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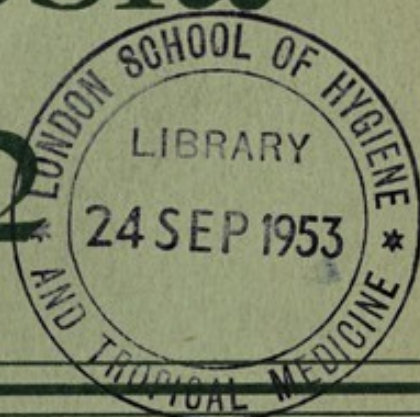
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COLONIAL REPORTS

Northern Rhodesia

1952



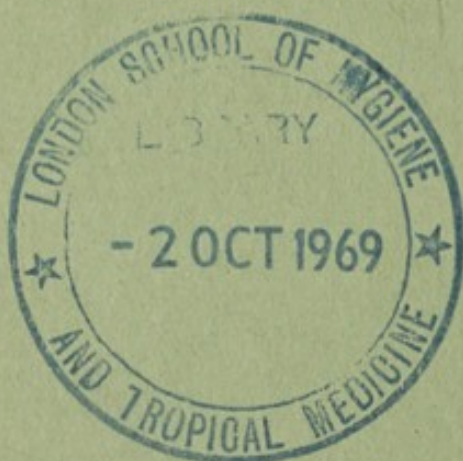
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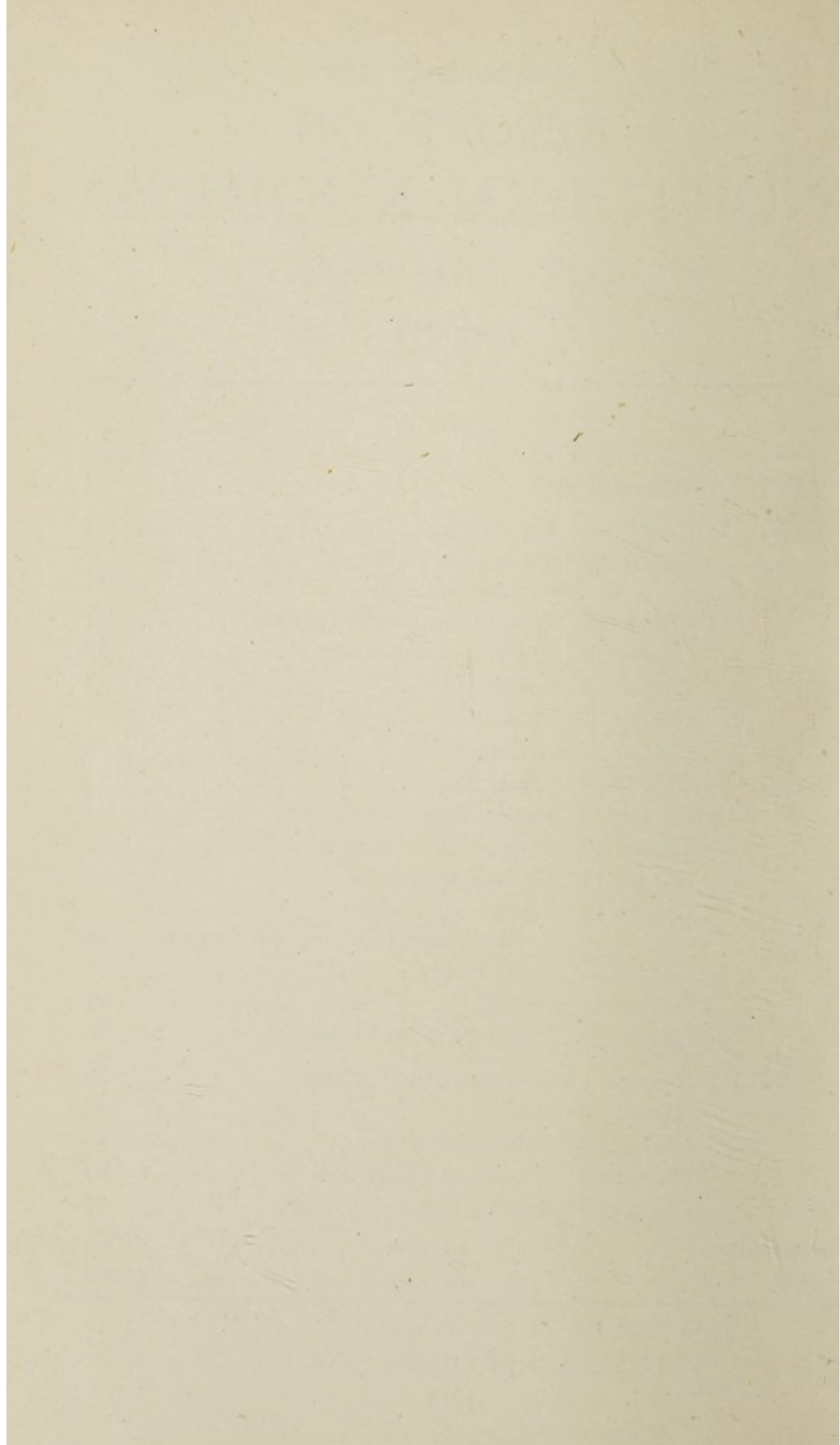


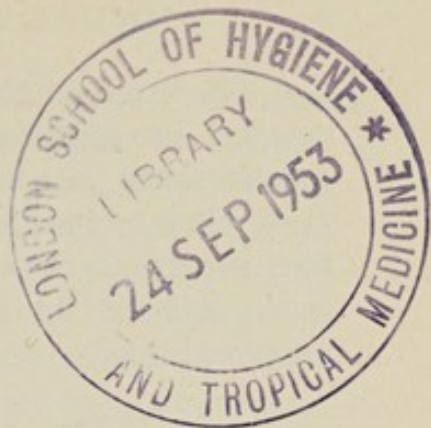
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PART I

Review of 1952

The proposals for the federation of the three Central African territories (Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) continued during 1952 to be the most important political question in the Territory. At the Victoria Falls Conference, held in September, 1951, it had been agreed that further exchange of views between the four Governments would be necessary and in January, 1952, as part of these consultations, informal talks were held in London which were attended by representatives of all the Governments, the Northern Rhodesia Government being represented by the Governor.

After these talks it was announced that the Conference would be re-convened in April, in London, to formulate a draft scheme of federation. On the 4th March, it was announced in the House of Commons that the scheme prepared at the conference would be published and that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom proposed to convene a further conference later in 1952 to consider the detailed scheme before the question of ratification or abandonment was finally put to the Governments.

THE APRIL, 1952, LONDON CONFERENCE ON FEDERATION

The first of these conferences was held at Lancaster House, London, from 23rd April to 5th May. The delegates from Northern Rhodesia, led by the Governor, Sir Gilbert Rennie, were three of the official members and all the four unofficial members of the Executive Council, including a nominated European representative of African interests. The two African members of the Legislative Council, who had attended the Victoria Falls Conference, were invited to go to London for informal discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to take part in the conference. They accepted the invitation to the informal discussions, which were held before the conference opened, but they declined to take part in the conference. They also declined an invitation to attend as observers. After the conference they again met the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who explained the findings of the conference to them.

The conference prepared a draft federal scheme consisting of detailed proposals which could, if approved, be translated into a constitutional instrument. The object which the conference had in view when preparing that scheme is best explained by quoting the final paragraph of the preface which accompanied the scheme when it was published on the 18th June, 1952, in a White Paper. That paragraph reads—

“The scheme endeavours to safeguard the essential interests of the three territories and all their inhabitants and to strike a fair balance between the need to create a federation possessing, both economically and politically, adequate scope and strength for its work and the requirement that the territories themselves shall continue to exist as vigorous entities, independent of the federation within the sphere of government assigned to them.”

The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council debated the draft federal scheme during its July meeting. The motion was one merely to “take note” of the scheme and therefore no decision on it was taken. During the course of the debate the principle of federation and the general terms of the scheme were supported by the Government spokesmen and by the elected members. The African members reiterated their opposition to federation and the two nominated European members representing African interests, while accepting that federation would have its benefits, expressed their opposition to the imposition of federation against the general wishes of the Africans.

As an outcome of the conference the four Governments appointed a Fiscal Commission to investigate and report on the financial arrangements which should be made for the federation of the three territories, a Civil Service Preparatory Commission to make recommendations concerning the establishment of a federal public service, and a Judicial Commission to consider the constitution and jurisdiction of the federal supreme court and other matters connected with the constitution of that court. Those commissions were appointed during the course of July, each of them consisting of a representative or representatives of each of the three Central African territories sitting under a chairman. The chairman of the Fiscal Commission was Sir Jeremy Raisman, formerly the finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in India; the chairman of the Civil Service Preparatory Commission was Sir William Douglas, until recently permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom Ministry of Health; and the chairman of the Judicial Commission was Sir Robert Hudson, a former Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia. The commissions met in Central Africa during August and their reports were published as White Papers by the Governments on the 29th October.

During the summer recess of the United Kingdom Parliament visits to the Territory were paid by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Rt. Hon. H. d'A. Hopkinson, and the Leader of the Opposition in the United Kingdom House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee. Mr. Hopkinson was in the Territory from the 30th July to 12th August, and Mr. Attlee from the 18th August to 2nd September, except for the period from the 27th to 29th August, when he visited Southern Rhodesia. In very full programmes they held discussions with representatives of all communities and besides visiting Lusaka and the Copperbelt, they visited some of the other centres in the Territory.

With the publication of the draft federal scheme and the reports of the three Commissions, the public in Northern Rhodesia were presented with a fuller picture of what federation would entail than had previously been available to them. Consequently more detailed examination and criticism of the proposals were possible. Opinion on the principle of federation remained divided. Africans continued in general to be opposed to it, though there was some evidence of readiness to consider the proposals on their merits rather than to reject federation out of hand. It also appeared that some Africans accepted that federation would have its advantages, provided Africans' interests were adequately safeguarded. The other sections of the community remained generally in favour of federation, though isolated voices were raised against it. The detailed proposals contained in the scheme, as read with the Commission reports, were also generally acceptable to the non-African sections of the community though with some reservations.

It had at first been intended to hold the second of the year's federation conferences in Central Africa during October but for various reasons it was deferred until the 1st January, 1953, and, for climatic and other practical reasons, it was decided not to hold the conference in Central Africa but in London.

NEW ORDINANCES

During the meetings of the Legislative Council in 1952 a total of forty Ordinances was enacted, the majority of them representing minor amendments to existing legislation. The Land Bank Ordinance was enacted and will be brought into force as soon as the necessary administrative arrangements have been completed. Towards the end of the year a number of amendments were made to various Ordinances affecting the power of the Courts to inflict corporal punishment. They included the amendment to the Penal Code whereby the power was modified by abolishing whipping with the cat-o'-nine-tails and by permitting only caning for certain specified offences. During the year the Legislature also approved the gift of £100,000 as a Defence

contribution to the United Kingdom, following a motion by the Chairman of the Unofficial Members, Mr. Roy Welensky.

ANOTHER RECORD TRADE YEAR

Northern Rhodesia's foreign trade in 1952 showed a marked increase over the previous year. Imports rose from £35,377,000 to £42,760,000 and exports and re-exports increased from £67,087,000 in 1951 to £82,604,000. The favourable visible trade balance therefore reached the record figure of £39,844,000 as against £31,710,000 in the previous year. The Territory's export trade was again dominated by copper, which, with the lesser amounts of lead and zinc, represented 96 per cent. of the total exports in 1952. The United Kingdom again provided the greatest volume of trade—36.4 per cent. of the total imports and 69.2 per cent. of the total exports. Imports from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa rose by £3,000,000, but exports to these countries fell by £4,000,000 mainly because of fewer consignments of cattle hides, unmanufactured tobacco and timber. Imports from foreign countries increased in 1952 by nearly £1,000,000 and exports by more than £500,000. The country's favourable visible trade balance with the non-sterling area dropped slightly from £9,745,000 in 1951 to £9,136,000 in 1952.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial and commercial activity in Northern Rhodesia continued to expand during 1952. New mining operations were begun on the Copperbelt, and sites for light and heavy industrial undertakings were developed at some of the main towns. Work on the new Chibuluma and Baluba Mines had not reached the production stage but shafts were being sunk at each centre. The proposed Bancroft Mine, to be established fifteen miles north of Nchanga, is an important project. When completed, it will be about four times the size of Chibuluma. It is to be sunk in two mines, one at Kirila Bomwe and one at Konkola. Diamond drilling has been carried out over a very large footage, and test holes are being sunk to determine the best positions for the shafts. The Kansanshi Mine, which was developed many years ago and then abandoned, is to be re-opened. During 1952 fresh exploratory work was carried out, the old main shaft was reconditioned and developing took place at the 300-foot level. In addition to actual operations, a number of exploratory companies was engaged on prospective work during the year. These included the Mwinilunga Mines Ltd., who were prospecting west of the Copperbelt, the Kadola Mines Ltd., working south of the Copperbelt and the Luapula Mines Ltd., all of whom were operating under exclusive prospecting rights covering very considerable areas.

The total value of minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia in 1952 was £79,430,120, to which blister copper contributed £45,373,431

and electrolytic copper £26,463,604. About 6,000 Europeans and 40,000 Africans were employed in mining during the year, by far the most important occupation in the Territory. Industrial relations throughout the country remained satisfactory. There were no strikes by European labour during the year and only two African strikes which involved the loss of any considerable number of man-days. As the result of a strike called by the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union, over a demand for higher pay, a total of 640,065 man-days were lost. The dispute was eventually settled by arbitration.

The development of secondary industries has been handicapped by the lack of raw materials and high transportation costs. In the past, the lack of suitably serviced sites was another adverse factor. In 1952, however, many local authorities alienated industrial sites and planned also for the provision of roads, railway sidings, water and electric power. When the hydro-electric scheme in the Kafue Gorge is built, it will give a tremendous impetus to the expansion of secondary industries.

New companies registered in Northern Rhodesia in 1952 totalled the record number of 144. The total capital involved amounted to over £1,700,000.

WEATHER AFFECTS CROPS

For the second successive year adverse weather conditions seriously affected maize production, and abnormally heavy rains in the maize belt made it necessary to augment the Territory's supplies by imports from Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The estimated annual requirements of maize are now approaching 100,000 tons. The very wet season also reduced the quality of tobacco produced, and in the Eastern Province prices dropped to almost half of those fetched during 1951. The reduced financial returns to the farming industry made it necessary for Government to issue flood relief loans to many maize and tobacco farmers.

The year was not unfavourable for livestock, however, and the cattle population continued to increase. Large numbers of slaughter cattle were imported from Bechuanaland, and these additional supplies made possible the removal of beef rationing. The dairy industry also made good progress and it is hoped that the industry will be further encouraged by the higher milk prices which it is proposed to introduce during 1953.

FUEL AND TRANSPORT

Northern Rhodesia consumers received more coal in 1952 than in the previous year from the Wankie Colliery in Southern Rhodesia, but the mining companies still had to use large quantities of wood fuel.

The limited allotment of 5,200 tons a month for Northern Rhodesia consumers other than the mines imposed a severe handicap on the coal-burning industries. Production of lime and bricks was restricted and, on one occasion, the Chilanga cement factory had to close down for want of coal. A serious interruption to industry was averted only by the action of the copper mining companies, who generously loaned some of their own allocations to other consumers.

Difficulties were also encountered with transport. Cargoes arrived at the main seaports with an increased volume of goods for Northern Rhodesia, and the railways serving the ports found that the shipments exceeded their clearing capacity. Large accumulations of goods occurred. But a notable achievement was that at Beira, where goods amounting to 87,000 tons awaiting movement inland on 1st January, 1952, were cleared by the end of the year. During the year the port handled a record of 2,500,000 tons.

Work started on the rail connection between Bannockburn in Southern Rhodesia and Pafuri in Portuguese East Africa and is expected to be finished in 1955.

During the year the Rhodesia Railways administration revised their rates and fares. The new rates came into force on 1st July.

COMMUNICATIONS

Good progress was made on the Territory's road development programme during 1952. Four firms of contractors and three Public Works Department construction teams completed a total of 122 miles of bitumen surfacing, bringing the total mileage of Class I roads open to traffic to 297 by the end of the year. The expenditure on road construction and maintenance during 1952 was more than £1,000,000. Commercial aviation continued to expand. During the year the "Comet" began its scheduled flights between the United Kingdom and South Africa, via Livingstone. Plans were also made to introduce tourist air travel services to Central Africa. These are expected to operate in 1953 and should result in a considerable increase in air traffic. During 1952 the bearing strength of the Ndola Airport—the main airport serving the Copperbelt—was increased. In addition the main runway at Lusaka was completed and an electrical flare path provided. Various secondary airfields in the Territory were improved and the availability of these airstrips has made possible the increased use of internal air transport.

HEALTH SERVICES

A steady improvement in both the scope and extent of health services characterised the year's work. The Health Department was able to a greater extent than before to increase its work in the rural

areas. In addition to bringing into operation twenty-two more rural health centres, six urban clinics were started and it was also possible to station nursing sisters in two additional rural areas for welfare work, particularly amongst the women and children. Subsidies to missions for medical and leprosy work were given on a generally increased scale.

The Broken Hill hospital was opened officially on the 29th March, 1952, and is now in full operation. Other new hospitals in course of erection are at Choma, Balovale and Fort Rosebery. The two first-named should be completed for occupation early in 1953. A training school for African hygiene assistants was built at Ndola and brought into operation during the year. Two similar schools will be opened in the Barotse and Eastern Provinces during 1953. Graduates of all these schools will be used for sanitation and hygiene work in the rural areas and their training is designed towards this end.

EDUCATION

The numbers of European scholars attending Government, aided and private schools in the Territory showed a record increase of 1,223. The total of 8,223 included 6,766 enrolled at the twenty-four Government schools. Cadet Corps contingents were established at five schools and their total enrolment exceeded 500.

Full responsibility for Indian education was accepted by Government.

Over 144,000 African scholars attended Government and assisted schools and training institutions in 1952, and the estimated expenditure by the Government on African education rose above the expenditure for 1951 by £110,000 to £609,000. The expansion of secondary and technical education continued and better progress has been made recently than ever before in improving and increasing educational facilities for African children living in the industrial areas. A special Area Education Authority for the Copperbelt was appointed in April. This is the first authority to be appointed under the new African Education Ordinance, which was passed in December, 1951. A Commission on African Higher Education led by Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, F.B.A., M.A., came to Central Africa in November and will report on the proposal to establish a Higher College for Africans within Central Africa.

POPULATION

A total of 7,299 European immigrants entered the Territory during the year, a slight increase on the figure for 1951. Of this number, 1,963 came from the United Kingdom, 3,289 from the Union of South Africa and 1,463 from Southern Rhodesia. It was estimated that the European population totalled 43,000 at the end of the year, an increase of nearly 6,000 since the last census was taken in May, 1951.

An estimate of the African population placed the total at 1,930,000 at the end of the year. The growth of the population in urban areas is one of the reasons why the progressive rise in the number of cases handled by the Police was maintained in 1952, when a total of 42,877 cases were heard. Convictions totalled 33,145, an increase of 6,876 on the figure for the previous year.

TOURIST DEVELOPMENT

Further progress was made in 1952 to provide additional facilities for tourists in Northern Rhodesia. Plans were made to open up new areas as holiday centres and hotel amenities were considerably improved. The new Ridgeway Hotel at Lusaka nears completion and heralds a new advance in contemporary hotel planning. The steady progress of improving the surfaces of the Territory's main roads was another essential move for the motorist. Work continued on the Kafue National Park where roads will be completed in time for the temporary opening of the Park during the Rhodes Centenary Celebrations in 1953. Visitors to the Park during this period will find adequate temporary accommodation.

The Tourist Officer continued to administer the Government-conducted Big Game Safaris and to receive American hunters on their arrival from the United States. During the year under review the Tourist Officer dealt with nearly 8,000 personal inquiries and more than 1,000 written inquiries, a big increase on the 1951 figures. The inauguration of the "Comet" service stimulated interest in the Territory and the Government bureau at Livingstone Airport dealt with many inquiries from passengers.

COST OF LIVING

Retail prices in Northern Rhodesia continued to rise during 1952, and at a slightly higher rate than in the previous year. Although some items, notably textiles and clothing, were reduced in price, the general cost-of-living index showed an advance of several points. The cost-of-living retail index, however, remained lower than that of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Due to enhanced prices of commodities imported from outside the Territory, it was necessary to continue the activities of Price Control.

Cordial relations existed between the Department of Price Control and commerce and everything was done to keep the cost of living within reasonable bounds.

The cost-of-living allowance paid to Civil Servants was 21 per cent. of salary at the end of the year.

IMPORTANT VISITORS

In addition to the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Rt. Hon. H. d'A. Hopkinson, and the leader of the Opposition in the United Kingdom House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, a number of distinguished persons visited the Territory during the year. They included Professor R. C. Browne, Nuffield Professor of Industrial Health, University of Durham; Dr. Clement C. Chesterman, a member of the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee; the Medical Secretary to the British European Leprosy Relief Association, Dr. R. G. Cochrane; Mr. L. Farrer-Brown, Secretary of the Nuffield Foundation; Mr. Bernard Carp, leader of an expedition to Barotseland for the collection of ethnological material; the Chief Plant Introduction Officer of Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia), Mr. J. F. Miles; the Director of the Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases, Mr. W. G. Beaton; the Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State, Dr. C. F. Hickling; Lord Noel-Buxton; Mr. L. Hore-Belisha; Dr. Karl Bigelow, Professor of Education, University of Columbia; the Secretary of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, the Reverend C. de Mestral; Professor F. T. M. White, Professor of Mining Engineering (University of Queensland); Professor Lloyd G. Roberts, Professor of Economics (Yale); Professor J. H. Taylor, Professor of Geology (King's College University); Dr. E. E. Thurdlow of the Atomic Energy Division; the Director-General of Colonial Audit, Sir John Worlledge; the Honourable H. L. Anthony, Postmaster-General and Minister of Civil Aviation, Australia; the Secretary-General to the Royal Empire Society, London, Colonel Archer Cust; the Governor-General of Madagascar; Colonel Robert McCormick, editor and publisher of the *Chicago Tribune* and *Washington Times-Herald*; General Wilson of the United States Administration; Mr. J. M. H. Langford, Deputy Regional Representative of the International Civil Aviation Organisation; the Director-General of Navigational Services in the United Kingdom, Air-Commodore Mann; the Administrator-General of the Colonies and Permanent Head of the Belgian Ministry of the Colonies, Monsieur Vanden Abeele.

The African Higher Education Commission paid a visit during November, and a Commission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited the Territory during July and August.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

During 1952 it was necessary to make a further review of the finances of the Territory's Ten-Year Development Plan. After taking into account increased costs and urgent new requirements, it appeared that an additional sum in excess of £10,000,000 would be required

between 1952 and 1956 over and above the £36,000,000 envisaged by the Plan at the beginning of the year. The practice of making considerable appropriations for development outside the Ten-Year Plan has continued and such appropriations have been made to the Industrial Loans Board (£500,000); Forest Fund (£70,000); Special Reserve for Power Projects (£1,000,000); Local Authorities (£575,000). The 1952 appropriation to the Development Fund was £4,000,000. A schedule of some of the development schemes initiated or in progress during 1952 is published at Appendix I.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

Northern Rhodesia's European population at the end of 1952 was estimated to be 43,000. The total African population was estimated to be 1,930,000 and the number of Asiatic and Coloured persons about 4,300. The European figure showed an increase of nearly 6,000 on the total enumerated at the last official census, taken on 8th May, 1951. The total European population recorded on that day was 37,221, comprising 20,153 males and 17,068 females.

The Western Province was shown in the census as having the largest number of Europeans, the total of 20,450 reflecting an increase of over 8,500 on the 1946 census, a greater increase than in any other Province. Other big increases were recorded in the Central Province, where the population rose by over 4,000 to 10,047, and in the Southern Province where 4,781 Europeans were recorded, some 2,300 more than in 1946. The only Province which showed a decrease between the two census dates was the Northern Province, whose European population in 1951 was 574 compared with 898 in 1946. This was due mainly to the fact that since 1946 the Fort Rosebery and Kawambwa Districts were transferred from the Northern to the Western Province.

The 1951 census also showed that 5,458 Europeans were living in the adjoining townships of Kitwe and Nkana and their immediate neighbourhoods. In terms of its European population, therefore, this centre ranks as the largest in the Territory.

The number of Coloured persons in Northern Rhodesia increased since 1946 by 804 and, at census date in 1951, the total stood at 1,092. The rate of increase was even higher among Asiatics, whose population rose from 1,117 in 1946 to 2,529 in 1951.

Africans in employment on 8th May, 1951, numbered 228,676, an increase of more than 87,000 on the 1946 figures. It was estimated that this total represented about 75 per cent. of the employable Africans in the Territory. The total comprised 202,580 adult males, 17,776 juveniles and 8,320 females. This was the first census in which African juveniles were separately enumerated.

Annual population estimates, population at census dates and figures showing European births, deaths, marriages and infant mortality are given in separate table (*See Appendix II.*)

IMMIGRATION

During 1952 a total of 7,299 Europeans, 300 Asiatics and 33 Coloured persons entered Northern Rhodesia to take up residence. Of the Europeans, 1,963 came from the United Kingdom, 3,289 from the Union of South Africa and 1,463 from Southern Rhodesia. The total number of immigrants comprised 3,364 males, 2,330 females and 1,938 children under the age of sixteen.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Employment.

Out of a population of some 43,000 Europeans in Northern Rhodesia there are some 17,000 gainfully employed. Of this latter figure, there were—during 1952—some 6,000 males employed in mining. It is estimated that some 228,000 male and juvenile Africans and about 8,000 females were in wage-earning employment out of a total population of just under 2,000,000. Some 40,000 were employed in mining, 40,000 in agriculture and about 30,000 in domestic service. The majority of Europeans in employment are recruited from outside the Territory. In Government service, many vacancies could not be filled owing to the housing shortage; some private firms also would have been willing to take on more staff if accommodation had been available. This applies particularly to persons possessing professional or technical qualifications. Some employers had difficulty in obtaining their requirements of African labour, and the demand increased steadily throughout the year.

The Department of Labour and Mines continued to operate the Central Employment Registry for Europeans; unfortunately, the work of the Registry was once again hampered by employers failing to notify vacancies. A Labour Exchange service was also operated by the Department for Africans on a local basis. During 1952, 6,705 Africans registered with the Exchange and 3,608 were placed in employment; vacancies notified amounted to 9,802.

