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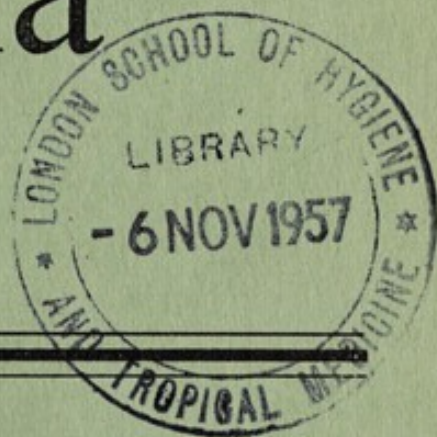


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Northern Rhodesia

1956



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COLONIAL OFFICE
REPORT ON
NORTHERN RHODESIA
FOR THE YEAR
1956

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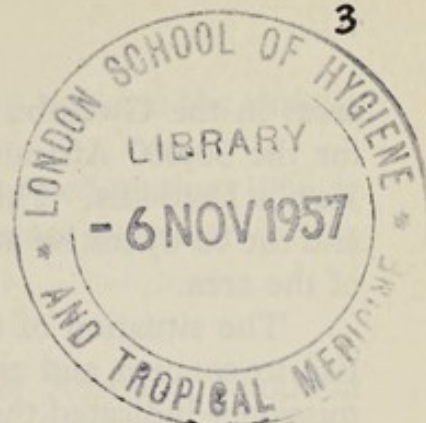
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PART I

Review of 1956

THE rapid economic expansion of the Territory which characterised the year 1955 proceeded more slowly during 1956. Industrial relations were disturbed for part of the year especially in the mining industry; trading boycotts took place in most towns on the line of rail in the first half of the year, and the fall in the price of copper also had a curbing effect on development. These disturbed conditions were exacerbated on the copper mines by a series of rolling strikes organised, sometimes without pretext, by irresponsible elements in the African Mineworkers' Union from July onwards: and by September had caused such a grave threat to law and order that the Acting Governor was forced to declare a State of Emergency in the Western Province and to place under restriction a number of those who, in the words of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, were resorting to "measures apparently aimed at achieving industrial chaos".

In the sphere of constitutional development, the form of franchise most suited to the needs of the Territory has been the most important problem. At the December meeting the Legislative Council passed a motion that constitutional talks should commence during the first quarter of 1957 and an announcement on the proposed constitutional changes should be made early in 1958. Continuous emphasis by European political leaders on constitutional development induced strong reactions amongst African leaders, and the increased political awareness amongst the African population was demonstrated by greater political activity especially in the urban areas.

In March, the Legislative Council approved by motion the replacement of the Development Authority by the Capital Expenditure Planning Committee, a committee at Government level, which has commenced the task of preparing a programme of capital expenditure for the four-year period, 1957-61.

Emphasis was again placed on the development of the rural areas and a great impetus was given to development generally by the generous loan of £2,000,000, free of interest until 1960, made to the Government by the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group of Companies.

With the commencement of the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme by the Federal Power Board, planning and investigation of the resettlement

areas in the Gwembe district proceeded apace to find new village areas for the 30,000 Africans whose present homes will be flooded when the Kariba Dam fills. This work was greatly assisted by the realistic approach and the co-operative attitude adopted by the Native Authority and people of the area.

The situation of the farming industry in the Eastern Province gave rise to concern and an investigation of the problem by a Special Commissioner indicated the necessity for a diversification of farming activities in the province. Acting on the Commissioner's report the Government initiated a pilot pig scheme which was proving successful by the year's end.

An inter-racial committee was set up to consider the complex problem of race relations in the Territory and as a result of its report the Race Relations Ordinance was passed to provide for the establishment of a Central Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee, and of local committees whose functions are to assist in the promotion of a harmonious relationship between the various races in the Territory and particularly in their common use of premises which are open to the public generally.

With a view to obtaining a more satisfactory system of tenure for agricultural land, an Agricultural Lands Ordinance was enacted to provide for progressive conversion of Crown leasehold titles over such land into Crown grants upon the fulfilment of certain conditions, and subject to the right of the Crown to re-acquire the land held under such grants in certain circumstances, and to enable a system of tenant farming to be introduced.

NEW ORDINANCES

FIFTY Ordinances were enacted during 1956. The majority were concerned with relatively minor amendments.

Among those of special interest however was the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance. It deals with the compensation payable in respect of specified injuries. This Ordinance, *inter alia*, extended certain provisions of the principal Ordinance to African workmen.

The Juveniles Ordinance repealed the former Ordinance and made comprehensive provision for the custody and protection of juveniles in need of care and attention and also for the care of juvenile delinquents.

The primary objects of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Amendment) Ordinances were to provide for the compulsory registration of trade unions and for the inspection of the records of financial transactions of such trade unions, so as to ensure that the accounts would be properly kept.

The Race Relations (Advisory and Conciliation) Ordinance provided for the establishment of a Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Board and of Race Relations Conciliation Committees in various districts to

assist in the promotion of a harmonious relationship between the various races in the Territory.

A more detailed review of the Ordinances enacted during 1956 is contained in the chapter on Legislation which appears elsewhere in this Report.

MINING

MINING continued to be the responsibility of the Northern Rhodesia Government and the main industry of the Territory. Copper is by far the most important mineral and the weight produced in 1956—383,484 tons—was the highest on record.

The total value of minerals produced amounted to the record figure of over £129,000,000, of which copper accounted for nearly £121,000,000. Cobalt, lead, zinc and manganese accounted for over £5,500,000.

Prospecting activity by companies increased during the year but prospecting by individuals decreased owing to the small area left open for general prospecting.

The Chibuluma and Kansanshi copper mines came into production during the year and work in connection with Bancroft, due to come into production early in 1957, continued. Work was also in progress in connection with the opening of the new Mtuga copper mine, the reopening of Chambeshi, and the expansion of Mufulira.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THE year opened on an optimistic note after the signing of the African Advancement Agreement between the mining companies and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union in 1955. Agreement for the recognition of the Mines African Staff Association was also reached. This optimism was, however, soon to be shattered when it became apparent that the African Mineworkers' Trade Union realised that most jobs in the advancement field were to fall within the Mines African Staff Association sphere. This resulted in a series of strikes of Africans at all the major mines from the end of May until September which, causing a grave threat to public order, led to a State of Emergency being proclaimed; as a result of this several leaders of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union were detained and, although later released, most were debarred from living in the mining areas. A Commission of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Patrick Branigan, K.T., Q.C., was also appointed. This Commission laid the blame for the industrial unrest on the leaders of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union. The State of Emergency was lifted at the end of the year, but in the meanwhile the reformation of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union was started under the leadership of its General President, Mr. Lawrence Katilungu.

FARMING

RECORD crops of maize and ground-nuts were reaped during the year and food supplies were adequate in all parts of the Territory. Flue-cured tobacco farmers enjoyed a fair season on the line of rail, their crop being sold unidentified on the Salisbury auction floors. In the Eastern Area, where the crop is still sold identified, lower prices were realised for a crop somewhat below average. Some interest is being shown in the production of Turkish tobacco in African areas.

Responsibility for the control of European agriculture was transferred to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture with effect from 1st January, 1956.

AFRICAN EDUCATION

OVER 207,000 African pupils attended schools maintained or assisted by Government during the year, and the main increases were in the higher classes of the lower primary schools. The primary course is now divided into two parts. Pupils selected after completing the four-year lower primary course do a further four-year course leading to the Standard VI School Leaving Certificate examination. In May, 1956, 2,748 pupils, of whom 323 were girls, passed this examination.

The provision made for annually recurrent expenditure on African Education in the period 1st July, 1956, to 30th June, 1957, increased by some £415,293 over the figure for the corresponding period last year, the total funds available being £1,800,280.

Two new secondary schools were opened in 1955, making a total of nine in the Territory, and sixty-three boys out of an entry of seventy-six passed the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate examination in December.

One new Trades School was opened in 1956 and the total enrolment at twenty such schools was 1,089. The enrolment reached 335 at Hodgson Technical College, where a Motor Mechanics Course has now been started.

POPULATION

It is estimated that at the end of 1956 the population of Northern Rhodesia comprised 71,000 Europeans, 5,800 Asians, 1,600 Coloured persons and roughly 2,140,000 Africans. During the year the non-African immigrants entering the Territory from outside the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation numbered 7,706 Europeans, 354 Asians and six Coloured persons. No records are kept of migration within the Federation. European emigration to countries outside the Federation is estimated to have been over 2,000 persons during 1956. Emigration of Asians and Coloured persons is considered to be negligible. During 1956 the excess of European births over European deaths was 1,711 and Asian births exceeded Asian deaths by 285. There is no general system of registration for Coloured and African births and deaths.

COST OF LIVING

DURING 1956 the consumer prices index (based on August, 1939=100) rose from 193 to 198 for all items. The foodstuffs index rose from 249 to 263, but the indices for clothing, household stores, etc., remained almost constant.

IMPORTANT VISITORS

IN December, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Honourable Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P., commenced his visit to the Territory. Other distinguished visitors during the year included—

The Right Reverend K. C. H. Warner, D.S.O., D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh.

Sir Alexander Fleck, Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries.

Sir Edward and Lady Wilshaw, Governor of Cable and Wireless.

Sir Robert Sinclair, K.C.B., Chairman, Imperial Tobacco Company.

Sir Frank Lee, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir Harold Hyde, Chairman, Peat Marwick Company.

Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Sir Laurence Helsby, K.B.E., C.B., First Civil Service Commissioner in the United Kingdom.

Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B., Director-General of the British Council.

Lady Huggins.

Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide.

Professor J. A. F. Wils, Nimeguen University.

Mr. R. L. Baxter, Central African Department of the Colonial Office.

Mr. M. Gill, High Commissioner for Canada in South Africa.

Mr. R. S. Marshall, Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, U.S.A.

Mr. John B. George, Secretary to the Institute of African-American Relations, Washington.

Robert Mathias, Olympic Athlete.

Larry Adler, Musician.

Dr. S. Neumark, Sandford University, California.

Judge Martin de Vries, Long Beach, California.

J. H. Wallace, C.M.G., Northern Rhodesia Commissioner in London.

Mr. P. F. D. Tennant, Overseas Director of the Federation of British Industries.

Professor Fletcher, Bristol University.

Dr. F. Dixie, C.M.G., O.B.E., Director of Colonial Geological Surveys to East and Central Africa.

- Mr. I. E. H. J. Stourton, C.M.G., Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police.
- Mr. Roy Lewis, Assistant Editor of the *Economist*.
- Mr. B. J. Silk, Lecturer to the School of Agriculture, Cambridge.
- Mr. and Mrs. Marriot, Commonwealth Parliamentary Ass., Tasmania.
- Dr. R. E. Robinson, PH.D., Lecturer in Modern History, Cambridge.
- Miss F. H. Gwilliam, Assistant Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- The Rev. Marcus Morris, Hulton Press.
- Dr. C. S. Darke, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Consulting Physician to the City General Hospital, Sheffield.
- Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sloan, publishers of U.S.A. publication *Africa News*.
- Mr. Geoffrey Crowther, former Editor of the *Economist*.
- Miss Ellen Cumber, O.B.E., General Secretary for Overseas Settlement for British Women.
- Phillip Broadbent, Secretary, Joint Central and East Africa Boards.
- Mr. J. V. Bailey, Bank of England.
- Mr. D. Rhind, Secretary, Committee for Colonial Agriculture, Animal Health and Forest Research.
- Mr. John Howard, Mr. Melvin Fox and Dr. W. O. Brown, Ford Foundation, U.S.A.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

THE general pattern of the development programme has again been revised to place more emphasis on rural development.

During the year the Development Authority, which had so successfully devised and undertaken a series of development plans since 1947, was replaced by a Capital Expenditure Planning Committee at ministerial level. This committee is undertaking a review of the development plan and the compilation of the new four-year plan (1957-1961) which is being synchronised with the development plans of the Federal Government and other territorial governments.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

POPULATION

A census of population in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was held on the 8th May, 1956. This covered all Europeans, Asians, Coloured persons and Africans in employment. For the purpose of this census the term "Africans in Employment" was confined to African employees. The census in Northern Rhodesia enumerated 64,810 Europeans, 5,400 Asians, 1,550 Coloured persons and 260,230 Africans in employment. It is estimated that by the end of 1956 the population of Northern Rhodesia consisted of 71,000 Europeans, 5,800 Asians, 1,600 Coloured persons and a total of roughly 2,140,000 Africans.

The previous census in Northern Rhodesia, also covering Europeans, Asians, Coloured persons and Africans in employment, was held on the 8th May, 1951. At that date there were 37,079 Europeans, 2,524 Asians, 1,112 Coloured persons, 228,676 Africans in employment and a total African population of roughly 1,870,000. The non-African populations of all sections of the country except the Eastern Province increased between the 1951 and 1956 censuses.

In the Eastern Province the European population decreased from 980 to 940, the number of Africans in employment decreased from 30,276 to 18,110 and the number of Coloured persons declined from 331 to 270, but the Asian population rose from 498 to 830 and the total African population also increased.

Well over half the European population and nearly half the Africans in employment are concentrated in the Western Province. This area contains the large Northern Rhodesia copper mines and in 1956 had a European population of 37,630 with 1,480 Asians, 490 Coloured persons and 118,590 Africans in employment. The largest urban area on the Copperbelt is Kitwe-Nkana with 9,680 Europeans and 25,890 Africans in employment. The capital of Northern Rhodesia, Lusaka, and its suburbs have 9,440 Europeans, 1,070 Asians, 200 Coloured persons and 22,110 Africans in employment.

Annual population estimates, population at census dates and figures showing European births, deaths, marriages and infant mortality are given in a separate Table (*see* Appendix I).

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

EMPLOYMENT

THE estimated European population of Northern Rhodesia was 65,000, of whom some 24,280 are gainfully employed, 7,700 of them in the mining industry. Europeans seeking work make use of the Central Employment Registry which is operated at district level by Labour Officers working in liaison with the Immigrants' Selection Board, Salisbury.

The African population of Northern Rhodesia was assessed at 2,110,000. About 266,300 men and 6,700 women were in paid employment. The main industries of the Territory absorbed the following labour strength during the year:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Mining and quarrying	47,790	475
Agriculture	30,500	3,400
Building construction	26,610	

A further 37,990 men and 855 women were occupied in domestic service.

Africans made increasing use of Labour Exchanges operated by Labour Officers. In the course of the year 16,590 vacancies were notified and 12,375 African applicants for employment were registered. Of these applicants 6,743 were placed in employment and many others were probably placed without the Department being notified.

Some 23,306 alien Africans were employed in the major industries in the Territory. Of these, 6,616 came from Tanganyika, 9,247 from Nyasaland and a further 4,763 came from Portuguese territories.

A total of 8,738 Northern Rhodesia Africans migrated to Southern Rhodesia and 7,908 made the reverse journey.

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association recruited under licence 3,870 Africans in Northern Rhodesia for work on the South Africa gold mines and repatriated 3,779 others who had completed their contracts.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

COPPER mining, the leading industry of Northern Rhodesia, employed some 44,057 Africans. Their remuneration, including cost-of-living, cash bonuses and food value, but excluding overtime, footage and powder bonuses, holiday and leave allowances, varied from 8s. 1d. to 28s. 9d. per eight-hour shift for underground workers and from 7s. 5d. to 28s. 1d. for

surface workers. The equivalent remuneration for European workers varied from 86s. 6d. to 120s. 1d. for underground workers and from 88s. 4d. to 115s. for surface workers. The European remuneration included copper bonus, which stood at 67 per cent of the basic wage at the end of the year. Of this bonus $29\frac{3}{4}$ per cent was paid in cash, an equal amount was placed in a savings account, 6 per cent accumulated as a leave bonus and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as a Christmas bonus. Underground rockbreakers were paid on a contract basis and received higher remuneration.

With regard to other industries, wages for an unskilled African adult worker in agriculture averaged about 65s. a month and in industry, other than mining, 90s. a month. Wages for the more skilled Africans in industry, other than mining, such as building operatives, averaged between £8 and £10 monthly. All these wages included an element for food, but housing was provided free.

The standard working week comprised forty-eight hours in commerce and industry and forty-five hours for industrial employees of Government.

Overtime was paid for periods over and above the normal working week and also for work on public holidays.

Leave ranged from twelve to eighteen days per annum.

COST OF LIVING

THE consumer prices index (based on August, 1939=100) rose by five points during the year. Between December, 1950, and December, 1956, the following rises took place: foodstuffs eighty-six points; clothing twenty-four points; household stores nineteen points; and for all items forty-four points.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

THE Labour Department is divided into six sections—headquarters, labour, apprenticeship, workmen's compensation, trade testing and factories inspectorate. The Department is under the control of the Labour Commissioner, with headquarters staff comprising the Deputy Labour Commissioner, two Statistical Officers, an Administrative Officer, two Factory Inspectors, a Boiler Inspector and seven female Clerks.

A staff of twenty-two Labour Officers and ten African Labour Assistants operate throughout the districts on the line of rail and in the Eastern Province; their duties cover the inspectorate work of the Department. Inspections are also carried out in other parts of the Territory by these officers. The Labour Officers and Labour Assistants deal too with the industrial relations aspect of the Department's work. An officer is stationed at Salisbury, and another, who is shared with the Nyasaland Government, at Johannesburg. The functions of these two officers are to watch the interests of Northern Rhodesia Africans employed in Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa.

The apprenticeship branch is concerned with the testing and supervision of apprentices, while the trade testing branch deals with the testing and classifying of Africans who practise various trades in the building and engineering industries although they are not journeymen.

The functions of the Labour Department are the promotion and maintenance of good industrial relations and the enforcement of legislation for the protection of labour.

MINES DEPARTMENT

THE establishment of the Mines Department consisted of a Commissioner for Mines, an Assistant Commissioner for Mines, five Inspectors of Mines, two Inspectors of Machinery, one Inspector of Beacons, one Executive Assistant and the appropriate clerical grades. Plans were passed during the year for a new block of offices to be built at Kitwe, the largest town on the Copperbelt, and it is expected that the department will move to Kitwe towards the end of 1957.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

AT the end of the year there were ten European trade unions in the Territory.

In the mining industry daily paid workers were represented by the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, which has a "closed shop" agreement with the Chamber of Mines. Other employees, in supervisory and staff categories, were eligible for membership of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association; in fact about 90 per cent of those eligible were members of this association.

In other industries and spheres of employment the following organisations were open to membership by European employees:

Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Chilanga Cement Workers' Association.

Northern Rhodesia European Civil Servants' Association.

Northern Rhodesia Distributive and Allied Trades Union.

Northern Rhodesia Association of Municipal Employees.

Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union.

Northern Rhodesia Industrial Workers' Trade Union.

South African Typographical Union.

There were two Indian and seventeen African unions or associations. The largest of these was the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union which represented ticket-paid Africans; those on monthly pay were eligible to join the Mines African Staff Association.

The most notable feature in the field of industrial relations was the unrest on the Copperbelt which lasted for several months and culminated in the declaration of a State of Emergency in the Western Province in September. The State of Emergency was terminated at the end of the year.

The main cause of the unrest was found to be dissatisfaction amongst members of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union with the fact that nearly all advanced jobs on the mines carried monthly pay. This meant that the Mines African Staff Association was in a position to gain members from the Union. As a result of the declaration of the State of Emergency, thirty-two of the Union leaders were detained and subsequently rusticated to their tribal areas. A Commission of Inquiry, under the Chairmanship of Sir Patrick Branigan, KT., Q.C., was appointed to investigate the causes of the unrest and made certain recommendations which may be summarised as follows:

- (1) The embodiment in agreements between the companies and the African Mineworkers' Trade Union and the Mines African Staff Association of the criteria used by the companies in the classification of supervisory and staff category jobs:
- (2) the gradual introduction of a shop steward system into the African Mineworkers' Union to enable disputes to be settled on the shop floor level and to provide a training ground for future Union leaders:
- (3) the introduction of a clause into future agreements between the companies and the African Mineworkers' Union limiting the number of paid officials on the Union's negotiating committee:
- (4) the appointment of two experienced Labour Officers at each of the four large copper mining centres:
- (5) the necessity for the companies to keep under constant review the recruitment and training of the staff of their African Personnel Departments:
- (6) the regular inspection by the Registrar of Trade Unions of union finances and the provision of regular courses of instruction in accounts for trade union officials and in other labour matters:
- (7) the amendment of section 29 of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance to make "behaving in a disorderly and offensive manner by jeers, jibes or other conduct" an offence.

In all other industries, relations between management and labour were reasonably good throughout the year and there were no major disputes.

Wages Councils were set up to regulate wages and conditions of service for Europeans and Africans employed in shops and also for Africans employed in the building industry. These were in addition to the existing Wages Councils for Africans employed in the hotel and catering industry and for those employed in shops in the Eastern Province.

Works Committees continued to play a part in the regulation of conditions of service in several of the larger Government departments and in some industrial undertakings. There was a Joint Industrial Council for

African municipal employees on the Copperbelt and a Trade Joint Council for Government non-Civil Service employees. Whitley Councils continued in existence for the benefit of European and African Civil Servants.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

THERE were five strikes during the year by European employees of the copper mining companies which involved a loss of 6,668 man days by 1,500 men. In other industries there was one other strike of European workers. There were 105 strikes by Africans involving a loss of some 460,000 man days by 118,065 employees, including nineteen strikes on the copper mines which led up to the declaration of the State of Emergency; there was also a three-day strike of African railway workers protesting against an arbitration award. Other disputes not involving stoppage of work took place. Of a total of 121 disputes only two were referred to formal conciliation; of the remainder Labour Officers settled 51 by informal conciliation and 58 by intervention; the other 10 were resolved by direct negotiation between the parties.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

VARIOUS Government departments provided training facilities for Africans as clerks, hospital orderlies, telegraphists, survey assistants, agricultural assistants, bricklayers, carpenters, etc. The African Education Department, Local Education Authorities and Missions provided training for 1,482 Africans in artisan trades or as instructors at trade schools throughout the Territory. In the mining industry, advanced and induction training courses for both Europeans and Africans were held at the larger mines. The Copperbelt Technical Foundation, which will cater for the vocational training of young people, continued to make satisfactory progress.

The comprehensive system of apprenticeship for Europeans continued under the supervision of officers of the Labour Department. There were 394 apprentices in training at the end of the year.

The induction training for Africans in the mining industry was designed to instil a rudimentary knowledge of their job and to assist in the change from a rural to an urban livelihood.

NATIVE TAX

THE rates of annual tax vary from 10s. 0d. in the remotest rural areas to £1 in the mining districts. Limits varying from 6s. 0d. to 17s. 6d. had remained unchanged from 1938 until, by a Government Notice published towards the end of 1955, these increases became effective from 1st January, 1956. The whole of the increases in respect of Northern Rhodesia Africans are credited to the Native Treasuries, whereas the full amounts payable by alien Africans accrue to Government.

The effect of the changes in regard to Northern Rhodesia Africans is to provide for 10s. 0d. and 15s. 0d. tax rates in rural areas (of which Government received 1s. 0d.) and 15s. 0d. and £1 rates in the urban areas (of which Government received 2s. 0d.) Of this 2s. 0d., 1s. 0d. is devoted to the financing of welfare activities.

The three-way division of tax is shown in the following table:

		s.	d.
10s. 0d. tax in rural areas	Government	1	0
	Native Authority	7	6
	Provincial Treasury Fund	1	6
	Total	10	0
15s. 0d. tax in rural areas	Government	1	0
	Native Authority	10	0
	Provincial Treasury Fund	4	0
	Total	15	0
15s. 0d. tax in urban areas	Government	2	0
	Native Authority	9	0
	Provincial Treasury Fund	4	0
	Total	15	0
20s. 0d. tax in urban areas	Government	2	0
	Native Authority	11	6
	Provincial Treasury Fund	6	6
	Total	20	0

The share of tax received by Native Authorities is employed by them through their own Native Treasuries in meeting the expenses of local government. These funds may be supplemented from time to time by the committee administering the Provincial Treasury Fund, particularly to aid the financing of specifically approved projects for the development of their areas. In addition, direct levies varying from 2s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. per annum per adult male are imposed by most Native Authorities in their respective areas, both for particular and general purposes.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

THE pattern of development of the Territory's finances since Federation can be discerned now that the accounts for two full financial years since the Federal Government took over financial and administrative responsibility in the first half of 1954 for the departments and services designated Federal are available (1954-55 and 1955-56).

The Territorial share of taxes on income and profits levied and collected by the Federal Government (at present 17%) is the most important source of revenue. Federal Income Tax imposed upon companies is, at the moment, 6s. 3d. in the pound. This represented 34 per cent of total recurrent revenue in 1954-55 and 30 per cent in 1955-56. (Prior to Federation, when the Territory collected its own Income Tax, this amounted to about 66 per cent of total revenue). Under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the Territorial Governments may authorise the Federal Government to levy and collect on their behalf surcharges, both on personal incomes and company profits, to a maximum of 20 per cent of income tax assessments in the case of the former, and one-fifth of the rate of the basic tax for the latter. So far the maximum permissible surcharge has only been imposed on company profits in Northern Rhodesia; no surcharge has yet been imposed on personal incomes. This impost yielded 25 per cent of recurrent revenue in 1954-55 and in 1955-56. Under an agreement with the British South Africa Company, the Government receives 20 per cent of royalties paid to it by mining companies in the Territory. Mineral royalties amounted to 13 per cent of recurrent revenue in 1954-55 and rose to 19 per cent in 1955-56. The remaining revenue derives from a wide range of miscellaneous items (e.g., reimbursements for services rendered to the Federal Government, interest, fees, etc.). The Government receives no share of customs duties, which, under the Federal Constitution, accrue to the Federal Government.

The main items of expenditure since the Federal Government took over responsibility for departments designated Federal—the most important of which are European Education, Health, Civil Aviation, Military, Prisons, Posts and Telegraphs, Customs, Income Tax and Audit—have been appropriations for development and capital expenditure, representing 16 per cent in 1954-55 and 23 per cent in 1955-56. (The difference in the two years is due to the fact that in 1954-55 expenditure on public works extraordinary and loans and investment were included in ordinary recurrent expenditure whereas in 1955-56 they were financed from a Capital

Fund.) The next most important item is expenditure by the Public Works Department of an administrative and recurrent nature which amounted to 12 per cent in 1954-55 and 14 per cent in 1955-56. Expenditure on agricultural services (including European agriculture) was 11 per cent of recurrent expenditure in 1954-55 and 10 per cent in 1955-56. Expenditure on African Education was 8 per cent of recurrent expenditure in 1954-55, and 10 per cent in 1955-56. Expenditure in respect of the Police was also an important item representing 7 per cent, both in 1954-55 and in 1955-56.

Recurrent revenue for 1954-55 amounted to £14,535,259. In 1955-56 this rose to £17,194,224 and it is estimated that in 1956-57 recurrent revenue will reach the figure of £18,169,464. This represents an average annual increase of the order of 12 per cent. Revenue has been inflated by the high copper prices and the recent fall in these prices will be reflected in revenue for subsequent years. Ordinary expenditure in 1954-55 was £13,576,184; in 1955-56 it rose to £16,654,221 and in 1956-57 estimated expenditure is £18,060,055 (representing an average annual increase of the order of 15 per cent). Major increases have been made for the Public Works Department, African Education, Police and Agricultural services.

