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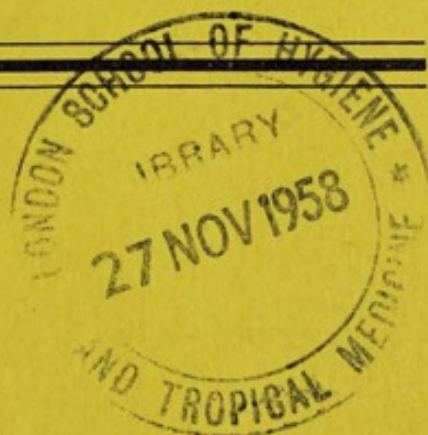


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# Northern Rhodesia 1957

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# COLONIAL OFFICE

# REPORT ON

# NORTHERN RHODESIA

## FOR THE YEAR

## 1957

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## PART I

### Review of 1957

THE slower rate of economic expansion of the Territory which had characterised 1956 continued during 1957 mainly because of the continued fall in the price of copper both on the London market and on world markets generally. Prices on the London market which had reached a figure of £437 per ton in March, 1956, fell to £173 per ton in December, 1957, the lowest for many years. Because its economy is so heavily dependent upon copper, Northern Rhodesia appeared on the verge of a recession, but that impression was not entirely justified when the speedy economic development which took place in other spheres of activity is taken into account.

A period of quiet followed the lifting of the emergency regulations at the end of 1956, but further industrial unrest became apparent later in a series of short lightning strikes, this time on the part of the European Mine Workers' Union, which finally culminated in an industrial deadlock in June as a result of which a Commission of Inquiry was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C. The recommendations of the Commission were under consideration by the Government at the close of the year.

Constitutional talks with the several political groups took place during the year in furtherance of the motion passed by the Legislative Council in December, 1956, that proposals for constitutional change should be published during the first quarter of 1958. Political activity was high among Europeans and Africans alike and in regard to constitutional developments in both the territorial and the federal spheres. The Federal Government's Constitution Amendment Act, which enlarges the Federal Assembly and paves the way for changes in the federal franchise, received the Royal Assent in November and a Federal Electoral Bill was under discussion in the Federal Assembly at the end of the year. Both measures aroused widespread interest and controversy in the Territory.

Leaders of African opinion in most rural areas continued to be active politically, notably in the Northern Province where a number of leaders of the irresponsible elements concerned in the events leading up to the declaration of the Emergency in 1956 were restricted, and where they attempted to cause further unrest. In the urban areas, the African politicians were more restrained in their activities.

As a precautionary measure, amendments to public order legislation were made to increase control on assemblies in public places and also to give the Governor power to introduce restrictive regulations before a



state of emergency was declared if he was of the view that such a state of emergency was otherwise likely to be required.

A new Development Plan involving capital expenditure of £35m. over the four years ending 30th June, 1961, was instituted on 1st July and included a sum of £2m. which was earmarked for the intensive development of the Northern Province.

The Federal Power Board made good progress on the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme, and the resettlement of the African population from the area to be flooded to new village areas proceeded smoothly with the continued co-operation of the Native Authority and the people of the Gwembe district.

The Federal and Northern and Southern Rhodesia Governments appointed a committee to plan the development of the future Kariba Lake. Record Zambezi floods in early March gave cause for concern when they entirely covered the north bank coffer dam but fortunately no serious damage resulted. The Victoria Falls Power Station was seriously threatened at this time and had to close down temporarily.

A Central Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee was set up in terms of the 1956 Ordinance at the end of July and held two meetings before the end of the year. In addition, fourteen District Race Relations Conciliation Committees were established during the last quarter; when one further District Committee has been set up every main centre of population will have been covered. It is, as yet, too early to assess the achievements of these committees.

#### 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 1957 amounted to 416,211 tons of blister and electrolytic copper.

The total value of all minerals produced in the Territory amounted to £96,373,129, of which the value of copper was almost £88,800,000. Other valuable minerals mined were cobalt, lead, zinc and manganese.

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

Bancroft and Mtuga mines came into production early in the year. Kansanshi Mine was closed down as a result of flooding of the underground workings by a burst water fissure in October and the reopening of Chambeshi Mine has been postponed indefinitely.

