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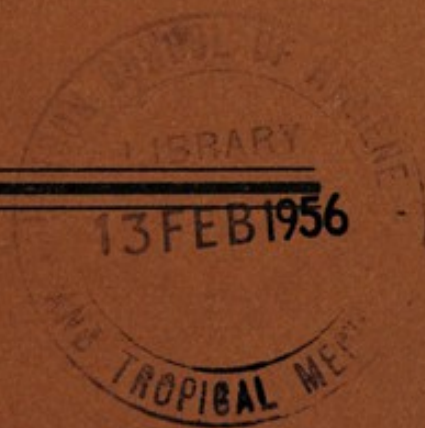


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COLONIAL REPORTS

**NORTHERN
RHODESIA
1954**



LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1956

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COLONIAL OFFICE
REPORT ON
NORTHERN RHODESIA
FOR THE YEAR
1954

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
PART I Chapter 1 Review of 1954	1
Chapter 2 A summary of the activities of Federal Departments in Northern Rhodesia during 1954	10
PART II Chapter 1 Population	17
Chapter 2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations	19
Chapter 3 Public Finance and Taxation	24
Chapter 4 Currency and Banking	26
Chapter 5 Commerce	28
Chapter 6 Production	30
Chapter 7 Social Services	38
Chapter 8 Legislation	44
Chapter 9 Justice, Police and Prisons	45
Chapter 10 Public Utilities and Public Works	50
Chapter 11 Communications	55
Chapter 12 Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services	58
Chapter 13 Local Forces	62
Chapter 14 General	64
Chapter 15 Cultural and Social Activities	69
PART III Chapter 1 Geography and Climate	77
Chapter 2 History	80
Chapter 3 Administration	84
Chapter 4 Reading List	88
Appendices	97
Map	at end

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1955

NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT REPORT ON FOR THE YEAR 1954

Page	Contents
	PART I Chapter 1 Report of 1951
1	Chapter 2 A summary of the work of the Government
10	Chapter 3 Administration
10	Chapter 4 Education
17	PART II Chapter 1 The Government
17	Chapter 2 Organisation, Staff and Finance
18	Chapter 3 Public Works and Transport
20	Chapter 4 Agriculture and Forestry
20	Chapter 5 Commerce
20	Chapter 6 Industries
20	Chapter 7 Social Services
20	Chapter 8 Legislation
20	Chapter 9 Justice, Police and Prisons
20	Chapter 10 Public Health and Public Works
20	Chapter 11 Communications
20	Chapter 12 Public Administration, Police and
20	Government Information Services
20	Chapter 13 Local Taxes
20	Chapter 14 General
20	Chapter 15 Central and Social Services
20	PART III Chapter 1 Geography and Climate
20	Chapter 2 History
20	Chapter 3 Administration
20	Chapter 4 Finance and
20	Appendix
20	Index

PART I

Chapter 1. Review of 1954

If the year 1953 was one of opportunity in Central Africa, as was stated in the White Paper on the Report of the Conference on Federation held in London in January of that year, the year 1954 was one of fulfilment. During 1953, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was created and important changes in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia were announced. In 1954, the Federation began to take shape and the territorial constitutional changes were put into effect.

The first Federal General Election was held towards the end of 1953, and the Federal Assembly met for the first time on the 3rd of February, 1954. The Federal Government took over during the course of the year many of the functions allocated to it under the Federal Constitution and, consequently, many important territorial departments were transferred to Federal control. The Departments of Income Tax and Customs and of Posts and Telegraphs became Federal departments; and among the social service departments that were transferred were the Health Department and the Department of European Education. Other subjects on the Federal exclusive list as set out in the Constitution of the Federation and certain items on the concurrent list came gradually under the control of the Federal Government.

At the request of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Honourable Oliver Lyttelton, D.S.O., M.C. (now Lord Chandos), visited the Territory during January and had seven days of discussions with all sections of the community on subjects ranging from constitutional changes and the franchise to land tenure and mineral rights. At the conclusion of the talks a communique affirmed that the composition of Legislative and Executive Councils would be as set out in the announcement issued in London, in September, 1953, and that no change in the franchise would be made to become effective during the life of the next Legislative Council except by agreement of all concerned.

The Secretary of State added that, assuming the next Legislative Council ran its full course, it was some four years before decisions

need be taken, but noted the need to have full consideration given to them well before the end of that period.

The Territorial General Election was held in February and, in accordance with the new arrangements, twelve (instead of ten as previously) Elected Members were returned to the Legislative Council. Ten are members of the Federal Party and two are Independents. The other Members of the Legislative Council, making a total membership of twenty-six, are four *ex officio* and four Nominated Official Members, four African Members (now elected by the African Representative Council) and two Unofficial Members nominated to represent the interests of the African community.

Shortly after the General Election the Unofficial Members of the new Legislative Council met and submitted the names of three Elected Members to the Governor with a view to their appointment as Members of the Executive Council. With the appointment in due course of these three Members and of one other Unofficial Member (one of the Nominated Unofficial Members representing African Interests) the new Executive Council was complete. It is now composed of the Governor, five Official Members, and four Unofficial Members. It is responsible for the Government of the Territory. Each of the nine Members of Executive Council holds ministerial office, and in the Legislative Council they sit together as the Government front bench.

The most significant act of the Legislative Council during the year was the passing, on the 29th July, with only one dissentient voice, of the "Moffat Resolutions". These Resolutions were introduced by Mr. John Moffat, one of the Members nominated to represent African Interests, in a motion which the Mover described as "the initial effort to substitute something more definite as a statement of policy in the hope that it will be accepted by both races as something well worth striving for". Taken together the Resolutions provide a design for the progress of the peoples of the Territory towards racial harmony and political integration based on the concept that every lawful inhabitant of Northern Rhodesia has the right to progress according to his character, qualifications, training, ability and industry without distinction of race, colour or creed.

The "Moffat Resolutions" were—

"(1) The objective of policy on Northern Rhodesia must be to remove from each race the fear that the other might dominate for its own racial benefit and to move forward from the present system of racial representation in the territorial legislature towards a franchise with no separate representation for the races.

(2) Until that objective can be fully achieved a period of transition will remain during which special arrangements in the Legislative and Executive Councils must continue to be made so as to ensure that no race can use either the preponderance of its numbers or its more advanced stage of development to dominate the other for its own racial benefit.

(3) During this period of transition, special legislation must be in force to protect, to the extent that may be necessary, the interests of either race. Meanwhile this Council notes and agrees with the statement of the Secretary of State that it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to ensure that on contentious issues the balance is fairly held.

(4) Every lawful inhabitant of Northern Rhodesia has the right to progress according to his character, qualifications, training, ability and industry, without distinction of race, colour or creed. ”

The Resolutions, and the text and a summary of Mr. Moffat's speech were published in English and in the four official vernacular languages and distributed widely throughout the Territory.

During the course of the year consideration was given to the position of Unofficial Members of Legislative Council who served on Government boards and committees and thereby were placed in “offices of emolument under the Crown”. It was decided that the stage had been reached in the Territory's constitutional development at which a departure from the old practice should be made, and in consequence Unofficial Members of Legislative Council now serve on only a few committees which are specified by law as not rendering them liable to forfeiture of their seats.

On the 8th of March, Sir Gilbert Rennie, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C., who had been Governor of Northern Rhodesia since the 19th of February, 1948, left the Territory to become the first High Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Sir Arthur Benson, K.C.M.G., who was appointed Governor in succession to Sir Gilbert Rennie, arrived in the Territory and assumed office on the 25th of May.

NEW ORDINANCES

Forty-three Ordinances were enacted during 1954, the majority of which represented minor amendments to existing legislation, but special mention should be made of the following:

The African War Memorial Fund Ordinance was introduced to make provision for the administration of this fund.

The Fauna Conservation Ordinance was enacted with the intention of repealing gradually the existing Game Ordinance and to make more comprehensive provision for the preservation and control of wild animal life.

With the removal of the powers of deportation from the Territorial Government to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, it became necessary to make provision for the control of the voluntary movement of persons from other Federal territories into Northern Rhodesia and for the removal of certain persons, in specified circumstances, to other Federal territories. For this purpose the Inter-territorial Movement of Persons (Control) Ordinance was enacted.

The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance amended the Motor Traffic Ordinance so as to allow the Governor in Council to grant exclusive concessions to persons or firms which provide passenger transport facilities within the Territory.

In order to enable the Territorial Government to levy a territorial surcharge in accordance with the provisions of Article 82 of the Constitution of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Territorial Surcharge Ordinance was enacted.

TRADE

Northern Rhodesia's foreign trade in 1954 continued the upward trend of previous years, but actual figures of imports and exports are not available, since as from the 1st January, 1954, when trade became the responsibility of the Federal Government, statistics prepared by the Central African Statistical Office combined figures for Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Territory's main export was again copper, and it is estimated that together with lead, zinc and other metals it formed approximately 95 per cent. of Northern Rhodesia's exports, and 60 per cent. of the exports of the Federation.

MINING

Mining remained the responsibility of the Northern Rhodesia Government, and it is the main industry in the Territory. Copper is by far the most important mineral, and production during 1954 was the highest on record, total production approaching the 400,000 tons a year mark.

The total value of all minerals produced in the Territory during the year was in excess of £97,000,000, of which the value of copper was more than £91,000,000. Other valuable minerals mined are cobalt, lead and zinc.

There was considerable mining development carried out throughout the Territory during the year, and work continued in connection with the opening of two new copper mines, Bancroft and Chibuluma. At Chibuluma development reached an advanced stage.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The expansion of industry and commerce in Northern Rhodesia continued throughout 1954.

Existing mines expanded and prospecting activities increased. There was continued development in light and heavy industrial undertakings and the motor trade opened new garages and workshops. A heavy motor engineering firm which began work on its premises in 1953 started business, and the heavy engineering firm referred to in the 1953 Report started producing nuts and bolts. The tanks for petrol bulk storage in Lusaka were completed during the year.

The demand for housing in the Territory was again high and kept the building industry extremely busy, and the number of small building concerns, both European and African owned, increased.

Secondary industries in the Territory are handicapped because of the shortage of local raw materials and the high transport costs incurred when these materials are purchased outside the Territory.

Local authorities continued during the year to plan improvements in roads, water and electric power. The Lusaka and Ndola Power Stations in particular had big plans for increasing the output of electricity.

Further details on the subject of Commerce and Industry, which became the responsibility of the Federal Government and the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the 1st July, 1954, are given in Chapter 2 of Part I of this Report.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The advancement of Africans in the copper mining industry was the subject of negotiations between the mining companies and the European and African unions throughout the year, and the report of the Board which inquired into the question under the chairmanship of Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C., was published in October.

The year drew to a close with a series of strikes by African workers, unconnected with the "advancement" question, and ended in the shadow of a threatened strike of African mine workers following a ballot in favour of strike action on a claim for increased wages which would, if granted, have raised those of the lower grades by some 300 per cent.

FAVOURABLE YEAR FOR FARMERS

Although the 1953/1954 season was below average in total rainfall and the rains came to an abrupt end rather earlier than usual, it was nevertheless a very favourable year for farmers. It was fortunate that the rains started early and were well distributed during the growing

period. In the upshot record crops of maize and ground-nuts were produced. Rice was an exception, however, in that rainfall was insufficient and yields were much below average. Wheat, too, suffered a further decline due mainly to lack of interest. Tobacco growers in the Western area had a fairly good year with prices more or less on a par with those of Southern Rhodesian leaf, but growers in the Eastern Province were again disappointed at the low level of prices offered.

The livestock industry continued to play its part despite a poor climatic year and the disturbance of normal trade caused by foot and mouth disease. There is much scope for further expansion of the industry in order to meet the consumers' requirements of meat and dairy products.

HEALTH SERVICES

Rural and urban health services were expanded during the year, although the shortage of trained African auxiliary staff continued. Both curative and preventive work increased greatly, and there was a satisfactory expansion of municipal health services.

A European cottage hospital was opened at Choma, and another should be opened at Mazabuka in 1955. Good progress was made with the building of other hospitals in the Territory, and further details of these and other activities of the Health Department, which came under Federal control on the 1st July, 1954, are given in Chapter 2 of Part I of this report.

EDUCATION

The total increase in European pupils at all schools in Northern Rhodesia during 1954 was 1,408, making a total of 10,744. There was also an increase of 179 Indian and Coloured pupils at schools in the Territory.

The first schools built solely for secondary education in Northern Rhodesia, the Gilbert Rennie School for boys and the Jean Rennie School for girls, at Lusaka, were completed during the year, and were due to open in January, 1955. In addition plans were made for the building of European secondary schools at the seven larger centres in the Territory during 1955.

European education came under the control of the Federal Government on the 1st July, 1954, and further details on this subject are given in Chapter 2 of Part I of this report.

More than 177,000 African pupils attended Government and assisted schools and training institutions during 1954, an addition of more than 23,000 over the figure for 1953. The total amount available for recurrent expenditure for the period 1st July, 1954, to 30th June, 1955, was £1,162,723, which was £418,283 more than 1953.

A course leading to the Higher School Certificate was introduced at the Munali Government Secondary School for the first time in the Territory, and in the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate in December, 1954, there were fifty-three passes out of fifty-five entered. With regard to higher education, progress was made towards the building of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury.

Local Education Authorities were established in all administrative districts and provinces during the year, and the Unified African Teaching Service was established with a total membership of more than 4,000 African teachers.

POPULATION

It is estimated that at the end of 1954 the population of Northern Rhodesia comprised 60,000 Europeans, 4,600 Asians, 1,400 Coloured persons and roughly 2,040,000 Africans. During the year the Territory accepted 6,021 European immigrants and 195 Asian and Coloured immigrants from outside the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The number of Europeans emigrating to countries outside the Federation is estimated to have been about 3,500. Northern Rhodesia is estimated to have gained about 1,600 Europeans from inter-territorial movements within the Federation. Emigration of Asians and Coloureds is considered to be negligible. The excess of European births over deaths numbered 1,424 and Asian births exceeded Asian deaths by 262. There is no general system of registration of Coloured and African births and deaths.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living continued to rise during 1954, and at the end of the year the cost-of-living index for all items stood at the 185 point. This compared with 100 in August, 1939, and 179 at the end of 1953. The most significant increase during the year was for foodstuffs which rose sixteen points compared with household stores which rose one point and clothing and footwear three points.

The charges for rented property rose during the year, but building costs except on the Copperbelt dropped slightly towards the end of the year.

Road transport freight charges which vitally affect the cost of imported necessities at townships off the line of rail showed no change during 1954, though there was a small increase in passenger charges.

As the population of townships off the line of rail increased during the year, the prices of locally produced fresh foods rose owing to the increased demand.

IMPORTANT VISITORS

During the year an official visit was paid to the Territory by Lord Chandos, then Secretary of State for the Colonies. Other distinguished visitors included Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands ; the Earl and Countess Jowitt ; Lord Milverton ; the Members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, including the Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt, M.P. (*Chairman*) ; the Hon. J. F. T. Naude, M.P. ; the Hon. Tamizuddin Khan, M.C.A. ; the Hon. A. Casely-Hayford, M.L.A., and over eighty other delegates ; Archbishop Knox, Papal delegate to British East, Central and West Africa ; Mr. E. A. Vasey, C.M.G., Member for Finance, Kenya Government ; Mr. Kurt Jorgensen, Danish Minister Plenipotentiary ; Sir John Forster, Q.C., C.B.E., who was Chairman of the Board of Inquiry that inquired into the advancement of Africans in the copper mining industry ; Mr. L. G. Troup, O.B.E., the agricultural expert and author of the report on European agriculture and land tenure in the Territory ; Sir Leslie Rowan, K.C.B., C.V.O., of the United Kingdom Treasury ; Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G., Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies ; Major-General W. A. Dimoline, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., the Colonel Commandant of the Federal Forces, who attended the unveiling of the Cenotaph in Lusaka on Remembrance Day ; Major-General Sir P. Bednall, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Paymaster in Chief to the Army ; Mr. Judd Polk, of the United States Treasury ; Sir Charles Dodds, of the Colonial Produce Council ; Mr. J. G. Beevar, of the Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation ; Mr. J. V. Bailey, of the Bank of England ; Mr. Colewell, United States Banking Representative ; Dr. C. F. Hickling, C.M.G., Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office ; Dr. J. C. R. Buchanan, Principal Medical Officer, Colonial Office ; Colonel A. W. Muller, Inspector-General of the Colonial Police ; Dr. D. Thompson, of the Tuberculosis Section of World Health Organisation ; Dr. Worthington, Secretary-General of S.C.A. of C.C.T.A. ; Professor H. J. Seddon, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., Dr. P. L. le Roux, and Mr. J. H. Peel, all of London ; Mr. R. Blum, Mr. R. T. Wise and Mr. C. O. Thompson of the Foreign Operations Administration ; Mr. James Young, of the I.C.F.T.U. ; Lt.-Col. G. J. Humphries, O.B.E., Deputy Director of Colonial Surveys ; Mr. V. Theis-Neilson, a Danish Trade Expert ; Mr. W. Fairley, Deputy Chief Civil Engineer for the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments ; Dr. van den Horst ; Dr. H. T. Kimble, of 20th Century Fund, New York ; the Hon. T. B. Wilson and Mr. J. D. McPherson of the General Services Administration Staff ; Mr. E. M. Hyde Clarke, Secretary, Overseas Employers' Federation ; Mr. F. H. J. Dahl, the Travelling Commissioner from the Headquarters of the Boy Scouts' Association in London ; Miss J. Whittington, Director of the Overseas Branch of the Red Cross Society.

In addition there were a number of distinguished visitors to the Territory from within the Federation.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Since the constitution of the Federal Government of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland the Ten-Year Development Plan has again been revised. The main object of this revision was to exclude the projects for which that Government had assumed responsibility, while retaining only territorial schemes for which financial provision is now as reflected in Appendix I of this report.

The financial aspect of the territorial Plan is constantly under review, but the basic plan remains unchanged except that more emphasis is now being placed on rural development.

Financial provision for subjects now designated a territorial responsibility amounts to £39.396m., of which £22.424m. had been expended up to 31st December, 1954, thus leaving a balance of £16.972m. for completion of the Plan by the 30th June, 1957. In order to complete the Plan within the remaining period, expenditure in the region of £6m. to £7m. per annum will have to be incurred.

Chapter 2: A summary of the activities of Federal Departments in Northern Rhodesia during 1954

IMMIGRATION

In 1954, a total of 6,021 Europeans and 195 Asians and Coloureds were accepted from countries outside the Federation. Of the Europeans, 1,605 came from the United Kingdom and 3,846 from the Union of South Africa. Immigration came under the control of the Federal Government on the 1st November, 1954, and movement within the Federation was not thereafter recorded. During the first ten months, Northern Rhodesia admitted 1,944 Europeans and twenty Asians and Coloureds from Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Customs Tariff of Northern Rhodesia at present provides for two rates of duty, (i) general rates, and (ii) preferential and Congo Basin rates. About a 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 agreement with the Union of South Africa mentioned below.

The tariff rates have remained substantially unchanged since 1938, but these rates may be varied when a Federal tariff is introduced on the 1st July, 1955.

The customs agreement concluded with the Union of South Africa in 1930 will be terminated on the 30th June, 1955, and will be replaced by a trade agreement between the Federation and the Union.

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES

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

INCOME TAX

Income tax in Northern Rhodesia is now administered by the Federal Department of Taxes, and the rates of tax and rebates allowed are common to all three territories. Each territory is entitled to impose a Territorial Surcharge on the basic tax payable by individuals or companies or both. In Northern Rhodesia a surcharge of 20 per cent. has been imposed on companies but not on individuals.

Income tax is levied under the Federal Income Tax Act, 1954, as amended by the Federal Income Tax (Charging and Amendment) Act, 1954, and the Federal Income Tax Amendment Act, 1955, in respect of the taxable income which accrued or which is deemed to have accrued within the Federation during the year of assessment ended 31st March, 1954, and each succeeding year of assessment thereafter.

In determining the tax payable, the system of personal allowances deductible from the income to arrive at the chargeable income, which was in force under the Northern Rhodesia Income Tax Ordinance, has been discontinued, and a system of rebates, which are deductible from tax due, has been substituted under the Federal Income Tax Act, 1954, as amended.

Tables showing the rebates which are deductible from tax due, the rates of income tax, supertax and undistributed profits tax, and the tax payable by individuals are given in Appendix III.

COMMERCE

The export trade was again dominated by copper, and metals which include copper, lead and zinc formed approximately 95 per cent. of the total exports.

Imported goods were largely distributed through European, Asian and African retailers, also direct importers.

Wholesale houses are established in the Territory, but considerable use is still made of wholesalers in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

The Department of Trade, Transport and Industry, which provided the channel of communication between the commercial and industrial communities and the Government, became the Regional Office of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the 1st July, 1954, and because of this the duties of the United Kingdom trade correspondent, previously carried out by a member of the staff, were relinquished.