A Capital Fund was established on 1st July, 1955, incorporating the previous Development Fund revenue and expenditure as well as expenditure on major public works, loans and investments and other items of capital nature. The main source of receipts has been appropriations from general revenue and also from general revenue balance. Since 1st July, 1954, £10,066,090 has been appropriated from these sources and provision for further appropriations of £2,447,213 has been made in 1956-57. Also substantial contributions have latterly been made from loans raised by the Federal Government on behalf of the Territory. In 1955-56, £3,896,857 was received from this source and a further £1,690,000 is estimated in 1956-57. Contributions from Colonial Development and Welfare grants amounted to £461,224 in 1954-55, £237,219 in 1955-56, and it is estimated that £375,000 will be available from this source in 1956-57. Expenditure from the Development Fund was £4,814,017 in 1954-55; in 1955-56 expenditure from the Capital Fund was £8,291,275 and provision has been made for £9,500,000 to be spent in 1956-57.

The Government has planned for capital expenditure totalling £27,000,000 during the period 1st July, 1956, to 30th June, 1959, based on probable available finance and physical limitations.

Total drawings from general revenue balance to finance development and capital items during the financial years 1954-55 and 1955-56 resulted in a reduction of the balance from £6,743,727 to £2,762,458, and it is estimated that at 30th June, 1957, the general revenue balance will be £2,424,654. There has, however, been no change in the reserve fund which remains at £6,950,000. No appropriations from this fund are budgeted for in 1956-57.

A Fiscal Commission has been appointed this year under the provisions of the Constitution of the Federation to consider whether the distribution between the Federal Government and the three Territories of the proceeds of taxes on income or profits, the proceeds of export duties (none at present exist) and borrowings outside the Federation are satisfactory and to report thereon. Changes in the distribution would, of course, have an important effect upon the Territory's finances.

Tables showing the statements of revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1951 to 1956-57 are at Appendix III.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

A CENTRAL Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was set up on 15th March, 1956, with wide powers and functions. The Bank acts as banker to the Federal Government and the Territorial Governments may request it to do likewise for them. It is empowered to regulate the issue of currency, to control banking, to buy, sell and deal in gold and foreign currencies and to exercise functions relating to exchange control. In addition, it may, subject to prescribed conditions, accept money on current account, grant loans and advances, buy, sell and discount bills of exchange, and issue, underwrite and manage loans for the Federal Government, the Territorial Governments, or other bodies corporate established under the authority of any Federal or Territorial law.

The Central Bank took over the assets of the Central Africa Currency Board on 1st April, 1956, and it has the sole right to make or to issue bank notes and currency notes in the Federation. The total amount of currency in circulation in any one of the three Territories in the Federation cannot be calculated with any certainty, but it is estimated that the currency in circulation in Northern Rhodesia at the 31st March, 1955, was £5,652,461 and at 31st March, 1956, £6,152,310.

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 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.

BANKING

THE main banking business in Northern Rhodesia is conducted by Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) with eleven branches and ten agencies, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited with twelve branches and six agencies. Grindlay's Bank and the Netherlands Bank of South Africa Limited have recently opened branches and the former will be opening a second branch on 14th February, 1957. Savings facilities are also provided

by the Federal Post Office Savings Bank, which has sixty-one branches throughout the Territory.

The Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited (a subsidiary of Barclays Bank (D.C.O.)) provides finance of a medium term character for the 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 it is 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. Total loans granted by the Land Bank during the year 1955-56 amounted to £1,817,015. Loans outstanding on 30th June, 1956, including loans taken over from the Land Board, totalled £1,786,748.

The Northern Rhodesia Industrial Loans Board was set up in 1951 to assist industry by providing loans for capital development in cases where other means of assistance are not available on reasonable terms. The Board is wholly financed by the Government. The terms of reference of the Board enable it to assist industry (excluding farming, 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 the eighteen-month period 1st January, 1955, to 30th June, 1956, loans totalling £75,000 were approved, bringing the total of loans approved since the inception of the Board to £648,494. The cumulative balance of the income and expenditure account shows a deficit of £6,422, which has been caused by the need to write off bad debts amounting to £34,993 during the period 1st January, 1955, to 30th June, 1956. Assistance given has enabled new industries to be set up in the Territory and they include steel window manufactures, roofing tile manufactures, precision grinding, engineering, and glass processing.

Chapter 5: Commerce

COMMERCE and trade became the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the 1st July, 1954, although certain aspects of commerce remain a territorial responsibility.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

THE year 1956 has been an excellent year for agricultural producer co-operatives, with all societies reporting a healthy increase in turnover and surpluses. They have expanded successfully into more of the main producing areas, and there is evidence of a much wider appreciation by Africans of the part such societies can play in their lives.

The Consumer Movement amongst Europeans is not expanding; amongst Africans it is tending to expand slightly. This is the weakest sector of the co-operative field and is not, at present, doing much more than holding its own.

The Co-operative Thrift Movement amongst Africans is developing steadily and strongly. It is hoped that in time this aspect of the movement will be of considerable importance in the Territory, its growth matching the African's continuing rapid economic and social advancement.

At 31st December, 1956, there were 161 registered societies in the Territory, 138 being of exclusively African membership, twenty-two of European membership and one Euro-African. Twenty-two new societies were registered during the year, of which nineteen were of African membership and three of European membership.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

THERE was no increase in the number of building societies during the year, although inquiries indicate that new societies may be formed in the Territory.

The two existing societies have had a successful year. The assets of the larger society are expected to exceed £8,000,000 (against over £5,500,000 for the previous year): the assets of the smaller will, it is anticipated, exceed £1,200,000 (against over £600,000 for the previous year).

The societies offer facilities everywhere in the Territory, and the larger of the two operates in Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, Zanzibar and Uganda. United Kingdom Building Society legislation has been extended in full to the Territory to govern building society activities.

MORTGAGES

IN the course of the year 1,129 mortgages representing security for £5,777,950 were registered. The respective figures for the preceding year were 933 and £4,096,080.

BANKRUPTCIES

FORTY-ONE receiving orders were made in 1956 compared with forty in the previous year. These bankruptcies were primarily due to the lack of business experience and judgment or to the personal improvidence of the bankrupts.

The bankrupts comprised sixteen retail traders, seven builders and contractors, two farmers, eight persons otherwise self-employed and eight salaried employees.

The English law and practice in bankruptcy is applied in the Territory. The Official Receiver for the Territory acted as trustee in all the above bankruptcies, no trustees having been appointed by the creditors.

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE

UNUSUALLY prolonged rains which continued well into April, 1956, produced a record crop of maize with good crops of tobacco, ground-nuts and favourable grazing conditions. Maize marketed through the Maize Control Board totalled 1,702,995 bags of 200 lb. net weight, of which 892,830 bags came from European farms and 810,165 bags from African farms. The trend of production in the railway belt and in the Eastern Province is shown by the following tables:

MAIZE PRODUCTION FOR SALE IN RAILWAY BELT

(Tons 2,000 lb.)

			<i>European</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
1955	.	.	61,216	32,220	93,436
1956	.	.	89,283	66,383	155,666

MAIZE MARKETING IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE

(Tons 2,000 lb.)

			<i>For resale locally</i>	<i>For export</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951	.	.	4,230	3,770	8,000
1952	.	.	2,333	7,767	10,100
1953	.	.	2,133	10,776	12,910
1954	.	.	3,618	6,500	10,118
1955	.	.	3,000	12,476	15,476
1956	.	.	3,000	14,633	17,633

The producer price for maize for the season was raised to 41s. 9d. per bag on the line of rail; in accordance with the cost of production formula in the Eastern Province the price remained at 19s. 0d. per bag.

The estimated territorial requirements for the year of 1,400,000 bags have been fully met, and the estimated carry-over is rather more than six months' requirements. Improved fertiliser practice, particularly top dressing with nitrogen, is undoubtedly playing an important part in raising the overall maize yields in the Territory.

The consumption of wheat in the Territory exceeds 20,000 tons and continues to rise, and although plant breeders are working on the selection of varieties suitable for local conditions, there is little hope of being able to meet any effective proportion of the requirements for some time to come.

The production of ground-nuts continues to increase satisfactorily, particularly in the Eastern Province, where production reached 6,280 tons of kernels, the bulk of which was exported profitably to the United Kingdom market via the port of Beira.

The production of rice in Barotseland and the North-Western Province keeps pace with territorial consumption of under 500 tons. The quality is low by export standards, but this is receiving attention by selection on agricultural stations.

Flue-cured Virginia tobacco continues to be the most important cash export crop on European farms. The North-Western crop is now sold unidentified on the Salisbury floors with the Southern Rhodesian crop: the average price realised for the season was 32.87*d.* per lb. The Eastern Area produced 1,979,258 lb. which was sold identified for an average price of 23.76*d.* per lb. The economic state of European farming in the Eastern Province continues to cause concern. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Federal Department of Conservation and Extension to put the tobacco industry onto a sound footing and the Northern Rhodesia Government is implementing a poultry and pig scheme to help to diversify the farming industry.

The production of Burley tobacco by African farmers in the Eastern Province amounted to 6,890 lb. which sold for an average price of 18.29*d.* per lb. Efforts are being made to develop an African Turkish tobacco industry; nearly 8,000 lb. were sold for an average price of 29*d.* per lb.

The development of research and specialist services, based on the Central Agricultural Research Station at Mount Makulu near Lusaka, is beginning to play an important part in raising the efficiency of production in the Territory. Fertiliser and plant population work with the maize crop has been outstanding. Pasture research, wheat breeding and crop selection, particularly with rice, ground-nuts and beans, are promising.

Good progress has been made during the year with a planned regional approach to conservation and farm development, both in European and in African farming areas. A comprehensive land use survey of the Copperbelt area was completed during the year, which provides a sound basis for future development in this important consuming area.

The production potential of the vast Kafue flood plain is being investigated upon the initiative of the Rhodesian Selection Trust.

A pilot polder, some 600 acres in area, has been established during the year by a firm of Dutch contractors.

Encouraging progress is being made with agricultural betterment schemes in African farming areas.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION

THERE were major outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, rabies and trypanosomiasis in the Territory during the year. Outbreaks of foot and mouth disease become steadily more difficult to control. The cattle population is rising, while herding in individual village groups is becoming progressively more difficult as the youths attend school in increasing

numbers. The ever-increasing acreage ploughed for maize planting and the complex method of garden inheritance makes the imposition of stand-still orders both difficult to enforce and onerous on the African cultivator who moves his oxen often considerable distances to plough his own lands and those of his relatives. An outbreak occurred in the Sesheke district in May. Because of the conditions outlined nothing could be done to confine the disease within anything less than district limits. This was successful. The whole Sesheke district was "virused" and rigid cordon control along the wide flood plains to the north-west prevented the spread of the disease into the great cattle plain of Barotseland.

Numerous outbreaks of rabies in the towns on the Copperbelt caused anxiety. The root of the problem is the vast horde of unlicensed dogs wandering in the urban and peri-urban compounds. It is almost impossible to identify the owners, so that prosecutions are seldom obtained in the courts. Public opinion is solidly against shooting dogs in the street or compounds, with some justification it must be admitted, as several cases of wounding occurred when destruction by this method was attempted. To overcome this situation the municipalities were persuaded to establish dog pounds. Regular dog-catching drives now take place, the unlicensed strays being placed in these pounds. If unclaimed by sundown, destruction by the most humane means available is carried out. In Kitwe over 4,000 unlicensed dogs were destroyed within a period of three months. Towards the end of the year the situation had improved greatly and it is hoped that future control will never again allow the unlicensed dog population to rise to its former level.

Trypanosomiasis became a more serious problem during the year, when an extensive outbreak occurred on the Kafue flats. There is growing evidence that, because of the ready availability of efficient trypanocidal drugs, the African stockowner is less careful in preventing his livestock from entering known fly belts and in taking precautions to avoid carrying fly on his person or vehicle to fly-free areas. Couple this with the conditions prevailing on the Kafue flats in the dry season when more than half the cattle population is congregated along the Kafue banks, the herds in close proximity to each other, if indeed there is any separation into individual herds. There is constant movement backwards and forwards across the river. Under these conditions there is rapid spread of trypanosomiasis by mechanical infection from the herds on the north bank infected during the rains when they moved back to their village grazing grounds contiguous to the fly belt. In addition fly is constantly carried on vehicles and on the persons of fish traders moving during the dry season to the Kafue banks to collect the merchandise of the trade. While the fly itself might be short-lived on the flats, several foci for mechanical spread are thus established. Finally, with the onset of the rains the cattle from the flats move back to their village grazing grounds, infecting the adjacent herds in the chieftain-

cies having no Kafue grazing rights, as well as those of the European farmers. An extensive inoculation campaign was carried out successfully, but an unsatisfactory feature is that the source of infection still remains uncontrolled.

The Territory continues to import from Bechuanaland and Southern Rhodesia the equivalent of 30,000 beef carcasses per annum. Milk production is rising rapidly and is expected to reach 7,000 gallons per day by the end of March. It is expected that a factory under construction at Kitwe will be completed by the beginning of April, enabling the industry to take full advantage of the Copperbelt market. Plans are in hand to install a Stork milk steriliser at the Lusaka factory.

FISHERIES

THE abnormal length of the 1955-56 rainy season, and consequent delay in flood subsidence, very naturally had a considerable effect on some of the fisheries. In the Middle and Lower Kafue fisheries not only was the opening of the season delayed, but catches were very poor, due probably to the main commercial species being able to remain in the inaccessible side swamps instead of returning to the main river channel where netting takes place. On the other hand the Mweru Wantipa fishery benefited by the restoration of the water level, which in 1955 had dropped alarmingly and caused an early cessation of fishing activity.

The prosperous Mweru-Luapula fisheries once more took pride of place so far as quantity of fish produced and increase over previous years were concerned. The export of dried fish showed only a slight increase, but the fresh fish export to the Copperbelt jumped from 1,240 tons for 1955 to 1,660 tons in 1956, an increase of nearly 35 per cent. Several factors contributed to this satisfactory progress: considerably more ice was available, the lake-side production being increased during the year from two tons to six tons a day, while larger quantities were available from private enterprises on the Copperbelt; more and better lorries were entered to the transport trade to facilitate prompt disposal of the catch; and the improvement in the efficiency of fishing effort noticeable in previous years was well maintained. An interesting trend, which intensified during 1956 has been the increasing proportion of fresh fish transported by African enterprise, with a corresponding reduction of European activity.

Fish farming investigations suffered a blow when in February a cloud-burst swept away the conservation dams from which Chilanga fish farm obtains its water supply. A reconstruction programme was immediately put in hand and had made good progress by the end of the year but, naturally, the water supply to the ponds was precarious, and will remain so until the new dams fill up. Some interesting preliminary results were obtained at Mwekera fish farm on the culture of *Tilapia* in rice paddies, and investigations were continued on different feeds and feeding and

stocking rates, and into the means of producing economically in small ponds a fish suitable for the European table. On the extension side the demand has been increasing, from both European and African, for advice and assistance on the stocking and cropping of conservation dams, and the construction, management and cropping of fish ponds.

The Joint Fisheries Research Organisation's first full year at its new headquarters at Samfya on Lake Bangweulu was handicapped by staff shortage and the late arrival of the research launch. Nevertheless a satisfactory start was made in the investigation of feeding and breeding habits of fish obtained from nightly net-settings near the laboratory, the study of the chemical attributes of the water, and the collection of biological data. The research team paid two visits, one at the height of the flood in April and the other at low water in October, to that stretch of the Zambezi River which will form Kariba Lake, and collected much valuable information on the fish and general biology and hydrology of the river.

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. Thus it is considered that the department has as yet progressed only one-fifth of the way towards securing the amount of land needed for the permanent forest estate of the Territory. A total of 84.5 square miles were added to the forest estate and gazetted during 1956.

In 1956 coal supplies were still short and large quantities of cordwood were required by the copper mines; but by September electric power became available from the Belgian Congo and the demand for fuelwood was greatly reduced. In round figures the mines consumed 375,000 cords or the equivalent of 750,000 tons of fuelwood.

Cordwood cutting was planned and controlled by the Forest Department as in previous years, and it was again necessary to divert many of the field staff to the control of this work. Improvement of the natural woodland by cultural treatment was therefore of necessity restricted, but natural regeneration, which readily establishes itself on cut-over land, was protected by early burning in all areas.

Supplies of heavier saw logs, which the mines cut in their own several sawmills mainly for use as underground timbering, came from the Western Timber Concession and the Copperbelt, and a total of 512,000 cubic feet were delivered from these local forests. Although this showed a consider-

able increase over the previous year the quantity still fell short of requirements, and some 750,000 cubic feet were imported from the Belgian Congo. The mines also used 300,000 cubic feet of Rhodesian teak from the Southern Province and imported about £390,000 worth of Douglas fir from Canada. The demand for smelter poles increased during the year and 24,000 poles were supplied from forests on the Copperbelt.

The Rhodesian teak forests of south Barotseland were worked by the Zambesi Saw Mills in accordance with a working plan. The wood is mainly used for railway sleepers, mining timbers and high-grade hardwood flooring. During the year the company successfully negotiated a new licence to exploit a further area of the forests for a period of twelve years.

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. Only one main plantation centre (Chichele at Ndola) was working to full scale—planting 300 acres of Mexican pines a year. Research upon plantation problems was carried on. Certain tropical pines grow rapidly in the moister northern areas (*Pinus pseudostrobus*, *P. leiophylla*, *P. michoacana*, *P. montezumae*, *P. khasya*, *P. insularis*, *P. massoniana*): but high costs of establishing them and a lack of knowledge of the quality of the final crop have caused the Forest Department to advise private investors to be cautious.

In the course of the year four Timber Survey units were in operation; three were making reconnaissance of the Zambezi-Congo watershed, the Luapula Valley and the eastern side of the Luangwa Valley respectively, and the fourth unit was employed in assessing the yield for the forest reserves of the Copperbelt.

Progress was rapid in the areas reconnoitred and the field work was completed for Solwezi district, Fort Rosebery district and part of the Kawambwa district and the afforested parts of Fort Jameson and Petauke districts. In all 20,000 square miles of forest were traversed and mapped for forestry.

Building at the African Forest Training Centre was largely completed. A Director (Forest Officer) was appointed in addition to the Superintendent (Forester). A series of refresher courses for forest rangers and guards was instituted, giving each man two months' re-training after he returns from leave.

The Forest Reserve Laboratories at Kitwe were opened and silvicultural and ecological research carried out.

MINING

MINING remained the responsibility of the Northern Rhodesia Government and is the main industry in the Territory. Copper is by far the most important mineral, and production during 1956 amounted to 383,484 tons of blister and electrolytic copper.

The total value of all minerals produced in the Territory amounted to the record figure of more than £129,000,000, of which the value of copper was almost £121,000,000. Other valuable minerals mined were cobalt, lead, zinc and manganese.

All mineral production, except beryl, mica, limestone, manganese and amethyst and some of the copper concentrates, came from the eight large mines. The Nkana mine remained the only exporter of cobalt. Some of the manganese ore was used by the Broken Hill mine for metallurgical purposes. Some lime was exported, but most of the limestone was used as a flux in copper smelting and for the manufacture of cement. Otherwise all the minerals and metals produced were exported to various parts of the world.

The total weight of copper is an all-time record, as is the total value of all minerals produced.

The manpower employed in the mining industry at the end of the year is provisionally estimated at about 7,750 Europeans and 46,750 Africans.

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 these 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. Approximately 95 per cent of the Territory is held under Grants of Exclusive Prospecting Rights, leaving only approximately 5 per cent open to prospecting under an ordinary prospecting licence. This open area is in the Northern Province, east of Lake Bangweulu. 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	3,329.42 oz. (a)	41,067 (a)
Silver	609,107 oz. (a)	191,285 (a)
Cobalt	16,442 cwt.	1,928,900
Cobalt Alloy	2,416 cwt.	110,478
Cobalt, other	7,061 cwt.	357,728
Copper (blister)	157,531 tons	47,271,095
Copper Concentrates	584 tons (a)	29,659 (a)
Copper (electrolytic)	225,953 tons	73,729,521
Copper, other	70 tons (a)	19,805 (a)
Lead	15,200 tons	1,768,495

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Manganese Ore	39,438 tons (a)	491,422 (a)
Selenium	32,712 lb. (a)	121,764 (a)
Zinc	28,925 tons	2,828,266
Beryl.	12,343 tons (a)	1,531
Limestone	367,046 tons	371,997
Mica (sheet)	5,821 lb. (a)	1,455
Phyllite	4,215 tons	632
Amethyst	3,128 lb.	120
Cadmium	52 tons	69,721
		<u>£129,334,941 (a)</u>

(a)—Subject to adjustment.

MINING DEVELOPMENT

THERE was considerable mining development carried out throughout the Territory during the year. Chibuluma mine came into production in April, and Kansanshi mine in October. Bancroft mine is expected to come into production early in 1957. Mtuga mine is installing the necessary plant and is also expected to go into production during 1957. Work has commenced at Mufulira mine which, when completed, will result in a 50 per cent increase in production, and preliminary work on the reopening of Chambeshi mine was also commenced.

New manganese mines are being opened up in the Fort Rosebery district, particularly the Bahati mines operated by the Rhodesia Vanadium Corporation Limited. In 1956 over 39,000 tons of manganese were mined, valued at over £491,000 as compared with 17,000 tons valued at £204,000 during 1955.

Prospecting activity by companies increased, but prospecting by individuals decreased owing to the small area left open to general prospecting. Exploratory work at King Edward mine was completed. Construction work at the Ndola copper refinery continued, and work is nearing completion at the Ndola cobalt refinery.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

European Education

EDUCATION of non-Africans is the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Education and is therefore not dealt with in this Report.

African Education

Educational facilities for Africans continued to increase during 1956. Of the 213,000 children estimated to be in the lower primary school age group 176,165 were enrolled at school, an increase of nearly 11,000 over 1955. Of the 185,500 children estimated to be in the upper primary age group 33,434 were enrolled, an increase of 3,477. The disquieting fact remains, however, that it is estimated that there is an increase of some 1,500 children reaching the age of eight each year, a fact which makes difficult of attainment even the short-term aim of providing universal lower primary education. The prospects of providing full primary education (eight years of schooling) for all children remain remote, though each year some progress is being made towards this long-term goal.

The main difficulties to be overcome in expanding the educational system are the provision of buildings and the provision of teachers. The rate of building depends on the availability of building resources as well as of money; in a rapidly developing country like Northern Rhodesia the amount of both these essentials that can be made available for education is limited. During the financial year 1955-56 approved expenditure on capital works for African education was £408,000.

The problem of the supply of teachers is even more urgent than that of erecting new schools, particularly the supply of teachers adequately qualified to teach upper primary classes. To meet this need calls for a much increased provision for teacher-training and a big expansion of secondary education facilities to provide an increased number of suitable recruits for the training colleges. During 1956 the enrolment in junior secondary schools increased from 633 to 847 and in senior secondary classes from 262 to 325, while the number in post-School Certificate classes (Sixth Form) rose from six to twenty-six. Seventy-six boys entered for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate examination in December, 1956, and sixty-three passed.

Most of the preliminary planning for the building of the three big mission-managed teacher training colleges has been completed, and it is hoped that building operations will begin early in 1957. Plans for the expansion and reorganisation of the two existing Government colleges are

also going ahead. Teachers in training in September, 1956, numbered 967 men and 225 women; of these, 156 men and fifteen women had some secondary education.

The problem of providing adequate educational facilities for children in the urban areas grows steadily more acute as the urban areas continue to develop rapidly. Only about a third of the children of school age (eight to fifteen inclusive) in the urban areas were attending school in 1956, while some 46,000 children were living in the towns, having had either inadequate education and discipline or none at all. Unless the present rate of school building can be very greatly increased in urban areas and more teachers found, the position will continue to deteriorate and become a major social and economic problem.

Girls' education continues to improve slowly. The number of girls in lower primary classes increased from 62,730 to 66,328 and in upper primary classes from 5,796 to 6,611, while in secondary classes there were 139 girls as against seventy-five in 1955. There were 433 women and girls enrolled at the sixteen schools which provide formal domestic science training.

One new trades school was opened in 1956 and the total enrolment at the twenty such schools was 1,089. A motor mechanics course was started at the Hodgson Technical College, where the total enrolment reached 335.

Lack of supervisory staff continued to restrict the development of academic adult education; even so, nearly 2,000 men and women participated in evening classes during the year. In addition, over 700 women attended homecraft courses under the "Badge Scheme" and between them earned 1,800 badges.

In September, 1956, thirty-one Africans were taking advanced courses outside the Territory with the aid of scholarships. Five were in the United Kingdom (two men studying education, one engineering, one law, and one woman taking a domestic science course); two had Colonial Development and Welfare awards, two territorial awards, and one a federal award. Four men were studying at Makerere College in Uganda and one at Roma College in Basutoland. Twenty-one were taking courses in South Africa (fourteen at Fort Hare, two at Fort Cox Agricultural College, four at the Durban Medical School, and one woman training as a nurse at the McCord Hospital).

The system of Local Education Authorities and the Unified African Teaching Service continue to function smoothly. There has been steady development in the use of school councils and in the formation of parent-teacher associations.

Approved provision for recurrent expenditure on African Education during the financial year July, 1956, to June, 1957, was £1,823,113, an increase of some £438,000 over the provision for 1955-56.

HEALTH

THE Health Department is now the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Health and its activities are not therefore dealt with in this Report.

SILICOSIS MEDICAL BUREAU

SINCE the Bureau started functioning in its present form in 1950 there has been an increase in annual radiological and clinical examinations from 23,484 to 36,532—approximately a 50 per cent increase.

Laboratory examinations have increased from just over 8,000 per annum to 17,967 this year. The pulmonary physiological unit and animal experimental unit are now under construction and it is hoped that they will be completed by June, 1957. The Mines Department dust research unit is now also under construction. It is hoped, when these two buildings are completed and staffed, an extensive research programme can be implemented.

African pulmonary tuberculosis continues to be treated by the Bureau medical staff. The results have been most satisfactory and a paper on the results is being submitted for publication within the next few months.