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

It was hoped that the lifting of the state of emergency at the end of 1956 would presage a year of industrial peace and progress. In the event the



year did prove peaceful with the notable exception of the relations on the Copperbelt between the mining companies and the European mine workers' trade union. Between January and July there were ten strikes by members of this union; the tenth became known as the rockbreakers' dispute and affected every mine. This dispute ultimately led to the appointment by the Governor of a Commission of Inquiry. The terms of reference and the recommendations of the Commission are referred to later in this Report, and it only need be said here that following the inquiry the year ended on a peaceful note.

#### FARMING

FARMERS have enjoyed another prosperous year in most parts of the country, and except for Barotseland, where unusually high floods of the Zambezi damaged crops, food supplies were everywhere abundant.

The marketed maize crop exceeding 2,000,000 bags was a territorial record, and some 700,000 bags surplus to consumption and reserve requirements will have to be exported. Ground-nut exports at around 6,000 tons were well maintained. With the exception of European flue-cured tobacco growers in the Eastern Province, tobacco farmers generally were well satisfied with the season's operations. There has been an encouraging revival of the African Burley tobacco industry, and the beginnings of an African Turkish tobacco industry show promise.

#### AFRICAN EDUCATION

NEARLY 232,000 African pupils were enrolled at schools maintained or assisted by the Government at the end of the year, the greatest proportional increases from the 1956 figures occurring in the upper primary and secondary schools.

The primary course is divided into two parts. About one child in three of those who complete the four-year lower primary course is selected for the four-year upper primary course leading to the Standard VI Primary School Leaving Certificate examination. After two years of this course a further selection has to be made from those who have passed Standard IV, although the intention is to eliminate this selection point in the system. It is the Government's policy to provide every child with a full primary education as soon as the buildings, staff and the necessary money for these can be provided. In May, 1957, 2,174 boys and 278 girls obtained their Standard VI certificates.

Six new secondary schools were opened in 1957 with the result that there are now fifteen maintained and aided junior secondary schools, and two seminaries where the junior secondary syllabus is covered but which



receive no grants-in-aid from the Government. There is a selection point after the two-year junior secondary course and there are now three maintained or assisted senior secondary schools, and one unaided seminary, which take students to Cambridge School Certificate level. These include one school for girls only and their first candidates sat the School Certificate examinations in November, 1957. Finally there is one school which goes on to Sixth Form work so that students can qualify for admission to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury.

One new trades school was opened in 1957 making a total of twenty-one. The total number of students doing technical training courses at Hodgson Technical College and the trades schools was 1,467 at the end of 1957. In addition there were twenty-three instructors in training at Hodgson Technical College. Other teachers in training at the fourteen maintained or assisted teacher-training centres numbered 1,035 men and 248 women.

The provision made for recurrent expenditure on African education in the period 1st July, 1957, to 30th June, 1958, increased by £169,205 over the figure for the corresponding period in the previous year to a total of £1,969,485. This sum includes £32,732 for adult education.

#### POPULATION

It is estimated that at the end of 1957 the population of Northern Rhodesia comprised 74,000 Europeans, 6,000 Asians, 1,700 Coloured persons and approximately 2,190,000 Africans. During the year the non-African immigrants entering the Territory from outside the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation numbered 6,512 Europeans, 295 Asians and thirteen Coloured persons. No records are kept of migration within the Federation. European emigration to countries outside the Federation is estimated to have been over 5,400 persons during 1957. Emigration of Asians and Coloured persons is considered to be negligible. During 1957 the excess of European births over European deaths was 1,910 and Asian births exceeded Asian deaths by 388. There is no general system of registration for Coloured and African births and deaths.

#### COST OF LIVING

DURING 1957 the consumer prices index (based on August, 1939=100) rose from 198 to 208 for all items. The foodstuffs index rose from 263 to 272, but the indices for clothing, household stores, etc., remained almost constant.

#### IMPORTANT VISITORS

THE outstanding event of the year was the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who arrived in Northern Rhodesia on 8th



July, and left for Nyasaland on 12th July. Her Majesty's visit was welcomed by all sections of the community and the gracious and self-sacrificing way in which Her Majesty accomplished what was a very full and exhausting programme won their unbounded admiration. The visit made a deep impression on all in Northern Rhodesia, and throughout her tour the reception accorded to Her Majesty by Africans, Indians and Europeans alike was enthusiastic, sincere and uninhibited. Senior chiefs from all over the Territory were invited to one or other of the functions and most of them had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty. The Paramount Chief of the Barotse came to Lusaka with a large entourage for the occasion. During the visit there was a complete absence of racial friction, and the ease with which all racial groups were able to intermingle so freely may be regarded as a good omen for the future. But it would be wrong to suggest that so significant an improvement can be sustained in normal conditions without careful fostering and the goodwill of all races.