The Northern Rhodesia office in Johannesburg was closed during the year, but the Government continues to be represented in London by the Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Wallace, whose office is at 57, Haymarket, S.W.1.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Mining remains the main industry in Northern Rhodesia, but secondary industries continue to develop. The cement factory at Chilanga is at present having an additional plant installed which will greatly increase the output when it comes into full production.

There are four iron foundries, two concerns engaged in the manufacture of steel windows, doors, etc., a brewery, flour and maize mills and factories which produce soap, blankets, roofing tiles, pipes, doors, furniture, bedding and plastic manufactures.

Sites for heavy and light industrial undertakings continue to develop. A heavy motor engineering firm has commenced business and nuts and bolts are produced by another concern in the Territory.

The lack of local raw materials and the high transport costs handicap the further development of manufacturing industries.

COAL SUPPLIES

In 1954, Northern Rhodesia received 733,773 tons of coal compared with 719,473 tons in 1953. The copper mines were not able to obtain all they required and used large quantities of wood fuel, and in addition imported coal from America as it was impossible to obtain additional supplies from the Union of South Africa.

Miscellaneous consumers of coal received approximately 60 per cent. of what they needed, and the average monthly despatches increased from 6,000 tons to just over 7,000. Coal burning industries, particularly brickmakers, were handicapped by the shortage of fuel.

The table below gives comparative figures of coal supplied to Northern Rhodesia from Wankie Colliery during the last three years:

	1954 <i>Tons</i>	1953 <i>Tons</i>	1952 <i>Tons</i>
Copper mining companies . . .	649,627	646,464	592,329
Miscellaneous users . . .	84,146	73,009 (a)	72,981 (a)
<i>Total . . .</i>	<u>733,773</u>	<u>719,473</u>	<u>665,310</u>

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

RAIL TRANSPORT AND PORT FACILITIES

The railway system serving Northern Rhodesia handled increasing amounts of traffic during 1954. New locomotives and railway stock were put into service. The output of Wankie Colliery increased and at times difficulty was experienced in moving the tonnage produced.

The port of Beira handled a tonnage of 2,906,918 short harbour tons which is 9.97 per cent. higher than the previous year's record. Phasing arrangements worked well and only slight delays were caused

to shipping. The tonnage of importers passing through Lobito Bay for Northern Rhodesia increased

A new railway tariff came into operation on the Rhodesia Railways on the 1st August, 1954, and this meant an increase in railway rates.

COMPANY REGISTRATIONS

In 1954, 173 new companies were registered in Northern Rhodesia—this figure constituted a record. Of this number 139 were local and thirty-four foreign, and the total capital involved amounted to over £52.7m.

Among the new registrations were seven copper mining companies, two copper refining companies, five structural engineering companies, eleven building contractors, five transport contractors and twenty-one estate agents.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION

European education became a Federal responsibility on the 1st July, 1954. Education for Europeans is available at thirty-four Government, two Government-aided, and eight private schools. Except at Lusaka, where there are separate schools for boys and girls beyond the infants' range, all Government and Government-aided schools are co-educational. The private schools are convents intended primarily for girls, but accepting a limited number of small boys. The first separate secondary schools in Northern Rhodesia, the Gilbert Rennie School for boys, and the Jean Rennie School for girls, will be opened in Lusaka in 1955. Building of secondary schools for the seven larger centres will also begin in 1955.

The combined establishment of the Cadet Corps in Northern Rhodesia is over 600, spread over eight centres. A successful annual camp was held.

The Department of European Education is also responsible for Coloured and Asiatic education. There is a school for Coloured pupils with boarding accommodation at Fort Jameson ; seven Indian schools ; and a private school for non-Europeans at Bwana Mkubwa was opened in 1954. Financial assistance is given to pupils unable to attend the Fort Jameson or Indian schools to enable them to go to schools outside the Territory.

The total increase in European scholars at all schools in Northern Rhodesia during 1954 was 1,408. Government schools accommodated 8,861 of a total of 10,744 pupils. The total number of Indian and Coloured pupils at Northern Rhodesian schools is 671, compared with 492 for 1953.

HEALTH

Health came under Federal control on the 1st July, 1954, and expenditure was embodied in the Federation's total. Both curative and preventive work increased greatly, and there was a satisfactory expansion of municipal health services.

Despite a shortage of trained African auxiliary staff, there has been continued expansion of rural and urban health services. A European cottage hospital was opened at Choma in 1954, and another should open at Mazabuka in 1955. African hospitals at Fort Rosebery and Mazabuka are being built ; a large combined hospital at Kitwe was begun, and planning started for extensions to African and European hospitals at Lusaka, a new European hospital at Livingstone and a mental hospital at Lusaka.

Training of African hygiene assistants has proved of great rural value, and it is hoped to start an African midwives' training scheme in 1955.

Investigations or campaigns were conducted concerning sleeping sickness, venereal disease, tuberculosis and leprosy.

Deaths among Europeans in 1954 were attributable to the following causes :

Diseases of the circulatory system.	56
Violence (accidents, etc.).	48
Diseases of the respiratory system.	25
Cancer and other tumours	26
Diseases of the nervous system	20
Diseases peculiar to the first year of life	35
Infective and parasitic diseases	29
Other causes	33

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

New post offices were established during the year at Ikelenge (North-Western Province), Mwewa, Chitimukulu and Kasembe (Northern Province). The office at the Mine Club, Chingola, was closed. These additions brought the number of post offices in the Territory to eighty-seven.

There was a general increase of all types of post office business throughout the year, and C.O.D. parcel facilities were extended to all self-accounting post offices. The money order service was extended to Fort Rosebery, Bancroft and Kawambwa.

A new 100-line automatic exchange was opened at Abercorn, and extensions to Choma, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Luanshya, Chingola and Mufulira automatic exchanges were completed. Automatic exchanges were under construction at Kalomo, Livingstone Airport Satellite and Monze. Improvements to telephone trunk services included increases

in the number of telephone channels between Lusaka and Livingstone from three to twelve, while the number of telephone channels between Ndola and Kitwe was increased from twelve to twenty-four. Considerable progress was made in converting the Copperbelt trunk network from overhead line to V.H.F. links. Forty-two district wireless stations are now in service.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

Savings Bank facilities were extended to Nakonde, Katete and Mwanjawanthu, bringing the number of post offices conducting Savings Bank business to fifty-eight. The number of depositors increased from 37,187 to 42,394, new accounts registered being 7,586 whilst 2,379 accounts were closed.

Transactions compared with those of 1953 are as follows:

	1953	1954
<i>Deposits :</i>		
Number.	48,055	56,005
Amount	£527,286	£850,280
<i>Withdrawals :</i>		
Number.	30,395	37,847
Amount	£433,807	£486,602

The balance due to depositors at the 31st December, 1954, was £1,567,267 15s. 5d.

TOURIST DEVELOPMENT

On the 1st July, 1954, the Federal Government assumed responsibility for tourist development, formerly a section of the Information Department, and the new Department of Federal Tourist Development was formed.

The opening of the new Federal Government Tourist Centre at Livingstone followed closely on the assumption of Federal control. The building was opened officially on the 28th August, 1954, by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins (now Lord Malvern).

The Information kiosk at Livingstone Airport was handed over to Central African Airways in September, and an Information kiosk was opened in the entrance hall of the Victoria Falls Hotel.

The Tourist Officer continued to be responsible for the publicity and administration of the Government-conducted big game safaris. In 1953, only four hunters participated, but in 1954 eight hunters and two observers, or non-hunters, took part. Of these, one was an American judge making his third visit to the Luangwa Valley under the scheme.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Inspector of Weights and Measures travelled over 6,000 miles on duty during the first two months of the year and visited the Livingstone and Copperbelt areas.

Little assizing was done from March onwards as a replacement could not be obtained while he was away on leave.

The Weights and Measures Inspector was transferred to the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 1st July, 1954, in common with the remainder of the Department of Trade, Transport and Industry.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

Northern Rhodesia's European population at the end of 1954 was estimated to be 60,000. The total African population was estimated to be 2,040,000 and the number of Asiatic and Coloured persons about 6,000. The European figures showed an increase of nearly 23,000 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 next official census is due in 1956.

The Western Province was shown in the census of 1951 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 the 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, and was estimated at the end of 1954 to be 4,600. At the same date the figure for Coloured persons was 1,400.

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).

The Western Province was shown in the census of 1951 as having the largest number of Europeans, the total of 20,450 reflecting an increase of over 40% on the 1946 census. A further increase took place in other provinces. Other big increases were recorded in the Central Province, where the population rose by over 40% to 10,041, and in the Southern Province where 4,781 Europeans were recorded, some 2,500 more than in 1946. The only province which showed a decrease between the two census dates was the Northern Province where European population in 1951 was 774 compared with 882 in 1946. This was due mainly to the fact that since 1946 the Fort Rucker and Kasembwa Districts were transferred from the Northern to the Western Province.

The 1951 census also showed that 2,458 Europeans were living in the adjoining townships of Katwe and Solwe and their indigenous 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 the census date in 1951, the total stood at 1,002. The rate of increase was even higher among Asians, whose population rose from 1,117 in 1946 to 2,239 in 1951, and was estimated at the end of 1951 to be 2,600. At the same date the figure for Coloured persons was 1,400.

African labour employment on 31st May 1951, numbered 224,176, an increase of more than 87,000 on the 1946 figure. It was estimated that the total represented about 72 per cent of the employed African

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

EMPLOYMENT

Out of an estimated population of 60,000 Europeans in Northern Rhodesia, it is estimated that 22,500 are gainfully employed.

Of the latter figure there were 7,000 employed in mining at the end of the year. It is estimated that 265,000 male Africans and about 5,000 females were in wage earning employment, out of a total estimated population of 2,040,000. In December, 1954, there were 48,150 Africans employed in mining and about 40,000 in agriculture, 35,000 in domestic service and some 30,000 in building construction.

The Department of Labour continued to operate a Central Employment Registry for Europeans and 244 written applications were received and over ninety personal applications were dealt with by Labour Officers in the field.

Labour Officers also operated exchanges for Africans and during 1954 8,629 Africans registered with the exchanges and 4,035 were placed in employment; vacancies notified amounted to 8,103.

The flow of alien African migrant workers to the Territory continued during the year and there were some 18,500 aliens employed at the end of the year. Of this number 6,349 came from Tanganyika, 6,262 from Nyasaland and 3,600 from Portuguese East and West Africa. During the year 11,219 Northern Rhodesian Africans entered Southern Rhodesia and 12,487 Northern Rhodesian Africans returned to Northern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

The industry of greatest importance in Northern Rhodesia is mining, especially copper mining, and wages in that industry tend to set the standard for other industries. The monthly wage range for African workers in the copper mining industry was from £7 5s. 9d. to £21 1s. for surface workers and £7 16s. 9d. to £23 5s. for underground workers over a period of thirty day tickets. Free rations and housing are provided for the four lower grades of surface and underground workers.

The average monthly wage for Europeans in the mining industry was £98 for surface workers and £113 for underground workers.

These figures do not include the copper bonus but include overtime, half-basic shifts, safety bonus, rescue team allowance, heat, light and other allowances, cost-of-living allowances, travelling time and stand-by duty.

In agriculture and industries other than mining, the unskilled African worker earned wages of between £2 to £5 a month of twenty-six days, and this group represented approximately 79 per cent. of African non-mining wage earnings. Semi-skilled workmen earned wages between £5 to £8 a month. Skilled workmen earned an average wage between £7 to £15 a month and highly skilled specialists earned up to £45 a month; all received free housing in addition.

Industrial employees of Government were required to work a forty-five-hour week, while the standard hours of work in the private building industry remained at forty-eight hours per week.

In other industries a forty-eight-hour week was normal although in the cordwood cutting industry, where most of the work is carried out under task work conditions, workers frequently completed the task in three to four hours per day.

COST OF LIVING

The cost-of-living index rose by six points during the year as compared with four points during 1953.

Since 1949 the following increases have occurred: foodstuffs, 67 points; clothing and footwear, 21 points; household stores, 19 points; and for all items, 38 points.

Charges of rented properties have a bearing on the general cost of living. Due to the high cost of building and increased municipal and township rates, rents have risen during the year.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

During the year the administration of the Mines Branch was separated from the Labour Department and a new Mines Department was set up with headquarters at Ndola. The Labour Department was left with the following sections under the control of the Commissioner for Labour: Headquarters, Labour, Apprenticeship, Workmen's Compensation, Trade Testing, Factory Inspectorate, and the Central Employment Registry. The Headquarters staff consisted of the Commissioner for Labour, his Deputy, a Statistical Officer, an Administrative Officer, a Factory and Boiler Inspector and six female Clerks. In the field there was an inspectorate establishment of twenty Labour Officers and seven African Labour Assistants who cover all the districts on the railway line and the Eastern Province, and pay visits to other parts of the Territory. One officer was stationed in

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and in Johannesburg an officer is shared with the Nyasaland Government. The functions of these two Labour Officers are to watch the interests of Northern Rhodesian Africans in employment in Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa respectively. The chief objects of the Labour Branch of the department are the promotion and maintenance of good industrial relations and the task of seeing that legislation concerning the protection of labour is enforced.

MINES DEPARTMENT

The Mines Department was set up as a separate department on the 1st July, 1954, when it ceased to be a branch of the Labour and Mines Department. Its European establishment consisted of a Commissioner for Mines, an Assistant Commissioner, five Inspectors of Mines, two Inspectors of Machinery, and the appropriate clerical grades.

For geographical reasons the headquarters of the department are at Ndola which is within easy reach of the four big copper mines.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

At the end of the year there were nine European Trade Unions in the Territory.

In the copper, lead and zinc mining industry daily paid workers were organised under the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, and monthly paid employees under the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials Salaried Staff Association.

The other unions representing European labour are—

The Amalgamated Engineering Union,

Chilanga Cement Workers Association,

The Northern Rhodesia European Civil Servants' Association,

The Northern Rhodesia Distributive and Allied Trades Union,

The Northern Rhodesia Association of Municipal Employees,

The Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union with their headquarters at Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia,

and the newly formed Northern Rhodesia Industrial Workers' Union.

There are two Indian and fifteen African unions, the most important being the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union whose membership represents approximately 60 per cent. of the Africans employed in mining.

Industrial relations were dominated in all spheres by the attempts of African employees to extract higher wages from employers. In the mining industry the question of the advancement of Africans to more responsible jobs was paramount but similar questions also arose in the building and allied trades. During the year there was a long series of discussions between the mining companies and the European and African unions concerned on the subject of the advancement of Africans in industry which led to the appointment of a Board of Inquiry under Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C. This Board made recommendations for the fragmentation of certain jobs previously performed by Europeans in order to bring them into the range of African capabilities. By the end of the year direct negotiations between the mining companies and the European union were being conducted regarding the basis upon which advancement could be made possible for Africans.

There were five strikes involving Europeans during the year, four on the mines resulting in the loss of 764 man days and one on the railways involving a loss of 1,371 days. There were 158 strikes involving Africans and 589,209 man days were lost. The general workers' strike in the building trade accounted for 496,277 days and the Government workers' strike caused a loss of 33,991 man days. There were thirty-six disputes involving no loss of time, five of which affected Europeans and thirty-one African workers. Four disputes were referred to formal conciliation and two disputes were referred to arbitration during the year.

Owing to the absence of suitable negotiating machinery for the regulation of wages and conditions of service in certain industries in the Territory, Wages Councils were set up during the year to deal with wages and conditions of service for African shop assistants in the Eastern Province, and for Africans employed in the hotel and catering industry. The determinations of these councils have effected considerable improvements in the conditions of service for those concerned.

Works committees continued to serve a useful purpose in the larger Government departments and also in certain of the larger industrial undertakings where organised trade union representation was lacking. In the Civil Service, Whitley Councils functioned for both European and African Civil Servants and negotiations were completed towards the end of the year for the setting up of a Trade Joint Council to deal with conditions of service for Government's industrial employees.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Many of the larger employers of labour as well as Government departments provided training for such African employees as clerks, hospital orderlies, telegraphists, bricklayers, etc., and in the mining industry training courses and induction courses are run at all the mines.

There were eighteen trade schools throughout the Territory with a total attendance of 1,158 students. The African Education Department continued to run evening classes for African bricklayers and carpenters but in certain centres these had to be discontinued owing to the failure of Africans to make the most of the opportunities presented to them for improving their skill. There was a comprehensive system of apprenticeship for Europeans controlled under legislation and supervised by officers of the Department of Labour. At the end of the year 297 apprentices were in training in the Territory.

At each of the four major producing mines full-time training staff, both European and African, was employed to instruct employees. New recruits to the industry before being posted to their jobs were sent to the schools where they received training in the use of tools, nomenclature, methods of operation, etc. The system of "training within industry" continued to be used on the mines to improve efficiency and to instruct supervisors in job methods, job relations and job instruction; the instructors were trained in the United Kingdom.

NATIVE TAX

The rates of annual tax vary from 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. The present position is that in rural areas, where the amount of tax varies between 6s., 7s. 6d. and 10s., the Government receives 1s. and the native authorities 5s. in all cases, and the Provincial Native Treasury funds 1s. 6d. of the 7s. 6d. tax and 4s. of the 10s. tax. In urban areas, amounts of tax vary between 12s. 6d. and 15s. and in the copper mining towns 17s. 6d., of which the Government receives 2s., native authorities 6s. 6d. and the Provincial Native Treasury funds amounts of 4s., 6s. 6d. and 9s. according to the tax paid. The Government devotes 1s. of the 2s. it receives to the provision of welfare facilities, and Provincial Native Treasury Fund committees disburse to native authorities sums to meet the costs incurred on approved and specified projects.

In addition, native authorities impose direct levies in their respective areas. These levies or rates vary from 2s. to 13s. per annum per adult male.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

With the coming into being of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the period of the financial year has been changed from the calendar year to the period 1st July to 30th June. As an interim measure, the financial year 1st January–31st December, 1953, was extended to cover the eighteen-month period up to 30th June, 1954, and the new arrangements took effect from 1st July, 1954.

The Federal Government has assumed, under the Constitution, powers to impose certain important taxes formerly enjoyed by the Northern Rhodesia Government. It has also taken over from the Northern Rhodesia Government responsibility for the administration of various departments and services. As a consequence, estimates for the financial year which commenced on 1st July, 1954, showed a sharp reduction in both revenue and expenditure. Northern Rhodesia's estimated total revenue for the year 1954–55 is approximately £13,800,000, a decrease of some £17,400,000 compared with the actual revenue for 1953. The main sources of revenue are licences and taxes; reimbursements by the Federal Government for work done on its behalf; and the share of revenue from mineral rights. Income tax, super tax and undistributed profits tax are levied under the Federal Income Tax Act, 1954, which came into force on the 1st April, 1954. Under Article (80) 1 of the Federal Constitution, 17 per cent. of the net taxes on incomes or profits collected by the Federal Government is paid to Northern Rhodesia. In addition, each Territory within the Federation has the power to raise surcharges on taxable incomes and profits, subject to a maximum of 20 per cent. of the tax as assessed under the Federal Act. The maximum surcharge of 20 per cent. has been imposed on company profits, but no surcharge on personal incomes has yet been imposed.

The estimated expenditure for 1954–55 (excluding expenditure charged to the Development Fund) is approximately £13,700,000, a decrease of some £14,500,000 compared with the actual expenditure in 1953. Important features of this expenditure are the provision of over £3,000,000 for public works; of £310,000 for loans; and of over £1,700,000 for appropriations. Appropriations include £1,000,000 to the Development Fund; £55,000 to the Forest Fund; and more than £670,000 to the Local Authorities Loans Fund. Provision is made for a substantial measure of expansion in the Department of African Education and in the Police Department.

Expenditure charged to the Development Fund is estimated to amount to approximately £7,000,000, which is being used in the main to finance capital works throughout the Territory in accordance with the Territorial Ten-year Development Plan.

Tables showing the comparative statements of revenue and expenditure for the financial years, 1949 to 1952, and for the eighteen-month accounting period ended 30th June, 1954, as well as the estimated revenue and expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1955, are at Appendix IV. The figures for the eighteen-month accounting period ended the 30th June, 1954, are abnormal in certain respects, as a number of taxes, departments and services were administered for part of the period on behalf of the Federal Government. Payments by one Government to another to account for revenue collected and in reimbursement of expenditure incurred have been shown under separate heads in the tables at Appendix IV.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

With effect from the 12th March, 1954, and in terms of the Coinage and Currency Act, 1954, of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board became a Federal Institution and the title of the Board was changed to the Central Africa Currency Board.

Southern Rhodesia coin and currency notes issued by the Central Africa Currency Board and its predecessor, 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 federal territories 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 1954 was £4,198,601.

United Kingdom Currency

Bank of England and United Kingdom currency notes are no longer accepted. United Kingdom coinage ceased to be legal tender after the 31st December, 1954.