A summary of the work and findings of the Bureau during 1956 is as follows:

(i) <i>Total Examinations:</i>			
Total of persons examined	.	.	35,272
(Europeans 5,517; Africans 29,755)			
Total number of examinations	.	.	36,532
(Europeans 5,692; Africans 30,840)			
(ii) <i>Acceptances and Rejections:</i>			
Total examined or re-examined for first engagement.	.	.	10,432
(Europeans 1,572; Africans 8,860)			
Total accepted	.	.	9,144
(Europeans 1,308; Africans 7,836)			
Total rejected	.	.	1,288
(Europeans 264; Africans 1,024)			
(iii) <i>Post-mortem Examinations:</i>			
Total post-mortem examinations	.	.	106
(Europeans 27; Africans 79)			
Total post-mortem examinations at which compensable disease was found	.	.	1
(Europeans—S. Nil; T. 1; S. plus T. Nil)			
(Africans—S. Nil; T. Nil; S. plus T. Nil)			
<i>Note</i> —Reports are still awaited on 11 Europeans and 41 Africans.			
(iv) <i>First Certifications:</i>			
Total first certifications of silicosis alone	.	.	122
(Europeans 35; Africans 87)			
Total first certifications of tuberculosis alone	.	.	26
(Europeans 1; Africans 25)			
Total first certifications of silicosis with tuberculosis.	.	.	10
(Europeans Nil; Africans 10)			
Total of all first certifications of compensable disease	.	.	158
(Europeans 36; Africans 122)			

(v) *Recertifications:*

Persons previously certified who in 1956 were re-certified as having—	
Advanced in stage of silicosis	32
(Europeans 19; Africans 13)	
Tuberculosis added to previous silicosis	10
(Europeans 1; Africans 9)	
Silicosis added to previous tuberculosis	1
(Europeans Nil; Africans 1)	
Total certifications of advance or complications	43
(Europeans 20; Africans 23)	

(vi) *First Certifications (Northern Rhodesia service only):*

First certifications of persons whose only known exposure to risk of silicosis has been in Northern Rhodesia mines:	
Silicosis alone	76
(Europeans 4; Africans 72)	
Silicosis with tuberculosis	5
(Europeans Nil; Africans 5)	
Tuberculosis alone	19
(Europeans 1; Africans 18)	

(vii) Average length of mining service of the seventy-two new (1956) African silicotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia	<i>Months</i> 162.23
Average length of mining service of the four new (1956) European silicotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia	242.25
Shortest exposure to risk productive of silicosis in any miner in this category	71

SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL welfare work throughout the Territory is maintained by the Government, the local authorities and voluntary organisations working in co-operation. The Government, through the Department of Welfare and Probation Services, carries out direct case-working services among the non-African community, and maintains a probation service for all races. In addition, considerable grants-in-aid are made to local authorities and voluntary organisations. The department is responsible also for the administration of aged persons allowances to non-Africans from funds supplied by the Federal Government. The amount made available for social welfare services by the Government in 1956 was £195,000 which has risen from £25,000 in 1952. The largest item in the former sum being grants-in-aid to local authorities for Africans, which welfare work includes the mining companies, amounting to £59,000. This is 50 per cent of the sum spent on approved schemes by these authorities, the remainder coming from local funds and African tax. In addition there are ancillary services which are wholly supported by the authorities.

All the larger authorities employ at least one European officer and many have both a man and a woman worker. There are considerable numbers of African staff employed in addition to this, running welfare

centres with a variety of group activities. Home visiting is carried out extensively, reference being made to the other social services of cases in need of special care.

The Department of Welfare and Probation Services has a number of specialist officers who work in conjunction with the authorities. A Youth Organiser was added to this staff at the end of 1955, and full use has been made of his services by the authorities and voluntary organisations.

The Probation Service is administered by a Principal Probation Officer who is a senior officer in the Department of Welfare and Probation Services. The number of non-African juvenile delinquents happily is small and places no great burden on the European Social Welfare staff in so far as numbers are concerned. The African Probation Service, which was established during 1955, is being used increasingly by the courts; during 1956, 193 probation orders were made. An African remand home and probation hostel was built in Lusaka during 1956 and will come into service early in 1957.

The Government maintains two homes for European children in need of care, and another home for such children is run by the Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society at Kitwe. The Rotary Club of Lusaka sponsored a home for European older boys in Lusaka to which the Government made a grant of £12,500—approximately 50 per cent of the estimated cost. Substantial grants were made also by the Government to a home for Eurafrican children in Southern Rhodesia; for community halls for Eurafricans throughout the Territory; and for a rehabilitation centre.

The rebuilding of the home for European aged men at Ndola, which is run by the Salvation Army on behalf of the Government, was completed during 1956 at a cost of £32,750. Accommodation is available for thirty-two inmates. The Northern Rhodesia Federation of Women's Institutes have flatlets which are available for older European women.

The Northern Rhodesia Government and the Federal Government provide assistance to individuals in regard to educational boarding fees, aged persons and destitutes, and for medical treatment. Applications for these are made in the first instance to a Local Assistance Committee which forwards these together with reports and recommendations for the approval of the Central Welfare Assistance Committee. The Federal Ministries of Health and Education, the territorial Department of Welfare and Probation Services, and the Financial Secretary, are represented on the Central Welfare Assistance Committee together with two members of the public. The number of cases dealt with in 1956 amounted to 279.

Facilities for the training and education of blind Africans is extensively grant-aided by the Government. Blind schools are run by the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind and by missions. During the

year an officer of the Department of Welfare and Probation Services received training in the United Kingdom in order to undertake the expansion of blind welfare work in the Northern Province. This scheme will follow the plans suggested by the Director of the British Empire Society for the Blind after his visit to the Territory in 1955.

The Government African Welfare Officers' Training Course, which covers a period of two years, and for which there is an annual intake, continues to expand. The educational standard of applicants for training has been rising steadily since the course was inaugurated in 1954. It is a residential course at which the trainees, if they are married, are housed in single units of accommodation with their wives and families. Training in household duties and child care is also supplied for the wives; care being provided for the children during the mother's attendance at practice and instruction.

A new Adoption Ordinance and a Juveniles Ordinance were enacted during the year. The latter introduced no new features but incorporated several procedural amendments. The Adoption Ordinance brings the Territory's legislation into line with up-to-date practice in this matter, and, under its provisions, the Northern Rhodesia Child Care and Adoption Society was formed and registered as a body for the purpose of arranging adoptions.

A scheme has been introduced during 1956 for grant-aiding, on a *per capita* basis, the care of African motherless children. These children are cared for by missionary bodies in rural areas. The basis of the grant is that two-thirds of the sum is paid for from Government funds and one-third from the Native Authority from whose area the child comes.

The Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service, which was founded in 1954, is a body representative of Government departments, local authorities and voluntary agencies. It provides information on activities in the field of social work carried out by its constituent members, and by using the services of its members provides training courses and conferences of a varied nature.

The Council was invited by the Government to suggest an appropriate scheme, the cost of which would be met from funds subscribed by the people of the Territory and the Government as a memorial to His late Majesty King George VI. The suggestion to set up a permanent centre as a youth camp and training centre for youth leaders was accepted. A site was found near Broken Hill on the banks of the Mulungushi River and building was well advanced by the end of 1956.

Although the greater part of the services mentioned are provided in urban areas, the Government is making increasing grants to social welfare activities in rural areas. Advice is available also in regard to the expenditure of such funds and on the erection of suitable buildings.

Chapter 8: Legislation

DURING the year 1956 fifty Ordinances were enacted, the majority of which were concerned with relatively minor amendments to existing legislation. Special mention, however, should be made of the following:

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance had as its principal object the carrying into effect of the recommendations of a committee appointed in 1956 to consider revision of the First Schedule to the principal Ordinance. This Schedule deals with the compensation payable in respect of specified injuries. This Ordinance, *inter alia*, extended certain provisions of the principal Ordinance to African workmen.

The Adoption Ordinance repealed the former Adoption of Children Ordinance, 1941, and was designed to bring the adoption law of the Territory closely into line with the law of the United Kingdom as codified by the Adoption Act, 1950. The Ordinance accordingly made more comprehensive provision for the matters dealt with in the former Ordinance and at the same time introduced provision for the registration and control of adoption societies and generally for the setting up and control of adoptions under the general supervision of the Commissioner for Juvenile Welfare.

The Juveniles Ordinance repealed the former Juveniles Ordinance, 1953, and made detailed and comprehensive provision for the custody and protection of juveniles in need of care and attention and also for the care of juvenile delinquents.

The principal object of *The Delegation of Powers Ordinance* was to enable the Governor in Council to delegate to members of the Executive Council certain specified powers which were vested in the Governor in Council under the provisions of various Ordinances.

The Municipal Corporations (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance empowered any municipal corporation compulsorily to acquire land for the purpose of carrying out any of the statutory powers of such corporation and applied, subject to specified conditions, the provisions of the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance (Cap. 87) to any such compulsory acquisition by a municipal corporation.

The purpose of *The Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance* was to declare and define the powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislative Council and its officers, and to prescribe penalties for offences against the Council or its members.

The Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance made provision for the imposition of penalties for falsification of the accounts and records

of any co-operative society, and also for any fraudulent dealing with the property of any such society.

The Subordinate Courts (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance amended the principal Ordinance so as to provide for the appointment of Senior Resident Magistrates and for the establishment of a further Subordinate Court of the First Class to be known as the Court of the Senior Resident Magistrate, and removed from any Subordinate Court the power of issuing writs of *habeas corpus* or orders in the nature thereof.

The Law Society of Northern Rhodesia (Private) Ordinance provided for the incorporation of the Law Society of Northern Rhodesia and for matters incidental thereto.

The main purpose of *The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance* was to reduce the maximum periods of imprisonment which theretofore might have been imposed by subordinate courts. This Ordinance also effected certain other amendments of a procedural nature to the principal Ordinance.

The principal objects of *The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance* were to provide for the compulsory registration of trade unions and for the inspection of the records relating to financial transactions of such trade unions so as to ensure that the accounts would be properly kept. The Ordinance also empowered a magistrate to grant an injunction against an officer of a trade union in certain circumstances and made certain amendments with regard to picketing.

The African Housing Ordinance made provision for the establishment of an African Housing Board with powers to make grants of land for the purposes of African housing, to approve African housing schemes and to carry out research into questions affecting African housing generally.

The Emergency (Transitional Powers) Ordinance provided that the Governor, upon being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, and subject to the holding of a judicial inquiry in each case, could restrict the movements of certain persons who had been detained or restricted during the State of Emergency in 1956.

The Legal Practitioners Ordinance made further provision for the enrolment of barristers and solicitors in the Territory and provided also for the taking of disciplinary action against legal practitioners in certain cases and for the keeping of accounts by and the remuneration of such practitioners.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance amended the principal Ordinance so as to enable a workman to take civil proceedings for damages independently of proceedings under the principal Ordinance.

The Race Relations (Advisory and Conciliation) Ordinance provided for the establishment of a Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Board and of Race Relations Conciliation Committees in various districts in

order to assist in the promotion of a harmonious relationship between the various races in the Territory and particularly in their common use of premises which are open to the public generally.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

THE courts administering justice are the High Court, Subordinate Courts and the Native Courts.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, one of whom is stationed at Ndola, one at Livingstone and the other, along with the Chief Justice, at Lusaka at present.

The powers and jurisdiction of the High Court are similar to those vested in the High Court in England.

The principal High Court building, including the principal Registry, moved in April, 1956, from Livingstone to the capital at Lusaka. A magnificent new High Court building in Georgian pattern is at present in the course of construction at Lusaka, and it is hoped that it will be completed early in 1958.

There will be facilities for two courts to sit simultaneously, and it is hoped to introduce belt recording as a medium of preserving evidence in case it should be required later.

A circuit system is in force for the High Court Judges, and it is proposed that this shall be further extended in the near future.

The Judge stationed at Ndola undertakes the High Court work in the Copperbelt area as well as for the Northern Province.

The Judge stationed at Livingstone covers the Southern Province and the Barotseland Protectorate, and from time to time also goes as far afield as Fort Jameson in the Eastern Province.

Recently he undertook the trials in Barotseland in connection with the series of alleged witchcraft murders which evoked considerable interest locally and elsewhere. Seven Africans were sentenced to death there, subject to confirmation by the Governor and to a right of appeal to the Federal Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice, assisted by the newly appointed Judge stationed at Lusaka, undertakes work in the Central Province, and that Judge also goes out on circuit.

Recently the new Judge has been sitting as Commissioner in connection with the former emergency on the Copperbelt, and is now also engaged as Commissioner in connection with certain detainees under Emergency Powers elsewhere.

The High Court performs similar functions to the English Court of Protection in respect of persons suffering from mental disorders in this Territory. The Registrar exercises the powers of the Master in Lunacy and is also Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and is the Sheriff of the Territory.

Subordinate to the High Court are the Magistrates' Courts which function under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance. These courts are divided into four classes.

Class I

Those of the Provincial Commissioners and Resident Magistrates.

Class II

Those of District Commissioners.

Class III

Those of District Officers not in charge of the District.

Class IV

Those of such Cadets in the Provincial Administration as have been given judicial powers.

At present there are Resident Magistrates stationed at Lusaka, Livingstone, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya and Kitwe, and a new station has very recently been opened at Mufulira.

In almost all cases those Resident Magistrates are called upon to serve further outlying stations, and in the case of Livingstone one such outstation, namely Monze, is 187 miles away from the base.

The work of Resident Magistrates has long been on the increase, and authority is being sought to increase their numbers.

Their Courts exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction, though they are precluded from trying treason, murder, manslaughter or attempts thereat, without the permission of the High Court. Recently, however, one Resident Magistrate was despatched to Kalabo in Barotseland to deal with certain attempted murder and other cases arising out of the alleged witchcraft practices there.

Civil jurisdiction is limited to claims of up to £200.

Class II Courts are empowered to try similar criminal cases, subject to confirmation by the High Court in a larger number of cases.

Class III and Class IV Courts have more restricted jurisdiction.

The Native Courts are established under separate Ordinances, concerning themselves with disputes between natives with particular reference to that class of case where native law and custom may fall to be considered.

Their jurisdiction is normally a local one and they receive recognition under the Ordinances by the Governor's Warrant or the Warrant of Provincial Commissioners with the Governor's consent. Broadly speaking, the powers and jurisdiction of these courts are set out in the Warrant.

Provision is also made for certain Native Courts of Appeal.

The High Court deals with appeals from Subordinate Courts and subject to intermediary appeals in some cases where Native Courts are concerned.

Criminal and civil appeals from the High Court go to the Federal Supreme Court. On one occasion, the Federal Supreme Court actually sat

here in Lusaka, and it is hoped that they may once again visit the Territory in the near future. Meanwhile, however, the Federal Supreme Court sits mainly in Salisbury.

The law administered in the High Court and Subordinate Courts is basically English Law subject to certain local Ordinances. Procedure in criminal cases is laid down by a Criminal Procedure Code, and in civil cases by Rules of Court which follow English practice in large measure.

The native courts are established under the Native Courts Ordinance for all 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.

The powers and jurisdiction of each court are set out in its Warrant. The courts administer native customary law, but have also been empowered to enforce the provisions of certain Ordinances. Native Courts of Appeal have been recognised and appeals are from the native court of first instance to the Native Appeal Court; from the Native Appeal Court to the District Commissioner's Court, and from the District Commissioner's Court to the High Court. In the Barotseland Protectorate appeal from the Native Appeal Court is direct to the High Court.

POLICE

THE authorised establishment of the Northern Rhodesia Police Force in 1956 was 512 European police officers and 3,030 African policemen. The establishment also included 132 European and eighty-one African civilian employees. The European establishment comprised ninety-two superior police officers (i.e., officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendent and upwards) and 420 Chief Inspectors, Senior Inspectors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Women Assistant Inspectors. The standard of literacy among African policemen was maintained and at the end of 1956 a total of 1,696 men had passed the Government Standard IV examination in English; of this number 386 had passed higher examinations.

The headquarters of the Force are at Lusaka; the headquarters of the Immigration Division remain at Livingstone.

There are sixty-seven police stations, sub-stations and posts in the Territory, not including divisional headquarters offices, the Mobile Unit and the Training School. The majority of police stations are in line-of-rail districts. In addition to the usual branches, the Force maintains reinforcements in the form of the Mobile Unit, a self-contained and completely mobile body which can be used, should the need arise, in any part of the Territory.

For purposes of administration, the Territory is divided into six police divisions and these accord with the territorial provinces, except that an additional division has been established at Lusaka.

The Northern Rhodesia Police Reserve was established in 1950 and the Chief Commandant is a Senior Superintendent at Force Headquarters. The Reserve is a volunteer body and its organisation corresponds generally to that of the organisation of the regular Force. There is, in addition, a Reserve Flight. There are twenty-seven Reserve formations distributed throughout the Territory.

The following comparative table shows the number of cases handled by the police over the last eight years:

<i>Year</i>		<i>Penal Code offences</i>	<i>Statutory offences</i>	<i>Total all cases</i>
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
1955	.	24,203	58,629	82,832
1956	.	24,581	61,700	86,281

The breakdown of cases reported to and handled by the police during 1956 is set out in the attached Table I and the number of persons dealt with by the courts is set out in Table II.

PRISON SERVICE

As the European staff of the Federal Prison Service in Northern Rhodesia is comparatively small, local, or district prisons, at any rate for the time being, remain a territorial responsibility. These district prisons are 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 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 with District Messenger staff as warders.

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. They are also encouraged to keep gardens and supplement their rations with fresh vegetables.

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 total expenditure by the Public Works Department increased by £0.93m. to £9.73m. An average of 1,000 Europeans and 13,500 Africans were employed during the year, although the shortage of skilled workmen continued, particularly in the rural areas.

During the year building contracts were let at an approximate value of £2,064,500. In addition a further contract for approximately £215,000 was awarded for the construction of a permanent High Court at Lusaka.

In addition to the requirements of the territorial Government, the Public Works Department continued to undertake, on behalf of the Federal Government, the design, construction and maintenance of federal buildings and institutions, roads and aerodromes in Northern Rhodesia. Building costs at Lusaka indicated a downward trend during the year, while at Ndola, where there was a greater amount of work offering, prices tended to rise. In the remainder of the Territory there appeared to be little fluctuation.

The installation of trunk and main sewers and sewage disposal works to serve the commercial area of Lusaka was completed. Progress continued with the surface water scheme to drain the same area. The lime-softening plant for the Lusaka Water Supply has not yet been completed.

Progress with the investigation, design and installation of piped water supplies at rural townships was considerably improved due to additional staff, and the use of commissioned consultants. Full schemes were in operation by December at Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Kasama and Mongu, and interim schemes at Balovale, Gwembe, New Mkushi, Mumbwa, Samfya, Solwezi and to the Victoria Falls Tourist Camp. New designs were commenced during the year for Kasempa, Lundazi, Mankoya, Mumbwa, New Mkushi, Namwala, Petauke, Serenje and Solwezi. A standard design for purification works capable of prefabrication in the mechanical workshops at Lusaka was finally approved and manufacture begun.

In order to ensure that a full consultative service on electricity supplies is available to Government, an Electrical Branch of the Public Works Department was established on the 1st October, 1956. Plans are at an advanced stage for Mongu, Barotseland, and some plant has been obtained for the township electrification scheme based upon approximately 200 kW capacity diesel electric generators. Smaller township electrification schemes in various stages of examination and planning include Petauke, Namwala, Serenje, Gwembe, Mkushi, Balovale and Solwezi. Investigations have

been made by consultants into the hydro-electric potential of the Northern Province.

TERRITORIAL BUILDINGS

Housing

(a) *European*: During the year 220 units of accommodation were completed, including a hostel for civil servants at Ndola.

(b) *African*: 4,500 units of accommodation were completed by the Public Works Department, local authorities and other agencies.

(c) *Eurafrican*: Plans were completed for the erection of four units in the Northern Province.

Police

Lusaka (Kabwata) Urban Police Station has now been completed. Work was started on the Lusaka multi-storey Central Police Station and on the Broken Hill Mine Compound Station, the Lilayi Training School extensions, as well as on Police housing projects at Lusaka, Chingola and Kitwe.

African Education

Forty classrooms were completed, i.e., twelve at Luanzimba School, Kitwe, twelve at Mufulira on Mine Site "A", twelve at Chingola on Mine Site "X", and four at the Mkushi Boma School, and thirty-six were under construction, i.e. twelve each at the Mufulira Suburb Site, Ndola Chifubu School and the Bachi "C" Site.

New Townships

The new townships at Kalulushi and Bancroft were virtually completed. These two schemes will cost in all some £719,000 and will provide houses, public buildings, schools and services in the Government's sections of new mine townships on the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt.

General Building Programme

Considerable progress was made with the provision of additional office accommodation throughout the Territory. At Lusaka a four-storey office block was completed as well as a new headquarters for the Geological Survey Department, an extension to the temporary High Court, an extension to Broadcasting House and the second stage of the Legislative Council Chamber extension. At Kitwe, an office and laboratory block were constructed for the Forestry Department. At Livingstone two floors of a three-storey office block were completed and occupied, and work was in progress on the third storey. Smaller single-storey offices were under construction at Kasama, Abercorn, Mpika, Broken Hill and Namwala; as well as court houses at Fort Jameson, Mongu and Choma. In addition work on the extensions to the Silicosis Bureau at Kitwe was in hand. At the Public Works Department Headquarters, Lusaka, improved accom-

modation is being built for the soils section of the Roads Branch and plans were approved for extensions to accommodate the recently created Electrical Engineering Branch.

Expenditure on the maintenance of territorial and federal buildings amounted to £291,900.

MECHANICAL

THIS branch continued to provide the facilities for the repair and maintenance of Government plant and vehicles. All vehicle engines are now being overhauled in the main workshops at Lusaka. The turnover of work in the main workshops increased to £585,000, the value of spares held to £265,000. The branch, in all, looked after 3,361 vehicles and 3,589 items of plant belonging to either the Northern Rhodesia Government or the Federal Government. Government purchases of plant, vehicles and stores increased from £1,336,719 to £1,666,248. At the Chembe Ferry the capacity of the existing pontoon was increased from twenty to twenty-five tons and a second motorised pontoon of similar capacity was installed. The capacity of the pontoon at Chambezi was also increased from twenty to twenty-five tons. The expansion of the fishing industry at Lake Mweru necessitated increased ice production and two new semi-portable ice-making plants have increased the installed capacity to a total of seven tons per day. Steam engines and boilers were received from the National Research Development Corporation for field trials, and were exhibited at the Agricultural Show in Lusaka. The boilers are designed to use locally available fuels such as wood and farm waste, and considerable interest was shown by visitors from rural areas. Modifications are considered to be necessary to the firebox and experiments are now taking place with a view to making it more suitable for local fuels. The branch installed ten minor generating sets and a further eight projects are in hand. The capacity of the major units was increased from 1,437 kVA to 1,593 kVA.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Housing

(a) *European*: Ninety-one units of staff accommodation were completed and a further five were under construction.

(b) *Eurafrican*: Two accommodation units were completed at Ndola.

Health

Projects in the large health programme, estimated to cost £2,201,000, which were completed during the year included dispensaries at Chambezi, Sinde Misale and Petauke, a waterborne sewerage scheme at Fort Jameson combined hospital, three stores buildings at Lusaka and a rural health centre at Mumbwa. Large projects in progress were the European and African hospitals at Kitwe, stage I of the Livingstone European and Asian

hospital, the Ndola hospital, the African hospitals at Mazabuka and Mongu and extensions to the hospitals at Lusaka. Smaller works which were started during the year were dispensaries at Mankoya, Mpika and Kawambwa and minor extensions were made to the existing hospitals at Abercorn, Fort Jameson and Broken Hill.

Military

At Tug Argan Barracks, Bwana Mkubwa, one officer's quarter was completed. Work was started on a further seventeen officers' quarters and on quarters to accommodate fifty-nine askaris. The parade ground was completed and the generator house and main reservoir approached completion. Under construction were the battalion headquarters office block, three magazines and buildings in the Motor Transport Lines. At Lusaka eighteen single quarters were completed for officers and N.C.O.s. Contracts were let for the construction of defence centres comprising armouries, quartermasters' stores, offices and lecture rooms, new housing and ancillary accommodation at Ndola, Broken Hill, Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira and Chingola. Plans were also approved for armouries and ranges at eight secondary schools.

Education

(a) *European*: Work continued on the large £3,972,000 building plan for the Education Department. One hundred and nineteen classrooms, capable of accommodating 4,165 pupils, were completed; thirteen of these were in the Central Province, seventy-eight in the Western Province and twenty-eight in the Southern Province. Sixty-one of these classrooms were for primary schools and fifty-eight for secondary schools, the latter being provided with the necessary administrative buildings and rooms for art, domestic science, laboratories, science demonstration and manual training.

(b) *Asian*: The school at Broken Hill is being extended by one classroom and at Fort Jameson a new one-classroom school is under construction.

(c) *Eurafrican*: The school at Katapola, Fort Jameson, was extended by two classrooms.

Posts and Telegraphs

Branch post offices at Chilanga, Kafue, Mpika and Balovale, with a repeater station at Kapiri Mposhi, were completed. Construction began on post offices at Ndola and Broken Hill, and continued on the multi-storey post office and office block at Lusaka. Work was well advanced on the preparation of plans for the Kitwe post office. Plans were also being prepared for the erection of branch post offices at Fort Jameson, Namwala, Solwezi, Ndola industrial areas, and numerous rural centres, and for new telephone exchanges at Lusaka and Livingstone.

Customs and Excise

Extensions to the customs offices at Kitwe and Abercorn were completed, and a small post at Sinde Misale was built. Proposals were in hand for the erection of new posts and extensions and alterations to others.

WATER DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

THE year 1956 has been one of steady progress in all sections of the department, and while the actual works completed may not have increased in numbers, the magnitude of jobs now being undertaken and the standard of workmanship being achieved shows a marked improvement as the years go by.

The collection and analysis of hydrological data has continued steadily, and although, due to the difficulty in obtaining adequate and suitable staff, it has not been possible to keep up with the demand in all areas, useful records have been maintained and several new stations have been established, mainly in the northern and north-western sections of the Territory.

The department has continued to play its full part in the large re-settlement scheme in the Zambezi Valley where many thousands of Africans have to be re-established on new and hitherto unoccupied lands, due to the rising of the lake behind the Kariba Dam. Some weirs have been constructed but in most areas boreholes have had to be put down, and even in the face of unfavourable geophysical reports the results have been so far very encouraging.

A programme of works commenced in 1955 was completed in an area of approximately 100 square miles south of the Ngwezi River in the Livingstone area. This scheme, put forward by the Provincial Administration, involved the moving of several African villages from the banks of the river, where concentrated farming was causing devastation and serious erosion. Watering points hitherto non-existent had to be provided in the area in which the Africans were to be resettled, and to this end the department completed in 1956 the construction of two dams, two weirs and a number of wells, thus providing adequate water for the needs of all.

It is hoped that approval will soon be given for the policy of major intensive river improvement recommended by this department to be put into effect. Briefly this envisages the total development of the larger rivers which flow through the main farming areas, and so make the best use of the available water for the benefit of all potential consumers. Such a policy will, it is felt, have great advantages over the present practice of dealing with water applications more or less individually as they come forward.

The Department became self-accounting just over a year ago and this system has now proved far more efficient and has in many ways removed delays which were inevitable under the previous procedure.

AFRICAN HOUSING

As a result of the report of a Commissioner appointed to examine the problem of African housing in urban areas, a statutory African Housing Board was established by Ordinance No. 36 of 1956. The Government felt that the problem had outgrown the existing machinery and it was essential to centralise the responsibility.