On the occasion of her visit Her Majesty accepted addresses of welcome by the Mayors and Corporations at Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe, Luanshya and Broken Hill; she made an underground visit at the Roan Antelope Mine, Luanshya, and a visit to the surface installations at Nkana Mine; she unveiled plaques at the King George VI Memorial Camp near Broken Hill and at the new High Court building at Lusaka; she laid the foundation stone for the new Anglican Cathedral in Lusaka and attended garden parties at Government House, Lusaka, and at the Senior Provincial Commissioner's residence at Ndola. The culmination of her visit was a state banquet at Government House, Lusaka, at which the Paramount Chief of Barotseland was a guest.

The death of the Governor-General of the Federation, the Lord Llewellyn, on 24th January was a tragic loss. The new Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, and Lady Dalhousie paid their first visit to Lusaka on 30th October, and to Ndola on 1st November. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Home, and Lady Home toured Northern Rhodesia between 5th and 10th October and managed to see Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Mufulira and Chingola. Other distinguished visitors during the year included—

Lord Hastings.

Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G., Second Crown Agent.

Mr. L. J. Callaghan, M.P.

Mr. C. Fletcher-Cooke, M.P.

Mr. J. E. McColl, M.P.

Mr. G. A. Pargiter, M.P.

Mr. P. H. B. Wall, M.C., M.P.

The Hon. R. Wood, M.P.

Squadron Leader Akram, Pakistan Trade Commissioner.

Mr. A. Albu, M.P.

} British Parliamentary Delegation.



- Mr. E. W. Barltrop, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Labour Adviser, Colonial Office.
- Signor C. de Franchis, Italian Consul General.
- Mr. H. Gilchrist, Acting Australian High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa.
- Mr. D. W. S. Hunt, O.B.E., Head of the Central African Department of the Commonwealth Relations Office.
- Mr. J. H. Ingham, C.M.G., M.B.E., Secretary for African Affairs, Nyasaland.
- Mr. J. Johnson, M.P.
- Commander Sir Stephen King-Hall.
- Mr. H. M. le Marchand, Australian Government Trade Commissioner in the Federation.
- Mr. J. Lemkin, Chairman of the Bow Group of the Conservative Party.
- Mr. M. McMullen, Principal in Social Services, Colonial Office.
- Mr. J. Marsh, Director of the United Kingdom Industrial Welfare Society.
- Mr. M. R. Metcalfe, C.M.G., O.B.E., United Kingdom High Commissioner.
- M. J. H. Paelinck, Governor of the Katanga Province, Belgian Congo.
- Mr. G. M. Roddan, C.M.G., Deputy Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State.
- The Raja Surindra Sinh, Assistant Commissioner for India in the Federation.
- The Hon. A. R. W. Stumbles, M.P., Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, Southern Rhodesia.
- Mr. A. R. Thomas, C.M.G., Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
- The Hon. E. A. Vasey, C.M.G., Minister of Finance and Development, Kenya.
- Dr. S. Wand, Chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association.
- Mr. A. McM. Webster, Principal, Colonial Office.
- Mr. R. M. Wetmore, Counsellor to the Federal Minister in Washington.
- Professor R. Wilson, Bristol University.
- Mr. E. H. Windley, C.M.G., Minister of Native Affairs, Kenya.

#### DEVELOPMENT PLAN

THE Northern Rhodesia Territorial Government's Development Plan is now estimated to cost £35,478,312 during the four-year period ending the



30th June, 1961. Expenditure will be met from the Capital Fund and is allocated as follows:

|                                                                                     | £           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Loans to local authorities . . . . .                                                | 11,500,000  |
| Loans for African housing . . . . .                                                 | 4,000,000   |
| Loans to co-operative societies . . . . .                                           | 121,000     |
| Industrial participation (loans) . . . . .                                          | 42,000      |
| Loans to farmers and for land settlement . . . . .                                  | 900,000     |
| Rural development . . . . .                                                         | 2,800,000   |
| Law and order . . . . .                                                             | 3,236,000   |
| Civil servants' housing . . . . .                                                   | 3,262,557   |
| Public works (water supplies, power schemes, Government<br>offices, etc.) . . . . . | 3,451,691   |
| Roads and bridges . . . . .                                                         | 2,000,000   |
| Social services . . . . .                                                           | 1,783,664   |
| Agrarian services . . . . .                                                         | 2,182,400   |
| Economic services . . . . .                                                         | 199,000     |
|                                                                                     | <hr/>       |
|                                                                                     | £35,478,312 |



