly on group work, continued to attend to personal welfare cases which could not be otherwise resolved. A total of 771 sick repatriates from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia with their families were received in Blantyre/Limbe by Social Development staff and assisted to return to their homes. Assistance was also given in 26 cases to persons being repatriated to South Africa.

Voluntary organizations continued to operate in many spheres of social development. In most cases they were informed that assistance grants from the Government would not continue after the financial year 1962/63, in view of the Ministry's policy to concentrate its resources on its own projects. One result of this policy is that the Nyasaland Society for the Blind handed over the administration of the Mlanje Blind School together with its property there. Voluntary bodies were considering at the end of 1962 whether and on what scale they could continue their work without financial assistance from the Ministry.

LABOUR

During the early part of the year the Labour Department came under the control of the Minister of Labour and Social Development in Zomba, whose portfolio was held by the Hon. A. W. Bwanausi, M.L.C. However, on 3rd April, with the reorganization of Ministries, Labour became an integral Ministry under the direct control of the Hon. W. Chokani, M.L.C., whose Ministry was then established in Limbe. As Blantyre/Limbe is the commercial and industrial centre of the territory this reorganization had many real advantages.

The settled conditions which were noticeable throughout Nyasaland during 1962 were reflected in the field of labour, and the marked decrease in disputes from 1960 to 1961 continued as a trend into 1962. There were 25 stoppages of work during 1962 compared with 77 and 27 in 1960 and 1961 respectively.

This decrease in strike activity may, however, partly result from the preoccupation of the trade union movement of this country with internal disputes, which culminated in recourse to the Courts in order to establish the elected leadership of the Nyasaland Trades Union

Congress. Nevertheless, the decrease in industrial disputes can also be attributed to reliance on negotiating machinery and to the fact that trade union expansion did not continue at the same rate as in 1961. Two new joint industrial councils came into existence in 1962, while consideration was being given to the establishment of wages councils in respect of the printing, petroleum, cement, engineering, tea and produce marketing industries. There was one arbitration tribunal during the latter part of the year, which concerned a dispute between the Nyasaland Railways on the one hand and the Nyasaland Railways Asian Union and the Nyasaland Railways European Staff Council on the other. The Statutory Minimum Wage was increased as a result of a recommendation by the Wages Advisory Board, which is responsible for making recommendations for the overall minimum wage for the Protectorate. At the same time the housing allowance for Blantyre/Limbe was increased. Following a report of the sub-committee, which regularly reviews the level of market prices, the Board recommended an increase in the Statutory Minimum Wage for Mzuzu. This came into effect on 1st November, and at the same time the minimum wage for domestic servants throughout the country was brought into line with the existing minimum wage for other workers.

The number of registered trade unions increased from twenty-one to twenty-three during the year, both the new organizations being employees' trade unions. A further three employees' associations failed to obtain registration as trade unions as they did not have the minimum of fifteen members required by law.

The number of employment opportunities remained comparatively static during the year apart from the normal seasonal fluctuation. The beneficial results of new projects were partly offset by the completion of certain civil engineering projects, such as the Walker's Ferry Scheme and large commercial buildings. In recent years the employment position within Nyasaland has been complicated by growing unemployment in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. This has led to a gradual decrease in the overall numbers of migrant workers seeking employment abroad. There was a substantial decrease in the numbers of migrant workers who left the territory under contract, but the numbers of uncontracted migrants were in fact higher than the corresponding figure in 1961. The overall reduction in the scale of emigration naturally increased the competition for work within Nyasaland.

There was an increase in the number of serious accidents occurring in factories during the year, which included five fatal accidents. The total number of accidents reported to the Factories Board was 29 compared with 12 the previous year. The fatalities occurred in two separate, but very similar, boiler explosions. As a result of these explosions a Commission of Inquiry was set up by His Excellency the Governor to enquire into the cause of the accidents and to make recommendations to prevent their recurrence.

LOCALIZATION TRAINING

The new Nyasaland Institute of Public Administration came into being on 1st July, 1962, occupying temporary premises on the site of the former School of Local Government. The Institute is planned:

(a) to train local officers for the Administrative and Executive services in courses of one year's duration;

(b) by arrangement with the Inns of Court to train law students who will take their Bar Preliminary Examination in Nyasaland. Those who are successful will then go to Britain to take their Bar Finals; and

(c) to administer short courses lasting from two to six months on behalf of such Ministries as desire them.

INFORMATION

The Government's information services are the responsibility of the Nyasaland Information Department under the direction of a Chief Information Officer. The Department provides for a central organization situated in Zomba, a provincial extension service operating at the three provincial centres of Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu, a natural resources extension service and a technical division, which is responsible for all precision and heavy equipment, these two latter centred at Zomba.

The Press Division issued some 1,200 news reports during the year and introduced an official picture service, besides providing press coverage for all events of importance in the Protectorate.

The Publications Division continued to supervise the publication of Government newspapers. At the end of the year the circulation of the vernacular newspaper *Msimbi* had risen to 10,000 copies, that of the news *Bulletin* to 64,000 copies, per week.

Provincial Information Offices issued 995 press communiques. The Department's seven Information Units gave in the course of their duties 1,761 shows to an estimated total audience of 972,000 people, travelling some 86,000 miles to do so.

The Natural Resources Extension Division continued to develop successfully during the year in both training and method.

POLICE

The Nyasaland Police Force, which has its headquarters at Zomba, is organized into three police divisions, corresponding to the three provinces of the Protectorate.

The establishment of regular police on 31st December, 1962, was 3,102 and the establishment of civilian staff 115. Satisfactory progress was made on building works for which financial provision was made during the financial year 1962-63.

Two hundred and sixty-eight constables completed an initial training course during the year, but the actual strength of regular police fell from 3,107 on 31st December, 1961, to 3,001 on 31st December, 1962.

A total of 60,902 crimes and offences was dealt with during the year. Penal Code cases showed an increase of 5.8 per cent. over the figure for 1961 and statutory offences rose by 17.7 per cent. In this connection it must be borne in mind that expansion of the Force provided greater police coverage.

During the year 2,383 motor traffic accidents were reported, resulting in the deaths of 142 persons, while a total of 1,288 persons were injured. The number of motor vehicles (including trailers) licensed increased from 16,930 in 1961 to 18,022 in 1962.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with the planned policy of the new Government, which took office during 1961, there was a great and pervasive expansion in co-operation during 1962. Twenty-four new societies were registered, bringing the total of such to one hundred and seventeen at the end of the year, and there was at the same time an extension of the functions performed by many of the societies. Co-operative membership, as a result, almost doubled during the year. Fifteen of the new societies, registered as produce societies, handled the purchasing of groundnuts and cotton, these being amongst the largest crops in the country.

Both the groundnut and cotton crop were record crops and despite the shortage of time available to establish a marketing system, the results at the end of the season were gratifying. The total tonnage of these two items of produce handled by co-operative societies amounted to 28,443 short tons of groundnuts and 17,006 short tons of cotton, for which the societies paid out to farmers £1,186,200 and £802,800 respectively.

The 1962 paddy crop was much smaller than usual, mainly as a result of flood damage in the rice growing area in the Northern Province. The total tonnage handled by the three main rice unions was 5,072 short tons as against 9,866 short tons in 1961. The large crop in 1961 was almost more than the mills could cope with, and as a result the markets were late opening in 1962. This delay resulted in excessively dry paddy being delivered to the societies, owing to the farmers' lack of suitable storage facilities. The effect on the milling quality of the paddy was adverse, and the out-turn of broken rice was very high. Only 1,600 short tons of grade 1A rice was produced as against an expected 2,500 short tons.

There was a substantial increase of 30 per cent. in the 1962 coffee crop, bringing the total yield to 155 short tons of parchment coffee. Once again, farmers will not receive payment for their coffee until it has

all been processed and sold by the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Limited in Moshi. Sales figures will not be available until mid-1963; prices are expected to be lower, however, as a result of a weaker market, but due to the increase in the size of the crop this may not adversely affect the return to the grower.

Ghee production dropped by 1,000 lb. during 1962, and it was necessary to import foreign ghee in order to meet local demand. The price delivered Blantyre remained unchanged.

Five consumer co-operatives worked effectively during 1962, and with the exception of the Blantyre/Limbe Co-operative Society these were trading stores operated in conjunction with a produce marketing organization. Results were generally most satisfactory.

Crop finance for the marketing of paddy was again arranged through the commercial bankers during 1962.

The training of 30 selected persons as field staff for the Department was undertaken during the year. The academic training of these students is being undertaken by a Co-operative Education Adviser assisted by a member of the Department, and is expected to be completed before the end of 1963. Two junior members of the staff attended a four months co-operative training course at the East African School of Co-operation at Kabete, Kenya.

LANDS

Until April, 1962, the Department of Lands was one of the departments which came under the Ministry of Lands and Surveys. In April, 1962, however, that Ministry was dissolved and the Department of Lands came under the direction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys.

In May, 1962, the Department of Lands moved from the Secretariat at Zomba to offices in Blantyre.

The office of the Commissioner for Lands remained responsible for the issue, renewal and determination of all leases of public and African trust land, for the collection of all rents from such leases, for the acquisition of land, both freehold and trust, for public purposes and for the control of all land acquired for Government purposes.

The Commissioner for Lands is also Commissioner for Mines, as there is no separate Department of Mines. No mining activity took place during 1962 except the quarrying of stone, and prospecting was confined to diamonds, and, on a small scale, gold.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Internal Affairs was established in April, 1962, and assumed responsibility for the following subjects:

Town and Country Planning

Housing Schemes

Peri-Urban Development

Layout and Development of Urban Public Land

The Inter-territorial Movement of Persons (Control) Ordinance.

The arrangements by which the town planning service for Nyasaland was provided by the Chief Town Planning Officer of the Southern Rhodesia Government was terminated at the end of June, 1962. The town planning service is now provided by the Town Planning Department of the Nyasaland Government. The Town Planning Officer took up his appointment at the beginning of October.

Work began in Blantyre/Limbe on a £200,000 housing scheme financed from a Colonial Development Corporation loan.

SURVEYS

During 1962, a total of 218 parcels of land extending to 36,949 acres was surveyed by Government staff surveyors, by far the majority of which were portions of freehold estates being purchased by the Government for African resettlement. Except for a short period, only one private surveyor was practising in the territory. During the period under review, private surveyors were responsible for the survey of 68 parcels of land with a total area of 400 acres. All surveys were checked in the Survey Department and all records were filed for future reference.

Topographical mapping was done by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys and the Federal Department of Trigonometric and Topographical Surveys. The territorial Survey Department, however, in addition to routine work, produced the cadastral information for 13 sheets of the 1:50,000 series and 14 sheets of the 1:5,000 series covering the Blantyre/Limbe Township, as well as various maps for special purposes.

Due to the move of the headquarters of the Department from Zomba to Blantyre in May, 1962, a new base for the standardization of tapes was constructed in Blantyre.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

During 1962 an area of about 750 square miles was covered in the course of the regional mapping programme in the Ncheu District and different parts of the Southern Province. The local investigation of the Kangankunde Hill rare-earth prospect was rounded off, work was continued on graphite deposits and on pyritic rocks in the Central Province and on occurrences of niobium and molybdenum-bearing rocks at Tambani in the Southern Province. Some further attention was given to the bauxite deposits on the Mlanje Massif and investigations carried out on a copper deposit (Port Herald District), asbestos deposits (southern Ncheu District), mica occurrences (Mzimba District)

and on a number of limestone deposits in the Southern Province. The programme of research on carbonatites and related structures was continued with laboratory investigation on specimens previously collected from the Salambidwe Vent and further field work in the area west of Lake Malombe and in the southern part of the Mlanje Massif.

PUBLIC WORKS

Expenditure on Public Works during the Financial Year 1961/62 was as follows:

FROM TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS

		By M.W.T. £	By Contract £	By Other Depts. £	Purchased £
Revenue Account .. ..	..	1,255,757	—	—	—
Development Account ..	..	487,837	1,025,038	49,451	111,700
For other Ministries ..	..	72,021	29,534	—	—
		<u>£1,815,615</u>	<u>£1,054,572</u>	<u>£49,451</u>	<u>£111,700</u>

FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Revenue Account .. ..	..	188,735	—	—	—
Capital Works (revenue account)	..	57,989	44,434	411	—
Capital Works (loan account)	..	57,195	477,212	—	—
		<u>£303,919</u>	<u>£521,646</u>	<u>£411</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTALS .. ..	..	<u>£2,119,534</u>	<u>£1,576,218</u>	<u>£49,862</u>	<u>£111,700</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC WORKS .. ..	..	£3,857,314
CORRESPONDING TOTAL EXPENDITURE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1960/61 .. ..	..	£3,707,375

The Mechanical Engineering Workshops at Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzuzu and field sections attached to the three Road Development Units carried out servicing and repairs to the Territorial Government's fleet of 945 vehicles, 1,100 items of earth-moving, contractors' and miscellaneous plant and equipment, 275 pumps and power units for water supply schemes and 181 vehicles belonging to the Federal Government. In the Central Workshops at Blantyre the complete overhaul of 15 items of major earth-moving plant was undertaken and 78 petrol and 37 diesel engines, 660 items of electrical equipment and 1,360 diesel engine fuel pumps, injectors and lift pumps were reconditioned. The general engineering section of the Central Workshops continued to be fully engaged, and machinery well loaded, on the manufacture and reconditioning of parts for equipment undergoing repair. Major work undertaken included the complete rebuilding of caravans and the construction of elevating ramps for ferry pontoons, passenger carrying bodies on vehicles, spreader boxes and slipway cradles for the Launch Repair Base. The total number of jobs completed by all workshops of the Branch again showed an increase and rose to 14,403 or some 18 per cent. over 1961.

Courses of instruction for Supervisors and artisans of the Branch were held in the Central Workshops by the Rover Company and General Motors Corporation and included practical and theoretical work on the maintenance and repair of Land-Rover and Bedford vehicles. One artisan attended a course of practical work on Caterpillar tractors with the agents in Salisbury and several Supervisors took instruction at firms of manufacturers whilst on leave in the United Kingdom. Great value is derived from these courses in keeping up to date with repair and servicing techniques on new equipment.

Comprehensive insurance of the vehicles of the Territorial Government fleet was conducted by the Branch and 181 accidents were dealt with during the year. The overall accident rate showed a drop from 23.4 to 19.3 per cent. The standard of accident reporting by Departments remained high and many of the cases dealt with were minor in nature.

The out-of-action state for vehicles of the Ministry of Works and Transport fleet dropped from 14.5 per cent. to 13.2 per cent. In the case of plant an increase from 0.14 per cent. to 10.04 per cent. was experienced. The usage rate for both plant and vehicles, however, showed a large increase over 1961.

Midway through 1962, orders were placed by the Branch for additional and replacement plant, vehicles and equipment at a cost in excess of £400,000. Approximately 50 per cent. of the items had arrived, been off-loaded from rail, assembled and prepared for service by the end of the year.

The Stores and Transport Branch Headquarters are located in Blantyre with Divisional Stores at Lilongwe and Mzuzu. They serve all Government Departments in the capacity of purchasing agent, stockists and distributor. Purchasing policy remains unchanged; supplies are obtained by competitive tender with local manufacturers and stockists being accorded preferences.

The accounting procedure of financial control and average pricing was discontinued on 30th June, 1962, and a new system introduced for 1st July, 1962, of quantitative control and standard prices. The detailed work involved in effecting the changeover was considerable, requiring the preparation of a new stock list, price list and approximately 27,000 stock record cards.

Early in November, 1962, a training course for Stores Supervisors was inaugurated and six trainees selected. A Stores Supervisor was seconded from the Branch as Stores Training Officer and lecturers are provided from each section of the Stores Branch, other Branches in the Ministry of Works and Transport and by officers of the Ministry of Education's Commercial Training Centre.

The changeover of stores staff in Division II of the service was considerable. During the fiscal year July, 1961-June, 1962, out of an establishment of 85, a total of 57 officers were transferred, some on promotion, whilst others resigned to obtain further schooling.

The volume of work undertaken in the Stores Branch steadily increased, as can be appreciated from the following tables which are for the fiscal years 1960/61 and 1961/62:

SUPPLIES SECTION

	1960/61	1961/62
Number of Indents/Orders placed ..	8,788	11,502
Value of Indents/Orders placed ..	£1,153,869	£1,031,744
Number of Tender Documents prepared and contracts placed ..	185	216
Value of Contracts placed ..	£794,653	£1,028,135
Number of Case Files opened ..	1,142	1,473

GENERAL AND MECHANICAL SECTION STORES

	1960/61	1961/62
Maximum Authorized Stock ..	£445,000	£445,000
Stock at end of year ..	349,572	311,787
Issues for the year ..	632,030	898,891

TRANSPORT SECTION

Tonnage handled ..	17,917	23,377
Number of railway trucks handled in private siding ..	372	469
Load-carrying vehicles ..	15	15
Passenger cars ..	16	12
Mileage—load-carrying vehicles ..	249,830	259,616
Mileage—cars ..	218,723	187,300

GAME, FISH AND TSETSE

For the first six months of the year game conservation, fisheries and control of tsetse continued as the responsibility of a single Department in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys. The staff consisted of a Director, a field staff of three Division I officers and supporting Subordinate Class staff dealing with Game, seven Division I officers together with Technical Assistants and other junior Division II staff dealing with Fisheries, and one Division I officer and Technical Assistants working on Tsetse. One locally based officer was promoted to Division I in September to reinforce the fish farming effort.

In the course of the year, however, steps were taken to transfer the responsibilities of the Department to the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry as part of the integration of the Ministry. Tsetse work was taken over by the Department of Agriculture with effect from 1st July, and Game became the responsibility of the Forestry Department and Fisheries of the Department of Agriculture during the closing weeks of the year. The field staff were transferred to the departments concerned and the headquarters staff absorbed in the Ministry headquarters.

There were no outstanding changes in the general pattern of work during the year. There were some further minor improvements in the Game Observation Camps. Some additional Controlled Hunting Areas were established and preliminary steps were taken towards the establishment of a National Park on the Nyika plateau. Control of marauding animals proceeded normally. Plans for the development of the Lake Chilwa fisheries began to get properly under way with the construction of an earthwork jetty to facilitate landing of catches and there was continued expansion of the small scale fisheries on Lake Nyasa. The Departmental Fish Farms at Domasi and Nchenachena made normal progress and the experimental programme at the former station began to yield results. Tsetse work mainly consisted of field surveys in connection with settlement schemes and checks on the position in the known fly belts.

Landings by the large scale commercial fisheries totalled some 3,500 short tons up to the end of October, against 2,750 short tons in the same period of 1961. Exports from the large scale firms were equivalent to about 460 short tons landed weight.

Statistics from the small scale fishery indicated a total landing from the southern third of Lake Nyasa of between 2,000 and 3,000 short tons.

The Department received short visits from a number of experts during the year. The Food and Agriculture Organization in concert with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature sent two ecologists to advise on wild life problems and the Food and Agriculture Organization also sent two fisheries economists, a fish processing specialist and a gear technologist to advise on problems connected with the fisheries.

Tsetse survey patrols and other means of recording showed a continued decline of *Glossina morsitans* over most of the country and of *G. brevipalpis* in Karonga.

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 1962 it was estimated to be 2,960,000. The European population at the end of the year was estimated at 9,400, and the population of persons other than Africans and Europeans at 14,200.

TRADE

Trade statistics for Nyasaland are published in the quarterly *Digest of Colonial Statistics* as well as in the reports of the Central Statistical Office in Salisbury.

The following table sets out the value of the principal agricultural exports in 1947 and 1961:

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

<i>Product</i>					1947	1961
					£	£
Tea	..	..	..	..	849,172	4,347,256
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	1,526,415	3,419,022
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	636	899,223
Cotton	..	..	..	..	189,733	184,334

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND

The African Development and Welfare Fund Estimates for the financial year 1962/63 provide for the following pattern of expenditure:

<i>Welfare and General Purposes Schemes</i>							£
Recurrent	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,005
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,193
TOTAL							<u>£66,198</u>

<i>Land Usage Schemes</i>							£
Recurrent	..	..	..	..	..	..	126,862
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,685
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	154,279
TOTAL							<u>365,024</u>

GRANTS UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT

	<i>Actual Revenue 1961/62 £</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue 1962/63 £</i>
<i>(a) Land Use and Natural Resources</i>		
Mineralogical Investigation (D.3451/3451A)	9,689	.. 16,700
Lower River Farm Institute (D.3929) ..	11,041	.. —
Agro-Ecological Survey (R.1170) ..	—	.. 910
African Land Reorganization (D.4449) ..	101,350	.. —
Acquisition of Land for Master Farmers (D.4707)	20	.. —
Conservation of Water Resources (D.4708)	21,775	.. 18,180
Dry Zone Silvicultural Research Centre (D.4473)	719	.. —
Dipping Tank Reconstruction (D.4508) ..	4,123	.. 1,359
Irrigation and Water Development (D.4569)	1,680	.. 7,220
Field Staff Housing (D.4598)	19,745	.. —

	<i>Actual Revenue 1961/62 £</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue 1962/63 £</i>
Expansion of Veterinary Training facilities (D.4626)	7,300	4,770
Forestry Study Tours (D.4785) ..	200	468
Makanga Capital Works (D.4885) ..	3,615	4,167
Extension of Hydrological Survey, Irriga- tion and Rural Water Supplies (New Scheme)	—	42,804
Land Use Information Extension Service (New Scheme)	—	22,115
General Agricultural Development (New Scheme)	—	62,760
Fisheries Development (New Scheme) ..	—	1,920
Dam Building Units (New Scheme) ..	—	44,280
Expansion of Research Stations (New Scheme)	—	19,106
Control of Disease (New Scheme) ..	—	17,110
Cattle Marketing and Holding Ground (New Scheme)	—	34,786
Development of Livestock Improvement Centre, Mikolongwe (New Scheme) ..	—	12,710
Northern Province Farm Institute (New Scheme)	—	4,966
<i>(b) Layout and Development of Land</i>		
Layout and Development of Land (D.3961)	13,705	76,500
Peri-Urban Development Stage III (D.4878)	25,278	36,000
Land Acquisition and Resettlement (D.4852)	63,645	36,000
Layout of Peri-Urban Areas (D.3471) ..	269	1,000
Land Acquisition (D.3364)	6,678	—
Land Acquisition and Resettlement (D.5036)	72,067	75,950
Land Resettlement (D.4582)	—	36,000
<i>(c) Water Supplies and Sewerage</i>		
Blantyre/Limbe Water Supply (D.4096)	315,000	—
Zomba Sewerage (D.4938)	—	62,000
Cholo Water Supply (D.4326)	12,155	—
Balaka Water Supply (D.4509)	1,903	—
Chiradzulu Water Supply (New Scheme) ..	—	17,200
Mzuzu Water Supply (New Scheme) ..	—	14,450
Lilongwe Water Supply (New Scheme) ..	—	76,680
Blantyre/Limbe Sewerage (New Scheme)	—	24,000

		Actual Revenue 1961/62 £		Estimated Revenue 1962/63 £
<i>(d) Roads and Bridges</i>				
Cholo/Chiromo Road (D.4017)	.. ..	31,582	..	—
Blantyre/Matope Road (D.4248)	.. ..	66,712	..	—
Chileka-Chichiri Link Road (D.4261)	.. ..	6,300	..	—
Road and Bridge Improvements (1960-62) (D.4751)	.. ..	74,769	..	23,475
Soche Township Roads (D.4947)	.. ..	13,184	..	7,200
Road Construction (D.2672)	.. ..	2,200	..	—
<i>(e) Education Schemes</i>				
Teacher Training Centre, Blantyre (D.3479)		71,829	..	25,500
Girls' Secondary School, Lilongwe (D.3876)		7,603	..	—
Education 1960-62 (D.4278)	.. ..	160,021	..	—
Improvement to Colby School (D.4320)	.. ..	6,918	..	—
Nyasa Students Liaison Office	.. ..	—	..	5,000
African Education 1962/64	.. ..	—	..	198,862
<i>(f) Miscellaneous Other Schemes</i>				
Social Welfare (D.4448)	.. ..	18,780	..	28,240
African Travellers' Rest House (D.4432)		17,930	..	—
Trade Testing Scheme (D.4860)	.. ..	314	..	5,019
Community Development (New Scheme)		—	..	12,040
Expansion of Rabies Control Scheme (D.4371)	.. ..	784	..	2,394
Institute of Public Administration	.. ..	—	..	38,036
Police Training (D.5122)	.. ..	—	..	15,580
M.O.W.T. Training Centre	.. ..	—	..	10,290
Localization and Training	.. ..	—	..	169,572
Development Analysis	.. ..	—	..	1,200
Legal Draftsman	.. ..	—	..	5,070
<i>(g) Central Fund Schemes</i>				
Silvicultural Research (R.609B)	.. ..	6,875	..	2,209
Fisheries Research (R.781)	.. ..	14,568	..	1,903
Investigation into Fusarium Disease of Coffee (R.967/967A)	.. ..	1,558	..	2,753
Cotton Pest Research (R.817 and R.1167)		6,200	..	9,757
Coffee Research, Bvumbwe (R.1169)	.. ..	6,248	..	—
Maintenance of Lilongwe Experimental Station (R.1180 and R.772)	.. ..	22,741	..	18,518
Carbonatite Research (D.3308 and D.4260)		4,135	..	3,843

VISITORS TO NYASALAND IN 1962

Professor Colin Aikman, Professor of Jurisprudence at Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand, and Mrs. Aikman.

Lord Alport of Colchester, T.D., British High Commissioner in Salisbury.
Sir Alfred and Lady Beit.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Bowles.

Professor Arthur Brown.

Mr. Frank Brown, Nyasaland Railways, England.

The Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary and Minister in charge of Central African affairs, and Mrs. Butler.

Mr. H. Butterworth, tutor for Commonwealth students, City of Sheffield Training College.

Baron de Cabrol, French Consul General.

Mr. G. Cameron Clark, Regional Agricultural Officer for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Mr. G. Cole, Chairman, Unilever.

Lord Colyton, P.C., C.M.G., and Lady Colyton.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine and an Imperial Defence College team.

Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G., Education Adviser to the Secretary of State.

Professor Creighton, Professor of English, University of Sierra Leone.
General Dimoline, Colonel Commandant K.A.R., and Mrs. Dimoline.

Mr. J. K. Emmerson, U.S.A. Consul General.

His Excellency the Governor General of the Federation, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C., and Her Excellency the Countess of Dalhousie.

Dr. Abdoullah Faryar, Director, United Nations Information Centre.

Mr. and Mrs. Winston Field.

Mr. Tatsuo Fukai, Consul General for Japan.

Senhor Luigi Gasparri, Italian Consul General.

General Genard, International Red Cross.

Messrs. E. C. Quist-Therson, E. A. Ulzen and A. Y. S. Andoh, Ghanaian Educationists.

Mr. Abdul Ghayur, Commissioner for Pakistan.

Rev. I. M. Hamilton, Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee.

Monsieur Hoffman, International Red Cross.

Sir Evelyn Hone, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., and Lady Hone and family.

Sir Ralph Hone.

Brigadier M. Hotine, Director of Overseas Surveys.

Monsieur J. Houard, Belgian Consul Général, and Madame Houard.
General Sir Richard Hull, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.
Mr. K. Khilnani, Commissioner for India in the Federation.
Mr. Cornelius Kuipers, United Nations Tourist Expert.
Mr. H. H. Lascelles, London Director of Rhodesian Selection Trust.
Sir Charles Maclean, Chief Scout.
Sir Geoffrey Nye, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office.
Col. Sir Charles Ponsonby, T.D., D.L., Beit Trust, and Lady Ponsonby.
Dr. Walter Russell.
Mr. G. S. Samways, Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd.
The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.
Mr. D. A. Scott.
Sir Roger Stevens.
Dr. Mamoudou Touré, Secretary General, C.C.T.A.
Col. H. P. Williams, Beit Trust, and Mrs. Williams.
Mr. Eric Wood, Principal, Leicester College of Technology and Commerce.

In July, a group of internationally recognized experts on economics and some 30 observers, mostly from Africa, gathered in Blantyre to attend the Nyasaland Economic Symposium. The participants were:

Dr. R. E. Baldwin, University of California.
Dr. A. J. Brown, Leeds University.
Dr. W. A. Chudson, United Nations, New York.
Dr. T. W. Gaarlund, Stockholm School of Economics.
Dr. F. G. W. Harbison, Princeton University.
Mr. P. G. H. Hopkins, Fircroft College, Birmingham.
Dr. B. F. Hoselitz, University of Chicago.
Dr. E. F. Jackson, St. Anthony's College, Oxford.
Dr. W. O. Jones, Stanford University.
Dr. N. Kaldor, Cambridge University.
Dr. A. M. Kamarck, World Bank.
Dr. B. Lewis, Ford Foundation.
Dr. G. M. Meier, Stanford University.
Mr. M. Michaely, Israel.
Mr. B. D. Nomvete, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa, Ethiopia.
Dr. K. N. Raj, Delhi School of Economics.

- Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Delhi University.
 Dr. R. R. Rhomberg, International Monetary Fund.
 Dr. A. E. Staley, Stanford Research Institute, California.
 The Hon. G. Thompson, Labour Party, Britain.
 Dr. D. Walker, Economic Research Institute.
 Dr. E. Weigt, Erlangen University, Germany.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Certain functions are carried out by the Federal Government, and these are listed below, showing the Federal Ministry responsible for them. Detailed reference to the administration of these functions is 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	—Public Relations, 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	—Industrial Promotion and Research, Home and International Trade, Import and Export Controls, Export Promotion, Assize.
Ministry of Power	—Electricity.
Ministry of Finance	—Customs, Income Tax, Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender, Loans, Exchange Control, Post Office Savings Bank, Audit.
Ministry of Works	—Federal public buildings.

PART II

Chapter 1

Population

THE last full census of the African population in Nyasaland, taken in 1945, was not claimed to be any more than a useful and fairly accurate estimate. 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.

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.

In the conditions outlined above, it is only possible to speak in general terms of African population trends. The African population is increasing steadily, being estimated at the end of 1962 to be 2,960,000 compared with 2,900,000 at the end of 1961. 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 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.

A census of non-Africans was carried out during 1961, the results of which are shown in the table of statistics for the years 1957-1962 inclusive. 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 European population remained fairly static immediately before and during the war. In 1931 it stood at 1,975 and in 1945 at 1,948. After the war, the population 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 1962 the European population was estimated at 9,400.

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 1962 was estimated to be 14,200, 11,300 of whom were Asians and 2,900 Coloured.

By occupation the majority of the men are traders.

The increase of population for the years 1957-1962 inclusive by race may be seen from the following tables of estimated figures.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asians and other races (Coloured)</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
1957	7,600	10,400	2,660,000	2,678,000
1958	8,100	10,900	2,720,000	2,739,000
1959	8,200	11,300	2,780,000	2,799,000
1960	8,500	11,800	2,840,000	2,860,300
1961	8,800	12,300	2,900,000	2,921,100
1962	9,400	14,200	2,960,000	2,983,600

POPULATION OF THE NYASALAND PROTECTORATE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1962

<i>District*</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asian and other non- Africans</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Port Herald	75	739	96,955	97,769
Chikwawa	29	151	86,810	86,990
Cholo	766	1,112	169,145	171,023
Mlanje	387	1,621	299,590	301,598
Blantyre	4,267	5,052	301,495	310,814
Zomba	1,226	1,835	296,857	299,948
Fort Johnston	406	371	186,539	187,316
Ncheu	106	332	127,404	127,842
Dedza	244	638	194,366	195,248
Lilongwe	921	962	317,414	319,297
Fort Manning	61	54	73,829	73,944
Dowa	222	628	210,888	211,738
Kasungu	85	197	77,256	77,538
Mzimba	281	199	203,523	204,003
Kota Kota	83	159	99,543	99,785
Rumpi	143	—	36,219	36,362
Nkata Bay	66	35	63,470	63,571
Karonga	32	85	118,697	118,814
TOTAL	9,400	14,200	2,960,000	2,983,600

*Separate population statistics are not yet available for the newly-created districts of Blantyre (Urban), Chiradzulu and Kasupe. Blantyre (Urban) and Chiradzulu are part of Blantyre District; Kasupe, part of Zomba and Fort Johnston Districts.

Summary: Europeans	9,400
Asians	11,300
Other non-Africans	2,900
Africans	2,960,000
TOTAL	2,983,600

Estimates of African population are based on the 1945 *de jure* African population 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, Asian and other non-African population figures are based on the 1961 census.

The total estimated population of the territory, if taken to the nearest 10,000, is 2,980,000.

Provisional population figures for the townships of Blantyre-Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe as shown by the census held on 26th September, 1961:

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asians</i>	<i>Other non- Africans</i>	<i>Total non- Africans</i>
Blantyre-Limbe	3,980	3,850	540	8,370
Zomba	980	550	10	1,540
Lilongwe	620	660	20	1,300

Chapter 2

Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

EMPLOYMENT

NYASALAND is essentially an agricultural country, and this is reflected in the nature of its industries. The most important industries of the country are tea growing and manufacture, and the growing, grading and packing of tobacco, together with general farming and tung oil production. Of increasing importance over recent years have been building and general contracting, transport, light engineering and wholesale and retail trading industries.

During the year major civil engineering construction works at Walker's Ferry and Makwasa were completed, as were new banking, commercial, Government and retail trading premises in Blantyre and Lilongwe. Also throughout the year road construction work was in progress in Zomba and Ncheu Districts, and in Mwanza and Balaka Sub-Districts, as well as on the Matope Road leading from Blantyre to Lilongwe. However, with the completion of some of these contracts, which were not immediately followed by the issue of new tenders, a contraction in the numbers employed in the civil engineering and building industries was reported towards the end of the year.

There were no outstanding developments in the field of secondary industry, although there was a minor boom in the retail petrol trade, and a number of new petrol stations were opened and existing sites improved. The number of small African owned stores serving rural communities also increased. The erection of large commercial buildings in Blantyre and Limbe was further evidence of commercial confidence in the future. The tea industry continued to develop both in the Southern and Northern Provinces. There were certain set-backs which affected employment: these comprised the closure of two small clothing factories and one hotel in the face of severe competition; and certain other undertakings reduced their labour forces, including the Imperial Tobacco Company, whose forestry operations had reached a stage where the planting cycle had been completed. There were also reductions in the labour forces of two firms manufacturing mineral waters and other small undertakings in the field of secondary industry.

The majority of Nyasas are engaged for most of the year in small-scale agriculture, growing in their gardens their own food requirements with a small surplus of cash crops for sale. Maize, tobacco, cotton, groundnuts and rice are the major cash crops which are bought by the Farmers' Marketing Board. Coffee is increasing in importance in the

Northern Province. Nevertheless, these small farmers offer their labour for varying periods when they have a need for money, though the number of those in employment at any one time who are entirely dependent on their wages is still a small proportion of the total labour force. There is a substantial seasonal variation in the overall numbers in gainful employment. This varied between 134,000 in the rainy season, when a large proportion of workers are busy on the cultivation of their own gardens, and in June, which is normally the month of greatest employment, when the figure was in the vicinity of 165,000.

The people of this country have always been great travellers, and have sought adventure abroad. The higher wage rates obtainable in the south attract a large number of immigrants, and an average of about 70,000 Nyasas leave the Protectorate each year to seek employment, mostly in South Africa or Southern Rhodesia.

The reluctance of the Nyasaland African to sever his connections with the land has ramifications throughout the whole economy. On the one hand it provides a buffer for employment in a country where employment opportunities are limited, and largely seasonal, but it also has adverse effects in that it leads to a high rate of turnover in industry, which makes it difficult for an employer to plan his labour requirements, and means that few employees stay long enough to acquire a skill. The difficulty is accentuated by the fact that the season when employed labour tends to return to the villages for garden preparation coincides with the period of greatest activity on tea and tobacco estates. Some employers are increasingly making efforts to build up a permanent labour force by providing better housing and welfare facilities, higher wages and bonuses, and more recently, by introducing gratuity schemes. The rapid growth in population is itself exerting pressure on the African population to convert from peasant farming to a wage economy—as the continued partition of land holdings means that farming units are becoming uneconomic. The standard of living desired by the people is also becoming higher, and cannot be obtained for the most part in a peasant economy. More and more people are, therefore, seeking permanent or semi-permanent employment.