Migrant workers to the copper mines from outside the Territory continued in a steady flow and the highest number, over 4,000, came from Tanganyika; 2,000 entered from Nyasaland, and over 1,000 from the Portuguese territories in East and West Africa. The number of Africans from Northern Rhodesia who entered Southern Rhodesia during the first nine months of the year was 9,820 compared with 8,801 for the same period during 1951—an increase of 1,019. In the same period, 8,718 Africans returned to Northern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia, compared with 8,700 in 1951.

Wages and Conditions of Service.

The most important industry in Northern Rhodesia is copper mining and in that industry Africans' wages for thirty working days range from 80s. (45s.) to 370s. (320s.) for surface workers, and from

90s. (55s.) to 405s. (355s.) for underground workers. The figures in brackets show the 1951 range.

The average monthly rate for Europeans employed on the copper mines was £87 for surface workers and £108 for underground workers. These figures do not include a copper bonus based on the difference between the cost of production and the selling price of copper.

In other industries wages for unskilled Africans range from 25s. to 70s. and the wages for semi-skilled Africans range from 50s. to 120s. a month, whilst those with special ability can earn up to £20 a month—examples are typists, carpenters, bricklayers, and trade-tested transport drivers. Some Africans employed in specialist grades are earning up to £400 a year. Except for the latter type of workers, all receive free food and housing, or cash in lieu, in addition to the cash wage.

Government building employees work a forty-five hour week. The standard hours of work in the private building industry remained at forty-eight hours per week but, in practice, few employers demand more than forty-five hours and some only forty hours per week. In other industries a forty-eight hour week was normal, though in the cordwood cutting industry, where task work was common, workers could complete the task in three to four hours per day.

Cost of Living.

There was an increase in the cost of basic necessities during the year, the increase being mainly due to the rise in prices of foodstuffs. The number of points by which each group increased during the year was 17 (foodstuffs), 2 (clothing and footwear), and 4 (household stores). Since 1943, the increases have been 95, 87 and 56 points respectively for foodstuffs, clothing and footwear, and household stores, and for all items 55 points.

Labour Department.

There are seven sections of the department, namely: Headquarters, Labour, Mines, Apprenticeship, Workmens' Compensation, Trade Testing and the Central Employment Registry. The Headquarters' staff consisted of the Commissioner, his Deputy, a Statistical Officer, a Boiler Inspector and six Female Clerks. The field inspectorate of twenty Labour Officers covered stations on the line of rail and one officer was in the Eastern Province. There was one officer in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and another in Johannesburg—the latter being shared with Nyasaland. The functions of these two Labour Officers are to watch the interests of Northern Rhodesian Africans in employment in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, respectively. There was also an establishment of two African Labour Assistants and twenty-two African Clerks.

The Labour Department has, as its chief objects, the promotion and maintenance of good industrial relations and the task of seeing that legislation concerning the protection of labour is enforced. For geographical reasons, the mines inspectorate and the seven professional officers in that branch of the department are stationed at Ndola, which is within easy reach of the four big copper mines.

Industrial Relations.

In the copper and lead mining industry European daily-paid employees are organised into the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union, and monthly paid employees into the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association. Other unions representing European labour are the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union with headquarters at Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, and branches throughout the railway system in Northern Rhodesia; the European Civil Servants' Association; and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. A new registration during the year was that of the Northern Rhodesia Association of Municipal Employees. Ten African trade unions were in existence, the most important being the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union which had a membership of some 26,000 persons. Two new African unions were formed. No African trade unions were registered under the Trades Union and Trades Disputes Ordinance. There were, at the end of the year, approximately 47,000 African employees who were members of trade unions. This represented some 24 per cent. of the total African adult male workers in employment.

There were no strikes by European labour during the year. There were twenty-eight disputes involving no loss of time. Of these, only one was of a protracted nature and was referred to formal conciliation, and the rest were settled without loss of working time.

Only two African strikes occurred which involved the loss of any considerable number of man-days. As a result of a strike called by the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union 640,065 man-days were lost; the strike was over a demand for an increase of 2s. 8d. per shift in the basic rate of pay, the dispute eventually being settled by arbitration. The Northern Rhodesia African Railway Workers' Trade Union came out on strike over the alleged wrongful dismissal of three African employees—19,998 man-days were lost. In addition, there were 121 strikes by Africans in which 9,484 man-days were lost. Of the 121 strikes, sixty-six had a duration of one day and thirty-one lasted two to three days each.

By the end of the year the report of the Commission appointed to advise on salaries and conditions of service for the European and African Civil Services had been published but Government had not announced whether or not it had accepted the report.

Workers' committees continued to function in the larger Government departments. Similar committees have been set up in some industrial undertakings—particularly where organised trade union representation is lacking and, where the employer takes an interest, they serve a useful purpose.

Industrial Training.

Both Government departments and the larger employers in industry provide training for certain employees, such as hospital orderlies, postal and telegraph clerks, bricklayers, clerks and supervisors in the mining industry. In addition there is a comprehensive system of apprenticeship, based on an Ordinance and supervised by officers of the Department of Labour and Mines. There were 225 apprentices in training at the end of the year.

The African Education Department started evening classes for African bricklayers and carpenters but was able only to provide these facilities at two centres, owing to shortage of instructors. At the end of the year fifty-nine Africans were attending these classes.

Except in the copper mining industry, no training within industry was undertaken. On the Copperbelt each of the four big mines employed a full-time trainer, who had been trained in the United Kingdom in job instruction, job relations and job methods. Some 2,000 employees have received training in one or the other of these subjects.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

Northern Rhodesia's estimated total revenue for the year 1952 was in the region of £25,250,000, an increase of about £9,250,000 over the actual revenue for the previous year. The buoyancy of the revenue reflected the continued prosperity of the Territory and particularly of the copper mining industry. It is of interest to note in this connection that of the increase of revenue, more than £8,000,000 was accounted for by the greater return from income tax.

The estimated expenditure for 1952 (excluding expenditure from the Development Fund) was approximately £24,500,000, an increase of £8,750,000 over 1951. The main feature of this expenditure was the provision of a total of more than £9,250,000 for appropriations, of nearly £750,000 for loans, and of about £1,250,000 for various items of a capital nature. Appropriations included £3,500,000 to the Development Fund to be used for the construction of capital works under the Ten-Year Development Plan; £2,500,000 to the Reserve Fund, which totalled nearly £7,000,000, by the end of 1952; £500,000 to the Industrial Loans Board, which has been set up to give loan assistance to secondary industries in the Territory; £550,000 for Local Authorities' housing; and £1,000,000 for a Special Reserve for Power Projects, which will be available to finance such schemes as the Kafue Hydro-electric Scheme. Provision was made for a substantial measure of expansion in all the social service departments, as well as in the Posts and Telegraphs, Police, Surveys and Land, Agriculture and Water Development Departments. Two new departments were created, the Geological Survey Department and the Department of Welfare and Probation Services. Thus not only was a considerable amount of capital expenditure financed from recurrent revenue, which in less prosperous circumstances would of necessity have been financed from loans, but provision was also made for a large measure of departmental expansion, designed to improve the amenities of the Territory and develop its resources.

Expenditure from the Development Fund was estimated to amount to approximately £6,500,000, which was used in the main to finance capital works throughout the Territory in accordance with the Territorial Ten-Year Development Plan.

Tables showing the statements of revenue and expenditure of the past six years are at Appendix IV.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Customs Tariff of Northern Rhodesia provides for two rates of duty (i) general rates and (ii) preferential and Congo Basin rates.

Approximately one-third of Northern Rhodesia (the north-eastern portion) lies within the conventional boundaries of the Congo Basin and is subject to the Congo Basin Treaties under which the granting of preferential treatment to goods of any particular country is prohibited. Goods of Empire and foreign origin are admitted into this area at the lower or preferential rates. The Congo Basin area falls outside the scope of the customs agreements mentioned below.

The tariff rates have remained substantially unchanged since 1938 although the wording of the various items has been revised to conform with present day requirements. Provision is made for specific rates of duty on practically all foodstuffs, and on beer, potable spirits, tobacco, cement, coal and coke, candles, lubricating oils, paraffin, tyres and tubes, matches and blasting compounds. Other articles are subject to *ad valorem* duties on an f.o.b. value basis or are admitted duty free.

In November, 1947, the customs import duties on many important items, notably essential foodstuffs, blankets, carpets, clothing, piece goods, footwear and household requisites, were suspended in an endeavour to provide some relief against the rising cost of living.

The customs agreements concluded with the Union of South Africa (1930) and Southern Rhodesia (1933) have in the main remained unchanged. They provide for inter-Government transfers of customs duties on goods imported into one territory and subsequently removed to the other. Goods of local production or manufacture, with the exception of certain articles which are subject to customs duty at specially rebated rates, are interchanged without restriction and inter-Government payments on an *ad valorem* basis are made.

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES

Excise duty is leviable on spirits, sugar, playing-cards, ale, beer, stout, wine, matches and tobacco manufactured in the Territory. An additional excise duty is paid on cigarettes by means of surtax stamps affixed to the containers. This stamp duty is also applied to all imported cigarettes.

NATIVE TAX

The rates of annual tax vary from the lowest level of 6s. in the remotest rural areas to 17s. 6d. in the mining districts. The rate was based, in 1938, on the estimated average earning capacity of adult males in each area and not on an individual basis. Since then, despite

a rise in the earnings of the average African, no increase in the native tax has been made in the rural areas, and it has been decided to provide for increased taxation by levies imposed by the native authorities, who would thus have larger funds and be able to take on increased responsibilities. From the beginning of 1952 the rates in the urban areas were increased by 2s. 6d. Of this sum 1s. 6d. is paid to the native authority of the taxpayer's home in lieu of his contribution to any levy which may be in force there, and 1s. is earmarked as a contribution towards welfare facilities in urban areas.

INCOME TAX

Tax is levied on income accruing in or derived from Northern Rhodesia. Income earned during a twelve month period ending on the 31st March is subject to tax during the following twelve months.

Deductions: Individuals.

From total income the following deductions are allowed in arriving at chargeable income:

- (a) Personal deductions.—£700 for married persons and £350 for unmarried persons.
- (b) Deductions for children.—£150 in respect of each child.
- (c) Deduction for dependants.—The amount expended, with a maximum of £150 in respect of any one dependant, and further limited to the amount by which the dependant's income falls short of £300.
- (d) Insurance.—The annual premiums paid in respect of insurance on the lives of the taxpayer, his wife or minor children, or for sickness or accident are limited to one-sixth of the total income or, in the case of life insurance, 7 per cent. of the capital sum assured, and further limited to £250.
- (e) Widows, or others similarly situated, who have custody of and maintain a child, receive the allowances and are taxed at the rates applicable to married persons.

Tables showing the rates of income tax and estate duty are given in Appendix III

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Southern Rhodesia coin and currency notes issued by the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board are the only currency in circulation in Northern Rhodesia. The total amount of currency in circulation in any one of the three Central African territories of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland at any one time cannot be calculated with any certainty but it is estimated that the amount in circulation in Northern Rhodesia at the end of 1952 was £3,584,000, comprising notes valued at £2,957,000 and cupro-nickel coin valued at £627,000.

United Kingdom Currency.

The quantity of gold coin in circulation is negligible. Silver coin is gradually being withdrawn and Bank of England and United Kingdom currency notes are no longer accepted. A rough estimate of the silver coin in circulation is £1,000.

Foreign Currency.

Foreign currency is not legal tender and is not issued.

Other Territories.

East African Currency Board notes and coin imported by Africans are accepted by the Government in small quantities and are exchanged at par for Southern Rhodesia notes and coin collected in Tanganyika. Silver coin of the Union of South Africa is accepted by the Government from Africans and repatriated at Government expense.

Commercial Banks.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have not issued currency notes since 1940 and there are very few in circulation.

BANKING

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with ten branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with ten branches and two agencies, conduct the banking business of Northern Rhodesia. Savings facilities are provided by the Post Office Savings Bank which has fifty-one branches throughout the Territory.

The Barclays Overseas Development Corporation and the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, subsidiaries of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited respectively, provide finance of a medium term character for purposes of agricultural and industrial development and loans to local government bodies of a type which a commercial bank cannot be expected to undertake; in certain circumstances they are prepared to consider applications for long and short term loans as well.

Progress was made during the year with the establishment of a Land Bank to take over the functions of the existing Land Board which is financed by the Government. The Land Bank Ordinance was enacted in the latter half of the year, but it was not possible to bring its provisions into effect before the year closed; the Land Board continued to make short and long term loans to farmers against various forms of security. In addition the Land Board became responsible for the administration of Flood Relief Loans amounting to approximately £170,000 which were made to farmers who had suffered severely from the year's heavy rains.

The Northern Rhodesia Industrial Loans Board, financed by the Government, assists industry by providing loans for capital development in cases where other means of assistance are not available on reasonable terms. The terms of reference of the Board enable it to assist industry (the word "industry" to include all forms of production and processing, but not the farming industry, for which financial assistance is provided under other arrangements) with capital for varying purposes of development including the financing of fixed assets, the installation of new or labour-saving plant and equipment and the provision of working capital. During 1952 loans totalling £67,200 were approved, bringing the total loans granted by the Board since its inception to £179,700. Assistance given during the year included loans to enterprises concerned with the production of bricks, clothing, electrical and mechanical instruments, tools and mineral waters, the printing trade, the glass and allied trades and to a number of other undertakings.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The number of Post Offices conducting Savings Bank business increased in 1952 from fifty to fifty-one, facilities being extended to Kafubu Post Office for the first time. Five thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine new accounts were registered during the year, and 2,680 accounts were closed; the number of depositors accordingly increased from 30,701 to 34,020. Comparisons with the 1951 figures are given overleaf:

Deposits			1951	1952
Number	.	.	52,719	49,981
Amount	.	.	£531,096	£489,031
Withdrawals				
Number	.	.	27,163	32,108
Amount	.	.	£427,975	£463,466

It is estimated that the balance due to depositors at the end of the year was approximately £1,042,600.

War Savings Certificates.

War Savings Certificates of a face value of £27,625 10s. 0d. were redeemed during the year.

Chapter 5: Commerce

Following the agreement by Commonwealth countries to impose more severe restrictions on spending in foreign countries, which resulted from the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers, held in London in January, 1952, Northern Rhodesia, in March, enacted new regulations prohibiting the import of certain goods from other than sterling countries and limiting imports from foreign sources to essentials unobtainable in the sterling area. The full results of these changes were not apparent in the year's trade figures (*see* Appendix V) because a large proportion of the goods imported since March was ordered before the new regulations came into force.

The foreign trade during 1952 showed a marked increase over the previous year. Imports increased by more than 20 per cent. from £35,377,000 to £42,760,000, while exports (including re-exports) rose by 23 per cent. from £67,087,000 to £82,604,000. The favourable visible trade balance reached the record figure of £39,844,000, an increase of more than 25 per cent. on the balance for 1951. Copper, lead and zinc (principally copper) again dominated the Territory's export trade, representing 96 per cent. of the total exports during the year.

The greatest volume of trade with any single country remained with the United Kingdom, imports from that country representing over 36 per cent. of the total, and exports more than 69 per cent. Trade with the neighbouring countries of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa showed an increase in imports from £15,000,000 in 1951 to £18,000,000 in 1952, but exports to these countries fell from £11,500,000 in 1951 to £7,500,000 in 1952. This decrease was mainly accounted for in cattle hides, unmanufactured tobacco and timber.

The Territory's imports from foreign countries increased in 1952 by nearly £1,000,000, while exports rose by a little over £500,000. Northern Rhodesia's favourable visible trade balance with the non-sterling area diminished by 5 per cent. in 1952—from £9,745,000 to £9,136,000.

Imported goods were largely distributed through European, Asian and African retailers, who are also direct importers. A few wholesale houses established in the Territory serve branch shops belonging to their group of companies and other retailers, including

numerous African shops in outlying areas. Considerable use is made of wholesalers in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa and endeavours are being made to interest wholesalers in establishing their businesses in Northern Rhodesia. The Department of Trade, Transport and Industry is the sole importer and distributor of wheat, flour, butter, cheese, cement and jute products.

The Department of Trade, Transport and Industry provides the channel of communication between the commercial and industrial communities and the Government. The Director of the department is Chairman of the Board of Commerce and Industry and a member of his staff acts as Imperial Trade Correspondent in Northern Rhodesia on behalf of the United Kingdom Board of Trade.

The Northern Rhodesia Government is represented in the Union of South Africa by a Supplies Representative, Mr. F. H. Lowe, O.B.E., whose office is at 707 Garlick House, 26 Harrison Street, Johannesburg. In London the Government is represented by the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, Major H. K. McKee, C.B.E., whose office is at 57, Haymarket, S.W.1.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Although the year 1952 was in general a good one financially for co-operative societies of all types, some set-backs were caused by the extremely wet season in certain areas.

African agricultural producer (marketing) societies had an excellent year financially, but, except in the Eastern Province, the amount of produce handled was generally less than in 1951. Well established societies were able to expand their activities, and societies have been formed in several new areas, notably around the Upper Zambezi and in the Northern Province.

The consumer societies have in general grown stronger, but the failure of the European society in Lusaka has had an unfortunate influence on their prestige. The failure of this society was largely due to lack of capital but it was also caused by bad management. The other European consumer societies, located on the Copperbelt, have overcome some of their financial and staff problems and have made steady progress. The African consumer society movement is relatively small and unimportant. It suffers from management troubles and the main need is education rather than capital. The Government is tackling this problem.

The European producer marketing societies operate wherever there is European settlement, and their activities are mainly confined

to dairy produce, tobacco and cereal and root crops. These societies have had a successful year.

	No.	Member- ship	Share Capital on Deposits	Turnover
			£	£
<i>(a) European Membership</i>				
Credit, with limited liability	2	175	12,931	—
Consumer and Supply	5	2,456	120,123	540,998
Producer Marketing	4	1,361	165,255	1,176,644
Other	4	420	1,590	8,302
	15	4,412	299,899	1,725,944
<i>(b) African Membership</i>				
Thrift and Loan, with limited liability	14	428	3,597	—
Consumer and supply	21	3,285	5,410	32,160
Producer Marketing	48	7,434	1,612	160,705
Other	1	20	—	—
	84	11,167	10,619	192,865
European Membership Totals	15	4,412	299,899	1,725,944
<i>Combined totals</i>				
European and African	99	15,579	£310,518	£1,918,809

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is also Registrar of Building Societies. Two societies are registered in the Territory, one new society having been registered in April, 1952. They are registered under the United Kingdom Acts, which apply in Northern Rhodesia. The societies have assets of £1,602,971 and £33,162.

PRICE CONTROL

Control of the prices of a large range of necessities, as well as of rents, was under the supervision of the Price Controller, who was assisted by a full staff of experienced officers. The rising prices of all types of household requirements did not permit of any relaxation of control. The variety of goods now affected by price control includes all general necessities including footwear, clothing, hardware, crockery and glassware, as well as most foodstuffs. The effectiveness of price control in Northern Rhodesia is borne out by the fact that the rise in the cost of living since 1949 has been relatively lower than in any adjacent territory.

COMPANY REGISTRATIONS

There were 122 new local companies registered in 1952, as against eighty-six in 1951, the highest previous figure. The total authorised capital of the new local companies was £1,712,152. During the year

two local companies were struck off the Register as no longer carrying on business. Foreign companies registered during the year totalled twenty-two as against twenty-four in 1951; three foreign companies ceased to carry on business in the Territory.

Among the new local companies registered were three new mining companies with a total authorised capital of £220,000; seventeen engineering companies including motor firms, £177,000; thirty-four general merchants and agents' businesses, £622,000 and nine estate agents and land development companies, £121,000.

MORTGAGES AND BILLS OF SALE

There were eleven bills of sale valued at £17,898 registered during 1952 as against eight bills valued at £21,646 in 1951.

Five hundred and thirty-eight mortgages were registered during 1952, representing security for £1,945,847, as against 313 in 1951, representing security for £898,896.

INSOLVENCIES

Twelve persons were adjudicated bankrupt in 1952 compared with eighteen in the previous year. The bankrupts were all Europeans and comprised four paid employees, four contractors, three traders and one farmer. Total lack or insufficiency of initial capital was primarily responsible for the insolvency of those carrying on business on their own account.

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE

After a year of drought, the country suffered in the 1951/1952 season from an excess of rain which adversely affected the maize crop. European farmers on the line of rail planted just over 98,000 acres with maize, which was approximately the same as in the previous year, and the yield was 44,670 tons of grain. Thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy tons were sold to the Maize Control Board and the balance was retained for farm consumption. African production for sale on the line of rail totalled 17,274 tons and in the Eastern Province 10,100 tons. The producer price of maize was increased to £1 19s. 0d. per bag of 200 lb. net weight delivered to line of rail depots.

MAIZE PRODUCTION FOR SALE

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

Year	European	African	Total
1945 . . .	27,300	20,200	47,500
1946 . . .	26,800	17,200	44,000
1947 . . .	19,000	5,400	24,400
1948 . . .	34,300	29,600	63,900
1949 . . .	28,272	5,638	33,910
1950 . . .	45,082	37,676	82,758
1951 . . .	39,945	28,972	68,917
1952 . . .	38,970	27,374	66,344

The estimated annual requirements of maize for the Territory are now approaching 100,000 tons, and the shortfall has been met by importations from Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Wheat production remains at a low level. The total yield from the 255 acres planted was 113 tons, which gave an average yield per acre of 4.4 bags of 200 lb. net weight. The following table shows the trend of production:

WHEAT PRODUCTION FOR SALE

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1945 . . .	2,550
1946 . . .	2,475
1947 . . .	500
1948 . . .	900
1949 . . .	150
1950 . . .	325
1951 . . .	84
1952 . . .	113

Wheat consumption continues to rise and it now stands at about 18,000 tons, compared with 13,500 tons during 1951.

The general food position in native areas was satisfactory during the year, and local food shortages resulted from over-selling early in the season rather than from under-production. The production of rice is steadily increasing and the Territory's requirements of a few hundred tons are easily met. The quality of the crop must, however, be improved before it can be successfully exported and attention is being given to this problem. Ground-nuts show a favourable increase in production although the demand is still far in excess of supply. The very wet season adversely affected the yield of ground-nuts on the Department of Agriculture's Pilot Ground-nut Scheme at Mukalaikwa in the Mumbwa District. Leaf diseases were severe and the yield of nuts from the 400 acres planted was most disappointing. It is planned to diversify the cropping on this scheme in the coming year. The controlled price of ground-nuts has been raised to £50 a ton and general interest in the crop continues, mainly as a peasant enterprise.

The Pilot Cane Sugar Scheme, on the north bank of the Zambezi River near Chirundu, has developed according to plan; thirty acres of selected varieties of cane have been successfully established and these will provide planting material for expansion on a field scale during 1953.

Good prices for cotton have encouraged interest in this crop amongst both European farmers on the line of rail and African farmers in the Upper Luangwa Valley. Two hundred and forty thousand three hundred and eighty-two pounds of seed cotton were exported to the Cotton Research and Industry Board at Gatooma in Southern Rhodesia for ginning; the prices paid were 11½*d.* and 10½*d.* per lb. for first and second quality seed cotton. The African crop in the Eastern Province amounted to 70,595 lb. of seed cotton and this was ginned locally.

The flue-cured tobacco industry has continued to expand in European farming areas. Two hundred and nine registered growers in the eastern area sold 4,104,669 lb. of cured tobacco over the Fort Jameson auction floors for an average price of 20.71*d.* per lb. In the western area 325 registered growers produced 5,418,723 lb. which was sold on the auction floors at Salisbury for an average price of 32.25*d.* per lb. The very wet season reduced both yield and quality and the high proportion of low quality leaf adversely affected the returns of tobacco farmers, particularly in the Eastern Province. Arrangements have been made to market the eastern crop over the Salisbury floors in the coming season.

The production of Burley tobacco, mainly by African growers in the Petauke District in the Eastern Province, showed a further decline to 124,180 lb. which was roughly half the amount produced during the previous year. The average price realised was 28.22*d.* per lb. Burley

production seems to be losing its favour with African growers. The net cash return to the individual is reduced by rising overhead expenses on a diminishing crop, and the increased demand for maize in recent years has provided a less exacting alternative source of income. With the closing of the tobacco auction floors at Fort Jameson, arrangements have been made to market next season's Burley crop at Limbe in Nyasaland.

About 50,000 lb. of Turkish tobacco was grown during 1952.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Flue-cured Virginia lb.	Other Virginia lb.	Burley lb.	Turkish lb.	Total lb.
1946/47 .	3,428,662	82,000	125,000	1,026,500	4,662,162
1947/48 .	3,769,500	40,000	140,000	585,600	4,535,100
1948/49 .	5,767,887	40,000	178,767	97,000	6,083,654
1949/50 .	6,170,500	42,500	327,100	115,000	6,655,100
1950/51 .	10,676,351	50,000	252,879	49,368	11,028,598
1951/52 .	9,523,392	28,000	124,180	50,000	9,725,572

The reduced financial returns to the farming industry which resulted from the adverse season together with rising costs of production, made it necessary for Government to issue flood relief loans to many maize and tobacco farmers. Loans amounting to a total of £169,610 were made to 132 farmers to enable them to plant a crop in the 1952/1953 season. Shortage of labour is becoming an increasingly severe problem in the farming industry; increased mechanisation is expensive and can provide at present only a partial solution.

The Department of Agriculture is concentrating upon raising the general standard of production in both European and African areas with the object of achieving self-sufficiency in territorial requirements of basic foods and a high stable level of rural prosperity. In European areas attention is concentrated particularly upon conservation and the development of small-scale irrigation, the correct fertilizer practice for maize, and improvement in the production and handling of tobacco. In African areas the aim is to introduce stabilised systems of farming to replace wasteful indigenous practices and to facilitate and guide the change-over from a subsistence to a cash economy.

Advisory services are being strengthened upon a provincial and district basis as rapidly as staff recruitment will permit, and facilities for agricultural research are being developed at the new Central Research Station, Mount Makulu, nine miles south of Lusaka.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION

Rainfall was uneven during 1952 and the very heavy rains in the early part of the year were followed by a prolonged dry spell and a mild winter. The year was not unfavourable for livestock, however, and

the livestock population continued to increase. In some areas a conflict between the claims of agriculture and of livestock became apparent, and efforts are being made to increase the rate of disposal of old and unprofitable cattle in these areas.

The demand for beef continued to grow and, as in previous years, large numbers of slaughter cattle were imported from the Bechuanaland Protectorate. These additional supplies made possible the removal of rationing which had been introduced during 1951.