## 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 263,132 Africans in employment. All the 1956 census results are provisional except those of Africans in employment. It is estimated that by the end of 1957 the population of Northern Rhodesia consisted of 72,000 Europeans, 6,000 Asians, 1,700 Coloured persons and a total of approximately 2,160,000 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 approximately 1,870,000. The non-African population of all areas 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 18,129 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 120,466 Africans in employment. The largest urban area on the Copperbelt is Kitwe-Nkana with 9,680 Europeans and 26,387 Africans in employment. The capital of Northern Rhodesia, Lusaka, and its suburbs have 9,440 Europeans, 1,070 Asians, 200 Coloured persons and 22,444 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 72,000, of whom some 26,550 were gainfully employed, 7,600 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.

The African population of Northern Rhodesia was assessed at 2,160,000. About 247,475 men and 6,500 women were in paid employment. The main industries of the Territory had the following labour strength during the year:

|                                  | <i>Men</i> | <i>Women</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Mining and quarrying . . . .     | 46,500     | 500          |
| Agriculture . . . . .            | 28,800     | 3,200        |
| Building and civil engineering . | 22,600     | —            |

A further 33,000 men and 800 women were estimated to be occupied in domestic service.

Africans made an increasing use of Labour Exchanges, the number registering at the exchanges rose to 16,226, and the number of vacancies offered by employers rose to 16,678. The number known to have been placed in employment rose to 8,138; more have been actually placed, but the exact total is unknown because in many instances neither the men introduced to employers, nor the employers which engage the men, notify the Labour Exchange of their engagement.

Some 19,967 alien Africans were in employment at the end of 1957 in the major industries in the Territory. Of these 5,488 came from Tanganyika, 8,584 from Nyasaland, and a further 3,638 from the Portuguese territories.

A total of 9,273 Northern Rhodesia Africans migrated to Southern Rhodesia, and 8,387 made the reverse journey during the year.

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association recruited under licence 3,400 Africans in Northern Rhodesia for work on the South African gold mines, and repatriated 3,553 others who had completed their contracts.

### WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

COPPER mining is the leading industry in Northern Rhodesia, and employed some 37,600 Africans. Their remuneration, including cost-of-living allowances, cash bonus and food allowance, but excluding overtime, footage and powder bonus, etc., holiday and leave allowances, varied from



233s. to 900s. 6d. for surface workers, and 255s. to 923s. for underground workers, for thirty shifts of eight hours. Monthly paid Africans earned salaries up to £45 0s. 6d. for surface workers, and £53 3s. for underground workers.

The wage for European daily paid employees varied from 71s. 10d. to 98s. 2d. per shift for underground workers and from 69s. 2d. to 93s. 2d. for surface workers. These rates included copper bonus, which stood at 26 per cent of the basic wage at the end of the year. Of this bonus, 9¼ per cent was paid in cash and an equal amount was placed in a savings account; 6 per cent accumulated as a leave bonus and 1½ 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 adult African worker in agriculture averaged 80s. a month, and in industries other than mining 100s. a month. Wages of more skilled Africans, such as building operatives, averaged £12 10s. a month. All wages include an element for food and free housing and are based on a month of twenty-six working days.

The standard working week was forty-eight hours in industry, and forty-five hours for manual employees in Government service.

Overtime is usually paid at the rate of time and a half, and double time for Sundays and holidays. Leave varies from twelve to eighteen working days.

#### COST OF LIVING

THE consumer prices index (based on August, 1939=100) rose by ten points during the year. Between December, 1950, and December, 1957, the following rises took place: foodstuffs ninety-five points; clothing twenty-five points; household stores nineteen points; and for all items fifty-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 and seven female clerks.

A staff of an Assistant Labour Commissioner, three Senior Labour Officers, twenty Labour Officers and seven African Labour Assistants operates 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 by these officers in other parts of the Territory. 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, six Inspectors of Mines, two Inspectors of Machinery, three Inspectors of Beacons, one Executive Assistant and the appropriate clerical grades. Most of the department had moved into the new block of offices at Kitwe by the end of the year.

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

In the mining industry European daily paid workers are 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, are eligible for membership of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association; in fact about 90 per cent of those eligible are members of this association.

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

Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Chilanga Cement Workers' Association.