There was no marked change from previous years in the overall pattern of employment. The continued rise in wages, stemming from the revision of the statutory minimum wage for the territory, had the effect of causing some employers to review their staffing position, and there were certain instances of staff being laid off in attempts to make more economic use of labour. This was particularly true of domestic servants, although the reduction was offset by greater numbers of employees now in a position to employ domestic servants. The rise in wage rates had a beneficial effect in encouraging stabilization of labour on a more permanent basis and reducing labour turnover. Because workers forming part of the labour force are frequently assisted by

their own subsistence farming efforts, unemployment as such does not present the same problem as would be the case in a society that has completely converted to a wage economy.

There was a most marked increase in the usage of Employment Exchanges by both employers and work-seekers. This was particularly true of Exchanges in urban areas. However, because the number of work-seekers exceeds the number of vacancies, there is still some reliance on direct engagement of labour without recourse to Labour Exchanges. Government Labour Exchanges placed more than double the number of work-seekers in employment than in any previous year; the number increased from 3,313 in 1961 to 8,270 in the period under review. Similarly, the vacancies notified by employers increased from 3,712 to 8,895, whilst the number of work-seekers who registered rose from 8,325 to 18,881.

Generally the supply of labour was plentiful throughout the year, though early in the year temporary shortages were recorded in the Northern Province on tung and rubber estates, and in Zomba and Kasupe Districts.

MIGRANT LABOUR

Nyاسas have, throughout this century, travelled to East, Central and South Africa in search of adventure, education and employment. The higher wage rates offered in the more industrialized countries to the south have attracted most of the movement in that direction. The Nyasa enjoys a high reputation amongst employers in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and is preferred to local labour, with the result that in these countries, as in adjoining countries, he is to be found within a range of employment extending from unskilled labour on farms and in industry to the highest posts which local conditions permit. On average, over the past ten years, about 70,000 Nyاسas have travelled abroad each year in search of work.

A large percentage of these travelled under contract to work in the mines of South Africa or to work in Southern Rhodesia. The only organization which is permitted to accept volunteers for work in South Africa is the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, which engages labour for employment in the gold mines of the Rand and the Orange Free State. In South Africa the welfare of the worker is carefully watched over by the Nyasaland Labour Representative in Johannesburg, and the interests of his family in Nyasaland are the responsibility of officers of the Ministry of Labour. The Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission accepts volunteers on contract for work in Southern Rhodesia, and the operations of this organization are also supervised by the Ministry of Labour. To avoid breaking family ties, migrant workers are encouraged to take their families with them to the Rhodesias, or to send for them when they themselves are established in their work.

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association responded to a temporary saturation on the gold mines by offering indentured workers the opportunity of shortening their contracts if they so wished, and

by only accepting those volunteers on new contracts who had previous experience on the mines. These measures, which were effective during the first half of the year, led to a considerable decrease in the overall numbers accepted during 1962 as compared with 1961, the figures being 20,645 and 31,988 respectively. At the end of the year the number employed in the gold mines of the Transvaal and Orange Free State under the aegis of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association was 23,450.

Reports of increased unemployment in Southern Rhodesia did not deter uncontracted migrants from seeking employment there, and the increase in this free flow to a certain extent compensated for the substantial decline in the numbers accepted under contract by the two organizations permitted to engage volunteers who present themselves at Labour Exchanges. Nevertheless the overall picture shows some decline in the number of emigrants during the period under review, which decreased by nearly 8,000 when compared with 1961.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The Protectorate Minimum Wage was increased with effect from 1st January, as a result of a recommendation submitted to the Governor in Council by the Wages Advisory Board. The revised rates were:

(a) In the urban area of Blantyre/Limbe	..	3s-3d per day		
Housing Allowance (for days worked only)		5d	..	..
(b) In the township area of Zomba and Lilongwe	.. ..	2s-9d	..	..
(c) In all other areas	.. ..	1s-10d	..	..

Domestic servants, whose minimum wages were brought into line with other workers on 1st September, 1961, did not immediately benefit from this increase. It was not until 1st November, following a recommendation by the Wages Advisory Board, that the statutory minimum wage for domestic servants was brought into line with the Protectorate Minimum Wage introduced at the beginning of the year.

During the year, the Wages Advisory Board recommended that the minimum wage for workers within the Mzuzu Rural Area Board should be increased. This increase, which brought Mzuzu into the same category for minimum wages as workers in Zomba and Lilongwe townships, came into effect on 1st November.

The Building Industry Wages Council submitted wages regulation proposals, which came into effect on 1st March. These had the effect of providing increased minimum rates of pay for tradesmen and labourers. The revised rates for tradesmen employed in the industry were as follows:

Tradesmen holding Grade I Certificate	..	2s-3d per hour
Grade II Certificate	..	1s-9d per hour
Grade III Certificate	..	1s-3d per hour

The increases for labourers and tradesmen not holding a certificate ranged between 2d and 6d per day.

The Tobacco Handling Industry Wages Council submitted wages regulation proposals in respect of both seasonal and non-seasonal workers which came into force on 1st May. These rates provided increases of approximately 10 per cent. for most employees in the industry. A special feature of the new Order was the introduction of tool allowances for tradesmen, ranging between 1d and 8½d per day according to the trade and grade of the artisan.

Apart from the statutory wage fixing machinery a number of industries have their own voluntary machinery in the form of joint industrial councils, and negotiations between workers' and employers' organizations resulted, in some cases, in substantial improvements in rates of pay.

The maximum working week may be considered as 48 hours, but this was seldom enforced by employers. In the case of manual workers engaged on the minimum wage, work on normal working days in excess of 8 hours a day is regarded as overtime and must be paid for at not less than one and a half times the minimum rate, whilst work on Sundays and Gazetted public holidays must be paid for at double the minimum rate. The only exception to this is that within the Building Industry the maximum working week has been reduced to 45 hours and overtime is payable in excess of this number.

In the past, wages of agricultural workers have usually been paid on the completion of a 30-day ticket contract, i.e. after the employee has worked on 30 days. In the tea industry, however, which is the largest form of agricultural employment in the Protectorate, a weekly pay system was introduced at the beginning of the year under review. In the townships, unskilled and semi-skilled labour is usually paid by the calendar month for the number of days actually worked, although an increasing number of employers, particularly in the light industrial undertakings, the building industry and the tea industry, have adopted a weekly pay system. This trend is in keeping with the policy announced during the year by the Minister of Labour to encourage employers to change gradually to a weekly wage system, but to do so without imposing it on unwilling employees. In domestic service, payments continued to be paid by the calendar month, although the system of granting weekly advances continued. Most skilled and clerical workers continued to be paid on monthly contracts. Typical wage rates above the minimum level were:

Unskilled labourers (rural areas)	..	..	..	2s to 3s-6d per day
Unskilled labourers (urban areas)	..	..	..	3s to 5s per day
Overseers and Foremen	..	..	..	£5 to £16 per month
Clerical Workers	..	..	..	£6 to £30 per month.

The wages of domestic servants rose following the increase in the statutory minimum wages for these employees. The rates for the more lowly paid domestic grades, in which juveniles are often employed,

varied between £3 and £5-10s per month, whilst servants with experience, and in more responsible posts received between £5 and £10 per month. Quarters, uniforms and fuel for cooking purposes are also normally provided by the employer.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The rapid extension of voluntary negotiating machinery, which was the outstanding feature in industrial relations during 1961, was not continued during the year. The only new joint industrial councils which came into existence during 1962 were in respect of the printing and soft drinks industries. Other industries in which voluntary machinery had been established previously, and which continued to function, included Electricity Commission, Railways, water, local government, transport, tobacco manufacture, Senior Civil Service and several small undertakings.

Whilst a number of these joint industrial councils operated satisfactorily, others experienced difficulties mainly through inexperience, and as a result requests were received for the establishment of Statutory Wages Councils in certain industries.

By the end of the year the establishment of new wages councils was under consideration in respect of the printing, petroleum, cement, engineering, tea and produce marketing industries. In addition, the long drawn out negotiations for the establishment of voluntary machinery in the agricultural industry finally reached deadlock in November. Discussions had taken place between the Nyasaland Planting and Agricultural Employers Association and the National Union of Planting and Agricultural Workers for nearly two years, but it was found impossible to reach agreement on the grades of employees to whom the joint industrial council would apply. The two organizations were able to reach agreement, however, on a wage structure for daily paid employees in the tea industry in the Southern Province. One feature of this agreement was that it precluded further amendments in wage rates for a period of 15 months apart from any increases imposed statutorily by Government.

The number of registered trade unions increased during the year from twenty-one to twenty-three, both new organizations being employees' trade unions. The complete list of registered trade unions at the end of the year was:

- (i) The Transport and Allied Workers' Union (formerly known as 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 Workers' Union (formerly known as the Commercial and General African Workers' Trade Union), registered in September, 1952.
- (v) The Nyasaland Railway African Workers' Union, registered in September, 1954.
- (vi) The Nyasaland Motor Traders' Association, registered in April, 1954.
- (vii) The Nyasaland Master Builders' and Allied Trades Association, registered in December, 1955.
- (viii) The African Master Sawyers' Association, registered in September, 1956.
- (ix) The Cholo Fruit Association, registered in January, 1959.
- (x) The National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers, registered in July, 1960.
- (xi) The Local Government Employees' Union, registered in October, 1960.
- (xii) The Nyasaland Planting and Agricultural Employers' Association, registered in October, 1960.
- (xiii) The Hotels and Catering Workers' Union, registered in October, 1960.
- (xiv) The Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission African Staff Association, registered in October, 1960.
- (xv) The Nyasaland Mine Workers' Union, registered in November, 1960.
- (xvi) The Printers, Journalists and Newspaper Workers' Union, registered in March, 1961.
- (xvii) The Nyasaland Tobacco Handling Industry Employers' Association, registered in March, 1961.
- (xviii) The National Union of Posts and Telecommunication Workers, registered in July, 1961.
- (xix) The Building and Construction Workers' Union, registered in August, 1961.
- (xx) The National Union of Health and General Hospital Workers, registered in September, 1961.
- (xxi) The Nyasaland Government Employees' Union, registered in November, 1961.
- (xxii) The Nyasaland Railways European Staff Council, registered in April, 1962.
- (xxiii) The Blantyre/Limbe Municipal Staff Association, registered in May, 1962.

In addition, three employers' associations were not registered as trade unions because they did not have the minimum of fifteen members required for registration. These associations are:

- (i) The Nyasaland Road Transport Operators Association.
- (ii) The Nyasaland Licensed Victuallers Association.
- (iii) The Nyasaland Master Printers Association.

There was a continued reduction in the number of stoppages of work, which fell from 77 in 1960 to 27 in 1961 and to a total of 25 in 1962. There was no major strike, the longest being of twelve days duration and involving 69 employees. The largest strike involved 734 employees, but only lasted two days. This continued improvement was undoubtedly due to the settled conditions which prevailed in the Protectorate throughout the year.

It was regrettable that the trade union movement did not make the progress which had been hoped for during the year. This was due primarily to disagreement between the leaders of the unions and to their failure to agree on the leadership of the Nyasaland Trades Union Congress. At the annual meeting of the Congress in March a number of new officers were elected. This led to the Commercial and General Workers' Union leaving the Congress, and during the succeeding months disagreements on the administration of the Congress culminated in an attempt in November to replace the elected officers. At the end of the year two rival groups were both claiming to be the properly elected officers of the Congress and the dispute had been referred to the Courts.

The associations of employers made several attempts during the year to reach agreement on the formation of a single organization to embrace all employers. In December the two largest associations, the Nyasaland Employers' Association and the Nyasaland Planting and Agricultural Employers' Association, reached agreement on the establishment of a single confederation of employers. The Director of the Overseas Employers' Federation visited Nyasaland in March, and advised the employers' associations in connection with their re-organization.

The International Trade Union Movement continued to take a keen interest in the trade unions in the Protectorate and officials of the following organizations visited Nyasaland during the year, giving assistance and advice to the Nyasaland Trades Union Congress and individual trade unions:

- The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
- The International Transport Workers Federation
- The Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications Workers International
- The International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers
- The International Federation of Petroleum Workers
- The International Federation of Builders and Woodworkers.

In addition, Sir Vincent Tewson, the retired General Secretary to the British Trades Union Congress, paid a private visit to Nyasaland in December, when he met representatives of employers' and workers' organizations.

The Ministry of Labour organized a three weeks residential training course for 20 trade union officials in January. More advanced training was undertaken abroad by 10 senior union officials, who attended courses in England, Canada, West Germany, Austria, Uganda and Israel.

LEGISLATION

Nine different Ordinances, covering labour subjects were in force; these are:

- (i) Chapter 79—African Emigration and Immigrant Workers (*enacted on 28th May, 1954*).
- (ii) Chapter 83—Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment (*enacted on 19th February, 1958*).
- (iii) Chapter 84—Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (*enacted on 28th May, 1954*).
- (iv) Chapter 85—African Employment (*enacted on 28th May, 1954*).
- (v) Chapter 87—Trade Unions (*enacted on 4th March, 1959*).
- (vi) Chapter 88—Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) (*enacted on 4th December, 1952*).
- (vii) Chapter 89—Workmen's Compensation (*enacted on 1st July, 1946*).
- (viii) Chapter 183—Factories (*enacted on 24th September, 1938*).
- (ix) Chapter 193—Apprenticeship (*enacted on 28th March, 1961*).

The Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, and the African Employment Ordinance were both amended during the year by the following legislation:

Ordinance No. 21 of 1962—An Ordinance further to amend the Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance. This amendment limits the scope of the inquiry of the Wages Advisory Board to the wages and "such conditions of employment as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council of any employees in the Protectorate". It further reduces from 60 to 30 days the time during which objections may be made to an order after publication of the intention to make such an order. Also the amending Ordinance removes from the principal Ordinance the requirement whereby representatives of employers on the Wages Advisory Board must themselves be employers.

Ordinance No. 2 of 1962—An Ordinance to amend the African Employment Ordinance. The object of this amendment of the principal Ordinance is to make more specific the terms of contract and when wages become due and payable.

Ordinance No. 26 of 1962—An Ordinance further to amend the African Employment Ordinance. The object of this amendment is to remove a source of criticism by the I.L.O. Committee of Experts. The amendment deletes the proviso allowing the employer or his representative to be present, if he wishes, at an interview between a Labour Officer or a District Commissioner and an employee.

The African Employment Ordinance was the subject of comprehensive review during the year with the object of replacing it.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

One of the two Factories Inspectors left on retirement in March, and the other remained on duty throughout the year, assisted by three Factories Assistants. A Chief Factories Inspector was appointed and took up his duties on 1st November.

The number of larger factories increased by 16 to 262, and the number of registered maize mills by 200, to 2,500. Several of the tea estate factories built extensions and many of them introduced the trough withering system.

The number of accidents reported to the Factories Board increased to 29, a considerable increase over the previous year's total of 12. There was unfortunately also an increase in the severity of the accidents, which included 5 fatal and several very serious injuries. The fatal accidents occurred as a result of two separate, but very similar, boiler explosions. A Commission of Inquiry was set up by His Excellency the Governor to enquire into the cause of the accidents and to make suggestions to prevent their recurrence.

TRAINING AND TRADE TESTING

Training within the Ministry of Labour was directed towards localization of the senior grades of the Ministry's staff. To this end great use is being made of academic and training facilities offered abroad.

In 1962 three officers commenced two-year courses of study at Universities in Great Britain, and one commenced a first degree course at Cape Coast University, Ghana. In addition, two officers attended three-month courses in Great Britain organized by the Ministry of Labour.

The Ministry also took great interest in the training of trade union officials. During 1962 one official completed a three-month course in Great Britain under the Colombo Plan, and another attended a four-month course at the I.C.F.T.U. College at Kampala in Uganda. In addition, a three-week course for trade unionists was run by this Ministry at Mpemba, which was attended by fifteen trade union officials.

The Protectorate Trade Testing Scheme, which is available to any employee in the territory, and also to self-employed artisans, offered 101 trade tests in 38 different trades.

No certified artisan has been known to fail to find employment. All applicants apply voluntarily for testing, and in addition produce their own tool kits.

The Scheme continued to be used by Technical Schools and Government Departments as a guide with the object of improving training programmes. Towards the end of the year discussions were taking place at a Ministerial level with a view to the adoption of the Protectorate Trade Test standards by the Ministry of Works and Transport and for all Government trade tests to be undertaken under the aegis of the Protectorate Scheme.

LOCALIZATION TRAINING

In July, 1962, the Government set up a small Training Section, headed by an Under Secretary, with the principal aim of providing advice and guidance to Ministries in the training of local persons towards the eventual replacement of expatriate officers. £160,000 was made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to meet localization training costs in 1962/63. In addition the Scholarships Selection Committee of the Ministry of Education was provided with £35,000 from C.D. and W. sources to finance scholarships and bursaries for trainees both in the Government and commercial fields.

To a very large extent the pace of localization training must be regulated by the output from secondary schools. This matter is being tackled vigorously by the Government and measures have already been taken which are expected to provide 650 School Certificate holders in 1965 plus 115 with Higher School Certificate compared with 180 and 14 respectively from the 1962 output.

Every opportunity is taken to place suitably qualified local candidates, drawn from within and without the Civil Service, under training in Nyasaland and abroad as opportunities occur. Such training may take the form of full-time study at a University or other Institution as in the case of those requiring professional qualifications or directed experience whilst at work in the case of potential Technical and Executive Officers, or a combination of both these methods to meet particular needs. The first course, for Judicial Court Clerks, began in September, 1962, and courses for Co-operative students and Judicial Court Presidents followed in October and December. Also in December began the first course for eight law students. At the end of the year sixty students were in residence. The maximum capacity of the Institute is eighty.

In addition to the facilities planned at the Institute of Public Administration, in-service training for potential Administrative Officers continued and several promotions from the cadre of local Executive Officers to the Administrative Service were made during 1962.

Six Technical Assistants in the Ministry of Works and Transport proceeded with a 4 year course of in-service sub-professional training consisting of correspondence courses and tutoring by Professional Officers, towards appointment as Engineer and Quantity Surveying Assistants. Six persons were placed on a course, commencing November, 1962, of one year's duration divided between class-room and practical study to be followed by 2 years' directed experience towards appointment to the post of Stores Supervisor. A school for the training of Road Foremen was established in January, 1962, to which a total of 32 trainees were sent for six months training followed by a period of directed experience and practical work. The training school for Plant Operators continued and, during the year under review, a total of 30 Road Supervisors and Plant Operators completed different types of courses varying from periods of 2½ months to one week.

Although there were as yet no local training facilities for the staff of the Ministry of Local Government, officers of that Ministry were required to train the staff of Local Government authorities. This was done by organizing formal courses of instruction for Clerks and Treasurers of District Councils and by training in the field.

The Nyasaland College of Commerce provided full time and day release courses in shorthand, typewriting, accounts, office practice, commerce, English, etc.

The Ministry of Education and Social Development arranged short introductory courses in educational administration and inspection as the need arose. Similar courses were held to train junior Social Development staff.

Training for the Information Service continued to be given departmentally, combined, as necessary, with external specialist courses.

The Police Training School continued to function. Some 1,200 men attended a variety of courses in 1962, including 270 recruits. One hundred and twenty-seven men attended promotion courses including 12 Sub-Inspectors who attended the course for future Inspectors.

Instructional courses of up to 2 years' duration in Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary work continued to be available at three training schools maintained by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys to provide training for the Technical Assistant Classes for these three services.

In-service training continued in the sphere of Labour and Industrial Relations work; a training manual will be issued shortly to assist in this.

Formal apprenticeship training, taking seven years, for the printing trade was available within Government service.

Continuous in-service training was given to Executive and Clerical staff in the Ministry of Finance.

Chapter 3

Public Finance and Taxation

GENERAL

THE financial year of the Protectorate runs from 1st July to 30th June.

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

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Comparative total figures are:

		Revenue £	£	Expenditure £	£
1958/59 Actual:					
Revenue Account	.. ..	5,363,277	7,447,212	5,560,273	7,843,472
Development Account	.. ..	2,083,935		2,283,199	
1959/60 Actual:					
Revenue Account	.. ..	5,721,227	6,838,817	6,389,535	8,140,495
Development Account	.. ..	1,117,590		1,750,960	
1960/61 Actual:					
Revenue Account	.. ..	6,330,160	9,227,917	6,940,179	10,396,624
Development Account	.. ..	2,897,757		3,456,445	
1961/62 Actual:					
Revenue Account	.. ..	7,194,910	11,114,436	7,930,953	11,324,695
Development Account	.. ..	3,919,526		3,393,742	
1962/63 Estimated:					
Revenue Account	.. ..	7,699,006	11,007,326	9,203,818	13,310,620
Development Account	.. ..	3,308,320		4,106,802	

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

	Actual 1958/59	Actual 1959/60	Actual 1960/61	Actual 1961/62	Estimate 1962/63
	£	£	£	£	£
Sales Tax on Motor Spirit ..	101,434	132,884	170,373	245,832	265,000
African Tax ..	874,512	992,522	908,976	855,319	763,000
Share of Federal Income Tax ..	2,065,858	1,861,477	2,369,268	2,597,576	2,553,000
Territorial Surcharge on Federal Income Tax ..	189,000	180,001	197,000	247,000	284,000
Non-African Poll Tax ..	26,496	26,273	26,476	50,347	2,000
Personal Tax ..	—	—	—	—	270,000
Estate Duties ..	31,939	26,407	5,324	5,803	10,000
Stamp Duties ..	25,941	27,232	23,480	27,510	25,850
Licences: Arms and Ammunition	6,774	6,856	7,108	7,418	7,500
Bicycles ..	76,199	81,093	77,368	76,388	85,000
Game ..	3,296	2,777	2,764	2,766	2,700
Liquor ..	5,988	6,669	12,481	12,744	14,500
Miscellaneous ..	664	668	575	908	900
Motor Vehicles ..	133,043	144,127	156,563	172,134	185,000
Trading ..	42,074	43,714	71,081	75,374	75,000
Market ..	—	448	272	239	200

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

On Revenue Account in 1961/62 there was a decrease in revenue collection of £48,657 below the original estimate. Actual revenue received totalled £7,194,910 against an estimate of £7,243,567. Expenditure was £258,759 less than the original estimate, actual expenditure being £7,930,953 against an estimate of £8,189,712. There was thus a deficit of £736,043 instead of the deficit of £946,145 which had been expected.

The balance of the Development Fund on 30th June, 1961, stood at £259,456. Actual revenue and expenditure on Development Account during the financial year 1961/62 totalled £3,919,526 and £3,393,742 respectively, which resulted in a balance of £785,240 at the close of that financial year. The actual expenditure of £3,393,742 fell short of the approved estimate of £3,961,481 by £567,739 due to delays in delivery of materials for buildings, equipment, plant and vehicles.

A statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th June, 1962 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 reloan to Trans-Zambesia Railway	727,095
Nyasaland Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock 1954/74	1,570,000
Nyasaland Government 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/>
	<u>£6,228,488</u>

As at 30th June, 1962, the Nyasaland Government was responsible for the servicing of the public debt raised since 23rd October, 1953, totalling £9,476,718.

	£
Rhodesia Selection Trust Loan	1,000,000
Colonial Development Corporation Loan	1,000,000
H.M. Government Interest Free Loan	275,000
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1955/56	900,000
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1956/57	400,000
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1957/58	1,128,799
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1958/59	1,048,000
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1959/60	513,000
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1960/61	756,433
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1961/62	1,108,486
	<hr/>
	<u>£9,476,718</u>

TAXATION

African Tax

A poll tax is payable by all male Africans resident in Nyasaland over the apparent age of 18 years. 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 1962 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.

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 1962 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).

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 1962/63 is £763,000.

AFRICAN TAX

Local Collection of Current Taxes

District	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
SOUTHERN PROVINCE					
Fort Johnston	33,660	31,982	26,986	25,671	20,941
Kasupe	—	—	22,033	29,492	24,504
Zomba	63,953	62,821	34,760	30,353	21,904
Chiradzulu	—	—	—	22,368	18,878
Blantyre	53,863	50,621	52,321	32,266	18,756
Cholo	29,209	30,733	30,146	28,303	25,976
Mlanje	61,163	62,431	59,668	58,795	52,940
Chikwawa	19,964	20,193	19,814	19,725	19,877
Port Herald	14,542	14,251	12,993	12,548	11,720
TOTAL SOUTHERN PROVINCE	276,354	273,032	258,721	259,521	215,496
CENTRAL PROVINCE					
Ncheu	22,389	22,772	20,868	20,594	19,982
Dedza	36,081	36,933	35,537	34,612	28,046
Lilongwe	63,738	66,337	62,356	62,956	62,633
Fort Manning	11,726	11,312	11,408	11,742	11,875
Dowa	33,081	32,751	33,815	35,610	35,309
Kota Kota	18,694	19,526	19,185	20,842	18,600
Kasungu	11,313	11,415	11,925	12,630	12,702
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCE ..	197,022	201,046	195,094	198,986	189,147
NORTHERN PROVINCE					
Mzimba	25,684	22,927	23,576	22,303	19,770
Nkata Bay	8,187	7,835	8,227	8,251	7,381
Karonga	14,268	14,169	13,636	12,624	11,184
Rumpi	4,434	4,889	4,088	4,200	4,613
TOTAL NORTHERN PROVINCE	52,573	49,820	49,527	47,378	42,948
SUMMARY					
Southern Province ..	276,354	273,032	258,721	259,521	215,496
Central Province ..	197,022	201,046	195,094	198,986	189,147
Northern Province ..	52,573	49,820	49,527	47,378	42,948
PROTECTORATE TOTAL ..	525,949	523,898	503,342	505,885	447,591

A Personal Tax will be payable by every male person of 18 years or above under the Personal Tax Ordinance, No. 19 of 1962, which comes into force on 1st January, 1963. It is estimated that £270,000 in revenue will be collected in 1962/63. Both the Non-African Poll Tax and the African Tax Ordinances were repealed on the coming into force of the new Personal Tax Ordinance.

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 1961/62 were as follows:

				Per £1			
				<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Companies</i>	
				<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Other</i>
First	£500	of taxable income		9d	1s-3d		
Second	£500	„ „ „		1s-3d	2s-0d		
Third	£500	„ „ „		2s-0d	3s-0d		
Fourth	£500	„ „ „		3s-0d	4s-6d		
Fifth	£500	„ „ „		4s-6d	5s-5d		
Over	£2,500	„ „ „		5s-5d	3s-5d		
First	£25,000	„ „ „				5s-5d	6s-8d
Over	£25,000	„ „ „				6s-8d	6s-8d

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
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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)
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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 rates of supertax which were imposed on all incomes, both taxable and supertaxable, are:

First	£1,000	..	..	6d
Second	£1,000	..	..	1s-0d
Third	£1,000	..	..	1s-7d
Fourth	£1,000	..	..	1s-10d
Fifth	£1,000	..	..	2s-4d
Sixth	£1,000	..	..	3s-1d
Over	£6,000	..	..	4s-1d

From the supertax calculated as above, the following rebates are deducted:

Companies liable to supertax	}	..	£75
Single persons			
Married persons	..	..	£245-16s-8d

The effect of the above rebates is to relieve from the payment of supertax individuals whose income does not exceed £2,000 per annum in the case of a single person and £4,000 per annum in the case of a married person.

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, 1962, were:

First £2,000 of undistributed profits	..	..	2s-9d per £1
Balance of undistributed profits	..	..	5s-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)									
		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)	
<i>Income</i>		<i>Federal Income Tax</i>		<i>Federal Supertax</i>		<i>Nyasaland Territorial Surcharge (on a + b)</i>		<i>Total taxes payable</i>	
£		£	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	143	15	862	10
	5,000	..	..	1,031	5	221	5	1,327	10
	6,000	..	..	1,343	15	306	5	1,837	10
	7,000	..	..	1,656	5	401	5	2,407	10
For each £1 in excess of £7,000		..	..	6s-3d	..	3s-3d	..	1s-10.8d	..

UNMARRIED PERSONS									
		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)	
<i>Income</i>		<i>Federal Income Tax</i>		<i>Federal Supertax</i>		<i>Nyasaland Territorial Surcharge (on a + b)</i>		<i>Total taxes payable</i>	
£		£	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	83	15	502	10
	3,000	..	..	556	5	118	15	712	10
	4,000	..	..	868	15	191	5	1,147	10
	5,000	..	..	1,181	5	268	15	1,612	10
	6,000	..	..	1,493	15	353	15	2,122	10
For each £1 in excess of £6,000		..	..	6s-3d	..	3s-3d	..	1s-10.8d	..

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 1962/63 is £2,553,000.

Non-African Poll Tax

A non-African poll tax was 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 United Kingdom naval, military or air forces while serving in the Protectorate up to and including 31st December, 1962. From 1st January, 1963, this form of tax will be replaced by a Personal Tax which comes into force on that date. The actual revenue received during 1961/62 was £50,347 and it is estimated that only £2,000 will be collected in 1962/63, mainly in respect of arrears of revenue under the Non-African Poll Tax Ordinance which has now been repealed by Ordinance No. 19 of 1962 entitled the Personal Tax Ordinance, 1962.

Estate Duties

The payment of estate duty in the Protectorate continued in 1962 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.

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 FINANCE

Over the last few years there has been a distinct trend for the expenditure of Councils to increase at a higher rate than revenue, and it was apparent from the estimates for 1961/62 that by the end of the financial year many Councils would be unable to accept any additional recurrent commitments in the new year without either making substantial economies or increasing their revenues. This trend was confirmed when the 1961/62 statements of accounts were compiled and estimates for 1962/63 prepared. Throughout the two year period Councils' surplus balances continued to decline and many Councils are now in a position where their surplus balances are reduced to the minimum required by the Government (this amounts to 30 per cent. of the ordinary revenue of the Council together with a notional sum for replacement of motor vehicles). To a large extent the reduction in balances was the result of substantial capital expenditure. The table on page 54 reveals the extent of this process.

The introduction of elected Councils resulted in the election of Councillors who were active and eager to accept new responsibilities for their Councils. This naturally caused an increase in expenditure at a time when Councillors generally had become aware of the need to maintain and indeed increase local authority revenue.

There was in addition a considerable number of changes in the executive staff of Councils. Much of the energies of the Ministry had therefore to be devoted to the education of Councillors and staff in the sphere of financial administration, particularly with regard to the necessity to relate expenditure to income and to maintain adequate reserves.

The main source of District Council revenue is Government grants, in particular the grant for education services which alone comprises some 65 per cent. of the total revenue. Other grants, including the fixed Government grant, amount to a further 15 per cent. of revenue, making a total Government contribution of 80 per cent.

It must, however, be appreciated that the size of total grants bears little relation to the services provided, and if the education grant is eliminated from the calculation it is found that Government's contribution to the remaining services ranges from 11 per cent. to 80 per cent.

There is now a tendency for Councils to aim to provide an increasing share of their revenues, for example, rates which in 1961/62 comprised less than 7 per cent. of total income should in 1962/63 amount to some 12 per cent. of the total revenue.

The rating system at present is merely an annual levy of a fixed sum on each adult male ordinarily resident in the district. The amount of the levy varies between Districts from 2s-6d to 10s.

The expenditure of District Councils, taking the territory as a whole, is made up as follows:

Education	..	70 per cent.
Other Services	..	8 per cent.

District Works ..	3 per cent.
Capital Works ..	13 per cent.
Administration	6 per cent.

The percentages given are based on the average expenditure over the periods 1961/62 and 1962/63.

Again it is clear that education is the major service, but Councils carry out a wide range of other services including welfare services, community development, roads, markets and ferries, etc. In addition, the capital development of the district depends to some extent upon the Council.

District Councils vary tremendously in size, population, range of services and resources available from one with a population of approximately 312,000, an annual expenditure of £106,045 and reserves of £25,584 to one with a population of only 35,000, an annual expenditure of £26,911 and reserves of £2,714.

Some difficulty was encountered in Councils' financial administration due to the difference between their financial year and the rating year. Steps were taken to alter the financial year to correspond with the calendar year which is the rating year and it is anticipated that this change will be of considerable assistance to Councils.

NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE

The Native Authorities are responsible for expenditure on African Administration and, during 1962/63 only, for the expenditure incurred by the Local Courts. This expenditure is in all cases greater than the revenue. A balancing grant is paid by the Government to meet this deficit.

The revenue of the Native Authorities and Local Courts is derived from the Court Fines and Fees, shares of African Trust Land Rents, Forest, Mining, Game and Ivory Royalties and the Government Grant.

The Native Authorities accounts are maintained on their behalf by the District Council Treasurers.

The following table shows the estimated Expenditure and Revenue on Native Authority accounts for the financial year 1962/63:

1962/63 NATIVE AUTHORITY ESTIMATES

	<i>Expenditure</i>			<i>Revenue</i>		
	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	<i>Other Charges</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Govt. Grant</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Southern Province	65,849	12,410	78,259	26,609	51,650	78,259
Central Province ..	45,614	9,229	54,843	30,810	23,998	54,808
Northern Province	18,361	5,187	23,548	9,106	14,477	23,583
TOTAL ..	129,824	26,826	156,650	66,525	90,125	156,650

STATEMENT OF ASSETS

LIABILITIES				£	s	d	£	s	d
SHORT TERM BORROWINGS									
Federal Government	..	..	..	..			197,808	12	7
DEPOSITS									
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	..	..	..	..	96,459	15 1			
H.M.G. Grants-in-aid and Loan	..	..	..	..	58,839	17 5			
O.S.A.S. Grants	..	..	..	..	653	13 10			
Contract Retention Moneys	..	..	..	..	98,845	15 11			
W.N.L.A. Special Deposit	..	..	..	..	375,000	0 0			
Other	..	..	..	..	94,295	1 11			
							724,094	4	2
SPECIAL FUNDS									
Administrator General	..	..	..	..	10,186	10 2			
African Bursaries Fund	..	..	..	..	9,763	1 4			
African Development and Welfare Fund	..	..	..	..	677,621	13 10			
African Loans Board	..	..	..	..	80,616	3 5			
Audit and Supervision Fund	..	..	..	..	1,758	3 3			
Bankruptcy Contingency Fund	..	..	..	..	100	15 11			
Brown Memorial Fund	..	..	..	..	180,451	0 0			
Ewing Bequest Library Fund	..	..	..	..	806	18 6			
Farmers Loans and Subsidies Board	..	..	..	..	55,166	19 0			
Homes for Elderly Europeans	..	..	..	..	2,500	0 0			
Industrial Development and Loans Board	..	..	..	..	489	2 0			
Memorial Homes Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	2,110	7 1			
Official Receiver	..	..	..	..	6,218	4 11			
Ruarwe Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	328	0 7			
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	..	..	..	..	10,407	9 8			
Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme	..	..	..	..	510,053	4 9			
							1,548,577	14	5
DEVELOPMENT FUND	..	..	..	..			785,240	8	5
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES	..	..	..	..			831	15	0
GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE AT 1ST JULY 1961	..	..	..	..	784,799	6 9			
Less Surplus and Deficit Account to 30th June, 1962	..	..	..	..	736,043	11 9			
							48,755	15	0
							£3,305,338	9	7

NOTES:—(a) An estimated sum of £52,441-12s-7d was due at 30th June, 1962, in respect of:

	£	s	d
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	24,661	14	8
H.M.G. Grants-in-aid and Loan	11,429	14	2
O.S.A.S. Grant	16,350	3	9
	£52,441	12	7

(b) The value of Investments at mid-market prices at 30th June, 1962, was:

	£	s	d
On account of Special Funds	1,339,472	6	1
On account of Other Balances	733,991	2	8
	£2,073,463	8	9

AND LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1962

ASSETS						£	s	d	£	s	d
CASH											
At Banks and with Sub-Accountants	..	..	..	..	..	285,780	4	1			
With Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	1,241	7	5			
In Transit	..	..	..	..	..	19,745	7	6			
Deposits at Call: London	..	..	..	..	..	453,000	0	0			
Deposits at Call: Salisbury	..	..	..	..	..	150,000	0	0			
						909,766	19	0			
Less Treasury Payment Account	..	..	..	..	..	300,000	0	0	609,766	19	0
IMPRESTS									2,332	6	2
ADVANCES											
Personal	..	..	..	..	..	383,379	13	9			
Inter-Territorial	..	..	..	..	..	38,293	18	9			
Other	..	..	..	..	..	6,657	2	11	428,330	15	5
INVESTMENTS (AT COST)											
On Account of Special Funds:—											
Administrator General	..	..	..	..	..	6,308	9	10			
African Development and Welfare Fund	..	..	..	..	..	737,231	2	7			
Bankruptcy Contingency Fund	..	..	..	..	..	100	15	11			
Brown Memorial Fund	..	..	..	..	..	180,451	0	0			
Ewing Bequest Library Fund	..	..	..	..	..	806	18	6			
Homes for Elderly Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	0	0			
Memorial Homes Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	..	2,110	7	1			
Ruarwe Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	..	328	0	7			
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	..	..	..	..	..	10,407	9	18			
Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	506,345	4	11			
						1,446,589	9	1			
ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER BALANCES	..	..	..	..	..	818,318	19	11	2,264,908	9	0
									£3,305,338	9	7

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE 1959/62 AND ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE 1962/63

EXPENDITURE	Actual 1960/61	Actual 1961/62	Estimate 1962/63	Development	Actual 1960/61	Actual 1961/62	Estimate 1962/63
Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary	727,704	800,732	1,002,529	Administrative Buildings ..	160,125	325,176	184,154
Education	921,041	1,153,952	1,455,825	Education	210,731	297,907	465,400
Police	973,316	1,153,157	1,121,377	Forestry	206,011	203,537	235,464
Provincial and District Administration	508,071	591,536	353,974	Housing	212,834	174,279	316,320
Public Debt Charges	718,389	850,630	1,051,912	Police	759,929	572,975	210,115
Public Works Department and Public Works	1,118,933	1,255,700	1,634,966	Public Works Department	214,700	272,258	626,908
Annually Recurrent	1,972,725	2,125,246	2,581,235	Reticulated Water Supplies	56,275	80,243	67,355
Other Services				Roads and Bridges	344,379	228,092	187,850
				Rural and Urban Development	263,556	241,175	578,201
				Other Services	1,027,905	998,100	1,234,835
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,940,179	7,930,953	9,203,818	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	3,456,445	3,393,742	4,106,602

1962/63 DISTRICT COUNCIL ESTIMATES

Items of Estimates	Northern Province		Central Province		Southern Province		Totals	
	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.
<i>Recurrent</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I Natural Resources	2,011	187	15,562	1,545	19,468	2,715	37,041	4,447
II Social Development and Recreation ..	220	60	4,524	1,325	5,793	320	10,537	1,705
III District Works and Transport ..	8,618	2,123	28,858	3,950	31,849	1,969	69,325	8,042
IV Public Health and Miscellaneous Services	3,100	2,280	8,509	8,207	11,555	14,065	23,164	24,552
V Education	250,095	238,061	308,780	278,575	291,403	288,146	850,278	804,782
VI Central Expenses and General Revenue	13,117	33,162	28,269	128,695	37,598	121,567	78,984	283,424
TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE	277,161	275,873	394,502	422,297	397,666	428,782	1,069,329	1,126,952
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE ..	8,379	4,195	48,438	12,347	76,641	8,972	133,458	25,514
Actual Surplus 30th June, 1962 ..		39,521		84,923		110,341		234,785
Estimated Surplus 30th June, 1963 ..		34,049		76,627		73,788		184,464
Reduction in balances		5,472		8,296		36,553		50,321

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.