The Board consists of seven members, two nominated by the Municipal Association of Northern Rhodesia, one by large employers of labour, one African and three Government officials, viz., Commissioner for Local Government, Labour Commissioner and the representative of the Financial Secretary. It held its first meeting on 5th October, 1956. The Board employs its own staff and at the end of the year the manager and administrative staff had been appointed. The Board has power, *inter alia*, to approve housing schemes submitted by local authorities, to prepare schemes on their request, to initiate schemes subject to certain safeguards, to enter into contracts or carry out work itself, and to lend money to local authorities. It has duties to carry out investigations and research on matters connected with urban African housing, to advise and assist local authorities, etc.

By the end of the year the programme to build 23,000 houses at an estimated cost of £6,550,000 was substantially complete. In order that building should not cease while the African Housing Board was being established, a further £1,700,000 was provided for the erection of approximately 5,700 houses at fifteen centres. The African Housing Board took over responsibility for all schemes not finally approved. The majority of these 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 financed by loans carrying interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and repayable over forty years.

It is the Government's 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 have, for a number of years, been subsidised by Government, but it was decided in 1955 that all subsidies would cease on 30th June, 1956. As a result of representation by local authorities, however, this date was postponed until 30th June, 1957. It is hoped, *inter alia*, that the removal of the subsidy will encourage Africans to build and own their own houses. To this end an Owner Housing Loan Scheme is being worked out and local authorities are co-operating by undertaking pilot projects of this kind.

Chapter 11: Communications

FEDERAL ROADS

ROADS defined as inter-territorial in the Final Act of the Central and Southern Africa Transport Conference, Johannesburg, 1950, are the responsibility of the Federal Government, but the territorial Government undertake their construction and maintenance on an agency basis. The total length of these roads amounted to 1,916 miles, comprising the following:

Chirundu (Southern Rhodesia Border) to Tunduma (Tanganyika Border), via Kafue Bridge, Lusaka and Kapiri Mposhi.

Victoria Falls (Southern Rhodesia Border) to Kafue Bridge.

Lusaka to the Nyasaland Border via Fort Jameson.

Kapiri Mposhi to Tshinsenda (Belgian Congo Border) via Ndola, Kitwe and Chingola.

Chingola to Mwinilunga and thence to the Jimbe River on the Portuguese West Africa Border.

TERRITORIAL ROADS

THE remaining roads, other than municipal and township roads, are the responsibility of the territorial Government and their total length is 19,323 miles. The total mileage of federal and territorial roads open to traffic at the end of the year was 21,239; of this, 508 miles were bitumen surfaced (Class I), 915 miles were gravel surfaced (Class II), and the remainder were earth surfaced.

TRAFFIC DENSITY

TRAFFIC census indicated an increase in the volume of traffic over 1955 of approximately 30 per cent and that the density of traffic varied from one vehicle per day in remote areas to about 2,600 vehicles on main roads in the Copperbelt and on the new Lusaka and Livingstone roads.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

THE responsibility for the maintenance of roads, including federal roads, was divided as follows:

	<i>Federal Roads Miles</i>	<i>Territorial Roads Miles</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Native Authorities	—	4,103	4,103
Road Boards	—	2,300	2,300
Provincial Administration	—	9,146	9,146
Local Authorities	31	3	34
Public Works Department	1,885	3,771	5,656
	1,916	19,323	21,239

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

DURING the year thirty miles of bituminous surfaced road (Class I), 181 miles of gravel surfaced road (Class II) and 200 miles of earth road were completed. These mileages include roads constructed by the Department in township areas. In addition, thirteen miles of existing bituminous surfacing were widened from ten feet to twenty-two feet. Work was in hand on a further sixty-one miles of Class I road, 304 miles of Class II road, seventy-five miles of earth road, and the widening of forty-six miles of existing bituminous surfacing. Six contracting firms and ten Public Works Department teams were engaged on this work. Eight bridges of a total length of 655 feet were completed and eight bridges totalling 1,390 feet were being erected. Expenditure on construction, improvement and maintenance of roads and bridges amounted to £2,400,000. This figure includes an element for depreciation on plant and vehicles and operating personnel charges, but not departmental overheads.

AERODROMES

IN addition to the four main aerodromes at Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola and Kasama, there were eleven secondary aerodromes, fifteen airfields at boma centres, twenty-six emergency and four private airfields in the Territory. The Public Works Department, as agents of the Federal Government, maintained the four main and nineteen other aerodromes, and during the year took over the maintenance of a further two Boma airfields and one emergency airfield at Lukulu, which was upgraded to a recognised stop on an internal air route. The majority of the remaining aerodromes were maintained by the Provincial Administration with funds issued through the Public Works Department.

The aerodrome at Fort Rosebery was improved to all-weather "Dakota" standards and work had commenced towards the end of the year on improvements to the runway, hard standing and taxi track at Lusaka Airport, which is the second busiest airport in the Federation. A preliminary survey was put in hand for a new airport for Lusaka.

Expenditure on construction, improvement and maintenance of aerodromes amounted to about £97,000. This figure includes an element for depreciation on plant and vehicles and operating personnel charges, but not departmental overheads.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

THE paragraphs in last year's Colonial Report covered the growth of motor transport in the Territory for the preceding thirty years to the end of 1955.

During 1956 the competition and specialisation that were noticeable features of 1955 were continued, especially in the field of heavy goods haulage.

In the last half of the year licences were granted to the newly created firm of Kariba Transport Limited for the carriage of goods to the Kariba Dam with eighty-three vehicles and trailers of a total carrying capacity of 852 tons.

Public service vehicles in the Territory increased from 930 to 1,026.

The Zambezi River Transport Service, which operates a service on and near the Zambezi between Livingstone and Mongu, carried 5,242 passengers and 4,579 tons of goods.

During the year 10,431 motor vehicles were registered and 11,100 driving licences issued.

HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS

THE Territory is relatively well supplied with accommodation for travellers although there is still considerable scope for additional modern hotels, particularly in the mining towns. Hotels of standards which vary according to the size of the centre are available at convenient points along the main roads between Salisbury and Lusaka, and Livingstone and Ndola (with the exception at present of Broken Hill).

In the rural areas there are small Government rest houses in which travellers can obtain accommodation. These are at convenient centres such as district headquarters and recognised night stopping places for road traffic.

The duty of maintaining and improving the standards of hotel accommodation throughout the Territory is delegated to the Hotel Board which was created in 1951. Hoteliers are required to obtain annual licences from the Board, which satisfies itself before granting licences that premises are suitable, and that the health and comfort of guests are properly safeguarded.

Through its Executive Officer the Board offers free technical advice to the hoteliers, and this officer has also been appointed by the Labour Commissioner as the Trade Tester for African employees in the catering industry. Regular inspections are made and the standards throughout the Territory are being steadily improved. Hotels are also classified according to the accommodation, meals and service rendered.

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

PRESS

THERE were three European newspapers published in Northern Rhodesia during 1956: the *Northern News* published in Ndola, the *Central African Post* in Lusaka and the *Livingstone Mail* in Livingstone. The *Northern News*, which in 1953 became the first newspaper to appear daily, has the largest circulation in the Territory. The *Rhodesia Herald* published in Salisbury and the *Chronicle* published in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, have a small circulation in Northern Rhodesia.

During 1956 there were two newspapers for African readers, the *African Eagle*, which has an office in Lusaka, but is published in Salisbury, and the *Zambezi News*, which is printed by the proprietors of the *Livingstone Mail* in Livingstone.

Two Sunday newspapers for Europeans circulate in Northern Rhodesia, but are published in Southern Rhodesia. They are the *Sunday News*, Bulawayo, and the *Sunday Mail*, Salisbury.

The *Northern News*, the *Sunday Mail*, the *Rhodesia Herald* and the *Sunday News* are all published by the same company. The *Central African Post* is an independent newspaper.

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>	Weekly
<i>The African Eagle</i> (African newspaper)	Weekly
<i>The Zambezi News</i> (African newspaper)	Monthly

Periodicals:

<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 African Roan Antelope</i> (African Magazine)	Monthly
<i>Lutandanya</i> (African Magazine)	Monthly
<i>Mufulira African Star</i> (African Magazine)	Monthly
<i>Nchanga Drum</i> (African Magazine)	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 Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in eight African languages and in English. In addition there is a four-hour-per-week service for European listeners.

Two-channel broadcasting was introduced in May, when the new studios were put into operation and the "B" programme went on the air for the first time. This was more than just another programme for Africans; it was the result of many years of planning for the time when the African listener would be able to select his own programme in his own language on his own wavelength. Following the introduction of the "B" programme the station broadcast on the "A" programme from noon until 9 p.m. on weekdays and from 11 a.m. until 9 p.m. on Sundays, and on the "B" programme from 5.30 p.m. until 7.30 p.m. daily.

After a series of negotiations with the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federal Government announced its intention of establishing a Broadcasting Corporation on July 1st, 1957. This decision gave a definite direction to policy, although it was not possible to assess the form the Corporation might take since no draft legislation was forthcoming by the end of the year.

The pattern of the programmes for Africans was based on that of the previous year, but two important changes were made in the light of experience gained during 1955. Specially prepared women's programmes were introduced, constituting a big step forward in the informal education of women by means of the radio, while major changes were made in the production of some of the news bulletins following the focus of news interest turning on world affairs.

A limited number of fifteen-minute periods were allotted to broadcasts to schools on Monday and Thursday afternoons. The material used for these broadcasts was supplied by the British Broadcasting Corporation's Transcription Service. It is hoped to continue this programme in 1957 by arrangement with the Department of African Education which has agreed to include these fifteen-minute broadcasts in its curriculum.

Valuable assistance and advice was given by members of the Religious Advisory Board which controls the religious broadcasts from Lusaka. Difficulties had been experienced in keeping up the flow of 365 epilogues in the various denominations and languages but by the end of the year these difficulties were largely being overcome by a change in the method of recording and production. The nightly vernacular service continued and became a regular feature of the evening programmes from Lusaka.

The number of outside broadcasts using a land line was slightly less than in the previous year, since it had been found that a recorded pro-

gramme of events, edited in the studios immediately after the event, was more suitable for African listeners. This was particularly so in the case of the Remembrance Day Service, official ceremonies and even football commentaries.

Feature programmes in English and the vernacular continued during the year and proved extremely popular. In addition to programmes continued from 1955, several new ones were introduced. These included "Let's Find Out", a programme in which experts were interviewed and answered listeners' questions; "This Happened", a series of historical plays based on actual events, and "Spotlight", a programme in which people were interviewed on a wide range of subjects.

A five-minute local news bulletin in English was broadcast nightly at 8.10 p.m. except on Thursdays and Sundays for more advanced English-speaking African listeners; on Thursdays and Sundays a summary of the week's news was given for European listeners. A relay of the B.B.C. news from London was broadcast at 8 p.m. each night.

"Sports Review", a "round-up" for European listeners of the week's main sporting events, previously broadcast at 12.30 p.m. on Sunday mornings, was moved to 8.45 p.m. to allow for the Sunday sports results to be included. "Sports Report" was broadcast daily in the vernacular from reports sent in by African correspondents in all parts of the Territory.

The Zomba studios were reopened during the year by arrangement with the Nyasaland Government. Programme and engineering staff were sent to Zomba to record material from Nyasaland for the three Nyanja programmes broadcast from Lusaka, which in consequence were very considerably improved.

Good progress was made during the year in the Engineering Section, and the construction and installation of the programme equipment for the new studios were completed by the end of March. The new studio block, which is air-conditioned, contains two complete broadcasting suites, each of which consists of a main studio, announcer's studio and producer's combined control room and studio; the remainder of the block consists of the reception hall, plant room, master control room and switch room. Some modifications were carried out by the contractors to the air-conditioning plant after it was installed, in order to reduce the high noise level and to prevent cross-talk between the studios. These modifications were most effective and from reports received it appears that this installation is the most satisfactory of its type in this and neighbouring territories.

The 15 kW transmitter operated on a wavelength of 41.5 metres (7220 kc/s) for the first quarter of the year, radiating the "A" programme. From April onwards it was operated on 62.1 metres (4826 kc/s), radiating the "B" programme from 1730 to 1930 hours and the "A" programme from 1930 hours until close-down at 2100 hours. The No. 2 transmitter, 2½ kW, operated on 62.1 metres (4826 kc/s) for the first quarter of the year

and thereafter on 41.5 metres (7220 kc/s) radiating the "A" programme. The No. 3 transmitter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ kW, operated on 76.6 metres (3914 kc/s) during most of the year but from October onwards has been operating on 30.9 metres (9710 kc/s) during daylight and 76.6 metres in the evening, in both cases radiating the "A" programme. The medium wave transmitter, .7 kW, was rebuilt and installed during the year. This transmitter was used to radiate the Lusaka programme on 218 metres (1376 kc/s) for the benefit of listeners in the Lusaka area.

A 2 kW medium wave transmitter was assembled, installed and tested at the transmitting station during the year. This transmitter will be used to radiate the federal programme on a wavelength of 312 metres (962 kc/s) and will be put into service as soon as some outstanding items of aerial equipment are received.

Total transmitter shut-down time for the year was .104 per cent.

Recorded material continued to provide the main bulk of programme matter in both English and the vernacular, and the number of items recorded during the year was almost double that of last year. Only one main recording channel, one dubbing channel and a temporary recording channel operated mainly by African programme staff were available, but plans were being made to convert the old broadcasting studios into a recording suite, when it is hoped to have two complete recording channels and in addition a dubbing channel which may also be used as a recording channel as occasion demands.

FILMS

THE Cinema Section of the Information Department, apart from finishing one or two productions which were left over from the previous year, concentrated on making films of combined educational and entertainment value for Africans. There is a great shortage of this kind of film throughout Africa, and the Cinema Section accordingly concentrated on producing a series of one, two and three-reel films around the central theme of "Africans Advance". This series is designed to show various aspects of African social, economic and political advancement, while the aim is to give each film a definite entertainment, as well as an educational, value by the introduction of a story into the script and the use of comedy wherever possible. Four films in the "Africans Advance" series were edited and released during the year, while a further two were being completed at the year's end.

Six 16 mm. coloured films, most of them "carry-overs" from the preceding year, were also completed. These included "Training for Chiefs", a film showing chiefs and councillors being instructed in the work of local and central government at the Native Authority Development Centre at Chalimbana near Lusaka; "The Return of the Northern Rhodesia Regi-

ment from Malaya"; "Spotlight on Sport" and "The Divine Call", a film dealing with the training of African girls for the Sisterhood and the work undertaken by African Sisters in the villages.

Provision was made on all productions for magnetic sound-stripping, the intention being that a commentary should be dubbed on to all future films in the appropriate vernacular of any area in which they were to be shown.

Several newsreel items were filmed on behalf of the Central African Film Unit for their newsreel "Rhodesia Spotlight" which, in addition to being screened on local circuits, is also sent overseas. The opening of the new Bancroft stadium was also covered by request of British Movietone News. It was used on television systems in England and the United States.

The number of exhibitors hiring European programmes from the film library had increased to over 700 by the end of the year, and nearly 15,000 reels of film were despatched to all parts of the Federation and, indeed, to many places outside it.

The time has now come when commercial enterprises should be encouraged to establish local facilities for hiring films, particularly facilities for the provision of entertainment films, since it is felt that this is not really a proper function of a Government Information Department. Experience has shown that the demand is there and also that a properly organised film library could be run at a reasonable profit. Charges would have to be considerably higher than it has been customary for the department to make, since it has always been the aim of the department that each programme sent out should contain a proportion of films of educational value. Several firms have been making tentative inquiries about the possibility of establishing such facilities, and it would be greatly to the advantage of the Territory as a whole if one of them decided to do so.

The mobile cinemas had a good year. An average of five units were maintained continuously in operation and, in addition to their normal functions, helped with various road safety campaigns and agricultural and other shows. Two units were available to Area Development Teams for campaigns and a unit was sent to the Copperbelt during the Emergency to entertain concentrations of troops and police during their off-duty hours. The mobile cinemas between them covered approximately 58,640 miles and gave 1,097 shows to a total of 151,060 Africans and Europeans. Approximately 90 per cent of this total were Africans.

Funds were voted during the year for the construction of a new cinema block to be built on a site adjacent to that of departmental headquarters.

INFORMATION SERVICES

DURING 1956 the Information Department not only expanded its existing information media but also introduced additional media for the African

information service. Experience had shown that the photographic picture-series could with greater advantage be displayed in the form of posters, and two series of posters were therefore designed and published. The first of these, under the general title "Advance" printed in bold, eye-catching type at the top of the poster, each consisted of four photographs with short captions printed in English and the vernacular languages. The posters were prepared in sets of four, five or six, so designed that while the complete set carried a coherent message each poster could be displayed independently of the others without entirely losing its significance. Nine "Advance" posters were published in the latter half of the year. The second series were introduced as "Photo-features". These posters were larger and contained from six to twelve photographs captioned in English only. Each poster also had a short script printed in large type so that it could easily be read when displayed on a wall or a notice board. The poster was complete in itself, and each dealt with some subject concerned with the development of Africans. Seven of these "Photo-features" were prepared and published during the latter half of the year. Both poster sets were very widely distributed, but it is too early yet to judge their effectiveness. The demand for visual aids of this and other kinds is continual and vociferous, but the application of visual aids to African development both in schools and for adult education is so new an art that a great deal of experiment remains to be done.

The department also distributed a great quantity of display material received from the Central Office of Information, the United Nations Health Organisation's headquarters and other sources, to welfare halls, schools, missions and organisations with facilities for displaying it.

At the end of 1955, the three weekly news bulletins published by the Department—*African News Service*, *Viewpoint* and *World News*—ceased to appear in roneod form after the Government Printer had agreed to print them. This not only made them more attractive and gave them a more authoritative appearance, but also made it possible to increase their circulation during 1956 from 3,000 to 6,500. They were distributed widely to schools, native authorities, welfare halls and other centres, and also to individuals who had either written to ask for them or who were recommended by District Commissioners. The department received many letters of appreciation both from individuals and from Provincial Education Officers, who found that a short digest in this form was a great help in "civics" and other similar classes. The *World News* sheet, however, caused considerable difficulty, partly owing to lack of competent staff, at the beginning of the year, and partly because the principal sources of its material were broadcast news bulletins and the newspapers, which made it very difficult to maintain a balanced, accurate and unbiased service. *World News* was therefore dropped halfway through the year. The other two bulletins continued to be published and as African staff became avail-

able for translation *African News Service* was published in English and one vernacular. Towards the end of the year, when a number of African Information Assistants were recruited after they had taken their School Certificate examinations, arrangements were made to enlarge the *African News Service* to include items previously included in *Viewpoint*, which was then discontinued, and to print it in English and two vernaculars. The first issue of the enlarged *African News Service* was due to be published in January, 1957.

The number of information notice boards—for displaying material issued by the department—at district and native authority headquarters, the larger schools and other centres of African population, was increased during 1956 from thirty-eight to ninety-two. The boards, which are in two units, have a weatherproof perspex front and are normally erected on a brickwork base with some form of shelter over them. This venture is one, however, of which it is impossible to judge the usefulness until it has been thoroughly tried. No great effort was therefore made to increase the number of these boards throughout the Territory since it is desired to collate reports from centres where they have already been erected before doing so.

The department exhibited at ten urban and rural Agricultural Shows, including the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society's Show at Lusaka, and provided exhibition material in the form of posters, photographs and publications for a further five shows. The arrival of a display marquee measuring eighteen feet by twenty-two feet at the end of May not only overcame a problem which had been encountered in previous years—how to protect display material against the effects of sun and wind—but also provided a gay and attractive setting for the exhibits. Plans were being prepared at the end of the year for a permanent exhibition stand at the Lusaka Showground, and it was hoped that the building would be completed in time for the 1957 Show. In addition to permitting the staging of a more ambitious exhibit, the building would also provide much needed storage space for display equipment.

The arrival of two Press Officers about the middle of the year enabled the Press communique service to be greatly expanded, and a total of 669 Press communiques were published during the year, the majority of them in the latter half of it. This more than doubled the previous year's output and compares very favourably with the level of output prior to Federation. In addition to the Press communiques, more than thirty special articles, mostly illustrated with photographs, were written by various members of the department. Approximately 98 per cent of the Press communiques published were used in one form or another, either in the Press or in magazines, and the feature articles were all successfully placed. The demand for such material is almost unlimited and it provides a very useful

channel for the dissemination to the public of Government's policies and achievements.

In the early part of the year the Photographic Section suffered from staffing difficulties, and it was not possible to appoint a fully qualified professional photographer until the beginning of July. A total of 124 assignments were carried out during 1956 and 1,577 negatives were added to the photographic library. Enlargements totalled 7,316, and 4,123 photographs were distributed, a very high proportion of which were published or displayed in one form or another.

The magazine *African Listener*, which had previously been a part of the Broadcasting Section, was absorbed during the year into Information Department headquarters. It continued, however, to publish details of the Central African Broadcasting Station programmes in addition to articles on a wide range of subjects. The *African Listener* is a monthly publication, printed on good quality paper with a coloured and half-tone cover, which sells at 3d. and has a circulation of approximately 6,500. During the Budget Session in August, the Legislative Council approved proposals to increase the size of the *African Listener* from twenty-four to thirty-two pages, to include in it sixteen pages of vernacular and to increase the price from 3d. to 6d. to cover the cost of printing and materials.

During the early part of the year *The Land We Live In*, an illustrated booklet on the preservation of natural resources, which had been prepared in 1955, was published and widely distributed within the Territory. An illustrated recruiting pamphlet *A Career in the Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia* which had been compiled in 1955 was also published early in the year and distributed largely overseas. In collaboration with the Commissioner of Police, this booklet was adapted to suit recruitment for the Police, and a further edition of it under the title *A Career in the Northern Rhodesia Police* was also published and distributed.

In addition to editing the Colonial Annual Report, the department continued to undertake the revision of numerous reference works including *The Colonial Office List*, *A Handbook on Broadcasting Services in the Colonies*, *The Year Book and Guide to Southern Africa*, *The Statesman's Year Book*, *The Central African Airways Guide to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*, and various commercial directories.

Plans for establishing information services at provincial level received considerable attention during the year. Funds were voted in the 1956-57 Budget for the establishment of one such organisation in the Northern Province and an Information Officer was posted to Kasama at the end of November. By the end of the year he had not been long enough in the province for it to be possible to judge whether or not he was likely to achieve the success which is hoped for, but if this organisation is successful it is hoped that provincial organisations will in subsequent years be extended to other provinces.

Towards the end of the year, the eight-page vernacular newspaper *Lyashi*, founded by the Provincial Administration and printed on a small press at Abercorn in the Northern Province, was taken over by the Information Department and placed under the control of the Information Officer at Kasama. *Lyashi* was formerly a quarterly publication, but it was proposed that under the new arrangement it should be published monthly.

Chapter 13: General

SURVEYS

THE demand for new Crown Land leaseholds of all kinds, particularly township plots, is such today that the comparatively small number of licensed land surveyors resident in the Territory, including departmental staff, is very hard pressed to cope with the amount of work involved and consequently there is a formidable programme of surveys on hand. There are now several private land surveyors practising in Northern Rhodesia, and it is the department's policy to commission them with as much Government work as possible, but although their contribution is a great help, the number of surveys for new Crown Land alienations which they are able to undertake is limited on account of their private commitments. Their private work is composed mainly of the subdivision of freehold land, layouts of private townships, contouring, levelling and a variety of topographical surveys. As an example, private land surveyors have for some time been carrying out several substantial engineering surveys in connection with the Kariba Hydro-electric Scheme.

It is not possible to embrace in this Report the non-Government surveys because many of these did not come to the knowledge of the department. The statistics and other details furnished here relate only to surveys initiated by the department.

During the year under review approximately 4,600 new township plots were surveyed, including comprehensive layouts of three African townships. Surveys were carried out on the Copperbelt on 540 residential holdings, varying in size between one and a quarter and ten acres. The number of new farming units surveyed was approximately seventy. Several miscellaneous sites were marked out including a group of thirty-two plots in the Zambezi Valley near Kariba for temporary industrial service sites.

The field work of the volumetric survey of the Mweru Wa Ntipa flood plain, commenced during 1955, was completed but much data has still to be computed, and it will be some time before the report and plans are completed. The contour survey by altimeter of the Copperbelt, which was in progress at the beginning of the year, has been concluded and the preparation of the maps by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys in England is now well advanced.

During the year the Department of Federal Surveys was established with headquarters at Salisbury. That new department now controls all

trigonometrical and major topographical surveys in the Federation, and has also assumed responsibility for Government-sponsored aerial photography as well as the compilation and publication of official maps. A limited amount of mapping is still being effected by this department for the Federal Department, but such assistance will continue for only a short time while the Federal Survey Department is in the process of building up its organisation.

For the first time for several years no field party of the Directorate of Colonial Surveys operated in Northern Rhodesia during 1956. The Directorate is, however, continuing with the production of sheets of the new 1:50,000 map series from former aerial photography in conjunction with the ground control it has already undertaken in this Territory.

A major concern of the department at present is the backlog of work in the section dealing with the examination of records of cadastral surveys for land title purposes. All such records must be rigorously checked before plan data is accepted and diagrams are approved. The amount of work involved is considerable, requiring a large staff, and at the current rate at which survey records are being lodged it is not possible to reduce the backlog which has built up over several years. The effect is a general hold-up, both in the alienation of Crown Land and in all private land transactions. These delays, which thwart development, are very irksome and frustrating to the public. In present circumstances there is no alternative but to restrict departmental field survey operations as much as possible and employ some of the staff Surveyors on the examination work as a temporary expedient. By this means and with the help of a few private surveyors who have promised to undertake some examination work on a contract basis, it is likely that the position will be much improved by the end of 1957.

LANDS

As has been mentioned above, the demand for new Crown Land sites of all kinds in townships has continued to grow. One thousand and eighty-eight leases of such sites were issued, but there were 138 terminations of current leases. One hundred and twenty-three tenancy agreements for residential smallholdings were registered. Forty-two new agricultural units were alienated totalling 62,065 acres but, of these, eighteen were holdings each less than 300 acres in extent.

The Copperbelt Land Use Survey was completed early in the year and the report was published some time later, but as yet a new alienation policy for that region has not been evolved and the alienation of all rural land on the Copperbelt, except the blocks of residential smallholdings, is still suspended.

Late in the year a new Agricultural Lands Ordinance was approved by the Legislative Council, but it is not yet in force. The main features of this new legislation are that (a) the present leasehold alienation policy for agricultural Crown Land will be replaced by a freehold system whereby lessees will be able to convert preliminary thirty-year leases to freehold terms after ten years of the tenancy provided developments to prescribed standards have been effected and (b) a newly constituted Land Board will have powers and the financial resources to acquire and improve land for tenant farming schemes. At present it is not known when this new Ordinance is to be applied.

Township lands are still alienated on the ninety-nine-year leasehold basis, but during the year the system under which local authorities take up head leases to commercial and industrial sites for sub-leasing was used on an increasing scale. This policy has proved so successful that during 1957 it is to be adopted generally in municipalities and applied to every kind of plot in such towns. By this means the local authorities obtain head leases on practically nominal terms and are able to impose their own scales of charges for the sub-leases. Thus the need for Township Improvement Fund charges, which were levied formerly, falls away.