Northern Rhodesia Association of Municipal Employees.

Northern Rhodesia Distributive and Allied Trade Union.

Northern Rhodesia Industrial Workers' Union.

Northern Rhodesia European Civil Servants' Association.

South African Typographical Union.

Rhodesian Guild of Journalists.

Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union.

South African Society of Bank Officials.

There were three Asiatic and fourteen African unions or associations; of these two Asiatic and seven African unions were registered. The largest of these is the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union



which represents ticket-paid Africans; those on monthly pay are eligible to join the Mines African Staff Association.

The most notable feature in the field of industrial relations was a series of unconstitutional strikes by various branches of the Northern Rhodesia European Mine Workers' Union which culminated in the middle of the year in a refusal by rockbreakers to work forty-eight hours a week as laid down in the agreement between the union and the mining companies. This led to a complete close-down of all the copper mines and to the appointment by the Government of a Commission of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr. G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C., to inquire into the circumstances which led up to the stoppage of work by the rockbreakers; into their working hours, the actions of the parties and the suitability or otherwise of the provisions in the law or in agreements for the avoidance and prompt settlement of trade disputes in the mining industry.

The following is a summary of the main conclusions reached and the recommendations made by the Commission:

- (a) that the refusal to work agreed hours and the consequent stoppage did not constitute a strike or a lock-out, but was a breach of agreement by the union and by the individual rockbreakers for which the major blame rested with the union;
- (b) that it would be feasible, at some cost for the companies, to reduce working hours by introducing a short Saturday shift for rockbreakers; and that the companies should continue to address their minds to the possibility of such a step;
- (c) that the "closed shop" in the mining industry bore much more heavily on a worker in Northern Rhodesia than in a country with a mature, developed and diversified industrial system which provided many other avenues of employment; that the retention of the closed shop in its existing form was undesirable and that legislation should be introduced to make the inclusion of a "closed shop" clause within an agreement subject to specified conditions.
- (d) that the holding of secret ballots before strike action should be made mandatory;
- (e) that the provisions of the law regarding conciliation should be amended to give the Governor discretion in deciding whether to appoint a conciliator; to give the Governor power to call on parties for further information and to require the parties to exhaust the provisions of their own agreements for the settlement of disputes before seeking Government intervention;
- (f) that the union and the mining companies should initiate negotiations to include in their agreement a clause agreeing to go to arbitration should conciliation fail to achieve the settlement of a dispute; and that if within six months of a formal request from



Government the parties are unable to agree to such a clause, Government should introduce legislation providing for a system of compulsory arbitration similar to that obtaining in Southern Rhodesia.

The Commission made a number of other recommendations directed to the parties in the mining industry, concerning the development of joint consultation, the amendment of union rules and the revision of the agreement between the parties. It also dealt with the effects of the dispute on African employees with particular regard to their position when laid off due to European strike action and to their request for the reintroduction of the "check-off" in respect of union dues.

No decision had been announced by the end of the year regarding the implementation of the Commission's report.

In all other industries, relations between management and labour were reasonably good throughout the year and there were no major disputes. Wages councils regulate wages and conditions of service for both Europeans and Africans employed in shops, for Africans employed in the building industry and in the hotel and catering trade. A Joint Industrial Council has been set up for Europeans in the building industry and there is also a Joint Council in respect of African municipal employees on the Copperbelt.

Works committees play a part in the regulation of conditions of service in several of the larger Government departments and in some industrial undertakings. In the Civil Service there are Whitley Councils for both European and African Civil Servants.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

DURING 1957 there were 101 industrial disputes and strikes, seventy-six of which involved stoppages of work.

The unrest in the mining industry, especially that amongst the European mineworkers, was the outstanding feature of the year. In all twenty-six disputes or strikes were notified in the industry, of which nineteen involved stoppages of work.

In July the unrest culminated in a dispute involving rockbreakers which brought the industry to a standstill for some days; approximately 20,446 European man-days were lost due to the necessity to lay off other workers and to the subsequent strike action ordered by the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union. In addition another 165,914 African man-days were lost on this account.

Of the twenty-six disputes mentioned above, twelve concerned European mineworkers. The total number of Europeans directly involved was 3,078 of which only some 260 were rockbreakers. Since other miners, whose work hinged upon that of the rockbreakers, had to be laid off, and since



strike action was resorted to, there resulted a loss of 20,446 European man-days in this one dispute. The total loss as a result of other European disputes in the mining industry during 1957 was 29,134 man-days.