Two commercial banks, the Standard Bank 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, five branches: at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe, Cholo and Mlanje; and an agency at Mzimba. 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 following rates of exchange were in force on 1st December, 1962:

London on Nyasaland

Buying

(Nyasaland sterling for £100 British sterling)

Telegraphic	£100- 5s-0d
Air sight	£100-10s-6d
Surface sight	£100-17s-3d

Selling

Telegraphic or sight	£99-15s-0d
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Nyasaland on London

Buying

(Nyasaland sterling for £100 British sterling)

Telegraphic	£99-15s-0d
Air sight	£99-12s-6d
Surface sight	£99- 7s-0d

Selling

Telegraphic or sight	£100- 5s-0d
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Chapter 5

Commerce

THE Federal Government has maintained trade statistics from 1st January, 1954, in respect of the three territories as a single entity. Documentation of movements of goods between the three territories 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 Federal area.

The table on page 58, extracted from details provided by the Central African Statistical Office, shows comparative figures of the value of imports, exports and re-exports for Nyasaland for the years 1954 and 1961.

There was an increase in imports during the period under review of 23 per cent. The figures provided do not take into account inter-territorial imports and are therefore not a reliable guide as to trends in trade commodities. Reductions in imports (particularly spirits, yarns and textiles) are probably due to the increased use of goods manufactured locally, an increasing proportion of which are now manufactured in Nyasaland.

The increase in exports of 38 per cent. over the period is almost entirely attributable to the rise in production of agricultural cash crops.

RECEIVING ORDERS IN BANKRUPTCY

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
3	3	7	5	16	10	6	3	13	10	12	11

NEW REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Private ..	15	10	4	15	15	14	19	32	33	30	23	38
Public ..	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	1	2
Foreign ..	6	7	6	12	8	23	26	20	15	19	13	10
Building Societies	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	2
Trustees Incorporation ..	3	10	13	10	7	9	12	10	10	6	9	6
Business Names ..	46	45	68	74	52	60	66	84	106	92	82	96

Trade continued to be predominantly in the hands of Europeans and Asians, but Africans are participating to an increasing degree in the commercial life of the Protectorate, particularly through the Co-operative Movement, which made spectacular strides in the past

year. Co-operative societies still tend, however, to confine their activities to the purchasing of primary products, although a number of them include primary processing of cash crops and there is a very real enthusiasm to enter a number of other fields.

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. In Beira, the Manica Trading Company and in Capetown, Thos. Cook & Sons, act as agents of the Nyasaland Government in shipping matters.

STATISTICS OF TRADE BETWEEN NYASALAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL AREA

			Imports		Domestic Exports		Re-exports	
			Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.
			1954	1961	1954	1961	1954	1961
Class I (a) (b) (c)	..	Animals, agricultural and pastoral products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I (d)	..	Foodstuffs	16,184	186,594	97,534	924,557	50	24
Class II (a)	..	Spirits, potable	560,723	882,142	3,592,794	5,120,081	98	268
Class II (b)	..	Spirits, non-potable	48,361	48,859	—	—	—	1
Class III	..	Tobacco	2,471	312	—	—	—	—
Class IV	..	Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	4,312	1,803	2,776,250	3,236,614	—	—
Class V	..	Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles	2,393,659	2,137,405	474,931	209,747	1,664	410
Class VI	..	Minerals, earthenware, glassware and cement	2,446,292	3,375,221	15,593	18,997	45,848	95,080
Class VII	..	Oils, resin, wax, paints and varnishes	143,738	344,224	—	1,356	80	25
Class VIII	..	Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	581,340	725,839	107,069	—	360	8,752
Class IX	..	Leather, rubber and their manufactures	168,781	311,717	21,369	233,144	440	940
Class X	..	Wood, cane and their manufactures	215,590	51,818	—	47,596	485	175
Class XI	..	Books, paper and stationery	136,621	256,800	5,533	30	108	37
Class XII	..	Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods and musical instruments	82,195	125,856	467	297	1,328	1,465
Class XIII	..	Miscellaneous	114,009	92,519	—	210	501	207
	..		99,368	141,656	236	4,837	3,184	67,607
			<u>£7,010,644</u>	<u>£8,682,765</u>	<u>£7,091,776</u>	<u>£9,797,466</u>	<u>£54,146</u>	<u>£174,991</u>

Chapter 6

Production

LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

Land Use

THE land area of the Protectorate is 36,481 square miles and the water area 9,266 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 about 10 per cent. 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 at least 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	8,936 " "
Other land	13,945 " "
 TOTAL LAND AREA	 <u>36,481 square miles</u>

Land Tenure: Legislation and Administration

Under the Nyasaland Protectorate (African Trust Land) Orders in Council, 1950 to 1962, 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 86.5 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 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 11.1 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 the 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 2.4 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, 1962, were approximately as follows:

African trust land not the subject of leases	20,057,459
Public land not the subject of leases	2,563,563
Freehold land	552,492
African trust land and public land leased	174,326
TOTAL	<u>23,347,840</u>

Ministerial direction of the Department of Lands changed in April, 1962, when the Minister of Natural Resources and Surveys assumed responsibility for the departments which, since October, 1961, had been under the control of the former Minister of Lands and Surveys. The Department is under the control of the Commissioner for Lands, who is a solicitor and who, by virtue of his office, is also Commissioner of Mines and responsible for the issue of mining leases, prospecting rights and other mining documents. In May, 1962, the Department of Lands moved from the offices which it had occupied for some years in the Secretariat at Zomba to offices in Blantyre.

The office of the Commissioner for Lands deals with most of the administration, legal work and estate management of African trust land and public land and the acquisition of land for public purposes.

The senior staff of the Department, apart from the Commissioner for Lands, consists of a Senior Lands Officer and three Lands Officers, all of whom are also solicitors, a Lands Assistant, an Administrative Officer and Executive Officer. Rent collection, filing and despatch of correspondence and numerous other routine matters connected with the administration of African trust and public land are dealt with by a junior branch establishment of six clerks. Two Stenographers, a copy typist and a deeds typist are also employed.

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

In 1946, at the time of the Abrahams Report, there were 173,000 Africans or some 49,000 families estimated to be living as tenants on private estates in the Southern Province in the Shire Highlands area alone. Land acquisition and resettlement by the Government had, by the end of 1962, reduced the number of such families in this area to a figure which is estimated at some 9,000 families, although this number will be considerably further reduced when agreements for sale made before the end of the year are implemented.

After Dr. Banda assumed responsibility for land matters in April, he decided to replace the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance with a new ordinance of the same name with the object of tightening control of the old system of *thangata*, whereby certain categories of Africans living on private estates were given a measure of legal security of tenure provided they either paid to the estate owner an annual rent, based upon the minimum wage, or worked for the estate owner at prevailing wage rates for a certain minimum period during the year. Under the new Ordinance, enacted in June and brought into operation in August, the rent payable by a "resident African" is reduced to the fixed rate of £1 per annum in respect of each dwelling occupied on the estate, and unmarried women are exempt from rent. "Resident Africans," who are entitled to sufficient land for the cultivation of their usual food crops and to take grass, firewood and building materials from undeveloped land on the estate, are defined as Africans over the age of 18 years who were resident on the estate when the Ordinance was applied to it and who apply for registration as resident Africans within six months. The conditions under which they grow and sell economic crops on the estate are subject to the supervision and approval of the Minister, and they cannot be evicted except on the order of a Tribunal appointed by the Minister to determine disputes between estate owners and tenants. The new Ordinance also provides for estate owners to enter into a special form of tenancy agreement with Africans coming to reside as tenants on an estate, such special agreements being subject to the approval of the Minister.

The Minister has applied the new Ordinance to all land in the Southern Province except those estates which were previously exempted from the application of the old Ordinance because they were free of any African tenants.

He has also applied it to those estates in the Central Province which have the "visiting tenant" system. Under this system tenants, usually accompanied by their families, are allowed to reside on an estate

on a seasonal basis in order to produce a crop of tobacco, after which they leave the estate. The estate owner organizes and supervises this tobacco production, provides seed, cash advances and materials and buys the crop from the tenants. Hitherto no right of occupancy or entitlement to land has been acquired by the tenant under this system, but since the application of the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance to the estates concerned, they have been obliged to enter into special tenancy agreements approved by the Minister, setting out the precise rights and obligations of both estate owner and tenant.

To assist in solving the problems presented by the tenant system, many estate owners are disposing of land to Government. During the year approximately 72,000 acres of freehold land were conveyed to Government for the emancipation of tenants, and negotiations were in progress at the end of the year for the purchase of several thousand acres of both occupied and unoccupied land.

Land Use and the Conservation of Natural Resources

The supervision of the natural resources of the country was placed on an entirely new basis with the enactment of the Land Use and Protection Ordinance, which repealed the former Natural Resources Ordinance and all subsidiary legislation made thereunder. The new Ordinance, reflecting the policy of the Minister of Natural Resources and Surveys, Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, removed all penal sanctions directed against those who neglected soil and water conservation. Instead, Area Land Use and Protection Committees are being established to exercise general supervision of the use and protection of the land in their respective areas, to stimulate public interest in the protection and sound use of land and generally to assist the Minister in controlling the proper use of natural resources. Area Committees are being set up for the whole country and the bigger districts contain two such Committees each. The majority of the members of most of these Committees are farmers appointed by the local District Council and in addition the Minister nominates other non-officials. Two officers from the field staff of the Ministry are advisers to each Area Committee and take part in its meetings but have no vote.

In addition to the Area Committees, the Land Use and Protection Ordinance provides for the constitution of a Land Use Advisory Council consisting of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys, the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Director of Veterinary Services, the Director of Forestry and Game and the Director of Water Development, together with six non-officials appointed by the Minister. The functions of this Council, appointments to which are pending until the Area Committees have been constituted, will be to advise the Minister on matters in connection with the use and protection of the land of the country, to recommend to the Minister any special or general directions to be given to Area Committees, to advise Area Committees on their work, to obtain information on which to base

advice to the Minister or to the Area Committees, and to stimulate, by such means as it may deem expedient, the public interest in the protection and sound use of land.

The policy of the Government regarding the conservation of natural resources is based on the stimulation of public opinion to recognize the dangers of bad land use practices, to encourage conservation work and to advocate systems which cause the least possible damage to natural assets.

As a last resort Area Committees and, above them, the Minister, have powers to take measures urgently needed for the protection of land or the control of water.

AGRICULTURE

In the middle of the year the Director of Agriculture and his Deputy together with the Chief Agricultural Research Officer, moved their headquarters into that of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys in the course of the integration of the headquarters of the Natural Resources Departments. The accounting and establishment staff of the departmental headquarters was absorbed in the common services staff of the Ministry and all financial and establishment matters were handled by the Ministry headquarters organization. The establishment of the field staff of the Department consisted of two Provincial Agricultural Officers, two Chief Agricultural Officers, two Senior Agricultural Officers, 36 Agricultural Officers, six Principal Agricultural Supervisors, six Senior Agricultural Supervisors, 61 Agricultural Supervisors, three Technical Officers, four Principal Agricultural Instructors, one Principal Soil Conservation Assistant and 746 established junior staff.

The research and specialist posts included one Senior Agricultural Research Officer, one Senior Scientific Officer, one Tobacco Extension Officer, four Entomologists (including three with the Cotton Pest Research Scheme), one Soil Surveyor, two Ecologists, three Plant Pathologists, one Botanist (Plant Breeder), one Chemist, two Professional Research Officers, four Technical Officers, seven Laboratory Technicians, three Mechanical Supervisors, four Field Technicians, one Assistant Chemist, one Principal Laboratory Assistant, two Principal Technical Assistants, one Technical Assistant (Cotton Pest Research Scheme), two Plant Supervisors (Dam Building Unit) and two Lecturers (M'mbelwa Farm Institute). There were also 540 established posts for junior staff (including clerks, storekeepers and drivers) other than field staff.

The Department now has 13 Technical Officers on the senior staff who have been upgraded by promotion after in-service training; five of these were promoted during 1962. Two African graduates with a B.Sc. in Agriculture from Allahabad University were given temporary appointments pending their possible selection to take a post-graduate

course to qualify as professional officers. One local graduate is attending a special course at Rothamsted Experimental Station and five local Technical Officers are away on University courses in various countries.

Five expatriate professional officers are at present undergoing post-graduate training overseas and four prospective African technical officers are attending a diploma course at Egerton College in Kenya with a view to future appointment in the Nyasaland service.

Maize

Preparations for the planting of maize, the main food crop, were generally tardy, and much of the crop was planted late on land that had received only perfunctory cultivation and cleaning. Perhaps as a consequence it was particularly susceptible to the variable rainfall experienced early in the season, and was given no chance to recover by the heavy continuous rain and lack of sunshine during the maturing period of the crop. Yields were poor throughout the country, and local food shortages were more acute than in any year since 1949. There was very little surplus maize offered for sale and purchases were mainly by local traders who were active in moving supplies for re-sale to people in areas of shortage. Little information is available about the prices received by producers. The Board paid approximately 1d per lb. at its various buying depots, which was slightly above average export parity. Because of shortage of supply it restricted its sales to District Councils, the latter buying for the purpose of relieving food shortage in their districts, at a flat price of 35s per bag of 200 lb. ex the nearest Board depot. Commercial consumers bought from the produce dealers who imported at a landed cost in rail of about 40s per bag (later to be raised to nearly 50s) ex Southern Rhodesia. The latter price was well above parity in Southern Rhodesia for export overseas.

TABLE I
MAIZE PURCHASED BY THE FARMERS' MARKETING BOARD IN
SHORT TONS

	1960	1961	1962
Southern Province	6,329	14,168	441
Central Province	10,014	1,380	34
Northern Province	270	282	—
TOTAL	16,613	15,830	475

Sorghums and Millets

Sorghums withstood the vagaries of the weather better than maize and the harvest was good in those limited areas where this crop is grown. Yields of bulrush millet in the Lower River area were poor, however, and suffered from mould at ripening time. There was a considerable increase in acreage sown to finger millet, particularly in the Northern

Province where it is grown by the method of "visoso" cultivation. Yields were good in all areas. These grains are consumed almost entirely by subsistence cultivators.

Wheat

In spite of the drop in price to 2d per lb. paid to growers in 1961, production in the Kirk Range continued without any substantial decrease in overall acreage. Although the dry winter might have been expected to be unfavourable to growth, the total yield was slightly higher than in 1961. The price paid to growers remained at 2d per lb., giving a total return for the crop of £6,183. It was disposed of to a local firm of millers at a small loss.

TABLE II
WHEAT PURCHASED BY THE FARMERS' MARKETING BOARD
IN SHORT TONS

	1960	1961	1962
Southern Province	248	175	247
Central Province	196	147	124
Northern Province	5	2	—
TOTAL	449	324	371

Barley

Some trial plantings of malting varieties, both 2-row and 6-row types, were introduced in the Kirk Range and grew reasonably well, with some plots yielding up to 12 bags per acre. It is noteworthy that barley suffered much less from bird damage than did wheat. The malting quality and commercial prospects for this crop have still to be tested.

Rice

Conditions were favourable in the largest producing area of Kota Kota and good yields were also obtained in the Southern Province, though in both places the marketed surplus was lower than in 1961, probably because of greater local consumption induced by the poor maize crop. Production in Karonga suffered from excessive flooding which greatly reduced the acreage of paddy harvested. The total supply was inadequate to meet the full demand from neighbouring territories, where the protected market offers a price for Nyasaland first grade rice of £60 per ton. Marketing and milling were carried out by co-operative societies. The price paid to growers for paddy was 2d per lb. and the value of the crop to the growers was £82,333. The quantities of the various grades of milled rice sold by the co-operative societies and their total receipts from sales are not yet available. In addition to the unsatisfied demand within the Federation for first grade rice there has been a strong demand for the lower grades from other nearby African countries, notably Katanga and Zanzibar.

TABLE III
PURCHASES OF FAYA PADDY (SHORT TONS)

	1960	1961	1962
Southern Province	449	2,606	1,214
Central Province	4,473	4,720	3,694
Northern Province	2,223	2,540	164
TOTAL ..	7,145	9,866	5,072*

*Milling out at approximately 1,700 short tons of Grade I rice.

Groundnuts

Production of groundnuts showed a further substantial increase throughout the country and surpassed the record crop sold in 1961. Growing conditions were favourable in the main producing areas, and with few serious outbreaks of "Rosette" disease, yields were generally good. The quality of the crop also showed an improvement. Prices paid to growers for shelled nuts were the same as in 1961, being 5½d per lb. in the Southern Province, 5d per lb. in the Central Province and 4½d per lb. in the Northern Province, with a discount of 1d per lb. for low grade nuts. 36,125 short tons of shelled nuts were purchased by the Farmers' Marketing Board and by local co-operative societies operating as agents of the Board for a total payment to growers of £1,497,216. Approximately 9 per cent. of the crop was purchased in the lower grade. Prices on world markets for groundnuts were at a lower level than in the two preceding years and the maintenance of the producer prices mentioned above resulted in a withdrawal from the groundnuts price stabilization fund of about £240,000.

TABLE IV
SHELLED GROUNDNUTS PURCHASED BY THE FARMERS'
MARKETING BOARD (SHORT TONS)

	1960	1961	1962	Value to Growers 1962 £
Southern Province ..	760	2,090	5,807	263,891
Central Province ..	17,115	21,645	27,927	1,148,795
Northern Province ..	2,823	2,171	2,491	84,530
TOTAL ..	20,698	25,906	36,225	1,497,216

Pulses

The season was generally favourable for pulse crops, particularly long term types such as pigeon pea and late season catch crops of beans. Marketing was handled by local produce dealers. Full records of sales are not available but it was estimated that approximately 7,000 short tons of pulses were purchased for re-sale locally and for export. There was a useful export market for White Haricot and Red Canadian Wonder, though supplies of the latter variety exceeded the market requirements. Prices to producers averaged around 2d per lb. and the total cash value of the crop sold by growers amounted to some £118,600.

Root Crops

Sweet potatoes were more extensively planted than usual, and the acreage under cassava again expanded in the Southern Province, particularly in the north Mlanje plain, where it is largely grown as a cash crop. The quality of the dried root offered for sale remains poor through careless preparation. The price fluctuated between $\frac{1}{4}$ d and $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. to the grower. Yields were variable, depending upon the seasonal rainfall which was excessive on the Kota Kota Lake-shore and adversely affected the crop, while in the Nkata Bay area yields were good.

Late Blight disease (*Phytophthora infestans*) continued to depress the yields and quality of Irish potatoes in all producing areas. Further progress was made with the introduction and multiplication of the blight resistant variety Walenga, and other resistant varieties are under trial with a view to the eventual replacement of existing susceptible potato stocks. The price obtained by growers averaged about 4d per lb. Total production was estimated at about 1,000 tons, mainly from the Kirk Range and Dedza highlands.

Fruit and Vegetables

The trend towards increased production of vegetables and fruit continued, particularly in the neighbourhood of townships. Further interest was shown among growers in the formation of producer co-operatives or growers' associations. Banana growers in Cholo District produced 5,000 tons of bananas which were distributed and sold throughout the Southern Province and as far north as Lilongwe, providing a valuable supplementary food, particularly in urban areas. The price to the grower varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ d up to 1d per lb. according to the seasonal supply.

Tobacco

There was a marked improvement in both the quantity and quality of tobacco, and all types sold well over the Auction Floors at Limbe. Weather conditions in the growing season were generally favourable, but excessive wet weather late in the season affected the curing of all air-cured types—Burley, Western and Turkish. Disease and insect damage were relatively slight in their overall effect, though locally there was some trouble with *Alternaria* on flue-cured and *Cercospora* on the lighter grades of Burley.

NYASALAND TOBACCO SALES OVER THE AUCTION FLOORS AND ACREAGE
PLANTED

	<i>Acres Planted</i>		<i>Quantity Sold</i>		<i>Average Price pence per lb.</i>		<i>Value £</i>
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1962
Fire-cured..	71,871	94,968	15,627,521	25,272,316	19.09	20.03	2,109,697
Air-cured	19,079	20,125	5,261,557	4,332,446	14.73	21.69	391,557
Flue-cured..	3,637	3,179	2,317,638	2,604,781	28.44	32.87	356,750
Burley..	8,380	7,640	3,553,997	3,937,446	24.40	32.55	534,051
Turkish*	190	209	64,555	68,139	27.81	27.74	7,875
TOTAL..	103,157	126,121	26,825,268	36,215,128	19.77	21.81	3,299,930

*Not sold over Floors

Fire-cured, Southern Division:

The production of this type fell somewhat compared with 1961 largely as a result of low yields due to adverse weather conditions 1,373,033 lb. were purchased from growers at rural markets on trust land at an average price of 11.59d per lb. for a total of £66,301, a substantially higher price than in the previous year, and 2,126,326 lb. were marketed by the estates in this Division. The average price realized on the auction floors in Limbe was 20.55d per lb.

Fire-cured, Northern Division:

There was an increase of 27 per cent. in the number of trust land growers and an increase in average acreage planted per grower. This combined with favourable rains which resulted in higher than average yields per acre, brought an increase in production of 75 per cent. compared with the rather poor 1961 crop. 18,448,656 lb. were purchased at markets on trust land at a record price of 11.90d per lb. valued to growers at £914,513. The quality of the crop was the best for a number of years. Production by tenant growers on the estates in this Division was 3,469,048 lb. The average price realized on the auction floors was 19.82d per lb. More fertilizer was applied by growers on trust land over 800 tons being used compared with some 220 tons in 1961, largely due to a scheme introduced by the Marketing Board in 1961 to encourage both the use of fertilizer and the building of curing barns by offering a free bag of fertilizer for every new barn built.

Air-cured, Northern and Central Divisions:

Weather conditions for transplanting this crop proved difficult and most of it was not established in the field until late in January. Subsequent growth was retarded by dull weather. Although there was a

4 per cent. increase in the number of growers on trust land in the two areas, their yields were low and the production of 2,749,123 lb. of leaf was 26 per cent. below that of 1961. The value to the growers was, however, greater as a result of higher prices paid and amounted to 165,168, 32 per cent. higher than the amount received in 1961. The price paid to growers averaged 14.68d per lb. in the Central Division and 12.92d per lb. in the Tembwe area of the Northern Division, where the crop (amounting to 422,732 lb.) was reduced in quality by wet conditions late in the season. 1,604,168 lb. of air-cured tobacco were produced by tenant growers on estates. The average price of 21.69d per lb. on the auction floors was nearly 50 per cent. higher than that realized in 1961.

Burley:

Estate production of Burley amounted to 3,937,446 lb. which was sold over the Floors for an average price of 32.55d per lb. Weather conditions were favourable for planting out though growth was slow due to lack of sunshine. Curing conditions were difficult because of high humidity and some loss of primings and lugs occurred from rotting both in the field and in the barns. There was an increased proportion of the coloury grades, which are preferred in some markets, and among the nondescript leaf there was a larger proportion of the "fluffy" type of cigarette blending tobacco for which there was keen competition at the sales.

Flue-cured:

2,604,781 lb. of flue-cured tobacco were produced by 59 estate growers from 3,179 acres and sold for an average of 32.87d per lb. There was a reduction in the number of growers and the acreage planted but the amount and value of the crop grown was greater than in 1961. Weather conditions were favourable for most growers and the average yield was 819 lb. per acre, the highest yet recorded in Nyasaland. Sales were characterized by a strong demand for good quality lugs and primings for which prices remained firm throughout most of the selling season. The demand in leaf types was for open-grained leaf of light to medium body and lemon to orange colour. There was a low percentage of nondescript amounting to only 3.5 per cent. of the crop sold.

A pilot scheme for growing flue-cured tobacco by smallholders on the Colonial Development Corporation Kasungu estates was continued with some important changes. The scheme, which started in 1958, had been based on the settlement of small growers who grew food crops and handled from 2 to 4 acres of tobacco with a large measure of assistance and supervision. Yields of cured leaf were low and a large part of the proceeds of the tobacco crop were swallowed up in the cost of services and supervision. Following discussions between the Corporation and the Government in 1961, it was felt that more success might be achieved if men with experience of flue-cured tobacco who

had proved their capacity as senior labourers on the nucleus estate of the Corporation were to be settled on somewhat larger acreages and given more responsibility for the management of their holdings. In the 1961/62 season two senior employees of the estate were settled on holdings with 10 acres of tobacco, two less experienced men grew 6 acres each and three of the original 12 smallholders elected to continue with their 4-acre allotments.

The average yield per acre obtained on the nucleus estates and by the smallholders was low because of unfavourable weather, but the two 10-acre growers achieved a gross return of nearly £80 per acre, which was slightly better than the average for the nucleus estates, and yielded a small profit, after deduction of direct costs, of about £55 per acre and the administrative overheads of about £20 per acre. The five smaller growers obtained a comparable yield of cured leaf per acre but a lower average price and gross return. A working party was appointed by the Minister towards the end of the year to make recommendations for the future of this project.

Turkish

Turkish tobacco is produced mainly in the Northern Province where the number of growers and acreage planted has continued to show a slow but encouraging increase over the past few years. The acreage grown would have been greater this year but for severe damage to nurseries from flooding and damping-off disease due to exceptionally heavy rains. Yields and quality of leaf were also adversely affected by the prolonged rainy season, which caused difficulties in curing the crop. *Alternaria*, bushy top and white mould were present but not to a serious extent. Less interest was shown in the Fort Manning and Kasungu areas of the Central Province where there was a reduction in both the number of growers and acreage planted. The whole crop was bought by the local branch of an American company, acting as an agent of the Farmers' Marketing Board, at agreed prices which in the Northern Province averaged 33.4d. per lb. and in the Central Province 22.7d per lb.

TURKISH TOBACCO PRODUCTION

	No. of Growers	Acreage	Average Yield per acre	Average price pence per lb.	Weight Sold lb.
1961 ..	1,018	190	340	28.13	64,606
1962 ..	1,366	185	359	27.74	68,139

Cotton

There were more growers and an increased acreage of cotton, and this, combined with a favourable growing season in the main producing area of the Lower River, resulted in a record crop of 19,030 short tons

of seed cotton, producing 31,086 bales of lint. Garden preparation was somewhat skimmed and planting was delayed by the late onset of the rains, but the later development of the crop was favoured by the continued rains at the end of the season and a comparatively low incidence of pests and diseases. In the Central Province interest in cotton declined except in the Dedza Lake-shore area, where a 50 per cent. increase in production was achieved. The 1961 winter grown cotton in the Northern Province, marketed during the early months of 1962, was affected by pest damage.

Trials using Sevin and D.D.T. insecticides for the control of cotton pests gave encouraging results in terms of increased yields per acre of seed cotton. Practically the whole crop was grown from seed of the improved variety Albar 637 and purchased by the Farmers' Marketing Board or through co-operative societies acting as agents of the Board at 6½d per lb. for Grade I and 3d per lb. for Grade II seed cotton. The total value to the growers was £901,812.

	Number of Growers				Short Tons of Seed Cotton				
	S.P.	C.P.	N.P.	Total	Summer Crop 1961/62	Winter Crop 1961			
					S.P.	C.P.	N.P.	Estates	Total
1959/60	30,510	3,065	1,000	34,575	11,691	659	165	1,051	13,566
1960/61	39,905	5,666	1,756	49,593	11,021	410	493	1,039	12,963
1961/62	43,763	4,022			18,054	607	369	—	19,030

Note: The proportion of Grade II seed cotton was 23 per cent. of the total crop.

Tea

Early and well distributed rains provided a good start to the season both for yield and for new plantings. There were prospects for a record annual crop and a good establishment of new acreage. However, an abnormal dry spell in February, followed later by one of the most severe droughts experienced in the tea growing areas, from June to December, caused a loss of crop, adverse effects on the growth of young tea and a high percentage of deaths in newly planted tea. Low auction prices were an additional matter for concern. Steps taken towards improving manufacture and the adoption of modern methods of land planning and water conservation, however, provided evidence of continued development of a vigorous tea industry, in both the main established growing areas of the Southern Province and the new venture near Nkata Bay in the Northern Province.

New planting amounted to 1,180 acres, bringing the total area under tea to 31,082 acres. Production for the calendar year 1962

amounted to 29,309,688 lb. compared with 31,518,498 lb. produced in 1961. Nyasaland tea sold in London at an average price of 34.63d. per lb. compared with 38.86d. per lb. in 1961 and 40.96d. per lb. in 1960.

Tung

The decline in acreage under tung continued as a result of abandonment of uneconomical trees, but production from the Vipya Tung Estates of the Colonial Development Corporation continues to rise as young trees reach maturity. The yield of tung oil was 1,368 long tons compared with 1,236 long tons in 1961. Prices for tung oil continued higher than the average for the past ten years and ranged during the season between £230 and £280 per long ton, f.o.b. Beira.

Coffee

The main development in coffee growing continued to be by small growers in the more favourable parts of the Northern Province. The standard of management and care for the crop still remains generally low, and Fusarium disease also presents a disturbing factor. There is, however, plenty of enthusiasm for the crop. 158 tons of parchment coffee were marketed by co-operative societies through the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Association at Moshi. In the Southern Province coffee production is almost entirely confined to private estates and there has been little response to the Department's efforts to encourage small growers. Some 60 short tons produced by estates were marketed through local produce merchants.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Crop	SHORT TONS					VALUE TO GROWER (× £1,000)				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
TRUST LAND										
Tobacco ..	13,229	14,243	10,146	7,898	11,153	1,283	930	671	578	1,154
Groundnuts	12,785	12,816	20,698	25,906	36,125	426	427	855	1,047	1,497
Maize ..	12,822	12,015	16,613	15,830	475	107	100	112	167	4
Coffee ..	52	96	119	120	158	8	19	17	17	22†
Paddy ..	4,568	6,709	7,080	9,866	5,072	76	112	118	164	82
Cotton ..	5,513	10,029	12,515	11,924	19,030	243	466	644	538	902
TOTAL TRUST LAND*	48,969	55,908	67,171	71,544	72,031	2,143	2,054	2,417	2,511	3,661
ESTATES										
Tobacco ..	6,319	7,551	7,218	5,509	6,870	945	1,228	1,377	1,035	1,504
Tea ..	10,700	11,324	12,366	13,45	14,654	3,452	3,37	4,096	4,367	4,229
Tung Oil ..	878	1,502	1,191	1,236	1,532	56	154	122	256	349
Cotton ..	608	731	1,051	1,039	—	—	—	—	78	—†
Coffee ..	—	25	60	70	60	—	8	18	21	18
TOTAL ESTATES*	18,505	21,133	21,886	21,339	23,116	4,453	4,777	5,613	5,757	6,100

* Figures for trust land and estate crops are not strictly comparable. The former figure is that paid to growers while the latter is the value of the crops on the world market (from which overheads must be deducted).

† The value of coffee to growers on trust land and of cotton to estates is only an estimate.

Sugar

Sugar cane grows well in Nyasaland and a considerable amount is produced for sale as sticks for chewing. Investigation of the possibilities for establishing a commercial sugar industry in the warm Lower River area continued, and the NEDECO Report of a Field Survey and Exploratory Investigation in connection with the reclamation and utilization of the Elephant Marsh was received from the Consultants. The report suggests that it would be feasible to reclaim some 50,000 acres of the marsh, using its position in relation to the Shire River to effect both drainage and irrigation by gravity. The capital cost of reclamation, involving the construction of the banks required for flood protection, drainage and irrigation works, land levelling, etc. was estimated at £100 per acre and the conditions on the marsh after reclamation considered to be very suitable for growing sugar cane. Consumption of sugar (mainly in the unrefined form) in Nyasaland has been rising in recent years and now exceeds 20,000 tons per annum.

Extension Services

Progress was made during the past year in training the Department's extension staff in modern extension techniques and developing the use of educational aids. Some immediate results were the renewal of interest by farmers in attending local Field Days, short courses and demonstrations, and in the demand for farm planning advice. A good deal of effort was devoted to securing the co-operation of local political leaders, Farmers' Marketing Board Liaison Committees, farmers' clubs and associations and the farmers themselves, and it is felt that a good relationship was established between the people and the extension staff. The Crop Production Programme, which has for some years guided the efforts of the extension staff, was given a revised format and content to match the new approach and issued as the "Guide to Agricultural Production".

Estate farming enterprise continued to show a keen demand for technical advice and for farm planning and conservation services. During the year, fourteen farm plans were completed covering a total of 18,074 acres and planning was completed but not written up on a further four estates totalling 4,640 acres and was in progress at the end of the year on five large tea estates. In the Southern Province twenty-nine estates engaged in tobacco or livestock production, out of a total of eighty, were planned and the plans are in various stages of implementation on all except two of these. Of the twenty-four registered tea estates eight were or are being worked on for planning. The Mechanical Soil Conservation Unit during 1962 carried out conservation works for 1,100 acres on private estates. Three estates hired private contractors for this work and three used their own equipment. The Department's flue-cured tobacco demonstration farm at Makoka attracted a fair number of visitors on its Field Days and in producing an average yield of 1,239 lb. of cured leaf per acre, which fetched an average price of 35.43d per lb., demonstrated its ability to practise what it preaches.

The Public Relations branch, now attached to the Information Department, supported the activities of the extension service by the diffusion of agricultural information, the production of audio-visual teaching aids and by providing advice on extension programme planning and training. It produced an attractive monthly magazine called "Farm News" which has a circulation of 10,000 copies, and contains information on animal health, forest protection, community development and home economics as well as news, articles and advice on crop and animal husbandry and conservation topics. It also operated mobile Information Units; issued news stories and photographs of interest to farmers; produced a weekly programme "Radio Farmer" in Nyanja for broadcasting to farmers; made educational films and slides on agricultural subjects and designed posters, leaflets and booklets in support of extension campaigns. Ten formal 10-day courses in extension methods were provided for 248 Agricultural Instructors, drawn from all three Provinces. Two 4-day seminars for senior staff were held at Blantyre and Lilongwe with support from specialists supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Agency for International Development. Numerous in-service training courses were also held at district level throughout the year.