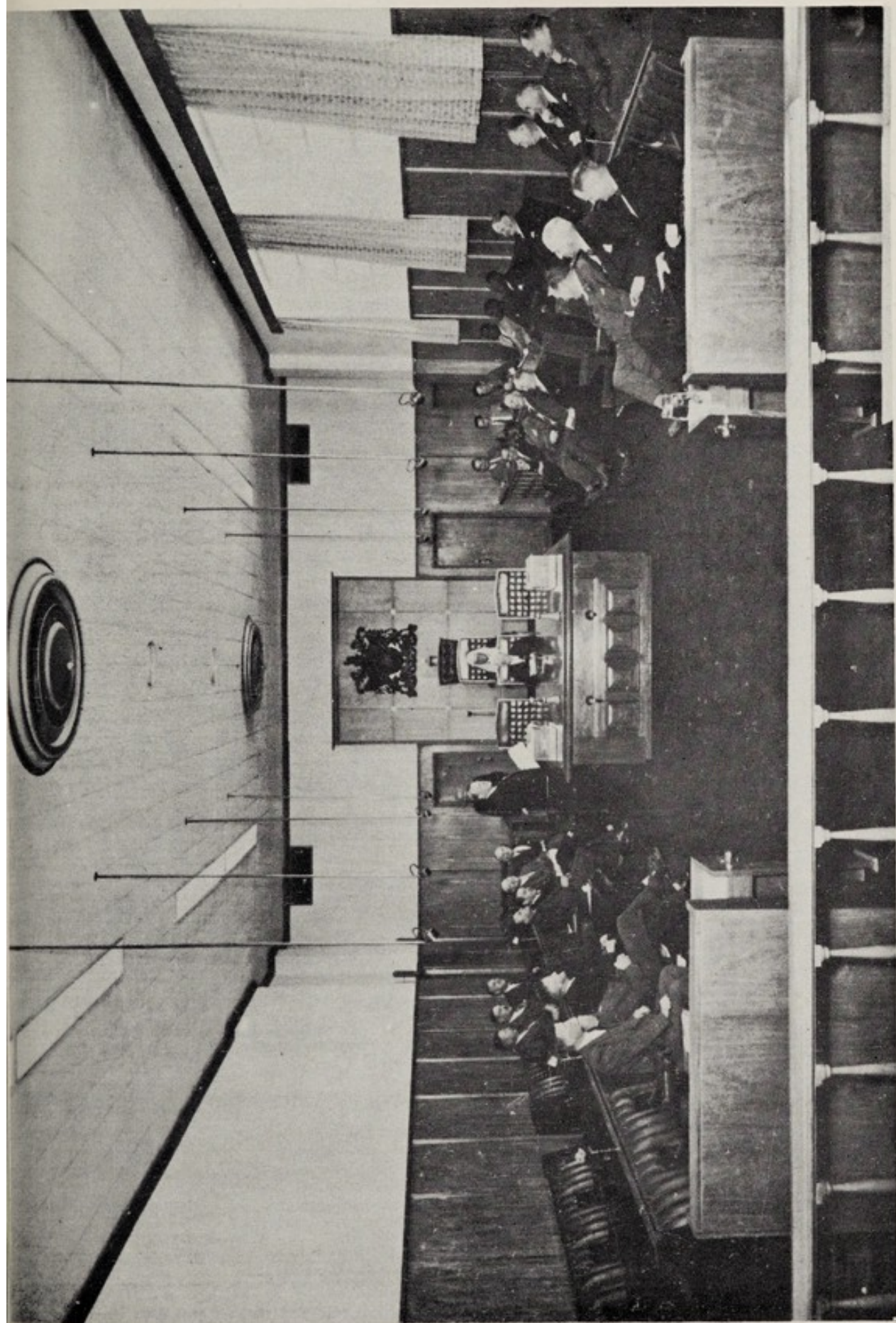
In the smaller urban areas, where management boards are the local authorities, the head lease system will not operate, but instead the boards will prescribe a premium charge for every site being alienated and in each case that sum plus £1 (the Crown's nominal fee) will be the consideration for the lease issued by the Crown. Upon payment by the lessee the local authority will receive its share of the consideration (i.e., the whole amount less £1). The effect financially of this procedure will be the same as for head leases, except that the costs of sub-leases will be avoided.

The general result of this change of policy for municipalities and townships will be some reduction in the Government's land revenue, but local authorities will benefit financially from the alienation of land in greater measure than has been the case hitherto. Furthermore, through the head lease system, municipal councils will be able to exercise a greater degree of control in the alienation and development of land than formerly.

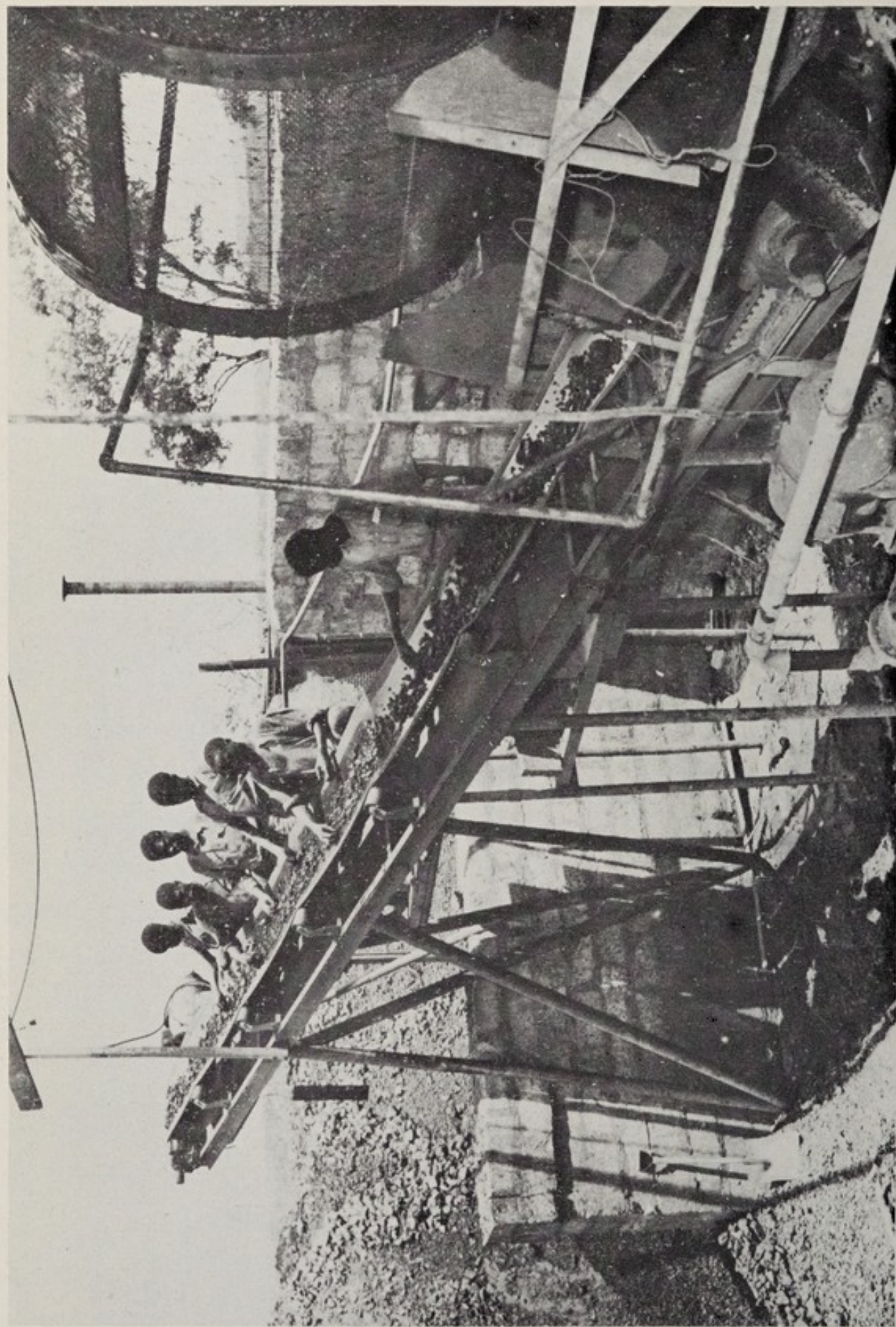
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DURING 1956 some 3,450 square miles of country were geologically surveyed on a regional basis. This was confined chiefly to the Southern Province, including the Kariba Gorge area, and a start was also made in the Petauke area of the Eastern Province.

Other investigations included a reconnaissance of the Plateau Series in the Northern Province, for the purpose of correlation with the Systems in the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika; and an investigation into the source of the Irumi Monazite in the Mkushi district. One quarter degree sheet



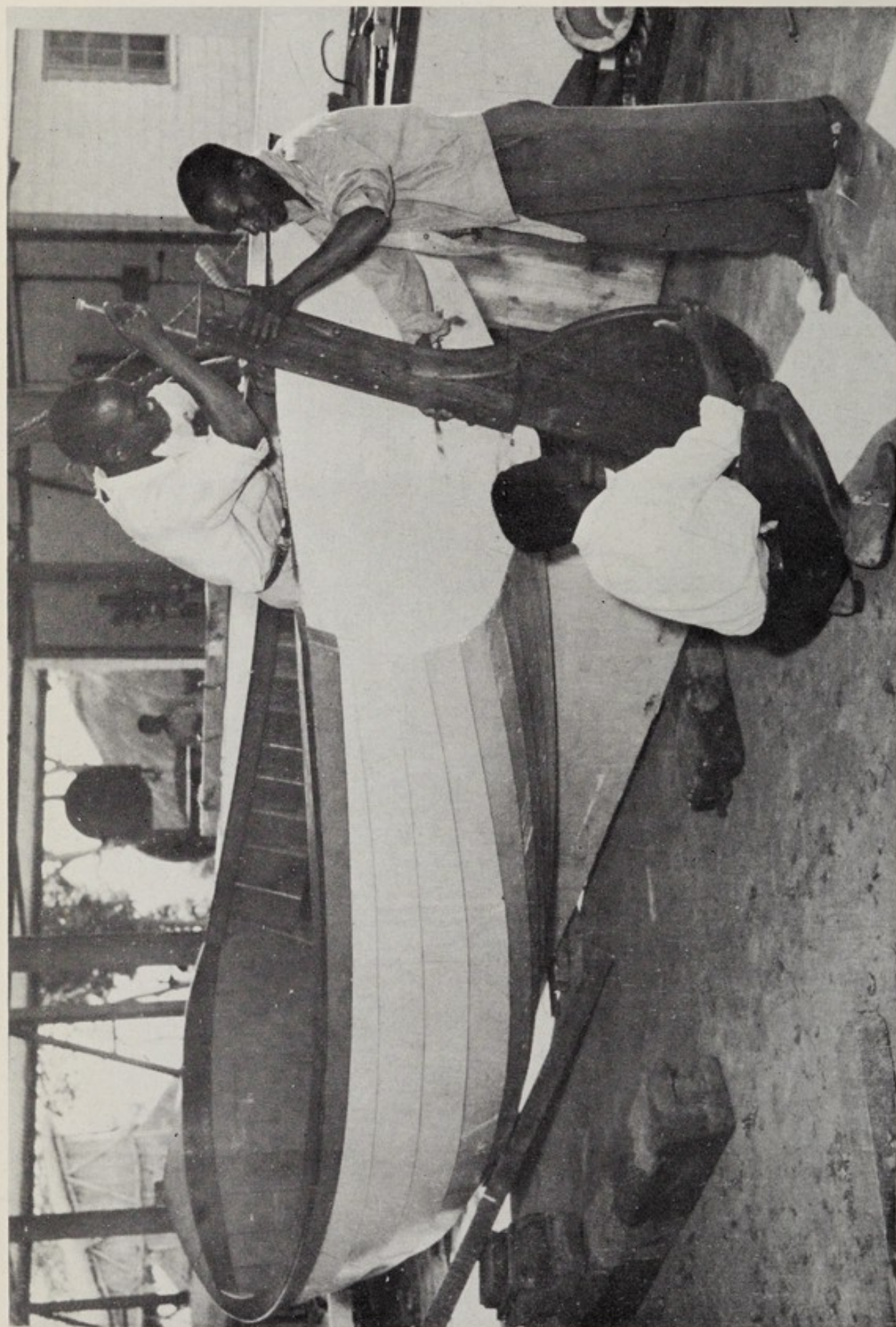
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER. RECENT ALTERATIONS INCLUDED THE ADDITION OF A PUBLIC GALLERY, A NEW OFFICE FOR THE SPEAKER AND A MEMBERS' COFFEE ROOM



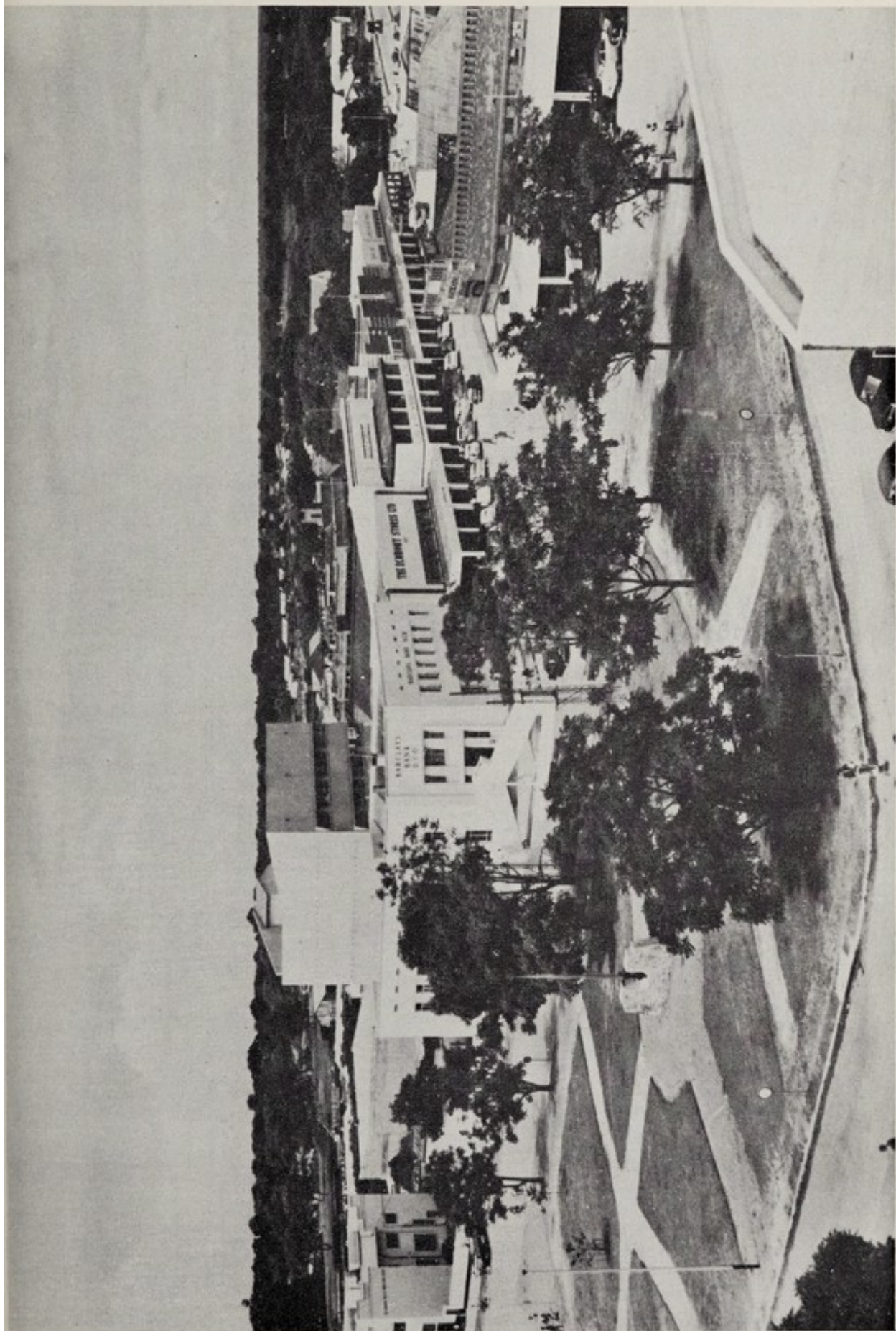
AT THE BAHATI OPEN-CAST MANGANESE MINE, THE ORE, AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE WASHING PLANT, IS CARRIED ALONG A CONVEYOR BELT TO A DUMP FOR REMOVAL FROM THE MINE



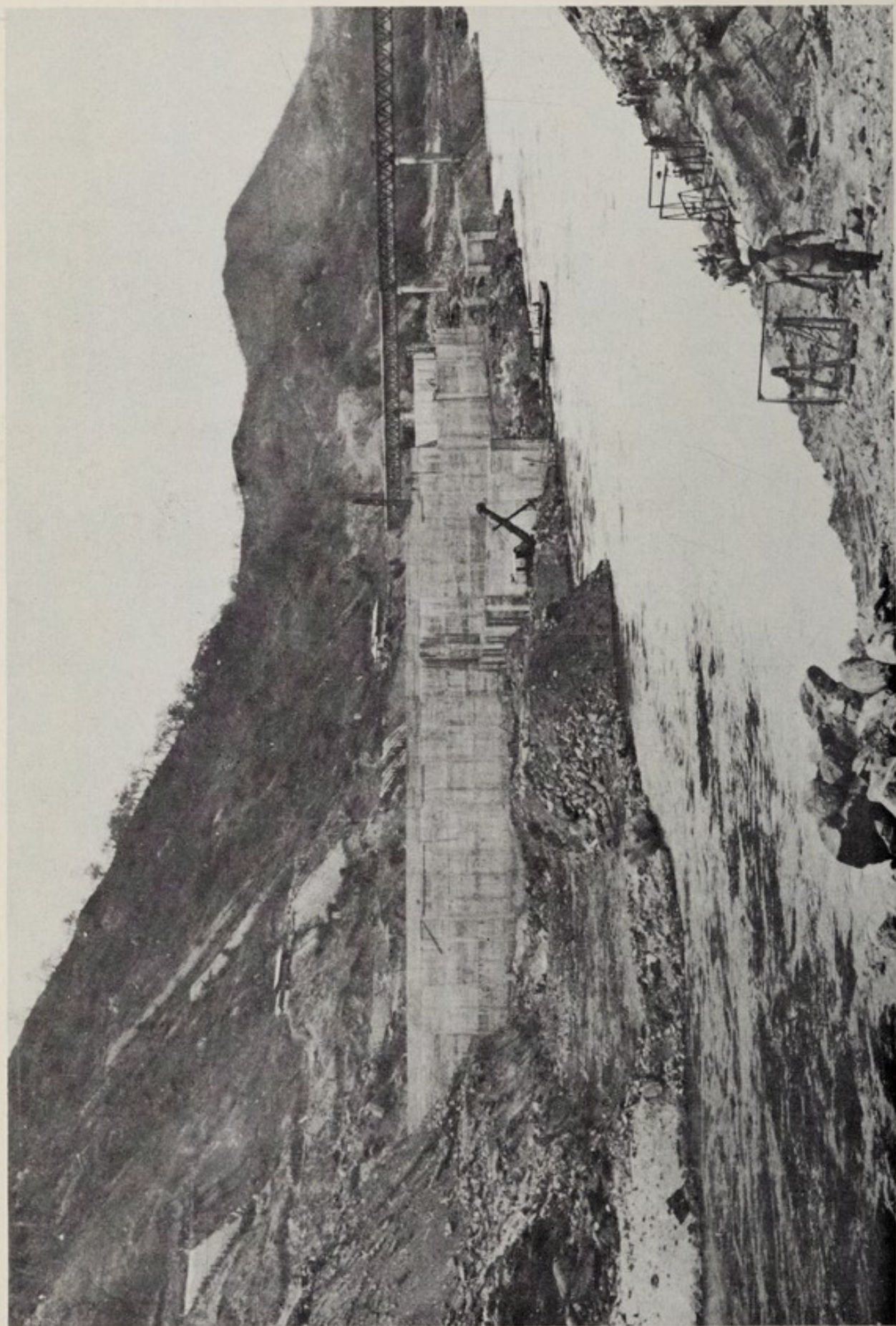
THE 1ST BATTALION, NORTHERN RHODESIA REGIMENT, IS WELCOMED BY THE MAYOR OF LUSAKA ON RETURNING FROM ACTIVE SERVICE IN MALAYA



AFRICAN STUDENTS AT THE GOVERNMENT BOAT-BUILDING SCHOOL AT NCHELENGE ON LAKE MWERU



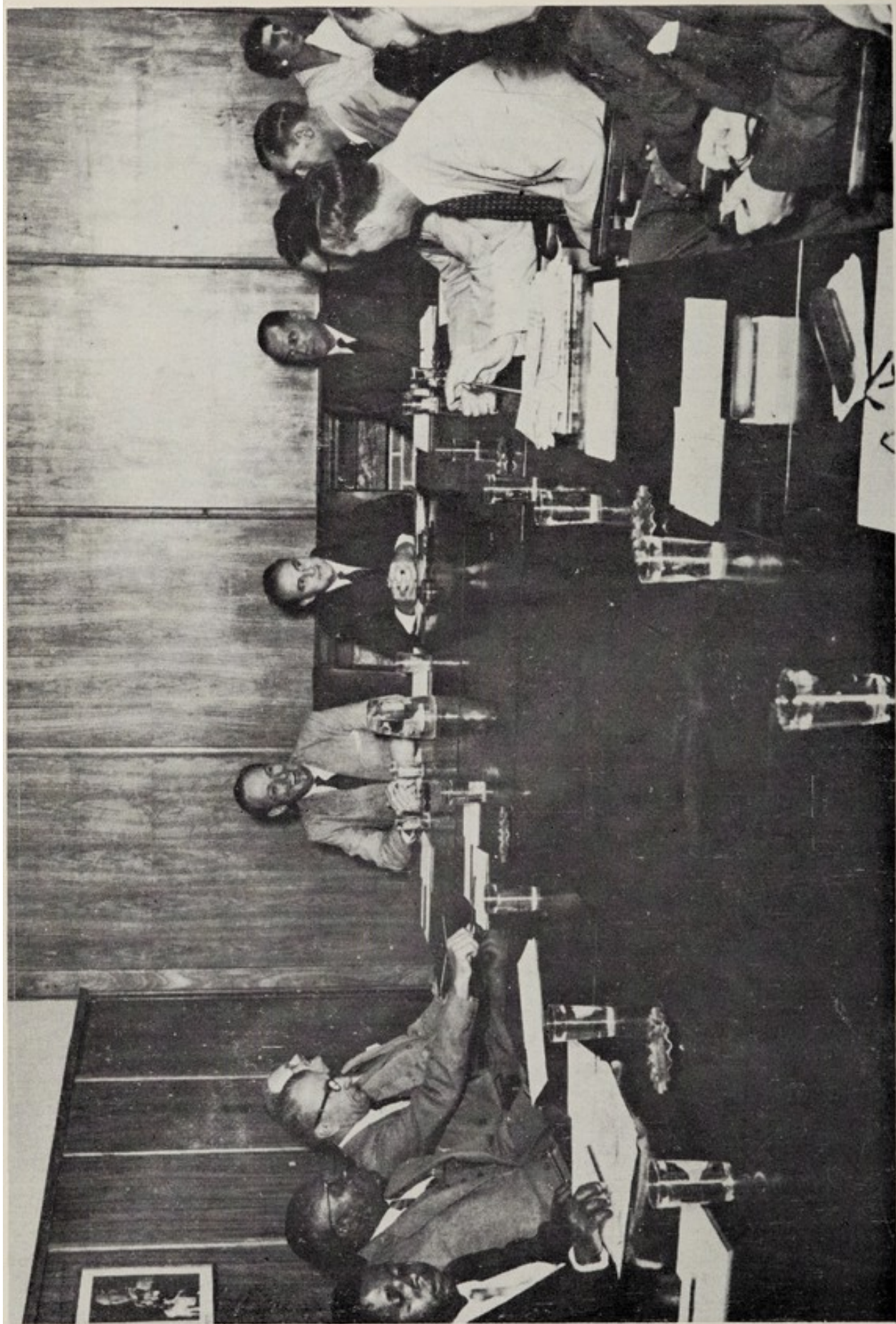
TYPICAL OF MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA IS REGENT STREET, KITWE



ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE ZAMBEZI AT KARIBA, THE COFFER DAM, PART OF THE VAST HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT, NEARS
COMPLETION



THE BEAUTIFUL LUMANGWE FALLS, ONE OF THE MANY SCENIC ATTRACTIONS OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCE



THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, THE RT. HON. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., F.C., MEETS UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DURING HIS VISIT TO NORTHERN RHODESIA

was completed in respect of the Monze district, and at the same time the regional mapping of the potential coal area at the western end of the Luano Valley, which comprises approximately a quarter degree sheet, was also completed. Surface exposures showed thin seams of rather shaly coal only, of no apparent economic importance.

The drilling of the Kandabwe coal area in the Gwembe district of the Zambezi Valley virtually reached completion. The coal seam averages about fourteen feet in thickness, is about five miles in length at its outcrop and has been traced to about 1,000 feet in depth. There is a potential reserve of about thirty-five million tons of all grades averaging 23 per cent ash or more and about 10,000 B.Th.U. per lb. or less calorific value. However, the lowermost five to six feet averages 17 to 18 per cent ash and 11,000 B.Th.U. per lb. or more, while over two miles of strike in the centre of the field the lowermost six to eight feet of coal averages 16 per cent ash with a calorific value of 11,720 B.Th.U. per lb. It is accordingly a low-grade coal.

The most important discovery of the Survey this year has been the location of what may be described as a Carbonatite Province in the Feira district not far from the Mocambique border. The area contains at least four major pyrochlore-bearing ring structures or carbonate plugs, and numerous minor vents and associated dykes. Besides pyrochlore, the usual associated suite of minerals has been identified in the residual soils, but insufficient work has yet been done to prove their economic value. The area may be described as of great geological interest and potential economic importance.

Publications issued during the year were the Annual Report for 1955 and "Records of the Geological Survey for 1954".

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

THE peasant farming scheme continued to make good progress, the number of established farmers having risen from 693 to 1,081 by the end of the year. Exceptional progress was made in the Eastern Province, blessed with good land and a progressive farming community, which accounted for 716 of the farms; in parts of this province the principles of good farming have so well received acceptance that what began as a "scheme" may now be said to have become a spontaneous feature of rural development.

A scheme has been drawn up for assisting Africans to better housing standards in the rural areas, and funds have already been provided under it in the Northern and Eastern Provinces for the building of suitable prototype houses.

The boat-building school at Nchelenge on Lake Mweru continued to expand its activities, producing and experimenting with various types

of craft suitable for fishermen's use. African craftsmen already trained at the school have themselves begun to produce good boats which are quickly bought by the fishermen to substitute for old dug-outs or rough-built plank boats. Learners are now being drawn from other areas of the Territory, so that the art of boat-building should soon spread further afield.