Foreign Currency

Foreign currency is not legal tender.

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 Central Africa Currency Board 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. As from the 1st January, 1954, these notes, of which there are very few in circulation, ceased to be legal tender.

BANKING

Barclays Bank (D.C.&O.), with ten branches and seven agencies, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with eleven branches and six agencies, conduct the banking business of Northern Rhodesia. Savings facilities are provided by the Federal Post Office Savings Bank which has fifty-seven branches throughout the Territory.

The Barclays Overseas Development Corporation and the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, subsidiaries of Barclays Bank (D.C.&O.) 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.

The Land and Agricultural Bank of Northern Rhodesia started operations during 1953. All loans previously made to farmers by the Land Board were taken over by the Land Bank, which, operating on business lines, continues to make short- and long-term loans to farmers and agricultural societies against various forms of security. Loans granted by the Land Bank as at 30th June, 1954, amounted to £565,688. Loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1954, including loans taken over from the Land Board, totalled £641,429.

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 1954 loans totalling £139,125 were approved, bringing the total loans granted by the Board since its inception to £618,294. Assistance given during the year included loans to enterprises concerned with the production of bricks, steel windows, cement, the baking and confectionery trade, dry-cleaning, precision grinding and allied branches of engineering, printing works and the hotel industry.

Chapter 5: Commerce

Commerce and trade became the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the 1st July, 1954, and reference is made in the summary of the activities of federal departments in Northern Rhodesia in Chapter 2 of Part I of this report.

Certain aspects of commerce remain a territorial responsibility.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The year 1954 was again an excellent one for agricultural producer societies. Crops were good and marketing efficient, although for certain crops prices weakened.

Societies with African membership have increased in number, with agricultural producer societies still forming the backbone of the movement. Consumer societies can only play a minor role with Africans at present, but many producer societies are meeting consumer demand in areas where they can provide a profitable and needed service for members. The consumer movement among Europeans is concentrated on the Copperbelt and is gradually establishing itself in the face of considerable practical difficulties.

The following figures illustrate the extent of co-operative activity in the Territory:

<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Member- ship</i>	<i>Share capital paid up and Deposits</i>	<i>1954 Turnover</i>
			£	£
Credit	2	134	16,953	—
Thrift and Loan	19	895	10,917	—
Consumer and Supply	24	5,345	134,849	489,667
Producer Marketing	80	10,439	189,222	3,638,291
Other	8	1,527	3,539	11,636
	<u>133</u>	<u>18,340</u>	<u>£355,480</u>	<u>£4,139,594</u>

BUILDING SOCIETIES

The United Kingdom Building Societies Acts, 1874–1940, run in Northern Rhodesia and two registered societies exist at present. Both have had an excellent year, the smaller of the two having doubled its assets in 1954, the larger society having increased its assets by nearly one million in the year, bringing the total to £3,221,803.

MORTGAGES

Six hundred and sixty-four mortgages representing security for £2,642,388 were registered during 1954. These figures compare with 606 and £1,972,233 in the previous year. Eleven bills of sale valued at £24,161 were registered, compared with eight bills valued at £9,894 in 1953.

INSOLVENCIES

Twenty-six receiving and administration orders were made in 1954 compared with fifteen in the previous year.

Twenty-one Europeans, four Indians and one African were involved either as individuals or firms, and they comprised one paid employee, seven builders and contractors, nine farmers, five traders and four transporters.

For those engaged in business lack of experience and insufficient capital were the primary causes of the insolvencies and, in the case of farmers, lack of capital together with four bad seasons brought about the bankruptcies.

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE

Despite the fact that the total rainfall was considerably below average the year 1953-54 was generally very good indeed. The rains started early and were well distributed but finished rather earlier than usual. There were record crops of maize and ground-nuts. African production of maize was nearly up to the European production as shown in the table of production in recent years.

MAIZE PRODUCTION FOR SALE IN RAILWAY BELT

<i>(Tons of 2,000 lb.)</i>				
<i>Year</i>		<i>European</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
1953	. .	60,234	56,477	116,711
1954	. .	66,100	59,500	125,600

Production of maize was in fact slightly in excess of consumption requirements which continued to show a diminishing upward trend. There are good grounds for believing that production of maize will continue to meet territorial requirements in the future.

The producer price of maize for 1954 was 41s. per 200 lb. net.

There was a further decline in wheat production due to the decreased interest of the farmers in irrigation as a result of the shortfall in the rains. Local sales amounted to only 197 tons against a consumption requirement of just over 20,000 tons in 1954.

Although ground-nuts did not yield up to the usual in the Western areas conditions were particularly favourable in the Eastern Province. As a result a record total of 5,000 tons of ground-nut kernels was sold, mainly for export. The producer price remained unchanged at £50 per short ton delivered at line of rail depots. Export prices received were quite satisfactory.

Rice production suffered a sharp decline due to the shortage and early cessation of the rainfall. The crop has, however, become accepted

in certain parts of the Territory, notably Barotseland, and it is confidently expected that given favourable weather conditions production will continue to increase in the future. This certainly applies from the point of view of the subsistence grower. As a cash crop, however, the future depends on organisation, including processing, to meet competition with good quality rice available from other well established sources within the Federation.

Cotton, too, suffered a setback for two reasons. The African production in the Upper Luangwa Valley was seriously affected by drought, while at the same time European farmers completely lost interest and very few planted cotton. Total production of seed cotton amounted to only 115,626 lb. There is little hope of any substantial improvement in the position because of the limited areas where climatic conditions are really suitable.

The doubt regarding the outcome of the soil survey as part of the pilot sugar scheme at Gwembe on the Zambezi River was fully justified. The survey revealed that there are only rather limited and scattered areas of suitable soil with unfortunately patches of alkali soils which might constitute a serious threat to the neighbouring areas of better soils under irrigation. The pilot scheme proper was therefore closed down pending the outcome of further soil survey in the adjacent areas of land.

The weather conditions were generally favourable for tobacco. Average yields per acre were up on previous years due partly, however, to reduction in the number of growers and to voluntary restriction in acreage. The season opened with prices for top grades of flue-cured tobacco firm, but all other qualities were down and there was some alarm and despondency amongst the growers. Later, however, the prices of middle grades improved and in the final analysis the general run of prices for the Western Area averaged 34.88 pence per lb. which was regarded as satisfactory as far as the Western Area was concerned. Unfortunately the prices for leaf from the Eastern Province were again considerably lower, the average for the crop being only 27.47 pence per lb. and many growers found themselves at the end of the season in serious financial straits. The Member for Agriculture accompanied by the Chief Tobacco Adviser went to London to make representations to the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade and to meet influential people in the industry, with a view to clarifying the future prospects for Northern Rhodesian growers as far as possible.

The production of Burley tobacco, which hitherto has been largely in the hands of African growers in the Eastern Province, was maintained at slightly below the figure for last year, but mainly as a result of increased interest by European growers. African production fell to negligible proportions due mainly to competition with maize and

ground-nuts. The average price for the Burley crop, which amounted to 100,556 lb., on the Limbe floor in Nyasaland, was 25.97 pence per lb. in 1954 as compared with 29.56 pence in the previous year.

The Turkish tobacco crop amounted to about 37,000 lb. which was slightly more than in the previous year. As this was sold privately in the usual way accurate statistics are not available. The value of the crop was £5,692.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION

<i>Season</i>	<i>Flue-cured Virginia lb.</i>	<i>Other Virginia lb.</i>	<i>Burley lb.</i>	<i>Turkish lb.</i>	<i>Total lb.</i>
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
1952-53 .	10,323,538	20,000	106,557	30,356	10,480,451
1953-54 .	7,985,140	11,000	100,556	37,000	8,133,696

Mr. L. G. Troup, O.B.E., submitted to Government his Report on a Commission of Inquiry into the European Farming Industry. In addition, he reported separately on Land Tenure. Mr. Troup has given a factual account of the position of the European farming industry and made a number of recommendations for a ten-year period designed to lay the foundation for sound development in the future.

The Department of Agriculture continued to extend its activities in both European and African areas, primarily in the direction of ensuring a reasonable measure of self-sufficiency in essential foodstuffs and at the same time broadening the basis of the Territory's economy. Regional conservation and land-use planning, together with the results of carefully designed experimental work by qualified staff, are helping the industry and building up confidence in the department.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION

Despite erratic rains which finished early and the effects of foot-and-mouth disease the number of African cattle continued to increase, and the total cattle population did not decline.

The demand for beef was again higher and the shortfall from local supplies was met by importations of both live slaughter cattle and chilled beef. Dairy farming continued to attract interest and more milk was produced.

Foot-and-mouth disease was active in the Southern Province until April when the main epizootic was controlled. A further outbreak occurred in Mazabuka in July and restrictions on cattle movement could not be finally removed until October. More than a quarter of

a million cattle were inoculated in the course of the campaign. The control of trypanosomiasis required unremitting effort and 60,000 doses of trypanocidal drugs were issued during the year. Wholesale vaccination of dogs against rabies in the larger urban centres has served to control the disease and minimise the danger and inconvenience to the public. Much work remains to be done in the rural areas.

FISHERIES

The Territory's natural fisheries continued to develop their economy, the annual catch at current market prices now being worth not far short of one million pounds. The new system of conservation, introduced the previous year for the Mweru-Luapula fisheries which are shared with the Belgian Congo across the international boundary, worked smoothly and to the general satisfaction of the native authorities concerned. Establishment of the Fisheries Development Board was, however, deferred pending the appointment of a manager, a final selection for this post not being made until the end of the year. In Lake Tanganyika, Northern Fisheries Limited reported an exceptionally good catch of the "Tanganyika Whitebait", and large quantities of this fish were marketed to the great benefit of an otherwise economically backward area.

Experimental work by the Fisheries Section of the Game and Tsetse Control Department on fish farming progressed well, findings on the culture of certain species of Tilapia crystallising to show that with feeding with grain wastes a return of 3,000 lb. per acre per annum can fairly be expected, whilst with feeding with green stuffs, such as weeds and grasses, from 1,500 lb. to 2,000 lb. per acre per annum was practicable. These figures put fish farming on a potentially fully economic basis when compared with any other branch of food production, and private enterprise, whether on the part of Europeans or Africans, is already making progress though as yet in a modest way. There is now every reason to believe that this soundly based industry, particularly practicable when integrated with general farming, will spread gradually throughout the rural areas of the Territory, incidentally encouraging the practice of water conservation. Work on the production of fish from ordinary dams has also progressed, this being chiefly a question of correct stocking and refinement of harvesting techniques.

The staff of the Joint Fisheries Research Organisation spent the whole year on Lake Nyasa, and much valuable information has already been obtained.

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 3 per cent. of all this land has as yet been reserved for forestry. In the native areas it has not been easy to persuade the local people that forest reserves are necessary. In creating a permanent forest estate for the Territory, not one-fifth of the way has yet been reached.

During 1954 the Forest Department had perforce to devote manpower and time to controlling the felling of wood and timber for the Territory's towns and industries: it was left with few resources for locating and surveying new forest reserves. Nevertheless, 1,405 square miles were added to the forest estate and gazetted.

The copper mining industry continued to expand, but its coal supplies, already desperately short in 1953, dropped to crisis levels at several periods during 1954. The crises were met, and the expansion carried, by felling the surrounding woodlands for wood fuel, as in 1953. Cutting was planned and supervised by the Forest Department in collaboration with the mining companies. More than 1,300,000 tons of wood fuel were consumed by the mines' furnaces, over 30,000 acres of woodland were clear-felled to provide this supply, and 7,000 labour and transport workers were engaged in the operation. These are record figures. Fortunately, the cut-over woodlands regenerate fairly easily by natural means, especially if grass fires are controlled for several years after felling: the Forest Department was able to undertake this control adequately.

Sawn timber for the mining industry continued to be found from the forest reserves on the Copperbelt to the extent of more than half of the mines' requirements. A timber concession for seventeen years' supply was granted to a company formed by an association of the mines. In 1954 there was a big increase in timber imports. More logs were imported from the Belgian Congo, and big stocks of Douglas fir from Canada were also imported. Total imports of sawn wood products into the Territory were worth more than £2,000,000.

The Rhodesian teak forests, which lie in Southern Barotseland, some 100 miles above the Victoria Falls, were worked according to plan by Zambesi Saw Mills Limited. The forests are managed by the Forest Department. There are two large saw mills, a large furniture factory and a plywood factory: a factory for pressed chipboard also operates on the waste output. Two million cubic feet of Rhodesian teak were felled in the forests during 1954. Ninety-nine Europeans and 2,871 Africans and others were employed by the factories.

Very little planting has been done in Northern Rhodesia. Trial plots and pilot plantings have been carried out by the department in all provinces in the Territory. Good progress was made with building and laying out five main plantation centres, but only one (Chichele, at Ndola) was working to full scale—planting 300 acres of Mexican pines a year. Research upon plantations was started. Some of the tropical pines grow rapidly in the moister northern areas (*Pinus pseudostrobus*, *P. Leiophylla*, *P. michoacana*, *P. montezumae*, *P. khasya*, *P. insularis*, *P. massoniana*) but because the costs of establishing the pines are high, and the quality of the final crop is uncertain, the Forest Department advise private investors to be cautious.

Protection forests and their role in land-planning received more attention than in previous years. A land plan was compiled as a team undertaking by all departments concerned for the headwaters of the Kafue River, an important catchment which covers an area of 2,000 square miles north-west of the Copperbelt. Plans were set in hand for the establishment of protection reserves on an extensive scale along the Congo-Zambezi watershed and the upper catchments of the Kafue and Zambezi rivers. Proposed hydro-electric schemes and mining developments indicate this as a region for major forestry development.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

Development of secondary industries is the responsibility of the Federal Government, and reference is made in the summary of the activities of federal departments in Northern Rhodesia in Chapter 2 of Part I of this report.

MINING

Mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, 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 carried out either under an ordinary prospecting licence, valid for any part of the Territory open to prospecting, or under 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 selling price of the metal increases.

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

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Gold	2,693.69 oz.*	32,919*
Silver	406,255 oz.*	118,895*
Cobalt	11,762 cwt.	1,383,218
Cobalt Alloy (38.59 per cent. Co)	21,267 cwt.	965,206
Cobalt Other (42.95 per cent. Co*)	3,383 cwt*	170,862*
Copper (Blister)	204,975 tons	48,007,900
Copper Concentrates (18.35 per cent. Cu*)	1,064 tons*	40,308*
Copper (Electrolytic)	173,636 tons	43,132,746
Copper Other	45 tons*	11,711*
Iron Ore (53.68 per cent. Fe)	961 tons	961
Lead	15,000 tons	1,445,688
Manganese Ore (41.13 per cent. Mn*)	16,920 tons*	130,033*
Selenium	15,025 lb.*	38,711*
Tin Concentrates (67.44 per cent. Sn)	1.46 tons	622
Vanadium Pentoxide	—	—
Zinc	26,550 tons	2,075,193
Beryl	1.25 tons*	178*
Limestone	287,139 tons	143,570
Mica (Sheet)	6,464 lb.*	808*
Mica (Waste)	—	—
Phyllite	—	—
Silica Rock	—	—
Tantalite	1,252 lb.	919
Total Value		<u>£97,700,508*</u>

* Subject to adjustment.

The total weight of copper produced exceeded that for the previous year, which was an all-time record, by 16,030 tons and the total value of all minerals produced (provisionally £97,700,508+) also constituted a record for the Territory. The manpower employed in the mining industry at the end of the year was 7,064 Europeans and 48,371 Africans, of which 6,847 Europeans and 40,203 Africans were employed by the seven big mines.

MINING DEVELOPMENT

Prospecting activity both by companies and individuals showed a further increase during 1954. Exploratory work continued at the King Edward Mine but at the Kansanshi Mine exploratory work was suspended temporarily on the 31st July.

The four producing copper mines and the lead/zinc mine at Broken Hill continued to expand. The increased capacity of the copper refineries resulted in an appreciable increase in the production

of refined electrolytic copper. A subsidiary company of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited called Ndola Refineries Limited was formed with the object of constructing an electrolytic copper refinery at Ndola, the initial capacity of which will be about 55-60,000 long tons per annum. Work continued in connection with the opening up of the two new copper mines, Bancroft and Chibuluma, and in the case of the latter reached an advanced stage.

Two small manganese mines were also opened up and for the first time the Territory became an exporter of manganese ore.

The production of copper, and hence of cobalt, was adversely affected by recurrent shortages of coal, although not to the same extent as during the previous year.

All mineral production except tin concentrates, beryl, mica and tantalite and some of the gold, limestone and manganese came from five large companies. Cobalt and selenium were produced by the Nkana Mine and all the silver and nearly all the gold were recovered as by-products in the electrolytic copper refineries. The iron ore and some of the manganese ore were used by the producers for metallurgical purposes and all of the copper concentrates were purchased locally for a similar purpose. Some lime was exported but most of the limestone was used as a flux in copper smelting and for manufacturing cement. Otherwise all the minerals and metals produced were exported to various parts of the world.

Up to the 1st July, 1954, the Mines Department remained a part of the Department of Labour and Mines, but from that date there was formed a separate department under a Commissioner for Mines, with a European establishment consisting of an Assistant Commissioner for Mines; five Inspectors of Mines; two Inspectors of Machinery and the appropriate clerical grades.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

European Education

Education of non-Africans is a federal responsibility and it is dealt with in the chapter summarising the activities of federal departments in Northern Rhodesia in Part I of this report.

African Education

The Local Education Authorities, for which provision was made in the African Education Ordinance of 1951 and the African Education Regulations (1953), were established in all administrative districts and provinces during the year. The authorities are representative of the Central Government, the native authorities, the voluntary agencies engaged in educational work, and of the African population generally. Already they have displayed an encouraging interest in the planning and administration of education in each area.

The Unified African Teaching Service which was also provided for in the same Ordinance has been established. All African teachers of the appropriate qualifications who teach in assisted or Local Education Authority schools are members of this service. Over 4,000 teachers were in the service at the end of 1954.

Progress has been made with regard to the establishment of a university at Salisbury and it is planned to open arts and science faculties there for all races in March, 1957. Selection for admission will depend on merit and character and no quotas on a racial basis are to be laid down.

In primary schools good progress has been made in reducing the wastage which has occurred for years in the first four years of the primary course. While in 1948 for every four pupils in Sub-standard A there was only one in Standard II, in 1954 there were three pupils in Standard II for every four in Sub-standard A.

During the year plans were approved for the gradual introduction of a full four-year course (from Standard III-VI), for selected pupils after Standard II. Hitherto, owing mainly to shortage of teachers, it has been necessary to limit the entries to upper primary schools after Standard IV.

In September, 1954, there were 174,882 pupils in maintained and aided primary schools—over 23,000 more than in 1953. This large increase was absorbed on account of more teachers, extra buildings, and additional Government funds being available. In regard to funds, it is noteworthy that the provision for African education for the financial year 1954–55 exceeded that for 1953 by £418,283; the total amount available for recurrent expenditure for the period 1st July, 1954–30th June, 1955, being £1,162,723.

In May, 1954, 1,201 school candidates passed the Standard VI School-Leaving Certificate Examination, of whom 122 were girls. There were also forty-two successful external candidates out of the 260 who entered.

Secondary education is provided at seven maintained or assisted schools. The total enrolment at these schools was 467 boys and forty-two girls up to Form II and 210 boys and three girls in classes between Form III–VI—an increase over 1953 in the aggregate number taking secondary education of 263. For the first time a course leading to the Higher School Certificate was introduced at the Munali Government Secondary School.

The examination results in the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate in December, 1954, were fifty-three passes out of fifty-five entered.

The training of teachers is undertaken at nineteen institutions, seventeen of which are managed by Mission Societies. In September, 816 men and 150 women were in training as teachers. Plans were approved during the year for a considerable reorganisation of teacher-training facilities as soon as the necessary funds for capital works are available.

Progress was maintained in expanding technical education. Eighteen of the twenty trades schools projected have been opened, providing courses in bricklaying and plastering and in carpentry for some 900 pupils (an increase of 23 per cent. over the previous year). Evening classes were available on the Copperbelt and at Lusaka for the benefit of workmen in the building industry who wished to take a trade test. The Hodgson Training Centre at Lusaka provides more advanced technical courses at the post-primary level, including a four-year course leading to the City and Guilds of London Institute intermediate certificate and a two-year course for instructors; the number of full-time students at Hodgson is now 278, including forty-five instructors-in-training. Special domestic science courses for girls are given at fifteen schools and courses for African female nurses are provided at four hospitals.

A good deal of vocational training is carried out under the aegis of other Government departments such as the Agricultural, Health, and Lands and Surveys. The Provincial Administration conducts a school which provides courses in local government for chiefs, councillors, and others concerned. Training for African clerks already in Government service is given at the clerical training school in Lusaka.