Research

In the field of agricultural research a project was initiated for investigation of diseases of grain legumes, of which first priority was given to rosette disease of groundnuts, to be carried out by the Agricultural Research Council, which operates in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland at Chitedze Agricultural Research Station. Two scientists of great experience in plant disease research arrived towards the end of the year and began preliminary investigations in the Southern Province, pending the construction of laboratories and housing for this project at Chitedze. A survey of research and field production of dark-fired and Burley tobacco was undertaken by a visiting scientist from the American dark tobacco belt in an endeavour to throw new light on the problem of quality of the cured leaf of these types. Two specialist posts were filled by the arrival of an experienced Ecologist to tackle the hitherto neglected field of pasture improvement, and a Plant Breeder who will continue and intensify the work on maize breeding with subsidiary work on other crops. The agro-ecological survey of the Northern and Central Provinces was completed, but its extension to the Southern Province (where much of the required data has already been accumulated) had to be deferred following the departure of the Soil Surveyor. Economic survey and analysis were added to the techniques in use for the study of farming systems through the appointment of an Agricultural Economist.

VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Staff

The Director of Veterinary Services, Deputy Director and Senior Animal Husbandry Officer moved into the headquarters of the Ministry

of Natural Resources and Surveys during the year as part of the integration of natural resources departments. The establishment of the Veterinary Department stood at 21 professional officers, 20 technical officers and 587 junior established staff.

Livestock Census

In 1962 the cattle population rose from 374,762 to 380,387. As was the case in 1961, the greatest increase occurred in cattle on African trust land in the Southern Province, where there was an increase of 8 per cent., but small increases were recorded in the trust land cattle population of the other two provinces as well.

Despite some estates disposing of their cattle holdings, estate owned cattle numbers remained roughly static.

As usual, it is difficult to attach a great deal of significance to the numbers of small stock, for which an accurate census is more difficult to obtain than for cattle.

Control of Disease

Foot-and-mouth disease occurred for only the third time in the country in villages near to the Songwe River which forms the border with Tanganyika. As the virus type was the same as that which had been active for some time in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika, it is safe to assume that the infection had spread southwards from that country. Control measures were successful in confining the infection to some 3,000 head of cattle in the Lower Songwe area. The continued presence of foot-and-mouth disease on the Tanganyika side of the Upper Songwe Valley was a matter of concern, and constant border patrols were maintained.

African swine fever occurred in the Lower River area, this being an extension of a larger outbreak in Mozambique. The outbreak was confined to the rift valley below the Cholo escarpment, but resulted in the death of some 1,100 pigs.

Tick-borne disease continued to be the major source of loss to the cattle industry. East Coast fever outbreaks in the Northern and Central Provinces remained at a high level, and for the first time for many years cases were diagnosed on the Portuguese border of the Mlanje District in the Southern Province. Anaplasmosis and piroplasmosis, including the cerebral form, continued to take a steady toll of the national herd. Dipping facilities were fully utilized in the Southern Province but less fully used in the Central and Northern Provinces. A further five dip tanks were built during the year from money provided from the C.D. and W. Fund and the 1962/65 Development Plan included provision for a further 42 dip tanks.

Rabies continued to occur throughout the territory and there was evidence that the incidence of the disease was increasing in the Mzimba District. The activities of the two rabies control teams in the Southern

and Central Provinces resulted in a significant increase in the number of dogs vaccinated, and the total number of positive cases diagnosed at the laboratory decreased. It was not possible to confirm rabies in wild carnivores at the laboratory, but reports were received of jackal showing clinical signs of rabies, from which it was not possible to collect diagnostic material.

The incidence of trypanosomiasis in the Lower River area remained low and a satisfactory increase in the cattle population was recorded. There was a marked increase in the cases reported from the Northern Karonga Lake-shore, and during the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease in this area the opportunity was taken to inoculate all the cattle there *en masse*. Some 8,500 head of cattle in the area between the Songwe River and the North Rukuru River were treated in this way, and as the infection in this area was undoubtedly being maintained by cyclical transmission, this mass inoculation campaign should materially reduce the incidence. A small number of isolated cases of trypanosomiasis occurred also in the Mzimba District close to the Northern Rhodesian border.

A focus of tuberculosis in the Mzimba District hampered development of cattle marketing facilities in this area. The incidence of tuberculosis in the other two provinces remained low.

Newcastle disease caused losses in both the Central and Southern Provinces. A comparatively small number of poultry was vaccinated against the disease.

A Government sponsored private practice scheme was administered by the Government Veterinary Officers and provided a clinical service to individual farm animals and to domestic pets.

Training

A full year's primary training course for learner Veterinary Assistants was held at the recently enlarged Training School at Miko-longwe. Out of 19 students enrolled, 15 successfully completed the course. Four of the seven students enrolled in August, 1961, also completed the primary training course during the year. The lecture notes used by the teaching officers were incorporated into a departmental textbook which was printed in book form and will be used as a standard book of reference for all Veterinary Assistants in the territory.

Four refresher courses for serving Veterinary Assistants, each of a month's duration, were held at the Chitedze Agricultural Station. Forty-five serving Veterinary Assistants attended the course.

One locally based officer continued his studies for a degree in Veterinary Science at Bristol University, and one officer completed a one-year course in animal husbandry at the Lancashire County Institute of Agriculture, gaining the National Certificate in Agriculture, with credit.

Livestock Improvement Centres

During the middle of the year control of two of the Livestock Improvement Centres, Chitedze in the Central Province and Mbawa in the Northern Province, passed from the Veterinary Department to the Agricultural Department. The Veterinary Department retained control of the day-to-day management of Mikolongwe Livestock Improvement Centre in the Southern Province, Chipazi Veterinary Centre in the Central Province and Karonga Livestock Improvement Centre in the Northern Province.

At Mikolongwe development continued along the lines of the farm plan. The small Friesian and Jersey herds, comprising about 40 animals each, maintained a high level of production. Two herds of indigenous stock totalling 220 head were also maintained on the station as well as sheep and goats.

Development on a smaller scale was continued at Chipazi and Karonga.

Poultry

36,565 six-week-old growers were distributed to African trust land areas throughout the Protectorate and over 18,000 day-old chicks were sold to commercial poultry producers and backyard poultry keepers. As in previous years, the main breed of bird distributed remained the Black Australorp, although some White Leghorn hybrids were also sold.

Animal Industry

The Cold Storage Commission abattoir in Blantyre continued to work smoothly, and together with the secondary marketing organization administered by the Veterinary Department promoted the orderly marketing of cattle and small stock. The numbers of cattle slaughtered at the factory in 1962 again showed an increase over the previous year. 8,339 beasts were killed, an increase of 1,097 over the 1961 figure. 3,573 of the total cattle slaughtered were animals serviced by the Commission for butchers. 535,918 lb. of beef, excluding offals, were imported by the Commission, nearly all of which fell into the top three grades. The factory again provided an outlet for cattle derived from the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia, and 739 cattle mainly from village producers were handled from this source. The number of cattle received from the Central Province was the highest for at least nine years: 4,497 head came from this area.

With the object of evening out supplies over the year, a seasonal variation in the floor price was introduced for all animals offered for sale at the Blantyre cattle auctions. More control by the Veterinary Department of the movement of cattle into Blantyre by the independent traders, the use of the Mpemba Holding Ground to accommodate cattle awaiting slaughter, and the seasonal price variation combined

to effect a more regular supply of slaughter stock to Blantyre. There was also an increase in the total number of cattle slaughtered throughout the territory, 35,966 in comparison with 32,766 in 1961. This represents 9 per cent. of the total cattle population.

Early in the year the Veterinary Department assumed responsibility for the buying and collection of hides and skins by departmental field staff, mainly at dipping tanks, and utilizing the non-profit making revolving fund financed by the Cold Storage Commission. This method of operating with existing government staff reduced to a large extent the comparatively high overhead costs of the local hide and skin trade, and it was possible to pay the local producer the same prices in 1962 as in 1961. 29,597 hides and 35,550 skins were purchased during the year, an increase of 487 hides and a decrease of 3,043 skins compared with the 1961 figures.

Ghee production showed a slight decrease from the previous year, although the production of fresh milk to townships remained adequate.

FORESTRY

The main features of the Protectorate's forest policy include permanent reservation by Government of an adequate area of forest as the country's Forest Estate, and the management 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 Forestry Department became fully integrated within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys during the year and as a consequence moved its headquarters from Limbe to Zomba, where accounting and ancillary services are now shared with other integrated departments within the Ministry.

A change in internal organization also took place and the Department now comprises two Divisions, each under a Conservator of Forests. The Conservator of Forests (Operations) is responsible for all field operations of the Department within State Forests and the secondary Forest Estate, including softwood and hardwood afforestation work in eleven main centres, forestry on African trust land and general advisory work. The Conservator of Forests (Management) is responsible for the specialist services, i.e. utilization, research, management and survey, and training. A decision was made during the year to install small departmental sawmills at Zomba and Dedza, and the operation of these mills, together with existing mills at Blantyre and Chikangawa, is the responsibility of the Conservator (Management).

The headquarters staff of the Department consists of the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Conservators in charge of the two Divisions. During the year the Department's establishment consisted of 19 professional officers, 31 technical officers and 569 established posts in the junior service.

No new Forest Reserves were gazetted during the year, but considerable progress was made in surveying revised boundaries for several Reserves prior to re-gazetting.

Planting carried out during the year within State Forests totalled 3,426 acres, of which 2,827 acres consisted of new plantations, 12 acres of felled areas replanted, 112 acres of burnt areas replanted, 73 acres of felled areas replanted and 402 acres of beating up areas not fully stocked. The preparatory work undertaken for new afforestation within State Forests in 1963 was related to a planting target of over 3,200 acres.

A further 318 acres of plantations were established in Local Authority Forests throughout the country, of which 231 acres were planted in the Central Province and 87 acres in the Southern Province. The total planted acreage in Local Authority Forests is now 1,244 acres and although the oldest of these plantations are only six years of age, a total of 30 acres was felled in 1962, yielding valuable supplies of poles and fuel for local consumption.

The maintenance of 47 nurseries supplying tree seedlings for sale to individual farmers and for issue to schools and institutions, which was previously financed by an African Development and Welfare Fund scheme, was continued as from July with funds provided in the Development Estimates. 528,000 seedlings were sold during the year, representing an 84 per cent. increase over the 1961 sales. In addition, a further 133,000 seedlings were issued free of charge. Nursery stocks raised in these nurseries for sale or issue in early 1963 amounted to over 1,000,000 plants. This scheme has expanded very satisfactorily since its inception and increasing local supplies of fuel and poles will be forthcoming from individually owned farm woodlots.

A total of 59 outbreaks of fire was fought by the staff of the Department, of which 45 occurred in the Southern Province, 13 in the Central Province and one in the Northern Province. These fires resulted in the destruction of 64 acres of plantations.

The work of the Fire Education Committee was continued during the dry season of 1962 and included a lecture tour of 150 primary schools in the Southern Province at which talks were given on the harmful effects of fire on the natural resources of the country, illustrated by films, photographs and specially prepared pamphlets and publicity material. News items, photographs and anti-fire propaganda material were inserted in a number of local newspapers and periodicals, and essay competitions for school children organized. Special publicity was given to limited local schemes for complete fire protection of certain areas through specially designed posters. Towards the end of the year, the work of the Fire Education Committee was merged in the wider functions of the Natural Resources Co-ordinating Committee.

Research activities were concerned with an investigation of the problem of rationalizing the selection of sites for the major species used for softwood afforestation, and an investigation and review of current silvicultural practices with *Gmelina arborea*, a major species used in fuel and pole plantations and farm woodlots. Preliminary results were available from both these investigations by the end of the year. 59 acres of trial plantations were established under a wide variety of conditions, and experiments designed to assess the effect of various pruning regimes in softwood stands and the effect of the frequency and timing of cleaning operations in young softwood crops were laid down.

It was decided during the year to install Government owned and operated sawmills at Zomba and Dedza to handle the softwood timber now becoming available in increasing quantities from Government plantations. Machinery for the new mills was ordered and work commenced on planning the layout and organization. The existing sawmill at Blantyre produced a limited quantity of hardwood and softwood timber, while the impregnation plant continued to supply the requirements of the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission in transmission poles and crossarms.

The total out-turn of sawlogs from plantations during the year was 139,380 cubic feet of softwoods and 1,541 cubic feet of hardwoods. In addition, considerable quantities of poles and firewood were produced. The bulk of the softwood log out-turn continued to be sold to private sawmillers. The small departmental mill at Chikangawa and the temporary mill at Dedza operated on a limited scale during the year.

The 1962 capital works programme included the construction of 37 buildings, mainly within Forest Reserves, comprising one senior staff quarter and 36 junior staff quarters. Seventy-one miles of new forest roads were constructed, one fire tower was built and four miles of telephone line were installed.

The demand for pressure-treated transmission poles was considerably lower than in 1961, but the level of sales of other treated timbers was approximately the same as in 1961. The following timber was pressure-treated:

		1962	1961
Sawn timber (cubic feet)	.. ..	1,476	2,205
Bridge timber (cubic feet)	.. ..	4,676	5,035
Transmission poles (cubic feet)	.. ..	22,187	32,431
Fencing posts (cubic feet)	.. ..	14,912	14,275
		<u>43,251</u>	<u>53,946</u>

A decision was made during the year to commence the training of Foresters (Technical Officer Grade) at the Forest School, Chongoni, instead of in Britain and Uganda as in previous years. Facilities at the

School were expanded in order to undertake this advanced training. Five students were selected from the Forest Ranger staff and the advanced course will commence in February, 1963. Two officers returned from Britain after obtaining Overseas Forester Certificates from British Forestry Commission schools. Five officers are at present receiving advanced training in Britain.

Six students passed their Final Forest Ranger Examination in January at the end of the two-year training course at the Forest School, Chongoni, and at the end of December, eighteen students were under training as Forest Rangers, ten in their first year and eight in the final year.

During the year revenue from the sale of forest produce from State Forests was £15,220 and £11,117 from African trust land, compared with £17,236 and £11,614 respectively in 1961.

GAME

Efforts in the Southern Province were a good deal restricted by illness and staff shortage, and little more than routine work could be attempted. Some minor improvements were, however, carried out in connection with the observation camps and much preliminary work was done towards defining a proper boundary for a projected National Park on the Nyika.

The Nyika proposal is receiving a good deal of active support from the people of the locality and prospects for success seem good. A new Controlled Hunting Area was proclaimed during the year, covering a considerable tract of land immediately adjacent to the proposed Park. This, with the already established Vwaza Marsh area, will make a very valuable complement to the Park itself.

In the Central and Southern Provinces, by contrast, local desire to cultivate in the Reserves became very pressing and there were some small invasions of the Kota Kota and Lengwe Reserves. However, two Controlled Shooting Areas were established in the Southern Province, one in Fort Johnston District and the other in Chief Liwonde's area.

Game populations in the southern Reserves continued in general to show a slight downward trend, though buffalo showed some increase in the Mwabvi. In the Central and Northern Provinces populations seemed to remain fairly level except for noticeable increase in the elephant in Kasungu, Kota Kota and Vwaza Marsh.

Control of marauding animals continued much as usual but there was a major effort against man-eating hyaenas in the neighbourhood of Mlanje mountain. The effort appeared to be successful in that a marked reduction of the hyaena population seemed to be achieved.

There was a well-organized local effort against vermin in the Rumpi District conducted by the District Council with the aid of cartridges supplied by the Department, and similar campaigns were started in Nkata Bay and Karonga Districts.

FISHERIES

Fishing effort by the large scale commercial firms in the south-east arm of Lake Nyasa up to the end of October was about 27 per cent. above that over the same period in 1961. Landings to this date were some 3,500 short tons, also a 27 per cent. increase on the same period in 1961; so the catch per unit effort remained fairly level. This maintenance of catch rate in spite of increased effort suggested a satisfactory position in the fish stocks and a definite improvement on their apparently rather depressed state a year or so ago.

Sample data on landings by the small scale fisheries in the southern third of Lake Nyasa indicated a total landing of from 2,000 to 3,000 short tons. This was a rather lower figure than the estimate in 1961, but the data on which it was based were more comprehensive and there may well not have been a genuine fall in catch.

Exports of fish continued under licence. Up to the end of October 64 short tons of fresh fish, 62 short tons of smoked fish and 105 short tons of salted fish were exported by the large firms to Southern Rhodesia, this being equivalent to about 460 short tons in terms of landed weight. None of the small scale fishermen who held licences reported any exports.

Efforts to promote the establishment of the small scale fishermen on a commercial basis made some progress, though there were also disappointments. Certainly mechanization of the fishing craft proceeded rapidly and by the end of the year there were some 120 outboard engines in action in the southern half of Lake Nyasa. There was a considerable number on Lake Chilwa also. A Mobile Maintenance Unit to assist the new engine owners was established by the Department during the year and its services were in great demand.

At Kachulu beach on Lake Chilwa the Mechanical Soil Conservation Unit of the Department of Agriculture built the basic earthwork for a 700 foot jetty and the structure was then completed by the Fish Ranger, Lake Chilwa. This should considerably facilitate landing of catches, particularly at the height of the dry season when the lake is low. Indeed, fishermen were with difficulty restrained from using it before it was fully completed.

Gill net experiments continued as previously, the emphasis being on attempts to find out which period of the night yielded the highest catches and to discover optimum net float spacings. There were also some trials with surface drift netting and with the Tanganyika lift net.

Interest in fish farming in the Northern Province, revived by the re-opening of the Departmental farm at Nchenachena in 1961, continued to expand, and during the year some thirty small ponds were completed by private individuals and supplied with stock from the farm. Some minor trials of new cropping methods were also put in hand. At the Domasi station, trials with mixed stocks of an indigenous

predator and *Tilapia* species gave encouraging preliminary results and suggested that the combination might prove successful in preventing the over-population of ponds with myriads of small fry instead of rather fewer but sizeable table fish. Stock was also supplied from this station to numerous ponds and farm dams in the Southern Province.

TSETSE CONTROL

During 1962 the decline of *Glossina morsitans* continued, as indicated by both reconnaissance patrols and recorded catches from decontamination posts. Thriving populations of this fly are still found in a few areas such as the Mwabvi Game Reserve.

Routine patrols were continued in the Karonga Reclamation Scheme, but only nine *Glossina brevipalpis* were found in nearly 900 patrols. The fly disappeared from the areas treated with dieldrin in 1961, and agricultural use of the area increased. Continuous patrols were withdrawn at the end of 1962.

The activities of the tsetse control section were transferred to the Department of Agriculture in April.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Geological Survey is one of the Departments of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys.

The primary function of the Department and that which is fundamental to all its other activities is regional geological mapping. Considerable importance, however, attaches to the detailed assessment of mineral prospects located during the course of such mapping, or otherwise brought to notice. As in previous years, mineral investigation was financed during 1962 largely by grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Schemes thus financed were (1) Research on Carbonatites and Related Structures and (2) Mineral Investigation Section, both of which were begun in 1958.

The present aim in regional mapping is the eventual publication of a geological map of the entire Protectorate on a scale of 1:100,000 showing basic geological structure and the distribution of rock types. The units of mapping are approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ -degree squares and an explanatory bulletin is prepared to accompany each sheet produced. The information contained in these maps and the accompanying explanation is of fundamental concern in mineral exploration and of importance in engineering projects and to agriculturalists, hydrologists, etc.

While such regional mapping forms the long-term basis of the Geological Survey's work, provision was made in the 1962/65 Development Plan for the build-up, commenced during 1962, of a Mineral Investigation Unit to incorporate the functions of the Mineral Investigation Section and also to include a reconnaissance element. This was

planned to provide faster preliminary regional coverage, both in geological mapping and mineral search, than is allowed for by the semi-detail methods normally used in regional mapping.

The Department operates from a Headquarters in Zomba where all staff (apart from staff seconded to the Water Development Department) are based. The establishment at the end of the year consisted of the Director, 2 Senior Geologists, 9 Geologists, 1 Petrologist/Mineralogist, 1 Chemist, 1 Chemist/Spectrographer, 1 Foreman of Works, 3 Cartographers, 1 Executive Officer, 1 Senior Field Assistant, 12 Field Assistants, 4 Laboratory Assistants, 1 Library Assistant, 3 Tracers, 1 Photographer, 1 Senior Clerk, 3 clerks and 98 miscellaneous subordinate employees.

One Geologist was seconded to the Water Development Department throughout the year for duties in connection with borehole siting and other work of a hydrogeological nature.

Fieldwork connected with the regional mapping programme was carried out in the Ncheu, Fort Johnston, Zomba, Cholo and Mlanje Districts. At different times three Geologists were engaged on this work but only one for a substantial period. An area of about 750 square miles was covered. No new mineral discoveries of current economic interest were made, with the possible exception of sulphides associated with a body of basic rock forming a hill in the Mlanje District. Attempted consolidation of regional geological mapping resulted in the completion in draft of bulletins on the Zomba and the Neno-Lisungwe $\frac{1}{4}$ -Degree Sheets, while preparation of bulletins on the Ncheu, Blantyre and Cholo $\frac{1}{4}$ -Degree Sheets was well advanced by the end of the year.

The Mineral Investigation element of the Department continued to be concerned with detailed investigation of mineral prospects.

The local investigation of the Kangankunde Hill rare-earth prospect (Kasupe District) was rounded off with completion of laboratory work and the drafting of a bulletin to give a published account of the investigation. Work on a pilot-plant scale was still in progress at the end of the year at the Warren Spring Laboratory (D.S.I.R.) in the United Kingdom, towards the evolution of a satisfactory process for extraction of monazite from the Kangankunde ore.

The Warren Spring Laboratory reported that their work on the Kapiridimba (Ncheu District) kyanite ore had led to the discovery of a satisfactory extraction process, but having regard to the location of the prospect the treated product could not, at the present time, compete in world markets.

The Mineral Investigation Section gave further attention to the investigation of graphite deposits in the southern Kota Kota District (near Visanza) but without proving large reserves of easily extractable weathered graphite gneiss at sufficiently high grade to be of immediate

interest. However, work done by the laboratories of the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys on samples submitted from the area indicated that a product comparable to the crucible grades of Madagascar flake graphite could be obtained from the Nyasaland graphite gneisses.

A short drilling programme was completed on a series of large lenticular bodies of pyritiferous, graphitic micaceous gneiss near the borders of the Kota Kota and Dowa Districts south of Visanza. The object was to determine if sulphides other than those of iron were present below the zone of surface leaching, but the results were negative.

Work was continued at the D.O.G.S. Laboratories on samples from the Tambani area near Mwanza in connection with the investigation of niobium and molybdenum minerals there. A field investigation of an occurrence of molybdenite in the nepheline syenite of Tambani Mountain proved abortive.

Results of beneficiation tests carried out in the laboratories of Overseas Geological Surveys on a sample of bauxite from the Mlanje massif were received and data was made available by a mining house that had, from time to time, shown interest in the deposits. From these it became clear that, contrary to what had been suggested previously, the technical problems involved in the processing of the Mlanje bauxite should now be capable of fairly easy solution. Any decision to proceed with exploitation of the bauxite deposits of the Mlanje massif would depend primarily, therefore, on general economic considerations, mainly fuel, power and transportation costs.

The Mineral Investigation Section carried out an investigation of a copper occurrence in the Port Herald District to the stage of planning the drilling programme that would be required to indicate if the occurrence was of economic importance.

Asbestos deposits in the neighbourhood of Chona Hill in the Kirk Range were examined and extensively trenched, but gave no promise of being of large extent or good quality.

An inventory was made of known mica-bearing pegmatites in the Mzimba District, the majority being visited to assess which would warrant further investigation with a view to "small-worker" exploitation.

A number of limestone deposits in the Southern Province was sampled and one at the Chenkumbi Hills near Balaka was drilled. Analytical results indicated considerable lateral and vertical variation in the chemical composition of the limestones, to the extent that no area could be outlined within which there is a sufficient quantity of low-magnesia limestone to support large-scale quarrying.

The programme of research on carbonatites and related structures was continued. Further field work was done in the area west of Lake Malombe and an examination carried out of the southern part of the

Mlanje massif, which is one of the large intrusions representing the plutonic phase of the igneous activity to which the carbonatitic intrusions are also related. While carbonatite was recognized in the Lake Malombe area, no minerals of economic value were noted during this work or during laboratory investigation of specimens collected previously from Salambidwe area south of Mwanza.

Active prospecting by the large mining houses was confined to the activity of the Anglo American Corporation on behalf of De Beers Prospecting (Rhodesian Areas) Ltd. A number of other mining organizations retained exclusive prospecting rights over various parts of the country but only a very limited amount of prospecting by private individuals was carried out.

SURVEYS

The Survey Department is responsible for all cadastral surveys and may be called upon to do topographical and engineering surveys. All cadastral surveys, whether performed by private or staff surveyors, are checked and filed in the Department. The trigonometrical and topographical surveys are done by the Federal Department of Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys and by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, the former working mainly in the southern half of the territory and the latter in the north.

The Department is administered by a Director who, until April, 1962, was responsible to the Minister for Lands and Surveys and since then to the Minister for Natural Resources and Surveys. The establishment of the Department consists of 9 professional officers (apart from the Director), 5 technical officers, 1 executive officer and 75 junior established posts.

Since the Department came into being its headquarters have been in Zomba, but in April, 1962, it moved to Blantyre. The new offices are in close proximity to the Lands Department and the Lands Registry, which makes for easier working conditions.

The bulk of the surveys done by the Department were in connection with freehold land acquired by Government. The areas surveyed varied in size from nearly 10,000 acres to plots of less than one acre. A total of 61 parcels covering 35,687 acres were surveyed for this purpose. Apart from this, 68 other parcels of land in rural areas covering 1,090 acres and 89 parcels in townships covering 172 acres were surveyed by staff surveyors.

For a very short period three private surveyors were working in Nyasaland, but for the rest of the year only one surveyor was in practice. During 1962, private surveyors submitted surveys of 29 parcels covering 214 acres in rural areas and 39 parcels covering 186 acres in townships.

Due to the move of the headquarters to Blantyre, a new base line for the standardization of tapes had to be constructed. With the co-operation of the Controller of Stores a good 300 feet base was constructed on a loading platform in the Blantyre Stores Yard. This base line is completely under cover and should prove a great improvement on the old Zomba base, which was in the open.

Two tellurometers were purchased during the year and have proved to be a great help in areas where the trigonometrical control is sparse or difficult to extend. These distance-measuring instruments have also proved a great help in fixing photogrammetric control in the survey of river boundaries.

In addition to routine work, 14 1:5,000 cadastral plans of Blantyre/Limbe township were drawn and boundaries were drawn on 13 sheets of the 1:50,000 series. Maps were also drawn to illustrate such things as electoral districts.

MINING

By virtue of the Nyasaland Protectorate (African Trust Land) Orders in Council, 1950 to 1962, 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 and exclusive prospecting licences allow the recipients to prospect for a period of one year, but are capable of renewal. Mining may be carried out under a claim for a period of one year, while mining leases are available for terms between 5 and 21 years. Both mining claims and mining leases are capable of renewal.

Royalties are payable in respect of all minerals; if the minerals are on African trust land outside the British South Africa Company's areas, the royalties are payable in part to the credit of the Native Authority 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 are payable to the Company.

A variety of mineral occurrences has been recorded in the Protectorate but few are known to exist at a grade and in quantities to attract exploitation, having regard to their geographical location. The list of occurrences includes the following:

Allanite, apatite, asbestos, barytes, bauxite, beryl, betafite, calcite (Iceland spar), coal, columbite, copper minerals (malachite, azurite and chalcopryrite), corundum, davidite, dolomite, fluorspar, feldspar, galena, garnet, gold, graphite, gypsum, ilmenite, iron ore, kaolin and other clays, kyanite (and sillimanite), limestone, magnesite, manganese ore, mica, molybdenite, monazite, nepheline, nickel-bearing pyrrhotite, platinum, pyrite, pyrochlore, rutile, silver, 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 12 prospecting rights were issued. At the end of the year 2 exclusive prospecting licences were extant.

Ten mining leases were extant at the end of the year, all for stone. No new mining claims were registered. One export permit was issued, in respect of a sample of zircon.

No mining activity took place during 1962 apart from the quarrying of stone. Diamond prospecting continued during the year without any important discoveries. As in 1961 there was small scale prospecting for gold.

There is at present no separate mining department. The post of Commissioner of Mines, an appointment under the Mining Ordinance, is held by the Commissioner for Lands. There are two posts of Inspector of Mines; one of these posts is held by an Inspector of Factories and the other is vacant.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Nyasaland now manufactures a considerable range of products. The more important of these are soaps, edible oils and fats, oil cake, bread, biscuits and confectionery, sweets, boats, bricks, cement and lime, boot and shoe polish, scents and brilliantines, cigarettes, clothing, furniture, fishing nets, nails, blankets and rugs, and certain light metal work.

While Nyasaland's industries continue at present to be of a primary nature, the urgent need to develop secondary industry has been an important interest of the new Government, which established in 1962 the Ministry of Trade and Industry. One of the tasks which the Ministry accomplished was the extensive amendment of the Industrial

Licensing Ordinance, which was suitably amended in order to provide the necessary means of protection for the encouragement of desirable industry, both existing and potential.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The number of registered co-operative societies increased from 93 at the end of 1961 to 117 at the end of 1962, and the number of members rose from 17,647 to 31,133. The numbers, types and membership of registered co-operative societies at 31st December, 1962, were as follows:

<i>Type of Society</i>					<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>
(i) PRIMARY SOCIETIES						
Dairy Produce	..	..	..	..	46	1,346
Rice Growers	..	..	..	..	17	10,953
Coffee Growers	..	..	..	..	9	1,814
Maize Milling	..	..	..	..	1	43
General Producers	..	..	..	..	17	13,376
Vegetable Growers	..	..	..	..	1	257
Thrift and Credit	..	..	..	..	4	25
Village Improvement	..	..	..	..	2	53
Consumer	..	..	..	..	10	2,594
Poultry Supply	..	..	..	..	1	24
Transport	..	..	..	..	1	628
Occupational	..	..	..	..	1	20
TOTAL					110	31,133
(ii) SECONDARY SOCIETIES						
Union for Supply and Services	..	..	..	..	1	13
Union—Dairy Societies	..	..	..	..	2	41
Union—Rice Societies	..	..	..	..	3	16
Marketing Association	..	..	..	..	1	—
TOTAL					7	70

General Progress

The year 1962 saw the introduction of the primary marketing of groundnuts and cotton by co-operative societies. The desire for the formation of co-operatives has for some time been very strong in Nyasaland but, due to the exclusive marketing rights for certain produce being held by the Farmers' Marketing Board, co-operatives have been unable to participate in the handling of two of the biggest crops grown in the country, namely groundnuts and cotton. As a result of a decision by the Board early in the year to appoint, upon application, co-operative societies as agents for the purpose of conducting primary marketing, farmers took advantage of the opportunity and demands were heavy for the registration and establishment of new societies. During the year, 24 new societies were registered. Of these,

15 are registered as produce societies, 12 of which handle mainly groundnuts and 1 mainly cotton, and 2 handle both crops. In addition to this greater participation in produce marketing, 1962 saw the introduction of the first three African Thrift and Credit Societies.

The acute shortage in the Department of trained officers to advise and instruct new societies has always been a serious handicap, and with the rapid expansion which took place during 1962 it was necessary to look to other Departments for temporary assistance. As a result, five field officers of the Department of Agriculture, and an accountant from the Accountant General's Department, were seconded to the Department of Co-operative Development for the period of the marketing season. Provision was also made to train field staff, and 30 selected persons are at present undergoing training. This consists of six months in-service and six months academic training, the latter under the tutorship of a Co-operative Educational Adviser. It is anticipated that before the end of 1963 the initial instruction of all these students will be completed.

Owing to very heavy rains early in the year, the paddy crop suffered considerable damage. The worst hit area was the Karonga District, where production dropped from 2,135 short tons in 1961 to 163 short tons this year. The total tonnage handled by the three main rice unions was 5,072 short tons as against 9,866 short tons in 1961. The large crop in 1961 proved to be somewhat more than the rice mills were designed to handle, with the result that milling was still in progress at the time the markets were due to open in 1962, and the opening of markets was delayed up to six weeks in certain areas. It is normal practice for the farmer to harvest and thresh his paddy and deliver it to the market without any delay, whence it is moved to suitable storage sheds at the mill. The delay in opening the markets, however, meant that the farmers had to store their paddy under conditions that in most cases were not at all satisfactory, resulting in excessive drying out of the grain, which caused a large percentage of it to crack. Although this did not have any effect on the quality of the final product, it adversely affected the milling quality of the paddy, and the out-turn of broken rice was very high.

Apart from seriously affecting the income of the three rice mills, the poor milling quality of the paddy reduced the out-turn of grade 1A rice from an expected total of 2,500 short tons to an estimated 1,600 short tons, and it was necessary to allow the importation of up to 3,500 tons grade 1A in order to meet the estimated requirements of Nyasaland and the Rhodesias of 5,000 tons.

The financial return from the 1961/62 coffee crop was again very encouraging, although the increase in tonnage was negligible and disappointing. Plantings of seedlings over the past four to five years were sufficient to effect an increase in production of between 20 to 30 per cent., but the increase was neutralized by incidental diseases due

mainly to a lowering in the standard of husbandry. Once again the whole of the Northern Province parchment coffee crop was processed, graded and marketed by the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Limited, and the satisfactory results emphasize the advantages gained by having the coffee processed in a modern factory and sold on auction floors where there is a world wide representation of buyers. The average selling price per ton of coffee of all grades was £260, with a maximum price of £330 per ton, the overall average price (including Mbuni) being £252 per ton. The comparable price per ton last year was £275.

There was a substantial increase in the 1962 coffee crop of 30 per cent., bringing the total yield to 158 short tons of parchment, but sales figures will not be available until April or May of 1963. The method adopted in 1961 by all the coffee societies, of not making any payment to the grower until after the results of the coffee sales, proved most successful by virtue of the increased return to the farmers. The long interval between harvest and pay-out did, however, cause a number of members a certain amount of hardship and the method of selling on a "credit" basis is now considered by many to be unpleasant but salutary. The change did result in members having to wait 18 months from the time they received income from the 1960 crop to receiving payment for their 1961 crop. Now that the transitional stage is over, however, the farmer should be able to appreciate the benefits of the new method.

The production of ghee by the co-operative ghee industry was over 1,000 lb. less than during 1961. This was unfortunate since it necessitated the importation of foreign ghee during the year in order to meet local demand. The price of ghee delivered Blantyre (tinned) was maintained during the year at 4s-5d.

Rice

As a result of the poor milling quality of the paddy, the 1961/62 season was rather disappointing in view of the large crop of 9,866 short tons. The four main co-operative rice organizations, situated at Kaporo, Kota Kota, Lower River and Machinga, showed between them a net surplus of £19,196 on the year's work, but only member societies of the Kilupula Union in the Kaporo area were able to pay a small bonus.

The demand for Grade 1A rice within Nyasaland and the Rhodesias proved to be between 4,000 and 4,500 short tons, and as the total tonnage produced by the co-operative mills amounted to only 3,900 short tons, it was possible to dispose of it without any difficulty. This also applied to the disposal of Grade 2A rice, the quantity of which was far greater than had been expected, due to the rather high break-up in milling. Fortunately there was considerable demand from external markets for Grade 2A rice and the mills managed to dispose of their total production of 2,040 short tons at prices ranging from £27 to £33 per short ton.

The 1962 paddy crop was again large in the Kota Kota and Machinga areas, but was negligible in the areas of the Lower River and Kaporo. The farmers in the Lower River showed a preference for cotton

rather than paddy, owing to the increased cash return per acre, but 90 per cent. of the crop in the Kaporo area was lost through the incidence of heavy rains which caused extensive flooding of the rivers in the area, along the banks of which most of the paddy is grown.

Coffee

Average selling prices over the Moshi floor were slightly lower in 1962, but this was due to a weaker market and was no reflection on the quality of the coffee, which compared favourably with that of the previous year. A gross return of £25,149 on the sales of coffee enabled the Societies to pay an average of 1s-8d per lb. of parchment to the grower-members.

The 1962 crop showed a marked increase in production at 157 short tons as against 120 in 1961. This increase seems to indicate that the campaign for better husbandry is having an effect and that the plantings over the last four to five years are increasing production as was anticipated. This increase in production should have been noticeable in 1961, and was estimated to be at least thirty per cent.