African strike action directly involved some 9,914 Africans and resulted in a loss of 10,737 man-days; the further loss of 165,914 African man-days mentioned above was a consequence of the rockbreakers' strike and of the "lay-off" preceding strike action.

In other industries there were seventy-five disputes, in only eighteen of which no work was lost. About 3,440 Africans were directly involved in these disputes in various industries, causing a loss of 4,285 man-days during the year.

Of all disputes which occurred during 1957, forty were settled by conciliation whilst twenty-six called for some intervention. In nineteen disputes conciliators were formally appointed. The remaining sixteen disputes were settled by direct negotiation or other means.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

TRAINING has been provided for Africans by various Government departments for such jobs as clerks, hospital orderlies, telegraphists, survey assistants, bricklayers, carpenters, etc. The African Education Department, local education authorities and missions provided for 2,393 African trainees 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 induction training for Africans was designed to instil a rudimentary knowledge of the job and to assist in the change from a rural to an urban livelihood.

The comprehensive system of apprenticeship for Europeans continued under the supervision of officers of the Labour Department. There were 452 apprentices in training at the end of the year. The Copperbelt Technical Foundation now provides live training in technical studies to all apprentices in the mining towns, irrespective of whether they are mine employees or not. The training provided has improved the standard of work of apprentices in their technical studies.

#### 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 establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the 23rd October, 1953, resulted in considerable changes in the Territory's financial responsibilities and arrangements. The principal departments and services taken over by the Federal Government were Audit, Civil Aviation, Military, Prisons, Customs, Income Tax, Posts and Telegraphs, European Education and Health. European Agriculture was added from the 1st January, 1956. The Federal Government took over responsibility for the assessment and collection of income tax and customs and excise duties on the 1st April, 1954.

The main sources of revenue are now the payment received from the Federal Government representing 18 per cent of the collections within the Federation on account of taxes on income, and the Territorial Surcharge on company income tax assessments, also collected by the Federal Government on behalf of the Northern Rhodesia Government. These two taxes represented 62 per cent of the actual revenue for 1956-57. 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. Mineral royalties accounted for 13 per cent of the 1956-57 revenue. 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. 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 in their entirety to the Federal Government.

Native tax is paid by all adult male Africans, unless exempted, and varies between 10s. 0d. and £1 per annum. There are, in addition, certain levies generally varying between 2s. 0d. and 13s. 6d. per annum made by Native Authorities.

The main item of expenditure is now that of an administrative and recurrent nature incurred by the Public Works Department, amounting to 22 per cent of the total in 1956-57. The next most important item, representing 11 per cent of the total, is in respect of appropriations for capital expenditure, other items of importance being agricultural services (ex-



cluding European agriculture), African education and Police which account for 10 per cent, 9 per cent and 8 per cent respectively of the total expenditure.

Recurrent revenue for 1955-56 amounted to £17,194,224. In 1956-57 this rose to £19,298,986, but in 1957-58 a fall to £18,277,073 is estimated. Until now, revenue has been inflated by the high price of copper, but the recent considerable fall in the selling price of this metal will have a marked effect on the revenue for future years. Ordinary expenditure in 1955-56 was £16,654,221, rising in 1956-57 to £18,504,205. The 1957-58 estimate is £18,240,127.

A Capital Fund was established on the 1st July, 1955, incorporating the previous Development Fund revenue and expenditure as well as expenditure on major public works, loans, investments and other items of a capital nature. The main source of receipts has been appropriations from general revenue and also from the general revenue balance. Since the 1st July, 1954, £12,513,303 has been appropriated from these sources, and provision for further appropriations of £4,463,277 has been made in 1957-58. Also substantial contributions have latterly been made from loans raised by the Federal Government on behalf of the Territory. In 1956-57, £1,164,000 was received from this source, and a further £1,164,000 is estimated in 1957-58. Contributions from Colonial Development and Welfare grants amounted to £237,219 in 1955-56, £41,982 in 1956-57, and an estimated further £250,000 in 1957-58. In 1956-57, expenditure from the Capital Fund was £8,629,091, and provision has been made for £9,500,000 to be spent in 1957-58.

The Government has planned for capital expenditure totalling £35,478,312 during the period 1957 to 1961, taking into account physical limitations and the amount of money likely to be available.