Three thousand native type breeding heifers were obtained from Southern Rhodesia, and 2,500 of these heifers had been sold to farmers by the end of the year. At the same time 500 heifers were obtained from Tanganyika for distribution in the Northern Province.

The Good Cattle Production Scheme attracted more applicants than in the previous year. The year 1952 was the last year of the scheme in its original form and a new scheme will be introduced in 1953 providing for higher benefits and stricter qualifications.

The dairy industry made good progress, and milk production increased during the year. It is hoped that the industry will be further encouraged by the higher milk prices which it is proposed to introduce during 1953.

Animal health was generally satisfactory; no major epizootic disease occurred, with the exception of Newcastle disease which was diagnosed in native poultry. An effective vaccine is available, and the poultry industry escaped any great loss from this cause.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Mining remains the main industry in Northern Rhodesia, but secondary industries are developing slowly. There are already a cement factory, a brewery, two iron foundries, flour and maize mills, mills for the crushing of oil seeds, and factories for the production of soap, blankets, roofing tiles, pipes, steel windows and doors, furniture and bedding.

Major deterrents to the development of secondary industries are the lack of raw materials and the high cost of transportation, which affects both the import of raw materials and the export of the finished articles. The lack of suitably serviced industrial sites has been a further adverse factor. Many local authorities, however, have made considerable progress in town planning. They have alienated industrial sites and have made plans for the provision of roads, railway sidings and water and electric power.

COAL SUPPLIES

Although more coal was received in 1952 than in 1951, the mines had to continue to consume large quantities of wood fuel, as coal supplies were inadequate for their needs. The limited allotment of 5,200 tons of coal per month for Northern Rhodesia miscellaneous users imposed a severe handicap on coal-burning industries. Production of lime and bricks was restricted and on one occasion the Chilanga cement factory had to close down for want of coal. In these circumstances, other serious interruptions to industry were averted only by the action of the copper mining companies, who generously made some of the coal allocated to them available on loan to other consumers. The quantity of coal supplied from Wankie colliery in Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia consumers during 1951 and 1952 was:

	1952 Tons	1951 Tons
Copper Mining Companies . . .	592,329	466,256
Miscellaneous users . . .	72,981 (a)	61,781
Total . . .	<u>665,310</u>	<u>528,037</u>

(a) This figure includes coal lent by the copper mining companies.

FISHERIES

The fishing industry in Northern Rhodesia continues to play an important part in the economy of the rural areas. Moreover, in the Bangweulu, Luapula and Mweru regions, and in certain sections of the Kafue and Zambezi Valleys, it provides the African population with a major source of income and food. Good markets exist in the Copperbelt and other centres, where the demand for both dried and fresh fish normally exceeds the supply.

As the industry expands, the need for conservation increases. For instance, one important fish of the Mweru-Luapula area, which is sometimes known as the "Luapula salmon" and which not many years ago formed about half of the total annual catch, has been decreasing seriously in numbers. In collaboration with the Belgian Congo authorities, the Government has now introduced certain conservation measures which it is hoped will maintain the stocks at a satisfactory level. Elsewhere, the Fisheries Branch of the Game and Tsetse Control Department is making good progress on both the scientific and the conservation aspects of fishery development.

Experimental work on fish farming has proceeded with hopeful results. It is clear that high yields can be obtained under certain conditions and the problem now is to establish the minimum conditions necessary for an economic return. A Water Engineer has been

seconded for work with the Fish Culturist, in order to specialise in the construction of dams and ponds for fish farming purposes. The raising of fish in ordinary farm dams, as distinct from specially constructed ponds, is also a problem of importance which is receiving attention.

The Joint Fisheries Research Organisation, which is controlled by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and assisted by a Colonial Development and Welfare Research grant, has been handicapped through lack of staff and inevitable delays in the building programme. The Officer-in-Charge has, however, done much preparatory work, and the organisation is expected to begin functioning fully in 1953.

FORESTRY

More than half the total area of Northern Rhodesia is covered by woodland. In the drier provinces in the south, this woodland merges into savannah. In the north, however, and especially along the Congo-Zambezi watershed where the rainfall is fifty inches annually, the woodlands are tall and dense and approach the nature of forest. Only 6 per cent. of Northern Rhodesia is Crown land; the rest is native trust land or native reserve. Barely 1 per cent. of all this land has as yet been reserved for forestry, and the forest reserves that exist lie mainly in the Crown land portion. During 1952 the Forest Department directed as much of its man-power and resources as it could spare from the business of supplying wood and timber, to the work of locating and surveying more land for forest reserves. In the native areas it has not been easy to persuade the local people that these forest reserves are necessary. Good progress was, however, made during 1952 in the Eastern Province and in Barotseland.

There was a continuing shortage of coal for the copper mining industry during 1952 and about 30,000 acres of dense woodland were clear-felled to produce a million tons of fuel-wood. The cutting was planned and supervised by the Forest Department in collaboration with the mining companies. It was carried out systematically and with close regard to the forest licence regulations. Although it would be difficult to maintain so large a programme of cutting for many more years, harmful or permanent effects on the land were avoided. Bush fires were controlled and natural regrowth was secured on the cut-over areas.

Local supplies of sawn timber fell below the Territory's requirements and imports of wood or wood products amounted in the year to £1,400,000. Supplies of sawlogs in the neighbourhood of the mines are almost exhausted. The department's Timber Survey Unit has, however, completed final surveys of a fresh area of forests to the west

of the copperbelt from which the mines could obtain timber for another fifteen years. Further west in the Kasempa and Solwezi Districts, the unit has located other forest areas but though they are stocked with timber, they are too low-yielding and too remote to be worked economically at present.

There are two principal sawmilling centres in Northern Rhodesia. The Rhodesian teak forests, a hundred miles above the Victoria Falls, support two large sawmills and a furniture and a plywood factory at Livingstone. These are all operated by the Zambesi Sawmills and this firm felled and converted over 2,000,000 cubic feet of hardwood (*Baikiaea plurijuga* "Rhodesian Teak") during the year. There was a strong demand in southern Africa for "Rhodesian Teak" and for *Pterocarpus* (Mukwa) while some 30,000 cubic feet of Rhodesian Teak flooring was exported to the United Kingdom. The other sawmilling centre is the Copperbelt, where each of the four mining companies runs its own sawmill. Three private firms also operate smaller mills at Ndola—all fed from *Brachystegia* logs cut locally. The total cut of logs on the Copperbelt in 1952 was just under 2,000,000 cubic feet.

The department has continued its planting programme and tropical pine species from Mexico and the Far East (*Pinus pseudostrobus*, *P. leiophylla*, *P. montezumae* and *P. khasya*, *P. insularis* and *P. massoniana*) have done well near Ndola. At the principal plantation at Chichele this year over 200 acres were planted. Work was also started on permanent nurseries at four other centres.

MINING

The mineral rights, with certain exceptions, are owned by the British South Africa Company but the company pays 20 per cent. of the net revenue from those rights to Government. Prospecting is under either an ordinary prospecting licence, valid for any part of the Territory open to prospecting, or a grant of exclusive prospecting rights in respect of a specified area. Mining rights are acquired either by pegging and registering mining locations (claims), under a prospecting licence, or by "special grants" of mining rights from the British South Africa Company. Royalties are normally payable at the rate of 5 per cent. of the gross value of the minerals produced, but royalties on copper, lead and zinc are based on sliding scales, the rate increasing as the price of the metal increases.

The weight and value of the minerals produced during the year were as follows:

Mineral	Weight	Value
		£
Gold	2,435 oz.*	30,204*
Silver	312,940 oz.*	90,971*
Cobalt (metal)	635 cwt.	71,145
Cobalt (alloy) (37.49 per cent. Co)	24,973 cwt.	1,048,462
Cobalt (other) (10.25 per cent. Co)	34 cwt.	395
Copper (blister)	200,808 tons	45,373,431
Copper (concentrates) (47.20 per cent. Cu)	5,563 tons	544,373*
Copper (electrolytic)	111,555 tons	26,463,604
Copper (other)	63 tons*	17,607*
Iron ore	5,943 tons	5,943
Lead	12,600 tons	1,740,500*
Manganese ore (35.05 per cent. Mn)	3,926 tons	6,321
Selenium	29,793 lb.*	33,879*
Tin (concentrates) (71.12 per cent. Sn)	15.50 tons	9,371
Vanadium pentoxide	75.97 tons	56,976
Zinc	22,890 tons	3,792,975*
Limestone	272,094 tons	122,442
Mica (sheet)	35,800 lb.*	18,937*
Phyllite	7,522 tons	940
Silica rock	4,333 tons	650
Beryl	7 tons*	994*
Total Value		£79,430,120*

* Subject to adjustment.

The total value of minerals produced in the Territory up to the 31st December, 1952, was, subject to final adjustment, £448,557,714.

All the mineral production except the tin concentrates, beryl, mica and phyllite and some of the gold and limestone, was by five large companies. No gold, silver, cobalt or selenium company operated as such, but those metals were recovered as by-products from one of the copper mines. The manganese ore and silica rock were used by the producers for metallurgical purposes and a small portion of the copper concentrates was purchased locally for a similar purpose; some of the lead was used by the producer for debasing zinc, some of it was fabricated into pipes and sheets for use at the mine and at some of the copper mines, and a little of it, as also an insignificant proportion of the copper and zinc, was sold within the Territory and, in the case of copper, consumed by the producer; some lime was exported but most of the limestone was used as a flux in copper smelting, and, together with all the phyllite, for manufacturing cement. Otherwise the minerals produced were exported to various parts of the world.

The production of copper, and hence also of cobalt, was adversely affected by recurrent shortages of coal, which caused not only curtailment of production but, at some mines, its cessation for periods up to five days. During the last quarter of the year all the producing copper mines were shut down, except for essential services, for a period of three weeks by a strike of African employees.

The Mines Department is part of the Department of Labour and Mines. The mining, explosives, gold trading and factories laws are administered by the Chief Inspector of Mines under whom are four Inspectors of Mines and two Inspectors of Machinery with the appropriate clerical staff; to keep pace with mining developments active steps are being taken to increase by two the number of Inspectors of Mines on the establishment.

Organised prospecting on a considerable scale by powerful mining groups is in progress over large areas and the old Kansanshi Mine, the Territory's first copper producer (1908) is being further explored by underground development and by diamond drilling. On the Copperbelt two new copper mines, Chibuluma (the ore body at which also carries cobalt) and Bancroft, are being opened up and preliminary underground exploration is in progress at a third, Baluba. At one of the producing copper mines, a comprehensive plant extension programme to permit a substantial increase in output is approaching completion and at another the capacity of the recently completed electrolytic refinery is to be doubled and preparations are being made to extend the mill and smelter. At the Broken Hill Mine the erection of a new lead smelter has recently been completed and, at the zinc plant, the electrolytic cell room has been extended so that increased outputs of both lead and zinc are expected. Amendments to the income tax laws made during 1952 encouraged the opening up of new mines.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

European Education.

Education for Europeans is available at twenty-four Government, two Government-aided and seven private schools. Except at Lusaka, where there are separate schools for boys and girls who have passed beyond the infants' range, the Government and Government-aided schools are all co-educational. The private schools are convent schools intended primarily for girls but accepting a limited number of small boys.

Of the twenty-four Government schools, two in Lusaka and five at the mining towns offer primary and secondary education up to and including Form V, the Overseas School Certificate examination being written at the end of the Form IV year. In 1953, the range at Livingstone Government School will include Form III and Ndola Government School will offer Overseas School Certificate candidates (Form IV) for the first time. At some centres schools offer education only up to Standard V, the top of the primary range, and at five other centres there are single-teacher schools offering education up to and including Standard II. Separate infants' schools have been established at each of the five mining towns and, in 1952, at Lusaka.

Of the two Government-aided schools, that at Sakeji provides education up to Form II. The range at Eureka School, Kalomo, extends to Standard V only. With the exception of the Convent High School at Lusaka, which provides education up to Form IV, the range of education at private schools does not proceed beyond Form II.

For pupils who have completed the range offered at the smaller schools and for children living more than three miles from a day school, accommodation is available in the Government hostels at Lusaka, Choma (girls only) and Mazabuka (boys only). Privately-managed hostels exist in connection with Government schools at Fort Jameson, Silver Rest and Ndola. The privately-managed hostel at Abercorn closed down during the year owing to lack of demand for boarding accommodation in that area. Accommodation for boarders is provided at both the Government-aided schools (Sakeji and Kalomo) and at the Lusaka, Broken Hill and Ndola Convent Schools. At Government schools, tuition is free. Hostel fees are charged at the rate of £50 a year but remission of these may be granted in the light of the means and family responsibilities of parents.

During the year Cadet Corps contingents were organised at five schools. The total combined enrolment was over 500. A sixth contingent is to be established in 1953.

The number of children leaving the Territory for further secondary education at schools in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa has diminished considerably in consequence of the extension of the range available in Northern Rhodesia schools. It was in 1947 that Government took the important decision to provide the full range of academic and modern secondary education within the Territory and this provision will have been made by 1953.

No university, teacher-training or technical college/school facilities exist in Northern Rhodesia but scholarships, bursaries, grants and loans are available for suitable students who wish to take advantage of facilities elsewhere. The only adult education provided by Government is through classes for apprentices at the five mining and at two other centres in the Territory. Commercial subjects are offered at some of the convent schools.

The Department of European Education is also responsible for Coloured and Asiatic education. There is a Coloured school (with boarding accommodation) at Fort Jameson and for children who cannot attend there, financial assistance is given to enable them to attend schools outside the Territory. Similar assistance is given to Indian pupils (for the education of whom Government this year accepted full responsibility) in instances where they are unable to attend one of the seven Indian schools in the Territory.

The following table shows the increase in the number of scholars enrolled in European schools over recent years:

Year	Government Schools	Aided Schools	Private Schools	Total
1938	1,048	—	200	1,248
1948	3,147	24	886	4,057
1949	3,759	28	1,052	4,839
1950	4,748	32	1,141	5,921
1951	5,732	58	1,210	7,000
1952	6,766	57	1,400	8,223

For Indian and Coloured schools, the corresponding figures are:

1938	—	—	—	—
1948	72	84	—	156
1949	80	128	—	208
1950	83	135	—	218
1951	92	216	—	308
1952	391	—	—	391

African Education.

The main event of the year was the visit of the Carr-Saunders Commission on African Higher Education in Central Africa. The Commission visited Lusaka and the Copperbelt and met representatives

of various interests and groups as well as a number of individuals. Following upon the report of the group of United Kingdom educationists led by Mr. A. L. Binns, C.B.E., M.C., who visited the Central and East African territories in 1951, a delegation of educationists from Northern Rhodesia, headed by the Director of African Education and consisting of two officials, two missionaries and an African, attended the Conference on African Education held at Cambridge in September.

Generally, 1952 was another year of consolidation in the primary schools. Strenuous efforts were again made to reduce still further the wastage in elementary schools which is caused by large numbers of children leaving school before they complete the minimum four-year elementary course, designed to give permanent literacy to the majority of pupils. As a result, the number of children in the fourth year of this course in 1952 represented 40 per cent. of the number in the first year, compared with 17 per cent. before measures were initiated by the department in 1946 to tackle this problem of wastage and retardation. By 1952 the number of trained teachers had increased to 89 per cent. of the total teaching staff, excluding part-time craft and homecraft specialist teachers. This satisfactory position has made it possible to introduce automatic promotion for children attending elementary schools for not less than 160 out of the normal 180 days of the school year.

By March, 1952, the enrolment in middle schools was 14,977 and in upper schools 4,413 giving a total enrolment in all Government and assisted primary schools of 142,534. In the Standard VI School Leaving Certificate Examination held in May, 997 candidates were successful.

Plans for the expansion of secondary education are being pressed forward and it is hoped that eight of the ten schools proposed under the revised plan will have been established by July, 1953. In May, six schools presented candidates for the Junior School Leaving Certificate Examination and 149 were successful. In August there were 327 pupils at the Munali Secondary School, including 135 in Forms III-V.

The training of teachers is at present being undertaken at two Government and eighteen mission institutions. During the year 540 men and 138 women were receiving training within the Territory.

Good progress is being made in expanding technical education. Fourteen of the twenty trades schools projected have been opened—an increase of three during the year—providing courses in carpentry and building. Evening classes have also been started in these trades on the Copperbelt and at Lusaka for the benefit of workmen in employment who are preparing for their trades tests. More advanced technical courses, including a five-year course for instructors, are conducted at the Hodgson Training Centre where the number of students is

being increased as rapidly as possible to 300. At present 190 are in training, including 28 instructors. Special domestic science courses for girls are given at fourteen schools and the number of hospitals providing courses for African female nurses increased from two to three.

Vocational training is being carried out under the aegis of other Government departments and for this purpose there were, in 1952, three agricultural schools, medical, survey, veterinary, forestry and postal training schools and a police training depot. The Co-operative Societies, Game and Tsetse, Public Works, Prisons and other Government departments have organised training facilities of their own. The Provincial Administration conducts a school which provides courses in African local government for chiefs and councillors, while clerical training for Government clerks is provided at Lusaka. It is estimated that nearly 1,000 Africans are benefiting from these training schemes which are not included in the African Education Department's statistics.

Under the Government Bursaries Scheme thirty-two Africans were taking advanced courses at institutions outside the Territory during the year. These included six at Makerere College in Uganda, five at colleges and universities in the United Kingdom, three at the University of Natal, including two taking medicine, eight at Fort Hare University College taking degrees, four at Fort Cox Agricultural College, and six at other institutions in South Africa, including three taking domestic science.

A Special Area Education Authority for the Ndola urban and Copperbelt areas has been set up under the 1951 African Education Ordinance. It consists of representatives of the Government, the Chamber of Mines, the Municipal Association, the missions and the African population. District Education Authorities have also been established for each of the five districts in the special area. In 1952, sixty-two schools in rural areas, formerly managed by missionary societies, were transferred to native authority management because the missions could no longer provide the necessary supervisory staff.

In 1952 over £609,000 was provided for recurrent expenditure on African education and 144,000 pupils and students were enrolled. In addition 13,630 pupils attended unaided schools. In 1927, just after the African Education Department had been established, some 25,000 children were enrolled and financial assistance from the Government amounted to £7,000.

HEALTH

The Health Department's establishment provided for an increase over the previous year in practically all branches. Its administration remained as before with the Director of Medical Services as its head under the control of the Member for Health and Local Government.

The work performed increased in variety and extent both on the curative and preventive sides. The Silicosis Medical Bureau was reorganised to a certain extent during the year and its work also has increased steadily.

Training of African staff both male and female was continued and plans are in hand to extend this work in the near future.

A brief description is given below of some of the more interesting aspects of the Health Department's work during 1952.

Nutrition.

The venue of the pilot Health and Nutrition Scheme has, for practical reasons, been changed from Kawambwa to Fort Rosebery where a new rural hospital is now in course of construction. The hospital will serve as the focal point of the scheme and on its completion it should be possible to implement the scheme in full.

Sleeping Sickness.

It was decided during the year to move an outlying population from the Zambezi River area to a site on the Luangwa River. This has been successfully done and, although insufficient time has elapsed for a full evaluation of results, the move appears to have been a wise one. A Medical Inspector was sent for a course of instruction to Tanganyika and on his return, late in 1952, he was posted to Mumbwa to assist in investigating and controlling the sleeping sickness problem in that area.

Venereal Disease.

The use of penicillin for treatment of diseases of this group has been greatly extended and it is now the routine method of treatment in all Government hospitals and clinics and in a number of rural health centres. The mass inspection and treatment campaign which was previously operated by the Venereal Disease Specialist and his teams in the Eastern Province and the Namwala District has been replaced by a system whereby patients attend voluntarily at specified centres which are regularly visited by the teams. This new procedure is very acceptable to the people and is proving workable and successful in practice. Treatment by antibiotics has become the treatment of choice here also.

Tuberculosis.

Towards the end of the year it was possible to provide more accommodation for the treatment of this disease and the Chest Physician and most of his staff have now moved to Broken Hill. One medical officer engaged in this work still remains at Lusaka to carry on the investigatory work which was started there several years ago. All the modern methods of therapy are available in the Territory with the exception of major surgery. For this, recourse is had at present to extra-territorial experts.

Leprosy.

The Health Department's approach to the problem of leprosy is at present in process of being overhauled and planning is now designed to ensure that as many sufferers as possible are found in the early stages of the disease and are brought under treatment. In 1953 a senior member of the medical staff will be seconded full-time to this work and it will be his duty to organise all existing sources of case finding and treatment and to plan the campaign generally. The assistance of the various missions at present engaged on leprosy work has been sought and has been readily forthcoming.

Eye Diseases.

Work in this connection was continued on a territorial basis by the Ophthalmic Specialist and its volume remains as great as ever. The establishment in the Territory of a branch of the British Empire Society for the Blind has underlined the necessity for obtaining full knowledge of the extent of the problem involved. The Blindness Register inaugurated some years ago will be of considerable assistance and the work of the Ophthalmic Specialist towards the compilation of this register will be invaluable.

Bilharzia.

A good deal of valuable if unspectacular work in connection with control of this disease was made possible, during the year, by increased liaison between members of the Health Department staff and those responsible for planning and executing water conservation projects. With the expected publication by the Health Department early in 1953 of a booklet describing in popular language the disease and methods of avoiding and controlling it, steps will also be taken, it is hoped, to demonstrate these methods in practical fashion.

Sanitation and Hygiene.

The valuable work carried out in the urban areas by local authorities continued to expand and improve. Government assistance by the contributing of a portion of the costs involved and by the provision of personnel where necessary, was continued. In the rural areas many of the native authorities are showing more and more interest in this important sphere. With the object of fostering and guiding this interest a training school for African hygiene assistants was built and opened at Ndola during the year. The training which these men undergo is designed primarily to enable them to cope with the problems found in the rural areas and to act as advisers to native authorities. Two similar schools are in process of getting under way in Barotseland and the Eastern Province.

Urban Clinics and Rural Health Centres.

The demand for these institutions in many parts of the Territory is now becoming so great as to be embarrassing, in view of the difficulties

in training adequate personnel to staff them. The work performed by these institutions is of enormous value, largely, at present, in the sphere of curative medicine but, on an ever-increasing scale, in that of prevention also.

Training of African Staff.

In addition to the training of hygiene assistants for public health work in rural areas, which has already been described, training of other types of personnel continued. The main training institution for male personnel continued to be the African Medical Training School at Lusaka where hospital assistants are trained in a three-year course. Other male staff trained at Lusaka and the larger hospitals comprised laboratory assistants, physiotherapy assistants and dressers. Plans are now being made to increase the output of the African Medical Training School and also to provide post-graduate and refresher courses.

Training of African female nurses continued to be carried on at the Livingstone African hospital in spite of serious accommodation difficulties. Plans have been agreed upon and funds provided for building and it is confidently hoped that this difficulty will be removed in 1953. The Salvation Army hospital at Cikankata also operates a very efficient female nurses' training school with Government assistance. The Army plans to increase the size of its hospital and the volume of training carried out there within the next few years. The Universities Mission to Central Africa hospital at Katete is now almost complete and it is hoped to open a further training school for African females in this institution.

CAUSES OF DEATHS

Deaths amongst Europeans during 1952 were attributable to the following causes:

Diseases of the Circulatory System	42
Violence (including accidents)	37
Diseases of the Respiratory System	31
Cancer and other tumours	28
Diseases of the nervous system	28
Diseases peculiar to the first year of life (including eight stillbirths)	31
Diseases of the digestive system	11
Infective and parasitic diseases	10
Malaria (7) and Blackwater Fever (1)	8
Other causes	11

The estimated European population at the 30th December, 1952, was 43,000.

SILICOSIS BUREAU

In the middle of 1952 the retiring Silicosis Commissioner, a medical man, was replaced by a layman. As a result of this the organisation of the Bureau was altered to bring the medical side (medical examinations, certification, etc.), under the control of the Chairman of the Silicosis Medical Bureau, who is a medical specialist. The

work continued to expand, partly due to increased numbers of employees at existing mines and partly to additional labour employed on preliminary work at new mining sites.

A summary of the work and findings of the Bureau during the year is as follows:

Total of persons examined	26,852
(Europeans, 3,401; Africans, 23,451)	
Total number of examinations	27,500
(Europeans, 3,502; Africans, 23,998)	
Total examined or re-examined for first engagement	6,941
(Europeans, 739; Africans, 6,202)	
Total accepted	6,468
(Europeans, 626; Africans, 5,842)	
Total rejected	473
(Europeans, 113; Africans, 360)	
Total post-mortem examinations	62
(Europeans, 14; Africans, 48)	
Total post-mortem examinations at which compensable disease was found	3
(Europeans—S., nil; T., nil; S. plus T., nil)	
(Africans—S., 3; T., nil; S. plus T., nil)	
Note.—Reports are still awaited on 4 Europeans and 15 Africans.	
S. = Silicosis T. = Tuberculosis	
Total first certifications of silicosis alone	25
(Europeans, 13; Africans, 12)	
Total first certifications of tuberculosis alone	25
(Europeans, 1; Africans, 24)	
Total first certifications of silicosis with tuberculosis	7
(Europeans, 2; Africans, 5)	
Total of all first certifications of compensable disease	57
(Europeans, 16; Africans, 41)	
Persons previously certified who, in 1952, were re-certified as having:	
Advanced in stage of silicosis	20
(Europeans, 4; Africans, 16)	
Tuberculosis added to previous silicosis	3
(Europeans, 1; Africans, 2)	
Silicosis added to previous tuberculosis	2
(Europeans, 1; Africans, 1)	
Total certifications of advance or complication	25
(Europeans, 6; Africans, 19)	
First certifications of persons whose only known exposure to risk of silicosis has been in Northern Rhodesia mines:	
Silicosis alone	11
(Europeans, nil; Africans, 11)	
Silicosis with tuberculosis	4
(Europeans, nil; Africans, 4)	
Tuberculosis alone	19
(Europeans, nil; Africans, 19)	
Average length of mining service of the 11 new (1952) African cases of silicosis with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia only	Months 145.81
Shortest exposure to risk productive of silicosis in any miner in this category	87

SOCIAL WELFARE

A Department of Welfare and Probation Services was set up in 1952 which enabled a start to be made in co-ordinating social welfare services.

Following discussions with the local authorities, which include the mining companies, it was agreed that while the local authorities accept responsibility for social welfare activities among Africans in their areas, Government will bear 50 per cent. of the cost of approved schemes and a contribution will be made also from the native tax.

Specialist services such as probation work and the relief of destitution will be, however, the direct responsibility of Government.