Consumer Societies

By the end of 1962, the number of consumer co-operatives that were working effectively had dropped to five, and with the exception of the Blantyre/Limbe Co-operative Society, were trading stores operated in conjunction with a produce marketing organization. The areas in which these trading stores are situated are not generally well served with consumer goods and as a result performed a useful service to members, and results were most satisfactory.

The success of the village improvement society registered in 1960 is evident from the land improvements such as afforestation and the establishment of good grazing fields together with the healthy state of the cattle. This success was instrumental in encouraging farmers in an adjoining village to form and register a similar society.

General Produce Societies

Farmers in the three Provinces took full advantage of being able to undertake the primary marketing of groundnuts and cotton through the medium of co-operatives, and fifteen new societies were registered in time for them to handle the 1961/62 crop. Although the societies had very little time to make the necessary market arrangements, such as the erection of buildings and the appointment of staff, there was little delay in opening the markets and the farmers were not inconvenienced.

The groundnut crop was a record one, and co-operative societies paid out a total of £1,186,200 to members for 28,443 short tons of groundnuts. The majority of the new societies carried out the task of marketing extremely well, to their financial benefit. As a result of a

suggestion by the Minister for Natural Resources and Surveys, the newly registered societies decided not to pay a patronage bonus for three years in order to build up their capital reserves.

The cotton crop was also an unusually large one, the bulk coming from the Lower Shire River area and being handled by the Lower River Farmers Co-operative Society. The Society purchased 17,006 short tons, valued at £802,800. At the end of the season, the Society purchased two tractors and ploughs, and was able to undertake the ploughing of members' fields. This service proved very popular and the machines were unable to cope with the demand before the rains set in. A small quantity of cotton was also handled by co-operative societies in the Blantyre and Karonga areas.

Staff and Training

The staff of the Department of Co-operative Development at the end of 1962 was as follows:

- One Commissioner
- One Senior Professional Officer
- One Auditor
- Six Co-operative Societies Officers
- One Senior Co-operative Assistant
- Five Co-operative Assistants
- Ten Driver/Mechanics
- Four Clerks
- Four Messengers.

Two junior members of the staff attended a four months co-operative training course at the East African School of Co-operation at Kabete, Kenya. Thirty persons were selected to undergo co-operative training under the tutorship of a Co-operative Education Adviser assisted by a member of the Department. These Co-operative trainees will undergo two/three months' courses of intensive academic training, with a four months' break for in-service training. Training is not expected to be completed before October, 1963, when it is planned to absorb the successful trainees in the Department.

Provision has been made to establish an audit section and to station an audit team in each of the three Provinces. When the plan can be implemented it will relieve the field officers of a considerable amount of accounting work and allow them more time for the organization and supervision of societies.

Chapter 7

Social Services

EDUCATION

THE Nyasaland Ministry of Education was concerned only with the education of Africans up to and including secondary school level. In April, 1962, a re-allocation of portfolios added Social Development to the responsibilities of the Ministry, which became the Ministry of Education and Social Development.

A new Education Ordinance, aimed at bringing the control of education more in accord with present realities, became law in March, 1962. This law establishes and provides for a greater degree of autonomy to Local Education Authorities, centralizing and standardizing the registration of teachers and the registration and control of schools, prescription of fees and syllabuses, and the overall powers and responsibilities of the Minister.

A statement of educational policy was issued in April, 1962, explaining the intentions of the Ministry and providing the background to the Three Year Development Plan for Education which forms part of the National Development Plan for 1962-1965.

This Development* Plan emphasizes secondary and higher education, £900,000 out of £2,307,000 for education being allocated to secondary and £607,000 to higher education both inside and outside the country. The next largest project is the proposed Polytechnic, estimated to cost £445,000.

With the establishment of the popularly elected District Councils as Local Education Authorities, control and development of primary education has become a local responsibility, and each Authority has been surveying local educational needs. The Ministry policy is that every assisted or Government primary school should offer an eight-year course without a break as soon as possible.

The Minister was advised on matters affecting education generally by the Advisory Council on Education.

The Inspectorate Headquarters, under a Chief Inspector of Schools, was moved to Blantyre, as being a more suitable site, but close liaison was maintained between the Ministry Headquarters in Zomba and the Inspectorate.

A Provincial Education Office in each Province was responsible for liaison between Head Office and District Offices.

A District Education Office was established in each district and District Education Officers, after suitable training, were posted to the districts. The establishment also provided for District Inspectors of Schools responsible for inspecting the primary schools and improving teaching methods.

Recruitment

Recruitment of staff from overseas continued to be necessary, and 12 expatriate teachers were appointed. Valuable help was received from the Voluntary Service Overseas Organization, while arrangements were made for 42 Peace Corps teachers from the U.S.A. to assist in various schools and colleges.

Finance

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Non-recurrent</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>By Central Government</i>	£	£	£
Excluding Grants	281,320	109,091	390,411
Grants-in-Aid	879,170	188,789	1,067,959
<i>By Local Education Authorities</i> (Excluding grants from Central Government)	29,183	4,375	33,558
<i>By Voluntary Agencies</i>	240,785	71,380	312,165
TOTAL ..	1,430,458	373,635	1,804,093

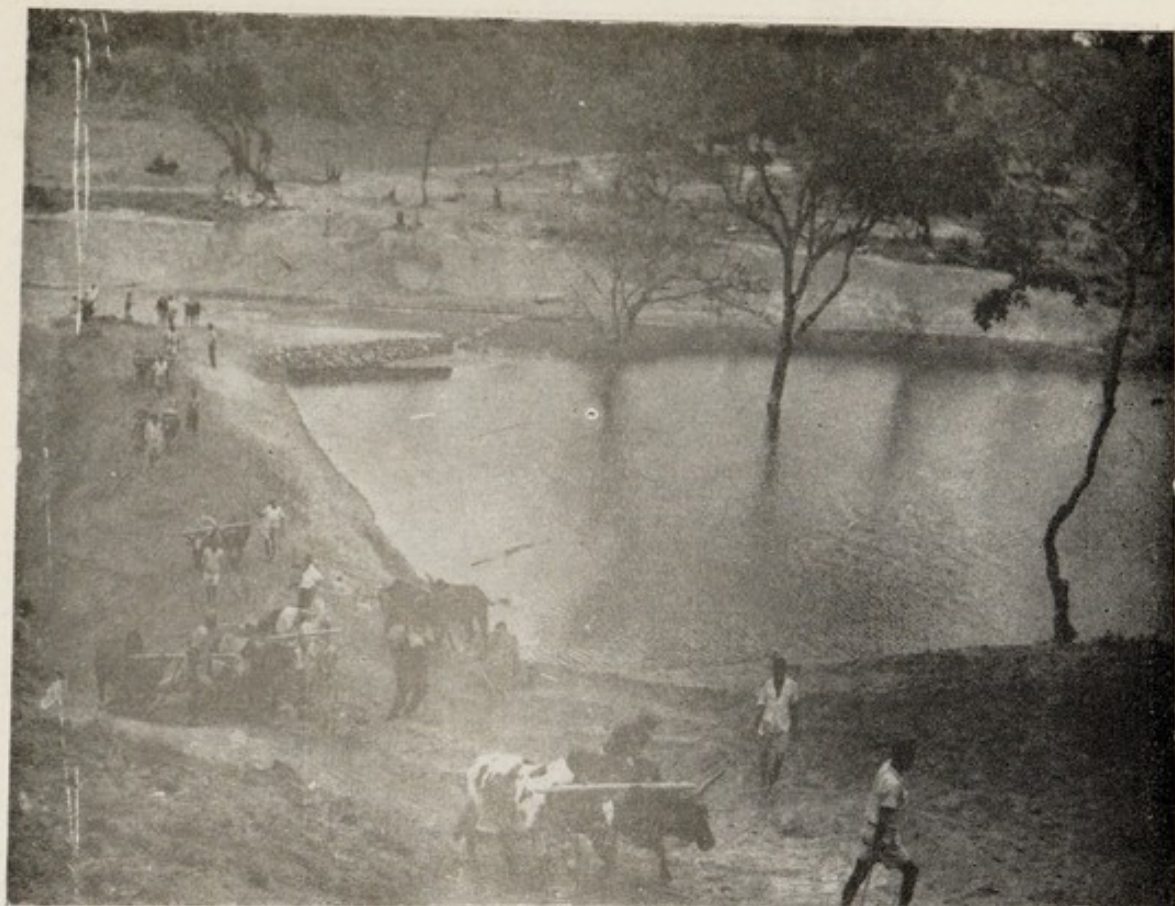
Total expenditure, from all sources, shows an increase of £117,048 over that for 1961.

Primary Education

There was a large increase in the number of pupils entering school and a fall in the wastage caused by pupils leaving school before completing the course. Entries for the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination were the highest ever, 7,918 boys and 1,870 girls, of whom 4,586 boys and 823 girls obtained a Certificate.

Much attention was given to English as a subject and as a medium and new courses starting the learning of English in Standard I were prepared for use in every school in 1963. Steps were taken to produce new syllabuses and preliminary work was undertaken in the production of suitable textbooks.

In view of the policy decision to concentrate resources on secondary education, grants were no longer made for primary school buildings from central funds. The challenge to provide buildings and teachers' houses was accepted to the full by local authorities and communities.



One of the dams built by the Ox-dam Building Units in the Northern Province to supply water for stock, domestic purposes, Turkish tobacco nurseries, vegetable gardens and fish.



This new bridge is designed to ensure that cattle can cross the river when it is in flood to reach the cattle-dipping tank.



Six hundred acres of *Gmelina* wood have already been planted by Lilongwe District Council as part of a five-year plan to produce 1,600 acres to be used as firewood for curing dark-fired tobacco.



A miniature rotation garden on display at an agricultural show.



Mr. D. K. Chisiza, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance from September, 1961, till his death in September, 1962, and creator of the country's new three-year Development Plan.



A group of participants and observers who attended the Economic Symposium in July. In the front row are (*far left*) Mr. H. E. I. Phillips, C.M.G., M.B.E., Minister of Finance, and (*fifth from left*) his Parliamentary Secretary, the late Mr. D. K. Chisiza, who conceived the idea of the Symposium.



Members of the delegation, led by Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, which attended the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference at Marlborough House, London, in November.



During a break in the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., and Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

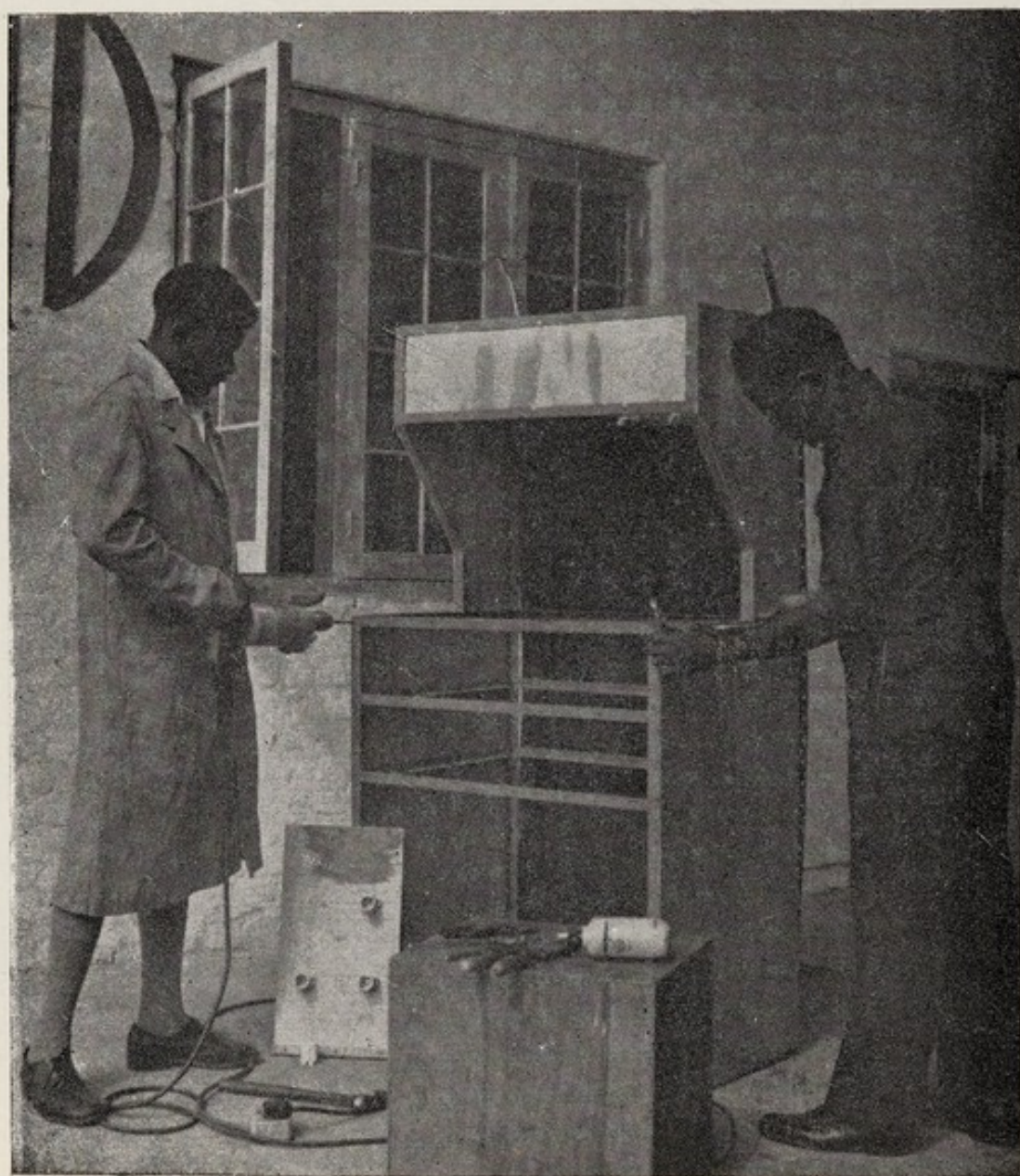


Speaking at the closing session of the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference at Marlborough House, London:
Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.



Do-it-yourself (i)

The people of Lojwa village making bricks to build a school for their children.



Do-it-yourself (ii)

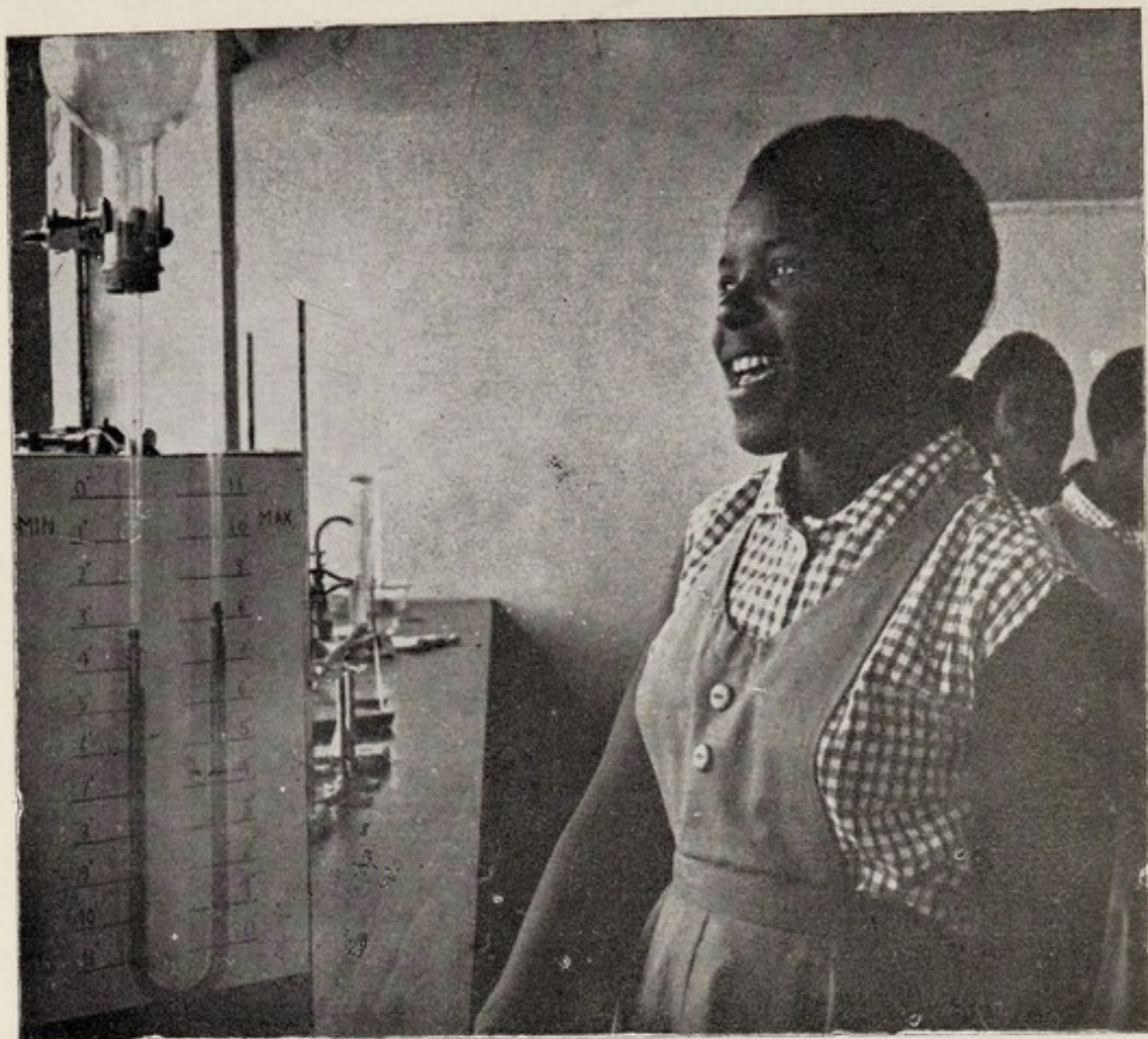
Members of the Nyasaland Information Department constructing an exposure frame for making offset litho plates.



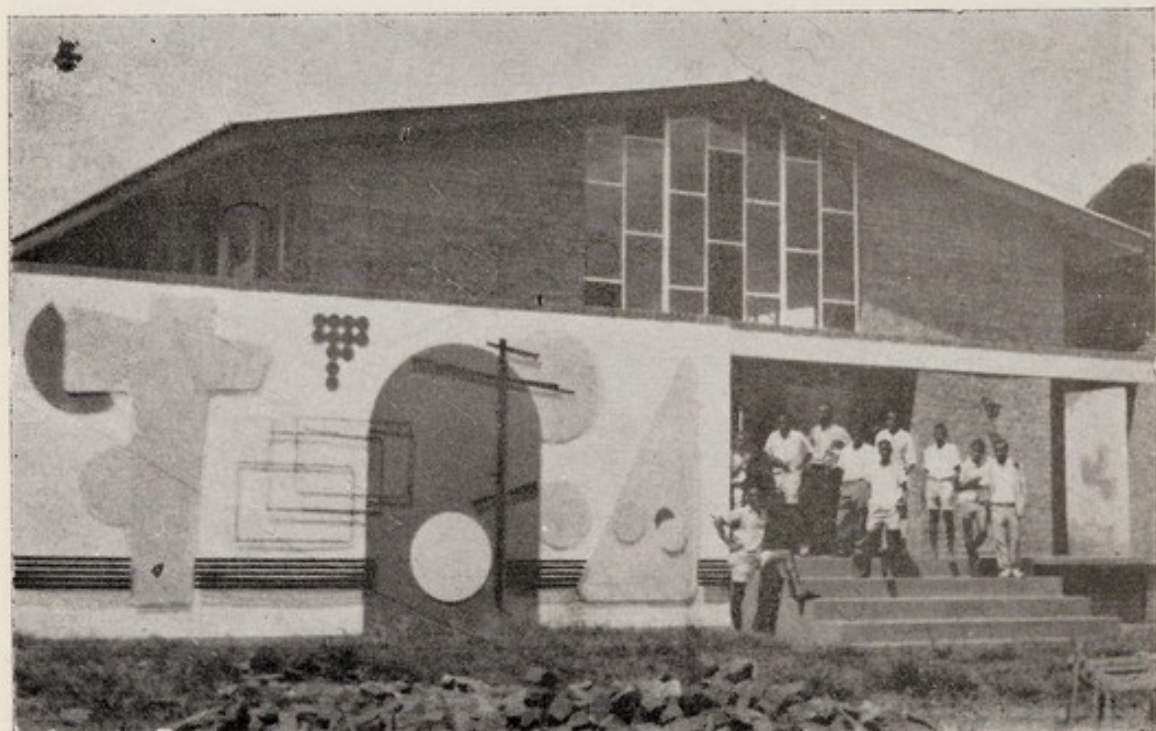
Fish stocks showed a definite improvement in 1962. Local purchase and the export of fresh, smoked and salted fish make an essential contribution to the country's economy.



A small but thriving industry in the territory—29,597 hides and 35,550 skins were purchased during the year.



In the science laboratory at the first Government girls' secondary school in the country, opened at Lilongwe in March.



At Ntendere, Central Province, a boys' secondary school under construction forms part of the expanded Education Development Plan programme.

The following table shows the provision for primary education:

<i>Streams</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total Roll</i>	<i>Certifi- cated Teachers</i>	<i>Uncerti- ficated Teachers</i>
GOVERNMENT AND ASSISTED SCHOOLS					
936	116,681	60,127	176,808	4,023	192
UNASSISTED SCHOOLS					
2,095	92,817	58,209	151,026	203	3,320

Secondary Education

Great attention was paid to the development of secondary education, considered the country's most urgent need. Ten new streams were opened as an emergency measure a year ahead of the planned time, making do, at first, with available premises. This enabled an intake of 996 pupils in place of 426 in the previous year, every place being filled. 75 pupils were accepted for post School Certificate status. The Junior Certificate Examination—as a hurdle in the middle of the secondary school course—was abolished and the course arranged so that every student may complete the full 4-year secondary course.

The following table shows the provision for secondary education:

	<i>Streams</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total Roll</i>
Government and Assisted Schools ..	29	1,698	492	2,190
Unassisted Schools	10	319	78	397

Technical Education

In technical education, re-organization followed the recommendations made by the newly appointed technical education officer. A former factory building in Blantyre was purchased and work commenced on transforming it into a Further Education Centre.

Planning of the new Polytechnic was commenced.

There were 108 enrolments in Commercial courses, and 224 in Technical courses.

Adult Literacy

A campaign was initiated throughout the country and a promising beginning was made.

Teacher Training

The production of trained teachers for the primary schools was 447 men and 133 women. This number included qualifying courses for 90 experienced but unqualified men teachers.

The first stage of the new Soche Hill College, intended principally for the training of students to teach in secondary schools or the higher classes of primary schools, was completed.

Enrolment for the various grades of courses at assisted and Government Teacher Training Colleges was as follows:

<i>Type of Course</i>			<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
T.2—(Post school certificate)	..	..	7	1
T.3—(10 years education)	..	..	111	29
T.4—(8 years education)	..	..	681	284
Qualifying Courses	..	..	88	—
Domestic Science Courses	..	..	—	27
TOTAL			887	341

Scholarships

The Nyasaland Government Scholarship Selection Committee was set up to recommend on the award of scholarships for further education, and over 200 students proceeded on degree or other courses.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A department of Social Development was first established in 1960. With the introduction in September, 1961, of a Ministerial system, Social Development was included within the Ministry of Labour and Social Development. In April, 1962, it was transferred to the new Ministry of Education and Social Development.

The Commissioner for Social Development went on retirement leave in March, 1962, and was not replaced in that office.

In April, 1962, the department entered a period of extensive re-organization resulting in widespread staff changes. In June, the department's headquarters at Mpemba together with the School of Local Government and Social Development were closed down. The structure of the department's staff now consists of direct control from the Ministry, with Social Development Officers at the Ministry, at Provincial headquarters, and allocated to special functions such as homecraft teaching and youth work. Subordinate staff is posted in the districts.

In the past, the Government worked very largely through non-governmental organizations. The policy is now that the Government should assume direct responsibility. While also social development work continued to be divided into Welfare and Training sections, its application within these sections was changed. As regards Welfare, in order that the greatest benefit should be felt by the greatest number of people, the Ministry's resources in men and funds were devoted to group work more than in the past. Therefore, Social Development staff in this sphere were used on individual case work only where individual problems could not be solved by other agencies or within the family complex. The increase

in the number of individual cases tackled has been in the towns, where traditional ties are mostly broken down and where consequently the intervention of Ministry staff was essential to prevent hardship.

The greater change came in the sphere of Training. Here the new policy meant that the function of Ministry staff was to train teachers and leaders in the various branches of development work, rather than to conduct classes and clubs. The purpose here again was to train suitable men and women to teach others and so to extend social development more rapidly over the whole country. To implement this policy, it was realized that the active co-operation of local government authorities was essential, and that each community throughout the country must be prepared to contribute voluntary effort so far as possible towards the fulfilment of each scheme. For its part, the Ministry would provide for the training of women for homecraft teaching, of sports organizers and youth leaders, of wardens to run local community centres and of social workers whom the District Councils and other local authorities wished to employ to cater for social development work in their areas. Limited funds would be made available by the Ministry to local authorities in the form of grants towards the expenses incurred in the employment of social development staff.

The Ministry was to be responsible for the construction and running of a number of institutions catering for the whole country. Its staff, apart from those engaged in these institutions, was to be deployed in the districts both to implement its policies and to advise on, assist and encourage local activities. They were to co-operate to the fullest extent with local government staff and with the Social Development committees which local government authorities were being encouraged to set up.

The new policy was reflected both in the department's provision for recurrent expenditure in 1962/63 and in the plans for capital expenditure approved by the Legislature within the country's Development Plan. Recurrent expenditure in 1962/63 was estimated to total almost £98,000, over £23,000 more than in the previous year. The bulk of the increase lay in provision for personal emoluments, and in expenditure on new C.D. and W.F. schemes, which is reimbursable by the British Government. During the year applications were also prepared for C.D. and W.F. assistance towards the recurrent charges arising from schemes in the Development Plan. These schemes comprised:

- (i) new centres for homecraft training in each of the three Provinces. The first of these at Soche, Blantyre, was almost complete at the end of the year;
- (ii) a new travellers' rest-house at Blantyre of a similar pattern to that nearing completion in Limbe, and other smaller rest-houses in other important centres in the country;
- (iii) a home for the training of the physically handicapped;
- (iv) blind training centres in all three Provinces;
- (v) the purchase of specially equipped vehicles for use in giving publicity to social development work;

- (vi) a youth organization covering the whole country;
- (vii) a new approved school to take boys older than those who are catered for at the Mpemba Boys' Home but who should not be committed to prison or a Borstal institution;
- (viii) a further programme of sports field construction to ensure that at least one properly constructed field existed in each district.

The evolution of the new policy and reorganization of social development work overshadowed activities in the field. Nevertheless, by the end of the year five homecraft training courses had been held and 24 of the trained students returned to their home districts to become homecraft teachers. District Councils employing them were assisted with grants from the Ministry. Equipment for use by these homecraft teachers and supplied by U.N.I.C.E.F. arrived in October and after the formalities of checking, its issue to trained teachers began.

The youth clubs which were started in previous years, attached to social centres, continued. To gain experience and information for the setting up of a national youth organization, at the end of the year the Minister made arrangements for young men and women to visit Ghana to study the organization and working of the Young Pioneer Movement in that country. Other information about the organization of youth movements was collected, and the plans for a movement suited to the needs of this country will be framed in 1963.

At the end of 1962, 18 new sports fields had been constructed from funds provided under a British Government C.D. and W.F. scheme. The work so far has been in the Central and Southern Provinces but plans were being prepared for the construction unit to move to the Northern Province early in 1963, and for fields to be laid out there after consultation with District Council representatives in each district. Those fields which were ready for use helped in the organization of an inter-provincial football competition, which led to the choosing of a national team to play the Ghana Black Stars team in October, and which visited Dar es Salaam for the Tanganyika Republic Day celebrations in December. Courses were held for local coaches with some improvement in standards. Much work in planning and application, however, remains to be done by Ministry staff and local organizers to spread a thorough knowledge of the game and to improve the standards of play generally.

Lake sports at Kota Kota, consisting of boating and swimming events, were organized in October and attended by the Minister. The post of Protectorate Sports Officer was discontinued after April, 1962, and the Superintendent of the Mpemba Boys' Home has acted as Sports Officer. Although the time he was able to devote to this work was limited, he was able to give advice to sports clubs up and down the country, to plan courses in sports and to act as the Ministry's organizer for selecting a national football team. His work covered all the sports played, although football was the chief.

On the subject of adult literacy, a conference was held in May, 1962, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Natural Resources, to consider the most effective way of introducing an adult literacy campaign. As a result of this conference, a pilot scheme was started in each of the three Provinces.

Under the new policy, community centres and social halls are regarded as the responsibility of the local communities. In 1962, however, there were still several halls administered by a Warden and paid by the Ministry. A new centre at Mzuzu was built and opened by the Minister in December. The Colby Community Centre in Blantyre continued to be run directly by Ministry staff and the Zomba Community Centre received a grant-in-aid in view of its special position in the administrative capital.

Besides the provision in the Development Plan for the care and training of the handicapped, negotiations were conducted with the Society for the Blind with a view to taking over the direct administration of the Mlanje blind training centre. At the close of the year the Society handed over its property at this centre gratis to the Ministry. Plans were also announced for setting up in the next two years a blind school in the Northern Province and in the Lower River area, and it was hoped to build a new centre in the Blantyre area. A Supervisor for blind work was sought from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

The Mpemba Boys' Home, which is an approved school under the Children and Young Persons' Ordinance, continued its work and at the end of the year there were 81 boys in residence. Training was given in carpentry, building work, brick-making and tailoring. The boys, under the supervision of the Superintendent and his staff, built a Youth Hall and a new dormitory, and started on a new senior staff house. Only serious cases, therefore, had to be sent to hospital. Academic instruction was in the hands of the teachers on the Home's staff and a number of boys took the Standard Eight certificate examination. In a Home such as this, success in rehabilitation work depends largely in maintaining the interest of the boys throughout the day and not only in working hours. The organization of sport at the Home was therefore of first importance. There were a Boys' Club and a Youth Club, with their own dance bands and dancing groups, which ran all kinds of indoor games. A Music and Drama Festival was organized in June in which six local schools also competed and an Annual Sports Meeting in November, again with participation from local schools. Besides directing activities within the Home, the staff also carried out investigation into the individual cases of boys at the Home, particularly concerning those in the care and protection category. Staff continued to make arrangements for the employment of boys leaving the Home and for repatriation.

On the personal welfare side, most of the work took place in the town areas of Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe, where traditional ganization is weakest. In Blantyre/Limbe the staff wholly employed this work consisted of a Social Development officer and three

Assistants, and in Lilongwe and Zomba one Social Development Assistant. In 1960 the number of cases dealt with in Blantyre/Limbe and Zomba totalled 1,531; in 1961, 2,915; and in 1962, 7,118. In Lilongwe another 602 cases were tackled. Some idea can be drawn from these figures of the increase in the amount of personal welfare work in areas of growing urbanization, where communities are new and lack social cohesion, and where the traditional family system does not operate fully. In addition, 456 sick repatriates from Southern Rhodesia and 315 repatriates from South Africa were assisted, together with their families. 26 persons were repatriated to South Africa, mostly South African wives and families of men in this country returning after marriage breakdowns. Social Development staff acted as Probation Officers and at the end of the year 90 persons were on probation and a further 12 under voluntary supervision under Court orders.

Although the Government's new policy aimed at the direct control and administration of social development work, including welfare, the voluntary agencies continued to operate. Subventions from the Ministry were paid as in previous years, but notice was given that similar help would not be provided in future years.

The headquarters in Britain of the "Save the Children Fund" posted a field officer on a six months survey of the needs of deprived children throughout the country. Under the auspices of the Department of Technical Co-operation, a research worker from the London School of Economics undertook a survey into the needs of youth. The Ministry's own staff carried out a pilot survey on the handicapped, in N.A. Chitera's area in the Chiradzulu District, and a survey on the numbers and occupations of young people in the Ndirande area of Blantyre. Surveys of social development needs in the Northern Province and the peri-urban areas of Blantyre/Limbe and Lilongwe were also undertaken.

Finally, it should be noted that aid was received from the Beit Trust for the Rangeley Stadium; from U.N.I.C.E.F. in the form of vitamins and dry skim milk (50 tons, twice as much as in 1961), for distribution to families in need and for use in a pilot project for the supply of milk to children in primary schools; also from U.N.I.C.E.F. for the provision of homecraft training equipment; and from W.N.L.A. towards the building of a community centre at Fort Hill and for books.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Statutory town and country planning in Nyasaland is governed by the Town and Country Planning Ordinance (Cap. 98). The Ordinance was amended during the year (Ord. 29 of 1962) mainly with the object of transferring certain powers vested in the Governor in Council to the Minister. In introducing the Bill into the Legislative Council, the Minister foreshadowed the enactment of an entirely new Town and Country Planning Ordinance. Preliminary work was carried out on the preparation of the principles to be incorporated in drafting the new Bill.

No alterations were made in the boundaries of planning areas, but minor modifications were adopted in respect of each of the three Outline Planning Schemes. A detailed planning scheme for Blantyre/Limbe was completed early in the year, but pending the enactment of the proposed new Planning Ordinance, this detailed scheme was not submitted for formal adoption; instead, it is used by the Planning Committee as a general guide when reaching decisions upon applications.

There are three statutory Town and Country Planning Committees which are concerned with the administration of planning schemes and sub-divisional control under the Town and Country Planning Ordinance and advertisement control under the Advertisement Ordinance (Cap. 107) for their respective areas, namely Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe. These committees were each reconstituted to make them more broadly representative of the residents living within planning areas. Each committee now includes three representatives of the Town Council in the area as well as other representatives of all classes of the community living within the planning area. The chairman of each committee is the District Commissioner acting in his capacity as official representative in the district of the Ministry responsible for town planning.

For the first half of the year, the town planning service continued to be provided by the Southern Rhodesia Town Planning Department. One year's notice of the termination of the agreement between the two Governments had been given by the Southern Rhodesia Government in the middle of 1961, and the staff seconded by that Government was progressively withdrawn until the service terminated at the end of June. The Nyasaland Government Town Planning Office was then established and a new Town Planning Officer took up his appointment at the beginning of October. He is assisted by an Assistant Surveyor, a Draughtsman and a Resettlement Officer. The establishment will be complete with the appointment of a second Town Planning Officer.

The Town Planning Officer advises the Government on all town and country planning problems, and prepares all planning layouts and planning schemes. He also acts as adviser to Planning Committees in the exercise of their statutory powers under the Ordinance, and to the Boards set up under the Planning (Sub-Division Control) Ordinance (Cap. 80) in controlling the sub-division of land in areas to which this legislation is from time to time applied.

A training scheme to train local people for posts in the Town Planning Office, as Planning Officers, Planning Assistants and Draughtsmen was prepared and submitted for approval to the Public Service Commission.

Applications for private development in the Blantyre/Limbe area were 368. The majority related to alterations and additions to existing buildings. In addition to these applications, there was a considerable amount of Government development during the year for which planning approval was sought and granted.

In Lilongwe, the number of applications for private development was 52. A certain amount of Government development was also undertaken.

In Zomba, almost all the development was undertaken by the Government. Major schemes approved by the Planning Committee were for a new Government low density housing estate at Mlungusi and a high density housing estate at Chirunga. Applications for private development numbered 13, and for Government development 31, giving a total of 44.

The Planning Officer, in addition to dealing with applications to Planning Committees, undertook the preparation of a number of layouts of public land on behalf of the Government, in particular layouts of new high density housing areas.

Housing Schemes and Peri-Urban Development

The Committee set up towards the end of 1961 to examine and make recommendations on all aspects of traditional housing problems in Blantyre and Limbe submitted its report in January. The report, published in April, showed that there was a need for more than 7,000 additional houses in Blantyre/Limbe: recommendations were made as to how this need should be met. These recommendations were examined in detail and a further study was made of the extent and nature of the need in other urban centres. As a result, a new housing policy was formulated in respect of peri-urban housing.

The Government aims to improve existing standards of urban housing to the greatest extent possible within the limits set by what people can afford. In each of the four urban centres of Blantyre/Limbe, Lilongwe, Zomba and Mzuzu, attractively planned housing layouts are to be established on suitably selected areas of land where residents can build their own houses in pleasant surroundings, knowing that adequate communications and basic essential services will be available.