Total drawings from the general revenue balance to finance development and capital items during the financial years 1955-56 and 1956-57 resulted in a reduction of the balance from £4,063,390 to £3,223,855, and it is estimated that at the 30th June, 1958, the general revenue balance will be £662,751. There has, however, been no change in the reserve fund which remains at £6,950,000. No appropriations from the fund are budgeted for in 1957-58.

Tables showing the statements of revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1952 to 1957-58 are at Appendix III.



## *Chapter 4: Currency and Banking*

THE Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established on the 15th March, 1956, as a central bank with wide powers and functions. The Bank acts as a 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 Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland took over the assets of the Central Africa Currency Board on the 1st April, 1956, and it has the sole right to make or to issue bank notes, currency notes and coin within the Federation. Formerly the currency used was issued by the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board and was common to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The denominations were 10s., £1, £5 and £10 notes, cupro-nickel or copper halfpennies and pennies and cupro-nickel or silver three-penny pieces, sixpences, shillings, florins and half-crowns. On the 23rd April, 1957, however, the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland commenced the issue of its own notes. A fresh range of coinage similar in denomination to that previously in use has also been introduced. The two types of currency now circulate together, but the new will gradually replace the old as the latter becomes unfit for circulation.

### *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 and Other Currencies*

Foreign currency is not legal tender. 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 is repatriated at Government expense.

## BANKING

The main banking business in Northern Rhodesia is conducted by Barclays Bank D.C.O. with fourteen branches and six agencies, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited with twelve branches and eight



agencies. The National Overseas and Grindlay's Bank Limited and the Netherlands Bank of South Africa Limited each have two branches. Savings facilities are also provided by the Federal Post Office Savings Bank, which has sixty-one branches throughout the Territory.

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 1956-57 amounted to £1,681,430. Loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1957, including loans taken over from the Land Board, totalled £2,560,134.

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 financial year ending the 30th June, 1957, loans totalling £91,350 were granted, bringing the total of loans approved since the inception of the Board to £771,623. In addition, bank overdraft facilities had been guaranteed by the Board to the extent of £12,000. The credit balance on income and expenditure account for the year amounted to £6,182, which, after taking into account the debit balance of £6,422 at the 30th June, 1956, left a cumulative adverse balance of £240. Assistance given has enabled new industries to be set up in the Territory, among them steel window manufacturers, roofing tile manufacturers, precision grinders, general and constructional steel engineers, upholsterers and furniture manufacturers and manufacturers of concrete products.



## *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

AGRICULTURAL producer societies in 1957 have had a successful year. Thirty-six new producer societies with African membership were registered during the year. These societies have developed rapidly, particularly in the Southern Province where they have now achieved a turnover of more than £300,000. This is only the second year of co-operative activity amongst Africans in this province.

The agricultural producer societies with European membership continue to thrive. The European consumer movement is, however, passing through a bad period, one large society has already wound up and all societies are finding it difficult to raise capital at a time when trade competition is growing fiercer. The African consumer movement is holding its own satisfactorily. It operates on a more modest scale and with a minimum of borrowed capital. The thrift movement on the line of rail is gaining support amongst Africans and is likely to increase in importance.

Forty-five new societies (all with African membership) were registered during 1957, bringing the total in the Territory to 201. Co-operative membership now exceeds 27,000. Of this total 22,000 are Africans—nearly double the 1956 figure.

### BUILDING SOCIETIES

THREE new societies were registered during 1957, bringing the total registered societies in the Territory to five.

The two longest established societies have had another successful year; their assets are expected to exceed £11,500,000 in one case, and to be about £1,800,000 in the case of the smaller society. These figures compare with £8,464,087 and £1,329,593 respectively for 1956.

The fall in copper prices during the year has imposed some strain on the building society movement, which it has dealt with successfully.

### MORTGAGES

IN the course of the year 1,206 mortgages representing security for £5,792,887 were registered. The respective figures for the preceding year were 1,129 and £5,777,950.



## BANKRUPTCIES

FIFTY-FOUR receiving orders were made in 1957 compared with forty-one in the previous year. In almost every case the bankruptcy was due to causes personal to the bankrupt and not to any general economic causes. Personal improvidence and lack of business experience and prudence still remain the primary causes.

The bankrupts comprised nine retail traders, seven hotel proprietors and caterers, four farmers, four builders, fourteen persons otherwise self-employed and sixteen salaried employees.

The English law and practice in bankruptcy is applied in the Territory.



## Chapter 6: Production

### AGRICULTURE

FARMERS throughout the Territory enjoyed a favourable year. Although rainfall was generally below average it was well distributed with a fair incidence of sunshine during the growing season.