Forty Africans were taking advanced courses outside the Territory during the year with the aid of bursaries. Six of them were granted bursaries from United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare funds for courses in the United Kingdom, whilst two others had awards from territorial funds: one studying architecture in Edinburgh and the other doing a post-graduate course at the Institute of Education, University of London. Of the other territorial bursary holders, eight were at Makerere College, Uganda, of whom two completed their courses during the year (one graduating and the other gaining the Art Certificate); seventeen were doing degree courses at Fort Hare University College in South Africa (three graduated at the end of the year); two taking the Advanced Diploma in Agriculture at Fort Hare and Fort Cox; two studying medicine at the University of Natal; one bursar completed his Agriculture diploma course at Tsolo College; and lastly one girl completed her Matriculation course at Tiger Kloof, whilst one ex-Tiger Kloof girl entered the McCord Zulu Hospital, Durban, to do nursing training. In July the Federal Government assumed responsibility for Higher African Education.

HEALTH

The Health Department is now a federal department, and its activities in Northern Rhodesia are summarised in Chapter 2 of Part I of this report.

SILICOSIS BUREAU

Two further copper mines have been opened and this has resulted in a further increase of the work of the Bureau. The system of annual periodical examination of all miners in the scheduled mines of Northern Rhodesia has now been fully established and has resulted in the accumulation of a great deal of radiological, clinical and industrial data which should prove a solid background for future research. It is proposed to extend the Bureau and to recruit additional staff and procure additional scientific equipment in the very near future. With these the Bureau will enter a new phase when it will be possible to devote more time and staff to research in silicosis.

A summary of the work and findings of the Bureau during 1954 is as follows:

(i) <i>Total Examinations:</i>	
Total of persons examined	29,791
(Europeans, 4,290; Africans, 25,501)	
Total number of examinations	30,821
(Europeans, 4,433; Africans, 26,388)	
(ii) <i>Acceptance and Rejections:</i>	
Total examined or re-examined for first engagement	7,592
(Europeans, 1,155; Africans, 6,437)	
Total accepted	6,666
(Europeans, 1,002; Africans, 5,664)	
Total rejected	926
(Europeans, 153; Africans, 773)	
(iii) <i>Post-mortem examinations:</i>	
Total post-mortem examinations	54
(Europeans, 8; Africans, 46)	
Total post-mortem examinations at which compensable disease was found	6
(Europeans—S., 2; T., nil; S. plus T., nil)	
(Africans—S., 2; T., 2; S. plus T., nil)	
<i>Note.</i> —Reports are still awaited on one European and four Africans.	
S = Silicosis T = Tuberculosis	
(iv) <i>First certifications:</i>	
Total first certifications of silicosis alone	119
(Europeans, 34; Africans, 85)	
Total first certifications of tuberculosis alone	22
(Europeans, nil; Africans, 22)	
Total first certifications of silicosis with tuberculosis	5
(Europeans, 1; Africans, 4)	
Total of all first certifications of compensable disease	146
(Europeans, 35; Africans, 111)	
(v) <i>Recertifications:</i>	
Persons previously certified who in 1954 were re-certified as having:	
Advanced in stage of silicosis	31
(Europeans, 7; Africans, 24)	
Tuberculosis added to previous silicosis	4
(Europeans, 1; Africans, 3)	
Silicosis added to previous tuberculosis	nil
(Europeans, nil; Africans, nil)	
Total certifications of advance or complications	35
(Europeans, 8; Africans, 27)	
(vi) <i>First certifications (Northern Rhodesia service only):</i>	
First certifications of persons whose only known exposure to risk of silicosis has been in Northern Rhodesia mines:	
Silicosis alone	74
(Europeans, 2; Africans, 72)	
Silicosis with tuberculosis	5
(Europeans, 1; Africans, 4)	
Tuberculosis alone	20
(Europeans, nil; Africans, 20)	
(vii) Average length of mining service of the seventy-two <i>Months</i>	
(1954) African silicotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia	162.2
Average length of mining service of the two new (1954) European silicotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia	204.5
Shortest exposure to risk productive of silicosis in any miner in this category	62

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Department of Welfare and Probation Services undertakes social welfare work among all communities, although statutory authorities, including mine and African townships, are responsible for social work, mainly group work, among the Africans living in their areas, and are grant-aided for this purpose through the department by the Government. In this way over forty welfare centres, with a total full-time staff of nearly 300, plus fifty part-time, provide recreation and informal education daily and stimulate social betterment for 6,000 Africans (members of nearly 250 groups), apart from attendances at libraries, concerts, dance clubs, sports meetings, swimming baths, tournaments, exhibitions, etc., and also from home visits. Authorities also report a certain amount of African case work, normally performed by African staff. The department has a Social Welfare Officer allocated full time to the organisation of African welfare; a Principal Probation Officer who will be extensively used on the organisation of Court social work for Africans and an officer in charge of training African welfare staff.

Non-African welfare work, almost exclusively case work, was carried out, until May, 1954, entirely by Government Welfare Officers working direct, whose substantial activities cover a wide range of social problems. Since that date the Municipality of Livingstone have accepted non-African case work in and around their area, on an agency basis.

Disbursements to non-Africans for financial assistance and aged persons' allowances are authorised by the Central Assistance Committee which during 1954 has dealt with nearly 300 new cases as well as many referred for reconsideration on change of circumstances. In addition, to applications for financial aid, the committee considered forty-five cases for medical assistance, and 139 for educational assistance. They also agreed to the repatriation of twenty-two Europeans at a cost of £1,232. Government assistance to Africans is paid from funds controlled by the department by officers of the Provincial Administration. In all, £17,396 was distributed to the needy during 1954. Aged persons' allowances to non-Africans totalled £53,738, and at the end of the year 145 men and 159 women were recipients. In addition to a monthly allowance, they receive free medical assistance and a discretionary addition towards rent, for which £1,500 is provided.

Accommodation for non-African aged men and destitutes is provided at a home run by the Salvation Army at a cost to Government in 1954 of £5,240. A few older European women occupy a block of flatlets built and administered by the Northern Rhodesia Federation of Women's Institutes.

Seventy-two non-African children in need of care lived for part or all of the year at one or other of the two Government children's homes (costing together just under £5,000). Twenty others lived in the Territory at hostels or with foster parents while sixty-nine have been admitted to educational establishments in Southern Rhodesia or in the Union of South Africa. For this provision for eighty-nine children, some of whom were taken into care in the course of the year, £6,172 was paid.

Co-operation with voluntary agencies in the Territory is cordial, and £6,000 was paid to them during 1954 by way of grant-aid. At a conference of representatives of such agencies in May, 1954, held by the department, it was decided to set up a Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service, to co-ordinate social work, to advise and to stimulate, as well as to set up local councils with similar functions. The territorial council is actually in being and in October, 1954, organised a social workers' conference on the Service of Youth, which was attended by over sixty social workers (nearly a third of them Africans), some in employment, and others representatives of missions.

The Blind School for African children at Bwana Mkubwa has been enlarged and the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind is making experiments in smaller schools. There are three other blind schools in the Territory grant-aided on similar lines and the total number of blind African children receiving tuition is over 200. At Magwero there is, in addition to a blind school, an experimental class for deaf and dumb children. Methods of prevention of blindness were, on the advice of the Ophthalmologist, taught at both short courses for African welfare staff, and specimen lessons on this subject have been circulated to urban welfare centres.

At Mindolo the residential training course for African social workers, which is administered by a Training Board, opened in February, 1954, under the direction of a Social Welfare Officer, and has continued throughout the year, accompanied by simple training in domestic arts for the students' wives. Two short courses for African welfare workers were attended during the year by thirty men and twenty-two women respectively. In all, seventy-eight members of the African welfare staff in posts employed by statutory authorities have had a period of training provided by the Government.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Forty-three Ordinances were enacted during 1954, the majority of which represented minor amendments to existing legislation, but special mention should be made of the following:

The African War Memorial Fund Ordinance was introduced to make provision for the administration of the African War Memorial Fund.

The Fauna Conservation Ordinance was enacted with the intention of repealing gradually the existing Game Ordinance and to make more comprehensive provision for the preservation and control of wild animal life.

With the removal of the powers of deportation from the territorial Government to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland it became necessary to make provision for the control of the voluntary movement of persons from other federal territories into Northern Rhodesia and for the removal of certain persons, in specified circumstances, to other federal territories. For this purpose the Inter-territorial Movement of Persons (Control) Ordinance was enacted.

The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance amended the Motor Traffic Ordinance so as to allow the Governor in Council to grant exclusive concessions to persons or firms which provide passenger transport facilities within the Territory.

In order to enable the Territorial Government to levy a territorial surcharge in accordance with the provisions of Article 82 of the Constitution of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the Territorial Surcharge Ordinance was enacted.

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 the Chief Justice and of two Puisne Judges and, subject to the provisions of the High Court Ordinance, exercises all 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 Judges are stationed at Lusaka and Ndola, at each of which places there is a District Registry, in order to facilitate the administration of judicial work there. 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.

The High Court, under the Mental Disorders Ordinance, has further jurisdiction for the administration and control of the estates and property of patients under that Ordinance; while the Registrar of the High Court exercises the powers of the Master of Lunacy, or of the Court of Protection in England. The Registrar is also the Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks, the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and the 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 are those of the Provincial Commissioners and Resident Magistrates;

Class II Courts—of the District Commissioners;

Class III Courts—of District Officers not in charge of a district; and

Class IV Courts—of such cadets in the Provincial Administration as have been given judicial powers.

At present there are Resident Magistrates at Ndola (two), Livingstone, Lusaka (two), Kitwe, Broken Hill and Fort Jameson. All these Subordinate Courts exercise criminal jurisdiction; Class I and Class II Courts are empowered to try all criminal offences (although they require the High Court's permission in cases of treason, manslaughter

or murder), while Class III and Class IV Courts have only restricted jurisdiction. All criminal cases tried by Subordinate Courts are liable to review by the High Court; and these courts are limited, according to the class of court, to the sentence which can be imposed without confirmation of the High Court being necessary.

Subordinate Courts, with the exception of Class IV Courts, also exercise civil jurisdiction, which is limited according to the amount involved. Appeals, in both civil and criminal cases, lie from the Subordinate Courts Classes I and II to the High Court, and from the lower Subordinate Courts to the Provincial Commissioners' Courts.

The Native Courts are established under the Native Courts Ordinance for the Territory, with the exception of the Barotseland Protectorate which is provided for by the Barotse Native Courts Ordinance. These courts are constituted in accordance with the native law and custom of the area in which the particular court is to exercise jurisdiction, and are accorded recognition under the Ordinances by Warrant of the Governor (or of a Provincial Commissioner, with the Governor's consent).

The powers and jurisdiction of a court are normally set out in its warrant. Native Courts of Appeal may also be recognised. In areas where there is a Native Court of Appeal (and except in the Barotseland Protectorate), appeals from the Native Courts of first instance lie to that court, and thence to the local District Commissioners' Court.

Where there is no Native Court of Appeal, there is an appeal to the local District Officers' Court, if any, otherwise to the District Commissioners' Court. Further rights of appeal are provided for from the District Officers' Court to the Provincial Commissioners' Court and from the District Commissioners' Court or Provincial Commissioners' Court to the High Court. In the Barotseland Protectorate, appeals lie to one or more Native Courts of Appeal, and thence to the High Court. Where there is no Native Court of Appeal, they lie directly to the High Court.

For Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland there has, for some years, been 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 Appellate Court (with the exception of Southern Rhodesia Civil Appeals) although, in many cases, the leave of the court is required for an appeal. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal meets six times a year, and sits in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Livingstone and Blantyre. In civil appeals from Northern Rhodesia to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal, a further appeal lies to the Privy Council; in some cases as of right and in others with the 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 the Subordinate Courts is basically English Law, being the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes in force in England on 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 the Subordinate Courts follow the practice and procedure for the time being in force in, respectively, the High Court of Justice in England, and in the English Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

In cases before the High Court and the Subordinate Courts where natives are involved, and in all Native Courts, regard is had to native customary law, where it is not repugnant to justice or equity, or incompatible with local enactments.

POLICE

The authorised establishment of the Northern Rhodesia Police Force in 1954 was 410 European police officers and 3,030 African policemen. The establishment also included 108 European and fifty-eight African civilian employees. The European establishment comprised eighty-three superior police officers (i.e. officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendent and upwards) and 325 Chief Inspectors, Senior Inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. The standard of literacy among African policemen continued to improve steadily and at the end of 1954 a total of 1,666 men had passed the Government Standard IV examination in English: of this number 426 had passed higher examinations.

The headquarters of the Force are at Lusaka, although the headquarters of the Immigration Division remain at Livingstone where the Police Training Depot is also situated. The transfer of the Training Depot to Lilayi, some nine miles from Lusaka, has not yet taken place although building works are progressing satisfactorily.

There are sixty-nine 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 stations and posts off the line of rail. In addition to the usual branches, including the band, the Force maintains reinforcements in the form of a self-contained and completely mobile body which can be used, 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 at Force Headquarters. The Reserve is a volunteer organisation and it corresponds to the organisation of the regular police. For purposes of administration, the Territory is divided into four Police Reserve divisions with a Divisional Commandant in charge of each; each division is sub-divided into districts under the command of a District Commandant. There are twenty Reserve formations distributed throughout the Territory.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Penal code offences</i>	<i>Statutory offences</i>	<i>Total all cases</i>
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
1953	16,721	42,907	59,628
1954	22,633	57,321	79,954

It is not possible to show a comparison with previous years of the breakdown of cases reported to and handled by the police in the form of the Standard Tables which are now being adopted by all Colonial Police Forces. These are only being introduced with effect from 1955, but the table hereunder shows an analysis under main headings of cases handled in 1954 :

Offences against lawful authority	1,524
Offences against public morality	405
Offences against the person	2,390
Offences against property	17,063
Offences against the Penal Code	1,251
Offences against Local Laws	57,321

During the year under review, 61,049 persons were convicted in cases brought by the police. This figure represents an increase of 13,966 over the 1953 total. Seven hundred and sixty-one of the persons convicted were juveniles.

PRISON SERVICE

With the implementation of Federation, the Prison Service, which was formerly under the control of the Commissioner of Prisons at Livingstone, has passed to the control of the Federal Director of Prisons, with headquarters in Salisbury. As the European staff of the Prison Service in Northern Rhodesia is comparatively small, it has been decided to leave the local, or district, prisons, at any rate for the time being, as a territorial responsibility. These district prisons are now included as a minor service under the control of the Secretary for Native Affairs and are financed out of territorial funds.

There are twelve central prisons which are situated on the line of rail or at provincial headquarters and most of these are now under the direct supervision of European Prison Officers of the Federal Prison Service. Twenty-seven district prisons remain as a territorial responsibility under the supervision of officers of the Provincial Administration.

All prisoners, wherever originally committed, are transferred to central prisons if they have sentences of six months or over to serve. This gives the long-term prisoner the opportunity of receiving skilled instruction in a trade. Training for short-term prisoners who show a willingness or an aptitude is also given at district prisons where facilities are available for such training.

Remission at present in district prisons is on the basis of one-third of a sentence for the first offender and one-quarter for recidivists.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

The first phase of the new water scheme for Lusaka was completed except for the softening plant, and was handed over to the Municipality on 1st December. The second phase of this scheme will be implemented by the Municipality.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department increased to £8.5m. Nearly 900 Europeans and 11,000 Africans were employed. The supply of materials was generally satisfactory but there was still a shortage of skilled workmen. Building costs fell slightly.

In addition to territorial projects, the Public Works Department undertook the construction of federal buildings, roads and aerodromes in Northern Rhodesia on behalf of the Federal Government.

TERRITORIAL BUILDINGS

Housing

(a) *European*: During the year 398 units of staff accommodation were completed, including one block of three-storey flats in Lusaka. The erection continued of a second block of flats at Lusaka, and hostels at Lusaka, Fort Jameson, Ndola and Kitwe.

(b) *Eurafrican*: Two houses were being erected at Fort Jameson and four at Ndola.

(c) *African*: 3,533 units of accommodation were completed.

Police

The Lilayi training depot near Lusaka and the Woodlands urban police station were approaching completion. Planning was completed for a central police station at Lusaka.

African Education

Twenty-six classrooms were erected by contract and sixteen were in hand. The African Education Department completed sixteen classrooms and was building a further twenty-eight.

Local Prisons

The Mumbwa and Mankoya prisons were completed.

New Government Townships

Good progress was achieved at Kalulushi and a contract was let for Bancroft towards the end of the year. These two schemes will cost in all some £600,000 and will provide houses, public buildings, schools and services alongside the new mine townships.

General Programme

A grain store and six Public Works Department depots were completed in various parts of the Territory. Work was in progress on three office blocks, a temporary High Court at Lusaka, the Lusaka broadcasting transmitting station and extensions to the Lusaka broadcasting studios.

Maintenance

The expenditure on maintenance of buildings amounted to £174,000, or 1.7 per cent. of the capital value.

MECHANICAL

Transport and plant were purchased for all Government departments to the value of approximately £1¼m., and at the end of the year this branch was responsible for over 2,300 vehicles and 2,000 items of plant, valued altogether at £4,600,000.

The Mechanical Branch construction unit installed seven ferry pontoons, two 272 kW generating sets for Lusaka water supply, an ice plant at Lake Mweru, and two stone-crushing plants at Mufulira and Chilanga.

The Plant School concentrated upon the training of Eurafrican operators and twenty-one successfully completed the course.

The cost of operating the main workshops at Lusaka and fourteen provincial workshops amounted to £600,000. The value of stocks of spares was £250,000.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Housing

Two units of accommodation were being erected for the Eurafrican fire crews at Ndola.

Health

The African Hospital at Fort Rosebery, European cottage hospitals at Mazabuka and Choma, a mental ward at Kasama, the specialist block, pharmacy and Central Medical Stores at Lusaka were completed. The construction of European and African hospitals at Kitwe,

an African hospital at Mazabuka and a new nurses' home at Lusaka were in hand. Plans were being prepared for European and African hospitals at Lusaka and a combined European-Asian hospital at Livingstone.

Military

The new officers' mess at Lusaka was completed and work continued at the new Tug Argan cantonment, near Bwana Mkubwa.

Education

(a) *European*: At the Rennie Secondary Schools in Lusaka forty-four classrooms were completed and work continued on four hostels. Nineteen classrooms were also completed and a further seventy classrooms and five school hostels were under construction at various centres in the Territory.

(b) *Indian*: Extensions to the schools at Lusaka and Livingstone were completed, while work continued on extensions to those at Ndola and Luanshya.

(c) *Coloured*: New dormitories capable of accommodating sixty-four beds were completed and the kitchen and dining-room were being extended at Katapola school, Fort Jameson.

Posts and Telegraphs

Two rural post offices were completed, and two were being built. A branch post office was under construction at Livingstone. New post offices were being planned for Ndola, Kitwe, Broken Hill, Kafue, Chilanga and Lusaka. The Lusaka Post Office will be a five-storey structure. A telephone exchange was completed at Woodlands (Lusaka).