The five development area training centres, instilling the spirit of community development and teaching Africans of both sexes how to make the best of themselves and turn available facilities to best advantage in their own home lands, have been reinforced by fresh staff, and plans for a sixth centre, at Monze in the Southern Province, have reached an advanced stage. More and more emphasis is being laid on the importance of extension work in the African's own villages, additional to the teaching at the centres themselves; in the Serenje district, for instance, the improvement of whole village units was successfully undertaken by a touring team.

Generally, the Development Area Teams and Provincial Teams have had a full year in which work has gone ahead steadily on a broad front and plans have been laid for further expansion.

GAME AND TSETSE CONTROL

IN the Kafue National Park the usual opening of the northern sector to visitors was handicapped by late rains and consequent delayed flooding of the Busanga Plain. It was only possible to open three rest camps and a more limited road system than hitherto, while the opening date was six weeks later than normal. Among the visitors were parties of schoolchildren, both African and European. The southern sector of the Park remained closed while work continued on the permanent rest camp at Ngoma, the plans for which had been expanded to provide accommodation for Asian and African visitors.

Despite difficult working conditions satisfactory progress was made in the programme to develop the Luangwa Valley Game Reserve for visitors. The temporary rest camp on the east bank was kept open, and a permanent camp on the west bank was completed by the end of the season. A heavy machinery unit started the construction of a north-south communications road, the system of game-viewing loop roads begun the previous year was extended, and preparations were almost completed for the installation of a second pontoon across the Luangwa River. The Native Authority game camps in the valley, Nsefu and Luambe, had a record year for visitors.

Negotiations continued in respect of the new pattern of game reserves and controlled hunting areas to be declared under the Fauna Conservation Ordinance, and had almost been finalised when the year closed. Numerous private game areas were declared under the Ordinance, mainly European

farms owned by keen conservationists, but several applications from Native Authorities were also dealt with. On the control side the year's work yielded greater success than ever before in vermin destruction, particularly in respect of baboons.

The demands of rural development stimulated the extension of tsetse control operations to several new regions, including a second front in the Kariba resettlement area of the Zambezi Valley, the protection of the cattle-holding grounds north-west of Livingstone, and at a projected cattle area in Kawambwa district. Steady progress was made in all established operations, no reverses being experienced. One disappointment was the failure to achieve total eradication in the two areas where operations are aimed at the complete elimination of isolated fly pockets; at Chingola one fly only was caught in the second half of the year, and at Mulungushi catches have been reduced to less than two a month. The end of the former operation appears definitely in sight, but the latter may yet require further clearing or spraying.

With the broad fly limits of the Territory now completely mapped, survey is limited to detailed investigation of infestations which are either encroaching or barring the way to rural development. An investigation of this nature on the Great East Road led to the preparation of a plan to open a new operation in this area designed to establish a firm front protecting the plateau settlements.

PUBLICATIONS BUREAU

THE main objects of the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Publications Bureau are threefold: to encourage African authors; to create the habit of reading for pleasure by providing entertaining as well as instructional literature; and to help in building up the book trade among Africans. This service was made possible by generous provision from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in 1948; the Territorial Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland also came to contribute and, with the end of Colonial Development and Welfare provision during 1956, arranged to take over the financing of the service completely.

The usual hundred or so manuscripts and suggestions for books were received and considered in the year 1956, and work proceeded on the selection of those suitable for publication, and on the editing of those selected in this and in previous years; a very large proportion of such "reading" and editing can now be done by African staff.

The Bureau continued to co-operate with British firms in the printing, publishing and wholesaling of the books after selection and editing. Twenty new books were published, as has become about normal for any one year. Twenty-eight titles were reprinted, and this is a considerable record compared with figures of sixteen in 1955 and six or seven in im-

mediately previous years; it is heartening to know that so large a proportion of Bureau books, on the production of which money was risked in earlier years, have become popular favourites, and can now be produced in larger editions, thus reducing unit costs; the Bureau has achieved every publisher's ambition of "a good back-list" as a basis for taking further risks.

Linked with this increase in production was an increase in sales of Bureau books from £10,074 in 1954 and £13,511 in 1955 to over £18,000 in 1956. The bulk of the retail marketing of these books is organised by two main distributing agencies, the United Society for Christian Literature in Northern Rhodesia, and the African Book Centre in Nyasaland. Numerous kiosks and sub-agencies at the mines and all over the countryside are served by these main agencies. Book-vans have carried out successful tours for selling direct to the public and re-stocking the sub-agencies. This method of selling has caught popular imagination and contributed considerably to the very large (33 per cent per annum) increase in sales shown earlier in this paragraph. It has also stimulated the sales of books for Africa and general books produced by British publishers independently of the Bureau.

Whilst the main concern of the Bureau is with books for Africans and especially those written by local Africans, it also produces books of interest to the outside public and learned linguistic works. A selection of these is to be found in Part III, Chapter 4.

ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES

ESTATES of persons who die leaving property within Northern Rhodesia are administered either by the Executor or next of kin according to whether there be or be not a will, by one of the Trust Corporations carrying on Executor and Trustee business in the Territory, or by the Administrator-General for the Territory.

The law applicable to the administration and distribution of movable property of persons dying domiciled in the Territory and of all immovable property situate in the Territory is, in general, the law of England as it was on the 17th August, 1911.

The Administrator-General undertakes the administration of approximately one-half of the estates administered in the Territory. He acts if he is specifically appointed Executor of the deceased's will, if he is requested to act by those otherwise entitled to do so, or if no other person is willing to act.

At the commencement of 1956 the Administrator-General was administering 215 estates of deceased persons and during the year he undertook the administration of a further 108 estates and completed the administration of 124 estates.

Chapter 14: Cultural and Social Activities

RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM

THE Rhodes-Livingstone Museum at Livingstone 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 Trust, 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. 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.

The nucleus of a natural history collection is already in being and it is intended that a museum, which will eventually become the Territory's Natural History Museum, shall be built on the Copperbelt, to house this collection. An excellent modern design, capable of being enlarged as the Museum grows, has been drawn up by a Northern Rhodesian firm of architects and it is hoped that building will not be long delayed.

From June to the end of November, 1955, a David Livingstone Centenary Exhibition was organised by the Museum. In a series of show cases and other exhibits, the life and work of David Livingstone was set out, a souvenir catalogue was on sale and a film of Livingstone's life was shown twice daily to crowded audiences in the Exhibition cinema. A total of over 27,000 visitors of all races saw the Exhibition.

As a result of this exhibition, the Museum has received on loan, and as gifts, many more relics of David Livingstone. The historical gallery has accordingly been redesigned to house these valuable collections. The

cost of the redesigning has been borne by a prominent Livingstone businessman as a gift to the town, and when the redesigned gallery is open early in 1957, it will be known as "The Wulfsohn Gallery", after the donor.

Also to commemorate the centenary year of the discovery of the Victoria Falls, Longmans Green published for the Museum *The Way to Ilala* written by Professor F. Debenham. This tells the story of Livingstone's life from the point of view of his work as a geographer. This book was in its second impression by the end of the year.

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.

A full-time technical officer to carry out and expand this programme will join the staff early in 1957.

Towards the end of 1956 a new appointment, that of Prehistorian, was made to the staff and the new officer will take up his duties early in February. The research staff of the Museum now consists of Curator, Ethnographer and Prehistorian and research is carried out into African prehistory and ethnography with particular emphasis on Northern Rhodesia.

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 co-operating in the large scale programme of research into the Kariba Gorge area before the flooding occasioned by the new Kariba Dam takes place.

The Museum is 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, under the chairmanship of the Member for Mines and Works, 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.

The executive work is carried out by an honorary secretary who is also a member of the Commission, and an Inspector of Monuments with African assistants. African caretakers are appointed at some of the more important of the national monuments while regular routine inspections are carried out at others. New sites are investigated every year and if necessary small scale excavations are carried out.

The Commissioner keeps a register of the many hundred sites of archaeological or historical interest, or of outstanding scenic beauty or interest. Some thirty-eight of these have been proclaimed National Monuments. During 1956 two new National Monuments were added and one, the Victoria Falls, was de-gazetted since the care of these now vests in a special Trust. Four further monuments were recommended for proclamation in 1957. Examples of National Monuments include an area of petrified forest; prehistoric rock paintings and engravings, and important sites yielding Stone Age collections; historical places such as early forts, memorials, trees and buildings; and places of natural beauty or interest, such as a sunken lake, waterfalls and view points.

The country abounds in places of archaeological or natural interest, but there are few historical monuments or buildings in the true sense. Since 1951, therefore, the Commission has carried out the policy of building simple monuments to a standard design to commemorate places or happenings of historical interest. In this way it is hoped to encourage in the general public a greater interest in the country's past. These monuments take the form of a rough, square stone column and plinth bearing the Commission's distinctive plaque and bronze plate giving particulars of the place or event commemorated. Some ten or eleven of these monuments have already been built and have proved very successful. They commemorate such subjects as the first capital of North-Western Rhodesia, the place from where David Livingstone first saw the Kafue River, the place where the commander of the German Forces in East Africa was informed of the signing of the Armistice in 1918, the first steamship to sail on Lake Tanganyika, the first stone-built church, and so on. Short unveiling ceremonies are sometimes held.

The Commission co-operates with the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in archaeological research and many relics and objects of national interest are handed over to the Museum for the national collection every year.

The first Field Museum was built at the Victoria Falls in 1955 and tells, by means of actual specimens *in situ* in an open excavation, supported by paintings, models and reconstructions, the story of the history of Man

at the Victoria Falls from half a million years ago to the present day. This is proving a popular tourist attraction.

The Commission publishes an Annual Report, a complete Handbook to the Victoria Falls, and from time to time other literature of historical interest—for example, a list of old administrative posts, and a list of early Northern Rhodesian pioneers.

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

THIS Trust succeeded a Special Committee of the Monuments Commission as the body responsible for administering the northern part of the Federation's greatest tourist attraction—the Victoria Falls. The Trust area is some 17,000 acres in extent on the north bank of the Zambezi and the objects of the Trust are to preserve the natural beauty, flora, fauna, fish, bird and insect life, and at the same time to ensure and develop adequate amenities for visitors and tourists. The members of the Trust are all local residents (living within twenty miles of the Victoria Falls) and all have an interest in the retention of the unspoilt natural beauties of this area, and in the development of tourist amenities.

Camping huts and a camping site with all facilities and a restaurant are maintained on the river bank, and these sites have recently been enlarged and improved and a new purified water scheme is in process of installation.

A small game park is administered by the Trust and during 1955 a new, larger and more suitable area was fenced and the game moved over to this. The programme of restocking this new park is almost complete and the park should be open to the public on 1st July, 1957.

To facilitate scenic drives and tours within the area the Trust controls some thirty miles of roads—usually strategically sited to enable visitors to enjoy all the beauties of the area. Look-out towers are placed on high ground, from where good views may be obtained. Paths are kept up along the river bank and at recognised beauty spots, to encourage visits by fishermen and picnic parties.

A botanic garden of indigenous flora is planned for the near future.

THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE

THE Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, as Dr. Audrey Richards pointed out in a recent Third Programme broadcast, is a pioneer venture in the organisation of social research in British Africa and, in fact, the whole

Colonial Empire. Until 1937, when the Institute was founded, an anthropologist chose a tribe which interested him, obtained a fellowship or grant from some United Kingdom university or institution, and studied the tribe of his choice without reference to any overall plan of research.

In 1937, however, a group of farsighted people got together under the chairmanship of the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, and with financial assistance from all Central and East African governments, the Beit, Rhodes, and Carnegie Trusts, mining interests and others, the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute came into being, to serve both as a museum and as a centre of social research. Remaining on a care and maintenance basis during the war, it received fresh impetus from an injection of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, which have been forthcoming from that time till the present.

In 1946 a division was made, sanctioned by two separate Ordinances, between the Museum and the social research work. The former remained in Livingstone, whilst the Institute planned to establish itself in Lusaka, where it moved into its new headquarters in 1953. This move has enabled the Institute to keep in closer touch with central Government, made it more accessible to the Copperbelt and the northern and eastern areas, and has made the library and other facilities available to a larger group of Government servants and others.

Last year's report described how scheme R.370 was drawing to a close: financial provision ceased under this scheme as from 31st March, 1956, though some workers remained on contract for several months, whilst much of the research work arising from the scheme remains to be published. The inauguration of the new scheme, R.698, involved by its very nature many radical changes, because the basis of the new Colonial Development and Welfare grant was that United Kingdom funds would be available for the maintenance of the Central Office, provided that local resources make a commensurate contribution towards the cost of field research. This virtually reversed the previous ratio of 70 per cent expenses from overseas to 30 per cent local.

With this change of policy in sight, Sir Arthur Benson, as President of the Trustees, launched an appeal to solicit increased support from the other governments of the Federation, from our previous non-official supporters and from other sources. The satisfactory response to this appeal meant that ten field projects of from three to five years' duration can be financed under the present programme. With the broadening of the basis of the Institute's financial support, it was felt desirable to extend representation on the Board of Trustees, which has been increased by five new members. These represent the interests of the Federal Government, the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and, finally, a representative of the general public. The last is the first African to serve on the Board.

Since this extended Board could not be frequently summoned, a Standing Committee was appointed to deal with day-to-day administrative matters, whilst a Projects and Priorities Committee dealt with the more academic aspects of the Board's work. In 1956 Trustees met twice, the Standing Committee on four occasions and the Projects and Priorities Committee on three.

This last-named committee provides a close link with the research work of the University College which is represented by two members, the Vice-Principal (who is also a Trustee) and the Professor of African Studies, a previous Director of the Institute. In turn the Director sits on the University College Social Science Research Committee, so that the risk of overlap in research work is obviated. Likewise, with other governments of the Federation and other public bodies, in addition to their formal representation on the Board of Trustees, less formal contacts have been happy and productive. In Northern Rhodesia the Director was asked to serve on the Monuments Commission, the Council of the Munali Secondary School and the Editorial Board of the *Northern Rhodesia Journal*. In Nyasaland close contact was maintained with the Secretary of African Affairs, particularly in relation to the social survey work in the Blantyre-Limbe area, to which the Nyasaland Government is making a considerable financial contribution. The Government of Southern Rhodesia is planning similar survey work throughout its municipalities. Whilst much of the field work will be conducted by the Federal Department of Census and Statistics, the Institute has been asked to submit a memorandum and to meet the Ways and Means Committee which guides this project; it is hoped that co-operation will extend to the Institute's handling certain aspects of the inquiry.

It will be apparent from the above that the year was largely devoted to planning and reorganisation; it also saw the publication of the results of past work (see list of the Institute's publications, pp. 98 and 99) and the commencement of one or two of our new projects.

In one matter of urgency, a survey of the Valley Tonga prior to their removal to make way for the Kariba Lake, the Institute was fortunate in securing the services of a previous Director, Dr. Elizabeth Colson. Assisted by a colleague who is concentrating on the environmental side of the inquiry, Dr. Colson is recording the social and political organisation of these primitive people with a view to discovering, on a subsequent visit some years hence, the changes which their removal from the valley and their establishment in a fresh environment has brought about.

Arrangements were also made for Mr. Bettison, late lecturer at Rhodes University, to commence the Blantyre-Limbe survey in January, 1957, assisted by the African research teams which the Institute has built up and trained over the years. The other projects on the programme which finance permits the Institute to tackle comprise: (i) two studies of European

communities; one on the Copperbelt and one in Southern Rhodesia—this will be the first time the Institute has studied non-native groups, it is only lack of finance which rules out a study of the Asians in the Federation: (ii) two studies of the impact of modern conditions on rural communities, one a study of the economics of peasant farms and the other of African education; both will concentrate on the social aspect rather than the technical: (iii) two urban studies, one of urban sociology and the other concerning the sociology of industry, which is complicated in the African setting by the intrusion of the colour problem: and finally (iv) two tribal studies; in this connection the query is often raised, especially from the African, why is it necessary to study the tribal groups in their rural setting? The answer is that not only are such studies of historical and academic value, a fact which future generations of Africans will increasingly appreciate, but more particularly that the urban worker, administrator, welfare worker, priest, industrial manager and the rest, cannot successfully deal with his charges, mostly of rural origin, unless he knows the social and economic background of the area from which they came.

All that holds up the inauguration of this programme is lack of suitable staff, the task of recruiting which is currently in hand. It is a task not to be hurried, as only the best should be employed on work which demands not only technical competence but a delicacy of approach, without which results will not be first rate.

In anticipation of the arrival of new staff, the Institute's existing buildings have been internally reorganised to provide more office accommodation and research studies, whilst the shelving in the library has been increased by 50 per cent. Plans have been drawn up and are currently out for tender for four new quarters for contract staff, ranging from a family house to a guest flat, with commensurate increase in accommodation for locally appointed workers.

The library continued to grow and as it becomes more complete and better known it is increasingly used by officials of central and local government, missionaries and research workers, though not yet to the extent which its standard justifies.

Visitors during the year included Lord Malvern, Mr. A. T. Williams, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Paul Sinker, Director-General of the British Council, and Dr. Worthington of C.S.A.

Affiliated workers from overseas who made use of the Institute's facilities were Dr. W. B. Schwab of Philadelphia, U.S.A., who studied problems of urbanisation at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, with the aid of the Institute's African staff, and Mr. A. Tuden, working under a Ford Foundation grant, who was engaged from April 1st, 1956, till the end of the year on a study of the Ila.

MUSIC

MUSICALLY 1956 has been a flourishing year with new orchestras coming into being on the Copperbelt and in the capital, perhaps the forerunners of a future Northern Rhodesia Symphony Orchestra! Visits and tours by musicians of international calibre continued and the formation of the Northern Rhodesia Music Association will do much to increase this aspect of our cultural life. In Lusaka a newly formed Light Operatic Society produced two full-scale works, while the older established societies continued to entertain in practically every main town. On the Copperbelt these musical societies combined and, with orchestra, produced what was undoubtedly the finest performance of the *Messiah* ever to be heard in the Territory. One of the main events of the year was the visit of the Cape Town University Opera Company, who, with the University Theatre Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Erik Chisholm, played *The Marriage of Figaro* and Menotti's *The Consul* at Lusaka, Livingstone, Luanshya, Ndola and Kitwe; everywhere to enthusiastic audiences. In addition to concerts of recorded music, the music clubs have continued their policy of arranging recitals by musicians of the Federation. In the field of youth, the Central African Conservatoire of Music is fulfilling a long felt want with tuition in all spheres, and many concert performances.

SPORT

ALTHOUGH not an outstanding one from the viewpoint of international success in competitive events, the year 1956 was notable for an increasing interest and participation in sports and athletics by all sections of the community. In a country with a relatively small European population, any representative team must of necessity rely mainly on individual ability, and, as in the past, greater success was achieved in individual rather than team events. On the administrative side, much still remains to be done to ensure that all records, league tables and so on are accurate and comprehensive. In addition, especially in view of the distances involved, closer liaison between clubs is essential if unnecessary travelling is to be avoided. On more than one occasion a visiting cricket team arrived at its destination several hundred miles away only to find that the pitch was under water, and had been so for several days.

The standard of rugby football, possibly the most popular game with Europeans during the rainy season, maintained the high level of previous years. Nchanga, from their first XV down to their under-nineteens, had an exceptionally successful season and annexed almost every trophy available to them. That the Territory has a number of players of international calibre—mainly South Africans who have emigrated to take up employment on the Copperbelt—was shown when nine players were selected for the all-Rhodesia Currie Cup team. Despite this, however, the Clark Cup was retained by Southern Rhodesia, but only by a single point.

The principal event of the soccer season was the visit of the English Football Association touring team. A dispute between the Referees' Association and the Northern Rhodesia Football Association almost led to a "one-day strike" by the referees on the day the Football Association touring team was due to play Northern Rhodesia, but an agreement was reached and the touring team scored a comfortable 4—0 victory.

Northern Rhodesia golfers again had a successful year, notably when a national team travelled to Salisbury and retained with comparative ease the Federal Cup which Southern Rhodesia had been confidently expected to win. Peter Thomson, three times winner of the British Open Championship, was invited to tour the Territory with Bobby Locke. The pair played a number of exhibition games and were also partnered in foursomes by leading local players.

Despite the fact that Northern Rhodesia last year gained promotion to the A section of the Currie Cup, the standard of baseball is still not very high. This was demonstrated when an invitation amateur American baseball team toured the Territory and won all their matches with the greatest of ease. At Lusaka they won 16—7 against a national team, whitewashed a Copperbelt team 14—0 at Nkana and the following day defeated a South African invitation team 12—2 at the same venue.

A women's softball team competed in the "All-Star" tournament held at Durban, and, although it was never expected that they would win, the team gained valuable experience and achieved a well-deserved victory against Western Province, the former champions.

Derek Fowler was once again the outstanding swimmer of the year, and in the Northern Rhodesia championships he broke his own all-Rhodesian and Northern Rhodesian 100 yards backstroke records. At the same meeting Teresa Powell clipped 4.7 seconds off the national girls' 220 yards freestyle record. In the all-Rhodesia championships held at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, the Northern Rhodesia team came third, but a very strong water polo team outclassed all rivals to win the water polo championship.

The weather was largely responsible for a somewhat disappointing cricket season, and a larger number of matches than usual were rained off. Northern Rhodesia cricketers did well to achieve a favourable draw against Eric Rowan's touring team at Nkana, and the former Springbok player acknowledged that the team was the best he had played against in all his visits to the Territory.

The athletic "discovery" of the year was distance runner Gerhardus Swanepoel, brother of the Springbok half-miler, Francois Swanepoel. The former became the first runner in the Rhodesias to break ten minutes for two miles, and also holds the Northern Rhodesia record for the one- and three-mile events. In a closely contested match at Nchanga, a Southern Rhodesia athletic team retained the Clark Cup by seventeen points.

Local boxers had a disappointing year and failed to secure any titles at the all-Rhodesia championships, although Chris Vivier, fighting as an unattached boxer, won the light-middleweight division by beating Pieter van der Merwe on points.

In the all-Rhodesia championships, the Northern Rhodesia hockey team, unbeaten last year, could manage no better than third place. Midlands won the Northern Rhodesia hockey tournament and topped the inter-district league table, with Copperbelt A and B sharing second place. The Natal touring team, which won all its matches, played very attractive hockey and provided local players with an excellent opportunity for gaining experience and improving their game.

Tennis, badminton and squash continued to be popular, while horse-racing and motor cycle speedway events drew a large number of spectators.

The most notable advances made in African sport during 1956 took place in athletics. In order to provide the scope for more serious competition at provincial levels, athletics was incorporated for administrative purposes into the Northern Rhodesia African Football Association, and that body through its provincial organisations staged three meetings during the year at territorial level; Copperbelt versus Lusaka, territorial trials, and a national representative match against a combined services team, the latter being composed of both European and African athletes. Greater use was made of trials and the attainment of qualifying standards, and in consequence times and performances improved considerably in most events.

Generally speaking, the African athlete is showing steady improvement in track events and has reached parity with his European counterpart in the middle and longer distance events. The 100 yards time is down to 10 seconds flat and better technique will bring it into good class running; the other short distance events all had slightly improved times on 1955. The middle distances of one and three miles were satisfactory and returned times which compared favourably with the European clubs' records in Northern Rhodesia, but it was found that the performances fell short of latent possibility through the runners being content merely to win, rather than to make the 100 per cent effort that brings out class. To some degree the clubs, notably schools, encouraged this attitude by placing too much emphasis on final team placing and points and not allowing their second strings to extend the crack runners to the point where individual performance is shown at its best.

Association football continued to be the most popular game with Africans of all ages. When it is considered that a first-class match on the Copperbelt will attract 10,000 or more spectators, there is the danger that amateur sport will tend to become commercialised and provincial associations are well aware of this. Some difficulty is experienced in convincing African clubs and players that income earned from the gates must go back

to the public and the game in the form of wider sporting activities rather than enhancing the position of the individual sportsman. Other sports, such as boxing, cycling, netball and cricket continued on a limited scale. Generally speaking they have not got a very wide appeal.

The Sir Gilbert Rennie "African Sportsman of the Year Cup" was awarded to Malizani of Chingola for services to Association football.

The administration of African sport in the Territory continued to hold many problems, particularly the filling of executive positions in the controlling organisations. A number of Europeans working on a purely voluntary basis have undertaken the organisation of the associations at higher levels for many years. This is sometimes resented by Africans, who feel that African sport should be solely directed by persons of their own race. On the other hand a large number of players realise that the greater experience of European sports administrators gives the game stability and continuity of policy that might otherwise be lacking. Each year sees more and more ambitious programmes planned and it is difficult at this stage to see how these events can be organised successfully without considerable assistance from European volunteers. Clubs and associations which have no such assistance have tended to experience considerably greater administrative difficulties, and these difficulties, which have arisen through partisanship and lack of appreciation of the organisation of sport on a proper business basis, have resulted in a lowering of standards and a decreasing appeal to the public.

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 the deep river valleys of the lower Zambezi, the Kafue and the Luangwa and so affect only a very small fraction of the Territory, 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

NORTHERN Rhodesia, situated astride one of the main migration routes from north to south, has yielded a very complete succession of prehistoric cultural remains. These commence with simple split pebbles, made by some of the earliest true men nearly half a million years ago, and end with the remains of the Early Iron Age peoples. These latter people were simple mixed farmers who migrated from East Africa in the first millennium A.D. to be followed in their turn by the ancestors of the present Bantu-speaking tribes, the majority of whom have moved from their original home in the southern parts of the Congo Basin from the sixteenth century onwards.

Most of the investigation and interpretation of the country's past has to be left to the archeologist since the written records go back barely a century. From excavation in the Zambezi Valley, in particular at the Victoria Falls, and elsewhere it has been possible to piece together the succession of human cultures and to relate these to the fluctuations that have taken place in the climate, rainfall and environment. Within this framework we can see how human culture during the earliest part of the Stone Age developed along much the same lines as it did in Europe, though at that time Africa led the world and there can be no doubt that it was from the more favourable climate of southern and eastern Africa that man moved north into Europe after the retreat of the ice sheets had enabled him to occupy country which hitherto had been too inhospitable for the early hunter-gatherers.

At the Kalambo Falls on the Tanganyika border is a remarkable site, dated by the radio-active carbon method to more than 36,000 years ago, where have been found a number of camping places of these "Handaxes Culture" people as they are called. Beautifully made stone tools lie in profusion on the floors just as they were discarded. From here also have been recovered some early wooden tools—digging sticks, throwing clubs and a wooden knife—the first of that date to be found in Africa.

The remarkable fossil skull and other remains of *Homo rhodesiensis* found in 1921 in a deep cave at the Broken Hill Mine is somewhat later in date but in its "neanderthaloid" features probably preserves some of the physical characteristics of the "Handaxe Culture" people. Well preserved fossil bone and stone implements come from other caves near Lusaka and help to complete the picture of the culture and times of Broken Hill Man.

Cultural development in Africa now begins to lag behind Europe, due no doubt in great part to climatic features, and the Stone Age continued in Northern Rhodesia in some places until quite recent times. These Later Stone Age peoples were in part akin to the southern African

Bushmen and in part to the semi-Bantu peoples. They sometimes lived in caves and rockshelters and, like their cousins south of the Zambezi, they made magico-religious paintings on the walls of their rockshelter homes, though in Northern Rhodesia these are usually of a symbolic nature such as can be well seen in Nsalu Cave, a little north of Serenje.