The initial capital cost of demarcating plots, constructing roads and drainage systems and reticulating water mains to communal standpipes is being paid for by the Government. Sanitation is to be by pit latrine and pits are to be dug and the concrete covers of latrine pits supplied free of charge to each plot-holder. The payment of ground-rent to the Government as landlord is being discontinued; existing oral tenancies are to be terminated and replaced by simple written month-to-month tenancies with a nominal rental. In suitable cases, longer term leases will be granted.

Plot-holders in future are to be required to pay only for the services they receive. The system of supplying water from kiosks at which payment is made at the time that water is drawn is being abolished in favour of a system which requires each plot-holder to pay a monthly charge for water, which is made available at communal standpipes

installed throughout the area. The monthly service charges payable by each plot-holder are to be at the rate of 1s per plot per month where water is not installed and 4s per plot per month where water is provided to communal standpipes.

Individuals are expected to erect their own buildings on their plots, and a reasonable standard will be ensured through the enforcement of minimum building standard regulations. The regulations will follow the principle that the standard set must not be so high as to prevent the lower paid workers from erecting houses for themselves within these areas; the erection of traditional type housing is specifically provided for. No impediment is to be placed in the way of any resident who wishes to build to a permanent standard in one of these peri-urban housing areas, provided he has first obtained any necessary planning or local authority permission.

As soon as an adequate number of laid out plots is available in any particular area, individuals wishing to build houses are to be required to build in these areas, as it is recognized that the existing practice of haphazard siting and erection of sub-standard houses without water, sanitation or communications is a danger to health and prevents the satisfactory development of the towns.

In addition to applying the foregoing policy, the Government intends to continue to erect permanent housing for sale or renting to the general public to the maximum extent possible within available finance. The standards of building and design adopted for such housing will ensure that the houses will last and provide satisfactory living conditions for a long period to come.

In addition to formulating the foregoing policy for the establishment of housing estates and the erection of houses, much preliminary work was undertaken with a view to the adoption of a comprehensive and consistent policy on other aspects of housing including house allocation, assessment of housing rentals, establishment of centralized housing accounts and the method of administering housing loans.

There is at present no legislation dealing on a comprehensive basis with housing. Minimum building standards for defined areas are included in Municipal and Township By-laws, and also in rules made under the Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 94). The obligations laid upon employers in respect of housing their employees are contained in sections 54 to 56 of the African Employment Ordinance (Cap. 85).

Administration and Staff

There is no Housing Department. Executive functions relating to housing and land planning and development were shared between the Town Planning Office and the District Commissioners, through whom executive staff on the strength of the Ministry received their directions. The Ministry of Works and Transport also undertook development work for the Ministry.

Progress during the Year

Plans were approved for the erection of 270 permanent houses in two separate layouts in the Soche area of Blantyre/Limbe. The cost of this scheme, amounting to about £200,000, is met from the balance of a loan to the Government by the Overseas Development Corporation.

These houses are all to be made available for renting to members of the public at economic rentals. The house design and area layouts represent a considerable advance in standard of accommodation and amenity on anything previously attempted. The Ministry of Works is acting as an agent in carrying out this project. Considerable progress was made in the site layouts which are being undertaken by contractors. The erection of the houses, which will be undertaken by direct labour by the Ministry of Works, is not planned to begin until April, 1963, but purchase and assembly on the sites of building materials was already in progress.

Other developments in the Soche permanent housing area took many forms. The main road through the length of the area was tarred and street-lighting was installed. A new tarmac road linking this road with the main Blantyre/Limbe road was completed. A new sewer main was laid in the Kanjedza area of Soche, opening up a large new block of land. Work also began on laying another sewer main which will open up the Barambalala Stream area at the other side of Soche. Considerable reserves of land are now sewered ready for development when required.

Existing Government sponsored peri-urban housing estates where traditional houses are permitted around Blantyre/Limbe expanded steadily throughout the year. At Zingwangwa, 1,005 of the 1,246 laid out plots were taken up. At Chilomoni, 655 of the 690 plots were occupied and the survey of a further 180 plots was in progress. At Bangwe, 575 of the 581 plots were taken up. Reticulated water supply systems were planned and their installation was almost completed in the Chilomoni and Bangwe areas: their connection to the Mudi River Water Board mains awaited the completion of a financial agreement with the Board governing the supply of water, and proposals were made in this regard.

In Zomba, where the demand for accommodation was urgent, a private estate of nearly 400 acres was acquired by the Government and plans for the layout and development of the estate as a peri-urban housing area, including the supply of water, were in progress. The area is between one and two miles from the centre of Zomba, and could eventually accommodate some 1,200 plots.

In Lilongwe, the Nchesi peri-urban housing area was greatly extended. 705 of the 1,141 available plots were taken up. Much of the housing erected was of a standard greatly above the minimum laid down.

In Mzuzu, an area was selected for development as a peri-urban housing area at Katowa. 190 plots were laid out and roads provided. Difficulties over water supply and delay in the approval of the general policy prevented any plots being taken up and developed before the end of the year.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Department was established during the year as an integral part of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys. It was formed initially by the secondment of a senior officer from the Administration and of certain selected field staff from the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Commissioner for Community Development was detailed to make a study tour in a number of East and West African countries with the object of advising the Government on the type of organization and Community Development programmes required for Nyasaland. He submitted a report in April based on his experience and observations in Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, and recommended the setting up of pilot Community Development schemes in selected areas, as soon as the field staff could be trained to organize them. These recommendations were accepted.

Arrangements were accordingly made with the Government of Tanganyika to accept trainees from Nyasaland on a Community Development course being run at Tengeru, Arusha, and this course was attended by six members of the field staff (on secondment from the Agricultural and Forestry Departments). On their return to Nyasaland they were posted in teams of two to a pilot area in each of the three Provinces. The areas selected were in the Mzimba District of the Northern Province, the Fort Manning District of the Central Province, and the Zomba District of the Southern Province. In all cases self-help projects were initiated. These included the construction of village access roads, the sinking of wells, the building of staff quarters for a dispensary to be constructed in 1963, and improvements to a bridge. A number of village development committees were formed and with the advice and assistance of the Community Development staff the Committees proceeded to draw up planned programmes, allotting priorities to their most urgent needs.

A party of six women trainees was sent to the Community Development Training Centre at Tengeru in November for a three months' course. The travelling and subsistence costs were met in this case by U.N.I.C.E.F.

An estate in the Magomero area of the Chiradzulu District, acquired by the Government for resettlement purposes, contained several dwelling-houses, offices and stores, and the Community Development Department was allocated the site and premises for the purpose of establishing a central Community Development Training Centre. Plans were drawn up for this centre to be made ready early in 1963.

The policy of the Department was to provide a balanced Community Development programme covering adult literacy, self-help projects and women's work (home economics, nutrition and group and club activities). Under an agreement made with the United States of America Agency for International Development, a qualified sociologist arrived in Nyasaland in October to conduct a two years' survey into problems of rural development with particular reference to the promotion of Community Development within the territory.

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, a Museums Ordinance was enacted. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Board of Trustees. This Board has met regularly since December, 1957. A curator has been in charge of the museum since his appointment in July, 1959.

The policy of the museum is to maintain a public exhibition with all aspects of the natural history of Nyasaland, including archaeology and ethnography, to further scientific knowledge in these fields and to undertake research, particularly in entomology. Later it is hoped that the museum will widen its sphere of influence by organizing visual aid and school loan services to cover all parts of the Protectorate.

The museum premises, which are at present situated in Blantyre, were opened to the public by His Excellency the Governor on 2nd July, 1960. During the Museum's operating year 1961/62, ending on 30th June, 1962, 50,798 visitors were received. Between July and December, 1962, a further 32,614 people paid visits to the museum.

The following exhibition rooms are now open to the public:

1. Natural History (Animals);
2. Natural History (Man);
3. Aquarium;
4. Picture Room.

A reference library is also available.

The establishment of the museum was made possible by a contribution of £1,500 from the Nyasaland Government and £2,100 from the Nyasaland Society. It depends for its revenue upon an annual allocation from the Government and upon voluntary contributions from the Blantyre and Limbe Municipal Council, District Councils and from other bodies and individuals.

The museum is open every day excepting Christmas Day, the hours of opening being Monday to Saturday 2 p.m. to 8 p.m., Sunday

10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free except on Mondays, when a charge is made of 1s for adults and 6d for children.

Planning started for the construction of a new museum at Chichiri between Blantyre and Limbe to replace the present building, which is held on lease. £15,000 towards the building of the new museum has been promised by the Beit Trust.

Chapter 8

Legislation

TWENTY-NINE Ordinances were enacted in 1962. Four meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year and several important measures of new legislation were enacted; some of them are briefly described below.

The Education Ordinance (No. 1 of 1962) repeals the Education Ordinance (Cap. 70) and provides the legal framework for the implementation of the Government's new education policy. It provides *inter alia* that the responsibility for primary education in their respective areas may be delegated to District and Town Councils, who function through Education Committees on which there are representatives of educational interests in the area concerned. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of Local Education Authorities and for their powers and duties and also for the appointment of Local Education Boards representative of educational interests in the area, in cases where no Local Education Authority has been established. Responsibility for the management of schools rests on the proprietor and provision is made for the appointment of Boards of Governors to manage assisted schools and also for the appointment of School Committees to advise proprietors of schools which are not assisted. The Ordinance provides for a new register of schools and new classification of schools. No action may be taken for the purposes of establishing a new school without the prior approval of the Minister of Education. The proprietor of a school must be resident in the Protectorate and power is conferred on the Minister to close any school if it is not being properly managed after notice has been served on the proprietor requiring him to remedy any defects in the management within a period of at least six months, but power is also given to the Minister to close a school forthwith if the matter of any complaint with regard to mismanagement is irremediable. Provision is made for appeals from any decision of a Minister that a school is to be closed to an Appeals Tribunal appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Minister. Any school which has been closed may be taken over by the Minister. Provision is made for the registration of teachers and for their proper qualifications and no person may be employed as a teacher unless he is so registered. Power is conferred on the Minister to control the courses of instruction in any school, and the Ordinance requires that religious instruction in accordance with the wishes of parents be given in every Government and assisted school. The Minister has power to fix fees in assisted schools and also has wide powers to make rules.

The African Employment (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1962) makes better provision for the manner in which wages are payable to employees and also provides for a wider range of contracts and makes specific provision in relation to time for the payment of overtime and allowances.

The Farmers Marketing Ordinance (No. 4 of 1962) replaces the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board by a new board called the Farmers' Marketing Board, control of which is conferred on the Minister of Natural Resources, and makes better provision for the prices to be paid by the Board for cotton, tobacco and produce grown on African trust land.

The Trustees Incorporation Ordinance (No. 5 of 1962) replaces the Trustees Incorporation Ordinance (Cap. 47) and makes better provision for the registration of trustees of charities for changes of name and constitution of bodies corporate which are trustees of charitable and like associations and provides for a new procedure, the vesting of land on registration of the certificate of incorporation in the Land Registry. Trustees who are incorporated are required not only to register particulars of any changes in the trustees but also to make annual returns of the names and addresses of all trustees. A body corporate which is registered under the provisions of the Ordinance is required to register an address for service, and the Registrar may strike off the register a defunct body corporate. The Ordinance preserves the position whereby incorporated trustees individually have exactly the same duties, liabilities and powers as if they had not been incorporated.

The Local Courts Ordinance (No. 8 of 1962) replaces the African Courts with a system of Local Courts, the membership of which is wholly diverse from that of Native Authorities, District Councils or other legislative functions. Existing African Courts are preserved, but power is given to the Minister of Justice to replace them by Local Courts as he shall think fit. The President and other members of each Local Court are appointed by the Minister and the assessors of each court are selected from a panel of assessors appointed by the Minister; the suspension and dismissal of presidents and members of Local Courts is likewise in the hands of the Minister. The jurisdiction, both criminal and civil, of Local Courts is over Africans to the extent set out in the warrant establishing the court, but section 10 permits the extension of the jurisdiction of such courts to the hearing of cases and matters in which any or all of the parties are non-Africans. Jurisdiction is conferred on Local Courts to entertain actions for the collection of public debts due to the Government or to local government bodies. The law to be administered by Local Courts is set out in section 12, the proviso to which is of great importance in that no criminal proceedings can be taken and no penalty for any crime can be imposed except in respect of an offence specifically created by law. New offices of Local Courts Commissioner and Assistant Local Courts Commissioners are constituted by section 23. The function of the Local Courts Commissioner is to work

under and advise the Minister as set out in section 24; he is in effect responsible for the detailed administration, guidance and supervision of Local Courts. Assistant Local Courts Commissioners perform such functions as are assigned to them. Provision is made in section 32 for the establishment of Local Appeal Courts to entertain appeals from Local Courts, but until such time as Local Appeal Courts are established appeals from Local Courts are heard by Resident Magistrates' Courts, with a further appeal to the High Court.

The Land Use and Protection Ordinance (No. 10 of 1962) replaces the Natural Resources Ordinance (Cap. 120) and its principal purpose is to encourage the proper use and protection of the land of the Protectorate through a system of advice by voluntary Area Land Use and Protection Committees under the direction of the Minister of Natural Resources. Sections 3 and 4 provide for the establishment and constitution of Land Use Advisory Councils. Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 provide for the appointment, duties and powers of Area Committees. The area of each committee is normally the administrative district, and the committee consists of farmers selected by District Councils together with such other persons as the Minister may appoint. The area committees are advised by two professional officers of the Ministry of Natural Resources and exercise joint supervision of the use and protection of land in their areas, advise farmers and are given certain powers for the purpose of inspection and giving directions. Area Committees are given power to carry out necessary work if the owner of the land fails to do so and to recover the expenses of so doing from him.

The Public Roads Ordinance (No. 11 of 1962) repeals the Public Roads Ordinance (Cap. 145) which was out of date in many respects. This Ordinance provides for the classification of public roads, the appointment of Highway Authorities, and provides that all public roads shall be public land and that land on each side of a road as prescribed by the Minister or as laid down in the Ordinance, as the case may be, shall be controlled as road reserves, which reserves remain private property but no new activity on such reserves is lawful without the consent of the Highway Authority and no compensation is payable if the land is subsequently required for road purposes except in respect of improvements made before the land became a road reserve. Under the system of classification of roads the Chief Roads Engineer is the Highway Authority for main and secondary roads outside townships. District Councils are normally the Highway Authorities for district roads, and Highway Authorities will require to be appointed in respect of branch roads. Highway Authorities are given power to control traffic on roads by means of traffic signs, the provision of cycle tracks and the reservation of portions of any road for special purposes. With regard to the construction of new roads, provision is made not only for survey but also for the control of land so as to prevent interference on the proposed new line of road. Part II of the Ordinance provides for a new and complete scheme for the assessment of compensation where land is taken over for road purposes.

The Africans on Private Estates Ordinance (No. 12 of 1962) repeals the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance, and its principal object is to provide for the ending of the system known in Nyasaland as *thangata* and to replace it by a system of voluntary written agreements between Africans resident on private estates and the owners. All Africans genuinely resident on any estate when this Ordinance is brought into operation in relation to that estate are entitled to the status of resident Africans, and a register of all resident Africans must be maintained by the owner of the estate, who also must keep a separate register of Africans who enter and reside on the estate under a special agreement. The children of a resident African who reach the age of 18 are to be granted a special agreement for the occupation of land on the estate, which agreement must be approved by the Minister of Natural Resources. The old right of Africans resident on estates to take grass, firewood, etc., is restored. Provision is made for fixing rents to be paid by resident Africans per calendar year (no rent, however, is payable for the period 1st July to 31st December, 1962) and the owner is prohibited from demanding that a resident African work for him but such African is given the option to elect for work, and if he so elects the owner must provide sufficient work to enable the rent to be paid or provide land for the growing of economic crops. Provision is made for the reference of disputes to a tribunal of five persons appointed by the Minister, and no resident African may be evicted except upon an order of the tribunal approved by the Minister.

The Mudi River Waterworks Ordinance (No. 13 of 1962) makes new provisions for controlling the supply of water to the area of Blantyre and Limbe.

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1962) amends the Police Ordinance (Cap. 64) by doing away with the necessity for any person desiring to hold a public meeting or procession to hold a permit in that behalf, and provides instead that in certain areas to be designated by the Minister any person who wishes to convene an assembly, meeting or procession shall give notice in writing to the officer in charge of police in the place where such assembly, meeting or procession is to be held not less than the prescribed time before it is to take place. The officer in charge of police is given power either to prohibit such assembly, meeting or procession in the public interest or to impose conditions in writing relating thereto where the public interest so requires, and if no notice is given in an area where notice is required the authorities responsible may stop and order any such assembly, meeting or procession to disperse and those authorities have similar powers if any conditions relating to the assembly, meeting or procession are not complied with.

The Personal Tax Ordinance (No. 19 of 1962) replaces the Non-African Poll Tax Ordinance and the African Tax Ordinance and imposes a system of taxation applicable to all races which is graded in relation to the annual income of those liable to taxation. The tax is imposed on all male persons in the Protectorate over the age of 18 years and is subject to a maximum of £18, of which £8 may be set off against income

tax. The Ordinance makes better provision for the assessment and collection of the tax than was the case in relation to the two taxes levied under the Ordinances which are repealed. A system of appeals is provided for from decisions of the Commissioner of Personal Tax to an appeal tribunal.

The Nyasaland Development Bond Ordinance (No. 25 of 1962) provides for the issue of Nyasaland development bonds for sale to the public, the proceeds of which sales will be put into the Development Fund established under a resolution of the Legislative Council of the 17th July, 1957. The maximum issue in face value at any one time is limited to £1,000,000 and the face value of each bond is 10s. but multiple bonds of a face value of £10 or over may be issued for purchases of large amounts and redemption may take place at face value at any time after 2 years from the date of purchase. For each additional year over 2 years after purchase up to a maximum of 5 years a premium is payable in accordance with the scale set out in the schedule. No person may hold more than £10,000 worth of bonds without the written consent of the Minister of Finance.

Two hundred and five Government Notices containing subsidiary legislation were published in 1962.

Supplements continued to be published under the Periodical Revision of the Laws Ordinance, 1957, for the purpose of bringing up to date the Revised Laws of Nyasaland of 1957.

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 two Puisne Judges, with jurisdiction over all persons and all matters in the Protectorate, and Courts subordinate thereto. The former African Courts have been replaced with a system of Local Courts established under the Local Courts Ordinance, 1962. This Ordinance is designed to divorce Local Courts from bodies having administrative or legislative functions and to integrate them with the system of law administered by the High Court.

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 establishment of Resident Magistrates has increased from two in 1946 to twelve in 1962, of whom one is a Senior Resident Magistrate, stationed at Blantyre. During 1962 Resident Magistrates were stationed at Limbe, Lilongwe, Cholo, Zomba and Mzuzu. 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 Chief Justice has 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 provision offences such as rape, armed robbery and certain other serious offences are tried only by the High Court. The term of imprisonment which Resident Magistrates can pass without confirmation by the High Court is two years, and the powers of punishment of Second Class Subordinate Courts are limited to a maximum of five years' imprisonment. Very wide supervisory and revisionary powers over Subordinate Courts are possessed by the High Court.

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.

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. The provisions of the 1902 Order in Council are retained under the Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961, except in so far as a local law may otherwise provide.

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 three or four times a year. In addition the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges from time to time visit and inspect the Central and District prisons in the Protectorate under section 33 of the Federal Prisons Act, 1953.

A Local Court exercises such civil and criminal jurisdiction as is specified in the warrant establishing the court. No criminal proceedings can be taken and no criminal penalty can be imposed in these courts except for an offence specifically created by an Ordinance or by subsidiary legislation. The courts are supervised by Local Courts Commissioners and appeals lie to Local Appeal Courts and thence to the High Court. In any area in which a Local Appeal Court has not been established the appeal will lie to a subordinate court and then to the High Court.

The number of civil proceedings heard in the High Court during 1962 was 357 compared with 337 in 1961. The majority of these represented civil actions and applications for probate or letters of administration. Ten were petitions for divorce or separation and 18 were petitions in bankruptcy.

Ninety-one criminal cases were heard during 1962 by the High Court compared with 112 in 1961. Of these, 48 concerned murder, 1 attempted murder, 34 manslaughter, 2 infanticide, 5 defilement of a girl under 13 years of age, and one driving a trailer not fitted with pneumatic tyres on the road. Of the 103 persons involved, 7 were acquitted, 94 were convicted either of the offences with which they were charged or of lesser offences and a *nolle prosequi* was entered in respect of each of the remaining two.

Seven civil appeals from Subordinate Courts were entered: of these 4 were dismissed, 1 was allowed and 2 were settled out of court. In addition two civil appeals were entered from local courts and were dismissed.

Two hundred and seventy-one criminal appeals involving 304 persons were heard: of these, 37 were allowed, 24 were allowed with a variation or reduction of sentence, 3 were allowed with an order for retrial, 174 were dismissed, 8 were dismissed and the sentences were substituted or increased, 10 against conviction were quashed and sentences set aside and 15 were withdrawn. This compares with 342 criminal appeals involving 437 persons heard in 1961.

In the Subordinate Courts a total of 5,356 civil cases was heard during the year, compared with 4,941 in 1961. The great majority was heard in the urban areas of Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe. In addition 22,363 persons were tried by the Subordinate Courts for criminal offences in 1962, compared with 29,253 in 1961. The offences are tabled below, together with comparative figures for the three previous years.

One hundred and six juvenile cases came before the Court during 1962 compared with 234 in 1961.

The following table sets out the outcome of the cases tried in Subordinate Courts:

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

(i) Acquitted, charge withdrawn or dismissed	..	..	3,966
(ii) Fine, in default imprisonment, fine paid	..	..	7,254
(iii) Fine, in default imprisonment, fine not paid	..	..	4,939
(iv) Imprisonment without option of fine	..	..	3,590
(v) Imprisonment without whipping	..	..	44
(vi) Whipping alone	..	..	69
(vii) Bound over	..	..	668
(viii) Discharge under section 39 of Penal Code	..	..	472
(ix) Sentence postponed African Tax Ordinance, Cap. 159	..	..	5
(x) Imprisonment and compensation	..	..	58
(xi) Fine and compensation	..	..	68
(xii) Compensation alone	..	..	28
(xiii) Fine and bound over	..	..	24
(xiv) Imprisonment and fine	..	..	62
(xv) Whipping, and fine, or compensation	..	..	6
(xvi) Quashed by High Court	..	..	—
(xvii) Found insane	..	..	8
(xviii) Public Work	..	..	47

Cases confirmed by the High Court:

(i) Fine, in default imprisonment, fine paid	..	..	59
(ii) Fine, in default imprisonment, fine not paid	..	..	11
(iii) Imprisonment without option of fine	..	..	475
(iv) Imprisonment with whipping	..	..	2
(v) Fine and compensation	..	..	1
(vi) Whipping alone	..	..	1
(vii) Imprisonment and compensation	..	..	10
(viii) Imprisonment and fine	..	..	3

Cases modified by the High Court:

(i) Fine, in default imprisonment	..	..	—
(ii) Imprisonment without option of fine	..	..	1
(iii) Imprisonment with whipping	..	..	—
(iv) Imprisonment and compensation	..	..	1
(v) Fine and compensation	..	..	1
(vi) Whipping alone	..	..	—
(vii) Imprisonment and fine	..	..	—
(viii) Quashed	..	..	90
TOTAL			22,363

NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS IN THE YEAR 1962 AND THEIR OFFENCES
COMPARED WITH THE THREE PRECEDING YEARS

	1959	1960	1961	1962	Increase from previous year	Decrease from previous year
Attempted murder and suicide ..	2	35	38	—	—	38
Unlawful wounding ..	212	263	349	405	56	—
Rape ..	—	4	27	28	1	—
Other sexual offences ..	32	20	72	154	82	—
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm ..	225	284	312	342	30	—
Common assault ..	153	173	254	244	—	10
Simple larceny ..	1,169	1,326	1,192	1,204	12	—
Burglary, housebreaking etc. ..	939	857	1,301	1,881	580	—
Larceny by servants ..	415	352	364	462	98	—
Receiving stolen goods ..	83	78	99	108	9	—
False pretences ..	117	143	113	181	68	—
Arson ..	174	144	159	178	19	—
Forgery ..	162	162	89	265	176	—
Other offences under Penal Code ..	2,647	1,347	2,084	1,609	—	475
Leaving Protectorate without pass ..	47	21	21	2	—	19
Offences against African Employment Ordinance ..	24	24	8	31	23	—
African Tax Laws ..	11,021	13,776	14,071	3,948	—	10,123
Game Laws ..	57	21	123	73	—	50
Forest Laws ..	158	72	143	2	—	141
Firearms Laws ..	108	195	147	323	176	—
Public Health Laws ..	38	11	59	44	—	15
Intoxicating Liquor ..	599	314	380	553	173	—
Township Laws ..	328	284	229	439	210	—
Epidemic and contagious diseases ..	—	2	28	6	—	22
Motor Traffic ..	2,733	4,915	5,156	8,245	3,089	—
Diseases of cattle ..	17	80	80	1	—	79
Plants Diseases ..	13	33	15	5	—	10
Witchcraft ..	11	22	25	107	82	—
Public Roads ..	416	594	457	112	—	345
Sanitary Boards ..	4	1	6	10	4	—
Other Protectorate Legislation ..	1,208	1,457	1,239	989	—	250
Offences against African Law and Custom ..	—	10	74	24	—	50
Offences against Federal Legislation ..	93	115	539	388	—	151
TOTALS ..	23,205	27,135	29,253	22,363	4,888	11,778

Local Courts

In June, 1962, the Government enacted the new Local Courts Ordinance, which had as its principal object the establishment of new Local Courts entirely independent of the Administration, to replace the old African Courts which were run by the Native Authorities. By the end of December 35 of the old courts had been reconstituted as the first stage in fulfilling a full programme of reconstitution whereby 166 new Local Courts, and 20 Local Appeal Courts, will be established by the end of June, 1963.

Under the provisions of the new Ordinance, a Local Courts Commissioner and four Assistant Local Courts Commissioners were appointed. Their duties are to ensure that the Government's policy in respect of the new Local Courts is carried out under proper supervision throughout the whole Protectorate, under the general directions of the Minister of Justice. The jurisdiction of the new Local Courts is being substantially extended, particularly in the criminal sphere, and in future these courts will hear a very large proportion of the cases that were formerly heard by the District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners sitting as magistrates. This will enable the judicial powers of these administrative officers to be withdrawn, in implementation of the Government's policy to establish a Judiciary which is throughout independent of the Administration.

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 remained the same as at 31st December, 1961, i.e. a total of 3,102 regular police. The establishment of civilian staff was reduced by one to a total of 115. In the course of the year 16 Gazetted Officers and 17 Inspectors Grade II were appointed, and of these, 15 Gazetted posts and 12 posts of Inspector were filled by promotions within the Force. Fifty Constables were recruited for general duties; of these 18 were rejected before completing basic training. Two hundred and sixty-eight constables completed the full six months recruits training course at the Police Training School. There were no constables under training at the end of the year.

The establishment and strength position of the Force at the end of 1962 was as follows:

			<i>Establish- ment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Gazetted Officers	..	..	100	98*
Inspectorate	..	..	259	257†
Other Ranks	..	..	2,743	2,646
			<hr/> 3,102	<hr/> 3,001
Civilian staff	..	..	115	109
			<hr/> 3,217	<hr/> 3,110
TOTAL	..			

* Includes one civilian occupying vacancy

† Includes one civilian occupying vacancy.

During the year the emphasis on local training continued. The first local course for the promotion of Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors commenced at the Police Training School, Limbe, on 8th June, 1962, and was completed on 28th September, 1962, when 11 Sub-Inspectors were promoted to Inspector. A second course for 20 Sub-Inspectors was commenced on 5th October, 1962, and was continuing at the end of the year. Gazetted Officers and Inspectors attended courses of instruction both in Nyasaland and in Britain. Two Sub-Inspectors attended the Non-Gazetted Police Officers' Course at Hendon and both were promoted to Inspector Grade II. Local promotion courses were attended by 87 Constables, 28 Sergeants and 12 Sub-Inspectors. Specialist courses were also attended by the following numbers of personnel: Radio 53; Buglers 17; Drivers 82; C.I.D. and Investigation 83; Traffic 35; Staff (Clerical) 46; Special Branch 146; Discipline 117 and Armourer 1. Refresher courses were attended by 181 Constables, 22 Second Sergeants and 18 First Sergeants.

The Force is organized in three territorial Police Divisions corresponding in areas to the three Administrative Provinces of the Protectorate. The Southern Division, which is the largest, is commanded by a Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police, the Central and Northern Divisions by Assistant Commissioners. There was no change in the functions of the various Branches of the Force.

There are twenty-four police stations, ten sub-stations and twenty-six police posts in the Protectorate.

The establishment of the Police Reserve remained at 300 and the strength at the end of the year was 112. The establishment of the Special Constabulary was 500 and the strength at 31st December, 1962, was 221.

Further H.F. and V.H.F. radio stations were installed, bringing the total up to 102 fixed stations, in addition to five remotely controlled installations, three of which are V.H.F. and two H.F. Two further fixed stations await installation. There are 36 mobile stations which are almost entirely V.H.F., 18 of these being operated by the Police Mobile Force.

A remotely controlled six-channel V.H.F. installation on Zomba Mountain at nearly 7,000 feet above sea level was completed and commenced operation. This provides coverage to fixed and mobile stations up to 150 miles from Force Headquarters. Contacts with stations up to 180 miles distant have been recorded where the terrain is favourable for long range V.H.F. communications.

Twenty-five operators passed the Signals training course and a further 16 potential operators were under training at the end of the year. Ten qualified operators passed the mechanics' examination.

A total of 334,566 written radiograms were handled by all circuits. This is an increase of 29.5 per cent. compared with the previous year.

Radio communication services were extended to other Government Departments for important messages, the principal user being the Ministry of Works and Transport in the Northern Province, where other means of communication are limited.

Motor traffic accidents showed an increase of 4.6 per cent. on the 1961 figure. Thirty-four more persons were killed than in 1961. The number of motor vehicles licensed increased from 16,930 in 1961 to 18,022 in 1962. The following table shows the number of motor traffic accidents and casualties for the period 1958/62.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of accidents ..	1,826 ..	1,898 ..	2,195 ..	2,278 ..	2,383
Number of persons killed	92 ..	118 ..	111 ..	108 ..	142
Number of persons injured	841 ..	853 ..	920 ..	1,130 ..	1,288

At the end of the year the Police transport fleet consisted of 216 vehicles, which included 33 motor cycles. Twenty-one junior ranks were trained and qualified as Force motor-cyclists.

The Headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Division, situated at Police Headquarters, Zomba, comprises the following sections: Administration; Crime and Prosecutions; Criminal Records; Fingerprint Bureau; Photographic Bureau; Statistics; Firearms Registry. There were 73,875 sets of fingerprints filed in the Fingerprint Bureau at the end of 1962. During the year 18,455 sets of fingerprints were received in the Bureau for search, and of these, 2,960 were identified as belonging to persons with a previous criminal record. 3,285 forms were added to the Henry collection, representing first offenders recorded in the Bureau during the year. The comparative figure for 1961 was 5,430. In the single-prints collection there were 1,345 sets of prints at the end of the year.

Particulars of 9,312 firearms were held in the Central Firearms Registry, and 657 new firearms were registered during the year. Two hundred and forty-seven permits were issued for the importation of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

A total of 60,902 cases were reported to the Police during the year. Penal Code cases showed an increase of 5.8 per cent. over the 1961 figure and statutory cases increased by 17.7 per cent. The overall increase of 7,164 cases was 13.3 per cent. over the 1961 figure.

Comparative figures for cases reported over the past five years are tabulated below:

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Murder and manslaughter ..	86	110	137	146	149
All classes of breaking ..	2,864	3,121	3,316	3,662	4,142
Theft (including robbery, false pretences, and receiving stolen property) ..	5,925	6,010	7,142	7,901	8,714
Arson	509	641	747	732	592
Other offences: Penal Code	5,389	7,161	6,861	7,263	7,252
Statutory Offences ..	16,821	20,054	26,784	34,034	40,053
TOTAL ..	31,594	37,097	44,987	53,738	60,902

The Police building programme was further advanced; the following buildings were completed in the course of the year:

New Divisional Headquarters (Southern Division) ..	1
New police stations	2
Extensions to existing police stations	5
New sub-stations	2
New police posts	3
Extensions to existing police posts	3
New canteens	4
Extensions to existing canteens	1
New miniature ranges	3
New quarters for senior ranks	9
New quarters for junior ranks	264
Miscellaneous new buildings	4

The new Southern Divisional Headquarters building, which embodies also the new Blantyre Urban Command offices, was completed and occupied in April, 1962.

The recurrent cost of the Force again increased during 1962/63, the comparative figures for all Force expenditure for the past three years being:

	<i>Estimate</i> 1960/61 £	<i>Estimate</i> 1961/62 £	<i>Estimate</i> 1962/63 £
Personal Emoluments	728,487	738,967	854,015
Other Charges	225,429	225,387	232,178
TOTAL RECURRENT	953,916	964,354	1,086,193
Special Expenditure	30,483	35,598	35,184
Development Expenditure	112,516	42,992	42,298*
TOTAL	1,096,915	1,042,944	1,163,675

* Directly controlled by Police. The total estimated figure for Police Development in 1962/63 is £231,695.

The Police Band, which is under the command of an African Bandmaster of the rank of Assistant Superintendent, was maintained at full establishment and continued to give a high standard of performance.

Chapter 10

Public Utilities and Public Works

PUBLIC UTILITIES

PUBLIC utility services in Nyasaland include electricity and water undertakings in the townships of Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe, and at a number of district headquarters. A waterborne sewerage system and sewage disposal works serves the area controlled by the Soche Authority and in addition accepts sewage from the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Blantyre.

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.

All public water supplies in Nyasaland are Government owned, except for that for Lilongwe and that provided, principally for the Blantyre/Limbe Township, by the Mudi River Water Board. Village hand-operated boreholes are supervised by the Water Development Department, but the Government owned water supplies are administered by the Ministry of Works and Transport.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of two water supply schemes which are controlled by statutory water boards, the Water Branch of the Ministry of Works and Transport is responsible for the design and construction of reticulated water supplies and sewerage schemes in the territory. Consultants are retained and contracts are placed when the development programme exceeds the design and works capacity of the branch. During the financial year 1961/62, £90,770 was expended on the development of water supplies and £7,877 on sewerage works.

Construction of the Mudi River Water Board's Walker's Ferry Scheme was substantially completed at a cost of £2,300,000. The scheme was commissioned and water from the Shire River was supplied to Blantyre/Limbe in the latter half of 1962.

Consultants were engaged during the year to carry out the investigation and design of water supply schemes at Chiradzulu, Kasungu and Salima and for the design of sewerage extensions at Soche Township. The investigation of consequences of flooding at Karonga was completed and a report was received giving the Consultants' findings.

New water supply schemes were completed at Cholo, Fort Hill and Karonga. Construction was in progress on schemes at Kochira, Mponela and Palombe and six smaller stations and institutions. Extensions to existing water supply schemes were completed at Chikwawa, Chileka, Fort Johnston, Mlanje, Mzimba, Mzuzu, Nkata Bay, Port Herald and Zomba.

Investigations and designs were carried out by the professional staff of the Water Branch for schemes at Domasi, Fort Manning, Kasupe and Mwanza, and for extensions to existing schemes at Nchesi peri-urban area, Lilongwe and Mzuzu. Designs were also completed for ten smaller stations and institutions.

PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The Buildings Department of the Ministry of Works and Transport undertook the design, construction and maintenance of a large number of Nyasaland Government buildings during the year and also continued to act as agents for the Federal Government for the construction and maintenance of all its buildings in Nyasaland. Where the Federal Government's design commitments exceeded that Government's capacity or where special local designs were required, the Buildings Department provided drawings and contract documents.

The services of consulting architects, quantity surveyors, structural, civil, electrical and mechanical engineers were retained during the year to carry out specific schemes beyond the capacity of the Department, or to assist with projects initiated by the departmental organization.

A professional valuer continued with his commission to prepare a Buildings Register of all government buildings in Nyasaland and by the end of 1962 documentation was complete for about 80 per cent. of all buildings in the Southern Province.