WATER DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

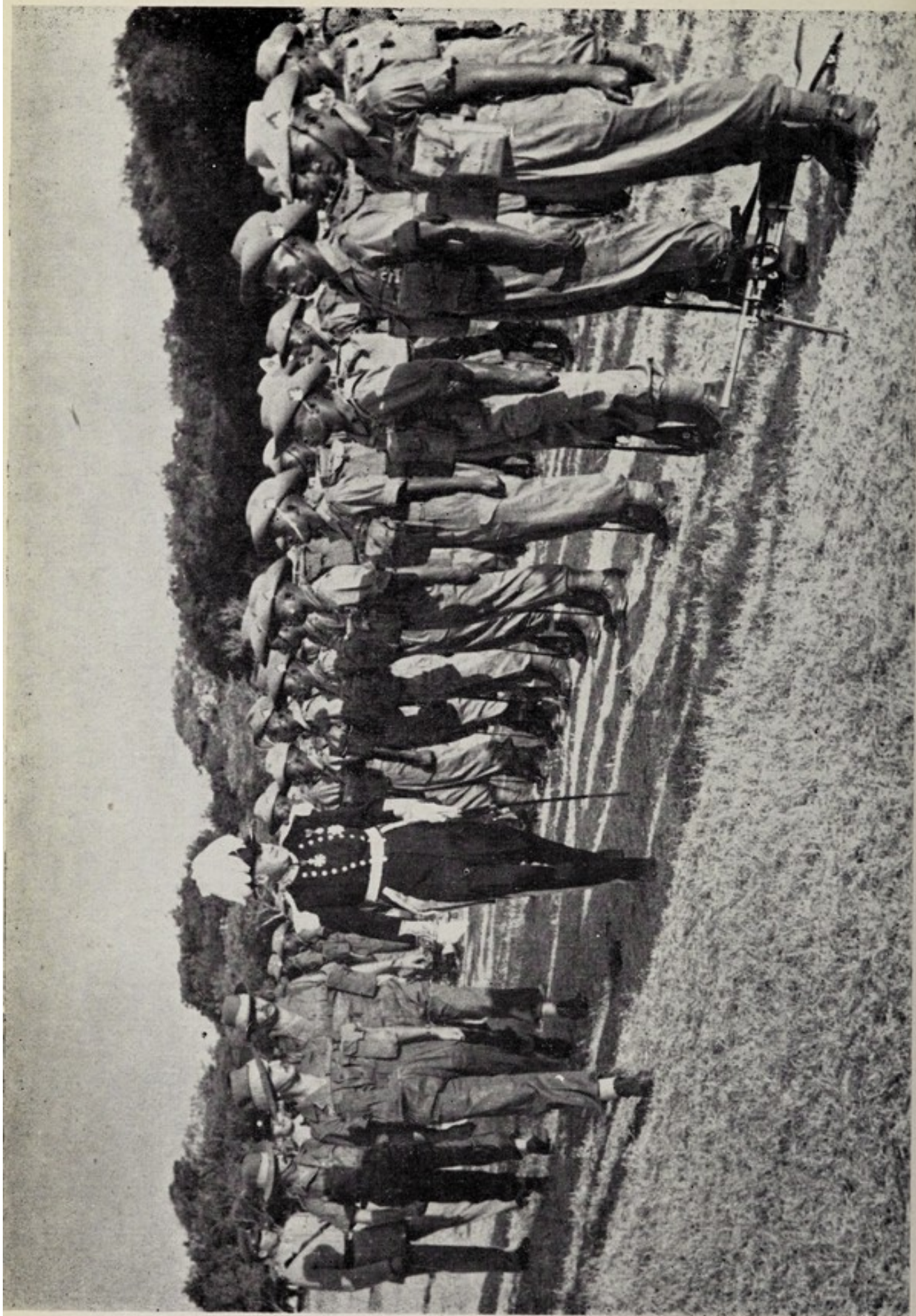
This department continued during 1954 its work of locating sources of water and of developing these in the interests of the rural population in native areas, for European farmers in alienated Crown Land and for various missions, institutions and other Government departments.

The Territory enjoys a rainfall varying between twenty-five inches per annum in the south-east and fifty inches in the north-west and this usually guarantees one crop during the wet season. For part of the year most streams become dry and thus artificial sources of water are essential over the greater part of the country.

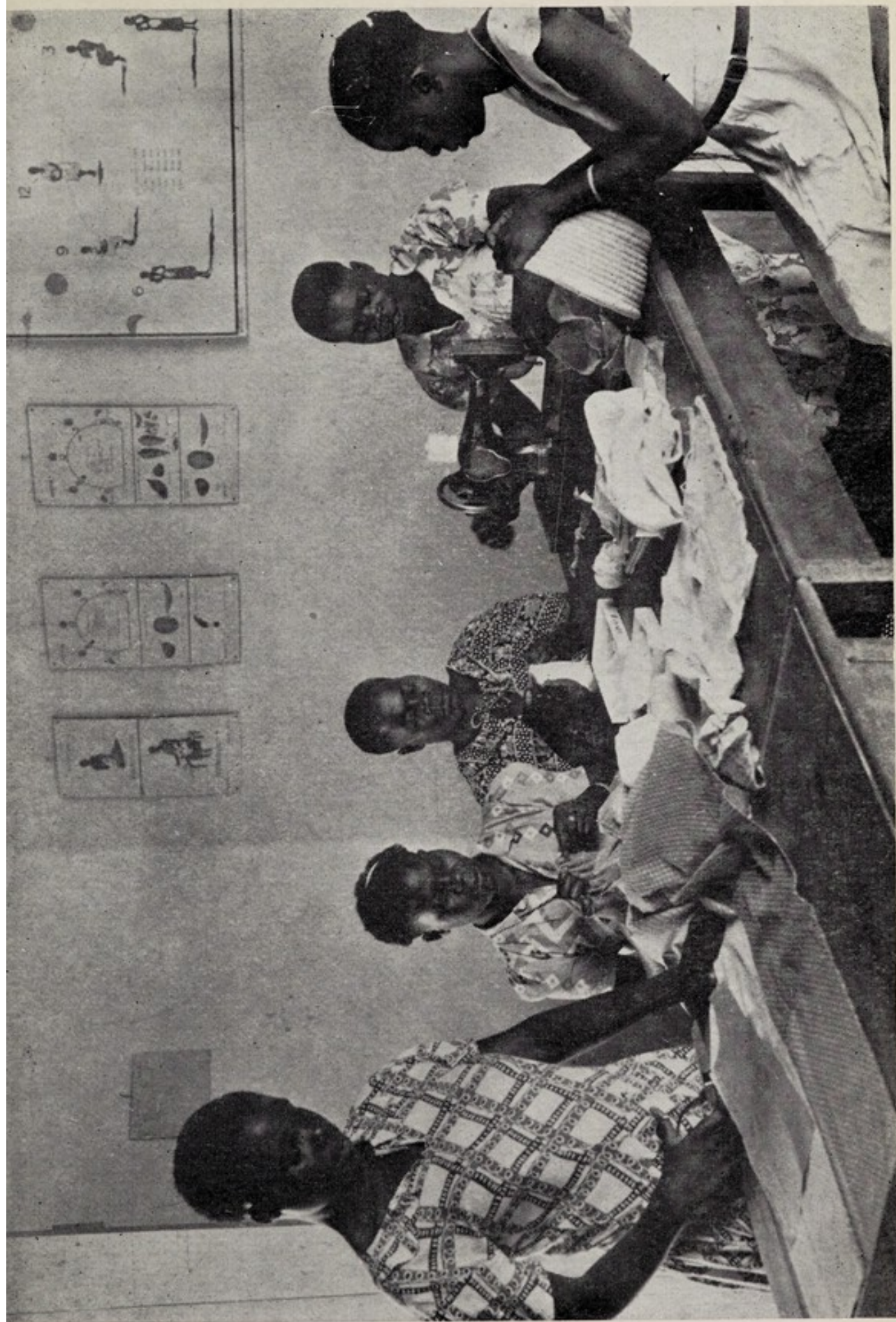
The department devotes its resources accordingly to the construction of dams and weirs on streams and to wells and boreholes where sub-strata hold supplies of water.



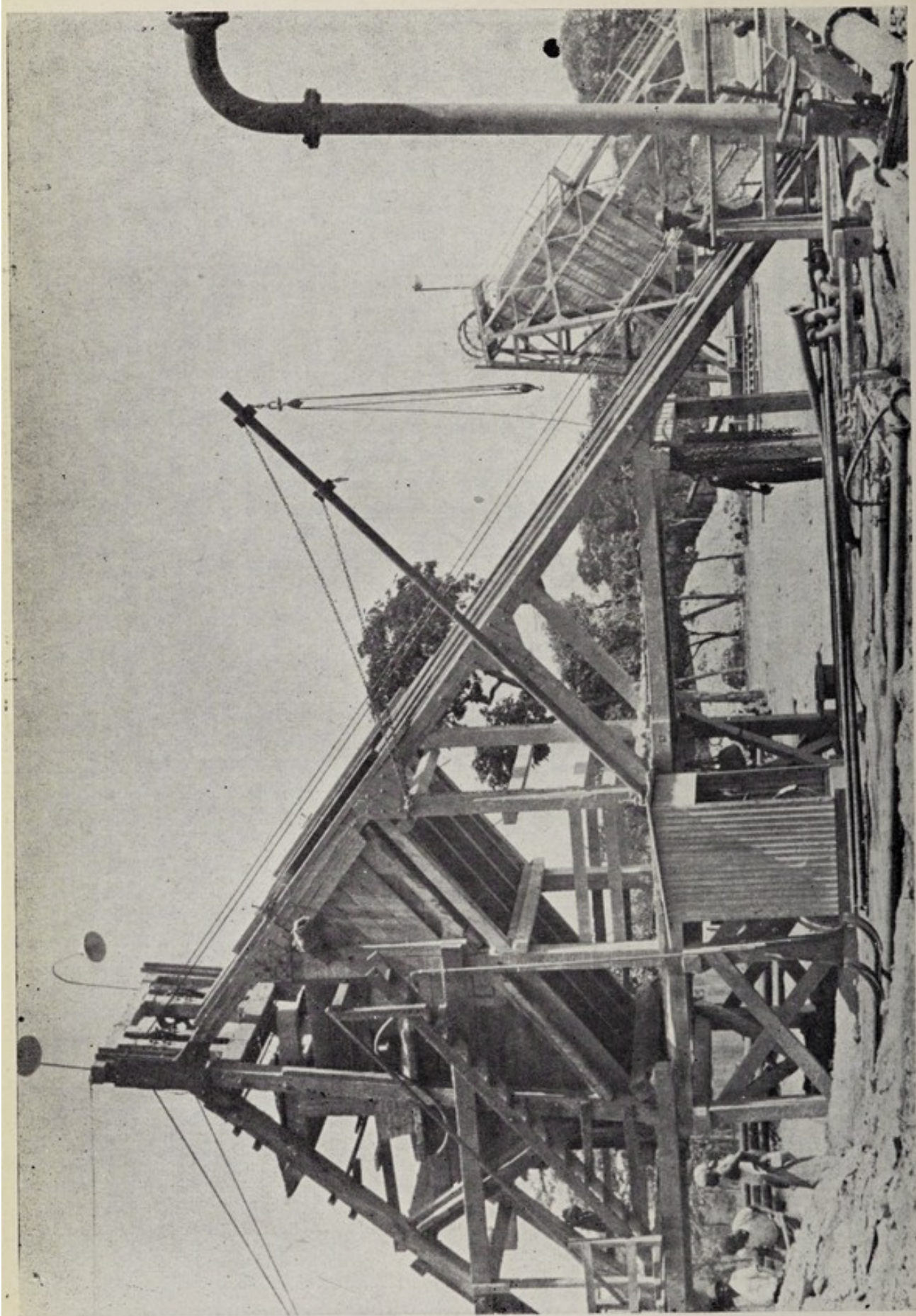
THE CENOTAPH, SITUATED OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL OFFICES, LUSAKA, WHICH WAS DEDICATED
ON REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY, THE 7TH NOVEMBER, 1954



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR ARTHUR BENSON, K.C.M.G., INSPECTING THE 1ST BATTALION OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA REGIMENT PRIOR TO ITS DEPARTURE FROM THE TERRITORY IN OCTOBER, 1954, FOR ACTIVE SERVICE IN MALAYA



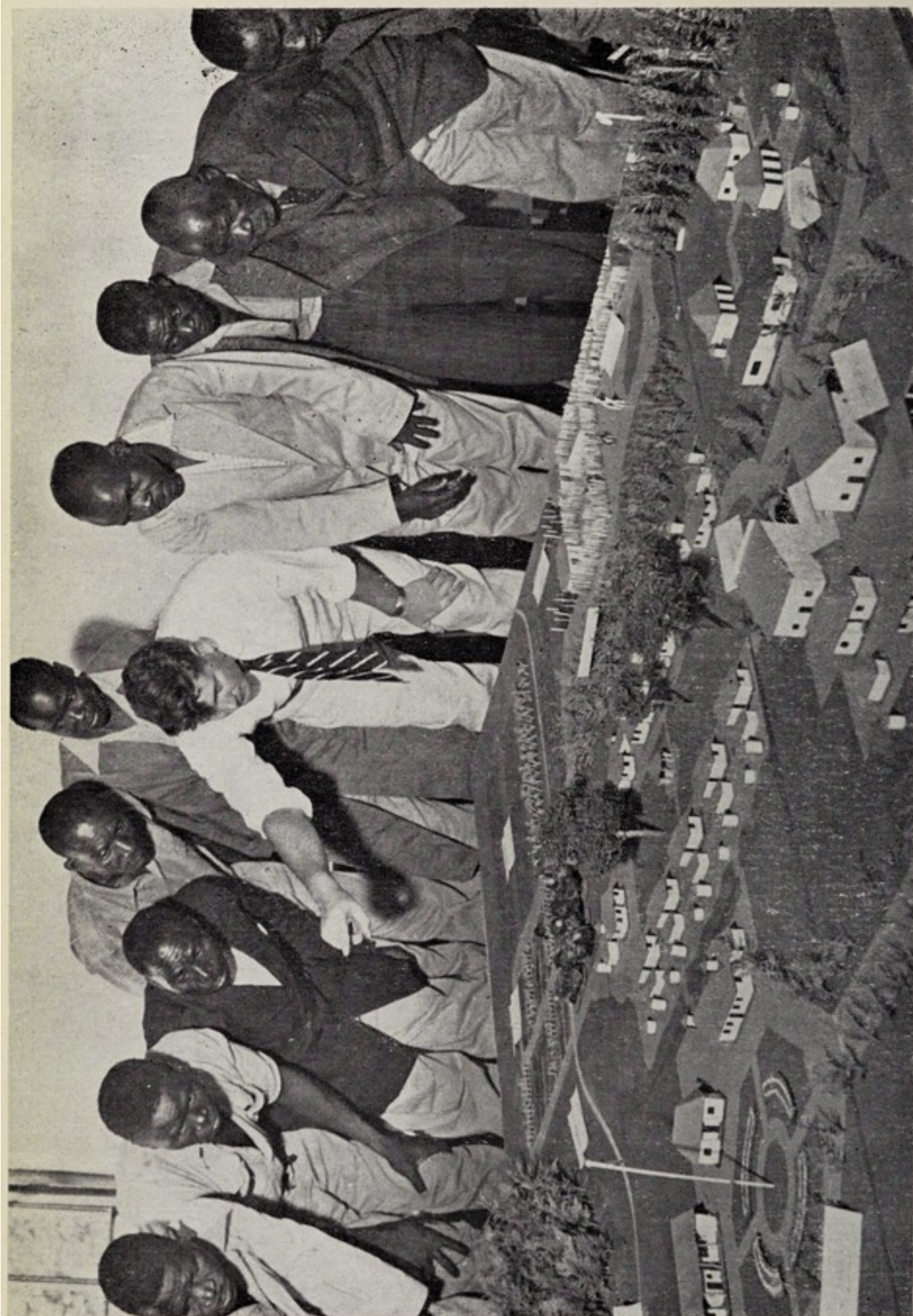
EDUCATION FOR GIRLS AT THE IPUSIKILO GIRLS' SCHOOL IN LUWINGU DISTRICT



SINKING THE MAIN SHAFT OF THE NEW CHIBULUMA COPPER MINE NEAR KITWE



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR ARTHUR BENSON, K.C.M.G., ESCORTED BY THE MOUNTED
ESCORT OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA POLICE, ARRIVING FOR THE OPENING OF THE
NORTHERN RHODESIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



A MODEL VILLAGE AT THE AREA SCHOOL AT SERENJE, WHERE ADULT EDUCATION COURSES FOR AFRICANS ARE HELD



THERE IS GROWING INTEREST IN FISH FARMING THROUGHOUT NORTHERN RHODESIA



LION IN THE KAFUE NATIONAL PARK

In regard to irrigation schemes the demand for a second crop during the dry months (May–October) indicates the need for canals. However, the nature of the terrain, with its steep slopes and shallow soils, and the sparsity of inhabitants render very difficult the adoption of larger schemes; up to the present irrigation has therefore been carried out from small reservoirs only—chiefly in European areas.

In the year under report, the completion of six dams, varying in height from fifteen feet to twenty-four feet, took place. Extensions to some thirteen others were carried out, mainly for the better protection of the spillway channels. In addition, work on 253 wells was started and of these 230 were completed. Eight small river weirs were also constructed. In regard to boreholes, 131 were completed, producing over $4\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons of water a day; of the above 100 were for private persons and the remainder for Government. In this work the department employs Geophysicists for the selection of the sites and their efforts resulted in 78 per cent. successes.

In the selection of these projects (other than for private persons) the department is largely assisted by requests and information from other departments of Government and local authorities in close touch with the requirements of the area and its peoples.

AFRICAN HOUSING

The Commissioner for Local Government is the officer responsible for administrative duties in connection with African housing in the local government areas. Under the Territory's Development Plan, the sum of £6,550,000 has been provided to build houses for Africans in towns and at district stations. The whole of this sum is being spent on permanent construction of detached, semi-detached and terraced housing

From this sum approximately 23,000 houses will be built, of which 16,600 had been completed by the end of 1954, and the balance is in the course of construction. The greater part of the houses are to be handed over to local authorities for letting to the public and the balance is to be 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 at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and repayable over forty years.

The housing problem for Africans is mainly one of the urban areas to which industrial, mining and commercial expansion is attracting great numbers.

It is the aim to encourage the emergence of a stable African community in townships, living a family life in neighbourhood units and receiving 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.

Chapter 11: Communications

TERRITORIAL ROADS

During the year nineteen miles of bituminous surfaced road (Class I) and thirteen miles of gravel surfaced road (Class II) were completed. Work was in hand on a further twenty-two miles of Class I and twenty-one miles of Class II roads. A start was made on widening the bituminous surfacing of the twenty-three miles of Class I road on the Copperbelt. At the end of the year sixty miles of Class I and eighty miles of Class II roads were open to traffic. One contractor and one Public Works Department team were engaged.

Five bridges of a total length of 694 feet were under construction.

Expenditure on construction, improvement and maintenance amounted to £640,000.

FEDERAL ROADS

During the year forty-nine miles of bituminous surfaced road (Class I) and 279 miles of gravel surfaced road (Class II) were completed. In addition, twelve miles of bituminous surfacing were widened from ten feet to twenty feet. Work was in hand upon a further twenty-nine miles of Class I and 171 miles of Class II roads, and on the widening of ninety-one miles of bituminous surfacing in the Copperbelt. At the end of the year the total mileage of Class I inter-territorial roads was 382 and of Class II 479.

Five contractors and six Public Works Department teams were engaged. Fifteen bridges of a total length of 700 feet were completed and three bridges totalling 120 feet were being erected.

Expenditure on construction, improvement and maintenance amounted to £1,022,000, not including departmental overheads.

AERODROMES

Work commenced departmentally upon the construction of a new aerodrome at Mufulira. The runway will be 3,600 feet long with a gravel surface, capable of carrying single static wheel loads of 15,000 lb. Expenditure on maintenance and construction amounted to £23,000, not including departmental overheads.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

The growth of motor transport in the Territory in all forms during the post-war years has been considerable. Its origins, however, were humble and during the pre-war period development which took place was slow and gradual. In 1925 the first organised motor transport operation was undertaken. The occasion was when the Northern Rhodesia delegates were carried by motor transport to Lord Delemere's first unofficial East African Conference at Rungwe Mission in Tanganyika and this would appear to be the first occasion on which vehicles operated in the Territory for "hire and reward". The same year, 1925, also saw the first Government-sponsored road transport operation when a contract was entered into at Livingstone to carry a District Commissioner and his luggage from Broken Hill to Luwingu. This unfortunately ended in disaster as during a fierce bush fire there was a collision between the vehicle carrying the passengers and the vehicle carrying the luggage.

The war gave a great stimulus to road transport throughout Central and Southern Africa and the increase in the activities of road transport operators during these years has been subsequently maintained as a result of the general development of the Territory. The general result, as suitable commercial vehicles became more easily available from overseas, was a marked increase in the numbers of persons entering the motor transport industry. This continued until the number of persons owning vehicles for the carriage of passengers and goods was out of proportion to the needs of the Territory. This resulted in wasteful competition for the available traffic which, if allowed to continue, might well have caused a breakdown in the passenger and goods services of the Territory.

Subsequently, in 1951, a Motor Transport Commission was appointed to inquire and report on this matter and it is the findings of this report which form the present basis of the road transport policy in Northern Rhodesia which is one of "controlled competition".

The largest single operator in the Territory owns a total of some 249 vehicles, including ninety-seven passenger buses. There are numerous other operators of all sizes ranging from the "one-man" concern, run mostly by Africans, to some nine other operators who own ten or more vehicles. At the end of 1954 there were 141 road transport operators and 658 vehicles licensed to carry goods or persons "for hire and reward". It is noteworthy that during 1954 the vehicles of the largest operator in the Territory covered nearly 4,000,000 miles in carrying over 1,000,000 passengers and nearly 27,000 tons of goods, whilst many of the smaller operators performed a most useful service by acting as feeders to the main routes of the Territory.

The growth of private vehicles has also been considerable and in some ways more spectacular. At the end of 1948 there were nearly 10,000 vehicles registered in the Territory and this had risen to over 25,000 at the end of 1954. The registration of motor vehicles is now controlled by the Road Traffic Commissioner, in his capacity as Registrar of Motor Vehicles, by means of the Central Motor Registry established at Lusaka.