Although skilful hunters in the woodland/forest country that composes so much of Northern Rhodesia, these Late Stone Age people were unable to hold their own against metal-using, food producers. For a time these two groups lived amicably side by side, but from the sixteenth century onwards the fight for survival was on. The hunter gatherers and earliest farmers were then either annihilated or absorbed by the conquerors except for a few groups which, by assimilating sufficient of the culture and mode of life of the later Bantu peoples, may have attained a doubtful independence in the more inaccessible and backward parts of the Territory. Such groups as the Batwa of the Bangweulu, Lukanga and Kafue Swamps, and perhaps the Mbwela and Lukolwe may belong in this last category.

The descendants of the peoples who were the first to introduce metal working into the country are to be found in the Tonga peoples of the Southern Province and radio carbon dates suggest that they may have been in these parts as early as A.D. 90.

The early history of Northern Rhodesia is fragmentary and can only be gleaned from tribal histories, which are subject to doubt, since they are passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, and from the accounts of the few explorers who penetrated the "Dark Continent" from the east and west coasts.

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

journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilised world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

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

At the present time the population of the Territory has been classified into seventy-three different tribes, the most important of which are the Bemba, Ngoni, Chewa and Bisa in the north-eastern districts, the Lozi, Tonga, Luvale, 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 extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the nineteenth century were the Arabs from the north, the Ngoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the Territory, and the 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 Mkubwa

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 Mkubwa 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 the equivalent of 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 present (the Tenth) Legislative Council, which was elected and nominated in February, 1954, there are eight official and eighteen unofficial Members. Six of the unofficial Members are appointed by the Governor to 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. 0d. per tax, which accrues to the Central Government, and 2s. 0d. poll tax paid in urban areas of which 1s. 0d. goes towards the cost of welfare facilities in urban areas and 1s. 0d. accrues to the Central Government.

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.

Motions carried in African Representative Council may be set down by the African Members of the Legislative Council for debate in the Legislative Council.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—URBAN AREAS

IN the towns in Northern Rhodesia the normal form of local government is to be found and there are six municipal councils, two municipal boards and nine management boards. 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 empowered only to appoint a chairman. In addition, there are six townships occupied only by Africans under management boards of Africans with normal local government powers. These African townships are near the larger towns in the Copperbelt and at Broken Hill, 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 eight 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.

A committee under the chairmanship of the Commissioner for Local Government was appointed to examine ways and means by which Africans resident in municipal and township areas should be enabled to take an appropriate part in the administration of those areas. The Committee's report was completed at the end of the year.

All local authorities 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. 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 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, valuation officers and an officer to advise on matters concerning fire protection. A Municipal Association comprising representatives from all the local authorities 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. 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 is in operation.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (excluding African Beer Halls and Welfare) and outstanding loan liabilities of local authorities for the years 1951-56 and for the year 1945, 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
1951 . . .	561,872	560,300	1,538,066
1952 . . .	762,366	734,254	3,362,243
1953 . . .	1,128,339	1,045,461	5,100,000
1954 . . .	1,661,903	1,437,916	8,521,829
1955 . . .	2,107,285	2,091,869	11,061,282
1956 (Estimated) .	2,675,331	2,517,427	15,300,208

Between 1948 and 1956 the Government has (excluding African housing) made £13,422,422 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 re-lending to the public for erection of houses for owner-occupation.

Except in Lusaka, where the electricity undertaking is under the control of a public company, local authorities are in all cases the responsible authorities for the distribution of electricity. In local authority areas adjacent to mine townships, electricity is purchased in bulk from the mining company and in Livingstone from the Victoria Falls Electricity Board. In Ndola a new power station of 10 mW capacity was commissioned and electricity undertakings in Choma and Kafue began operation. The undertaking in Mazabuka is expected to be in operation early in 1957.

New water schemes have been completed at Choma and Monze. Schemes are still under construction at Kafue and Mazabuka.

Sewerage schemes were approved for Broken Hill, Chingola, Luanshya and Fort Jameson. At Kitwe a joint scheme with the mining company is in operation.

The tempo of development in the Bancroft public township increased. The first valuation roll was completed and the values of the properties included totalled £581,805.

In Lusaka, Cairo Road—the main thoroughfare through the commercial area—has been redesigned for most of its length, providing a dual carriageway with parking bays and at the same time this has enabled the opening of a new commercial area on the hitherto undeveloped east side.

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 Government also is prepared to grant financial assistance in respect of any major scheme of development which is essential but the local authority's financial resources are insufficient to meet the cost. Each case is treated on its merits and assistance may be by way of moratoria on loan repayments or grants. The revenue of local authorities, apart from these grants, is mainly derived from rating, although certain local authorities make profits from their water and electricity undertakings. The rating system is based on valuation rolls which show capital values of land and improvements separately, on which local authorities may levy different rates in the pound.

During the year Government agreed that in future instead of leasing Crown Land direct to individual applicants, they would lease plots to the local authorities at a nominal consideration and that local authorities would sub-lease to individual applicants. The local authorities would in sub-leasing be entitled to fix their own consideration. The purpose of this change in procedure was to enable local authorities to sell the land at current market rates and thus obtain financial benefit from the sale of land in their areas.

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 Zambezi, 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. *Travel and Adventure in South-East Africa.* By F. C. Selous. (Rowland Ward, 1893.)
7. *A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa.* By F. C. Selous. (Richard Bentley, 1895.)
8. *British Central Africa.* By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Methuen, 1897.)
9. *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.)
10. *In Remotest Barotseland.* By Colonel C. Harding. (Hurst and Blackett, 1905.)
11. *The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia.* By H. Gouldsbury and H. Sheane. (Arnold, London, 1911.)
12. *The Barotseland Journal of James Stevenson Hamilton, 1898-9.* Oppenheimer Series No. VII. (Chatto and Windus.)
13. *The Southern African Diaries of Thomas Leach, 1865-70.* Oppenheimer Series No. VIII. (Chatto and Windus.)
14. *Livingstone Expedition to the Zambezi.* 2 Vols. Oppenheimer Series No. IX. (Chatto and Windus.)
15. *Livingstone's Travels.* Ed. Macnair. 1954. (Dent.)
16. *The Life and Exploration of F. S. Arnot.* By Ernest Baker. (Seeley, Service and Co., 1923.)
17. *They Came to Northern Rhodesia.* Richard Sampson, 1956. (Government Printer, Lusaka.)

B.—SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

1. *The Ila Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia.* By Rev. W. E. Smith and Captain A. M. Dale. (Macmillan and Co., 1920.)
2. *In Witch-bound Africa.* By F. H. Melland. (Seeley, Service and Co., 1923.)
3. *The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia.* By C. M. Doke. (Harrap, London, 1931.)
4. *Modern Industry and the African.* By J. Merle Davis. (Macmillan, 1943.)
5. *The Native Tribes of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia.* By E. H. Lane-Poole. (Government Printer, 1938.)

6. *Land, Labour and Diet in Northern Rhodesia*. By Audrey I. Richards. (International Institute of African Languages and Culture. Oxford University Press, 1939.)
7. *Seven Tribes of British Central Africa*. Edited by E. Colson and Max Gluckman. (Oxford University Press, 1951.)
8. *The Judicial Process among the Barotse of Northern Rhodesia*. Max Gluckman 1955. (Manchester University Press.)

C.—GENERAL

1. *A Pathfinder in South Central Africa*. By Rev. E. W. Chapman. (W. A. Hammond, 1910.)
2. *The Making of Rhodesia*. By H. Marshall Hole. (Macmillan and Co., 1926.)
3. *Eighteen Years on Lake Bangweulu*. By J. E. Hughes. (*The Field*, 1933.)
4. *Autobiography of an Old Drifter*. By P. M. Clark. (George Harrap, 1936.)
5. *Elephants in Africa*. By F. Melland. (*Country Life*, 1938.)
6. *Africa Looks Ahead*. By W. S. Fisher and J. Hoyte. (Pickering and Inglis, 1938.)
7. *Plan for Africa*. By Rita Hindson. (Allen and Unwin, 1941.)
8. *The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council*. By T. W. Davidson. (Faber and Faber, 1948.)
9. *Native Administration in the British African Territories*. Vols. 2 and 4. By Lord Hailey. (H.M.S.O., 1951.)
10. *A Prospector's Guide to Mineral Occurrences in Northern Rhodesia*. By T. D. Guernsey.
11. *Copper Venture*. By Kenneth Bradley. (Max Parrish, 1952.)
12. *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.
13. *Rhodesian Rhymes*. Cullen Gouldsberry. 1932. (Philpott and Collins, Bulawayo.)
14. *The Rhodesian*. Don Taylor. 1955. (Museum Press, London.)
15. *Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia*. Hanna. (Oxford University Press, 1956.)
16. *Dearest Priscilla*. Emily Bradley. (Max Parrish, London, 1950.)
17. *Diary of a District Officer*. Kenneth Bradley, 1943. (George G. Harrap Ltd.)
18. *Shotgun and Sunlight*. D. G. Lynn Allen. (Batchworth Press, London, 1951.)
19. *Trees of Central Africa*. O. H., B. and P., K. Coates Palgrave. (National Publications Trust, Salisbury, 1957.)
20. *Romance of the Posts in Rhodesia, British Central Africa and Nyasaland*. H. C. Dann. (Robson, Lowe Ltd., London, 1940.)
21. *The Hunting and Spoor of Central African Game*. By Denis Lyell. (Seeley, Service and Co., 1929.)

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 1955 was Vol. II, No. 5.

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 of 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 of Inquiry into Advancement of. (Dalglish 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.

No. 8—Crop Rotation in the Production of Tobacco. By J. C. Collins and W. J. D. Watson, 2s.

No. 9—Tobacco Nurseries. By J. C. Collins, 3s. 6d.

No. 10—An Economic Survey of Commercial African Farming among the Sala of the Mumbwa District of Northern Rhodesia. By A. M. Morgan Rees and R. H. Howard, 5s.

No. 11—African Farming Improvement in the Plateau Tonga Maize Areas of Northern Rhodesia. By C. E. Johnson, 2s. 6d.

No. 12—Review of Research on Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By J. C. Collins, 3s. 6d.

Agriculture. Report on Agricultural Industry, October, 1931. By S. Milligan, 2s.

Agricultural Survey. Report of Commission, 1929, 7s. 6d.

Agro Economic Recovery and Development of the Eastern Province. By J. Hobday, 5s.

Annual Reports on Northern Rhodesia. Issued by the Colonial Office, 2s. 6d.

Bemba Chiefs. By W. V. Brelsford, 1948, 3s. 6d.

Bookmaking. Report of the Committee Appointed to Recommend whether Legislation should be Introduced to Control Bookmaking in the Territory, 1956, 2s. 6d.

Brickmaking. By C. W. Kiln, 1s.

Careers for Northern Rhodesians, 6d.

Cattle Industry. Memorandum compiled by the Veterinary Department, 1937, 1s.

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

Central African Council:

Report on Regional Organisation of Research in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. By Dr. J. E. Keystone, 1949, 5s.

Central African Territories:

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

Chiefs, A General List of, 2s.

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), 2s.

Report of the Commission on Super Scale Salaries, 1956, 5s.

Co-operative Digest. By J. L. Boyd-Wilson. 2nd Edition, 1952, 2s. 6d.

Copperbelt Markets. By W. V. Brelsford, 2s.

Cost of Living. Final Report of the Commission, 1950, 5s.

Delimitation of Electoral Areas. Report of the Select Committee, 1953, 1s.

Development Authority Report, 1955, 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. Busshau, 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 the 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.
- Education of Women and Girls*. Report, 6d.
- Estimates, Approved, for 1956-57*, 15s.
- European Education, Further Secondary*, 1946, 6d.
- European Education*. Investigation by Committee, 1948, 2s. 6d.
- European Farming Industry in 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.
- Family Expenditure Survey*, 1951, 2s.
- Financial Position of Native Treasuries*. Report, 1954, 6d.
- Fish Farming in Northern Rhodesia*. Progress, 1952-54. 1955, 2s.
- Gazette, Official Government*. Published weekly:
 Within Northern Rhodesia and all other countries, annual subscription, 25s.
 Single copies of current year, 1s.
 Back numbers, 1s. 6d. per copy.
- Geological Survey Records*, for the year ended 31st December, 1954, 2s. 6d.
- Geology and Mineral Resources of the Big Concession, Mumbwa District*. By R. T. Brandt. 1955, 14s.
- Hansard*. Verbatim reports of the Proceedings of 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.)
- Higher Education for Africans*. Report of the Commission, 1953, 5s.
- Highway Code of Northern Rhodesia*. 1d.
- Illegal Brewing*. Report of Inquiry, 1s.
- Kafue Hydro Electric Project*. Report, 1953, £2 2s.
- Land Bank*. Report of the Committee on Establishment of, 1951, 2s. 6d.
- Land Board*. Constitution and Terms of Reference, 2s.
- Laws of Northern Rhodesia*. Revised to 31st December, 1956:
 Contained in eight loose-leaf volumes, £12 12s. 0d.
 Annual subscription, £2 2s. 0d.
 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), Volume V (Part I) (1954), £1 1s. 0d. each.
- 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.
- Liquor Licensing*. Report of the Committee Appointed to Consider the Provisions of the Liquor Licensing Ordinance and Its Subsidiary Legislation in their Application to Coloured Persons and Africans, 1955, 5s.
- Lotteries*. Report of the Committee Appointed to Inquire into the Control of, 1956, 3s. 6d.
- Management Boards, Constitution of*. Report of Committee, 1949, 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.
- Native Tribes of the Eastern Province*. By E. H. Lane-Poole, 7s. 6d.

- Northern Rhodesia Handbook*. 1953 edition, 2s. 6d.
Northern Rhodesia Photograph Album of Life and Scenes. 7s. 6d.
Northern Rhodesia Police. Report of Commission of Inquiry, 1946, 7s. 6d.
Northern Rhodesia Regiment, The Story of. Edited by W. V. Brelsford, 15s.
Proposed Forty-hour Week in the Copper-Mining Industry. 2s.
Pulmonary Disability. Report of Commission (Rewcastle), 1954, 2s.
Racial Discrimination. Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Extent to which it is Practised in Shops and in other similar Business Premises. 1956, 5s.
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.
Soil and Land-Use Survey—Copperbelt. Report of, 1956, £2 2s. 0d.
Soils, Vegetation and Agriculture of North-Eastern Rhodesia. An Ecological Survey. By C. G. Trapnell. (Reprinted 1953), £1 1s. 0d.
Study of an African Swamp. Report of Cambridge University Expedition to the Bangweulu Swamps, Northern Rhodesia, 1949. By F. Debenham, £1.
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.
The Stores, Public Works and Water Development and Irrigation Departments. Report on a Preliminary Survey of. Urwick, Orr and Partners Ltd., 5s.
They Came to Northern Rhodesia. A record of persons who had entered what is now the Territory of Northern Rhodesia by 31st December, 1902. Compiled by Richard Sampson, F.R.S.A., A.C.W.A., 1956, 1s.
Tick-borne Diseases. Report on. By Professor J. G. Matthysse, 1954, 3s. 6d.
Tsetse Fly and Their Relationship to Trypanosomiasis. Some notes by W. S. Steel, 1952, 6d.
Water Reconnaissance. By Professor F. Debenham, 2s.
Unrest in the Mining Industry in Northern Rhodesia. Report of the Commission Appointed to Inquire into. (The Branigan Report), 1956, 5s.

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:

1. *The Material Culture of the Fort Jameson Ngoni*. By J. A. Barnes, 1948.
2. *African Dances of Northern Rhodesia*. By W. V. Brelsford, 1948.
3. *The Material Culture of the Lunda-Lovale Peoples*. By C. M. White, 1948.
4. *African Music in Northern Rhodesia and some other places*. By A. M. Jones, 1949.
5. *Trade Routes, Trade and Currency in East Africa*. By A. H. Quiggin, 1949.
6. *Life among the Cattle-owning Plateau Tonga*. By E. Colson, 1949.
7. *The Discovery of Africa*. By E. H. Lane-Poole, 1950.
8. *Some Pioneer Missions of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland*. By C. W. Mackintosh, 1950.
9. *David Livingstone*. Based on an Account by I. M. Fletcher, 1950.
10. *Lunda Rites and Ceremonies*. By V. W. Turner, 1953.
11. *Some African Poison Plants and Medicines of Northern Rhodesia*. By W. Gilges, M.B., B.Ch. (WITS.), 1956.
12. *The Stone Age Cultures of Northern Rhodesia*. By J. Desmond Clark. Published in 1950 by the South African Archaeological Society with the aid of a grant from the Museum Trustees.
13. *The Way to Ilala, David Livingstone's Pilgrimage*. By Professor Frank Debenham. Published in 1955 for the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum Trust by Longmans Green, London.

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. Out of print.
4. *Bemba Marriage and Present Economic Conditions*. By Audrey I. Richards. 1940. 123 pp. Reprinting.
5. *An Essay on the Economics of Detribalisation in Northern Rhodesia, Part I*. By Godfrey Wilson. 1941. 71 pp. Reprinting.
6. *An Essay on the Economics of Detribalisation in Northern Rhodesia, Part II*. By Godfrey Wilson. 1942. 82 pp. Reprinting.
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. 6d.
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.
11. *Some Aspects of Marriage and the Family Among the Nuer*. By E. E. Evans-Pritchard. 1945. 70 pp. 2s. 6d.
12. *Fishermen of the Bangweulu Swamps*. By W. V. Brelsford. 1948. 153 pp. 5s. 6d.
13. *Rooiyard: a Sociological Survey of an Urban Native Slum Yard*. By Ellen Hellmann. 1948. 125 pp., 19 photographs, 1 diagram.
14. *Land Holding and Land Usage Among the Plateau Tonga of Mazabuka District: a Reconnaissance Survey, 1945*. By W. Allan, M. Gluckman, D. U. Peters, C. G. Trapnell, J. H. M. McNaughton and D. W. Conroy. 1948. 192 pp., 4 maps, 47 tables. 9s. 0d.
15. *Studies in African Land Usage in Northern Rhodesia*. By W. Allan. 1949. 85 pp., maps, tables, diagrams. 8s. 0d.
16. *Malinowski's Sociological Theories*. By Max Gluckman. 1949. 28 pp. 3s. 6d.
17. *The Pattern of Hera Kinship*. By J. F. Holleman. 1949. 51 pp. 6s. 6d.
18. *Gusii Bridewealth Law and Custom*. By Philip Mayer. 1950. 67 pp. 6s. 6d.
19. *Land Usage in Serenje District*. By D. U. Peters. 1950. 100 pp. 10s. 6d.
20. *Marriage in a Changing Society*. By J. A. Barnes. 1951. 136 pp. 10s. 6d.
21. *History on the Luapula*. By I. G. Cunnison. 1952. 42 pp. 4s. 6d.
22. *Accommodating the Spirit Amongst some North-Eastern Shona Tribes*. By J. F. Holleman. 1953. 49 pp. 7s. 6d.
23. *Juridical Techniques and the Judicial Process*. By A. L. Epstein. 1954. 45 pp. 6s. 6d.
24. *Two Studies in African Nutrition: an Urban and a Rural Community in Northern Rhodesia*. By Betty Preston Thomson. 1954. 57 pp. 8s. 6d.
25. *Kin, Caste and Nation Among the Rhodesian Ndebele*. By A. J. B. Hughes. 1956. 86 pp. 10s. 6d.
26. *A Social Survey of the African Population of Livingstone*. By Merran McCulloch. 1956. 82 pp. 10s. 6d.
27. *The Kalela Dance: Aspects of Social Relationships Among Urban Africans in Northern Rhodesia*. By J. Clyde Mitchell. 1956. 52 pp., frontispiece, tables. 7s. 6d.

THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE JOURNAL *Human Problems in British Central Africa*.

This is published half-yearly in March and September. It is edited by a Board consisting of Professor Max Gluckman, Professor J. Clyde Mitchell and Dr. Elizabeth Colson, with the Director of the Institute as co-ordinating Editor. It aims to define simply, but with scientific accuracy, the social problems facing man, both indigenous and immigrant, in Central Africa, to record what is known of such problems, and to report on research being undertaken and required in the future.

Contributions are not confined to the publication of the research results of the Institute's past and present staff; articles and notes are particularly welcome from all those working in the field covered, or those engaged in similar problems elsewhere whose findings are applicable to the Central African field.

With the exception of No. 1, which is out of print, back numbers of the *Journal* can be obtained as follows:

Nos. 2-4 at 2s. 6d.

Nos. 5-10 at 4s. 0d.

Nos. 11-21 at 5s. 0d.

plus 3d. postage per number.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE (roneod):

1. *Organisation of the Barotse Native Authorities, with a Plan for Reforming them.* By Max Gluckman. Parts 1 and 2. 1943. 7s. 6d. each. Part 2 is out of print.
2. *Aspects of Bemba Chieftainship.* By W. V. Brelsford. 1945. Out of print.
3. *Makonde Initiation Ceremonies.* By Lyndon Harries. 1945. 5s. 0d.
4. *History of the Mankoya District.* By G. C. Clay. 1946. 5s. 0d.
5. *Kinship and Local Organisation on the Luapula.* By I. G. Cunnison. 1950. 5s. 3d.
6. *African Urbanisation in Ndola and Luanshya.* By J. Clyde Mitchell. 1954. 3s. 6d.

BOOKS PUBLISHED FOR THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE:

1. *Seven Tribes of British Central Africa.* Edited by Elizabeth Colson and Max Gluckman. Oxford University Press. 1951. 395 pp., photographs, maps, tables. Reprinting. 37s. 6d.
2. *Shona Customary Law.* By J. F. Holleman. Oxford University Press. 1952. 372 pp., tables, diagrams. 42s. 0d.
3. *Politics in a Changing Society.* By J. A. Barnes. Oxford University Press. 1954. 220 pp., photographs, tables, maps, diagrams. 42s. 0d.
4. *The Judicial Process among the Barotse of Northern Rhodesia.* By Max Gluckman. Manchester University Press. 1955. 386 pp., photographs, maps, diagrams. 37s. 6d.
5. *The Yao Village: a Study in the Social Structure of a Nyasaland Tribe.* By J. Clyde Mitchell. Manchester University Press. 1956. Pp. xviii, 235, photographs, tables, diagrams, maps. 30s. 0d.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND PUBLICATIONS BUREAU

The Bureau exists primarily to produce books (in English and the vernacular) for Africans. It also produces or assists publishers in the production of a number of books which are of interest to Europeans in Central Africa, and to students everywhere; a selection of these is given below. Complete lists may be obtained from the Publications Bureau, c/o P.O. Box 208, Lusaka.

1. *Travels in Northern Rhodesia.* By D. Maxwell Robertson. (Oxford University Press.)
2. *The Story of Northern Rhodesia.* By Kenneth Bradley. (Longmans.)
3. *North of the Zambezi.* By L. F. G. Anthony. (Publications Bureau.)
4. *Common Birds of the Bush.* By J. M. Winterbottom. (Longmans.)
5. *Common Birds of the Waterways.* By J. M. Winterbottom. (Longmans.)
6. *More Common Birds of the Bush.* By J. M. Winterbottom. (Longmans.)
7. *Some Flowers of the Bush.* By Joan Hoyle. (Longmans.)
8. *English-Bemba Phrase Book.* (Macmillan.)
9. *English-Lozi Phrase Book.* (Macmillan.)
10. *English-Tonga Phrase Book.* (Macmillan.)
11. *Nyanja Note Book.* By Michael Russell. (Longmans.)
12. *Chibemba Note Book.* By Commander T. S. L. Fox-Pitt, R.N. (RETD.). (Longmans.)
13. *Dictionary of the Nyanja Language.* By D. C. Scott and Alexander Hetherwick. (Lutterworth.)

14. *Lessons in Bemba*. By William Lammond. (Publications Bureau.)
15. *A Short Lwena Grammar*. By C. M. N. White. (Longmans.)
16. *A Practical Introduction to Tonga*. By C. R. Hopgood. (Longmans.)
17. *Simple Silozi*. By W. A. R. Gorman. (Longmans.)
18. *Bemba-English Dictionary*. A revised edition of the White Fathers' Dictionary. (Longmans.)
19. *Supplement to Lessons in Bemba* (Lammond). By G. W. Sims. (Publications Bureau.)
20. *A Bemba Grammar*. By J. van Sambeek. (Longmans.)
21. *A Luvale-English Phrase Book*. By C. M. N. White. (Heinemann.)
22. *Bemba Tenses and Structural Tones*. By J. C. Sharman. (Oxford University Press for the International African Institute.)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

POPULATION STATISTICS

Table I

DE FACTO POPULATION AT CENSUS DATES

<i>Date</i>	<i>Census Results</i>			<i>Estimates to Nearest 10,000</i>	
	<i>European</i>	<i>Asiatic</i>	<i>Coloured Persons</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total All Races</i>
7th May, 1911 . . .	1,497	39	(a)	820,000	820,000
3rd May, 1921 . . .	3,634	56	145	960,000	960,000
5th May, 1931 . . .	13,846	176	425	1,280,000	1,290,000
15th October, 1946 . .	21,907	1,117	804	1,600,000	1,620,000
8th May, 1951 . . .	37,221	2,529	1,092	1,860,000	1,900,000
8th May, 1956 . . .	64,810	5,400	1,550	2,100,000	2,170,000

(a) Not enumerated.

APPENDIX I—continued

Table II

ANNUAL DE FACTO POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1911-1956

30th June	European	Asiatic and Coloured	African
1911	1,500	(a)	820,000
1912	1,700	(a)	830,000
1913	2,100	(a)	840,000
1914	2,300	(a)	860,000
1915	2,000	(a)	850,000
1916	2,100	(a)	860,000
1917	2,200	(a)	870,000
1918	2,400	(a)	890,000
1919	2,600	(a)	910,000
1920	3,000	(a)	930,000
1921	3,700	200	960,000
1922	3,700	200	960,000
1923	3,700	300	960,000
1924	4,000	300	1,020,000
1925	4,400	400	1,100,000
1926	5,100	400	1,130,000
1927	6,600	400	1,180,000
1928	7,400	500	1,220,000
1929	8,700	500	1,240,000
1930	11,000	600	1,260,000
1931	14,000	600	1,300,000
1932	11,000	700	1,330,000
1933	11,000	700	1,330,000
1934	12,000	800	1,330,000
1935	11,000	800	1,330,000
1936	10,000	900	1,360,000
1937	11,000	1,000	1,390,000
1938	13,000	1,100	1,410,000
1939	13,000	1,300	1,450,000
1940	14,000	1,400	1,470,000
1941	15,000	1,400	1,500,000
1942	15,000	1,300	1,530,000
1943	18,000	1,600	1,550,000
1944	19,000	1,700	1,590,000
1945	21,000	1,700	1,610,000
1946	22,000	1,900	1,630,000
1947	23,000	2,100	1,680,000
1948	25,000	2,400	1,730,000
1949	28,000	2,800	1,770,000
1950	33,000	3,200	1,820,000
1951	38,000	3,700	1,860,000
1952	42,000	4,300	1,910,000
1953	49,000	5,000	1,960,000
1954	53,000	5,800	2,010,000
1955	58,000	6,300	2,060,000
1956	66,000	7,100	2,110,000

(a) Not available.