Government Social Welfare Officers are concerned in the main with work among Europeans and Coloureds. Assistance to the latter is given mostly by the supply of clothing to children attending boarding schools inside and outside the Territory, and the payment of fares.

Government assistance to aged persons and those in need of relief increased from £36,000 in 1951 to £45,000 in 1952 as regards aged persons, and in relief from £7,500 to £12,000. In addition to these allowances, Government provides accommodation for aged men and destitutes at a Home in Ndola which is run by the Salvation Army. A Home, which is run by the Federation of Women's Institutes, provides separate accommodation for aged women.

There are two European children's homes in Ndola for children in need of care, one run by the Anglican Diocese of Northern Rhodesia on behalf of the Government, and the other by the Department of Welfare and Probation Services. In addition to these facilities, considerable use is made of homes and boarding schools in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Three missions in the Territory run schools for blind African children; these are grant-aided by Government. A territorial voluntary body—the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind—has been set up in conjunction with the British Empire Blind Society. The new society proposes, by funds raised voluntarily and assistance from Government, to establish a school and training centre. Plans to this end have already been drawn.

Increasing interest was shown by local authorities during 1952 in the training of Africans in social welfare work. The twelve months' training course which Government ran at Ndola for African welfare staff employed by local authorities and the mines, was concluded, but Government has decided to establish a permanent training scheme.

Considerable recreational and social facilities are provided by the mining companies for their employees. One mining company has opened a hostel for African adolescent youths without homes.

Provision exists for the use of probation for juvenile offenders, but a new Probation of Offenders Ordinance has been drafted to provide this form of treatment for offenders of all ages. No approved schools have as yet been set up in the Territory, use being made of industrial schools and reformatories in the Union of South Africa. Physical and mental defectives are accepted by schools and homes in South Africa.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

Forty Ordinances were enacted during 1952, the majority of them representing minor amendments to existing legislation, but the following deserve special mention :

The Victoria Memorial Institute (Repeal) Ordinance, 1952, has a certain historical interest in that it provided for the winding up of the trust of the Victoria Memorial Institute at Fort Jameson and the disposal of the property of the trust by the High Court.

The Land Bank Ordinance was enacted but was not brought into force during the year. It will be brought into force as soon as the necessary administrative arrangements have been completed. The business of the Bank will be to lend money to farmers for various farming purposes; to lend money to co-operative agricultural societies; to lend money to farmers' associations, agricultural show societies or other agricultural bodies for purposes likely to further the interests of the farming industry.

Towards the end of the year a number of amendments were made to various Ordinances in the matter of the power of the Courts to inflict corporal punishment. The principal of these was the amendment of the Penal Code, whereby the power to inflict corporal punishment was modified by abolishing whipping with the cat-o'-nine-tails and by permitting only caning for certain specified offences.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

The courts administering justice are the High Court, the Subordinate Courts and the Native Courts. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge, and, within the limitations of the High Court Ordinance, has the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court of Justice in England. The High Court buildings, including the High Court Registry, are at Livingstone, which is still the judicial headquarters of the Territory. The Puisne Judge is stationed at Ndola, where there is also a District Registry, to facilitate the administration of judicial work on the Copperbelt. In addition to Livingstone and Ndola, High Court Sessions are held periodically at Lusaka, Kasama, Fort Jameson and Mongu, and occasionally at various district headquarters on special circuit. Under the Mental Disorders Ordinance there has been vested in the High Court jurisdiction to administer and control the estates and property of patients under that Ordinance; and the Registrar of the High Court is to exercise the powers of the Master in Lunacy or of the Court of Protection in England. The Registrar of the High Court is also the Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and Sheriff of the Territory.

Subordinate to the High Court are the Magistrates' Courts created by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance. These are of four classes: Class I Courts being those of the Provincial Commissioners and Resident Magistrates, Class II Courts those of the District Commissioners, Class III Courts those of District Officers not in charge of a district, and Class IV those of such cadets in the Provincial Administration as are given judicial powers. At present there are Resident Magistrates at Ndola (two), Livingstone, Lusaka, Kitwe, Broken Hill and Fort Jameson. All these Subordinate Courts exercise criminal jurisdiction; Class I and II Courts can try all criminal offences though they require the High Court's permission to try treason, manslaughter or murder; Class III and IV Courts have restricted jurisdiction. All criminal cases tried by Subordinate Courts are liable to review by the High Court; and there is a limit, varying according to the class of the court, to the sentence which can be imposed without the confirmation of the High Court being required. Subordinate Courts, except Class IV Courts, have civil jurisdiction, limited according to the amount involved. Appeals, both civil and criminal, lie from the Subordinate Courts Class I and II to the High Court, and from the lower Subordinate Courts to the Provincial Commissioners' Courts.

The Native Courts are set up under the Native Courts Ordinance (for all the Territory except Barotseland) and the Barotse Native Courts Ordinance (for Barotseland). The Courts are constituted in accordance with the native law and custom of the area in which the particular Court is to have jurisdiction, and recognised under the Ordinances by warrant of the Governor, or of a Provincial Commissioner with the Governor's consent. The powers and jurisdiction of the Court are normally set out in its warrant. Native Courts of Appeal may also be recognised. Except in Barotseland, in areas where there is a Native Court of Appeal, appeals from the Native Courts of first instance lie to that Court, and from that to the local District Commissioner's Court. Where there is no Native Court of Appeal they lie to the local District Officer's Court, if any, otherwise to the District Commissioner's Court. There are further rights of appeal, from the District Officer's Court to the Provincial Commissioner's Court and from the District Commissioner's Court or Provincial Commissioner's Court to the High Court. In Barotseland, appeals lie to one or more Native Courts of Appeal, and thence to the Provincial Commissioner's Court in criminal cases and to the High Court in civil cases. If there is no Native Court of Appeal they lie direct to those Courts.

Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have established a joint Court of Appeal, known as the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal. Appeals, both civil and criminal, lie from the High Court of each territory to this Court of Appeal, though in many cases leave of the Court is required for the appeal. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal meets six times a year, in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Livingstone or Blantyre. In the case of civil appeals from Northern Rhodesia to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal a further appeal lies to the Privy Council, either of right or with leave of the Court of Appeal. There is no corresponding provision for criminal appeals to the Privy Council, but a petition may always be presented to the Queen in Council for special leave to appeal.

The law administered in the High Court and Subordinate Courts is basically English law, being the common law, statute law and doctrines of equity in force in England on the 17th August, 1911 (where not at variance with subsequent enactments), together with such later English statutes as have been applied to the Territory, certain Orders in Council and the Northern Rhodesia Proclamations and Ordinances. Practice and procedure are governed by the Criminal Procedure Code in criminal cases, and by the High Court and Subordinate Court Rules in civil cases; but subject to these the High Court and Subordinate Courts observe the practice and procedure for the time being in force in, respectively, the English Supreme Court of

Justice, and the English County Courts or Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. In cases in the High Court and Subordinate Courts where natives are involved, and in all Native Courts, native customary law is followed where it is not repugnant to justice or equity and not incompatible with local enactments.

POLICE

The authorised establishment of the Northern Rhodesia Police Force in 1952 was 286 European police officers and 2,039 African policemen. The establishment also included fifty-three European and eighty-one African civilian employees. The European police establishment comprised sixty superior officers (i.e. officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendent and upwards) and 202 Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. The standard of literacy among African policemen continued to improve steadily and at the end of 1952 a total of 1,300 men had passed the Government Standard IV examination in English: of this number 279 had passed higher examinations. African constables can rise to the rank of African Inspector.

The Headquarters of the Force is at Lusaka, although the Headquarters of the Immigration Branch remains at Livingstone, where there is also the Police Training Depot. The transfer of the training depot to Lilayi, some nine miles from Lusaka, has not yet taken place. A number of buildings at the new depot has, however, been completed.

There are forty police stations, sub-stations and posts in the Territory, not including divisional headquarters offices, the Mobile Unit and the Training Depot. The majority of police stations are in line-of-rail districts, but there are thirteen stations and four smaller posts off the line-of-rail. In addition to the usual branches, including a successful band, the Force maintains a Mobile Unit. This is a self-contained and completely mobile body whose primary purpose is to provide a reserve from which reinforcements can be drawn should the need arise in any part of the Territory.

The Northern Rhodesia Police Reserve was established in December, 1950. The Chief Commandant is a Senior Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Kitwe. The Reserve is a volunteer organisation and it corresponds to the organisation of the regular police force. It may be employed in the Territory for assisting the regular force. For the purposes of administration, the Territory is divided into four Police Reserve divisions with a Divisional Commandant in charge of each. Each division is subdivided into districts under the command of a District Commandant. There are twenty Reserve formations distributed throughout the Territory.

The increasing industrialisation of the Territory and growth of population in urban areas have been followed by a progressive increase in recent years in the number of cases handled by the police, as the following comparative tables show:

Year	Penal Code Offences	Statutory Offences	Total All Cases
1945 . .	5,378	10,408	15,786
1946 . .	6,109	14,207	20,316
1947 . .	7,113	19,240	26,353
1948 . .	7,969	20,070	28,039
1949 . .	10,655	19,202	29,857
1950 . .	12,411	22,502	34,913
1951 . .	13,369	21,780	35,149
1952 . .	15,297	27,580	42,877

During the year under review, 33,145 persons were convicted in cases brought by the police. This figure represents an increase of 6,876 over the 1951 total. Five hundred and sixty-six of the persons convicted were juveniles.

PRISON SERVICE

The Prison Service is under the control of the Commissioner of Prisons with Headquarters at Livingstone. There are thirty-nine prisons in the Territory, of which seven are controlled by Prison Officers, five by Police Officers and the remainder by officers of the Provincial Administration. Prisons controlled by the Provincial Administration are staffed by African District Messengers acting as Warders, and the remainder are staffed by African Prison Warders.

There were 9,985 committals to prison during 1952. The daily average prison population was 1,709, of whom 453 were detained in district prisons and 1,256 in central prisons; of the latter a daily average of 371 was detained in camps attached to central prisons, thus making for a wider classification of prisoners. There was a daily average of 16.28 European prisoners detained during 1952.

At all central prisons selected prisoners are instructed, under skilled supervision, in the following trades:

Carpentry	Bricklaying
Tailoring	Thatching
Shoe-repairing	Agriculture
Brick-making	

There is a flourishing Prisoners' Aid Society in the Territory which does invaluable work in assisting in the rehabilitation of prisoners on release and also interests itself in the education of prisoners, the provision of cinema performances in prison and the general welfare of prisoners.

Work proceeds on the Development Plan and with the secondment of an Inspector of Works from the Public Works Department, considerable building instruction is afforded to prisoners. New prisons are at present under construction at Bwana Mkubwa, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson and a Reformatory is being built at Katombora. Preliminary work is being done in the clearing of sites and the burning of bricks for new prisons at Kasama and Lusaka.

At the end of the year a new Juveniles Bill was submitted to the Legislature, and financial provision has been made and staff are being recruited and trained for the establishment of a Reformatory.

There is a payment scheme for special stage prisoners in operation in the Territory and consideration will be given to the expansion of this to other classes of prisoners.

Remission at present is on a basis of one-third of a sentence for first offenders and one-quarter for recidivists; the principle of a uniform remission of sentence has been approved by Government and has been included in the new draft Prisons Bill.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

Electricity and water is supplied in the main towns of Northern Rhodesia either by the municipality (as at Ndola and Livingstone), the mining companies (as on the Copperbelt towns and at Broken Hill) or by the Government (as at Lusaka). Smaller towns rely on boreholes for water supply and have individually owned lighting plants at hotels, hospitals, railway stations, etc. During 1952 the Government inaugurated the supply of electricity in the Fort Jameson District in the Eastern Province.

The supply of electricity and water, except in the mining towns, has begun to fall short of requirements owing to increased population and new industrial developments since the war, and to the difficulty of obtaining new plant. The scheme to develop hydro-electric power in the Kafue Gorge will bring tremendous benefits to the Territory. In the mining towns there is an unlimited supply of water, pumped from the mines, and lighting there is a negligible drain upon power resources which have to supply enormous industrial current. In the mine townships electricity and water are provided free; in the adjacent Government townships which the mines supply, standard charges are made.

On the Copperbelt electricity is generated from steam turbines. Broken Hill is supplied by hydro-electric power stations from the Mulungushi Falls and the Lunsemfwa River. Livingstone has harnessed water from the Zambezi led by canal to one of the great Zambezi gorges. Steam and diesel engines produce Lusaka's electricity.

Lusaka has continued to grow very fast. While the rapid rise in consumption of electricity and water created problems of supply, the commissioning of new steam plant at the mid-year eased the electricity position, and increased pumping capacity together with the heavy rains which replenished the wells early in the year, enabled the water supply to keep pace with demand. Preliminary work has started on the installation of further new generating plant and a programme of proving new sources of water is being successfully undertaken.

BUILDINGS

General.

The increases approved during 1951 in the personnel of the Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department took effect in the first six months of 1952, and a considerable number of projects which,

up to then, it had not been possible to consider, were in the planning stage by the end of 1952. Progress was also made on the building programmes of various departments requiring buildings.

Building costs generally were stationary during the latter part of 1952, and the price of imported and local materials if anything showed a slight decrease. However, at the end of the year, a not inconsiderable wages award was given to African labour which resulted in a rise in the cost of building.

Labour.

The supply of skilled workmen was not adequate to maintain satisfactory progress, and there was a definite shortage throughout the Territory of unskilled labour, which resulted in the completion of many schemes being delayed.

Materials.

There was no difficulty in the supply of materials during the latter half of 1952. Timber and steel, in fact, became very plentiful. The transportation of materials from South Africa and the ports, however, remained a serious problem.

Housing.

(a) *European:* During the year 174 units of accommodation were completed, and the structural frames for a block of twenty-four flats and for a hostel to contain sixty rooms were commenced in Lusaka. Working drawings were completed for three hostels in other centres. New standard Government houses of a small type were designed.

The approximate expenditure during the year was £806,000.

(b) *Euro-African:* Planning was completed and approval was given to construct six houses initially in Lusaka. Further houses are planned for Ndola and Fort Jameson.

(c) *African:* There were 3,517 African houses completed during the year. A further 3,970 were under construction at the 31st December, 1952, and contract negotiations were in progress for a further 1,600 houses.

The approximate expenditure during the year on this programme was £895,000.

Health.

The new hospital at Broken Hill was completed and occupied, and the hospitals at Choma and Balovale were substantially complete at the end of the year and will be handed over for occupation early in 1953. The European Cottage Hospitals at Choma and Mazabuka will be constructed in prefabricated materials, and the components were

being delivered at the end of the year. Final sketch plans for the combined hospital at Kitwe and the European hospital at Livingstone were received from the nominated architects and are being considered. The drawings for a Central Medical Stores at Lusaka were completed. Many other smaller health proposals were in progress during the year, and the venue of the Health and Nutrition Scheme was transferred from Kawambwa to Fort Rosebery at which centre the scheme is now being planned.

The approximate expenditure during the year on this programme was £191,000.

Police.

On the Copperbelt two mine compound police stations were completed, and two others were almost complete at the end of the year and will be handed over early in 1953. Drawings were prepared for the Central Police Station at Lusaka, the Police Headquarters Offices, Lusaka, a new Rural Charge Office and many other minor schemes, and tenders were called for the construction of the Lilayi Police Training Depot.

The approximate expenditure during the year on this programme was £165,000.

Military.

Six houses were completed and tenders called for a new Officers' Mess at Lusaka. A rehabilitation programme was almost completed at the existing Military Depot at Bwana Mkubwa. A Zoning Board has been held and survey work carried out for the new Battalion Headquarters at Bwana Mkubwa.

The approximate expenditure during the year on this programme was £17,000.

Prisons.

Plans have been prepared for rural prisons at three provincial centres, and work should start early in 1953. The planning work for all new prisons under the Development Plan made good progress and a start on building operations should be possible in 1953.

The approximate expenditure during the year on this programme was £3,000.

Education.

(a) *European Schools:* The large annual increase in the population is still creating a serious problem in providing adequate education facilities, and prefabricated and traditional buildings of many types have been investigated and used in an endeavour to provide school

accommodation. Twenty prefabricated classroom units with all ancillary rooms have been completed, and a further twelve classroom units are under construction. The number of classroom units in traditional materials completed and in occupation number eleven, with a further nine schools under construction, providing twenty-nine classroom units. Drawings are in preparation for three secondary schools and four primary schools, which will make available a further eighty-three classrooms. Work is in progress on the completion of separate boys' and girls' secondary school and hostels in Lusaka.

(b) *Indian Schools:* A three-classroom traditional school at Lusaka was completed ready for occupation at the end of the year, and a further three schools of this type are under construction. Extensions to all these schools are in the planning stage.

(c) *Euro-African Schools:* Tenders were invited for one three-classroom prefabricated school at Ndola, and further extensions are in the planning stage for the existing school at Fort Jameson.

The total approximate expenditure on educational buildings for the year was £295,000.

(d) *African Schools:* Throughout the Territory the following works were completed by the African Education Department from working drawings supplied by the Public Works Department:

- 61 Classrooms.
- 59 African teachers' houses.
- 11 Dormitories.
- 6 Workshop blocks.

The Munali African Secondary School started in 1949, was completed except for the assembly hall which was about half complete at the end of this year.

The approximate total expenditure on this programme was £155,000.

General Building Programme.

Numerous buildings were erected for various departments. The major items under this heading were: new offices for the Accountant-General and Audit Department; the new engineering wing to the Post Office, Ndola; extensions to the Public Works Department Mechanical Workshops, Lusaka; office block at Fort Jameson and a new Customs and Warehouse block at Kitwe. The new Stores Department Depot at Lusaka was well under way at the end of the year and the Stores Department Depot at Livingstone had just started. Designs

are in hand for various office blocks in Lusaka and other provincial centres. New Post Offices at Lusaka, Broken Hill and Kitwe are in the planning stage.

The approximate expenditure during the year on this programme was £188,000.

Maintenance.

The satisfactory maintenance of buildings throughout the Territory raised a further building problem, as the number of completed buildings for which maintenance is necessary increases considerably every year. The total expenditure on maintenance work during the year was £104,000.

WATER DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

The main tasks of this department are the investigation and exploitation of the various sources of water throughout the Territory. The department also records and observes river flow and rainfall data in order that the potential supplies of water for domestic use, for irrigation and for power may be accurately known. Such records were of great value in the investigation of the Kafue Hydro-electric Scheme.

The rainfall of the Territory is seasonal, and most streams cease to flow during the dry season. Dams and reservoirs are therefore widely used for water storage, whilst boreholes and open wells form the source of supply where favourable water-bearing strata exist. In 1952, 169 boreholes were sunk for Government and private purposes, at a cost of £47,287, and increasing use was made of geological and geophysical aids. At the same time fourteen large dams with an average capacity of 20,000,000 gallons, eight weirs and 229 wells were constructed in European and native areas.

Little use has so far been made of irrigation except on European farms. The African villager has not yet gained experience of this technique, and villages are too scattered to permit the early development of large-scale projects. Minor irrigation schemes are nevertheless under investigation with a view to producing fodder and grain crops during the dry season, though with an ample seasonal rainfall normally guaranteeing one crop each year to the farmer, the demands for irrigation are never likely to be so high as in more arid lands.

BUILDING CONTROL

Building control was in force for practically the whole of 1952, but during the second half of the year most building materials became easier to obtain and the control was removed in December. The total value of building permits issued in 1952 was £5,730,319 of which 65 per cent. was spent on the erection of 1,256 houses.

A comparison of the value of building undertaken during the five years of control is shown in the following schedule:

Year	Total Value of Applications Approved	Residences	Commercial and Industrial	African Housing
	£	£	£	£
1948	2,672,926	1,964,435	708,491	—
1949	2,897,943	1,917,447	866,232	114,264
1950	3,111,875	2,010,754	939,382	161,739
1951	5,344,098	3,408,296	1,664,292	271,510
1952	5,730,319	3,761,396	1,741,761	227,162

These figures do not cover building by Government, mines and local authorities, all of whom carried out extensive schemes for African housing.

A table showing the permits issued up to the 31st December, 1952, is at Appendix VI.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephone Exchanges.

A new Post Office exchange was brought into service at Luanshya, and the Livingstone exchange was extended. Work began on the extension of the Broken Hill, Kitwe, Lusaka and Ndola exchanges, and on the conversion of the Choma and Mazabuka exchanges from manual to automatic operation. Additional telephone distribution cables were laid in the Livingstone, Luanshya, Lusaka, Mazabuka and Ndola areas.

Farm Lines.

Additional subscribers were connected to the Broken Hill, Chisamba, Choma, Lusaka and Mazabuka systems, and new lines were constructed or commenced at Chisamba, Choma, Lusaka and Mazabuka.

Trunk Routes.

A three-channel carrier system was added to the main telephone trunk route between Lusaka and Ndola, and four-channel systems were added to the Ndola-Luanshya, Ndola-Kitwe and Kitwe-Chingola routes. A radiotelephone trunk service with Nyasaland was inaugurated.

Telegraphs.

V.H.F. telegraph system terminals were installed at Livingstone, Lusaka and Ndola and the Livingstone-Ndola morse telegraph circuit was converted to teleprinter working.

Wireless telegraph communication was established with the Katete Post Office and radiotelephone communication with the Mkushi River Post Office, bringing the total number of wireless stations in the Territory to thirty-nine.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS

		<i>Telegrams</i>	
		1951	1952
Forwarded		345,466	371,959
Received		370,652	361,518
Transmitted		487,389	572,020
Totals		<u>1,203,507</u>	<u>1,305,497</u>

		<i>Telephone Trunk Calls</i>	
		1951	1952
Internal		465,510	632,079
External:			
Outgoing	39,312		39,704
Incoming	22,577		33,551
		<u>61,889</u>	<u>73,255</u>
Totals		<u>527,399</u>	<u>705,334</u>

AFRICAN HOUSING

The Commissioner for Local Government is the officer responsible for the administrative duties in connection with African housing in the local government areas. Under the Territory's Development Plan the sum of £1,600,000 was provided to build houses for Africans in towns and at district stations. The whole of this sum is being spent on permanent cottage-type houses and by the end of 1952, 8,436 houses had been completed and 482 were in the course of construction. Of the completed houses, the greater part were handed over to local authorities for letting to the public and the balance retained by Government for housing its own African Civil Servants. The houses handed over to local authorities for letting to the public are against loans carrying interest of 3½ per cent. and repayable over forty years.

Under the Territory's Revised Development Plan and Estimates a further sum of approximately £3,000,000 has been provided for African housing and with these funds the existing programme is being expanded by a further 8,500 houses. The housing problem for Africans is mainly one of the urban areas to which industrial, mining and commercial expansion is attracting great numbers. Employers carry an obligation to house their African employees under labour legislation but an Urban African Housing Ordinance, elaborating on this obligation and dealing with the duties of local authorities came into operation in 1952. On the mines, housing conditions are of a very high standard

and over 60 per cent. of the labour now occupy married quarters. In the towns the rate of population increase is straining the building potential of the Territory. In 1951 some 5,000 houses were completed by Government and local authorities, a total which is believed to exceed the comparable figure for any other British Colonial Territory in Africa. In 1952 the number of houses completed for occupation was 3,517. It is the aim to encourage the emergence of a stable African community in townships, living a family life in neighbourhood units with adequate public services. Rents are usually subsidised by Government, particularly for families, and the system of subsidy is framed to remove any financial interest of the housing authority or the employer in the issue of whether any employee occupying a rented quarter is married or single. A social survey on the Copperbelt has shown a welcome degree of stability and permanence in the urban African community.

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

Work on the Development Programme, started under the Development Plan in 1949, continued during the year, and good progress was made on the improvements to Class I standard (bitumen surfacing) over ten sections of main roads amounting to 318 miles, at an estimated cost of £1,750,000. Four contracting firms and three departmental teams were engaged on this work. In all 122 miles were completed during the year and this gave a total of 297 miles of bitumen surfaced roads in the Territory open to traffic at the end of 1952. A departmental construction team commenced work on the improvement to gravel standard of the fourteen miles length of road from the Great North Road to Chisamba Railway Station. Work was continued departmentally on the improvement of existing earth roads.

At the end of 1952 a contract was entered into for the improvement to Class II (gravel) standard of 304 miles of the Kapiri Mposhi-Tunduma road, and tenders were received for similar work on the remaining 202 miles of this route. This is a programme of work for which a grant of £500,000 (estimated 50 per cent. of the total cost) was received from the Economic Co-operation Administration.

The programme of replacing temporary timber bridges with bridges of permanent materials was continued and a total length of 490 feet of bridging was completed during the year. Some of this work was started in 1951 and at the end of 1952 work was in hand on a further 250 feet of bridging.

The approximate expenditure on road construction improvements and maintenance during 1952 was £1,077,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

The development and expansion of commercial aviation continued during 1952. In particular the year will be remembered for the introduction of the "Comet" on the first scheduled commercial service of a jet-propelled airliner on the route United Kingdom/Johannesburg via Livingstone. The year 1952 will also be remembered as the planning period for the introduction of tourist air travel services to Central Africa as a result of which the Government of Northern Rhodesia foresees a considerable increase in air traffic during 1953. This cheaper form of service will be welcome since it should open the possibility of air travel to a large section of the community which at present cannot afford the cost of first class services.

In order to provide a high standard of safety for air services operating through the Territory, additional navigational and radio aids have been installed or have been provided for. Included in these services has been the installation of a high powered radio beacon at Mongu which provides navigational service for aircraft operating through and adjacent to the Territory. Financial provision has also been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the purchase of two very high frequency direction-finding stations; this equipment will provide a more efficient control service and at the same time effect a saving in manpower.

During 1952 the bearing strength of the Ndola Airport (the main airport serving the Copperbelt) was increased. In addition the main runway at Lusaka Airport was completed and an electrical flare path provided. Various secondary airfields in the Territory have been improved and the availability of these air strips has made possible increased use of internal air transport.

Central African Airways. The Central African Airways Corporation have applied for permission to operate regular services between Salisbury and London, calling at Lusaka and Ndola. The Northern Rhodesia traffic statistics for Central African Airways show that by the end of August, 1952, the figures for passengers, mail and freight carried were almost equal to the totals carried for the whole of the year 1951.

Colonial Civil Aviation Conference—1st September, 1952. Her Majesty's Government convened a Colonial Civil Aviation Conference in London which was attended by thirty delegates representing the Colonial Empire. Northern Rhodesia was represented by its Director of Civil Aviation.