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 Rhodesia Advertiser* are published at Ndola, the *Central African Post* in Lusaka and the *Livingstone Mail* at Livingstone. The *Northern News* in 1953 became the first newspaper to appear daily. The list of newspapers and periodicals published within the Territory is as follows:

Newspapers:

<i>The Northern News</i>	Daily
<i>The Central African Post</i>	Three times weekly
<i>The Livingstone Mail</i>	Twice weekly
<i>The Northern Rhodesia Advertiser</i>	Weekly
<i>The African Eagle</i> (African Newspaper)	Weekly

Periodicals:

<i>The Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Journal</i>	Monthly
<i>The Northern Rhodesia Scout</i>	Quarterly
<i>Progress</i> (Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry)	Monthly
<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>The Northern Rhodesia Journal</i>	Twice yearly

BROADCASTING

The Central African Broadcasting Station at Lusaka is controlled by the Information Department of the Northern Rhodesia Government. It broadcasts to Africans in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in eight African languages and in English. In addition to this, a Sunday morning programme for Europeans was introduced, in April, and continued until the end of the year. There were a number of changes in both European and African staff. In October, the Broadcasting Officer left to take up a similar appointment in Cyprus, and the vacancy was filled by the secondment of an officer from the Provincial Administration.

The station uses transmitters with powers of 15 kW and $2\frac{1}{2}$ kW and reception throughout Central Africa has continued to be satisfactory. For the first three months of the year, the station broadcast daily for seven hours, but in April an experimental early-morning programme, designed for both European and African listeners, and consisting of music, time checks and news bulletins, was introduced. This programme was discontinued in August, due to staff difficulties. From July until the end of the year, the station opened at noon and closed down at nine at night. From noon until 2 p.m. the programmes consisted of news bulletins, talks and music, the continuity announcing being in both English and the vernacular: from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. a programme of continuous music, mainly for factory workers, was broadcast: the main vernacular programme of the day started at 4 p.m. and continued until 8 p.m. and the last hour of the day was devoted to a programme in English directed at the more highly educated African.

Many new feature programmes in English and the vernacular were broadcast. "Questions and Answers" and the "African Variety Show" were sufficiently popular to be retained in the programme throughout the year, and "My Customs and Yours" and "In Search of Good Government" were each broadcast for a quarter and were later repeated on request. During the year news bulletins were broadcast in the vernacular daily, but as the majority of listeners are either Bemba or Nyanja speaking, daily news bulletins in these two vernaculars were broadcast, in addition to the bulletins in the "vernacular of the day". Special programmes for women and children were also introduced and were found to be very popular.

Work began on the erection of a new transmitting station outside the urban area in May, and the first transmitter was moved to this station in December. The building of the new studios, behind the site of the present station, was begun in November and is making good progress.

The supply of batteries for cheap receivers in the rural areas improved considerably during the year. Two new receivers, retailing at under £10, appeared on the market, and a very large number were sold, mainly to Africans.

Magazine programmes, plays, and sports items recorded for the Central African Broadcasting Station European programmes were sent to Salisbury, and many of them were rebroadcast from the Salisbury station.

FILMS

Four documentaries in 35 mm. were produced, and three were released throughout the Federation: "School in Copper", "Kuomboka" and "Visit of the Secretary of State". The fourth production,

"Power from the Kafue", was not released as a decision on this scheme was still being awaited.

The "Kuomboka" is now being promoted commercially by the Central Office of Information in London. It has also been commercialised by South African film distributors who have issued it in 16 mm. and 8 mm. "home movie" versions.

Sixteen-millimetre productions completed were "Rhythm on the Plains", "Local African Housing", "Pine Forests" and "Mechanised Farming".

Four 35 mm. and one 16 mm. films are currently in production.

Delays in obtaining replacements of vehicles and charging plants interfered with the full cinema programmes towards the end of the year. Three mobile cinema units in the Central, Southern and Eastern provinces continued in operation throughout the year, but in the Northern Province the unit had to be withdrawn until a replacement vehicle and new equipment could be obtained. In the North-Western Province temporary arrangements had to be made for cinema shows, but it was expected that all six units would be fully operating early in 1955. Despite maintenance problems, however, paid attendance at shows at rural centres amounted to 83,763 Africans and 2,075 Europeans. These cinemas do not operate in the bigger towns where cinema shows are provided by other agencies.

The demands on the film library increased during the year, and the total number of renters rose to 383, and a total of 108 new films were added to the library.

INFORMATION SERVICES

As regards the Information Department's services, other than the broadcasting and the cinema, while the year was marked by no lessening of the demands made on the organisation it was, at the same time, marked first by a period during which a much reduced staff endeavoured to maintain existing services and thereafter by a period of reorganisation and reorientation.

This was inevitable in the circumstances which surrounded the gradual changeover inherent in the establishment of the Central African Federation. For the first six months the department, which was depleted by secondments to the new Federal Information Department, resignations and transfers, could aim at little more than a maintenance of facilities pending the dead-line of 1st July when, with the opening of a new financial year, the Federal Government assumed direct responsibility for all its departments.

Several of the activities by which the department had become widely known outside Northern Rhodesia have now become "federal". In the cinema section the magazine/newsreel known as "Northern

Spotlight " has been renamed " Federal Spotlight " and is now issued by the Federal Information Department. The department's tourist section has also become part of the Federal Department of Tourist Development.

The department is now charged with the duties of continuing general public relations work for the territorial Government and services which remain the responsibility of the Northern Rhodesia Government and with the provision of information services for Africans.

This change has left the department much more free to devote attention to the needs of the African public and material changes have been made in the establishment of the department to enable this to be done. The posts of Assistant Director, Inspector of Information Services and Press Officer (two) were abolished and replaced by the creation of two Information Officer posts and two posts of Information Assistant (African). It is intended that the first two posts shall normally be filled on secondment from the Provincial Administration and other departments dealing directly with African affairs. The title of the head of department was also changed from Director to Chief Information Officer.

Not unnaturally the last six months of the year were occupied by making the necessary readjustments but the first development which followed the change was the introduction of the " African News Service ". This service is additional to the normal Press communiques and is specially classified because the material is normally " stale " by ordinary Press standards. It is mainly compiled from tour reports and minutes of local authorities and public bodies of various sorts and is designed not only to give publicity to activities which would otherwise pass unnoticed but to give a public, which is naturally inclined to think in terms of the industrial centres and the farming areas, an idea of what is taking place in the more remote areas of the Territory.

The service has become popular both in the Territory and without and the department constantly receives requests for inclusion in the mailing list from periodicals, individuals and reading rooms and welfare centres where the handouts make popular reading matter.

The department's most successful and popular publications during the year were a booklet, *Better Living for Rural Africans*, and a road map and guide. The former publication was produced in conjunction with the Commissioner for Native Development and sets out to show what is being done in the way of rural development by the Government and how the African can play his part and benefit therefrom. The other publication was planned and executed before the department ceased to be responsible for " tourism " and has been extremely popular with motorists.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

Before the advent of Federation the garrison of Northern Rhodesia was one regular infantry battalion supplied from the establishment of East Africa Command. Under the Federal Constitution defence was designated a federal responsibility and the regular units recruited in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia combined to form Central Africa Command.

Central Africa Command is comprised of the following regular infantry battalions:

- 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion the King's African Rifles;
- 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion the King's African Rifles;
- 1st Battalion the Northern Rhodesia Regiment;
- The Rhodesia African Rifles.

These units form the garrison of the Federation as a whole and for the time being one battalion is stationed in each territory—the fourth battalion is at present on overseas duty in Malaya.

The Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia battalions are at present 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 officers and N.C.O.s seconded from the British Army will be gradually replaced by officers and N.C.O.s from the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Staff Corps.

At present the 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion the King's African Rifles forms the garrison in Northern Rhodesia. It is trained as an ordinary infantry battalion and fulfils the normal role of an infantry battalion in peace-time. The headquarters of the battalion is at Lusaka, with one company in Bwana Mkubwa.

The Northern Rhodesia contribution to the Central Africa Command is the 1st Battalion the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. The African establishment of the battalion is drawn chiefly from the Bemba, Ila, Ngoni, Chewa, Lozi, Nsenga and Tonga tribes.

Prior to 1933 the battalion formed the military section of the Northern Rhodesia Police in which capacity it fought with distinction in the 1914-18 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 1939-45 war the battalion served with distinction in Somaliland, Abyssinia, Madagascar and the South-East Asia Command.

The battalion proceeded for overseas duty in Malaya in October, 1954.

Chapter 14: General

LANDS

The steady demand for township plots continued throughout the Territory and it is gratifying to record that most local authorities are now able to provide roads and services to plots as they are alienated.

The town planning legislation at present in force is old fashioned and cumbersome, and in April a committee was appointed to examine the principles on which a new Town Planning Ordinance should be based. The committee has not yet reported, but as an interim measure new Town Planning Rules under the existing Ordinance have been enacted. These simplify the procedure and will thus reduce the time needed to prepare town planning schemes. A scheme for Ndola is now complete and awaits only the final approval of the Governor in Council. This scheme when approved will serve as a pattern for schemes for the other major towns in the Territory.

During the year 870 leases were issued for plots in townships and fifteen for miscellaneous purposes in areas immediately outside township boundaries. One hundred and thirty smallholdings and seventy farms were also leased, while thirty-three farms with an acreage of 114,318 reverted to the Crown. The total area of land at present held under leasehold is 1,891,122 acres.

A land-use survey to investigate the agricultural potential of the Copperbelt is at present being carried out, and pending the completion of these investigations the alienation of land in this area has been temporarily suspended. On this account the number of residential and agricultural smallholdings alienated during 1954 has been considerably reduced in comparison with previous years. The remaining vacant Crown land along the line of rail is of generally poor quality and there has consequently been only a slight demand for undeveloped farms.

SURVEYS

Both departmental and private licensed surveyors were again fully occupied in cadastral surveys. On the Copperbelt and in the Southern Province work was again concentrated mainly in the townships, but in the Central and Eastern provinces it proved possible to undertake fairly extensive farm surveys, and arrears of work from the war years and the period of rapid expansion between 1947 and 1950 are gradually being overtaken.

A party of surveyors from the Directorate of Colonial Surveys reconnoitred and observed a chain of triangulation connecting the Nyasaland triangulation to the geodetic arc. This represents a most valuable contribution to the survey not only of the Territory but of the Central African Federation.

An area of about 11,000 square miles in the Mwinilunga district was also photographed under joint arrangements made with the Directorate of Colonial Surveys and Rhodesian Selection Trust. In addition, the Copperbelt was also rephotographed towards the end of the dry season.

Considerable blocks of land in the Lusaka, Broken Hill and Mazabuka areas were photographed from the air during 1953. Maps of the farming area east of Lusaka to a scale of 1:25,000 are now being compiled from these photographs, the ground control having been provided by the company which undertook the photography.

Work continued on the levelling in and around the Kafue Flats, and a survey of the Meshi Teshi basin was started.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Approximately 800 square miles of country were geologically surveyed on a regional basis during 1954 and, in addition, a number of other investigations were completed. These included the examination of a number of suspected carbonatites or ring structures, and mica prospects. The detailed examination of the more promising coal-bearing area in the south-west section of the Gwembe district was continued and preparations were made for diamond drilling operations to be conducted in the Kandabwe Valley during the 1955 dry season. Other shafts sunk through the seam in this area revealed a maximum thickness of twenty-two feet, and additional analyses of the coal have been made. These, while confirming its low-grade character, have indicated some slight local improvement in quality and further improvement is hoped for when samples obtained by boring to greater depths are examined. Another apparently promising coal seam, some ten feet in thickness, was found in the Mulungwa River Valley, some thirty-five miles south-west of Kandabwe.

The investigation of the pyrochlore deposits at Nkombwa Hill, Isoka district, was taken over by a mining company which is carrying out assay and other metallurgical tests on the rocks and soil material sampled.

Field work in the North-West Mumbwa district was completed and compilation of the geological map and report on the work commenced. Projected drilling on one of the main copper deposits was deferred upon the prospect of the old mine workings being reopened,

in order that advantage might be taken of the more accurate information likely to be available when the workings became accessible.

Responsibility for further geological work on the Kafue Gorge hydro-electric project was accepted by the Consultants-in-Chief, Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Limited, in May, by which time the Geological Survey Department had completed the preliminary surveys of the upper (No. 1) dam site, the tunnel alignment, the upper and lower power station sites and the storage basin, and had supervised the exploratory drilling at the upper dam site and along a short portion of the tunnel line.

Three publications were issued during the year, namely, the Annual Report for 1953; "Records of the Geological Survey for 1952"; and Report No. 1 on the subject of "The Limestone and Slate Occurrence of the Fort Rosebery District".

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The revolving fund to finance the expansion of peasant farming groups came into operation during the year, and continued steady progress has been maintained in the development of peasant farms. Close attention has been paid during the year to the economics of existing peasant farming groups.

The development of the fisheries of the Lake Mweru and Luapula region has taken a considerable step forward—an ice plant was installed at Nchilenge during the year, and has been in operation since September, to enable both fishermen and traders to obtain ice for the preservation of the fish. A boat-builder instructor has also been recruited, and has already begun building improved craft for use on Lake Mweru.

Community development has been catered for through the area schools already in operation in four districts with a fifth one now under construction. The courses provided have been well received and have covered a wide range of subjects, including carpentry, cobbling, blacksmithing, and other useful training for rural areas. Considerable attention to adult informal education for women had also been given at area schools where the majority of the students are accompanied by their wives. In addition, a course on homecraft for adult women at Ipusukilo in the Luwingu district has commenced. Building continued during the year to enable community development courses to be run at the African Local Government School at Chalimbana.

GAME AND TSETSE CONTROL

The southern section of the Kafue National Park was closed during the year, while work proceeded on the building of the permanent rest camp at Ngoma. The northern (Kasempa) section was, however, open to visitors and those who went found a very pleasing quantity of game on show.

Elsewhere, the build-up of game in the reserves continued satisfactorily, offsetting the general decrease in the rest of the Territory where hunting and general development allow the wild life little respite. The pattern for future conservation is now clarifying: there are two obvious major game areas, the Kafue National Park and the uninhabited parts of the Luangwa Valley, which are of national importance, while a third area, the Sumbu Game Reserve bordering on the south shores of Lake Tanganyika, though smaller, may well achieve importance as a first-class tourist attraction. An examination of the usefulness of other reserves was begun: some have valuable local significance, while others may no longer serve a useful purpose under the changed conditions in the Territory. New legislation in the shape of the Fauna Conservation Ordinance was passed, but not brought into force, by the end of the year. Public interest continues to grow, and not only the Northern Rhodesia Game Preservation and Hunting Association but also various native authorities have shown how effective such interest can be in helping to preserve the Territory's wild life. Preservation, as always, must be balanced by control in the interests of human populations in rural areas, and the Game and Tsetse Control Department's services in this connection were in constant demand to deal with a variety of pests, great and small.

The survey of the distribution of tsetse fly was completed but for certain areas of the Barotse Protectorate. Actual control work continued satisfactorily at various points, particularly notable being an experiment with insecticide applied from a travelling machine on the ground in the Mulungushi area, east of Broken Hill. This work, over twenty-five square miles, achieved a 98½ per cent. reduction in the tsetse population after the latter had been confined to the zone by selective clearing of the bush undertaken in previous years. Generally, an increase in tsetse numbers was noted throughout the Territory, probably owing to the natural periodical rise in the cycle of the species.

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 was formerly 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 and suggestions for books were submitted to the Bureau during the year, and a new competition for vernacular manuscripts started in the closing months was already

proving popular. The preparation of grammars, dictionaries and standard vernacular readers for schools again occupied a very great deal of the time and resources of the Bureau staff.

Among the ways in which interest in the writing and buying of books was encouraged were broadcasts, reviews and the continued publication of a magazine describing the work of the Bureau. A number of tours were also undertaken which provided useful information about the popularity of books published, and which encouraged the establishment of further centres for distribution.

During 1954, seventeen new titles and six reprints or new editions were produced and sales amounted to some 137,000 volumes. Negotiations with publishers were extended to new firms and the Bureau continued to perform the varied functions of wholesaler, financier and literary agent. An investigation designed to examine the possibilities of having a library scheme for Africans in Northern Rhodesia was also carried out.

The building up of a satisfactory distribution system remains the major problem, and every effort was made to encourage the sales of books in the remoter areas by the establishment of book kiosks and by supplying individuals who were willing to act as agents with small but carefully selected stocks. In this work, a close liaison was maintained with the Provincial Administration and with the departments of African Education and Native Development. The chief marketing remains in the hands of three main agencies, however, those in Northern Rhodesia being the two bookshops of the United Society for Christian Literature, and that in Nyasaland being the African Book Centre, which is managed by the Bureau's Business Assistant.

A list of publications of general interest relating to Northern Rhodesia is found in Part III, Chapter 5.

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 copper mining companies, the Beit and Rhodes Trusts, the Nkana-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 museum is famous for its collection of relics of David Livingstone, early maps of Africa and collections of Bantu material culture and prehistoric archaeology of Northern Rhodesia.

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, and the museum publishes a series of occasional papers.

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 NATIONAL 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 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, 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 in 1953 a full-time Inspector of Monuments was appointed. Proclaimed monuments now receive regular tours of inspection, protective and maintenance measures are more adequately enforced, and many more new sites are now receiving proper investigation than has been possible hitherto.

During the five and a half years of its existence the commission has compiled a register of all known sites of national or historical interest, or of outstanding natural beauty, and in addition has proclaimed a total of twenty-five national monuments, a list of which is given below. Of these the last three were proclaimed in 1954.

In 1951 the commission adopted a 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 Trust area, one at the site

of the pontoon crossing at the Old Drift where supplies for North-Western 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 November. In 1953 a similar monument was erected on the Chambesi River to mark the site of the cease-fire at the end of the East African Campaign in 1918. This was ceremonially unveiled on the 14th November, the anniversary of the date on which the cease-fire took effect. During 1954 a standard monument was erected at Kalomo, the site of the first capital of North-Western Rhodesia, and during 1955 others will be erected at other historic sites.

List of Proclaimed National Monuments:

The Victoria Falls.
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.
Chisamba Falls.
Kalambo Falls.
Bell Point, Lunsembwa Wonder Gorge.
Rock Engravings on Ayrshire 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.
Twin Rivers Kopje.
Zawi Hill.
Fossil Forest, Chirundu.
Hippo Pools, Chingola.
Slave Tree, Ndola.

A complete list of 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.

THE VICTORIA FALLS TRUST

At the end of 1953 it was decided that the Victoria Falls, the best-known natural monument of the Territory, was too important and too large to be adequately administered by a sub-committee of the Monuments Commission.

Accordingly a trust was formed with effect from the beginning of 1954, to administer the Victoria Falls Trust area. This area is 17,000 acres in extent and the Trust employs two executive officers to administer it, with the Curator of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum acting as the secretary. The members of the Trust are local people who are primarily interested in preserving the natural beauties of the Falls area and in developing tourist amenities within the area. Camping huts, a camping site and a tea-room are maintained on the river bank; a small game park is administered by the Trust and paths and scenic drives are kept in order for the enjoyment of visitors and local inhabitants.

THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute is an academic research institute founded by the action of some far-sighted citizens of Northern Rhodesia in 1938.

The Institute is at present operating an Omnibus Research Scheme, covering the period 1950-55, financed by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, grants from the Northern Rhodesian, Southern Rhodesian, Nyasaland and East African Governments, and grants from the mining companies of Northern Rhodesia, the British South Africa Company and the Beit Trust.

Tribal studies under this scheme included the study of the Southern Rhodesian Ndebele financed by the Beit Trust. Mr. A. J. B. Hughes, who made this study, is at present preparing a comprehensive report. A preliminary report should be available shortly. Mr. V. W. Turner, who has been making a study of the Lunda people of Mwinilunga district, is at present preparing a report on his findings. Dr. Watson is at present on a second field trip, having switched his attention from the Mambwe to the Lungu in Abercorn district. Mr. J. van Velsen has returned to the Tonga near Nkata Bay in Nyasaland for a second field trip.

In urban areas the researches of the Institute are divided among social surveys, studies of family economics and studies of social organisations. The social survey of the African urban population originally started in the Copperbelt under the direction of Dr. J. C. Mitchell has been extended to the other line-of-rail towns in Northern Rhodesia. Some preliminary results of the Copperbelt studies were recently published in the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute Communications series. Miss Merran McCulloch who supervised the social

survey in Livingstone is preparing a report on her findings. Miss E. Richardson continued her study of African family economics in Kitwe and of aspects of urban nutrition. Her field work will be completed in March, 1955. Mr. A. L. Epstein continued his study of African social organisation in Luanshya and is at present preparing a report on his findings.

The Institute is frequently called upon to supply information on various topics, such as the number of African school-going children in specific towns, the number of African families in the Federation, factors affecting productivity, the number of people in different language groups, etc. The Institute has also been asked to make specific surveys on behalf of various local authorities and to comment on documents from the sociological point of view, and has provided scientific advice to Government officers undertaking sociological investigations. The Director serves on the local Geographical Place Names Committee and is assistant Federal Government Member on the Inter-African Committee for Social Sciences.