The Buildings Department continued to work satisfactorily as an independent department within the Ministry of Works and Transport. For the first half of the year the Department consisted of three branches responsible to the Director of Buildings. The Chief Architect's Branch was responsible primarily for site investigations and the design and preparation of drawings for inclusion in contract documents. The Chief Quantity Surveyor's Branch undertook the preparation of Bills of Quantities, building estimates and contract payments. The Building Superintendent's Branch supervised and administered the construction of development projects in both the contract and direct labour programmes, including a large number of departmentally constructed minor extension and alteration works, and also was responsible for the maintenance of all Nyasaland and Federal Governments' buildings. On the 1st July, 1962, the Director of Buildings assumed responsibility for the Stores and Transport Branch, which is administered by the Controller of Stores who deals with the ordering, safe custody and issue

of stores required for works undertaken by all Government Departments and for the sale of stores to other administrations and persons as laid down in Government instructions.

The design policy of the Department continued to follow the principle of producing simple structures which could be built equally well in urban areas or remote rural districts, using either the Department's own direct labour building organization or firms of building contractors of varying technical and financial resources. The object of this policy is to provide opportunities for employment through as large a cross section of the population of the territory as is practicable, and the diversity of the building programme continued to give scope to small builders as well as the larger contracting companies.

Efforts are being made to extend the Nyasaland Government Register of Building Contractors to include a new category for minor contractors who would be permitted to tender for projects up to a value of £5,000. There is a need for the establishment of small contractors in the rural areas of the country where the increased opportunities for employment in the building industry would be most beneficial.

Some interesting trends in the relative costs of various building techniques were verified during the year, the most striking being the closure of the gap between the cost of single storeyed construction which is traditional to the country and the cost of reinforced concrete structures. In major development in the Southern Province, where a reasonable amount of repetition in framing is possible, it has been found that three-storeyed offices and flats are similar in overall cost to single storeyed buildings giving comparable standards of accommodation.

During the year 25 contracts were let with a total value of £770,182 and tenders for an additional four projects of a total value of £46,051 were under consideration at the end of the year.

Major building contracts completed during 1962 on behalf of the Nyasaland Government included new District Headquarters at Karonga, Kota Kota and Rumpi; the extension of the sub-District Headquarters at Salima to provide facilities for a District Headquarters; Provincial Headquarters at Blantyre/Limbe; new offices at the Secretariat, Zomba; seven Ministerial houses in Zomba; Teachers' Training College at Soche Hill; Pool Housing at Zomba, Blantyre, Lilongwe, Karonga, Rumpi, Salima, Kota Kota and Fort Hill; new Police Stations or extensions of stations with institutional housing at Kaporo, Deep Bay, Karonga, Kota Kota, Bvumbwe, Bangwe, Ngabu and Port Herald; a new Police Divisional Headquarters at Blantyre/Limbe; a Travellers' Rest House at Limbe.

Major direct labour works completed during 1962 on behalf of the Nyasaland Government included a Fisheries Research Laboratory at Monkey Bay; improvements to the Government Hostel at Zomba;

Pool Housing at Blantyre, Zomba, Mwanza, Chiradzulu and Dowa; new Police Stations or extensions to existing Police Stations and institutional housing at Mponela, Mwanza, Ntaja, Malosa, Dowa, Kasungu, Dedza, Linthipe, Sharpevale, Mzimba, Chinteché and Fort Johnston.

The following housing units in the contract and direct labour programmes were completed:

Pool Housing:

47 Senior Staff Houses

44 Junior Staff Houses

Institutional Housing:

79 Senior Staff Houses

479 Junior Staff Houses

Works in progress for the Nyasaland Government, but uncompleted at the end of 1962, included a Community Centre at Mzuzu; Farm Institutes at M'mbelwa and Makanga; housing at Domasi; Provincial Commissioner's offices at Mzuzu; various Ministerial offices in Zomba; Joinery Workshops for the M.W.T. in Blantyre; a new depot at Karonga for the M.W.T.; housing for M.W.T. road camps; a Training Centre for the M.W.T. at Zomba; new Road Service Authority offices at Blantyre; a new Headquarters for the M.W.T., Central Division, at Lilongwe.

Major building works completed for the Federal Government included the Customs Posts at Kaporo and Namizana; the Boys' Hostel at the Asian and Coloured Secondary School at Chichiri; Rural Hospitals at Fort Hill, Kabadula, Mponela and Ngabu; extensions to Hospitals at Mzimba, Cholo and Dowa; a Medium Security Prison at Lilongwe; a Holding and Remand Prison at Mzuzu; a Post Office at Fort Hill; housing at Karonga, Chileka, Cobbe Barracks, Zomba, Chilwa, Mpyupyu, Mzimba and Fort Hill; an Asian School at Kasungu and extensions to Chichiri Primary School.

Works in progress for the Federal Government but uncompleted at the end of the year included a District Assize Office at Blantyre; the reconstruction of Zomba Prison and Prison Staff Housing; a Girls' Hostel at the Asian and Coloured Secondary School at Chichiri; housing at Mzuzu, Kota Kota and Domasi.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

The Water Development Department is responsible for the study of the water resources of the Protectorate and for the development of the use of those resources. It has a particular responsibility for water supplies, both domestic and agricultural, for rural areas. Its main functions are hydrological and hydrogeological surveying, borehole construction and maintenance, the construction of small water schemes, and advising on water licence matters, on dam construction and on the construction of other hydraulic engineering works.

The Department is administered by a Director who is responsible to the Secretary for Natural Resources and Surveys. In 1962 the establishment of senior staff of the Department rose from 33 to 39, 25 of the posts being filled. Nine members of the junior staff were under training to fit them for senior posts.

Work on the Hydrological Survey of the country continued throughout the year: there was no extension of the Survey to new areas, but several of the existing river gauging stations were improved by the construction of weirs and the installation of automatic-recording water-level gauges. Stream flow and suspended sediment data was collected regularly at some 133 stations.

Research on the effect of afforestation on run-off from mountain catchments was continued on Zomba Mountain and on the Chambe Plateau on Mlanje Mountain. As a result of research on evaporation rates, which is continuing, a paper was published which gave a preliminary assessment of the monthly rates of potential open-water evaporation for the whole of the Protectorate.

The borehole drilling section, which undertakes drilling for District Councils, for Government Departments, and, where drilling contractors are unable to operate, for private interests, drilled 102 boreholes during the year, a total footage of 12,984 feet. Of the boreholes drilled, 89 proved productive, and for the productive boreholes the average test-yield was 752 gallons per hour. The drilling was carried out by five engine-driven drilling-rigs and one hand-powered drilling-rig.

The use of the hand-rig was in continuation of an experiment initiated in 1961, which was designed to find out whether sufficient volunteer labour could be obtained in the villages to make operation of the rig worthwhile. The result of the 1962 experiment was much as in 1961, a limited success, 7 shallow boreholes having an average depth of 40 feet being completed in the year.

Geophysical surveys to locate underground water, which were undertaken for members of the public, and for township, outstation and rural water supplies, numbered 131.

As a part of the Department's advisory service on hydrological and hydraulic engineering matters, hydrological information was supplied to consultants engaged on water supply schemes for Lilongwe and for Kasungu, to the water board of Blantyre and Limbe, to Nyasaland Railways Limited, to the Tanganyika Government, to the Director of Overseas Surveys and to the Ministry of Works and Transport. Investigations were made and reports prepared for water supply schemes for an Agricultural Department station, three District Councils and two missions.

The Department built one small water supply scheme in the Blantyre Rural District, constructed the second stage of an irrigation scheme for the Agricultural Department Station at Makanga in the Lower River, and supervised the construction of a 17-million-gallon capacity earth dam for the water supply scheme for the M'mbelwa Farm Institute in the Northern Province.

Nine applications for new water licences were dealt with during the year.

Chapter 11

Communications

SHIPPING

NYASALAND is served by the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa, through which the majority of its imports and exports must pass. Clearance of goods through the port proceeded smoothly with very little congestion. An estimated 1,504,159 tons of cargo were landed and 1,809,110 tons shipped during 1962, making a total of cargo for all destinations handled during the year of 3,313,269 short tons, compared with a total of 3,289,570 short tons in 1961.

RAILWAYS

Communication with the sea at Beira (and thence with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa) is effected by the 3 feet 6 inch gauge line, operated jointly by the Nyasaland Railways Limited, the Central Africa Railway Co. Ltd. and the Trans-Zambezia Railway Co. Ltd. Beginning from the northern end, the companies own 273 miles, 43 miles and 181 miles respectively, while the remaining 18 miles from Dondo Junction to Beira, over which the companies have running rights, belong to the Portuguese Government (C.M.F.) (B).

The line passes over the Lower Zambesi Bridge after leaving Nyasaland; this bridge, with a length of 12,064 feet, is the longest single-line bridge in the world. The principal station in Nyasaland is at Limbe, but the Northern Extension to the line continues to the rail-head at Salima. At Chipoka, 17 miles south of Salima, trains connect with the Nyasaland Railways passenger and cargo service on Lake Nyasa.

The combined rolling stock of the three companies consists of 53 steam locomotives, 45 passenger coaches, 760 goods wagons, 29 fuel tank cars, 2 steam rail-cars and 2 diesel rail-cars. The diesel rail-cars, introduced in 1955, cut travelling time from Limbe to Beira by 7 hours and from Limbe to Salima by 5½ hours.

The following figures show passengers carried and goods hauled by the associated companies in each of the years since 1954.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC 1954-62

Year	Total passen- gers	Tonnage hauled (short tons)					
		Tobacco	Cotton	Tea	Salt	General Goods	Total Tonnage
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	550,424	32,833	11,074	12,111	3,651	942,211	1,001,080
1959	558,297	31,533	16,250	12,798	3,182	1,081,049	1,144,812
1960	575,423	28,958	26,028	13,131	2,779	1,180,531	1,251,427
1961	616,393	20,379	8,117	16,522	2,610	1,274,319	1,321,947
1962	689,107	24,457	8,206	15,610	2,126	1,231,656	1,282,055

ROADS

Main inter-territorial roads in Nyasaland extend from Mwanza on the road from Salisbury at the Portuguese East Africa border, through Chileka, Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba, Liwonde, Dedza, Lilongwe and Mzimba to Tunduma in Tanganyika; from the Portuguese East Africa border through Mlanje and Cholo to Limbe; from Namwera through Fort Johnston to Liwonde, and from the Northern Rhodesia border at Fort Manning through Lilongwe, to Salima.

Other main and secondary roads provide alternative routes between these centres and connect the inter-territorial roads system with all District headquarters, the main commercial and crop extraction centres, and the Nyasaland Railway system.

On 1st September, 1962, the Public Roads Ordinance, 1962, came into effect and provided for the reclassification and designation of all Public Roads as Main, Secondary, District, Branch and Estate Roads. The financial and executive responsibility under the new system is as follows:

Category	Mileage	Finance	Execution
1. Inter-territorial main roads	1,017	Federal Govt.	Ministry of Works and Transport Blantyre/Limbe Town Council
2. Other main roads ..	779	Nyasaland Government	Ministry of Works and Transport Blantyre/Limbe Town Council
3. Secondary roads ..	1,211	Nyasaland Govt.	Ministry of Works and Transport
4. District roads ..	2,818	Nyasaland Govt. grant-in-aid to District Councils	District Councils
5. Branch roads ..	16	Nyasaland Govt.	By arrangement
6. Estate roads ..	70	Nyasaland Govt.	Ministry of Works and Transport

The Roads Branch of the Engineering Department of the Ministry of Works and Transport, under the control of the Ministry's Chief Roads Engineer, is responsible for all works required under categories 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 and for supplying technical advice and in some cases other assistance under category 4.

During the early part of 1962, the highway needs of Nyasaland were completely reviewed in the formulation of the 1962/65 Development Plan. The new Road Development Plan, which came into effect on 1st July, 1962, provided for the continuation of those works carried over from previous years and included several new works to be commenced during the period of the plan. Greater emphasis has now been placed on the improvement of existing roads and the construction of new roads to connect remote agricultural areas with the main and secondary road network. These roads, which are being built by small direct labour units, are to a standard necessary for the extraction of crops at all times of the year.

Design and construction of new works and major improvements are executed departmentally up to the capacity of the Roads Branch, the balance being absorbed by the employment of consultants and public works contractors.

During the year three departmental road development units were operating in the Protectorate reconstructing roads to gravel standards. One unit completed the Limbe/Midima road to class I gravel standard and then moved to the Lirangwe/Nsipe road, which is an important main road linking Blantyre with the North and is being reconstructed to class I gravel standard. At the end of the year twelve miles of road north of Lirangwe had been completed. The second unit continued on the reconstruction to class 4 gravel standard of the Chitala/Benga road from its junction with the Lilongwe/Salima road, and had completed 25 miles at the end of the year. The third unit completed the Liwonde/Balaka road to class I gravel standard and continued work from Balaka towards Ncheu.

Two small betterment units were also engaged on the construction of crop extraction roads in the Central and Northern Provinces. The first unit was working on the crop extraction road system between Fort Manning and Kasungu, a total of 60 miles of road being completed at the end of the year. The second unit continued work on a 14 mile length of road in mountainous country at Misuku. This road, which was virtually completed during the year, will provide access to the coffee growing area of the Misuku hills in the Karonga District.

Three bridge construction units were in operation during the year. The first unit completed the construction of the Chirua bridge on the Chitala/Benga road and started preliminary work on the Mkula bridge, the last bridge on the road. The second unit completed the reconstruction of two bridges on the Zomba/Liwonde road damaged during heavy rains at the end of 1960, completed the Chikuli bridge and was working

on the Nkondedzi bridge, both on the Limbe/Midima road. The third unit completed a new permanent bridge to replace the timber bridge over the Limpasa River on the Mzuzu/Nkata Bay road.

The programmes of minor improvements, special maintenance works such as regravelling and resealing and general maintenance, continued at an increased rate during 1962 due to purchases of additional plant and vehicles. An improved standard of surface maintenance of gravel and earth roads was achieved by the regular operation of medium and light graders and tractor drawn bush drags.

The Roads Branch planning staff were engaged on surveys and designs for—

- (1) Three new bridges on the Liwonde/Balaka road.
- (2) Realignment of the Zomba/Limbe road.
- (3) Two new bridges on the Limbe/Midima road.
- (4) Reconstruction of the Lirangwe/Nsipe road including four new bridges.
- (5) Reconstruction of the Chitala/Benga road and the Mkula bridge.
- (6) Reconstruction of the Karonga/Songwe road and bridges.

Consulting engineers were commissioned by the Ministry for designs and letting and supervision of contracts for the following works undertaken during the year:

(1) The reconstruction of the inter-territorial road from Mwanza to the Portuguese East Africa border. This project is a major undertaking involving 11 miles of new class I gravel road through mountainous country with one major and several minor bridges, and is due for completion in 1963.

(2) The construction of bridges and box culverts on the Balaka/Biriwiri section of the main North road. This work was completed during the year.

(3) The construction of access roads to industrial sites in Blantyre by arrangement with the Council. This work was completed during the year.

(4) The improvement, and in some cases surfacing, of several roads in Lilongwe Township by arrangement with the Council. This contract was let during the year and is due for completion in 1963.

(5) The reconstruction of the Lilongwe bridge, by arrangement with the Council. This contract was let at the end of 1962.

(6) The reconstruction and surfacing of the access road to Soche High Density Residential Area, completed during the year.

In addition, a firm of engineering surveyors was commissioned towards the end of the year to carry out surveys on the Karonga/Songwe and Karonga/Florence Bay roads.

In addition to the contract works mentioned above, a contract was let directly by the Roads Branch for the construction of three permanent bridges on the Liwonde/Balaka road which were completed during the year.

The training of Plant Operators was continued in the Plant Operators Training School attached to one of the road development units. Twenty-one operators were trained in 1962 and were subsequently employed on the Ministry's fleet of plant.

The Road Foremen Training School at Chiraweni was opened by the Minister of Works and Transport on 7th January, 1962, and during the year 32 students completed the first stage of their training and were attached to maintenance sections for practical instruction. At the end of the year the first course of trainees were commencing their duties as Foremen in charge of road subsections.

In October, 1962, a Road Survey Training School was opened in order to train sufficient road surveyors for the Ministry's needs, and will come into full operation during 1963.

VEHICLES

The following were the total numbers of the various types of motor vehicles registered at the end of 1962 as compared with 1961:

<i>Private Motor Cars:</i>						1961	1962
12 h.p. and under	..	..	..	..	..	1,894	1,973
13 h.p. to 19 h.p.	..	..	..	..	..	3,440	3,552
20 h.p. and over	..	..	..	..	..	2,225	2,309
						<u>7,559</u>	<u>7,834</u>
<i>Commercial Vehicles:</i>							
Carrying capacity 30 cwt. and under	..	..	..	..	..	3,307	3,526
Carrying capacity 31 cwt. to 60 cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	492	590
Carrying capacity over 60 cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	2,180	2,292
						<u>5,979</u>	<u>6,408</u>
Motor Cycles	..	..	..	..	..	1,677	1,858
Tractors	..	..	..	..	..	721	863
Trailers	..	..	..	..	..	994	1,059

The principal passenger services were operated by the Nyasaland Transport Company under the terms of an exclusive licence. The fleet consisted of 112 up-to-date omnibuses operating on 61 routes with a total mileage of 4,243; the fare charged per mile was 1.375d. During 1962, 5,045,418 passengers were carried.

Connections were maintained at Fort Jameson and Lundazi with Northern Rhodesia, at Nakonde with Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika and at Chaponde, Malosa, Mwanza and Ncheu with Portuguese East Africa. Services were also operated between Blantyre and Salisbury.

LAKE TRANSPORT

Internal traffic on Lake Nyasa is moved by Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., operating a fleet of 5 tugs, 14 barges each of 25–30 ton capacity, M.V. *Mpasa* of 200 ton cargo capacity and 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* maintains a regular service round the Lake (which is 356 miles long and from 10 to 50 miles wide), the whole voyage taking 8 days. In addition, the Railways operate the 200 ton cargo vessel M.V. *Nkwazi*, a motor launch *Mcheni* and four towing barges which are owned by the Federal Government.

Wireless communications are installed at Railway Headquarters, Limbe, at Lake ports and on ships.

Navigation lights have been installed at essential points on the Lake.

In 1958 the Federal Government opened a port installation at Nkata Bay. This has a floating pontoon hammerhead type jetty to enable ships to come alongside, whatever the level of the Lake.

LAKE SERVICE

Passengers and Cargo 1955–1962

<i>Year</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Cargo carried (short tons)</i>
1955	23,664	9,917
1956	32,948	12,527
1957	44,480	12,790
1958	46,645	16,088
1959	40,023	14,304
1960	53,732	16,595
1961	41,859	18,856
1962	65,702	17,448

AIR

Construction, improvement and maintenance of all aerodromes and landing grounds in Nyasaland are carried out by the Ministry of Works and Transport from funds provided by the Federal Government; the Federal Director of Civil Aviation is responsible for the control of air traffic and the provision of operational specifications.

The Central African Airways Corporation provides all the internal air services and almost all the regional services of the territory. The principal airports in the Protectorate are at Blantyre (Chileka) and at Lilongwe. Other landing grounds capable of taking sizeable aircraft are at Salima, Mzuzu and Fort Hill, whilst smaller landing grounds capable of taking light aircraft are also maintained at Zomba, Monkey Bay, Mzimba, Karonga, Fort Johnston, Kasungu, Dedza and Kota Kota.

COMMUNICATIONS

Central African Airways operates DC 6, Viscount and Dakota 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 South Africa and England. There is a twice weekly return service through Blantyre from Salisbury to Nairobi via Dar es Salaam. East African Airways also run a twice weekly return service through Blantyre from Salisbury to Nairobi via Dar es Salaam using Fokker Friendship aircraft.

With Beaver aircraft Central African Airways covers 800 un-duplicated route miles in Nyasaland, rendering a valuable service to the scattered communities in the north. Air services operate twice weekly through Mzimba, Mzuzu, 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 five times weekly through Lilongwe, which has seven return Beaver and two return Dakota schedules a week.

A new cheap-fare weekly "skybus" service was inaugurated on 1st February, 1960, between Blantyre and Salisbury. The service was operated by Dakota aircraft with high density seating for 40 passengers and provision for carrying bicycles. No transport, booking or cabin facilities were offered and the cost of the Blantyre-Salisbury flight was only £5-5s-0d.

The new service proved so popular that from 1st October it was made twice weekly and a second new weekly service to Lilongwe, Fort Jameson, Lusaka and Kitwe was introduced.

The following figures indicate developments in the use of air services in recent years:

	<i>Blantyre</i>		<i>Lilongwe</i>	
	1953	1962	1953	1962
Aircraft movements	2,432	3,734	2,456	2,496
Passengers Handled—In	5,318	42,235	14,034	15,371
Passengers Handled—Out	4,971	38,927	16,566	16,055
Mail (in kilos)—In	41,712	65,654	8,038	11,112
Mail (in kilos)—Out	21,452	47,872	5,115	11,978
Freight (in kilos)—In	151,563	334,562	34,845	43,896
Freight (in kilos)—Out	38,853	187,837	12,462	20,560

Chapter 12

Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

History

PRINTING and the production of reading matter were among the earliest historical 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 July, 1894. 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 weekly 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. 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 published by the Blantyre Printing and Publishing Company Ltd. of Blantyre.

Nyasaland Newspapers

The main newspapers in circulation during the year were as follows:

Newspaper	Language*	Price	Frequency	Place of Publication
UNOFFICIAL				
<i>The African</i>	(ENT)	3d	fortnightly	Likuni
<i>Bwalo la Nyasaland</i>	(ENT)	3d	weekly	Salisbury
<i>Drum</i>	(E)	6d	monthly	Johannesburg
<i>Malawi News</i>	(EN)	6d	weekly	Limbe
<i>Mthenga</i>	(N)	3d	fortnightly	Mkhoma
<i>Parade</i>	(E, etc.)	6d	monthly	Salisbury
<i>The Nyasaland Farmer and Forester</i>	(E)	Subscription	quarterly	Blantyre

<i>The Nyasaland Journal</i>	.. .. (E)	Subscription	bi-annually	Blantyre
<i>The Nyasaland Times</i>	.. .. (E)	3d	twice weekly	Blantyre
<i>The Rhodesia Herald</i>	.. .. (E)	4d	daily	Salisbury
OFFICIAL (published by the Government Printer)				
<i>Nyasaland Information Bulletin</i>	(EN)	free	weekly	Zomba
<i>Msimbi</i>	(ENT)	1d	weekly	Zomba
<i>Students' Newspaper</i>	(E)	1d	monthly	Zomba
<i>Nyasaland Government Gazette</i>	(E)	varies	weekly	Zomba
		(£2 p.a.)		

*NOTE: E—English; N—Nyanja; T—Tumbuka; etc.—other languages.

Bwalo la Nyasaland and *Parade* are published by African Newspapers Ltd., Salisbury.

Malawi News, which was first published early in 1960, is the official organ of the Malawi Congress Party.

The African is a Roman Catholic newspaper published by the White Fathers.

Mthenga is published by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission.

The *Nyasaland Journal*, the organ of the Nyasaland Society contains papers on matters of social, cultural, historical and scientific interest in the Protectorate.

The *Nyasaland Farmer and Forester*, which first made its appearance in 1953, publishes material dealing with agricultural, veterinary and forestry affairs.

Details of official papers are given later in this chapter.

The Government-sponsored African Book Centre, with headquarters at Blantyre/Limbe and branches in the Provinces, supplies books and educational material at low rates to the African public.

BROADCASTING

In March, 1960, the Federal Broadcasting Corporation established a regional station in Nyasaland. The transmitter was operated by the Federal Ministry of Posts, under an agreement with the F.B.C. at the Post Office transmitting station near Zomba. In July, 1961, a 10 kilowatt transmitter was installed further to improve reception in the Protectorate.

FILMS

The only organization to produce films regularly in Nyasaland is that section of the Central African Film Unit which operates in Nyasaland, with its centre at Blantyre.

The Nyasaland Information Department distributes but does not regularly produce films. Services rendered by this department are described in the next section of this chapter.

There are in the Protectorate four permanent cinemas which show films in English. These are situated at Limbe and Lilongwe. 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 the Nyasaland Information Department, established on 1st July, 1957, directed by a Chief Information Officer and, since the introduction of the Ministerial system, working under the aegis of the Ministry of the Chief Secretary.

The policy of the Information Department is to publicize and explain internally the policies and actions of the Government, to encourage and assist the people to take an increasing interest in, and responsibility for, the economic, cultural and political development of the country, and to project Nyasaland externally to neighbouring territories and Britain.

At the end of the year the Department had an establishment of 99. This included a Chief Information Officer, a Senior Information Officer, 2 Press Officers, 5 Information Officers, 3 of whom were based at Provincial centres, 1 Senior Technical Officer, 2 Technical Officers, 7 Assistant Information Officers, 1 Stenographer, 2 Sub-Editors, 12 Senior Information Assistants, 4 Information Assistants, 7 Clerks, 1 Senior Photographer, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 1 Photographer, 9 Press Workers, 6 Messengers, 9 Driver/Operators, 7 Drivers and 3 Fitters.

The Information Department functions within six broad divisions. Five of these divisions—administrative, press, publications, technical and natural resources extension—are situated in Zomba and for administrative reasons are conveniently sited near the Secretariat and the Government Press. At each provincial centre the Department maintains a Provincial Information Officer whose staff provides at provincial level an extension of the services supplied by headquarters.

The Press Division

The Press Division maintained its reputation as a speedy and reliable news service. Local, regional and world-wide publicity was given to a varied range of events in terms of news, pictures, features, broadcasts, commentaries and television-newsreels. Recorded commentaries and broadcasts are now a regular feature of the official news service, and these are being supported by talks, interviews and a weekly digest of news and events over other broadcasting systems.

Some 1,200 news reports were written and issued during the year, the majority of them being used by leading agencies, newspapers and radio stations in Africa. United Press International, South African Press Association, Reuter and other international agencies also gave transmission to most of these.

An official picture service came into existence during the year and is now operating on local, regional and world networks. Its main services are newspix (news pictures with captions on diverse events,

progress and development), picmailers (news pictures with a brief covering story on all matters of interest), colourpix (news pictures and picmailers for colour-illustrated magazines) and exhibition sets (selections of black-and-white and colour pictures for display in exhibitions at home and overseas). Some 8,000 pictures were released during the year. The majority were of the country's leading personalities on public occasions; others depicted development schemes, official projects, tourism and self-help undertakings. Some 60 picmailers were issued during the year with 1,300 covering pictures.

It was a year of major events for the Division. Many V.I.P.s visited the territory and received full press coverage. The highlight of the year in this field was the visit of the First Secretary of State, Mr. R. A. Butler, in May, shortly after he became Minister in charge of Central African Affairs. Pressmen representing newspapers and agencies from all parts of the western world who came to the territory were provided with the usual facilities for coverage and a number of press conferences were arranged with Government Ministers during Mr. Butler's stay. The Budget session of the Legislative Council fully extended the resources of the Division, as the Development Plan was also launched at this session and both these major subjects required full publicity, as also did the Nyasaland Economic Symposium in July, which brought together experts and observers from many parts of the world.

The Publications Division

A major role was played by this Division in giving full publicity to the various campaigns organized by Government Ministers and M.L.C.s in their country-wide tours designed to encourage people to pay their poll tax (and later the Personal Tax), to buy Development Bonds, to carry out good farming methods and to explain current constitutional processes.

The Division continued to produce two official newspapers and two official bulletins (*Msimbi* weekly, the *Students' Newspaper* monthly, the *Information Bulletin* weekly, and *News from Nyasaland* monthly), until the latter part of the year when the *Students' Newspaper* ceased publication. The *Newsletter* was also withdrawn from circulation during the year.

Msimbi continued to increase its circulation which at the end of the year stood at about 10,000 copies per week.

The *Bulletin* also increased in circulation by over 4,000 copies during 1962. The weekly figures at the end of the year stood at 64,000 copies (English 27,000 and Nyanja 37,000).

Many demands were made upon the visual aids section during the year. They varied from illustrating educational books and designing posters to the production of cartoons, lettering, wall-charts and sketches.

The Division produced and distributed over 200,000 posters and leaflets in English, Nyanja, Tumbuka and Yao, dealing with Personal Tax, Development Bonds and Local Government elections.

In addition, over 300,000 posters, booklets (such as *Farm News*), leaflets and publicity material from other Divisions, Information Departments and the Central Office of Information were distributed through the Division's circulation network and the provincial media.

Research continued to be made in ways and means of improving the present publications in style and layout, and in developing new forms of information media.

The Technical Division

The Technical Division is responsible for the construction, maintenance and operation of the mobile information units, for the installation and maintenance of public address equipment at public ceremonies and in Government buildings, for the operation and maintenance of other technical equipment such as tape recorders and film projectors, and for the supply and maintenance of audio-visual equipment to other departments (e.g. public address equipment on vehicles, radios and projectors in schools).

The year saw the introduction of Departmental Trade Tests and the first Driver/Operator of an information unit was successful in passing Grade I.

One new information unit was constructed and delivered to the Natural Resources Extension Division during the year and equipment ordered for a further five units. Information units are long-wheel-based Land-Rovers equipped with a cinema projector, loudspeakers, a tape recorder, display boards and a playback deck. They are also fitted to carry newspapers, pamphlets and posters and are used for regular news-disseminating tours of districts and for special campaigns.

There was a considerable increase in demand for public address and recording services, the major exercises being the installation of public address and full recording coverage for the Economic Symposium in July, and the return of Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda from the Constitutional Conference in London in December when he was welcomed by an enormous gathering of people at Chileka.

The number of recorded tapes from speeches made by Ministers for internal and external consumption increased. Full use was made of the private cinema/studio for this purpose and for training courses organized by other departments which required the use of films and visual aids media.

To ensure accuracy of reporting, all V.I.P. press conferences were tape-recorded by the Division and made available for the verbatim reporting of speeches and statements.

109 borrowers availed themselves of the material in the central film library, which now holds some 1,100 film titles. 1,275 programmes of films were despatched for use on the information units and by schools, missions and commercial organizations. Constant reference was made to the library by various departments seeking visual aids material to support specific training projects and instructional campaigns.

Based on the successful results of equipping secondary schools with visual aids media in 1961, the exercise was continued during the year under review with the provision and training of staff for two more schools. Equipment was ordered for the Ministry of Works and Transport, Local Councils, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys and for missions.

Natural Resources Extension Division

Farm News, the monthly magazine for farm families, was enlarged to 16 pages during the year and reproduction improved following the purchase and installation of a larger offset-litho printing press. Circulation rose to 10,000 copies per month. The magazine now carries information on animal health, forest protection, community development and home economics, in addition to crop and animal husbandry and conservation topics.

The Division operates two units and a further five are on order for delivery in 1963. Use was also made during the year of mobile units of the Nyasaland Information Department. The units toured village areas in support of extension campaigns. By day, tape-recorded messages by local leaders supporting the campaigns, recorded discussions, interviews and news interspersed with popular music, were played at frequent halts in pre-arranged tour programmes. Flannelgraph, magnet board and photo-poster displays were also used by day. In the evening, educational and entertainment films and locally taken colour transparencies (slides) were shown to village audiences. Film show audiences of up to 2,000 people were reported on a number of occasions.

During 1962 the first programme for formal training in extension work was initiated at the Colby School of Agriculture. In addition to the training courses, advice on the planning and implementation of extension programmes continued to be given to departmental staff. A number of one-day local leader courses were also held, consisting of lectures and supported by audio-visual teaching aids. Lectures were given by Division staff at in-service training courses for the staff of the Co-operative and Social Development Departments, and also to teachers in training. Specialized training in the production and use of visual aids was also given through one formal training course and a number of attachments to the Headquarters office. The Division also organized a training course for Public Relations officers appointed by the Farmers' Marketing Board.

Under the Development Programme, audio-visual aid sections are being set up in each Provincial Headquarters. During the year the Central Province section at Lilongwe was provided with a Multilith 80S offset-litho duplicator by the Farmers' Marketing Board. A considerable quantity of simple illustrated leaflets was produced and some flannelgraph parts. Similar sections are being set up in Mzuzu and Blantyre.

The Provincial Extension Service

The Provincial Information Officers continued to maintain close liaison with all departments at provincial level in order to ensure balanced and adequate publicity on matters of both territorial and local importance. During the year, 995 press communiques were issued by the three Provincial offices.

Close liaison was also established with M.L.C.s and Chairmen of District Councils. This resulted in a full understanding of the potential of the services at their disposal and a co-operation which greatly assisted the work of the Provincial offices. Spectacular results of this co-operation were the successful tours, undertaken by M.L.C.s to launch particular campaigns, in which they accompanied the units to explain to the people that each campaign had the support of their own elected Government.

The Department's seven mobile units travelled some 86,200 miles and presented 1,761 shows to an estimated total audience of 972,212 people on such diverse projects as foot-and-mouth disease in the North, tobacco farming and marketing in the Central Province and rabies control and the extermination of hyaenas in the South. In addition to this local provincial work, they continued to be co-ordinated from headquarters on national campaigns—Local Government and District Council work, forest fire suppression, health and hygiene, and Community Development. The new pattern of usage evolved in these campaigns proved far more effective in projecting Government's policies at village level than any method hitherto employed.

In the Northern Province, in addition to 592,800 copies of the *Bulletin* and 7,200 copies of *Farm News*, the office received and distributed 51,800 circulars, 31,300 posters and 7,500 pamphlets and booklets. 25,000 circulars were produced in Mzuzu and distributed, part of a total of 715,600 publications distributed in the year.

In the Central Province, the year was one of steady development, particularly in the manufacture and use of visual aids for extension work. This side of the Department's activities was able to expand when, in August, it was possible to institute a proper visual aids room, workshops and photographic darkroom in renovated accommodation.

The Agricultural Show gave the opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of rear projection as a daylight medium and much work was subsequently put into this development. A prototype is now under

construction as a result of this work which should place a very effective teaching aid in the hands of field staff of Government Departments for use at village level. It will enable them to use colour transparency series in daylight for teaching audiences of up to fifty.

Other experimental construction was done on exposure frames for use in making plates for offset-litho printing and similar frames are now under construction for use in the offices at Mzuzu and Zomba.

A total of six multiple slide viewers was produced, one of which was used on the Nyasaland Government stand at the Bulawayo show.

The provision by the Farmers' Marketing Board of an offset-litho printing machine enabled the Department to co-operate with the Board in putting out propaganda to encourage the building of tobacco barns and the use of fertilizers. Many thousands of leaflets in two and three colours were produced and widely distributed in the tobacco growing areas. In addition, work was undertaken for the various departments of the Ministry of Natural Resources, covering such subjects as rabies vaccination, tree planting, agricultural advice notes and so on. Altogether some 50,000 were designed, printed and distributed during the year on many different subjects.

Considerable work was also done on improving the method of converting art work into a printing plate and in the use of lettering on posters.

In March the Provincial Information Officer, Southern Province, moved to larger quarters in the new Provincial Headquarters building at Chichiri. During the year under review he also acted as Press Officer to the Ministry of Labour, the only Ministry located outside Zomba.

The Information Officer, Southern Province, concentrates mainly on press relations in the Blantyre, Limbe and Zomba area. His office maintains full information extension services within the Province and during 1962 was responsible for the launching of several of the special campaigns introduced by M.L.C.s in the districts.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING

The Printing and Stationery Department carries out the official printing for the Nyasaland Government. The Government Press is situated next to the Secretariat in Zomba.

At the end of 1962 the Department had an establishment of 142, which included 14 senior staff and 128 junior staff. All the junior staff are trained within the department and over 50 trained printers have final trade test certificates in printing. Thirty-eight apprentices were under training at the end of the year. Two African Officers were undergoing composing room and machine room management courses in England during the whole year.

The Press worked to full capacity during the year, demands being exceptionally heavy towards its end when the production of Personal Tax Stamps and Development Bonds became an urgent priority. During the year production maintained a high level and the Department produced 24,865,334 forms and 490,197 pads and books for Government departments.

Requests for printing of a specialist nature increased and several interesting publications were produced, including the Phillips Report on Education, the English version of the Highway Code (in colour), Geological Bulletins and other reports of a miscellaneous nature. In addition, the Department was responsible for printing the Protectorate Annual Report, Departmental Annual Reports, the daily *Hansard* and the 12-page weekly *News Bulletin*; also, all normal legislation and amendments to the Laws.

Further new equipment installed during the year included a Solna 24 offset-litho press, a stereo bevelling machine and a metal guillotine. The Timson rotary press and the McLaughlin matrix press were converted to allow for printing from rubber plates instead of the conventional metal stereotypes. A McLaughlin rubber stereo grinder was also installed in this connection. A new guillotine arrived towards the end of the year.