Meteorological Service. The Northern Rhodesia Meteorological Service is a branch of the Department of Civil Aviation, with its Headquarters at Livingstone Airport. There is close association with Meteorological Services of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the heads of the three territorial services forming an Advisory Committee, having as Chairman the Director of Meteorological Services, Southern Rhodesia.

The Meteorological Service conforms with the requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and provides for:

- (a) A Main Meteorological Office at Livingstone Airport which also provides guidance for the remainder of the Territory.
- (b) A Dependent Meteorological Office at Ndola Airport, and
- (c) Supplementary Meteorological Offices at Lusaka Airport and at Mongu.

The facilities at the Livingstone Main Meteorological Office operate on a continuous basis. Lusaka, as the main alternate for British Overseas Airways Corporation, also contribute night meteorological services.

Meteorological Officers took part in the programme of "Comet" familiarisation flights and gained first hand experience of the special requirements of high altitude and high speed jet operations. During the familiarisation programme, most of the Meteorological Officers from Northern Rhodesia, East Africa and Johannesburg met each other and resolved mutual problems. As a result, there has been excellent co-operation between Livingstone and both Entebbe and Johannesburg in the daily long-range communications on behalf of the regular services.

The Northern Rhodesia climatological and rainfall records and statistics were collected and analysed at Livingstone. Returns were received from the fifteen meteorological offices, twenty-one Boma stations and 250 rainfall reporting stations. Although compiled in Northern Rhodesia, these records, together with those from Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, continued to be published in Salisbury for international distribution. Information was extracted for various Government departments, including Water Development and Irrigation, Forestry, Agriculture, Game and Tsetse Control and Health, as well as for various commercial undertakings and air surveys.

Aerodromes. The following is a list of aerodromes established in Northern Rhodesia:

International Airports:

Livingstone, Lusaka, Kasama and Ndola.

Secondary Aerodromes:

Abercorn, Balovale, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Kalabo, Mankoya, Mongu, Mpika and Sesheke.

Emergency Landing Grounds:

Chingola, Chingali, Chisamba, Choma, Fwaka, Isoka, Kafue Hook, Kalomo, Kanona, Kapiri Mposhi, Kasempa, Kawambwa, Luanshya, Lukulu, Lundazi, Mazabuka, Luwingu, Monze, Mofu, Mporokoso, Mufulira, Mumbwa, Munuka, Mwinilunga, Namwala, Nkana, Nyimba, Petauke, Rosa, Rufunsa, Senanga and Shiwa Ngandu.

Air Services. The following air services were in operation by the end of 1952:

(a) *International Services:*

British Overseas Airways Corporation:

Entebbe—Livingstone—Johannesburg—three times weekly
—operated by “Comet” jet liner.

Johannesburg—Livingstone—Entebbe—three times weekly
—operated by “Comet” jet liner.

Compagnie des Transports Aériens Inter-Continentaux:

Brazzaville — Livingstone — Tananarive — once weekly —
operated by D.C. 4 aircraft.

Tananarive — Livingstone — Brazzaville — once weekly —
operated by D.C. 4 aircraft.

(b) *Regional Services:*

Central African Airways Corporation:

Johannesburg — Salisbury — Lusaka — Ndola — five times
weekly each direction—operated by Viking aircraft.

Johannesburg — Livingstone — Lusaka — Ndola — twice
weekly each direction—operated by Viking aircraft.

Fort Jameson—Lilongwe—Blantyre—once weekly each
direction—operated by Beaver aircraft.

Salisbury — Lusaka — Ndola — Kasama — Abercorn —
Nairobi—once weekly each direction—operated by
Viking aircraft.

Salisbury — Lusaka — Ndola — Nairobi — three times
weekly each direction—operated by Viking aircraft.

Salisbury—Livingstone—once weekly excursion—operated
by Viking aircraft.

(c) *Internal Services:*

Central African Airways Corporation:

Lusaka—Fort Jameson—twice weekly each direction—
operated by Viking aircraft.

Lusaka—Livingstone—four times weekly each direction—
operated by Viking aircraft.

Lusaka — Mankoya — Mongu — Kalabo — Mongu —
Senanga — Sesheke — Livingstone — once weekly
each direction—operated by Beaver aircraft.

Lusaka — Mongu — Balovale — Mongu — Sesheke —
Livingstone—once weekly each direction—operated by
Beaver aircraft.

Lusaka—Broken Hill and return—four times weekly—
operated by Beaver aircraft.

SUMMARY OF AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS
DURING 1952

	Livingstone	Lusaka	Kasama	Ndola
Aircraft movements	4,301	6,284	666	5,027
Passengers uplifted .	14,655	13,778	386	8,923
Passengers put down .	14,548	13,708	376	8,917
Passengers in transit .	10,895	13,884	3,110	9,048
Mail uplifted—ks. .	27,049	35,122	2,023	20,001
Mail put down—ks. .	30,493	40,623	2,527	33,900
Freight uplifted—ks. .	48,090	65,343	6,937	20,366
Freight put down—ks.	61,458	90,525	4,990	131,423

TRANSPORT

Throughout the greater part of the year, cargoes arrived at the main seaports serving Northern Rhodesia at a rate which was considerably greater than the clearing capacity of the railways serving them. Because of the heavy internal traffic demands in South Africa, trucks could not be diverted to the port areas and large accumulations of goods occurred. The capacity of the Mafeking line continued to limit the traffic which could be moved from South Africa to Northern Rhodesia.

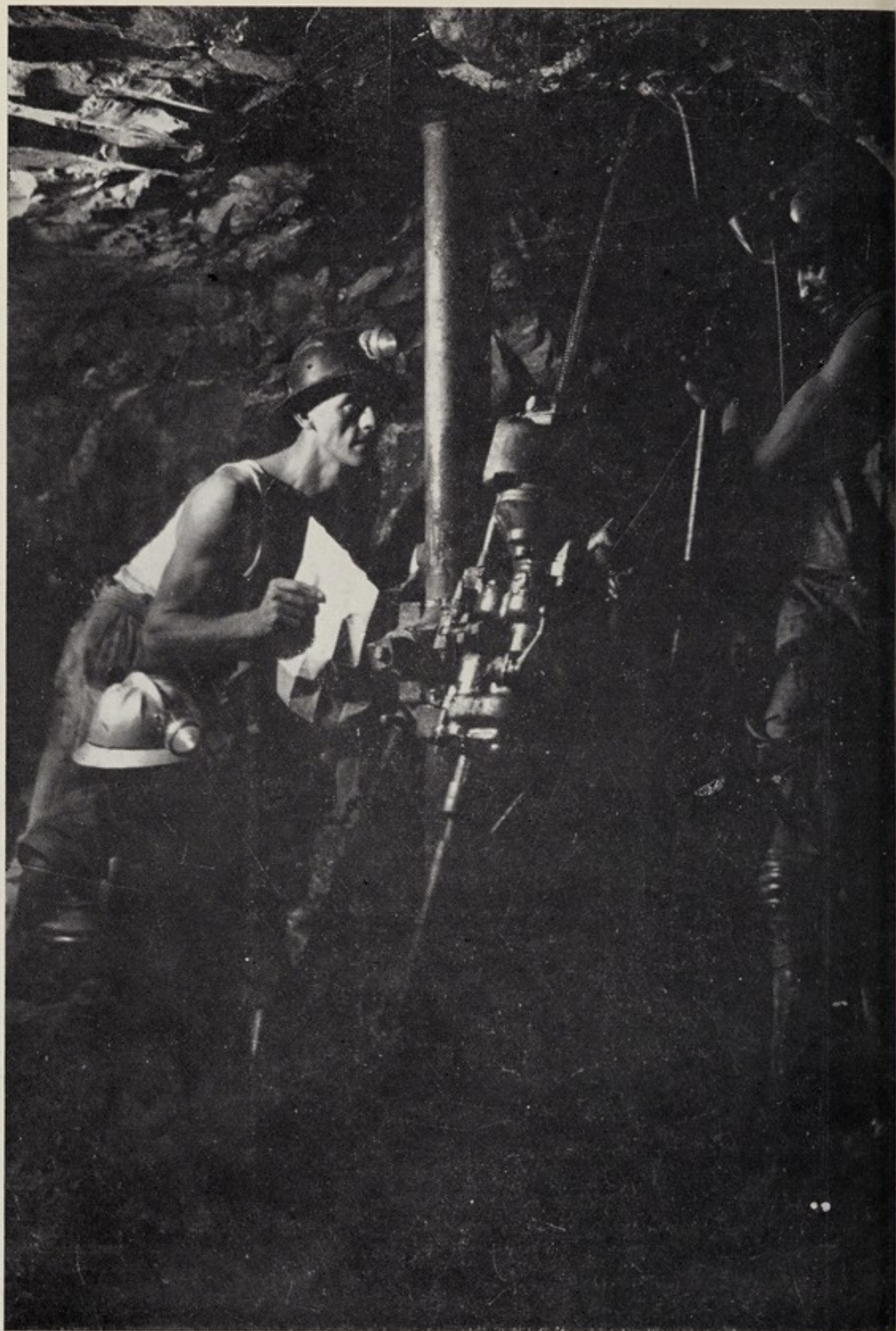
On the 1st January, 1952, traffic awaiting movement inland at Beira was 87,000 tons but by the end of the year the port was quite clear. This was a notable achievement because during the year the port handled a record of over 2,500,000 tons, 206,000 more than in 1951. In November, 1952, the first cargo of petroleum products was off-loaded at the new oil and mineral wharf and a test loading of mineral ores was made.

Only limited use of the port of Lobito Bay could be made by Northern Rhodesia importers during 1952. The diversion of cargoes for the Belgian Congo due to congestion at Matadi, resulted in more imports for the Belgian Congo being handled through Lobito Bay; in addition, the Congo was compelled to import coal through Lobito Bay because supplies were not available from Southern Rhodesia. These two factors, coupled with the limited capacity of the port installation and railway systems linking Lobito with Northern Rhodesia, made it impossible for Northern Rhodesia importers to use the route to any great extent.

Work started on the south-east railway connection between Bannockburn in Southern Rhodesia and Pafuri in Portuguese East Africa and is expected to be finished in 1955. At the same time the Portuguese are at work on the section from Guija to Pafuri. The link will afford direct connection between the Rhodesias and the port of Lourenco Marques. During the year the Rhodesia Railways administration revised their railway rates and fares. The new rates came into force on the 1st July.



MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MAKES FRIENDS WITH A ZEBRA IN THE LIVINGSTONE GAME PARK



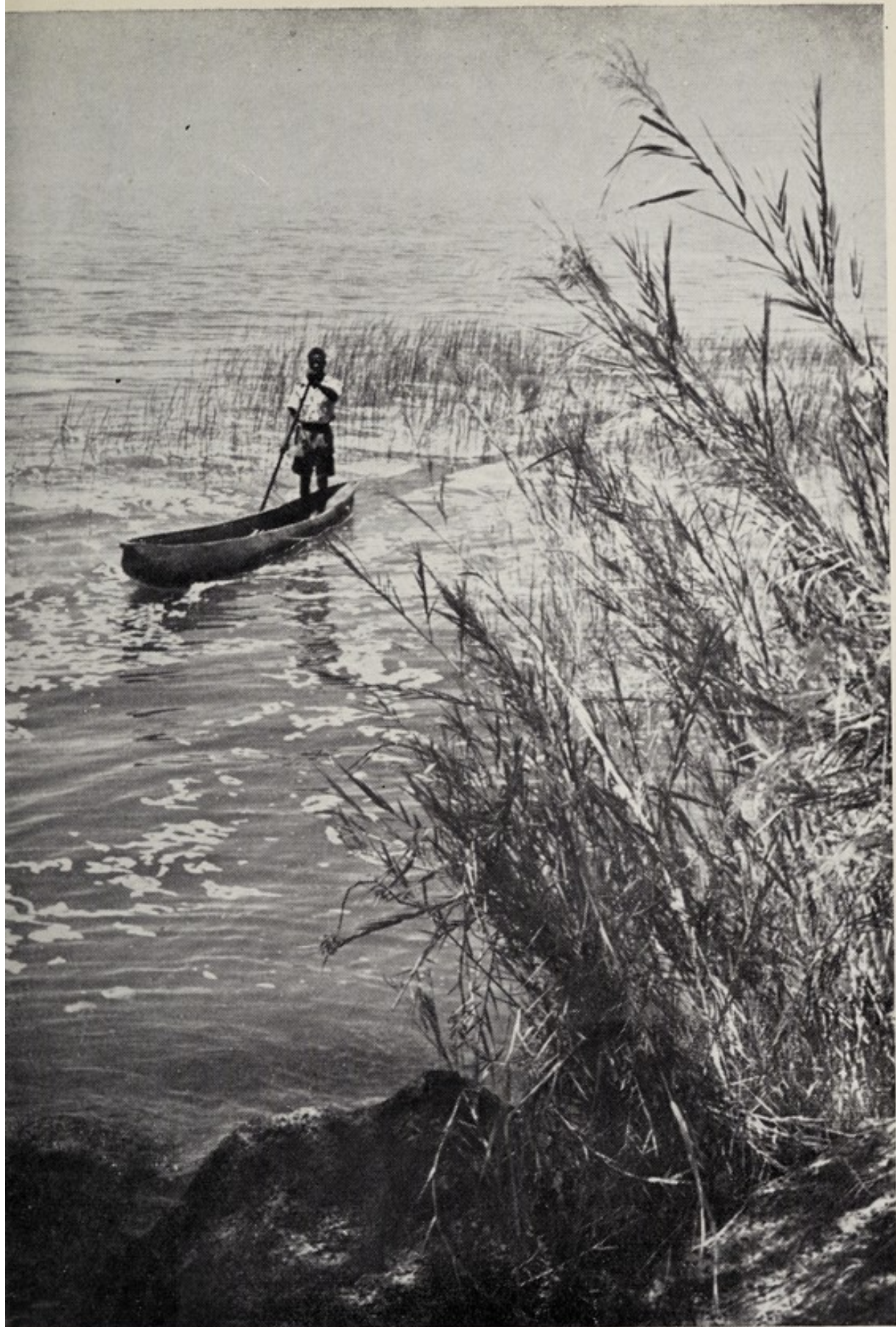
UNDERGROUND DRILLING AT THE NKANA COPPER MINE



ENTRANCE TO THE NEW BROKEN HILL HOSPITAL, WHICH WAS OPENED IN 1952



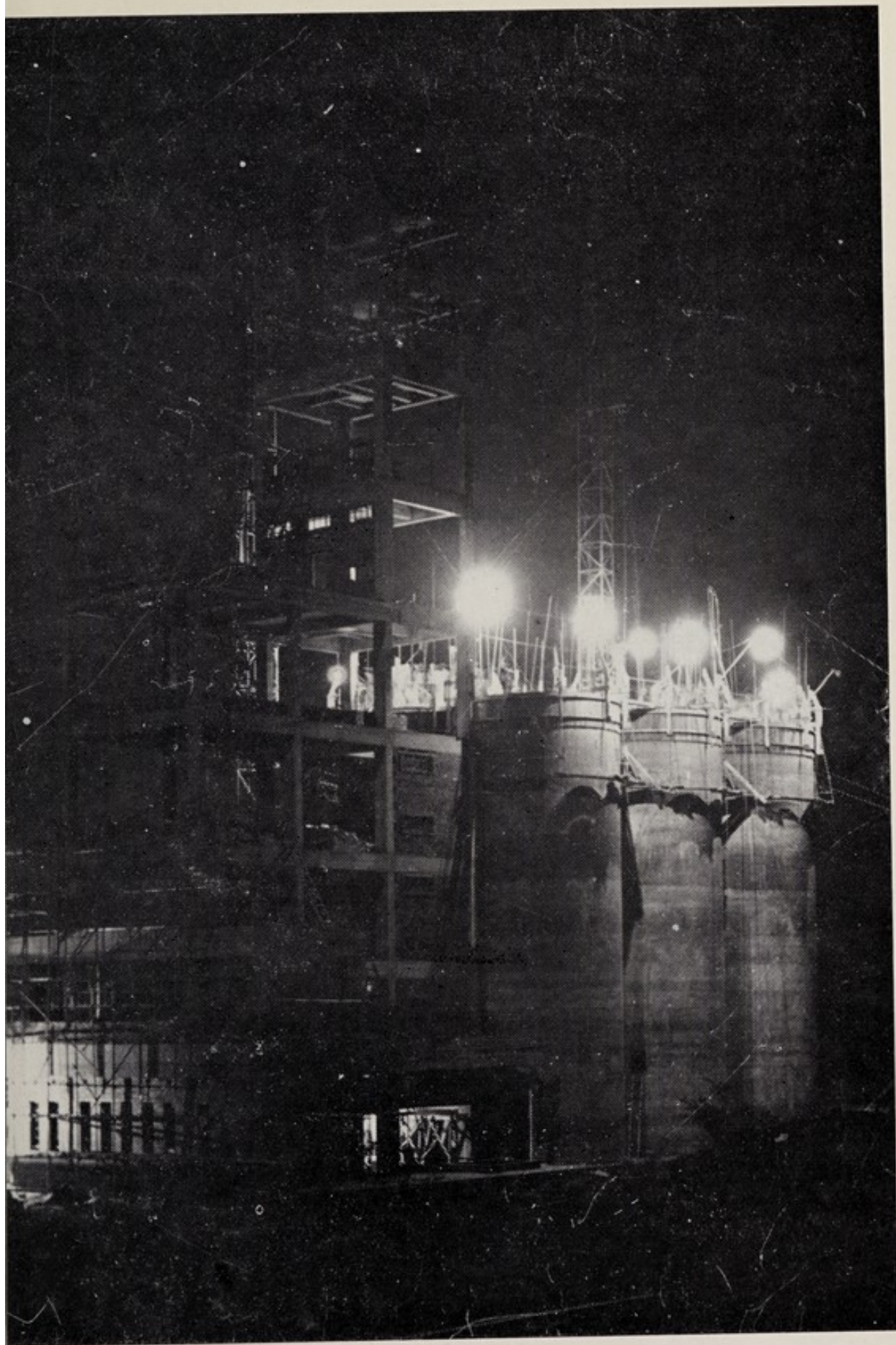
EUROPEAN AND INDIAN SCOUTS, AS WELL AS AFRICAN, ATTENDED THE 1952 JAMBOREE HELD ON THE COPPERBELT



CANOEING ON LAKE BANGWEULU



MR. AND MRS. C. R. ATTLEE IN AN AFRICAN VILLAGE DURING THEIR TOUR OF NORTHERN RHODESIA



NIGHT WORK ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW MAIZE SILOS AT LUSAKA



NORTHERN RHODESIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE 1952 B.B.C. CHRISTMAS DAY BROADCAST; THE BROADCASTING OFFICER INTERVIEWS INDUNA NATAMOYO, SON OF THE FORMER BAROTSE PARAMOUNT CHIEF LEWANIKA, AT THE VICTORIA FALLS

POSTAL SERVICES

New post offices were established during the year at Chitokoloki (Barotse Province), Mapanza (Southern Province), Mkushi River (Central Province), Mpulungu (Northern Province). These additions brought the total number of post offices in the Territory to seventy-one. The post offices at Abercorn and Kazimuli were transferred to new buildings. There was a general increase in all types of post office business throughout the year.

The money order and postal order business continued to expand as the following comparative statement indicates:

	1951		1952	
	Number	Amount £	Number	Amount £
Money Orders:				
Issued	23,098	293,850	25,302	339,164
Paid	10,181	119,221	12,417	154,218
Postal Orders:				
Issued	433,039	344,593	494,876	402,030
Paid—				
British	149,139	112,711	177,827	137,131
Union of South Africa	65,002	57,420	89,727	81,879

The following statistics of the Cash on Delivery Parcel Service show that there has been a very considerable expansion of business with the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom but that the value of parcels received from Southern Rhodesia has decreased slightly:

	1951		1952	
	No.	Trade Charge £	No.	Trade Charge £
Internal	1,280	3,860	1,221	3,994
External forwarded	36	168	42	117
External received:				
Southern Rhodesia	9,458	22,512	8,431	19,531
South Africa	7,339	19,804	13,392	38,306
United Kingdom	3,362	19,209	4,304	27,912
Total	<u>21,475</u>	<u>65,553</u>	<u>27,300</u>	<u>89 860</u>

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

There are four European newspapers published in Northern Rhodesia. The *Northern News* and the *Northern Rhodesian Advertiser* are published at Ndola, the *Central African Post* in Lusaka and the *Livingstone Mail* at Livingstone. The *Northern News* commenced thrice-weekly publication in 1952 and announced its intention of becoming Northern Rhodesia's first national daily newspaper in 1953. The list of newspapers and periodicals published within the Territory is steadily growing. In the year under review the list was as follows:

Newspapers

<i>The Northern News</i>	Thrice weekly
<i>The Central African Post</i>	Twice weekly
<i>The Livingstone Mail</i>	Twice weekly
<i>The Northern Rhodesian Advertiser</i>	Weekly

Periodicals

<i>The Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Journal</i>	Monthly
<i>The Northern Rhodesia Scout</i>	Quarterly
<i>Rhokana Review</i>	Monthly
<i>Mufulira Magazine</i>	Monthly
<i>Roan Antelope Magazine</i>	Monthly
<i>Nchanga Magazine</i>	Monthly
<i>The Salaried Staff and Mine Officials' Magazine</i>	Monthly
<i>The Eagle</i> (English Church Magazine)	Monthly
<i>The African Listener</i> (for African radio listeners, . printed in English)	Monthly
<i>Mutende</i> (African newspaper)	Weekly
<i>The Northern Rhodesia Journal</i>	Twice yearly

The African newspaper *Mutende*, sponsored by Government, ceased publication at the end of the year. It is to be replaced by an independent newspaper.

BROADCASTING

The Central African Broadcasting Station at Lusaka is operated by the Government Information Department. It broadcasts to Africans in the three Central African territories in six African languages and in English. The staff in 1952 consisted of the Broadcasting Officer, Assistant Broadcasting Officer, Broadcasting Engineer, Assistant Broadcasting Engineer, three Programme Assistants, Maintenance Engineer, two Recording Engineers, five Technicians, Record Librarian, two Stenographers, thirteen African Broadcasters and a Radio Mechanic. Five posts could not be filled because of housing shortage.

The station uses transmitters with powers of 15kW and 2½kW and reception throughout Central Africa has been satisfactory. In October the weekly broadcasting hours were increased from twenty-seven and a half to forty-nine and the station is now on the air for seven hours each day. For two hours in the afternoon the programme consists of uninterrupted music on gramophone records, broadcast mainly for factory workers. A vernacular or simple English programme follows and the last hour is devoted to a programme in English directed at the more highly educated African.

The three most successful features in 1952 were "African Forum" (a series of inter-racial discussions), "Wednesday Magazine" (introducing various personalities and reflecting the news events of the week) and "The Big Show" (variety programme with a studio band). Other popular features included a Forces Programme, music request programmes, religious programmes, plays and sports programmes. The B.B.C. news was relayed each day and talks explaining the work and progress under the Territory's Five-Year Development Plan were continued.

The volume of recording increased in 1952; the total number of items recorded during the year being 6,893. The "Saucepan" receiver continued to be the main link at the reception end of the broadcasting chain. Community receivers still played a useful part in some areas but difficulties with batteries continued to be a drawback to this kind of reception.

During the year approval was given to the erection of two new studios and a new transmitting station, all very necessary for the requirements of the rapidly expanding service. Planning commenced immediately and building is planned to begin early in 1953.

The Lusaka station continued to handle material for European programmes which were broadcast from Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia. During the year the series of "Northern Viewpoint" talks was continued and there was a big increase in the flow of feature material, such as plays and magazine programme items. A regular weekly bulletin on sport was recorded in addition to commentaries on the outstanding sporting events.

As a result of a Listener Research campaign, some very useful facts were gathered which will assist programme planning in future; furthermore, it was calculated that the nightly listening public was in the region of 90,000 Africans, resident in the three Central African territories and in adjacent countries.

FILMS

The biggest development of the year in the Cinema Section of the Information Department was the launching of "Northern Spotlight", a territorial magazine programme of full 35mm. Five issues were distributed during the year. It is a sound film which circulates in commercial cinemas throughout the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. A copy of each edition was also flown to the United Kingdom where five items from "Northern Spotlight" appeared in the commercial newsreels.

Seven 16 mm. documentaries were completed by the unit during the year, dealing with such subjects as fishermen of Lake Bangweulu, locust control, pine growing in Northern Rhodesia, anti-rabies control and forestry in Northern Rhodesia. Three other 16mm. films were still in production at the end of the year, as was a travelogue entitled "Land of the Rivers."

The operation of cinema vans throughout the Territory had been handicapped by shortage of spare parts and staff, but the position eased in 1952 and in November six out of seven units were working.

During the year 150 new films were added to the Library, excluding the regular weekly copies of "British News". A total of 158 exhibitors hired films and 9,424 reels of film were despatched. In addition a total of 120 shows were given by the headquarters staff during the year to various organisations and individuals who made private bookings. In March the Cinema Section moved into new offices which contain a departmental cinema seating thirty-seven people and equipped with the latest types of 35 mm. and 16mm. projectors.

Commercial cinemas in Northern Rhodesia, totalling ten, receive their feature films from a South African organisation. These cinemas are all on the line of rail; e.g. Nkana, Kitwe, Mufulira, Chingola, Luanshya, Ndola, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Chisekesi and Livingstone. At the out-stations the supply of films is largely maintained by the Cinema Section of the Information Department. No film companies operate in the Territory. The only production at present is undertaken by the two Government organisations, the Information Department Unit and the Central African Film Unit.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In addition to the Broadcasting and Cinema Sections, already mentioned, the Information Department maintains Press, Photographic and Tourist Sections as well as a reference library. Until the end of the year it also produced the African newspaper *Mutende*. This closed down, after seventeen years, because of the growing feeling among its readers that more controversial matter was needed, and this

was something that *Mutende*, being Government sponsored, could not supply. Since it was doubtful whether the population could support two weekly newspapers, *Mutende* gave way to private enterprise. A new weekly for Africans, to be called *The African Eagle* will appear in January, 1953.

A second Press Officer joined the department in December and the activities of this important section continued to expand. The number of Press *communiqués* issued during the year totalled 1,162 and sixty-one articles and illustrated features were prepared. Many of these articles were illustrated by the Photographic Section and were published in such well-known periodicals as *Everybody's*, *The Field*, *Illustrated London News*, *Time* (U.S.A.), *New Commonwealth*, *Overseas Engineering Review*, *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Express*. The year 1952, like the previous year, saw a large number of Press representatives visiting Northern Rhodesia and cordial relations with the Press from all parts of the world were maintained. Important events covered during the year were the visits of the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Henry Hopkinson, and the Leader of the Opposition in the United Kingdom Parliament, the Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee.