APPENDIX I—continued

Table III

EUROPEAN BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND INFANT MORTALITY
1938-1956

Year	Births		Marriages	Total Deaths		Infant Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Persons	No.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Persons	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1938	355	27	137	131	10	10	28
1939	378	29	167	108	8	7	19
1940	520	37	187	108	8	15	29
1941	490	33	157	137	9	13	27
1942	559	37	174	131	9	17	30
1943	501	28	182	136	8	17	34
1944	586	31	169	162	9	25	43
1945	602	29	194	153	7	21	35
1946	650	30	211	155	7	25	39
1947	740	32	292	171	7	33	45
1948	840	34	315	158	6	27	32
1949	850	30	265	160	6	21	25
1950	1,036	31	334	187	6	27	26
1951	1,200	32	382	238	6	38	32
1952	1,318	31	385	225	5	33	25
1953	1,450	30	383	270	6	41	28
1954	1,686	32	462	262	5	55	33
1955	1,814	31	511	256	4	44	24
1956	2,076	31	579	315	5	47	22

APPENDIX II

Table I

INCOME TAX

Rebates—Individuals:

Primary:

Companies	Nil
Married Persons	37 10 0
Single Persons	25 0 0

Children:

Each child	22 10 0
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Dependants:

Maintained to the extent of at least £50	15 0 0
Maintained to the extent of more than £150	22 10 0

Insurance premium and benefit fund contributions 3s. per £1 or part thereof subject to a maximum of £45

Blind persons £200

Food Farmers 30% of net income (subject to limitation but maximum in the case of any individual or company £1,000)

Rates of Income Tax:

	<i>Married persons</i>		<i>Single persons</i>		<i>Companies</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
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		

Rates of Supertax:

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

Rates of Undistributed Profits Tax (applies to companies only):

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

APPENDIX II—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	—	—	—
1,400	116	5	0	52	10	0	7	10	0
1,500	131	5	0	62	10	0	17	10	0
2,000	243	15	0	137	10	0	92	10	0
2,500	418	15	0	250	0	0	205	0	0
3,000	593	15	0	406	5	0	361	5	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 III

Note.—The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established on 23rd October, 1953, and in order to conform in future with the Federal Government's financial year (1st July to 30th June) arrangements were made in 1953 to extend the Northern Rhodesia Government's financial year, which was a calendar year, to 30th June, 1954. Accounts for 1953-54 were therefore made up for an eighteen-month period. The Territory retained its full revenue and met its full recurrent expenditure up to 31st December, 1953. For the six-month period up to 30th June, 1954, revenue, which accrued to the Federal Government, was collected on its behalf and paid over, except that the Federal Government took over direct responsibility for assessing and collecting income tax and customs and excise duties on 1st April, 1954. With effect from 1st January, 1954, the Federal Government assumed financial responsibility for departments and services which it was due to take over and refunded the full cost of administering them to the Northern Rhodesia Government. The figures for 1953-54 in Tables I and II hereunder cover the abnormal transitional period prior to full implementation of the Federal plan. They therefore need to be used with caution for purposes of comparison.

Table I

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

Heads of Revenue	1-1-53 to 30-6-54						Estimate 1956-57	
	1951	1952	£	£	£	£	1955-56	1956-57
<i>Ordinary:</i>								
1. Licences, Taxes and Fines	10,519,123	18,749,406	23,531,390	9,284,928	10,340,273	12,867,700		
2. Specific Services	640,360	707,065	1,322,289	780,053	800,939	574,606		
3. Rent from Government Property	31,259	36,747	54,415	48,103	50,772	59,650		
4. Interest and Loan Repayments	474,736	1,456,879	2,774,916	1,134,739	1,385,576	1,004,076		
5. Miscellaneous	77,854	136,925	132,228	191,566	45,357	17,890		
6. Share of Revenue from Mineral Rights	1,331,142	1,678,512	2,848,709	1,831,766	3,199,737	2,272,300		
7. Water and Electricity Supplies	—	—	3,969 (a)	4,705	31,599	5,500		
8. Land Sales	23,040	35,085	73,373	67,454	71,774	63,000		
9. Reimbursements by Federal Government	—	—	5,881,412 (b)	1,191,945	1,268,197	1,304,742	(c)	(c)
Customs	2,394,763	2,836,680	3,666,764	—	—	—	(c)	(c)
Post Office	285,579	350,782	750,840	—	—	—	—	—
Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings	58,330	76,459	179	—	—	—	—	—
Advances to Development Fund Reimbursed	61,087	—	41,040,484	—	—	—	—	—
Total Recurrent Revenue	15,897,273	26,064,540	41,040,484	14,535,259	17,194,224	18,169,464		
<i>Capital Fund (d):</i>								
101. Appropriation from General Revenue	1,500,000	4,000,000	5,600,000	1,250,000	3,904,000	2,000,000		
102. Capital Repayments	—	—	—	—	391,902	579,700		
103. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	378,993	485,856	796,319	461,224	237,219	798,401		
104. Reimbursements from other Governments	2,383	27,049	1,948,999	7,624	67,322 (Dr)	1,600		
105. Loan Flotations	—	1,630,451	2,281,616	—	3,896,857	1,690,000		
106. Development and Welfare Schemes—Local Earnings	4,747	15,938	280,791	235,403	5,177	—		
107. Appropriation from General Revenue Balance	—	—	—	3,290,000	1,622,090	447,213		
Total Capital Fund Revenue	1,886,123	6,159,294	10,907,725	5,244,252	9,989,923	5,516,914		

(a) Previously included under Specific Services.

(b) Includes payments by Federal Government for services temporarily operated by Northern Rhodesia Government on an agency basis.

(c) Taken over by the Federal Government.

(d) The Capital Fund was set up on 1st July, 1955, and includes not only expenditure under previous Development Fund but also capital items and loan advances which before had been financed from recurrent estimates. Capital repayments which previously had been credited to general revenue are now included in receipts of the Capital Fund.

APPENDIX III—continued

Table II

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

Heads of Expenditure		1951	1952	1-1-53 to 30-6-54	1954-55	1955-56	Estimate 1956-57
1. The Governor	£	12,837	15,773	29,820	22,104	21,936	26,754
2. Judicial		41,128	42,573	84,202	70,668	99,378	114,270
3. Northern Rhodesia Commissioner in London		—	—	—	—	—	26,395 (a)
4. Chief Secretary		—	2,200 (b)	3,650	2,550	5,270	3,200
5. Executive and Legislative Councils		—	37,051 (b)	60,170	35,932	45,345	52,638
6. Labour		64,836	65,352	122,330	71,549	95,788	127,733
7. Northern Rhodesia Police		429,965	589,336	1,246,226	943,635	1,232,866	1,420,344
8. Secretariat		147,642	112,079	216,032	152,335	219,033	239,399
9. Other Services under the General Control of the Chief Secretary:							
(a) Departmental		17,436	30,254	39,920	29,541	31,261	14,905
(b) Non-Departmental		—	—	—	—	—	51,380 (c)
10. Attorney-General		10,857	13,098	21,006	16,178	19,696	23,780
11. Administrator-General		3,841	4,863	8,200	8,869	13,675	17,704
12. Financial Secretary		—	1,950 (b)	3,250	2,300	2,953	2,950
13. Accountant-General		47,952	57,295	97,225	70,578	91,608	98,828
14. Charges on Account of Public Debt		463,599	865,771	1,467,970	87,907	133,299	317,582
15. Payments to other Governments		—	—	1,857,028 (d)	34,643	204,138	425,800
16. Pensions and Gratuities		218,447	260,944	421,042	324,724	388,582	637,751
17. Territorial Appropriations		4,462,204	9,780,315	12,218,172	3,176,993	5,478,691	3,590,000
18. Other Services under the General Control of the Financial Secretary:							
(a) Departmental		4,647	3,987	6,739	8,774	11,687	12,553
(b) Non-Departmental		—	—	—	—	—	368,558 (e)
19. Secretary for Native Affairs		—	1,950 (b)	3,304	3,277	2,955	5,336
20. African Administration		142,140	155,206	268,309	191,221	234,926	253,628
21. Provincial Administration		325,760	377,690	647,841	501,910	611,595	778,316
22. Other Services under the General Control of the Secretary for Native Affairs:							
(a) Departmental		16,596	17,357	27,194	35,072	49,717	143,409 (f)
(b) Non-Departmental		—	—	—	—	—	114,818 (e)
23. Economic Secretary		—	1,950 (b)	2,921	(g)	(g)	2,950
24. Stores		846,659	89,430	158,816	119,403	139,616	156,691
25. Printing and Stationery		98,956	156,698	186,738	122,887	148,172	147,800
26. Other Services under the General Control of the Economic Secretary:							
(a) Departmental		43,362	25,412	109,155	(g)	(g)	47,531
(b) Non-Departmental		—	—	—	—	—	17,748 (e)
27. Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources		—	2,000 (b)	4,127	2,647	3,510	3,510
28. Agriculture		171,562	281,316	533,269	430,787	336,628	392,188
29. Co-operative Societies and African Marketing		25,595	30,167	57,810	40,507	54,821	71,879
30. Forestry		104,658	125,478	275,172	194,834	263,000	296,860

31. Game and Tsetse Control	82,592	92,708	197,021	150,954	211,136	313,876
32. Veterinary Services	127,586	143,054	288,822	213,286	257,544	301,564
33. Water Development and Irrigation	193,421	256,223	646,881	358,899	360,907	530,258
34. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources:						
(a) Departmental	15,898	17,541	34,943	9,214	10,939	18,329
(b) Non-Departmental	—	—	—	—	—	34,048 (c)
35. Member for Education and Social Services	—	—	—	—	—	3,150 (h)
36. African Education	458,019	563,249	1,280,758	1,054,675	1,717,158	1,800,280
37. Information	38,051	55,001	109,496	87,400	106,000	132,700
38. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Education and Social Services:						
(a) Departmental	—	—	—	—	—	56,299 (i)
(b) Non-Departmental	—	—	—	—	—	31,560 (c)
39. Member for Mines and Works	—	—	—	—	—	3,510 (j)
40. Mines	—	—	—	—	—	32,003
41. Geological Survey	—	12,664 (e)	30,374	17,498 (k)	24,586	47,583
42. Silicosis Medical Bureau	42,310	—	—	23,878	37,637	93,835
43. Public Works Department	342,462	371,476	634,164	62,772 (m)	78,482	2,025,889
44. Public Works Recurrent	663,340	837,287	1,363,849	634,637	1,148,727	1,436,121
45. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Mines and Works:						
(a) Departmental	—	—	—	—	—	19,376 (n)
(b) Non-Departmental	—	—	—	—	—	600 (c)
46. Member for Lands and Local Government	—	2,000 (b)	4,127	2,685	3,150	3,150
47. Local Government	10,743	9,940	18,599	15,450	24,457	37,713
48. Government Grants to Local Authorities	83,373	101,116	401,918	334,153	414,396	501,100
49. Surveys and Land	57,965	82,646	168,330	152,752	193,743	239,982
50. Welfare and Probation Services	—	24,352 (o)	174,967	140,671	174,840	221,390
51. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Lands and Local Government:						
(a) Departmental	—	—	—	1,486 (p)	—	3,788 (n)
(b) Non-Departmental	—	—	—	—	—	166,763 (c)
<i>Items now taken over by the Federal Government:</i>						
Audit	18,833	24,338	42,895	—	—	—
Civil Aviation	145,248	140,086	256,249	—	—	—
Military	400,600	457,880	1,254,407	—	—	—
Prisons	101,880	107,058	222,219	—	—	—
Customs	46,363	50,434	89,714	—	—	—
Income Tax	14,781	18,890	43,795	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs	344,209	464,093	1,115,509	—	—	—
European Education	360,067	433,083	858,992	—	—	—
Health	552,195	820,529	1,716,519	—	—	—

Table II—continued

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS					
Heads of Expenditure					
	1951	1952	1-1-53 to 30-6-54	1954-55	1955-56
					Estimate 1956-57
<i>Other Items not Repeated:</i>					
The Administrative Secretary.					
Minor Services under the Control of the Administrative Secretary.	47,791	1,950	3,267 (q)	—	—
African Labour Corps	40,692	40,644	72,739 (r)	—	—
Department of Trade, Transport and Industry	59,941	24,383	930	—	—
Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings	82,223	59,863	65,817 (s)	—	—
Loans and Investments	633,844	106,509	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Services	2,510,892	850,800	876,526	302,453 (t)	—
Subventions	139,607	4,181,300	4,237,096	1,015,789	630,443
Member for Commerce and Industry	—	35,471	115,903	24,985	35,315
Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Commerce and Industry	—	—	777	2,350	3,510
Member for African Interests.	—	—	—	45,545	54,045
Minor Services under the Control of the Member for African Interests	—	—	777	2,350	3,150
Development Secretary	—	—	—	24,044	36,439
Minor Services under the Control of the Development Secretary	—	1,950	3,304	2,300	2,955
Public Works, Extraordinary	515,155	1,123,438	2,397,204	35,334	43,327
				1,142,315 (t)	—
Total Recurrent Expenditure	15,830,760	24,659,447	38,906,526	13,576,184	18,060,055
Capital Fund: (u)					
Capital Expenditure (including loans and investments after 1954-55)	3,226,937	5,204,154	9,629,453	4,814,017	8,220,747

(a) Previously included in Minor Services under Chief Secretary.

(b) Previously included under Secretariat.

(c) Previously included in Miscellaneous Services and Subventions.

(d) Includes payments of revenue from taxes and services designated Federal.

(e) Previously included in Miscellaneous Services.

(f) Includes Rural Development and Development Area Training Centres previously provided for under Secretariat and Minor Services under the Control of the Member for African Interests.

(g) Portfolio replaced temporarily by that of Member for Commerce and Industry.

(h) Replaces Member for African Interests.

(i) Includes certain services previously provided under the control of Member for Commerce and Industry.

(j) Replaces Development Secretary; responsible for certain matters previously under control of Development Secretary and Member for Commerce and Industry.

(k) Previously included under Labour.

(l) New Department.

(m) Included under Health in two previous years.

(n) Previously included in Minor Services under control of Member for Commerce and Industry.

(o) Previously included in Minor Services.

(p) Town Planning Board; in 1955/56 provision included under Surveys and Land—now taken over by the Federal Government.

(q) Now included in Secretariat.

(r) Now included in Other Services under the control of Member for Education and Social Services, Member for Lands and Local Government and Economic Secretary.

(s) Main functions taken over by Federal Government.

(t) Now included in Capital Fund.

(u) The Capital Fund was set up on 1st July, 1955, and included not only expenditure under previous Development Fund but also capital items and loan advances which up to then had been included in the recurrent estimates. On 1st July, 1956, new heads for the Capital Fund were introduced showing estimated expenditure by Departments and it is not possible to relate them to previous heads; consequently no breakdown is given for Capital Fund expenditure.

APPENDIX IV
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 V
VALUATIONS AND RATES

Local Authority	Gross rateable value of improvements as at 31-12-1956	Gross rateable value of land as at 31-12-1956	Rate in the £ on improvements	Rate in the £ on land
Bancroft	£ 300,715	£ 281,090	d. —	s. d. —
Broken Hill	3,382,950	777,820	3	7
Chingola	2,231,390	812,370	1	4
Choma	675,920	159,850	2½	8
Fort Jameson	898,030	45,056	2½	6
Kafue	287,275	55,230	2	8
Kalomo	140,695	26,745	2½	6
Kitwe	4,474,544	1,321,237	2	6½
Livingstone	4,623,657	718,689	2½	2
Luanshya	1,864,810	566,290	3	0
Lusaka	14,259,855	5,752,695	2	8½
Mazabuka	433,195	86,490	2	3
Monze	367,685	30,943	2	6
Mufulira	1,633,850	517,970	1½	5
Ndola	11,414,379	3,055,895	2	11
Roma	192,725	110,570	½	7
Totals	47,181,675	14,318,940		
Totals for previous years:				
1950	6,655,608	1,704,081		
1951	9,669,153	2,704,773		
1952	12,629,870	3,847,243		
1953	18,304,058	5,475,376		
1954	30,032,289	8,176,828		
1955	38,821,372	10,016,447		

APPENDIX VI
CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE DURING 1956

OFFENCES	Not taken to Court					Taken to Court								
	Pending	Total reported	Pending investigation	Referred to Native Courts	Total	Civil, no case in law or found false	Evidence insufficient, client, trivial or undetected, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Pending trial at end of previous year	Convicted	Dismissed	Nolle prosequi	Awaiting trial
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Against lawful authority:</i>														
Against public order	18	796	15	79	169	48	121	—	551	2	516	35	—	2
Perjury	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	4	5	—	—
Escape and rescue	20	220	11	3	73	6	66	1	153	6	158	1	—	—
<i>Against public morality:</i>														
Rape and indecent assault	4	175	6	30	79	18	61	—	64	—	60	4	—	—
Unnatural offences	—	10	—	—	3	—	3	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
Other	6	205	5	19	82	17	64	1	105	—	84	20	—	1
<i>Against the person:</i>														
Murder and manslaughter	13	138	21	—	49	26	17	6	81	13	43	21	15	15
Attempted murder and suicide	—	13	6	—	2	—	1	1	5	1	2	3	—	1
Grievous bodily harm, wounding, etc.	15	359	9	97	96	11	83	2	172	6	156	16	—	6
Assaults	38	1,294	41	389	544	33	510	1	358	9	294	60	—	13
Other	8	281	8	25	81	8	71	2	175	1	154	20	—	2
<i>Against property:</i>														
Thefts and other stealings	352	8,798	271	534	4,898	632	4,265	1	3,447	22	3,151	297	—	21
Robbery and extortion	5	81	8	11	47	13	34	—	20	—	18	1	—	1
Burglary, house and store-breaking	272	5,410	237	252	3,984	101	3,883	—	1,209	8	1,136	69	—	12
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	9	368	16	23	147	25	122	—	191	—	172	19	—	—
Receiving stolen property	3	290	7	6	60	18	42	—	220	1	178	36	—	7
Arson	8	170	5	15	104	28	76	—	54	1	40	14	—	1
Cycle theft	159	4,112	186	51	3,748	1,615	2,135	—	286	4	260	25	—	5
Other	61	1,166	43	59	688	80	608	—	437	2	390	47	—	2
<i>Forgery, Coining and Impersonation:</i>														
Forgery and coining	41	706	17	1	154	20	134	—	575	2	538	35	—	4
Other	1	43	1	—	13	1	12	—	30	1	28	3	—	—
<i>Against local laws:</i>														
Against Traffic Ordinance	560	31,072	1,224	18	2,835	100	2,734	1	27,555	288	27,432	210	—	201
Against Township Ordinance	78	12,230	97	2,135	863	128	735	—	9,213	177	9,332	26	—	32
Against Liquor Ordinance	14	2,039	13	100	98	9	87	—	1,842	29	1,855	5	—	11
Other	356	16,361	131	4,455	1,515	234	1,281	—	10,616	293	10,608	282	—	19
Totals	2,042	86,345	2,378	8,302	20,332	3,171	17,145	16	57,375	866	56,616	1,254	15	356

APPENDIX VII
PERSONS DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS DURING 1956

	Total arrested or summoned to Court	Acquitted	Nolle prosequi	Awaiting trial	Convicted										Fine	Caning	Imprisonment	Death	Total	Convicted		W'arned, bound over or dis- charged under s. 41B of Penal Code		
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)		(8)						(9)				
										M	F	M	F	M						F	M		F	M
M—Male adults F—Female adults J—Juveniles, i.e. persons under the age of 19 years.																								
OFFENCES																								
<i>Against lawful authority:</i>																								
Against public order	748	58	—	6	684	—	—	229	2	5	10	380	38	2	21									
Perjury	9	5	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Escape and rescue	154	2	—	—	152	—	—	129	1	—	13	1	—	1	3									
<i>Against public morality:</i>																								
Rape and indecent assault	70	7	—	1	62	—	—	48	—	—	4	1	—	—	3									
Unnatural offences	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—									
Other	111	24	—	1	86	—	—	35	3	5	4	29	—	—	9									
<i>Against the person:</i>																								
Murder and manslaughter	114	40	13	18	43	5	—	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	1									
Attempted murder and suicide	10	2	—	5	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Grievous bodily harm, wounding, etc.	181	14	—	8	159	—	—	120	6	1	3	24	1	2	9									
Assaults	404	62	—	10	332	—	—	177	4	5	13	117	3	2	20									
Other	193	18	—	5	170	—	—	62	6	1	6	38	9	4	44									
<i>Against property:</i>																								
Thefts and other stealing	3,537	309	—	29	3,199	—	—	2,389	23	33	225	253	15	15	249									
Robbery and extortion	27	2	—	3	22	—	—	21	—	1	—	1	—	—	1									
Burglary, house and store-breaking	1,283	79	—	15	1,189	—	—	966	1	10	95	13	1	—	59									
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	165	20	—	—	145	—	—	127	1	1	—	9	—	—	8									
Receiving stolen property	217	39	—	11	167	—	—	128	3	2	9	15	3	—	10									
Arson	54	12	—	1	41	—	—	39	2	—	—	1	—	—	—									
Cycle theft	292	21	—	5	266	—	—	237	—	5	14	6	—	—	4									
Other	437	62	—	3	372	—	—	253	4	8	16	58	5	1	31									
<i>Forgery, Coining and Impersonation:</i>																								
Forgery and coining	509	30	—	—	479	—	—	377	2	4	22	47	—	—	28									
Other	24	4	—	—	20	—	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	3									
<i>Against local laws:</i>																								
Against Traffic Ordinance	26,123	200	—	182	25,741	—	—	176	48	—	10	24,192	1,015	228	73									
Against Township Ordinance	9,403	33	—	34	9,336	—	—	334	92	2	—	7,917	959	12	19									
Against Liquor Ordinance	1,850	6	—	11	1,833	—	—	39	10	—	—	1,638	139	—	7									
Other	10,940	311	—	62	10,567	—	—	1,041	6	2	9	7,466	1,903	10	123									
Totals	56,860	1,360	13	410	55,077	5	—	6,990	215	93	453	42,208	4,091	275	725									

APPENDIX VIII

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The following functions previously administered by the Northern Rhodesia Government have been assumed by the Federal Government and are being administered by the Federal ministries listed below. Detailed reference to the administration of these functions will be contained in the Annual Reports of the ministries concerned.

Ministry of Health	...	Medical services.
Ministry of Posts		Posts and telecommunications.
Ministry of External Affairs		External affairs.
Ministry of Education	...	All higher education and non-African primary and secondary education.
Ministry of Home Affairs	...	Prisons, Federal information and films, tourism, immigration, status of aliens, deportation, archives.
Ministry of Transport and Works		Railways, inter-territorial roads, civil aviation, meteorology, Federal public buildings.
Ministry of Defence	...	Military forces.
Ministry of Commerce and Industry.		Import and export control, price control.
Ministry of Finance	...	Customs, income tax, currency, coinage and legal tender, loans, exchange control, post office savings bank, audit.
Ministry of Power		Kariba hydro-electric project.
Ministry of Agriculture	...	Non-African agriculture and animal husbandry, conservation and extension services, plant pests and diseases.
Ministry of Law		Companies, copyrights.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

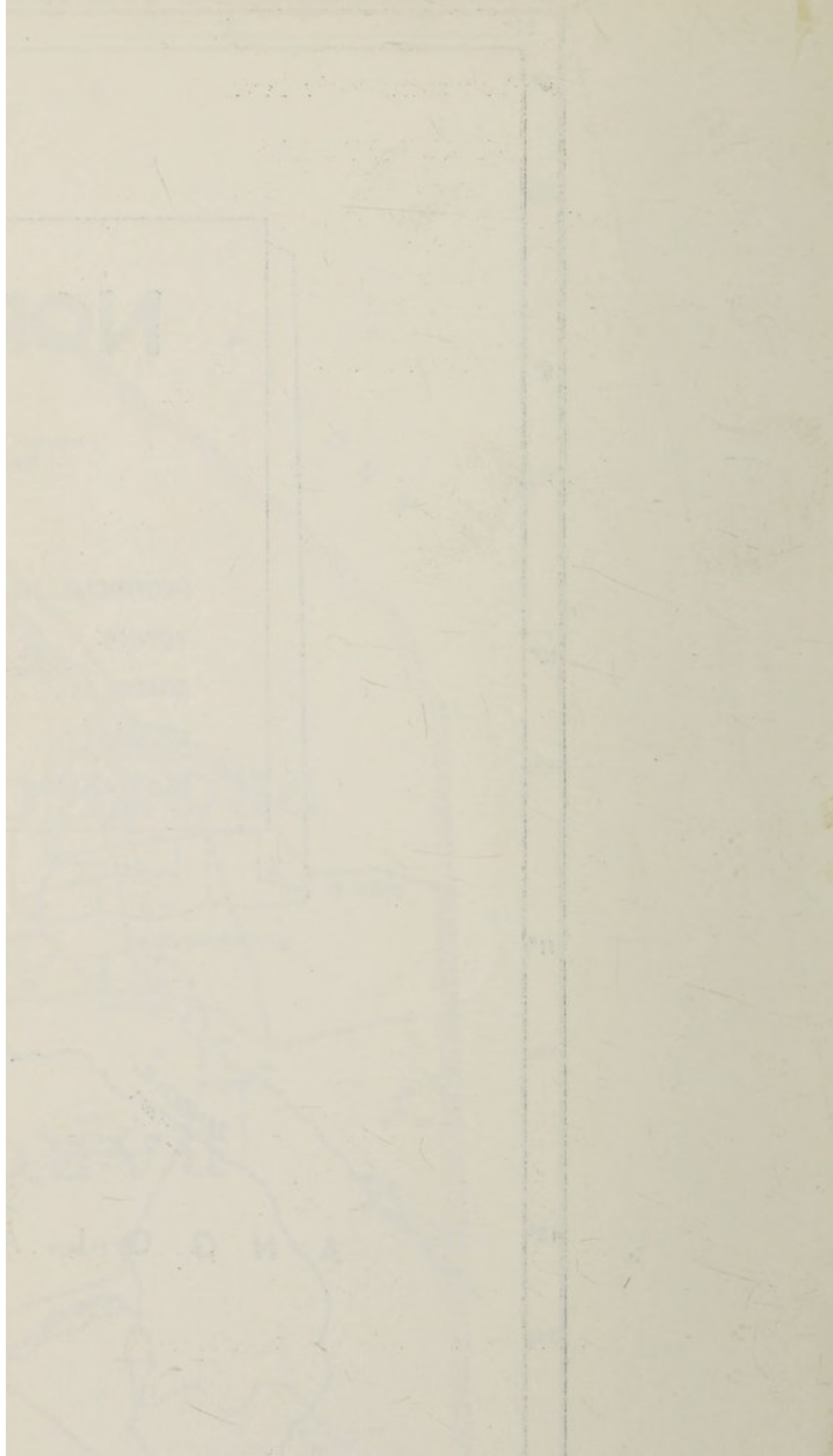
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