The Institute library has been named "The Sir Gilbert Rennie Library" in recognition of the devotion of the former President of Trustees to the Institute's purpose. This library is a lending library and is used by many research workers, students, officers of Government, but is not used by the general public to the extent that it could be.

During the period April, 1954, to March, 1955, the Institute published Nos. XIV, XV and XVI of its journals, *Human Problems in British Central Africa*, and two additional numbers in its Papers Series: No. 23, *Juridical Techniques and the Judicial Process*, by A. L. Epstein, and No. 24, *Two Studies in African Nutrition*, by Betty Preston Thomson. One further number in Communication Series, No. VI, *African Urbanisation in Ndola and Luanshya*, by J. Clyde Mitchell, was also published. A complete list of Rhodes-Livingstone Institute printed publications is on pages 93-5.

DRAMATICS AND MUSIC

During the year regular productions have been presented by all dramatic societies in the Territory. Two societies, at Lusaka and Kitwe, have registered themselves as Co-operative Societies in order to facilitate the holding of property. The first building designed exclusively for use as a theatre in the Territory was completed by the Luanshya society in July, and by the end of the year work was about to begin on the theatres of the Lusaka and Kitwe societies.

The second Northern Rhodesian Drama Festival took place in the Luanshya theatre in July. Ten societies entered productions for this festival. They were Kitwe, Chingola, Luanshya, Mufulira,

Kalulushi, Ndola, Broken Hill, Lusaka, Livingstone and Fort Jameson. A professional adjudicator from Britain awarded the Malcolmson Trophy for the best production to the Lusaka Theatre Club for its presentation of "The Cocktail Party", by T. S. Eliot.

In most towns there are music societies which present regular public concerts of gramophone records. There was a marked increase during the year in the number of live recitals given by visiting artists, particularly in Livingstone.

SPORT

The highlight of the Northern Rhodesia sporting calendar took place not within the boundaries of the Territory but in far off Vancouver, Canada, for it was the year of the fifth British Empire and Commonwealth Games and Northern Rhodesia was competing for the first time.

The Northern Rhodesia team consisted of eighteen athletes and it finished in seventh place, gaining eight medals. These were one gold, four silver, and three bronze. The gold medal went to Edna Maskell for her victory in the eighty metres hurdles event in which she established a new British Empire record and equalled the world's fastest time for the distance, although due to a following wind this was not recognised. Edna Maskell also won a bronze medal for third place in the 100 yards. She was later selected as the Northern Rhodesia Sportsman for 1954—the first woman to gain the distinction.

The performances at Vancouver were the crowning point of a year in which Northern Rhodesia sport consolidated its position as one of the finest sporting countries in Africa. It was more a year of general advancement than of outstanding success for whilst the standard of most sports showed considerable improvement the Territory surrendered all the trophies it had won the previous year in inter-territorial competition with Southern Rhodesia. On the rugby field the Clark Cup competition was played in Southern Rhodesia and after being beaten in Salisbury by 24 points to 6 revenge was gained in Bulawayo when the North were winners by 21—8. This was not good enough and the South won the cup for the first time in a number of years by a margin of five points in the aggregate score. Several teams from outside Northern Rhodesia paid visits to the Territory and following the visit of the Combined Western Province Universities in 1953 the Combined Transvaal Universities sent a team up. They played at all the major points throughout the Territory and the most important game at Nkana against the Northern Rhodesia team ended in a 22—22 draw. The first Combined East Africa team to leave their borders, consisting of players from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, visited Northern Rhodesia for games against club sides. The only

game they lost was when opposed to a Copperbelt XV by the margin of 29—11. Other club sides to visit were Alexandra (Salisbury) and Queen's (Bulawayo).

Soccer provided Northern Rhodesia's most successful season in the history of the sport. The Levy Cup was lost to Southern Rhodesia in Salisbury by the only goal scored, but the previous day Northern Rhodesia had triumphed in the Currie Cup by a margin of four goals to two. This took us to Pretoria where we were beaten by Northern Transvaal. The Israeli international side played against the territorial team at Nkana and were held to a goalless draw. Later in the season a Combined Transvaal team played three games. They beat the Northern Rhodesia XI 2—1 but were held to a 1—1 draw by the Midlands in Lusaka.

The Leggo Shield for boxing was also surrendered to Southern Rhodesia by a margin of eight bouts to five. Only one Northern Rhodesian won a Rhodesian title—Abe Bekker, the fly-weight. He had previously won a silver medal at Vancouver and went on to take the South African title and the cup for the most outstanding boxer at the championships. Professional boxing made its reappearance in Northern Rhodesia but the promotions were disappointing.

The highlight of the wrestling programme was the visit of a South African team which performed at various towns in the Territory. This was one sport in which the North maintained its superiority over the South but no trophy was involved. A series of professional all-in wrestling promotions was arranged during the year.

Cricket had a most disappointing season and in the annual inter-territorial match, played this year at Nkana, Southern Rhodesia had an easy ten wickets victory. One Northern Rhodesia player—Hitzeroth—was invited to join the Rhodesian team to tour the Union of South Africa in the Currie Cup Tournament.

Hockey showed considerable improvement and the national team tied for second place in the inter-provincial tournament played at Umtali. Later on they defeated the touring Transvaal team by a margin of two clear goals. At polo Northern Rhodesia defeated the Southern Rhodesia team at Nkana by six and a half goals to five.

Badminton was another sport which showed the greatest improvement. For the first time a team was entered in the Melvill Cup Tournament and although the Percy Kling Trophy was lost to Southern Rhodesia on their way to the Union the players more than compensated for this loss. Northern Rhodesia finished at the head of "B" Section and met the strong Western Province team in the final when they were beaten.

Baseball and softball also showed some improvement and a greater following. The Centenary Cup for baseball was retained by the South but in a game played at Nkana the territorial side beat Eastern Transvaal by 16—3.

Tennis was limited to matches between local teams and the championships were played for the first time in Lusaka. At the early part of the year Russell Seymour and Jaroslav Drobny visited the Copperbelt and played a series of exhibition matches. Southern Rhodesia golfers were successful in wresting the Federal Cup from Northern Rhodesia when they met on the Copperbelt. Great interest was maintained in bowls and the number of entrants for the various competitions created a new record. The team sent to the Empire Games did exceptionally well in the face of competition from all over the Commonwealth. Many fine swimmers came to reside in the Territory during 1954 and with a steady improvement amongst our own youngsters this sport looks to have a fine future.

Perhaps the most important move in African sport was the formation of a Northern Rhodesia African Football Association. Football is by far the most popular sport with the Africans and hitherto each area had governed itself in this respect. There were no visiting teams, but from the number of matches played between teams from various centres the standard of the game is steadily improving. A new African Athletics Association was brought into being in Lusaka and a most successful first meeting staged. Other sports to gain in popularity during the year with Africans were tennis, cricket and hockey although these are more or less restricted to the students at various schools. The Rennie Cup for the outstanding African Sportsman of the year was awarded to Geoffrey Chongo, a Lusaka student. Chongo represented his town at soccer and has a height of 10 ft. 7 in. to his credit in the pole vault.

One encouraging sign for the future was that the Northern Rhodesia schoolboys' team did exceptionally well in the South African Tournament. From gaining only one point in 1953 they improved to seven points in 1954.

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 thirty inches in the south to fifty-five 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:

<i>Station</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Annual rainfall in inches</i>	<i>Mean maximum temperature October</i>	<i>Mean minimum temperature June</i>
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 Rho-

desia 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 Tschaka 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.

The 23rd October, 1953, was an historic day in the history of the Territory. A special issue of the *Federal Government Gazette* gave on that day the message of greeting from Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the full inauguration of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Northern Rhodesia had become a member of the Federation by an Order in Council on the 1st August, 1953.

Chapter 3: Administration

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

The constitution of Northern Rhodesia provides for an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor and consists of five official Members and four unofficial Members. One of the unofficial Members is one of the nominated Members of the Legislative Council representing African interests. The other three unofficial Members are elected Members of the Legislative Council. All the nine Members of the Executive Council hold ministerial office and are responsible to the Governor and to the Legislative Council for the administration of their groups of Government departments. They form in effect a Cabinet. The principle of collective Cabinet responsibility applies to the decisions of the Executive Council and all the Members of the Government, both official and unofficial, sit on the same side of the Legislative Council and constitute the Government front bench.

The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker. In the Tenth Legislative Council, which was elected and nominated in February, 1954, there are eight official Members and eighteen unofficial Members. Six of the unofficial Members represent African interests, four of them being Africans selected for appointment by the African Representative Council. The other twelve unofficial Members are elected by an electorate which is predominantly European.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—RURAL AREAS

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 African 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 the Barotseland Protectorate, 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 except for its function of electing to the Federal Assembly the two specially elected African members from Northern Rhodesia, and of selecting four Africans for appointment by His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—URBAN AREAS

In the towns in Northern Rhodesia the normal form of local government is to be found and there are five municipal councils, two municipal boards and nine management boards. During 1955 one municipal board is to be up-graded to municipal council status and one management board to a municipal board. The only distinction between municipal councils and municipal boards is one of dignity in that municipal councils have power to appoint a mayor and aldermen whereas municipal boards are only empowered to appoint a chairman. In addition, there are five townships occupied only by Africans under management boards of Africans with normal local government powers. These African townships are near the larger towns in the Copperbelt and are in the nature of satellite suburbs, but they provide their own services, levy rates and serve a most useful purpose in training the Africans in local government procedure. There are also seven 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. The only Government assistance given to these mine townships is that a Government grant is given towards the cost of welfare services.

The major local authorities have a majority of elected members and the municipal franchise rests on the ownership or occupation of rateable property to a capital value of £250. There is no legal bar to

Africans voting or sitting on these local authorities 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 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 levy rates, borrow money, own and manage housing schemes and are in control of roads, water, power, town planning and other public services in their areas. They are not responsible authorities for education or medical services. Municipal councils and boards may make by-laws and raise loans from sources other than Government while 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 directly responsible to the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government, who is an unofficial Member of Legislative Council, for local government affairs in the Territory. The principal officers of the department are all specialised in local government; the department has legal and audit officers as well as a valuation officer. There is also a Municipal Association comprising representatives from all the local authorities which takes a leading part in co-ordinating opinions and initiating policy or legislation. A Northern Rhodesia Association of Local Government Officers has also been formed and has established a joint council with the Municipal Association. Most of the chief officers of the larger local authorities are now professional officers drawn from the United Kingdom or South Africa. A Local Government Officers' Superannuation Scheme was introduced on 1st January, 1954.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (excluding African Beer Halls and Welfare) and outstanding loan liabilities of local authorities for the years 1945-54, from which will be seen the phenomenal growth of local government activities and responsibilities which has taken place in recent years:

	<i>Gross recurrent revenue</i>	<i>Gross recurrent expenditure</i>	<i>Loan liabilities</i>
	£	£	£
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)	762,366	734,254	3,362,243
1953 (Estimated)	1,128,339	1,045,461	5,100,000
1954 (Estimated)	1,661,903	1,437,916	8,521,829

Between 1948 and 1954 the Government has (excluding African housing) made £9,260,736 available for loans to local authorities for general purposes including the building of flats for letting or sale to people of the lower income groups, and for relending 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 the larger towns, and in several of the smaller towns schemes for the installation of water and electricity services are in hand.

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, makes over one half of all motor licence fees collected in the local authority area and pays a subsidy in respect of African housing equivalent to the deficit on the African housing account. The Federal Government 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 pays contributions in lieu of rates on Federal Government rateable property. 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.

Chapter 4: 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 Nyasa, 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.)
21. *The Victoria Falls Handbook*. Edited by J. Desmond Clark. Published by the Monuments Commission. This is not purely a tourist guide but aims at giving all available information on the Victoria Falls, their history, geology, archaeology, natural history, etc.

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.

Published in 1954 were Vol. II, Nos. 3 and 4.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, LUSAKA

The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 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.

Advancement of Africans in the Copper-Mining Industry in Northern Rhodesia. Report of a Board of Inquiry (*The Forster Report*). 1954, 2s. 6d.

African and Euro-African Housing in Lusaka. Report of a Committee of Inquiry, 1953, 1s.

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

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

Agricultural Bulletins—

No. 1 of 1950—Tobacco Root Knot Nematode. 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—Withdrawn.
 No. 6—The Production of Turkish Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By J. C. Collins, 3s.
 No. 7—Maize Fertiliser Experiments in Northern Rhodesia. By E. Pawson, 2s.

Agriculture. Report on Agricultural Industry, October, 1931, 2s.

Agricultural Survey. Report of Commission, 1929, 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.

Census of Population. May, 1951, 7s. 6d.

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.

Check List of Mammals of Northern Rhodesia. By D. Gordon Lancaster, F.Z.S., 1953, 4s.

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, 1953, 2s.

Development, The Ten-year Plan. February, 1947, 2s.

Development, The Ten-year Plan. Third (1953) Review. November, 1953, 5s.

Development of Secondary Industries. By Dr. W. J. Busschau, 1945, 2s. 6d.

Departmental Annual Reports. 1s. to 5s. 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.

Civil Service Preparatory Commission, 2s.

Report of Conference, London, January, 1953, 1s.

The Federal Scheme, Constitution, 1s. 6d.

Ecological Survey—Soils, Vegetation and Agriculture of North-Eastern Rhodesia. By C. G. Trapnell. (Reprinted 1953), £1 1s. 0d.

Education of Women and Girls. Report, 6d.

Estimates, Approved, for 1954–55, 10s.

Estimates, Approved, Development Fund, 1954–55, 4s.

European Education, Further Secondary, 1946, 6d.

European Education. Investigation by Committee, 1948, 2s. 6d.

European Farming Industry of Northern Rhodesia. Report of a Commission of Inquiry into the Future of. (Commissioner: L. G. Troup, O.B.E.), 1954, 5s.

European Housing. Report of Committee, 1947, 1s.

Financial Position of Native Treasuries. Report, 1954, 6d.

Fish Culture. By T. Vaughan-Jones, Director of Game and Tsetse Control, 1947, 1s.

Gazette, Official Government. Published weekly:

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

Single copies for current year, 1s.

Back numbers, 1s. 6d. per copy.

General List of Chiefs, 1954, 2s.

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

Geological Survey Records for year ended 31st December, 1952. 2s. 6d.

Hansard. Verbatim reports of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. Published daily in booklet form.

Price, per daily copy . . . 3d. post free.

Annual Subscription . . . 5s. post free.

Complete Proceedings of each Session, fully indexed and bound in paper-covered volumes, 2s. 6d. per copy. (No fixed annual subscription.)

Highway Code of Northern Rhodesia, 1d.

Illegal Brewing. Report of Inquiry, 1s.

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

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

Laws of Northern Rhodesia. Revised to 31st December, 1954:

Contained in eight loose-leaf volumes, £12 12s.

Annual subscription, £2 2s.

Separate Chapters available (apply to Government Printer for list).

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

Licence and Stamp Ordinance, Operation of. Report of Committee, 1947, 5s.

Limestone and Slate Occurrences of the Fort Rosebery District of Northern Rhodesia. By P. L. A. O'Brien, M.A. (OXON), Senior Geologist, Department of Geological Survey, 1954, 5s.

Lusaka Street Map, 1954, 9d.

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

Management Boards, Constitution of, 1949, 2s.

Mining and Explosives Regulations, 1952, 2s.

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

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

Native Taxation. Report of Committee, 1948, 1s.

Northern Rhodesia Handbook. 1953 edition, 2s. 6d.

Northern Rhodesia Tsetse Fly and Their Relationship to Trypanosomiasis. Some notes by W. S. Steel, 1952, 6d.

Police Commission. Report of Commission of Inquiry, June, 1946, 7s. 6d.

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

Pulmonary Disability. Report of Commission (Rewcastle), 1954, 1s.

Register of Voters:

- Territorial Register, 3s. 6d.
 Federal Register (Northern Rhodesia Electoral Areas only), 2s.
Semi-permanent Housing. By Desmond Agg, 5s.
Silicosis Hazard. Report of Investigation, 1948, 1s.
Small Earth Dam Construction. By T. W. Longridge, 1s.
Status and Welfare of Coloured Persons, 2s.
Story of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. Crown 4to. 134 pp. Illustrated in Colour and Monotone, 1954, 15s.
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, February, 1953, 2s. 6d.
Tenure of Agricultural Land. Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Future of the European Farming Industry in Northern Rhodesia. (Commissioner: L. G. Troup, O.B.E.), 1954, 2s. 6d.
Tick-borne Diseases. Report on. By Professor J. G. Matthyse, 1954, 3s. 6d.
Trade of Northern Rhodesia, Statement of, 1953, £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-Owning Plateau Tonga. By E. Colson. 1949.
The Discovery of Africa. By E. H. Lane-Poole. 1950.
Some Pioneer Missions of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. By C. W. Mackintosh. 1950.
David Livingstone. Based on an Account by I. M. Fletcher. 1950.
Lunda Rites and Ceremonies. By V. W. Turner. 1953.
The Stone Age Cultures of Northern Rhodesia. By J. Desmond Clark. Published in 1950 by the South African Archæological Society with the aid of a grant from the Museum Trustees.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE
 INSTITUTE, LUSAKA

RHODES-LIVINGSTONE PAPERS:

1. *The Land Rights of Individuals Among the Nyakyusa.* By Godfrey Wilson. 1938. 52 pp. Out of print.
2. *The Study of African Society.* By Godfrey Wilson and Monica Hunter. First printing, 1939. Second printing, 1942. 21 pp. Out of print.

3. *The Constitution of Ngonde.* By Godfrey Wilson. 1939. 16 pp.
4. *Bemba Marriage and Present Economic Conditions.* By Audrey I. Richards. 1940. 123 pp. Out of print.
5. *An Essay on the Economics of Detribalisation in Northern Rhodesia, Part I.* By Godfrey Wilson. 1941. 71 pp. Out of print.
6. *An Essay on the Economics of Detribalisation in Northern Rhodesia, Part II.* By Godfrey Wilson. 1942. 82 pp. 8 tables. Out of print.
7. *Economy of the Central Barotse Plain.* By 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.) By A. T. Culwick. First printing, 1942. Second printing, 1943. 64 pp. 2s. (postage 2½d.).
9. *The African as Suckling and as Adult.* (A Psychological Study.) By J. F. Ritchie. 1943. 99 pp. Out of print.
10. *Essays on Lozi Land and Royal Property.* By Max Gluckman. 1943. 99 pp. Out of print.
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13. *Rooiyard.* (A Sociological Survey of an Urban Native Slum Yard.) By Ellen Hellman. 1948. 125 pp. 1 diagram, 19 photographs. 7s. 6d. (postage 3d.).
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23. *Juridical Techniques and the Judicial Process.* (A Study in African Customary Law.) By A. L. Epstein. 1954. 45 pp. 6s. (postage 2d.).
24. *Two Studies in African Nutrition: an Urban and a Rural Community in Northern Rhodesia.* By Betty Preston Thomson. 1954. 8s. 6d. (postage 2d.).

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- Seven Tribes of British Central Africa.* Edited by Elisabeth Colson and Max Gluckman. Oxford University Press, 1951. 395 pp., maps, photographs, tables. 37s. 6d.
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- Politics in a Changing Society.* By J. A. Barnes. Oxford University Press, 1954. 220 pp., maps, photographs, tables, diagrams. 42s.
- The Judicial Process among the Barotse of Northern Rhodesia.* By Max Gluckman. Manchester University Press, 1955. 37s. 6d.

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1. *Travels in Northern Rhodesia.* By D. Maxwell Robertson. (Oxford University Press, 4s. and 7s.)
2. *The Story of Northern Rhodesia.* By Kenneth Bradley. (Longmans, 3s.)
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7. *English-Bemba Phrase Book.* (Macmillan, 2s.)
8. *English-Lozi Phrase Book.* (Macmillan, 2s.)
9. *English-Tonga Phrase Book.* (Macmillan, 2s.)
10. *Nyanja Note Book.* By Michael Russell. (Longmans, 1s. 6d.)
11. *Chibemba Note Book.* By Commander T. S. L. Fox-Pitt, R.N. (RETD.), O.B.E. (Longmans, 1s. 9d.)
12. *Dictionary of the Nyanja Language.* By D. C. Scott, D.D., M.A., and Alexander Hetherwick, C.B.E., M.A. (Lutterworth Press, 15s.)
13. *Lessons in Bemba.* By William Lammond. (Publications Bureau, 6s.)
14. *A Short Lwena Grammar.* By C. M. N. White. (Longmans, 4s. 3d.)
15. *A Practical Introduction to Tonga.* By C. R. Hopgood. (Longmans, 15s.)
16. *Simple Silozi.* By W. A. R. Gorman. (Longmans, 3s. 6d.)
17. *Bemba-English Dictionary.* (A revised edition of the White Fathers' Dictionary.) (Longmans, £2 2s.)