The total number of publicity photographs reproduced in the world Press was the highest yet achieved. Northern Rhodesia photographs were published in many different countries including England, America, France, Germany, Canada, Australia, Turkey, Sweden and India. The Rhodesian and South African Press made considerable use of the photographs. During the year a new photographic album was produced, a set of poster stamps was designed, a pictorial calendar was made and sets of Christmas cards produced. Colour photographs were again accepted for display at the Royal Photographic Society's Annual Exhibition in London and two of the Photographic Officer's pictures were also accepted by an International Photographic contest in America and received wide publicity throughout the United States.

The Tourist Officer in Livingstone continued to administer the Government-conducted big game safaris and to receive American hunters on their arrival from the United States. In 1952 he also took over the duty of Liaison Officer between the Government and the designer in connection with the Rhodesias' Pavilion to be built for the 1953 Rhodes Centenary Exhibition at Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia. During the year the Tourist Officer dealt with 7,953 personal inquiries and 1,141 written inquiries, a big increase on the 1951 figures.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

The local Force in Northern Rhodesia consists of one regular infantry battalion, the 1st Battalion, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment. It is composed of British officers and British N.C.O's seconded from the Regular British Army, and African N.C.O's and African Other Ranks recruited from within the Territory. The African establishment of the battalion is drawn chiefly from the Bemba, Ila, Ngonj, Chewa, Lozi, Nsenga and Tonga tribes.

The battalion is trained as an ordinary infantry battalion and fulfils the normal role of an infantry battalion in peace-time.

Prior to 1933 the battalion formed the military section of the Northern Rhodesia Police in which capacity it fought with distinction in the 1914/1918 war and it was present on the 13th November, 1918, at the surrender of the German forces under the command of General von Lettow-Vorbeck.

The battalion continued to operate after 1933 under the Northern Rhodesia Police Ordinance of 1926 and appointments of European personnel were made by the Colonial Office. In 1937, however, a decision was made to model the Northern Rhodesia Regiment more closely on the King's African Rifles and the Royal West African Frontier Force. As a result, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment Ordinance of 1937 was enacted and since then the European personnel have been seconded from the Regular Army.

During the 1939/1945 War, the battalion served with distinction in Somaliland, Abyssinia, Madagascar and the South East Asia Command.

The headquarters of the battalion is at Lusaka, with one company in Bwana Mkubwa.

The approved estimates for 1953 include a provision of £461,450 for defence.

Chapter 14: General

LANDS

The difficulty experienced by local authorities in providing extensions to existing services continues to limit the expansion of most townships, but the demand for plots, particularly in residential areas, increased steadily during the year. Many lessees were even willing to take plots before piped water was available.

The Southern Rhodesia Town Planning Departments seconded Town Planning Officers, with necessary staffs, to the Territory and offices were opened, in April, 1952, in Lusaka and Ndola. By the end of the year, draft town planning schemes were prepared and adopted for Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe, Chingola, Luanshya and Mufulira, and plans were placed on deposit. Scheme areas have been approved or planned for most of the minor townships in the Territory.

There were 289 applications for agricultural land and 1,076 for township land in 1952, compared with 442 and 686 respectively in 1951. Of these, 170 agricultural and 720 township applications were approved. The increase in area of land held under lease was 170,600 acres, bringing the total land under leasehold to 1,667,000 acres.

The demand for ten-acre residential smallholdings in the vicinity of Copperbelt towns declined during the year, except at Chingola where these plots are much in demand. The demand for farms fell off during the year, chiefly because the remaining Crown land along the line of rail is of poor quality and generally only suitable for tobacco farming. Tobacco farming suffered a severe setback in 1952 owing to the poor prices realised on the tobacco auction floors.

SURVEYS

Surveyors of the Department of Surveys and Land were mainly employed on the survey of township plots and the demarcation of smallholdings. The number of farms alienated again exceeded the number surveyed.

A good deal of work was put out to contract and the firms of private surveyors established in Lusaka, completed the survey of 199 township plots and thirty-eight farms for the Government during the year.

The survey of the Kafue Gorge area by ground and air survey methods was completed. This survey was required in connection with the damming of the Kafue River to supply the Territory with electric power. The London consultants have reported favourably upon the Kafue Hydro-electric Scheme and preliminary work is expected to start at an early date.

African surveyors trained at the school in Broken Hill have continued to do good work; they are particularly useful in demarcating farm boundaries and contouring areas to enable planning to take place.

Surveyors of the Directorate of Colonial Surveys completed a triangulation survey for the control of mapping in the Western Concession, between Chingola and Solwezi. Air photographs of very large areas in the Eastern Province were taken by the Royal Air Force during the dry season.

The Colonial Directorate surveyors have been busy on the triangulation of the western Kafue Flats area. This survey will provide the ground control for the mapping of this highly important area with its agricultural potential.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Geological Survey became a separate department as from 1st January, 1952.

During the year fieldwork included regional mapping and detailed investigation of the coal deposits of the Zambezi Valley, examination of the structure and related copper mineralisation in the Mumbwa District, detailed survey of a carbonatite structure in the Isoka District, a full investigation of the "slate" deposits of the Fort Rosebery District, and completion of the exploratory work on the proposed dam site in the Kafue Gorge. Among the results of this fieldwork were the finding of a coal seam outcrop of some twelve feet in thickness and of apparently good quality, samples of which are now in process of being analysed and the discovery that the carbonatite occurrence near Isoka contained a promising concentration of pyrochlore, the important constituents of which are the combined oxides of columbium and tantalum. The feasibility of commercial working of "slates" in the Fort Rosebery District may still have to be decided by experiment; a more important factor, however, is the discovery of the existence of large quantities of limestone which, because of its peculiar characteristics, renders possible the production of building lime with properties akin to cement. This latter factor should be of very considerable value to the plan of building development envisaged in that district.

A welcome step in promoting closer collaboration between the Geological Survey in this Territory and university circles in Britain,

was taken in the issue of an invitation to Dr. J. H. Taylor, Professor of Geology in King's College, University of London, to spend his summer vacation in an examination of the problems of structure and metallogenesis afforded by the lead-zinc deposits of the Broken Hill Mine. The invitation was sponsored by Government and the Board of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company. Dr. Taylor spent rather more than two months in the Territory and the results of his investigations are awaited with keen interest. For the immediate future, plans are laid for the continuation and completion, to publication stage, of the work done during the past field season. It is hoped that the 1953 field season will see the completion of such investigations in two areas, namely, the north-east section of the Zambezi Valley coal measures and in the north-west portion of the Mumbwa District, and that it will be possible to prepare the resultant reports and maps for publication during the rainy season of 1953/1954.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The cardinal point of Government's policy for the development of the rural areas is the stabilisation of agriculture and, whenever possible, the concentration of the population upon the better soils in groups of peasant farms. Peasant farms which have been established in the Eastern Province during the past four years have proved that, given good soils and people who have been stimulated into a desire to improve their way of life, this form of stable agriculture can bring about not only the conservation of the natural resources of the Territory, but also social and economic security in the rural areas from which there has been an unfortunate tendency in recent years for the able-bodied people to emigrate in search of employment in the towns.

At the same time the Government has greatly improved the health and education services in the rural areas and has provided, in the form of roads, dams, weirs and wells, the improvements that are essential to the development of any country.

Development area schools have been established at Namushakende, Fort Rosebery, Katete and Serenje to assist the African people to improve their way of life by teaching them how to farm properly, to look after their cattle and to observe the elementary rules of health and hygiene.

GAME AND TSETSE CONTROL

The development of the Kafue National Park has continued satisfactorily and its roads have been improved and extended. A gratifying number of game may be seen in the park and lions are particularly numerous in the southern section. Both sections of the park are to be opened to a limited number of visitors in August and September, 1953.

Elsewhere, game conservation work continues, with particular attention to the various game reserves which, with the National Park, now comprise some $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Territory's total area. Certain of the controlled areas also hold a good head of game, particularly those in the Luangwa Valley where the Government-sponsored big game safaris are held.

It has to be admitted, however, that game is losing ground in many areas, more particularly where rural development is taking place. This is, up to a point, inevitable, and it is clear that a new balance must be struck between a desirable degree of conservation on the one hand and the legitimate demands of the human population on the other.

The control of destructive animals in farming areas has proceeded satisfactorily, the worst pests generally being the bushpig and baboon. The control service is in great demand, and it occasionally becomes necessary to insist on the principle that its function is to support, not to replace, the individual efforts of people on the land.

The survey of the distribution of tsetse fly in the Territory has continued and approximately two-thirds of this work had been completed by the end of the year. No new reclamation schemes were started, though preliminary surveys, in the Kalomo and Copperbelt areas, were undertaken. The generosity of the Beit Trustees made it possible to retain the services of an entomologist, who studied the possibility of using insecticides against tsetse fly. His investigations revealed that, except in certain localised outbreak areas, the use of insecticides would not prove an economic proposition in the conditions obtaining in this country.

PUBLICATIONS BUREAU

The Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Publications Bureau has carried on since 1948 the work of arranging to publish and distribute books of general interest for Africans which had formerly been undertaken by the Northern Rhodesia Literature Committee and the Nyasaland Education Department. It is largely financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Its main objects are to encourage African authors; to create, mainly by providing for them, the love of books and the habit of reading for pleasure; and to lay the foundations of a healthy book trade.

About 100 new manuscripts were submitted during the year. The scope and volume of work entailed in the preparation of manuscripts for publications surpasses the personal resources of the staff and a large proportion of their time is spent in arranging to utilise and remunerate the expert services of others, linguists, artists and men of letters. Staffing difficulties restricted activities. The work of the Bureau was therefore concentrated chiefly upon the production and distribution of

manuscripts and books which had already been accepted. The only competition which it was found possible to hold was in the Western Province, and a number of manuscripts have had to be held over for further consideration in 1953.

Among the ways in which further interest in the writing and buying of books was encouraged were a series of broadcast talks and reviews in newspapers and magazines read by the African public. A number of tours were also undertaken which provided useful information about the popularity of existing books and possible subjects for future publications.

During 1952 twenty-nine new titles and seven reprints or new editions were produced, totalling some 180,000 volumes. Negotiations with publishers forms a large part of the Bureau's tradition and enterprise. It is also encouraging to note that two or three publishing firms which had not hitherto shown interest in the production of books in the vernacular languages, made inquiries during the year.

A system of guarantees for sales of a number of copies of each edition has been worked out with far-reaching results. An important side of the work consists in calculating and watching these guarantees and keeping a check on production and expenditure in relation to sales.

The building up of a satisfactory distribution system is perhaps the greatest problem. The large areas involved, the still considerable proportion of illiteracy, and above all, the fact that the habit of reading for pleasure has not been established, constitute obstacles that can only be overcome gradually. In Northern Rhodesia marketing is in the hands of the United Society for Christian Literature; in Nyasaland distribution is managed by the Bureau's Business Assistant but on commercial lines through a semi-independent organisation, the African Book Centre. In both countries, branches and agencies are being set up not only in the towns but also in the rural areas, and the relatively safe school trade is used as support for the expansion of sales to the public.

Chapter 15: Cultural and Social Activities

RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM

The Rhodes-Livingstone Museum at Livingstone is the Territory's National Museum. It had its origin in 1930 as a collection of objects of African material culture and in 1934, the then Governor, His Excellency Sir Hubert Young, extended the collections to become a memorial to the great Central African explorer, David Livingstone. It was in 1934 that the Museum was first opened to the public as the David Livingstone Memorial Museum.

With the rapid growth of the collections it became apparent in 1946 that it would be necessary to build a new Museum with adequate display, store and workroom facilities. The necessary funds were most generously subscribed by the Government, the British South Africa Company, de Beers, the copper mining companies, the Beit and Rhodes Trusts, the Kitwe Lottery and many others, and the new Rhodes-Livingstone Museum was finally opened to the public in May, 1951.

The design of the Museum enables the exhibits to be set out in a logical progression, from the earliest geological times in Northern Rhodesia up to modern industrial development. It is a museum of human culture and ecology and is designed to show how, starting from the smallest beginnings, the results of human endeavour have enabled man to conquer the handicap of his environment and have thus brought about the mastery and development of his country's natural resources. It is, in a word, the Museum of Man in Northern Rhodesia and it is not the policy of a museum of this size to mix zoological, botanic or geological exhibits with the historical or ethnological ones except in so far as they help to interpret the story of the people who have lived or who are living in the Territory or have influenced its history. The nucleus of a small Natural History collection is already planned for Lusaka or the Copperbelt and within the next ten years it is hoped to be able to expand this to become the Natural History Museum of the Territory.

In addition to the permanent exhibitions, the Museum carries on a visual aid programme for European and African schools in the Territory. This takes the form of cinematograph shows, travelling loan exhibits, a film strip library and talks by members of the staff.

Research is carried out into African prehistory and ethnography by the Curator and the Ethnographer. Various expeditions are undertaken each year, either alone or in conjunction with other museums

and important discoveries and collections have been made in this way. Research into indigenous African music is carried out under the auspices of the Museum. There is a rapidly growing reference library on those subjects in which the Museum specialises.

The Museum is also the headquarters of the Monuments Commission of which the Curator is the Secretary, and of the Northern Rhodesia Society, formed in 1950 to encourage wider popular interest in Northern Rhodesia. The Society publishes the *Northern Rhodesia Journal* twice yearly and its members are entitled to borrow books from the Museum Library.

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics, to give it its correct title, was established by a Government Ordinance which came into force on the 4th June, 1948. It is administered from the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum at Livingstone and the objects underlying its establishment were to ensure that all known sites of national interest or importance should receive adequate protection; to inquire into reports of new sites, and to open up National Monuments to the public, and to provide such readily absorbed information about them as might be necessary in order to explain them to visitors.

Up to the end of 1952 the only executive officer was the Secretary, who had endeavoured to visit and inspect as many of the reported sites as possible, and where practicable to investigate the potentialities of newly reported sites. The work of the Commission now extends widely over the whole Territory and it has accordingly been decided to appoint a full-time Inspector of Monuments who will take up his duties early in 1953. This will mean that proclaimed monuments receive regular tours of inspection, protective and maintenance measures will be adequately enforced, and many more new sites will receive proper investigation than has been possible hitherto. For two months of 1952 a temporary Inspector of Monuments was employed but such a course did not prove adequate to deal with the greatly increased amount of work. It is anticipated that the full-time Inspector will greatly increase the efficacy of the Commission's activities, and will help to interest the public more and more in the past of the Territory.

During the four and a half years of its existence the Commission has compiled a register of all known sites of national or historical interest, of outstanding natural beauty, and in addition has proclaimed a total of twenty National Monuments a list of which is given below. Of these the last six were proclaimed in 1952.

In 1951 the Commission adopted a very satisfactory standard design for a national monument to be erected at sites of historic interest throughout the Territory. This takes the form of a rectangular plinth of local stone with cement top and carrying a suitably worded bronze tablet and the Commission plaque, a bronze lozenge bearing the title of the Commission and number of the site. The first two of these monuments were erected in 1952 at places within the Victoria Falls Conservancy; one at the site of the pontoon crossing at the Old Drift where supplies for North-Eastern Rhodesia were ferried across the Zambezi from the south before the building of the Falls Bridge, and the other in the Pioneers' Cemetery at the settlement of Old Livingstone. A ceremonial unveiling of these two monuments was held on the 28th of November. The next such monument to be erected and ceremonially unveiled will be that marking the site of the surrender of the German forces at the end of the first Great War.

List of Proclaimed National Monuments.

The Victoria Falls—an area of 15,000 acres.

The Mumbwa Caves.

Nachikufu Hill Caves.

Nsalu Hill Cave.

Kasamba Stream.

Leopard's Hill Cave.

Chifubwa Stream Rock Shelter.

The David Livingstone Memorial, Chitambo Village.

Chisimba Falls.

Kalambo Falls.

Bell Point, Lunsemfwa Wonder Gorge.

Rock Engravings on Ayreshire Farm, Lusaka.

Nachitalo Hill, Mkushi District.

Fort Monze and Cemetery.

Kundalila Falls, Serenje District.

Rock Paintings on Rocklands Farm, Fort Jameson.

The *Good News* Monument, Abercorn District.

The 1914/18 War Memorial, Abercorn High Street.

The Maramba Quarry Site, Livingstone.

Sutherland's Farm Site, Livingstone.

A complete list of all proclaimed National Monuments with notes on their historic or other interest is published each year in the Commission's Annual Report. The report also contains a copy of the Ordinance, the conditions governing the issue of permits to excavators in the Territory and the by-laws regulating the behaviour of persons with regard to proclaimed National Monuments or within the Victoria Falls Conservancy.

RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE

For the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, 1952 was the third year of the five-year Omnibus Research Scheme, which is financed by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, by grants from Central and East African Governments, and by generous donations from various private companies. In November the offices and library of the Institute were transferred from Livingstone to Lusaka, where they now occupy new buildings financed entirely by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

After a slow start in 1950 and 1951, owing to the difficulty of finding suitable staff, the Omnibus Research Scheme came into almost complete operation in 1952. The Director, Dr. J. C. Mitchell, continued his statistical study of urban problems on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and a similar study was commenced in Livingstone. During the year Dr. Mitchell was awarded the Simon Research Fellowship of the University of Manchester. Two officers who had been appointed to study the Mambwe-Lungu and Lakeside-Tonga peoples respectively, proceeded to their field areas early in the year. A third, who has completed his first field trip among the Lunda of Mwinilunga District, is in the United Kingdom making a preliminary writing-up of his material, and will return to the field in 1953. The Historian appointed in 1950 to study the history of Central Africa has completed his fieldwork, and the results will be published shortly. Two new officers were appointed towards the end of the year. One, a lawyer, will make a study of urban native administration, while the second is to undertake intensive family studies in the Copperbelt towns.

Two officers whose research is financed by the Beit Trust were working in Southern Rhodesia during 1952. One completed his study of the Shona people, and his book *Shona Customary Law* appeared early in the year. A shorter paper on the Shona, *Accommodating the Spirit*, is in the Press. The second Beit Research Fellow has continued his study of the Ndebele.

Three publications under previous research schemes operated by the Institute appeared during the year. Two of these were on the Luapula peoples: *History on the Luapula*, and a roneoed paper,

Kinship and Local Organisation on the Luapula. For the third publication, *Marriage in a Changing Society*, Mr. J. A. Barnes, a former member of the staff, was awarded by the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Wellcome Medal for the best piece of original research in 1950 on the application of anthropological methods to the study of culture contact.

DRAMATICS AND MUSIC

Dramatic societies were active in all the principal townships of the Territory, as well as in the larger rural centres such as Kasama and Fort Jameson. These amateur societies stage plays at regular intervals throughout the year and the standard of performance is continually being raised.

Musical societies continued to flourish in the major towns and several concerts were held with visiting artists.

SPORT

The year 1952 was the most successful Northern Rhodesia has had in the field of competitive sport. Southern Rhodesia formed the opposition in the inter-territorial contests at the major sports, and Northern Rhodesia was successful at Rugby Football and Cricket. The Northern XV returned from Salisbury with the Clark Cup, having a winning aggregate of 14 points to 12 after the home-and-away encounters. In the cricket match Northern Rhodesia triumphed for the first time when they won, on the Copperbelt, by two wickets.

Northern Rhodesia Baseball teams played at Cape Town in the van Riebeeck Festival Tournament and, later, they played against Southern Rhodesia in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Northern Rhodesian swimmers returned from the All-Rhodesia Swimming Championships with three titles and, for the first time, a Northern Rhodesian athlete was selected to captain the All-Rhodesia team which competed in the South African Athletics Championships.

The Northern Rhodesia Motor Cycle Grand Prix was held through the streets of Ndola and the race was won by a Northern Rhodesia rider from the Copperbelt.

Visiting sports teams in 1952 included the British Amateur Golf Team; The Football Association Cup-holders, Newcastle United; the Rhodes University Rugby Touring Team from Cape Town; and a Badminton Team from Southern Transvaal. The British golfers played two successful matches against Northern Rhodesia teams on the Copperbelt; the rugby tourists won two, lost two and drew one of their five games in Northern Rhodesia; and the badminton players

from Southern Transvaal were successful in each of the three tournaments in which they participated. The football match at Nkana between Newcastle United and Northern Rhodesia was perhaps the biggest sporting attraction of the year. Before a record crowd of European and African spectators, the Cup-holders won by 6 goals to 1.

There are eleven rifle clubs in Northern Rhodesia and a "Bisley" meeting is held each year. Flying is also a popular pastime and the Northern Rhodesia Flying Club had a successful year in 1952. The Lusaka Turf Club, which holds several race meetings during the year, operated throughout 1952 on the new racecourse attached to the agricultural showground.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Debating, philatelic and kindred societies and camera clubs continue to play an important part in the social life of the Territory and, with the increasing population, the membership of many societies and clubs reached record figures in 1952.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

The Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and $33^{\circ} 33'$ E. and between the latitudes $8^{\circ} 15'$ S. and 18° S. Its area is 290,323 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,515 miles in length.

Its neighbouring territories are Angola (Portuguese West Africa) on the west, the Belgian Congo on the north and north-west, Tanganyika Territory on the north-east, Nyasaland on the east, Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia on the south-east and south and the Caprivi Strip of South-West Africa on the south. The Zambezi River forms the boundary of Northern Rhodesia on the south for about 520 miles, separating it from the Caprivi Strip and Southern Rhodesia, whilst the Luapula River forms another natural boundary between the Protectorate and the Belgian Congo, along the northern edge of the Congo Pedicle and north as far as Lake Mweru, for a distance of about 300 miles. The remaining boundaries follow watersheds and occasional streams or are marked by beacons across land areas.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River Valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

On the whole the Territory is well wooded, even the crests of the highest hills bearing trees and orchard-like bush. Hundreds of square miles of country lie under tall grass along the Kafue in an area known as the Kafue Flats, in the Barotse Plains near the Zambezi and also over a large area south of Lake Bangweulu. These open grassy spaces, for the most part, contain swamps in which the water level fluctuates

with the rainy seasons. The southern and central districts comprise areas where sparse bush alternates with grasslands in which farming and ranching have developed.

A glance at a large-scale map suggests that the Territory is well watered, but many of the smaller rivers shown have a seasonal flow and dry up after the rains. The larger rivers, the Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Chambeshi and Luapula, together with their larger tributaries, have an all-year-round flow. The three great lakes of Northern Rhodesia are Lake Bangweulu in the northern districts and Lakes Mweru and Tanganyika on the northern boundaries. Lake Bangweulu and the swamps at its southern end cover an area of about 3,800 square miles, and there are a number of other much smaller lakes such as Lake Young in the Mpika District, Lake Chila near Abercorn, Lake Chirengwa near Ndola and Lusiwasi Lake (or Lake Moir) off the Great North Road to the north of Serenje. Northern Rhodesia has the greatest waterfall in the world, the Victoria Falls, on its southern boundary and the second highest waterfall in Africa, Kalambo Falls, 704 feet, on its northern border.

CLIMATE

Although Northern Rhodesia lies well within the tropics and towards the centre of the continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperature and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. Uncomfortable conditions of heat and humidity are confined to deep river valleys and so affect only a very small fraction of the Territory. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Kafue and Luangwa Rivers are concerned, but these areas are sparsely populated.

The year may be divided into three well-defined seasons:

THE RAINY SEASON (late October to early April).

Rainfall is copious; the annual rainfall ranges from about 30 inches in the south to 55 inches in the north.

Day Maximum Temperatures generally 75° to 85° F.

Night Minimum Temperatures generally 60° to 67° F.

WINTER (May to August inclusive).

Very pleasant fair weather prevails. Ground frost usually occurs on a few nights.

Day Maximum Temperatures generally 72° to 82° F.

Night Minimum (Air) Temperatures generally 35° to 50° F.

THE HOT SEASON (Mid-September to late October).

The hot season is short and usually there are showers.

Day Maximum Temperatures generally 88° to 98° F.

Night Minimum Temperatures generally 58° to 65° F.

Due to the stillness of the air there is a certain oppressiveness indoors during the evening and early part of the night towards the end of the hot season.

The following table shows average annual rainfall over the past twenty years and representative maximum and minimum temperatures during the hottest and coldest months of the year respectively:

Station	Altitude	Annual Rainfall in inches	Mean. Max. Temperature October	Mean Min. Temperature June
Abercorn .	5,440	45.65	83.3° F.	51.9° F.
Kasama .	4,544	50.28	87.5	50.5
Mpika .	4,598	43.20	85.8	49.1
Fort Rosebery .	3,759	41.42	88.5	45.2
Mwinilunga .	4,447	52.02	85.9	43.5
Ndola .	4,163	45.66	83.5	41.5
Broken Hill .	3,902	34.90	89.3	47.8
Lusaka .	4,191	32.67	87.9	50.1
Petauke .	3,389	36.48	93.0	52.2
Fort Jameson .	3,386	40.34	89.1	53.7
Mongu .	3,459	37.16	93.0	50.1
Livingstone .	3,230	26.15	94.5	45.0

Chapter 2: History

Relics of prehistoric man have been found in Northern Rhodesia, in particular the skull of *Homo rhodesiensis* in the Broken Hill Mine, and Stone Age culture around the Victoria Falls. At a rough estimate they suggest human occupation at anything between 20,000 and 50,000 years ago, though an exhaustive examination of all possible areas has yet to be undertaken. The early history of Northern Rhodesia is fragmentary and can only be gleaned from tribal histories, which are subject to doubt, since they are passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, and from the accounts of the few explorers who penetrated the "Dark Continent" from the east and west coasts.

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

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southwards from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasion from stronger tribes on its

borders, so much so that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than A.D. 1700. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Subia on the Zambezi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the Territory has been classified into seventy-three different tribes, the most important of which are the Bemba, Ngoni, Chewa and Bisa in the north-eastern districts, the Lozi, Tonga, Luvala, Lenje and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala and Lunda, sections of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some thirty different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every native of the country. Nyanja is in use as the official language of the police and of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extended into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the nineteenth century were the Arabs from the north, the Ngoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tshaka and who settled in the north-east of the Territory, and the Kalolo, an offshoot of the Suto family, who in the beginning of the nineteenth century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Toka, the Subia, and the Lozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organisation.