An increasing volume of work was undertaken for the publicity section of the Ministry of Natural Resources, both in offset litho and letterpress printing.

Towards the end of the year the Office Equipment section was divorced entirely from the Printing Department and became a separate section under the Ministry of Finance.

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 560 miles in length and varies in width from 50 to 100 miles. It lies approximately between $9^{\circ} 22'$ 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 45,747 square miles (i.e., 36,481 square miles of land, 8,870 square miles of Lake Nyasa, and 396 square miles of other lake water), 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, and the remainder by the Lake's only outlet, the Shire River. The country on either side of the trough is made up of 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 also 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Rising above this plain are the higher plateaux of Dedza, Vipya, Nyika, Mafingi and Misuku, their elevation ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. 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 differences in altitudes to be found in Nyasaland are extensive, and both the highest and lowest points of the Federation occur in the southern part of the Protectorate. On a clear day one can stand at the lowest point, just over 100 feet above sea level near Port Herald, and look northwards to the highest point of 9,843 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 355 miles in length and varies in width from 10 to 50 miles. The surface has varied from approximately 1,540 feet above sea level before 1920 to a highest recorded level of 1,555 feet in 1937, and is now close to 1,550 feet; its deepest point is some 750 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. Of the three smaller lakes in the territory, Lake Malombe occurs where the Shire River broadens out shortly after leaving Lake Nyasa, whilst Lakes Chilwa and Chiuta are remnants of a more extensive lake which formerly covered a large part of the Shire Highlands; all three lakes occupy shallow basins, and are 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 broad, open valleys, meanders and swamps in their upper and middle reaches, and deeply incised gorges, waterfalls, and V-shaped 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, large seasonal variation in flow and the absence of appreciable storage sites. Small-scale hydro-electric schemes of 500–1,000 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 1,250 feet), provided that the fluctuations of level of Lake Nyasa can be stabilized between certain limits to ensure a regular flow down the Shire.

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 drier 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

Nyasaland experiences two main seasons during the year, the dry and the wet. The wet season lasts from November to the end of April, during which over 90 per cent. of the rain falls. The remainder of the year is dry, with increasing temperatures in October and November just prior to the onset of the rains.

As might be expected in a country with such diversity in topography and altitude, there are wide variations in rainfall and temperature. The annual rainfall ranges from 25–35 inches in the Lower Shire Valley and parts of the rain shadow area in the north, to about 130 inches on Mlanje Plateau and at the extreme northern end of Lake Nyasa. Similarly, temperatures of over 120° have been recorded in the Lower Shire Valley, while on the higher plateaux frosts are common in winter. Falls of snow have been reported at intervals on the upper peaks of Mlanje.

There are four main climatic zones, which are as follows:

(a) Hot, dryish climate where the annual mean temperature is over 75°F. and the mean annual rainfall is between 25 and 35 inches. (Lower and Upper Shire Valley, Central Karonga Lake-shore, and Salima Lake-shore.)

(b) Hot, wet climate where the annual mean temperature is above 75° and the rainfall between 50 and 120 inches. (Lake-shore areas near Nkata Bay and in the extreme north.)

(c) Warm climate with moderate rainfall, where the annual mean temperature is between 65° and 75° with at least one month in the year having a mean temperature below 65°, and the rainfall is between 30 and 60 inches. (Medium-altitude plateau areas in Central and Northern Provinces, and the Shire Highlands.)

(d) Warm, wet climate with a mean annual temperature below 65° and a rainfall of 50 to 130 inches. (High plateaux of Nyika, Vipya, Dedza, Zomba and Mlanje.)

In terms of tolerance, the climatic divisions of Nyasaland as a whole may be considered as (1) the hot 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 short dry spell of some two weeks in the northern part of the country, conditions which show an affinity with the two rainy seasons found in Tanganyika to the north. In the south of Nyasaland, however, there is no perceptible break in the rains. 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 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, the Shire Highlands, and the Dedza, Vipya and Nyika plateaux. This type of rain is known as "chiperoni" and takes its name from a mountain lying in Portuguese territory 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 areas (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.

SOILS AND VEGETATION

The intricacies of Nyasaland's soil and vegetation pattern are consequent upon the diversity of relief, geology and climate. On a broad classification three main vegetation and soil zones may be distinguished:

(a) In the lower, drier areas of the country, along the Shire Valley and parts of the Lake-shore, the vegetation is characterized by the baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), several types of acacias and palms, and *Sterculia* species. These occupy land of colluvial and alluvial origin, consisting of grey-brown neutral to alkaline soils, typically fine sandy loams and sandy clay loams. Limited areas of mopane woodland (*Colophospermum mopane*) also occur, with soils that become extremely hard when dry.

(b) On the medium-altitude plateau areas the vegetation consists of open woodlands dominated by *Brachystegia* and *Julbernardia* species; these occur on red and yellowish-red

moderately to strongly leached soils, ranging from sandy loams to sandy clays. Tropical red earths of high fertility are found on the Lilongwe plain and the Shire Highlands, both of which are densely populated. Poorer soils with a horizon of indurated laterite also occur, while skeletal soils occupy extensive areas of dissected and hilly country. The valley floors in this zone have strongly structured black heavy clays, with a cover of tall grass.

(c) On the higher plateaux and mountain slopes, where the high rainfall has produced strongly leached soils, 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 contain useful timber species, notably the conifer Mlanje cedar (*Widdringtonia whytei*).

There are approximately 8,900 square miles of indigenous forest and woodland in the country and of this some 3,743 square miles is permanently set aside as the Forest Estate. On the mountain grasslands a programme of softwood afforestation is under way and some 37 square miles have now been afforested.

Maize is the staple food crop over the greater part of the Protectorate. Cassava is grown as a supplementary food crop in most areas and in a few places, especially along the Lake-shore, it is the staple crop. Sweet potatoes, beans, pigeon peas, sorghum, bulrush millet and pumpkins are grown for food. Finger millet is grown almost exclusively for making beer. Though the Protectorate is a small country there are many differences in soil and climate and a wide variety of crops can be grown. Tea, tobacco, tung, coffee, cotton, rice and groundnuts are grown on plantations or on smallholdings as cash crops in addition to the food crops.

The crops of the indigenous people are produced largely by primitive hand methods though the use of the ox plough is being actively encouraged and is increasing slowly. Nearly the whole of the country has an adequate rainfall for the production of annual crops, but perennial crops can only be grown successfully in those parts where there are some light rains in the "dry season" (May–October). Owing to the density of population many areas, especially in the southern half of the country, have been largely denuded of trees and the majority of cultivators do not practise a proper rotation of crops. Because of the steep slopes and high intensity of rainfall there is considerable danger of soil erosion, but during the past fifteen years an intensive propaganda campaign has led to the introduction of soil conservation measures which have done much to reduce the amount of soil lost each year. In the more sparsely populated north, shifting cultivation is still practised and woodland conditions are often re-established between periods of cultivation, but in varying degrees it is a changed vegetation and probably a long term of years is required for full restoration of the ecological equilibrium.

Approximately 12 per cent. of the country was found to be infested with *Glossina morsitans* in the last complete tsetse fly survey of the country, but this area has diminished in recent years with a series of subnormal rainy seasons. *G. brevipalpis* is confined to dense vegetation on the north Karonga and Kota Kota Lake-shores. The main area of contact between cattle and *G. morsitans* was the Lower River, but a drug campaign by the Veterinary Department indicated that contact was lost in the recent fly recessions. On the Karonga Lake-shore a clearance scheme has reduced the number of *G. brevipalpis* very considerably and the remaining infection of trypanosomiasis is at present controlled with drugs. Plans are under consideration for a campaign of eradication of the fly by insecticides in co-operation with the Tanganyika authorities, across whose border the infestation continues.

There are some 374,000 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 game abounds, due mainly to the pressure of population, but certain uninhabited areas of indifferent fertility do carry a fairly general game population which is protected in Game Reserves, Controlled Areas and the like. There are five Game Reserves in the country, none of which is extensively developed for the tourist trade though three of them have observation camps on a very modest scale.

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. Approximately 50 per cent. of this population is centred in the Southern Province, where regional rural densities are as high as 800 persons per square mile. Thirty-five 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. That Nyasaland is so much more densely populated than its neighbours 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 the largest traditional African town in Nyasaland.

The 1961 census of non-Africans showed that the municipality of Blantyre/Limbe had a population of 3,980 Europeans, 3,850 Asians and 540 other non-Africans, a total of 8,370. There are no accurate statistics available in respect of the African urban population, which continues to increase. Further north the most important town is Lilongwe which, according to the 1961 census, had a population of 620 Europeans, 660 Asians and 20 other non-Africans, a total of 1,300. Zomba, the administrative capital of the Protectorate, according to the 1961 census, had a population of 980 Europeans, 550 Asians and 10 other non-Africans, a total of 1,540. As in the case of Blantyre/Limbe, no accurate statistics are available in respect of the African population of these two towns.

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 the territory is well served by an internal air service operated by the Central African Airways Corporation.

Nyasaland is served internally by a network of roads and is connected to Southern Rhodesia by a road running from Blantyre through Tete (in Mozambique) to Mtoko, to Northern Rhodesia by a road linking Lilongwe and Fort Jameson, to Tanganyika by a road linking Fort Hill and Mbeya and to the Mozambique coast by a road running from Mlanje to the sea at Quelimane.

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.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Nyasaland is a predominantly agricultural country and the majority of the population are engaged primarily in an agricultural system which produces sufficient food for their needs and at the same time offers surpluses for sale. The ingrained spirit of adventure of the Nyasa, however, causes him to seek employment opportunities outside the country and a considerable proportion of the territory's manpower at any given time will be found working abroad.

The main cash crops in order of importance are tea, tobacco, groundnuts and cotton, while coffee, tung 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.

Little mining takes place in Nyasaland other than quarrying for stone, although the Protectorate is being actively prospected by both the Government and private concerns. Low-grade coal deposits occur in the Protectorate and there are large deposits of low-grade bauxite on Mlanje Mountain. Their quality and geographical location have so far precluded economic exploitation.

Chapter 2

Administration

THE MINISTRIES

The successful operation of the new Constitution brought into force in 1961 enabled a further development to take place in April, 1962, when the two nominated official Ministers retired and their places on the Executive Council were taken by two elected Members of Legislative Council.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council, but the Executive Council is reconstituted so that it consists of three officials *ex officio*, namely, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary, and seven elected Members of the Legislative Council—two from those elected on the higher roll and five from those elected on the lower roll. Nine of the ten Members of the Executive Council have been charged with responsibility for departments, the other being designated Minister without Portfolio.

The Ministries are:

The Chief Secretary's Ministry, with responsibility for the Public Service, Provincial and District Administration, the Public Order, Constitutional Affairs, External Affairs and Information Services.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Surveys, under an elected Minister—the Leader of the Majority Party—responsible for Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services, Water Development, Game, Fish and Tsetse Control, Farmers' Marketing Board, Community Development, Lands and Surveys, Geological Surveys and Mining.

The Ministry of Local Government, also under the Leader of the Majority Party—responsible for Urban Local Authorities and District Councils, Rural Area Boards, High Density Residential Areas, Sewerage, Water Works Ordinance and Water Boards other than the Mudi River Water Board.

The Ministry of Justice, under the Attorney General, with responsibility for Administration of Legal and Judicial Affairs, the Registrar General's Department and Local Courts.

The Ministry of Finance, under the Financial Secretary, with responsibility for Finance, Development Planning and Estimates, Recurrent Estimates, Revenue Estimates, African Development and

Welfare Fund, Organization and Methods, the National Economy, Establishments, the Government Printing Office and the Mudi River Water Board.

The Ministry of Education and Social Development, under an elected Minister and responsible for African Education and Social Development.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, under an elected Minister and responsible for Housing Schemes, Town Planning, Peri-Urban Development, Lay-out and Development of Urban Public Land, and Inter-territorial Movement of Persons (Control) Ordinance.

The Ministry of Works and Transport, under an elected Minister and responsible for Works, Transport and Water Supplies.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry, under an elected Minister and responsible for Trade, Industry, Co-operative Development, Business and Industrial Licensing, Hotels Development and Tourism.

The Ministry of Labour, under an elected Minister and responsible for Labour Matters, Trade Unions and Factories Inspections.

The responsibility for Audit, Civil Aviation, Customs and Immigration, Income Tax, Posts and Telecommunications, Prisons, Health, Non-African Primary and Secondary Education and all higher education has been exercised in the Protectorate by the Federal Government since the introduction of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953.

The membership of the Executive Council at the end of 1962 is set out at the end of this chapter.

The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, elected under the provisions of the new Order in Council, 1961. The Legislative Council consists of the Speaker, appointed by the Governor, three Members *ex officio*—the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary—and 28 Members elected under the Nyasaland (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1960, which provides for single member constituencies in which eight Members are elected on a franchise with higher qualifications and 20 on a franchise with lower qualifications. The Governor also has a reserve power, in pursuance of instructions given by Her Majesty through the Secretary of State, to nominate additional Members to the Legislative Council up to a number necessary to give the Government a majority over the remaining unofficial Members. The membership of the Legislative Council at the end of 1962 is contained in an Appendix to this chapter.

The judicial system, for which special provisions to secure the impartiality and independence of the Judiciary are made in the Order in Council, is described in Part II, Chapter 9 of this Report.

The Public Service Commission consists of a Chairman and three independent members. Its duty is to advise the Governor and other officials to whom the Governor has delegated any of his powers of control of the Civil Service on questions relating to the appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal or disciplinary control of public officers, and any other question which in his opinion affects the Public Service. There is also provision for a Police Service Commission with similar powers, though this has not been established.

A Constitutional Conference was held at Marlborough House in November, 1962, at which agreement was reached on further constitutional advance to be put into effect early in 1963.

PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

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 21 Districts, each in the charge of a District Commissioner who is in turn responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners are responsible for the proper conduct of the Native Administrations within their areas. Each of the districts, with the exception of the Blantyre (Urban) District, 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 18 in the Northern Province to 49 in the Central Province and 69 in the Southern Province, a total of 136.

NATIVE AUTHORITIES

The greater part of the Protectorate consists of African areas, and administration through the Native Authorities is, broadly speaking, the same in all districts.

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 persons chosen by the people in accordance with local law and custom.

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.

Native Authorities have in the past had four inter-related responsibilities—executive, legislative, judicial and financial. Certain of these powers have now devolved upon the elected District Councils and with the passing of the Local Courts Ordinance in 1962, the judicial work of the Native Authorities is also gradually being passed over to newly established Local Courts under the control of the Ministry of Justice. This process only began in August, 1962, but is expected to be completed by mid 1963.

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 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." No rules may be made which either prescribe fees or cover the subject matter of a by-law which can be made by a District Council. The purpose of this is to avoid the overlapping of functions of Native Authorities and District Councils. Any rules existing at the time of the establishment of a District Council, which cover subjects for which a District Council may make by-laws, remain in force, however, until revoked and replaced by District Council by-laws. 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.

The remaining judicial and financial responsibilities of Native Authorities are dealt with in Part II, Chapters 9 and 3 respectively.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At the beginning of 1962, the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government were both responsible for local government affairs, the former dealing with Town Councils and the latter with District Councils and other rural local government affairs.

In April the Ministry of Local Government was formed, with responsibility for all local government affairs. The Ordinances administered by the Ministry in 1962 were:

- Public Health (territorial aspects only)
- Rural Area Boards
- Townships

Townships (Public and Private Streets)
High Density Residential Areas
Local Government (District Councils)
Waterworks (except the Mudi River Water Board which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance)

District Councils

Following amendments to the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, there were extensive changes in the constitutions of District Councils in 1962. The thirteen existing Councils were reconstituted, and new Councils were established in seven administrative Districts where local government functions had previously been the responsibility of Councils of Chiefs. The new constitutions of District Councils provided for—

(a) the election of a majority of Councillors on a widely based non-racial franchise;

(b) the election of a Chairman by Councillors, instead of his appointment in the Warrant;

(c) the appointment of a President to act as ceremonial head of a Council in circumstances where this is warranted.

Elections had been held in all Districts and the new Councillors had taken office by June.

In the second half of the year, the newly constituted Councils were active in reviewing and revising their by-laws, and by the end of the year a considerable amount of by-law legislation had been sent to the Ministry for approval. Many of these by-laws were based on models prepared by this Ministry.

Similarly, Staff Terms of Service Regulations and Councils' Standing Orders were given close attention, again with the assistance of models drawn up by the Ministry, and at the end of 1962 most Councils had made both Staff Regulations and Standing Orders.

With the enactment of the Education Ordinance in March, 1962, District Councils took on considerably increased responsibilities for primary education throughout their areas. Each Council became a Local Education Authority, with an Education Committee. An officer of the Ministry of Education was appointed to each district to undertake the duties of executive officer to the Education Committee. Local Education Authorities are charged with the administration, planned development and financial control of primary schools. The effect of this was to increase greatly the volume of work done by Councils in the sphere of local services. A large Government grant towards the recurrent expenses of schools is paid to Local Education Authorities to enable them, in turn, to make grants to agencies running schools. Some Councils contribute further financial assistance out of their own resources.

The Public Roads Ordinance enacted in June, 1962, made each District Council the highway authority for classified " District Roads ", most of which had previously been maintained by the District Administration. Councils also continued to maintain considerable mileages of minor roads. A Ministry of Works grant of £7 per mile towards maintenance of District Roads in the year 1962/63 was paid to Councils, and further grants of capital funds were made available for construction projects involving roads and bridges.

Councils continued with a programme of construction of new boreholes during the year. In the year ending June, 1962, 80 machine drilled and 8 hand drilled boreholes were completed.

Councils met 75 per cent. of the construction costs of each borehole in most cases, Government providing a grant of £110 per borehole, or 25 per cent. of the cost, but 15 boreholes were the subject of a 100 per cent. grant. 59 machine drilled and 17 hand drilled boreholes were constructed or planned for the year beginning July, 1962. Maintenance costs of boreholes met by Councils at £18-2s per borehole for 1961/62 were £19,000, and maintenance costs for 1962/63 will increase.

Councils continued to have a duty to construct courts and ancillary buildings, and in this connection a two year programme of construction, costing £51,000, ended in June, 1962. In all cases, Councils received at least a 50 per cent. grant of construction costs from Government.

Lilongwe and Chiradzulu Councils expanded forest plantations which are run on a revenue earning basis. The Lilongwe Council obtained a loan of £4,400 from the Government Loans Board to finance further plantations.

Councils continued to operate markets and to improve their facilities, to provide the services of postal agencies and maternity clinics. A new service which began its development was concerned with social welfare in the form of community work, especially in the running of community centres.

Councils continued to run down their accumulated surpluses in 1962, in accordance with the principle that they should not have large unused capital balances. Concurrently, Government loan funds to the amount of £65,000 were made available for a three year period starting in July, 1962. Applications for loans were being submitted at the end of the year.

An important part of the work of the Ministry in 1962 was in the field of training. The changes in constitutions resulted in most Councils having a new body of Councillors anxious to learn the art of local government. There was also a considerable number of changes in the senior staff of Councils and at the same time an increase in the amount of procedural and committee work, in addition to an expansion of administrative work in connection with services.

It is the policy of the Ministry to concentrate on providing "on the job" training within Nyasaland. It is considered that there is little to be gained at the present stage of development of District Councils by sending staff overseas to attend more advanced courses of training before basic training is absorbed.

The training work of the Ministry thus involved:

(a) acquainting Chairmen and Councillors with the terms of their responsibilities and with procedures;

(b) organizing instruction of local authority staff and their supervision and further training in the field.

Day to day contact with Chairmen and Council staff was achieved through Local Government Officers who each had responsibility for guiding two or three District Councils. They paid close attention to financial organization and worked in close liaison with staff in their daily duties. Audit staff while on circuit also undertook training work in financial matters.

Short courses were organized for Local Government Officers, and three courses, each lasting a week, were held for Treasurers and Cashiers.

A Local Government Conference lasting three days and attended by all Chairmen and Clerks of Council and by all Local Government Officers was held at the Institute of Public Administration in October. The Conference provided an opportunity for discussions on a wide variety of topics relating to the development of sound local government administration.

The Ministry also ensured instruction and training of Council staff by means of Local Government Circulars and Memoranda setting out the procedure and the action required by Councils on a wide variety of subjects.

Soche Authority

The Soche Authority is a local authority set up to administer the Soche High Density Residential Area, a township zoned for the planned development of low cost housing with ancillary services and commercial and institutional buildings, for a potential population of 32,000. It already contains some 2,000 houses with a population of 8,000 people. The Authority is responsible for administering normal urban local services including reticulated water, sewerage, tarred roads and community and welfare facilities. Officers of the Authority are seconded from Government service and are responsible for administering central government responsibilities within the township, such as housing allocation, hire purchase agreements, rent collection and arrangements regarding leases of public land. Government housing comprises the major part of the existing developed area and most of this is occupied

by junior civil servants, although a certain number of houses are available for rent to the general public. Building plots at low rents and on long leases are also available to the public.

Grants from Government to the Authority during 1962 have made possible the construction of a main tarred through road (£24,000) and the expansion of trunk sewers and water mains (£15,000). This brings expenditure on the development of services at Soche since 1953 to an amount of about £500,000.

The Ministry is closely concerned with the administration of the Government's policy for the area, which is to amalgamate the township with the adjacent Municipality of Blantyre and Limbe. It was decided that the continued existence of Soche as a separate local government unit was artificial and expensive. During 1962 the Town Council operated local government services in the Soche township on an agency basis by arrangement with the Authority, and an accurate assessment of the costs of such services was maintained. Arrangements were made for the Authority's responsibilities as a Water Authority to be transferred to the Mudi River Water Board. These involved the extension of the boundaries of the Water Board's area and the installation of individual metered supplies in all houses in Soche. The Authority was relieved of responsibility for maintenance of Government buildings and housing and this work was transferred to the Ministry of Works and Transport. The Colby Community Centre, which was administered until June, 1962, by the Authority, became the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Social Development.

The Ministry was closely engaged in the arrangements for the demise of Soche and for the expansion of the Municipality to include Soche area and other peri-urban areas, preparation for which went ahead during 1962.

Rural Area Boards

There are thirteen Rural Area Boards. They have limited local government functions in small concentrations of trading stores situated in rural districts. Since these authorities do not fit in with the developing pattern of local government, it was decided that they should either be elevated to the status of minor townships, or be abolished and their responsibilities and functions merged with the local District Council. Preparation for the implementation of this policy was in hand during the year.

Town Councils

Constitutional changes in Town Councils consistent with the changes in the territorial constitution and in District Council constitutions were not introduced to any extent in 1962. An amendment in the Townships Ordinance, however, in October, 1962, made it possible to prepare for Town Council elections on a much broader franchise. It

also enabled township boundaries to be extended to include areas which had developed outside municipal boundaries and for local authority controls to be applied to such areas, subject to the Minister's consent.

Following this amendment the electoral arrangements of the Municipality of Blantyre and Limbe were examined and a Delimitation Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of an officer of the Ministry, with the task of recommending on the division of the municipal area into single member constituencies together with the surrounding areas which it is proposed should be added to the Municipality. This Commission was at work at the end of the year.

Action was thus initiated in 1962 to effect a radical change in the electoral basis of Blantyre/Limbe Town Council. The amendments made in October will also make possible the election of Town Councils on a broad franchise in Zomba, Lilongwe and Salima, but no action was begun during the year to prepare a ward system for these Town Councils.

In making its recommendations the Delimitation Commission appointed for Blantyre was directed to pay particular attention to—

- (a) the desirability of using well-defined lines to describe ward boundaries;
- (b) population; and
- (c) rateable values.

Following the enactment of the Public Roads Ordinance, Town Councils became the Highway Authority for main roads and for secondary roads within their areas. Grants for the financial year 1962/63 were paid by Government to Town Councils for the maintenance of roads on the following basis—

(a) Full-width tarred roads	..	£270 per mile
(b) Single-width tarred roads		£225 per mile
(c) Earth roads	..	£150 per mile

The effect of this arrangement was felt in Blantyre and Limbe and to some extent in Lilongwe where the Councils are equipped to carry out maintenance work. In Salima and Zomba, however, the Councils have insufficient equipment and organization to do maintenance work and the arrangements by which Government maintains roads are still standing.

The Ministry was closely involved in the allocation of Government loan moneys to Town Councils as part of the general Protectorate Development Plan. Projects approved for Town Councils during the year were as follows:

<i>Blantyre/Limbe</i>	£
Sewerage scheme	248,000
Municipal Public Works (street lighting and malarial prevention)	45,000
Municipal road development	54,000
Miscellaneous municipal development (parks, public conveniences, cemeteries, markets, clinics)	58,950

<i>Zomba</i>		£
Municipal Public Works (street lighting)	9,250	
Miscellaneous municipal development (market, rest house) ..	11,500	
<i>Lilongwe</i>		
Municipal Public Works (street lighting)	5,000	
Municipal road development	25,000	
Miscellaneous municipal development (parks, market) ..	20,000	
<i>Salima</i>		
Municipal Public Works (electricity, drainage)	9,000	

Development schemes for Water Boards approved in the year were—

(a) a substantial extension works to the Lilongwe Water Development scheme, including a new dam and reservoir, at a cost of £311,000; and

(b) a scheme at Salima using bore-holes and costing £25,400.

In both cases the scheme will be operated by the Town Council, sitting as a Water Board constituted under the Waterworks Ordinance.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1962

President:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.).

Members:

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY (The Hon. R. S. Foster, C.M.G.).

THE LEADER OF THE MAJORITY PARTY (Dr. the Hon. H. K. Banda),
Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government.

THE HON. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (The Hon. J. B. Pine, Q.C.),
Minister of Justice.

THE HON. THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (The Hon. H. E. I. Phillips,
C.M.G., M.B.E.), Minister of Finance.

THE HON. M. W. K. CHIUME, Minister of Education and Social
Development.

THE HON. A. W. BWANAUSI, Minister of Internal Affairs.

THE HON. C. CAMERON, Minister of Works and Transport.

THE HON. J. D. MSONTHI, Minister of Trade and Industry.

THE HON. W. CHOKANI, Minister of Labour.

THE HON. M. MKANDAWIRE, Minister Without Portfolio.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1962

Speaker:

THE HON. W. WENBAN-SMITH, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Members:

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY (*Ex-officio*).

DR. THE HON. H. K. BANDA, Leader of the Majority Party,
Member for Fort Manning/Kasungu.

THE HON. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (*Ex-officio*).

THE HON. THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (*Ex-officio*).

THE HON. M. W. K. CHIUME, Member for Rumpi.

THE HON. A. W. BWANAUSI, Member for Blantyre Urban.

THE HON. C. CAMERON, Member for Soche.

THE HON. J. D. MSONTHI, Member for Kota Kota.

THE HON. W. CHOKANI, Member for Chiradzulu.

THE HON. M. MKANDAWIRE, Member for Northern Province.

O. E. C. CHIRWA, Member for Nkata Bay.

M. H. BLACKWOOD, Member for Blantyre, P.O. Box 9, Blantyre.

L. A. LITTLE, Member for Limbe, P.O. Box 491, Limbe.

E. C. PETERKINS, O.B.E., Member for Southern Districts, P.O. Box
230, Limbe.

G. C. CHAKUAMBA, Member for Lower River, M.C.P. Constituency
Office, Chiromo.

M. Q. Y. CHIBAMBO, Member for Mzimba North, Chibambo
Village, P.O. Ekwendeni, Mzimba.

R. B. CHIDZANJA, Member for Lilongwe South, P.O. Box 111,
Lilongwe.

H. W. D. CHIKAFU, Member for Mlanje, c/o Phwazi Estate, P.O.
Lujeri, Mlanje.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON H. CHIPEMBERE, Member for Fort
Johnston/Kasupe, P.O. Box 54, Fort Johnston.

A. W. CHIPUNGU, Member for Cholo, P.O. Box 35, Cholo.

R. H. DUNCAN, Member for Shire North, P.O. Box 14, Zomba.

W. P. GOMANI, Member for Ncheu, Lizulu, P.O. Mlanda, Ncheu
(via Dedza).

G. W. KUMTUMANJI, Member for Zomba, P.O. Box 119, Zomba.

H. H. MASSA, Member for Dowa, P.O. Box 6, Mponela.

R. G. MORGAN, M.B.E., Member for Lilongwe Town, P.O. Box
114, Lilongwe.

- A. N. NYASULU, Member for Mzimba South, P.O. Embangweni, Mzimba.
- S. B. SOMANJE, Member for Blantyre Rural, P.O. Box 455, Blantyre.
- I. K. SURTEE, Member for Central Districts, P.O. Box 20, Balaka.
- J. Z. U. TEMBO, Member for Dedza, P.O. Box 57, Dedza.
- Y. K. CHISIZA, Member for Karonga, P.O. Box 250, Limbe.
- H. A. KACHAJE, Member for Lilongwe North, P.O. Box 295, Lilongwe.

Chapter 3

Weights and Measures

STANDARD British weights and measures are in use throughout the Protectorate.

Chapter 4

Reading List

The place of publication is London unless otherwise stated.

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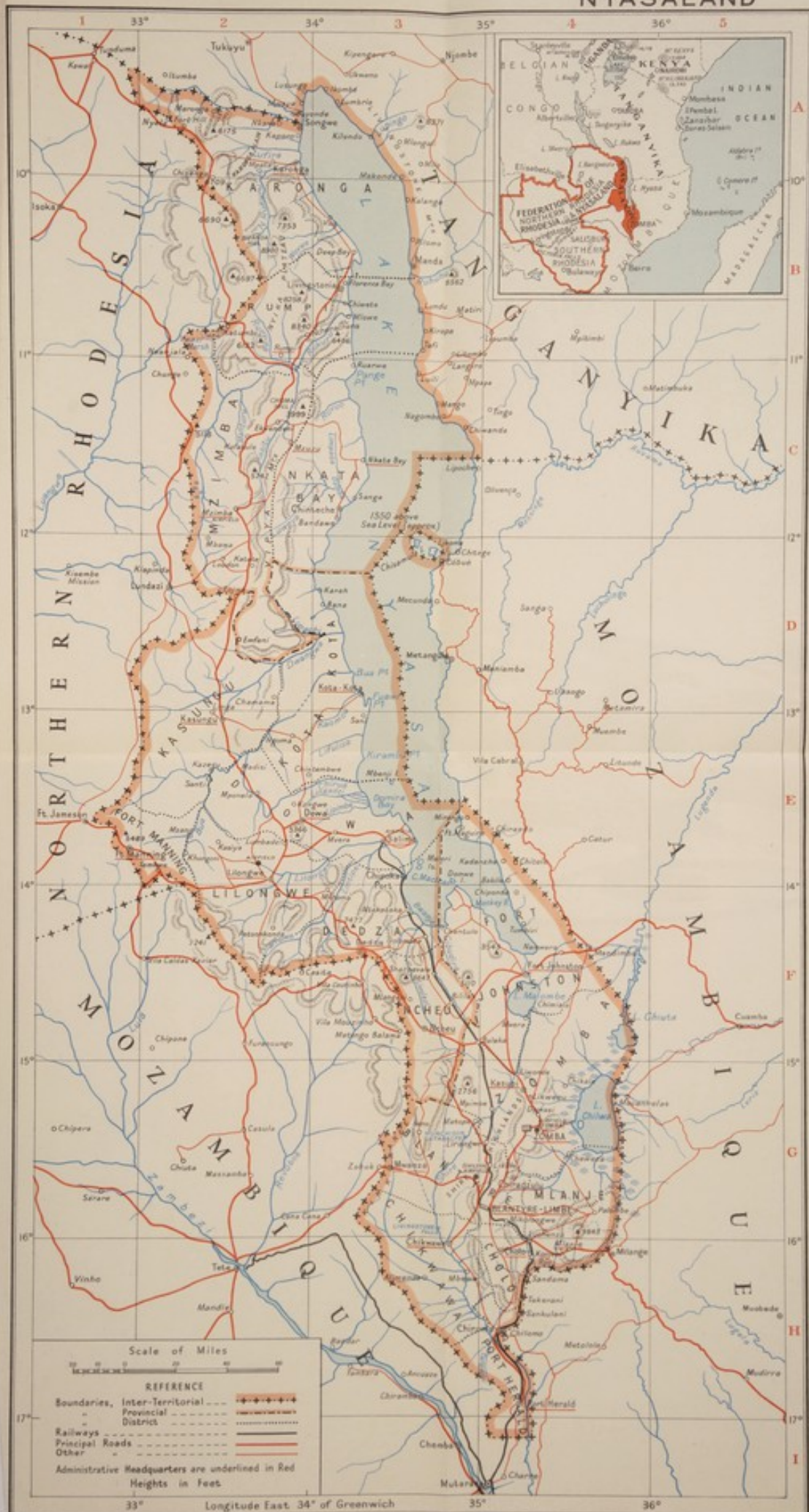
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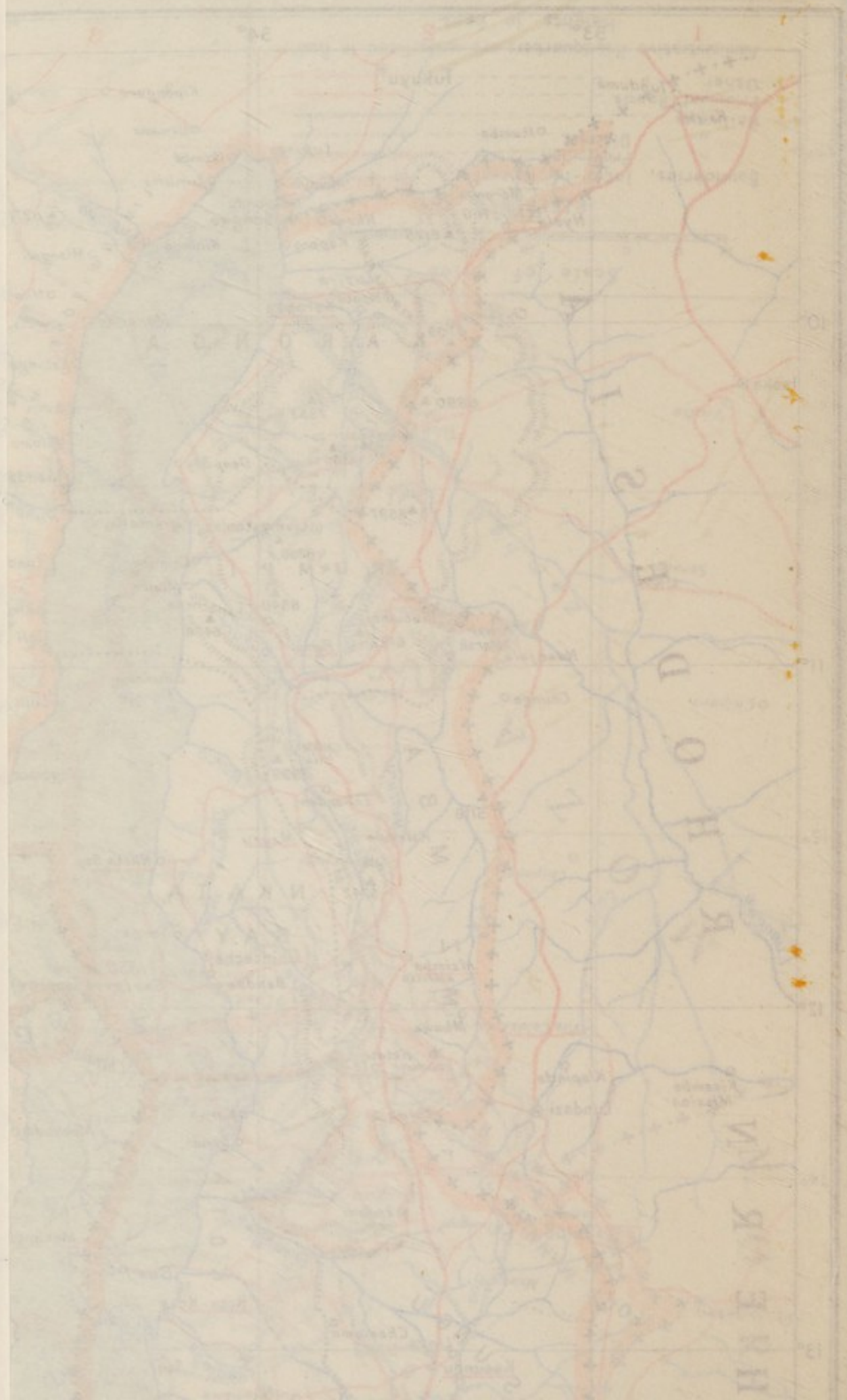
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