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
THE TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, 1947-1957
ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, 1957

<i>Section of Northern Rhodesia Development Plan</i>				<i>Total expenditure to 31-12-54 £</i>	<i>Colonial Development and Welfare Funds £</i>	<i>Northern Rhodesia Development Account £</i>	<i>Loan £</i>
TERRITORIAL:							
<i>Loan Advances:</i>							
<i>Public Utilities</i>				530,000		3,100,000	
<i>Development and Welfare Schemes:</i>							
<i>African Education</i>				925,309	661,950	1,048,675	
<i>Agriculture</i>				633,414	458,616	368,304	
<i>Forestry</i>				244,522	223,639	255,136	
<i>Veterinary</i>				173,937	142,075	170,536	
<i>Game and Tsetse</i>				400,873	122,346	380,007	
<i>Rural Development</i>				611,835	559,007	440,993	
<i>Water Development</i>				1,037,741	4,745	1,475,108	
<i>Economic Development</i>				132,612	—	222,335	
<i>Public Works (Buildings) and Public Utilities</i>				9,267,579	363,427	14,375,098	
<i>Roads and Aerodromes</i>				367,065		1,518,572	
<i>Law and Order, Police</i>				28,492		849,850	
<i>Law and Order, Judicial</i>				74		400,000	
<i>Loans</i>				1,486,500		5,100,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				584,124	600,212	178,000	
TOTAL				15,894,077	3,136,017	26,782,614	
<i>Loan Expenditure:</i>							
<i>African Education</i>				83,133			84,000
<i>Agriculture</i>				109,986			110,000
<i>Roads and Air Transport</i>				1,842,546			2,016,188
<i>Urban African Housing</i>				991,030			1,000,000
<i>Loans to Local Authorities</i>				500,000			500,000
<i>General Building Programme</i>				2,442,583			2,626,812
<i>Co-operative Societies</i>				14,800			20,000
<i>Tourist Development</i>				16,056			20,000
TOTAL				6,000,134			6,377,000
<i>Summary:</i>							
<i>Loan Advances</i>				530,000		3,100,000	
<i>Development and Welfare Schemes</i>				15,894,077	3,136,017	26,782,614	
<i>Loan Expenditure</i>				6,000,134			6,377,000
TOTAL				22,424,211	3,136,017	29,882,614	6,377,000

APPENDIX II

POPULATION STATISTICS

Table I

POPULATION AT CENSUS DATES

<i>Census date</i>	<i>Census Results</i>			<i>Population Estimates</i>	
	<i>European</i>	<i>Asiatic</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Domiciled indigenous Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
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—*continued*

Table II

ANNUAL POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1912-1954

(Based on estimates of the British South Africa Company from 1912 to 1923, the Northern Rhodesia Government from 1924 to 1952, and the Central African Statistical Office, Salisbury, since 1953.)

<i>Year ended 30th June</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asiatic and Coloured</i>	<i>African</i>
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)
1953	50,000	5,000	1,960,000
1954	60,000	6,000	2,040,000 (c)

(a) Not available.

(b) Provisional.

(c) Year ended 31st December.

APPENDIX II—*continued*

Table III

EUROPEAN BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND
INFANT MORTALITY, 1938-1954

Year	Births		Marriages	Deaths		Infant mortality	
	No.	Per 1,000		No.	Per 1,000	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
1952	1,318	31.00	385	225	5.00	50	24.5
1953	1,450	29.00	383	270	5.00	49	28.3
1954	2,046	34.10	462	298	4.97	55	26.8

APPENDIX III

Table I

INCOME TAX

<i>Rebates—Individuals:</i>		£	s.	d.
<i>Primary:</i>				
Companies				Nil
Married persons		37	10	0
Single persons		25	0	0
<i>Children:</i>				
First child		22	10	0
Each additional child		15	0	0
<i>Dependants:</i>				
Maintained to the extent of at least £50		10	0	0
Insurance premium and benefit fund contributions		2s. per £1 or part thereof subject to a maximum of £25		
Blind persons		£200		
Farmers' rebate		Maximum, £2,000		
<i>Rates of Income Tax:</i>				
		<i>Married persons</i>	<i>Single persons</i>	<i>Companies</i>
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
First £500		0 9	1 3	6 3
Second £500		1 3	2 0	
Third £500		2 0	3 0	
Fourth £500		3 0	4 6	
Fifth £500		4 6	6 3	
Over £2,500		6 3	6 3	
<i>Rates of Supertax:</i>				
Single persons or companies liable to supertax:				
First £2,000 of supertaxable income				Nil
Married persons:				
First £3,000 of supertaxable income				Nil
Thereafter for both classes of taxpayer:				
Next £2,000				9d. per £1
Next £2,000				2s. per £1
Thereafter				3s. 3d. per £1
<i>Rates of Undistributed Profits Tax (refers to companies only):</i>				
First £2,000 of undistributed profits				1s. 6d. per £1
Balance of undistributed profits				3s. per £1

APPENDIX III—*continued*

Table II

TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS

Income £	Unmarried			Married no children			Married two children		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	6	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
600	16	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
700	26	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
800	36	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
900	46	5	0	6	5	0	—	—	—
1,000	56	5	0	12	10	0	—	—	—
1,100	71	5	0	22	10	0	—	—	—
1,200	86	5	0	32	10	0	—	—	—
1,300	101	5	0	42	10	0	5	0	0
1,400	116	5	0	52	10	0	15	0	0
1,500	131	5	0	62	10	0	25	0	0
2,000	243	15	0	137	10	0	100	0	0
2,500	418	15	0	250	0	0	212	10	0
3,000	593	15	0	406	5	0	368	15	0

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		1949	1950	1951	1952	1-1-53 to 30-6-54 (c)	1954-55 Estimates (d)
		£	£	£	£	£	£
ORDINARY:							
1.	Licences, Taxes, etc.	7,008,211	8,208,288	10,519,123	18,749,406	23,531,390	9,388,728
2.	Specific Services	488,881	526,883	640,360	707,065	1,322,289	783,923
3.	Rent from Government Property	19,711	24,486	31,259	36,747	54,415	45,150
4.	Interest and Loan Repayments	262,886	351,705	474,736	1,456,879	2,774,916	654,003
5.	Miscellaneous	168,530	781,358	77,854	136,925	132,228	39,340
6.	Share of Revenue from Mineral Rights	—	—	1,331,142	1,678,512	2,848,709	1,330,000
7.	Water Supplies	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,969	4,796
8.	Land Sales	13,467	21,885	23,040	35,085	73,373	50,000
9.	Reimbursements by the Federal Government	—	—	—	—	5,881,412	1,551,960
—	Customs	1,697,913	1,723,677	2,394,763	2,836,680	3,666,764	(b)
—	Post Office	193,551	207,081	285,579	350,782	750,840	(b)
—	Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings	34,607	44,442	58,330	76,459	179	—
—	Advances to Development Fund Reimbursed	—	169,415	61,087	—	—	—
Total Recurrent Revenue		9,887,757	12,059,220	15,897,273	26,064,540	41,040,484	13,847,900
DEVELOPMENT FUND:							
95.	Development and Welfare Schemes: Local Receipts	—	—	4,747	15,938	280,791	8,530
96.	Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes: Grants and Reimbursements	208,743	377,998	378,993	485,856	796,319	315,000
97.	Appropriation from Territorial Revenue	487,363	1,535,035	1,500,000	4,000,000	5,600,000	4,290,000
98.	Reimbursements—Other Governments	—	5,354	2,383	27,049	1,948,999	55,766
99.	Loan Appropriations	—	100	—	1,630,451	2,281,616	2,500,000
Total Development Revenue		696,106	1,918,487	1,886,123	6,159,294	10,907,725	7,169,296

(a) Included under Specific Services.

(b) Accrues direct to Federal Government as from 1-1-54.

(c) An eighteen-month period.
(d) Covers the period 1-7-54-30-6-55, the first full financial year after Federation, and the figures exclude the revenue which accrues direct to the Federal Government.

APPENDIX IV—continued

Table II

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

Head of Expenditure		1949	1950	1951	1952	1-1-53 to 30-6-54 (j)	1954-55 Estimates (k)
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE:		£	£	£	£	£	£
1.	The Governor	13,567	13,737	12,837	15,773	29,820	22,396
2.	Judicial	34,555	38,262	41,128	42,573	84,202	72,468
3.	The Chief Secretary	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,200	3,650	2,550
4.	Executive and Legislative Councils	(a)	(a)	(a)	37,051	60,170	45,550
5.	Information	27,438	28,565	38,051	55,001	109,496	100,261
6.	Labour	49,548	60,015	64,836	65,352	122,330	83,055
7.	Northern Rhodesia Police	279,374	366,057	429,965	589,336	1,246,226	1,137,152
8.	Secretariat	124,412	139,475	147,642	112,079	216,032	174,620
9.	Minor Services under the control of the Chief Secretary	—	—	17,436	30,254	39,920	23,588
10.	Attorney-General	10,148	12,368	10,857	13,098	21,006	17,184
11.	Administrator-General	3,996	3,395	3,841	4,863	8,200	8,676
12.	The Financial Secretary	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,950	3,250	2,300
13.	Accountant-General	39,624	40,547	47,952	57,295	97,225	75,827
14.	Public Debt	168,031	295,241	463,599	865,771	1,467,970	74,449
15.	Loans and Investments	346,910	257,887	633,844	850,800	876,526	310,000
16.	Miscellaneous Services	1,895,593	1,984,721	2,510,892	4,181,300	4,237,096	1,413,414
17.	Pensions and Gratuities	153,376	213,254	218,447	260,944	421,042	306,177
18.	Subventions	109,796	30,311	139,607	35,471	115,904	24,737
19.	Territorial Appropriations	2,250,000	2,207,675	4,462,204	9,780,315	12,218,172	1,729,850
20.	Minor Services under the control of the Financial Secretary	—	—	4,647	3,987	6,739	9,432
21.	The Secretary for Native Affairs	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,950	3,304	3,450
22.	African Administration	120,968	125,922	142,140	155,206	268,309	171,349
23.	Provincial Administration	288,875	312,728	325,760	377,690	647,841	551,160
24.	Minor Services under the control of the Secretary for Native Affairs	—	—	16,596	17,356	27,193	37,680
25.	The Development Secretary	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,950	3,304	2,300
26.	Public Works Department	250,010	292,373	342,462	371,476	634,164	500,000
27.	Public Works Recurrent	430,255	526,865	663,340	837,287	1,363,849	1,063,903
28.	Public Works Extraordinary	463,135	430,652	515,155	1,123,438	2,397,204	1,696,834
29.	Stores	506,105	194,769	846,659	89,429	158,816	133,843
30.	Minor Services under the control of the Development Secretary	—	—	—	—	—	33,071
31.	The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	4,127	2,350
32.	Agriculture	92,339	111,546	171,562	281,316	533,269	460,985
33.	Co-operative Societies	14,205	21,130	25,595	30,167	57,810	43,318
34.	Forestry	120,851	79,971	104,658	125,477	275,172	222,241
35.	Game and Tsetse Control	53,092	70,457	82,592	92,708	197,021	174,489
36.	Veterinary Services	85,407	110,963	127,586	143,053	288,822	252,435
37.	Water Development and Irrigation	99,251	143,520	193,421	256,223	646,881	470,844
38.	Minor Services under the control of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources	—	—	15,898	17,541	34,943	14,819
39.	The Member for African Interests	—	—	—	—	777	2,350
40.	African Education	391,148	413,929	458,019	563,249	1,280,758	1,162,723

41. Minor Services under the control of the Member for African Interests	—	—	—	—	—	31,264
42. The Member for Commerce and Industry	—	—	—	—	777	2,350
43. Geological Survey	—	—	—	12,664	30,374	36,163
44. Mines	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	20,580
45. Printing and Stationery	91,395	92,990	98,956	156,698	186,738	134,997
46. Minor Services under the control of the Member for Commerce and Industry	—	—	—	—	—	66,832
47. The Member for Health, Lands and Local Government	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	4,127	2,350
48. Local Government	16,610	84,152	10,743	9,940	18,599	20,795
49. Government Grants to Local Authorities	—	—	83,373	101,116	401,918	293,500
50. Surveys and Land	40,124	43,531	57,965	82,646	168,330	194,554
51. Welfare and Probation Services	(b)	(b)	(b)	24,352	174,967	137,865
52. Minor Services under the control of the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government	—	—	42,310	(e)	(e)	64,963
53. Payments to the Federal Government	—	—	—	—	1,857,029	83,000
— Audit	14,377	16,284	18,833	24,338	42,895	—
— Civil Aviation	97,070	98,129	145,248	140,086	256,249	—
— Military	54,750	250,333	400,600	457,880	1,254,407	—
— Prisons	74,844	79,306	101,880	107,058	222,219	—
— Customs	37,823	42,316	46,363	50,434	89,714	—
— Income Tax	11,002	12,167	14,781	18,890	43,795	—
— Posts and Telegraphs	183,864	278,140	344,209	464,093	1,115,509	—
— African Labour Corps	55,144	43,247	40,692	24,383	930	—
— The Administrative Secretary	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,950	3,267	(h)
— European Education	223,312	311,530	360,067	433,083	858,992	(h)
— The Economic Secretary	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,950	2,921	(h)
— Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings	48,690	51,748	82,223	106,509	—	(h)
— Health	421,882	521,868	552,195	820,529	1,716,519	(f)
— Trade, Transport and Industry	35,373	45,495	59,941	59,863	65,817	(f)
— Minor Services under the control of the Administrative Secretary	—	—	47,791	40,644	72,738	(i)
— Minor Services under the control of the Economic Secretary	—	—	43,362	25,412	109,155	(i)
— Minor Services	—	94,123	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total Recurrent Expenditure	9,828,269	10,591,694	15,830,760	24,659,447	38,906,526	13,723,043
DEVELOPMENT FUND:						
97. Second Loan: Advances	—	—	—	—	—	1,500,000
98. Development and Welfare Schemes	772,188	—	—	5,747	1,062,526	—
(a) From Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	—	269,415	367,275	472,107	1,007,477	315,000
(b) On Northern Rhodesian Development Account	—	1,069,505	1,634,114	3,900,090	6,935,383	5,116,000
99. Loan Expenditure	—	2,213,311	1,225,548	826,210	624,067	141,700
Total Development Expenditure	772,188	3,552,231	3,226,937	5,204,154	9,629,453	7,072,700

(a) Included under "Secretariat".
 (d) Included under "Departmental Minor Services".
 (g) Corps disbanded.
 (j) An eighteen-month period.

(b) Included under "Minor Services".
 (e) Included under "Health".
 (h) Deleted.
 (k) Covers the period 1-7-54 — 30-6-55, the first full financial year after Federation, and the figures exclude expenditure in Northern Rhodesia incurred by the Federal Government.

(c) Included under "Labour and Mines".
 (f) Responsibility of Federal Government.
 (i) Transferred to other "Minor Services".

APPENDIX V

DIRECTION OF TRADE: MERCHANDISE

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Commerce and Trade are the responsibility of the Federal Government and the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and separate trade figures for Northern Rhodesia are not available.

APPENDIX VI

VALUATIONS AND RATES

	Gross rateable value of buildings	Gross rateable value of land	Rateable value of buildings	Rateable value of exempt land	Rate in the £ on buildings	Rate in the £ on land	Product of rate on buildings	Product of rate on land
Broken Hill	£ 1,839,740	£ 297,625	£ 26,365	£ 2,200	d. 1.5	d. 7	£ 10,614	£ 8,470
Chingola	1,196,270	249,158	60,994	2,392	1	4	4,250	3,330
Choma	398,535	92,125	13,520	—	2	6	3,321	2,303
Fort Jameson	342,655	49,715	9,420	640	2.5	6	3,471	1,227
Kafue	144,725	32,650	32,980	2,445	1	6	466	755
Kalomo	105,655	25,855	2,015	13,300	1.5	3	670	323
Kitwe	3,254,875	1,196,303	(a)	(a)	1.5	5.25	20,342	26,169
Livingstone	3,698,245	703,436	219,906	77,337	2	10	28,986	26,082
Luanshya	1,250,720	265,490	48,150	8,250	4.8	7.2	24,050	7,717
Lusaka	10,455,555	3,519,300	(a)	(a)	3	9	107,000	112,500
Mazabuka	301,395	63,310	19,515	3,700	1.6	2.4	1,788	505
Monze	181,505	39,788	—	255	2	6	1,350	524
Mufulira	1,046,615	160,893	8,775	3,030	1	4	3,834	2,481
Ndola	5,815,799	1,480,980	250,450	200,590	2.25	9.5	52,175	50,682
TOTALS	30,032,289	8,176,628	692,090	314,139	—	—	262,317	243,068
Totals for previous years:								
1950	6,655,608	1,704,081	971,785	177,240	—	—	50,492	36,459
1951	9,669,153	2,704,773	1,281,232	418,625	—	—	62,349	55,600
1952	12,629,870	3,847,243	1,359,754	579,660	—	—	85,974	90,916
1953	18,304,058	5,475,376	758,906	324,887	—	—	154,344	143,160

(a) No valuation placed on exempt properties.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

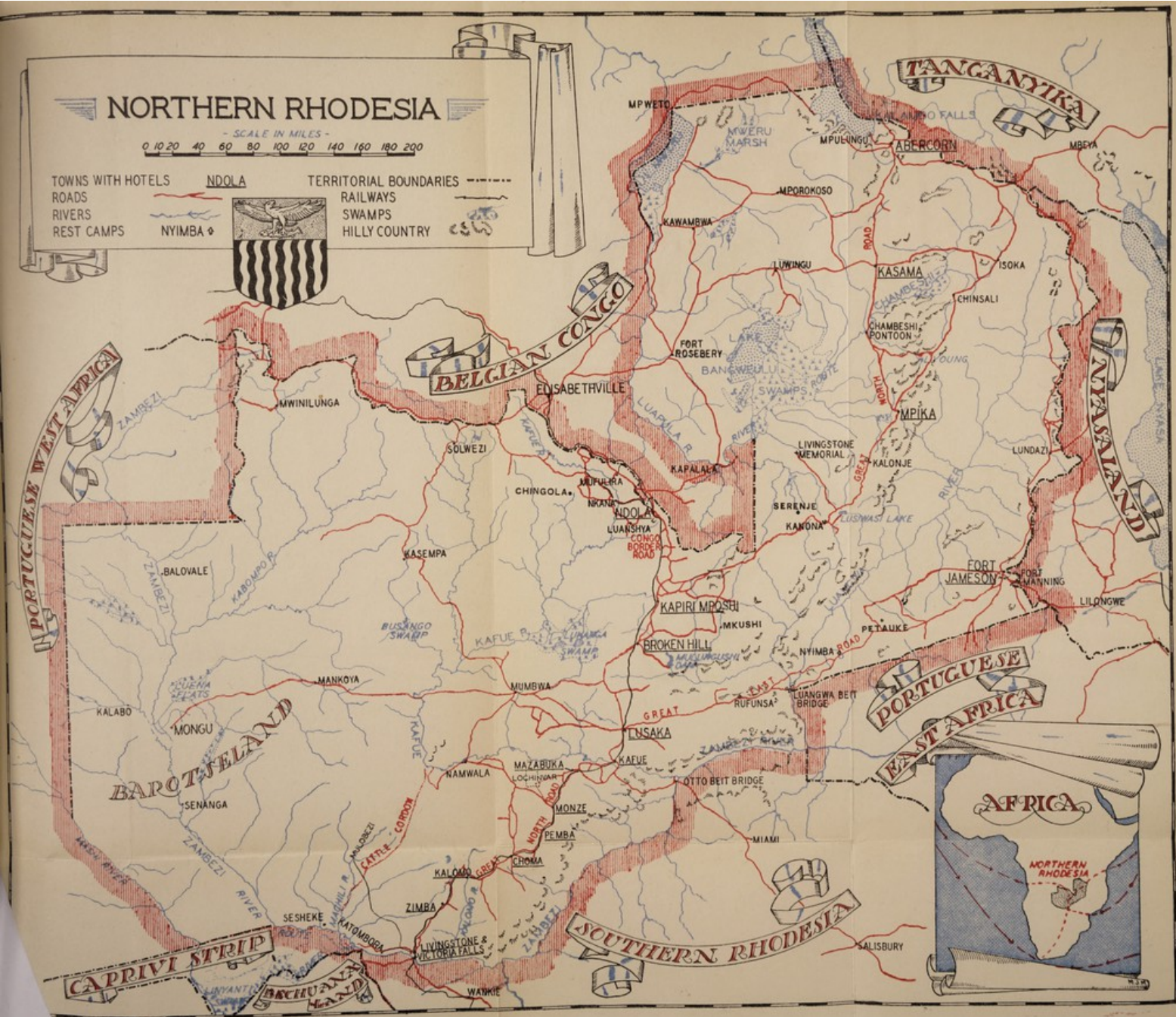
- SCALE IN MILES -
0 10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

TOWNS WITH HOTELS
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