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

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole Territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1892 the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country. The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

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

In the years that followed came the development of Northern Rhodesia's great copper industry. A bad start with the Bwana M'kubwa crash, one of the biggest mining fiascos in African history, was prelude to a brilliant future. The Territory's four big mines at Luanshya, Nkana, Mufulira and Nchanga came into production shortly after

Bwana M'kubwa collapsed in 1930. These four mines have altered the entire economic outlook of the Protectorate. A country whose progress rested on an annual revenue of about half a million pounds in a few years was netting ten million and more annually, and building up reserve funds of several million pounds. It is largely upon copper that the new schools, hospitals, roads and other recent witnesses to increasing prosperity are founded.

Chapter 3: Administration

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

The constitution of Northern Rhodesia provides for an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. There is a majority of Unofficial Members over Official Members in the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker and contains nine Official Members and fourteen Unofficial Members, of whom four are nominated to represent African interests. Two of these are Africans.

The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor and in 1952 consisted of seven Official Members and four Unofficial Members. One of the Unofficial Members represents African interests.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

A system of local government is in force under which native authorities with their own treasuries are constituted with powers defined by Statute. The native authorities can make orders, subject to the veto of the Provincial Commissioner, which have the force of regulations under the law. Such orders are made on minor matters affecting the welfare of the area concerned, markets, agriculture, forestry, game conservation, and so on. The native authorities can also make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor, such rules constituting more important local legislation for the peace, good order and welfare of the people of the area concerned, and including the levying of local rates and fees. The majority of native authorities raise levies for general or special purposes such as education. In addition they receive, either direct or by way of grants from Provincial Native Treasury Boards, all that is paid by way of native tax by Africans registered in their areas except for 1s. per tax which accrues to the Central Government and the 1s. per tax paid in urban areas which goes to meet the cost of welfare facilities.

The Provincial Councils instituted in 1943 continued to prove their use as vehicles of African opinion. The standard of debates improved and their scope widened to include a large variety of topics of all degrees of importance. These Councils consist of members selected by Native Authority Councils, Urban Advisory Councils and

certain other bodies and are thus representative of all elements of the African community. They are at liberty to raise and debate any matter they wish. Their functions are advisory but Government pays careful attention to the views and wishes expressed. It is gratifying to note how well the rural and urban representatives mix and debate matters of general interest. From the councils, six in number, and from Barotseland, delegates are elected to attend an African Representative Council for the Territory, where the procedure is as nearly as possible that of Legislative Council. The African Representative Council is, like the Provincial Councils, advisory.

Since 1948 two Africans, selected by the African Representative Council from among its members by secret ballot, have been appointed to the Legislative Council by the Governor.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

It is in the towns that the more orthodox developed form of local government is to be found and there are two municipal councils with Mayor and Aldermen and thirteen management boards. The distinction is one of dignity and comparative powers. Five management boards are to be promoted to municipal status as from 1st January, 1953. In addition there are six townships occupied only by Africans under management boards of Africans with normal local government powers. These African townships are near the larger towns and in the nature of satellite suburbs but they provide their own services, raise rates and have been successful. Two other such African townships may be established in 1953, one on native reserve land. There are also four mine township management boards which supervise the affairs of gazetted townships occupied exclusively by employees of mining corporations which also own all property in the area and provide all services. These are an esoteric but interesting development for a particular situation. The standards of service and the generous terms on which employees occupy mine houses are such that the inhabitants, who are by no means politically immature, have not expressed any aspirations to normal local government status. No Government grants are made to mine townships.

Municipal authorities have elected members but four public towns adjoin mine townships and in effect owe their existence and economic prosperity to the presence of the mine community. In these circumstances the unusual but empirically justifiable device is used of nominating representatives of the mining corporation and mine community to the boards of the neighbouring public township.

The municipal franchise rests on the ownership or occupation of rateable property to a capital value of £250 but in practice all full

members of boards and councils are Europeans or Indians. There is no legal bar to Africans voting or sitting but so far none has qualified, mainly because Africans live in housing areas where under the subsidised rental system, services are provided at cost and the property is exempt from the rates. Africans are, however, co-opted to African affairs committees in the main towns and have their own householders' committees and urban advisory councils. All statutory boards and councils are authorities under public health legislation, can raise rates, borrow money, own and manage housing schemes and are in control of roads, water, power and other public services in their areas. They are not authorities responsible for education or medical services but are advisory on town planning and land matters. The councils and boards of municipalities may make by-laws and raise loans from sources other than the Government. Township management boards borrow all necessary loan money from the Government and work under township regulations, enacted by the Governor in Council.

A local government department under a Commissioner for Local Government is responsible generally for local government affairs in the Territory. It has legal and audit officers and a valuation department is to be set up in 1953. There is also a Municipal Association of Northern Rhodesia, comprising representatives from all the local authorities, which takes a leading part in co-ordinating opinions and in initiating policy or legislation. A Northern Rhodesia association of local government officers was formed in 1952 and has established a Joint Council with the Municipal Association. A trade union of African employees has also been formed. Most chief officers of the more mature local authorities are now professionals drawn from the United Kingdom or South Africa and a scheme is in preparation for transferable pension rights.

The following table shows the gross revenue and expenditure and outstanding loan liabilities of local authorities for the years 1945 to 1952 from which will be seen the phenomenal growth of local government activities and responsibilities which has taken place in recent years:

	Gross Recurrent Revenue	Gross Recurrent Expenditure	Loan Liabilities
	£	£	£
1945	170,562	162,705	250,662
1946	188,689	182,029	291,510
1947	226,995	220,009	357,935
1948	279,541	263,237	492,900
1949	356,726	328,349	709,626
1950	459,971	415,943	906,600
1951	561,872	560,300	1,538,066
1952 (estimated) .	766,000	747,000	3,345,000

During 1952 the Government made loan money amounting to £616,000 available to local authorities for the purpose of building flats for letting or sale to people of the lower income groups and for re-lending to the public for erection of houses for owner occupation. Large schemes for improvement of essential public services such as the supply of water and electricity and the provision of sewers are being undertaken in nearly all the leading towns.

The salient points of the scheme of Government grants to local authorities are that the Government pays contributions in lieu of rates on all Government rateable property, meets one-half of the public health expenditure incurred by local authorities, is financially responsible for the cost of national roads passing through a town, and makes over one-half of all motor licence fees collected in the town. There are also certain minor grants including an African housing subsidy. The revenue of local authorities, apart from these grants, is mainly derived from rating, although certain local authorities make a profit from their water and electricity undertakings. The differential rating system is followed, i.e., the local authority may levy rates at different amounts on the capital value of lands and/or buildings. The table in Appendix VII shows the assessable values and rates in the principal towns for 1952.

The only local government activities outside towns and native areas is the work of road boards in farming areas. These boards, which are nominated boards and do not possess rating powers, administer funds for road construction work and maintenance voted by the Government. Consideration is being given to the establishment of district councils by the fusion of one or more road boards and smaller townships into single units. The object is to create a local government unit with greater financial resources and capable of being given wider powers and of employing more specialised staff.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial Weights and Measures are in use in the Territory. The accuracy of the secondary standards is verified by comparison with the Territory standards before inspections are undertaken. A total of 8,439 weighing and measuring instruments, weights and measures was inspected during 1952. Service and repair facilities in the Territory continue to improve.

Chapter 5: Reading List

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO NORTHERN RHODESIA

A.—EARLY TRAVEL.

1. *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, including a sketch of Sixteen Years Residence in the Interior of Africa and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loanda on the West Coast; thence Across the Continent, Down the River Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean.* By David Livingstone. (John Murray, London, 1857.)
2. *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries, and of the Discovery of the Lakes Shirwa and Nvasa, 1858—1864.* By David and Charles Livingstone. (John Murray, London, 1865.)
3. *The Lands of the Cazembe.* Translation of Dr. Lacerda's diaries and information about Portuguese expeditions, by Sir Richard Burton. Published by the Royal Geographical Society. (John Murray, London, 1873.)
4. *The Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa from 1865 to his Death, continued by a Narrative of His Last Moments and Sufferings, obtained from His Faithful Servants Chuma and Susi.* By Horace Waller. Two volumes. (John Murray, London, 1874.)
5. *Across Africa.* By V. L. Cameron. (Daldy, Isbister, 1877.)
6. *How I Crossed Africa.* By Serpa Pinto. (Sampson, Low and Co., 1881.)
7. *To the Central African Lakes and Back.* By Joseph Thomson. (Sampson, Low and Co., 1881.)
8. *De Angola a Contra Costa.* By Capello and Ivens. (1886.)
9. *Garenganze.* By F. S. Arnot. (James E. Hawkins, 1889.)
10. *Les Lacs de l'Afrique Equatoriale.* By G. V. Giraud. (1890.)
11. *My Second Journey Through Equatorial Africa.* By H. Van Wissman. (Chatto and Windus, 1891.)
12. *Reality versus Romance in South Central Africa.* By James Johnston. (Hodder and Stoughton, 1893.)
13. *Travel and Adventure in South-East Africa.* By F. C. Selous. (Rowland Ward, 1893.)
14. *Livingstone and the Exploration of Central Africa.* By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Philip and Son, London, 1894.)
15. *A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa.* By F. C. Selous. (Richard Bentley, 1895.)
16. *British Central Africa.* By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Methuen, 1897.)
17. *On the Threshold of Central Africa.* Contains a full, careful description of the Upper Zambezi and an account of the subjects of Chief Lewanika. By Francois Coillard. (Methuen, 1898.)
18. *Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa.* By Major A. St. H. Gibbons. (Methuen, 1898.)
19. *Among the Wild Angoni.* By W. A. Elmslie. (Oliphant, Anderson and Farrar, 1899.)
20. *The Kingdom of the Barotse.* By A. Bertrand. (T. Fisher Unwin, 1899.)

21. *Three Years in Savage Africa*. By Lionel Decle. (Methuen, 1900.)
22. *In Remotest Barotseland*. By Colonel C. Harding. (Hurst and Blackett, 1905.)
23. *Coillard of the Zambezi*. By C. W. Mackintosh. (T. Fisher Unwin, 1908.)
24. *Via Rhodesia*. By Charlotte Mansfield. (Stanley Paul and Co., 1910.)
25. *The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia*. By H. Gouldsbury and H. Sheane. (Arnold, London, 1911.)
26. *In South Central Africa*. By T. M. Moubray. (Constable and Co., 1912.)
27. *Thinking Black*. By D. Crawford. (Morgan and Scott, 1912.)
28. *Missionary Travels in Central Africa*. By F. S. Arnot. (Alfred Holms, 1914.)
29. *Gold and the Gospel in Mashonaland, 1888*. Being the journals of (1) The Mashonaland Mission of Bishop Knight and (2) The Concession Journey of Charles Dunell Rudd, edited respectively by Constance E. Fripp, M.B.E. and V. W. Hiller. Oppenheimer, Series No. 4. (Chatto and Windus, 1949.)

B.—SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

1. *Native Tribes of North-Eastern Rhodesia*. By J. C. C. Coxhead. (London Royal Anthropological Institute, 1914.)
2. *The Ila Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia*. By Rev. W. E. Smith and Captain A. M. Dale. (Macmillan and Co., 1920.)
3. *In the Heart of Bantu Land*. By Dougald Campbell. (Seeley Services, 1922.)
4. *In Witch-bound Africa*. By F. H. Melland. (Seeley Services, 1923.)
5. *Barotseland*. By D. W. Stirke. (John Bale and Sons.)
6. *The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia*. By C. M. Doke. (Harrap, London, 1931.)
7. *Modern Industry and the African*. By J. Merle Davis. (Macmillan, 1943.)
8. *The Native Tribes of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia*. By E. H. Lane Poole. (Govt. Printer, 1938.)
9. *Land, Labour and Diet in Northern Rhodesia*. By Audrey I. Richards. (International Institute of African Languages and Culture. Oxford University Press, 1939.)
10. *Copperbelt Markets*. By W. V. Brelsford. (Govt. Printer, 1947.)
11. *The Succession of Bemba Chiefs*. By W. V. Brelsford. (Govt. Printer, 1948.)
12. *Seven Tribes of British Central Africa*. Edited by E. Colson and Max Gluckman. (Oxford University Press, 1951.)
13. *Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia*. By Major D. Orde-Browne. (Her Majesty's Stationery Office.)

C.—GENERAL

1. *Hunting Trips in Northern Rhodesia*. By Denis Lyell. (*The Field*, 1910.)
2. *A Pathfinder in South Central Africa*. By Rev. E. W. Chapman. (W. A. Hammond, 1910.)
3. *Big Game Hunting in North Eastern Rhodesia*. By Owen Letcher. (John Long, London, 1911.)
4. *Adventures Beyond the Zambesi*. By Mrs. F. Maturin. (Eveleigh Nash, 1913.)
5. *The Making of Rhodesia*. By H. Marshall Hole. (Macmillan and Co., 1926.)
6. *The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia*. By Rev. E. W. Smith. (World Dominion Press, London, 1928.)
7. *Eighteen Years on Lake Bangweulu*. By J. E. Hughes. (*The Field*, 1933.)
8. *Autobiography of an Old Drifter*. By P. M. Clark. (George Harrap, 1936.)

9. *Chirupula's Tale*. By J. E. Stephenson. (Geoffrey Bles, 1937.)
10. *Elephants in Africa*. By F. Melland. (*Country Life*, 1938.)
11. *Africa Looks Ahead*. By W. S. Fisher and J. Hoyte. (Pickering and Inglis, 1938.)
12. *The Lake of the Royal Crocodiles*. By Eileen Bigland. (Hodder and Stoughton, 1939.)
13. *Plan for Africa*. By Rita Hindson. (Allen and Unwin, 1941.)
14. *The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council*. By T. W. Davidson. (Faber and Faber, 1948.)
15. *Jungle Pathfinder*. By K. S. Rukavina. (Exposition Press, New York, 1950.)
16. *Native Administration in the British African Territories*. Vols. 2 and 4. By Lord Hailey. (H.M.S.O., 1951.)
17. *A Summary of the Provisional Geological Features of Northern Rhodesia*. By T. D. Guernsey. (1952.)
18. *A Prospector's Guide to Mineral Occurrences in Northern Rhodesia*. By T. D. Guernsey.
19. *Northern Rhodesia Handbook*. A Guide Book. Published by the Information Department, Lusaka.
20. *Copper Venture*. By Kenneth Bradley. (Max Parrish, 1952.)

D.—THE NORTHERN RHODESIA JOURNAL

Published twice a year, price 5s. per copy. Contains articles of general interest—history, natural history, memoirs, ethnology, etc., connected with Northern Rhodesia.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM GOVERNMENT PRINTER, LUSAKA

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

A current list of publications is obtainable, free of charge, from the Government Printer, P.O. Box 136, Lusaka.

Africans in Industry, Report of Commission to Inquire into Advancement of. Reprint, 1952, 1s.

African Representative Council. Verbatim reports of proceedings, 1s.

Agricultural Bulletins—

No. 1 of 1950—Tobacco Root Knot Mematode. By J. C. Collins, 1s.

No. 2 of 1950—The Production of Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By Allan Carr, 2s.

No. 1 of 1951—Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco. By J. C. Collins, 2s.

No. 2 of 1951—Intensive Vegetable Growing for Africans. By B. C. Wills 1s.

No. 3 of 1951—The Line Level and its Use in Soil Conservation. By M. Halcrow, 1s.

No. 4—A Labour Saving Method of Compost Making. By J. R. E. Hindson, 1s.

No. 5—European Tenant Farming with Special Reference to Sharecropping in Northern Rhodesia. By M. Halcrow, 1s.

No. 6—The Production of Turkish Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By J. C. Collins, 3s.

- Agriculture.* Report on Agricultural Industry, October, 1931, 2s.
- Agricultural Survey.* Report of Commission, 1929 (postage 8d.), 7s. 6d.
- Annual Reports on Northern Rhodesia.* Issued by the Colonial Office, 2s. 6d.
- Bemba Chiefs.* By W. V. Brelsford, 1948, 3s. 6d.
- Brickmaking.* By C. W. Kiln, 1s.
- Cattle Industry.* Memorandum compiled by Veterinary Department, 1937, 1s.
- Careers for Northern Rhodesians.* Prepared by Central Careers Committee, 1952, 6d.
- Census of Population,* October, 1946, 7s. 6d.
- Census of Population.* May, 1951, 1s.
- Central African Council:*
- Report of Organisation and Research.* By Dr. J. E. Keyston, 1949, 5s.
- Central African Territories, Report of:*
- Comparative Survey of Native Policy,* 1951, 2s.
- Conference on Closer Association,* 1951, 1s. 3d.
- Geographical, Historical and Economic Survey,* 1951, 1s. 3d.
- Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia.* Report of Commission to Inquire into the Salary, Structure, Remuneration and Terms of Service, 1952. Part I (European), 2s.; Part II (African), 3s.
- Co-operative Digest.* By J. L. Boyd Wilson. 2nd Ed., 1952, 2s. 6d.
- Copperbelt Markets.* By W. V. Brelsford, 2s.
- Cost of Living.* Final Report of the Commission, 1950, 5s.
- Development Authority Report.* 1951, 2s.
- Development, The Ten-year Plan.* February, 1947, 2s.
- Development, The Ten-year Plan.* Second (1951) Review. November, 1951, 5s.
- Development, Industrial.* 1946, 2s.
- Development of Secondary Industries.* By Dr. W. J. Busschau, 1945, 2s. 6d.
- Departmental Annual Reports.* 1s. to 2s. 6d. each. (Apply to Government Printer for list.)
- Draft Federal Scheme:*
- Report of Conference, London, April and May, 1952,* 1s. 3d.
- Reports of Commissions appointed by Governments of United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland:
- Judicial Commission,* 6d.
- Fiscal Commission,* 1s. 3d.
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- Economic and Statistical Bulletin.* Published monthly by the Central African Office of Statistics, Salisbury, 1s.
- Education of Women and Girls.* Report, 6d.
- Estimates, Approved, for 1953,* 10s.
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- European Education, Further Secondary,* 1946, 6d.
- European Education.* Investigation by Committee, 1948, 2s. 6d.
- European Housing.* Report of Committee, 1947, 1s.
- Fish Culture.* By T. Vaughan-Jones, Director of Game and Tsetse Control, 1947, 1s.

Forestry Handbook. Issued by Forestry Department, 1952, 10s. 6d.

Gazette, Official Government. Published weekly:

Within Northern Rhodesia and all other countries, annual subscription, 25s.

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General List of Chiefs, 1951, 2s.

Geological Features of Northern Rhodesia. A Summary of the Provisional, by T. D. Guernsey, 5s.

Hansard. Verbatim reports of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. Published weekly in booklet form. Index issued at conclusion of Session.

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Import and Export List, 1950, Official, 2s.

Information for Intending Settlers. Land Board. (Obtainable from the Secretary, Land Board, Lusaka.)

Kafue River, Report on the Possibilities of Development of. By Brig. C. G. Hawes, 1952, 15s.

Land Bank. Committee Report Advising on Problems connected with the Establishment of in Northern Rhodesia. June, 1951, 2s. 6d.

Land Board. Constitution and Terms of Reference, 2s.

Laws of Northern Rhodesia. Revised to 31st December, 1952:

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Law Reports of Northern Rhodesia. Cases Determined by the High Court. (Volumes I, II and III out of print.) Volume IV (1948), £1 1s.

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Maize Production, Cost of. Report of Committee, 1948, 6d.

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Motor Transport Commission, Report of, 1951, 2s. 6d.

Native Locations in Urban Areas. Report of Commission, 1943, 2s.

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Proposed Forty-hour Week in the Copper Mining Industry, 2s.

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Small Earth Dam Construction. By T. W. Longridge, 1s.

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Study of an African Swamp. Report of Cambridge University Expedition to Bangweulu Swamps, Northern Rhodesia, 1949. By F. Debenham, £1.

Tariff of Customs and Excise Duties, January, 1952, 2s. 6d.

Trade of Northern Rhodesia, Statement of, 1951, £1 1s.

Vegetation and Soil Map of Northern Rhodesia. Compiled by C. G. Trapnell, 5s.

Water Reconnaissance. By Professor F. Debenham, 2s.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM, LIVINGSTONE

The publications of the Museum include an annual report, a handbook to the ethnological collections, which is at present being brought up to date by the Ethnographer, and a series of occasional papers. Those which have appeared already or are in the press are—

- The Material Culture of the Fort Jameson Ngoni.* By J. A. Barnes. 1948.
- African Dances of Northern Rhodesia.* By W. V. Brelsford. 1948.
- The Material Culture of the Lunda-Lovale Peoples.* By C. M. White. 1948.
- African Music in Northern Rhodesia and some other places.* By A. M. Jones. 1949.
- Trade Routes, Trade and Currency in East Africa.* By A. H. Quiggin. 1949.
- Life Among the Cattle-Ownning Plateau Tonga.* By E. Colson. 1949.
- The Discovery of Africa.* By E. H. Lane-Poole. 1950.
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- Lunda Rites and Ceremonies.* By V. W. Turner.
- The Stone Age Cultures of Northern Rhodesia.* By J. Desmond Clark. Published by the South African Archaeological Society with the aid of a grant from the Museum Trustees.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE, LUSAKA

Paper

1. *The Land Rights of Individuals Among the Nyakyusa.* Godfrey Wilson. 1938. 52 pp. Out of print.
2. *The Study of African Society.* Godfrey Wilson and Monica Hunter. First printing, 1939. Second printing, 1942. 21 pp. Out of print.
3. *The Constitution of Ngonde.* Godfrey Wilson. 1939. 16 pp. Out of print.
4. *Bemba Marriage and Present Economic Conditions.* Audrey I. Richards. 1940. 123 pp. Out of print.
5. *An Essay on the Economics of Detribalisation in Northern Rhodesia.* Part I. Godfrey Wilson. 71 pp. Out of print.
6. *An Essay on the Economics of Detribalisation in Northern Rhodesia.* Part II. Godfrey Wilson. 1942. 82 pp. 8 tables. Out of print.
7. *Economy of the Central Barotse Plain.* Max Gluckman. 1941. 130 pp. 24 photographs, 2 maps, 4 diagrams, 8 charts. Out of print.
8. *Good Out of Africa.* (A Study in the Relativity of Morals.) A. T. Culwick. 64 pp. First printing, 1942. Second printing, 1943. 2s. (postage 1d.)
9. *The African as Suckling and as Adult.* (A Psychoanalytical Study.) J. F. Ritchie. 99 pp. Out of print.
10. *Essays on Lozi Land and Royal Property.* Max Gluckman. 1943. 99 pp. Out of print.
11. *Some Aspects of Marriage and the Family Among the Nuer.* E. E. Evans-Pritchard. 1945. 2s. (postage 1d.).
12. *Fishermen of the Bangweulu Swamps.* W. V. Brelsford. 1948. 169 pp., photographs, maps, charts. 5s. (postage 5d.).

13. *Rooiyard*. (A Sociological Survey of an Urban Native Slum Yard.) Ellen Hellmann. 1948. 125 pp., 1 diagram, 19 photographs. 7s. 6d. (postage 6d.).
14. *Land Holding and Land Usage among the Plateau Tonga of Mazabuka District*. (A reconnaissance Survey, 1945.) W. Allan, M. Gluckman, D. U. Peters, C. G. Trapnell, J. H. M. McNaughton, D. W. Conroy. 1948. 192 pp., 4 maps, 47 tables. 8s. 6d.
15. *Studies in African Land Usage in Northern Rhodesia*. William Allan. 85 pp., maps, tables, diagrams. 7s. 6d. (postage 2d.).
16. *Malinowski's Social Theories*. M. Gluckman. 28 pp. 3s. (postage 1d.).
17. *The Pattern of Hera Kinship*, J. F. Holleman. 58 pp. 6s. (postage 2d.).
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
THE TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF NORTHERN RHODESIA
ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE TO 31ST DECEMBER 1952

	Estimate of Total Cost £	Colonial Development and Welfare £	Northern Rhodesia Development £	Loan £	Total £
<i>Health:</i>					
Extension of African Medical Education (D 847)	224,000	5,436	8,000	—	13,436
Additional African Urban Clinics (D 847)	9,400	8,178	—	—	8,178
Leprosy Centres (D 847)	5,800	287	—	—	287
Rural Hospitals (D 847)	115,000	26,490	—	—	26,490
Kitwe Hospital	280,000	—	—	5,000	5,000
Rural Health Centres (D 847)	34,000	17,000	9,902	—	26,902
Extensions to Mine Hospitals	24,000	—	—	—	—
Lusaka Hospital Extensions	25,000	—	—	—	—
Broken Hill Hospital	800,000	—	20,569	150,000	20,569
Balovale Hospital	41,000	—	609,338	—	759,338
Stainless Steel Equipment	20,000	—	38,000	—	38,000
Choma Hospital	57,000	—	13,000	—	13,000
Entomological Laboratory	21,000	—	—	52,000	52,000
European Staff Housing—Lusaka African Hospital	30,000	—	—	—	—
Cottage Hospitals, Choma and Mazabuka	7,000	—	5,000	—	—
Livingstone Hospital	100,000	—	—	—	—
Chikankata Hospital	15,000	—	—	5,000	5,000
<i>African Education:</i>					
Government School Buildings (D 894)	312,400	190,624	—	—	190,624
Building Grants to Missions (D 894)	122,500	76,522	—	—	76,522
Building Grants—Village Schools (D 894)	162,500	85,828	—	—	85,828
Capital Expenditure Development Area Schools (D 894)	43,500	35,927	—	—	35,927
Mass Literacy (D 894)	5,000	3,722	—	—	3,722
Industrial Training Centre	32,000	—	—	—	—
African Secondary School Assembly Hall (D 1724)	15,000	14,000	—	—	14,000
Technical School, Lusaka	11,133	—	—	11,133	11,133
Secondary School	219,000	—	124,000	72,000	196,000
<i>European Education:</i>					
Infants' Schools	373,160	—	15,000	278,755	293,755
Infants' Schools FSM Extensions	24,750	—	20,000	—	20,000
Hostel Extensions	18,666	—	—	14,300	14,300
Indian Schools	16,000	—	9,000	—	9,000
Boys' Primary School	70,000	—	—	2,087	2,087
Secondary Schools, Lusaka	361,550	—	—	123,765	123,765
Secondary Schools, Kitwe	75,000	—	—	4,411	4,411
Mufulira	75,000	—	—	—	—
Luanshya	75,000	—	—	—	—

Primary Schools FSM	...	...	...	85,550	35,703	56,550	92,253
Primary Hostels	...	...	...	60,000	—	—	—
Lusaka Hostels	...	...	...	131,334	—	130,622	130,622
Technical Centres	...	...	...	25,000	—	—	10,000
Fort Jameson School and Hostel	...	...	...	33,000	10,000	—	19,300
Coloured Schools	...	...	...	16,000	3,988	—	3,988
Silver Rest School and Hostel	...	...	...	35,000	5,000	—	5,000
Girls' School Extension, Lusaka	...	...	...	8,000	5,000	—	5,000
Woodlands FSM	...	...	...	8,500	—	3,000	3,000
Emmasdale School	...	...	...	13,800	—	8,084	8,084
<i>Agriculture:</i>							
Research Services (D 416)	...	...	...	299,728	7,453	—	52,010
Extension Services, Field Operations (D 1185)	...	...	...	178,190	59,104	—	73,880
Training of Africans (D 1142)	...	...	...	60,100	20,000	—	60,100
Capital Works—Extension Services for African Agriculture (D 923)	...	...	...	186,000	—	—	52,758
Soil Conservation	...	...	...	182,005	82,005	100,000	182,005
Tobacco Experimental Station	...	...	...	29,165	29,165	—	29,165
Bush Clearing Unit	...	...	...	25,000	25,000	—	25,000
Aerial Surveys	...	...	...	10,000	—	3,000	3,000
<i>Forestry:</i>							
Forest School (D 851)	...	...	...	43,000	20,220	—	20,220
Utilisation and Timber Investigation	...	...	...	8,066	6,308	—	6,308
Capital Works for Forest Development (D 1063)	...	...	...	75,160	—	—	31,270
Forest Development and Improvement	...	...	...	95,000	72,973	—	72,973
Survey of Timber Resources (D 1047)	...	...	...	60,000	—	—	27,418
Specialist Officers (D 1062)	...	...	...	15,282	14,621	—	14,621
Forest Research Stations (R 444 and D 1546)	...	...	...	69,000	1,500	—	3,000
Forest Research Officer (R 400)	...	...	...	20,730	—	—	4,830
<i>Veterinary:</i>							
Additional Equipment and Facilities	...	...	...	51,000	21,661	—	21,661
Capital Works Additional Staff	...	...	...	34,500	35,698	—	35,698
Veterinary Services (D 936)	...	...	...	105,445	—	—	60,623
Veterinary Experiments (D 1221)	...	...	...	46,525	2,307	—	18,531
T.I.F.A. Fog Spray Unit	...	...	...	3,887	3,887	—	3,887
Import of Cattle from Tanganyika	...	...	...	40,000	15,483	—	15,483
Veterinary Research into Disease of Animals	...	...	...	12,973	4,785	—	4,785
<i>Game and Tsetse Control:</i>							
Expansion of Departmental Services	...	...	...	187,399	141,344	—	141,344
Tsetse Survey Field Research Unit (R 343)	...	...	...	24,925	3,856	—	11,569
Fish Farming Development (D 1325)	...	...	...	45,118	5,602	—	30,902
Kafue National Park	...	...	...	38,597	16,155	—	16,155
Fish Farming Extension	...	...	...	26,500	—	—	—
Tsetse Control Schemes	...	...	...	89,181	21,735	—	90,181
<i>Tourist Development:</i>							
Tourist Office, Livingstone	...	...	...	2,638	—	1,116	1,116
Miscellaneous Projects	...	...	...	2,454	—	2,454	2,454
Rest Camps	...	...	...	7,600	—	7,200	7,200

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

THE TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1952

	Estimate of Total Cost £	Colonial Development and Welfare £	Northern Rhodesia Development £	Loan £	Total £
<i>Co-operative Societies:</i>					
Loans	20,000	—	—	11,500	11,500
<i>Rural Development:</i>					
Development Centre, Capital Works (D 1104)	128,500	—	72,452	—	72,452
Development Area, Capital Works (D 1104) ...	131,000	—	57,048	—	57,048
Development Areas, Recurrent Expenses (D 1104) ...	355,000	46,472	46,473	—	92,945
Headquarters Expenditure	15,000	—	3,932	—	3,932
Nutrition and Health Scheme, Kawambwa District ...	55,660	7,366	—	—	7,366
Expert Investigations	7,000	408	—	—	408
<i>Posts and Telegraphs:</i>					
Rural Post Offices	44,870	—	23,830	—	23,830
Branch and New Post Offices	8,325	—	—	—	—
Automatic Telephone Exchange Extensions ...	59,000	—	59,000	—	59,000
Private Exchange, Central Offices, Lusaka ...	10,000	—	10,000	—	10,000
Radio Telephone Circuit—Lusaka/Fort Jameson/Zomba ...	38,300	—	38,300	—	38,300
Linking District Headquarters by Radio—Capital ...	38,000	—	38,000	—	38,000
Telephone Installations: Fort Jameson ...	29,000	—	5,000	—	5,000
Abercorn Township	2,500	—	1,000	—	1,000
Abercorn Farm Lines	6,500	—	6,000	—	6,000
Kasama	2,000	—	2,000	—	2,000
Extension of Telephone Services to Mine Townships ...	84,000	—	77,336	—	77,336
Lusaka Telephone Exchange	48,759	—	48,759	—	48,759
Additional Cable, Lusaka	7,025	—	7,025	—	7,025
Mechanisation of Savings Bank and Main Post Office ...	19,000	—	19,000	—	19,000
Recabling Lusaka	14,000	—	10,000	—	10,000
Livingstone-Victoria Falls Cable	10,000	—	10,000	—	10,000
Ndola Cables V.H.F.	14,000	—	10,000	—	10,000
New Post Office: Lusaka	30,000	—	—	—	—
Broken Hill	10,000	—	—	—	—
Additional Trunk Outlets	107,650	—	77,650	—	77,650
Main Trunk Telephones, Line of Rail... ..	149,000	—	—	—	149,000
Lusaka-Chirundu-Salisbury Trunk	35,000	—	—	149,000	35,000

Roads:

Class I—Mazabuka-Kafue	...	...	...	234,279	18,000	151,279	169,279
Chirundu Bridge-Kapiri	...	...	...	1,208,222	71,958	527,722	1,077,680
Copperbelt	...	...	...	190,000	—	155,896	155,896
Other Class I Roads	...	...	...	179,431	24,431	150,700	175,131
Class II	...	...	...	104,800	14,800	98,200	113,000
Class III and IV	...	...	...	313,550	—	32,204	32,204
Bridging and Culverting...	...	...	...	150,000	—	61,883	61,883
Investigations and Surveys	...	...	...	62,000	6,074	20,000	26,074
Plant and Equipment	...	...	...	180,353	—	180,353	180,353
District Road Boards—Grants	...	...	...	350,000	136,696	—	136,696

Airports:

Livingstone Airport	...	...	...	960,070	43,000	865,000	908,000
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Water Development and Irrigation:

Water Supplies	...	...	...	820,000	781,217	—	781,217
Irrigation	...	...	...	289,044	60,578	—	60,578
Hydrological Survey of Bangweulu	...	...	...	5,809	1,064	—	5,809

Public Works and Public Utilities:

Aged Persons' Home	...	...	...	14,000	7,500	—	7,500
P.W.D. Staff	...	...	...	778,594	297,321	28,594	325,915
Lusaka Water Supply	...	...	...	690,000	568,000	—	568,000
Lusaka Electricity Supply	...	...	...	368,000	231,623	85,000	316,623
Livingstone-Victoria Falls Hydro-electric Scheme	...	...	...	200,000	74,398	—	74,398
European Staff Housing	...	...	...	4,077,018	1,664,882	1,119,300	2,784,182
Stores Building Programme	...	...	...	202,770	22,500	77,500	100,000
African Housing, Stage I	...	...	...	1,800,000	300,000	1,489,100	1,789,100
Lusaka Sewerage Scheme	...	...	...	500,000	29,785	—	29,785
Police Sub-stations on Copperbelt	...	...	...	276,156	160,000	90,156	250,156
African Housing, Stage II	...	...	...	2,650,000	790,975	—	790,975
Government Offices and Grants, Lusaka	...	...	...	568,215	—	170,945	170,945
Prisons	...	...	...	275,500	—	32,561	32,561
Samiya Development: Research Station	...	...	...	51,920	11,710	—	11,710
P.W.D. Workshops	...	...	...	64,000	—	61,700	61,700
Silicosis Bureau	...	...	...	50,000	—	50,000	50,000
Plant and Equipment	...	...	...	45,728	—	45,728	45,728
Police Camp Livingstone	...	...	...	25,597	—	25,597	25,597

APPENDIX II

POPULATION STATISTICS

Table I

POPULATION AT CENSUS DATES

Census Date	Census Results			Population Estimates	
	European	Asiatic	Coloured	Domiciled Indigenous Africans	Total
7th May, 1911 .	1,497	39	(b)	820,000(a)	821,536
3rd May, 1921 .	3,634	56	145	980,000	983,835
5th May, 1931 .	13,846	176	425	1,330,000	1,344,447
15th October, 1946	21,907(c)	1,117	804	1,660,000	1,683,828
8th May, 1951 .	37,221	2,529	1,092	1,700,577	1,741,419

(a) Including Coloureds.

(b) Included with Africans.

(c) Including 3,181 Polish evacuees in camp.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Table II

ANNUAL POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1912-1952

(Based on estimates of the British South Africa Company from 1912 to 1923 and estimates of the Northern Rhodesia Government from 1924 onwards.)

Year Ended 30th June	European	Asiatic and Coloured	African
1912	1,700	(a)	830,000
1913	2,100	(a)	840,000
1914	2,300	(a)	870,000
1915	2,000	(a)	860,000
1916	2,100	(a)	870,000
1917	2,200	(a)	880,000
1918	2,400	(a)	900,000
1919	2,600	(a)	930,000
1920	3,000	(a)	950,000
1921	3,700	200	980,000
1922	3,700	200	980,000
1923	3,700	300	980,000
1924	4,000	300	1,050,000
1925	4,400	400	1,130,000
1926	5,100	400	1,170,000
1927	6,600	400	1,220,000
1928	7,400	500	1,260,000
1929	8,700	500	1,280,000
1930	11,100	600	1,310,000
1931	13,800	600	1,350,000
1932	11,000	700	1,380,000
1933	10,700	700	1,380,000
1934	11,500	800	1,370,000
1935	10,700	800	1,370,000
1936	10,000	900	1,400,000
1937	11,300	1,000	1,430,000
1938	13,000	1,100	1,450,000
1939	13,100	1,300	1,480,000
1940	14,300	1,400	1,500,000
1941	15,100	1,400	1,530,000
1942	14,800	1,300	1,560,000
1943	18,000	1,600	1,580,000
1944	19,200	1,700	1,610,000
1945	20,800	1,700	1,630,000
1946	21,800	1,900	1,520,000
1947	25,100	2,100	1,550,000
1948	28,800	2,300	1,580,000
1949	32,000	2,800	1,610,000 (b)
1950	36,000	3,100	1,849,600 (b)
1951	38,200	3,700	1,905,000 (b)
1952	43,000	4,300	1,930,000 (b)

(a) Not available.

(b) Provisional.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Table III

EUROPEAN BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND
INFANT MORTALITY, 1938-1951

Year	Births		Marriages	Deaths		Infant Mortality	
	No.	Per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Per 1,000 Live Births
1938	355	27.31	137	131	10.08	10	20.47
1939	378	28.85	167	108	8.24	7	18.50
1940	520	36.36	187	108	7.55	15	30.06
1941	490	32.45	157	137	9.07	13	26.53
1942	559	37.77	174	131	8.85	17	30.45
1943	501	27.83	182	136	7.56	17	32.69
1944	586	30.52	169	162	8.44	25	42.68
1945	602	28.93	194	153	7.36	21	36.65
1946	650	29.81	211	155	7.11	25	38.46
1947	740	29.48	292	171	6.81	33	44.59
1948	840	29.17	315	158	5.56	27	32.14
1949	867	27.09	265	160	5.00	21	27.68
1950	1,060	29.44	334	187	5.19	27	25.50
1951	1,219	28.14	382	238	5.80	38	31.21

APPENDIX III

Table I

INCOME TAX

Rates of Tax:

<i>Unmarried:</i>		s.	d.
For every pound of the first £250	.	1	0
For every pound of the next £250	.	2	0
For every pound of the next £250	.	3	0
For every pound of the next £250	.	4	0
For every pound of the next £250	.	5	0
For every pound of the next £250	.	6	0
For every pound of the next £250	.	7	0
For every pound in excess of £1,750	.	7	6
<i>Married:</i>			
For every pound of the first £250	.	1	0
For every pound of the next £250	.	1	6
For every pound of the next £200	.	2	6
For every pound of the next £200	.	3	0
For every pound of the next £200	.	4	0
For every pound of the next £200	.	5	0
For every pound of the next £500	.	6	0
For every pound of the next £500	.	7	0
For every pound in excess of £2,300	.	7	6

The Company rate of tax is 7s. 6d. in the £.

Table II

TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS

Income	Unmarried	Married No Children	Married Two Children
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
400	2 10 0	—	—
500	7 10 0	—	—
600	12 10 0	—	—
700	22 10 0	—	—
800	32 10 0	5 0 0	—
900	45 0 0	10 0 0	—
1,000	60 0 0	16 5 0	—
1,100	75 0 0	23 15 0	5 0 0
1,200	95 0 0	31 5 0	10 0 0
1,300	115 0 0	43 15 0	16 5 0
1,400	137 10 0	56 5 0	23 15 0
1,500	162 10 0	71 5 0	31 5 0
2,000	315 0 0	176 5 0	106 5 0
2,500	500 0 0	326 5 0	236 5 0
3,000	687 10 0	501 5 0	396 5 0

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Table III

ESTATE DUTY

Where the Principal Value of the Estate exceeds	And does not exceed	Estate Duty shall be payable at the rate of
£	£	
2,000	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 is inherited by a surviving spouse, half the above rates only are charged on the first £10,000.

APPENDIX IV

Table I

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

Head of Revenue	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 Revised Estimates
<i>Ordinary:</i>						
1. Customs ...	863,377	976,725	1,697,913	1,723,677	2,394,763	2,723,000
2. Licences, Taxes, etc. ...	2,701,437	4,484,652	7,008,211	8,208,288	10,519,123	18,677,200
3. Specific Services (Fees of Court, etc.) ...	103,251	340,267	488,881	526,883	640,360	708,616
4. Post Office ...	142,181	164,124	193,551	207,081	285,579	341,150
5. Rent from Government Property ...	17,652	22,076	19,711	24,486	31,259	30,950
6. Interest and Loan Repayments ...	172,797	194,772	262,886	351,705	474,736	863,981
7. Miscellaneous ...	238,558	94,040	168,530	781,358	77,854	135,164
8. Share of Revenue from Mineral Rights ...	—	—	—	—	1,331,142	1,630,000
9. Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings ...	26,460	31,059	34,607	44,442	58,330	77,000
10. Water Supplies ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000
11. Land Sales ...	12,926	9,247	13,467	21,885	23,040	28,500
Advances to Development Fund Reimbursed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation from General Revenue Balance	94,402	—	—	169,415	61,087	—
Total Recurrent Revenue	4,373,041	6,316,962	9,887,757	12,059,220	15,897,273	25,237,561
<i>Development Fund:</i>						
95. Local Receipts ...	—	—	—	—	4,747	12,000
96. Grants and Reimbursements ...	24,287	139,174	208,743	377,998	378,993	668,908
97. Appropriations from Territorial Revenue	136,804	259,381	487,363	1,535,035	1,500,000	4,000,000
98. Reimbursements from Other Governments	—	—	—	5,354	2,382	27,775
99. Loan Appropriations ...	—	—	—	100	—	2,500,000
Total Development Revenue	161,091	398,555	696,106	1,918,487	1,886,122	7,208,683

(a) Included under "Specific Services".

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

Table II

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

Head of Expenditure	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 Revised Estimates
1. The Governor ...	£ 13,317	£ 12,528	£ 13,567	£ 13,737	£ 12,837	£ 16,025
2. Judicial ...	22,713	27,443	34,555	38,262	41,123	45,911
3. Audit ...	8,170	10,348	14,377	16,284	18,833	24,602
4. The Chief Secretary ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,200
5. Civil Aviation ...	49,171	90,966	97,070	98,129	145,248	137,510
6. Executive and Legislative Councils ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	28,997	42,198
7. Labour and Mines ...	17,993	21,580	49,548	60,015	64,836	73,926
8. Military ...	51,171	57,041	54,750	250,333	400,600	465,100
9. Minor Services under the Control of the Chief Secretary ...	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	17,436	34,085
10. Attorney-General ...	7,763	8,980	10,148	12,368	10,857	12,020
11. Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Custodian of Enemy Property ...	£ 1,846	£ 2,384	£ 3,996	£ 3,395	£ 3,841	£ 4,801
12. Northern Rhodesia Police ...	126,663	194,372	279,374	366,057	429,965	552,707
13. Prisons ...	42,613	55,406	74,844	79,306	101,880	111,910
14. Financial Secretary ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,950
15. Accountant-General ...	16,824	24,462	39,624	40,547	47,952	54,847
16. Customs ...	61,389	87,189	37,823	42,316	46,363	52,812
17. Income Tax ...	278,970	18,871	11,002	12,167	14,781	19,606
18. Miscellaneous Services ...	748,173	1,332,853	1,895,593	1,984,721	2,510,931	3,885,632
19. Loans and Investments ...	—	(c)	346,910	257,887	633,844	730,196
20. Pensions and Gratuities ...	127,522	136,603	153,376	213,254	218,447	241,146
21. Posts and Telegraphs ...	116,451	139,172	183,864	278,140	344,209	508,502
22. Public Debt ...	206,921	168,537	168,031	295,241	463,599	865,399
23. Subventions ...	174,050	295,019	109,796	30,311	139,607	42,837
24. Territorial Appropriations ...	—	—	2,250,000	2,207,675	4,462,204	9,233,000
25. Minor Services under the Control of the Financial Secretary ...	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,647	5,715
26. Secretary for Native Affairs ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,950
27. African Administration ...	74,338	93,687	120,968	125,922	142,140	202,006
28. African Labour Corps ...	37,073	48,685	55,144	43,247	41,144	33,220
29. Provincial Administration ...	167,408	225,532	288,875	312,728	325,760	379,419
30. Minor Services under the Control of the Secretary for Native Affairs ...	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	16,596	19,041
31. The Administrative Secretary ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,950
32. African Education ...	188,178	277,866	391,148	413,929	458,019	614,581
33. European Education ...	119,624	144,086	223,312	311,530	360,033	484,155
34. Information ...	12,653	17,121	27,438	28,565	38,051	51,239
35. Printing and Stationery ...	40,677	61,224	91,395	92,990	98,956	141,920
36. Secretariat ...	66,541	92,233	124,412	139,475	118,645	123,595

[illegible]

(a) Included under "Secretariat". (b) Included under "Minor Services". (c) Included under "Subventions". (d) Included under "Local Government". (e) Included under "Labour and Mines". (f) Included under "Minor Services under Control of Secretaries". *Formerly "Emergency Economic Controls".

APPENDIX V

Table I

DIRECTION OF TRADE: MERCHANDISE

Country of Origin (of Imports) and Destination (of Exports)	Total Imports (f.o.b. value)		Exports of Northern Rhodesian Produce (f.o.r. value)		Re-exports (f.o.r. value)	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
United Kingdom ...	£ 12,342,436	£ 15,564,813	£ 38,866,765	£ 56,388,347	£ 26,001	£ 18,779
Canada ...	429,186	436,550	108	173	328	559
Australia ...	717,885	635,021	591,055	1,999,299	819	2,523
New Zealand ...	8,184	77,195	1	5,470	34	451
India ...	536,461	406,490	293,851	424,626	144	195
Ceylon ...	74,823	84,704	—	—	—	—
Singapore ...	7,403	43,445	—	1	3	153
Hong Kong ...	166,539	138,872	1	501	7	383
Union of South Africa	10,464,552	12,381,039	8,998,523	5,444,583	157,866	206,007
Southern Rhodesia ...	4,648,576	6,028,348	2,059,326	1,392,105	378,325	473,561
Nyasaland ...	31,736	43,960	1,977	1,243	18,632	13,360
Kenya ...	13,794	54,156	1,252	24,826	10,668	6,965
British West Indies ...	9,704	18,448	—	—	176	—
Other British ...	104,659	41,221	17,327	6,446	14,929	30,865
Total British ...	29,555,938	35,954,262	50,830,186	65,687,620	607,932	753,801
Austria ...	79,681	134,752	—	—	—	—
Belgium ...	249,233	941,689	2,068,668	4,122,270	1	3
Belgian Congo ...	533,081	203,898	364,444	541,620	81,690	117,225
Czechoslovakia ...	60,152	54,315	—	—	—	—
Denmark ...	15,113	12,891	5	35,005	1	—
Finland ...	34,370	96,731	10,187	—	—	—
France ...	147,612	159,665	71	84,476	12	63
German Fed. Republic	465,410	444,013	2,803,811	1,468,960	—	70
Netherlands ...	55,619	81,084	675,199	933,824	666	—
Netherlands West Indies	24,159	450,540	—	—	—	—
Italy ...	686,074	319,496	96,708	70,288	101	3
Norway ...	35,554	40,929	—	2	2	178
Poland ...	267	16,545	—	3,424	—	—
Portugal ...	17,382	5,180	—	1,739	—	—
Mozambique ...	16,834	169,377	2,342	984	208	703
Angola ...	68,371	60,207	4,403	—	—	6
Sweden ...	103,249	150,737	3,017,545	3,588,062	12	431
Switzerland ...	75,367	129,027	18,996	49	182	36
Japan ...	343,443	450,702	20,416	—	10	—
Iran (Persia) ...	658,282	139,096	—	—	—	—
United States ...	2,070,798	2,402,466	6,459,741	5,177,794	467	1,914
Mexico ...	34,151	27,597	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign ...	46,923	315,199	23,201	13,697	156	706
Total Foreign ...	5,821,125	6,806,136	15,565,737	16,042,194	83,508	121,338
All Countries ...	35,377,063	42,760,398	66,395,923	81,729,814	691,440	875,139

Table II

TOTAL IMPORTS BY CLASSES

Class and Description		1951	1952
I a b c	Animals, agricultural and pastoral products	£ 770,639	£ 783,053
I d	Foodstuffs	3,142,987	3,411,420
II a	Ales, spirits, wines, etc., potable	368,064	385,956
II b	Spirits, etc., non-potable	21,763	25,935
III	Tobacco	629,093	726,687
IV	Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	6,280,943	5,417,071
V	Metals and manufactures thereof	14,306,820	20,417,714
VI	Minerals, earthenware, glassware, etc.	1,867,679	2,324,335
VII	Oils, waxes, resins, paints, etc.	2,022,751	2,157,363
VIII	Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers	893,397	1,081,330
IX	Leather, rubber and manufactures thereof	1,167,653	1,162,010
X	Wood, cane and manufactures thereof	1,133,775	1,428,612
XI	Books, paper, stationery, etc.	559,895	815,294
XII	Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods and musical instruments	433,063	489,074
XIII	Miscellaneous...	1,778,541	2,134,544
Total Merchandise		35,377,063	42,760,398

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

Table III

TOTAL EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS, BY CLASSES

Class and Description						1951	1952
						£	£
I	a b c	Animals, agricultural and pastoral products	...	...	...	504,602	252,757
I	d	Foodstuffs	...	...	...	287,927	195,719
II	a	Ales, spirits, wines, etc., potable	...	...	...	7,296	5,388
II	b	Spirits, etc., non-potable	...	...	...	108	100
III		Tobacco	...	...	...	1,639,481	1,120,992
IV		Fibres, yarn., textiles and apparel	...	...	...	143,552	196,669
V		Metals and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	64,003,627	80,120,331
VI		Minerals, earthenware, glassware, etc.	...	...	...	26,659	147,397
VII		Oils, waxes, resins, paints, etc.	...	...	...	49,722	39,804
VIII		Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc.	...	...	...	7,920	15,542
IX		Leather, rubber and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	15,529	15,520
X		Wood, cane and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	254,756	319,366
XI		Books, paper, stationery, etc.	...	...	...	12,513	10,825
XII		Jewellery, time pieces, fancy goods...	...	...	...	18,401	19,761
XIII		Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	115,270	144,782
Total Merchandise						67,087,363	82,604,953

APPENDIX VI

BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED DURING JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1952. (Including Mine Townships.)

Month	Total Value of Applications Approved	Residences	No. of Permits Issued	Per cent. of Total Value	Other Buildings	No. of Permits Issued	Per cent. of Total Value	African Housing	No. of Permits Issued	Per cent. of Total Value
January	£ 316,955	£ 164,805	50	% 51	£ 152,150	29	% 49	£ —	—	% —
February	563,965	397,190	158	70	166,775	31	30	—	—	—
March	327,977	285,552	101	87	42,425	14	13	—	—	—
April	353,744	275,456	96	78	78,288	34	22	—	—	—
May	431,093	225,110	74	52	122,943	37	28	83,040	519	20
June	497,267	325,302	26	65	121,965	31	25	50,000	322	10
July	1,053,189	726,280	250	69	314,909	42	30	12,000	1	1
August	470,618	276,399	130	59	176,595	39	37	17,624	60	4
September	460,464	294,101	107	64	145,663	47	32	20,700	4	4
October	540,202	261,308	97	48.05	255,096	47	47	23,798	111	4.05
November	550,429	429,443	136	78	120,986	32	22	—	—	—
December	164,416	100,450	31	61.10	43,966	19	26.74	20,000	32	12.16
Total	5,730,319	3,761,396	1,256	782.15	1,741,761	402	361.74	227,162	1,049	55.21
				= 65.64 %			= 30.39 %			= 3.97 %

Proportion—Residential 65.64 %; Commercial and Industrial 30.39 %; African Housing 3.97 %.

APPENDIX VII
ASSESSABLE VALUATIONS AND RATES

	Ndo'a	Livingstone	Broken Hill	Chingola	Luanshya	Lusaka	Mufulira
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross rateable value of buildings ...	3,453,706	1,649,570	1,465,890	598,625	715,405	3,421,785	785,722
Gross rateable value of land ...	1,301,805	277,890	274,080	163,940	37,090	1,498,505	192,260
Rateable value of exempt buildings ...	410,172	464,778	107,030	13,695	41,550	296,485	8,095
Rateable value of exempt land ...	260,035	103,230	21,080	600	5,425	185,550	1,320
Rate in the £ on buildings ...	2d.	3d.	1d.	1d.	2.4d.	2d.	‡d.
Rate in the £ on land ...	8d.	4d.	6d.	4d.	4.8d.	8d.	3d.
Product of rate on buildings ...	25,363	14,813	5,661	2,437	6,738	26,127	810
Product of rate on land ...	34,726	2,911	6,325	2,722	634	39,165	2,387

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