Maize marketed through the Maize Control Board totalled 2,075,595 bags of 200 lb. net weight, of which 57 per cent was European grown and 43 per cent African. The trend of production in the railway belt and in the Eastern Province is shown in the following table:

#### 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      |
| 1957 . . .       | 117,634         | 89,925         | 207,559      |

#### 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       |
| 1957 . . .       | 1,849                     | 6,500             | 8,349        |

The producer price of maize for the season was 40s. 0d. per bag on the line of rail; in the Eastern Province the price remained at 19s. 0d. per bag. After allowing for estimated territorial requirements of 1,400,000 bags, and for the six-month reserve carry-over it will be necessary to export some 700,000 bags at a financial loss to the Board.

The consumption of wheat exceeds 20,000 tons, the bulk of which is imported. Efforts to produce suitable rust-resistant summer wheats have not proved successful, and hopes are now concentrated upon irrigated winter wheat. An important experiment bearing upon the supply of wheat is the pilot polder irrigation scheme on the Kafue Flats, financed by the Rhodesian Selection Trust Limited. The first wheat crops were harvested during the year and showed promise for the future.

Ground-nuts continue to be a valuable cash crop particularly in the Eastern Province. Nearly 6,000 tons were produced, the bulk of which was



exported to the United Kingdom through the port of Beira. These nuts are of exceptionally high confectionery quality which commands a premium on the market.

The production of rice, mainly in Barotseland and the North-Western Province keeps pace with local requirements. The quality is low by export standards and the hopes of establishing a profitable export trade have now been abandoned.

Flue-cured tobacco continues to be the most important cash export crop on European farms. The North-Western crop was sold unidentified on the Salisbury floors and realised an average price for the season of 39.37*d.* per lb.; the Eastern Area around Fort Jameson produced a total of 1,283,587 lb. which was sold identified for an average price of 30.73*d.* per lb. The depressed state of European farming in the Eastern Province continued to receive the special attention of Government, and during the course of the year there were hopeful signs of a general improvement in the situation. The production of Burley tobacco by African farmers in the Eastern Province showed a small but steady increase to 12,154 lb. which fetched the encouraging price of 34.87*d.* per lb. on the Limbe auction floors. Interest in the production of Turkish tobacco by African farmers is increasing in various parts of the Territory, and 16,670 lb. were produced by 171 growers fetching an average price of 34.5*d.* per lb. This crop promises to be of importance on light soils and in areas not readily accessible for the production of food crops.

The development of research and specialist advisory services based on the Central Agricultural Research Station at Mount Makulu near Lusaka continues to play an increasingly important part in directing the development of agriculture in the Territory. Especially valuable has been the work of the land use planning section in connection with resettlement in the Kariba Dam area of the Zambezi Valley, in the maize and cattle areas around Monze in the Southern Province, in Northern Province development schemes and in the general development of the Eastern Province.

Good progress is being made throughout the Territory with conservation and agricultural betterment schemes in African areas.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION

FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease which broke out in the Sesheke district in 1956 was cleared up and quarantine restrictions finally withdrawn in July. No other outbreak occurred in Northern Rhodesia, and although an outbreak in Southern Rhodesia on the south bank of the Zambezi was at first assumed to be an extension from the 1956 Northern Rhodesia/Capriivi Strip outbreak, the virus responsible was proved to be a different strain. Outbreaks in the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland astride the lines of communication interrupted the normal flow of



trade in both breeding and slaughter stock, and special arrangements had to be made to assure meat supplies.

In the Sesheke district trypanosomiasis followed hard on the heels of foot-and-mouth disease, and only by a large-scale inoculation campaign was heavy mortality avoided. The co-operation afforded by the cattle owners in the face of irksome and lengthy restrictions was in welcome contrast to the ill-advised opposition shown in certain reserves to the Veterinary Department's disease prevention measures.

In other areas besides Sesheke trypanosomiasis gave grounds for concern. In Kalomo and in Lusaka foci of infection on farms remote from tsetse belts were set up either by the introduction of infected animals or by carried fly. Infection spread rapidly by acyclical transmission, and mass inoculation of all cattle on the infected farms was necessary to clear the trypanosome and avert the danger of further spread. Outbreaks of this nature emphasise the immense value of modern trypanocides, which enable widespread infection to be dealt with speedily and economically with the least possible interference with normal farming routine. The problem of carried fly is aggravated by the increasing use of motor transport in and through fly belts, not only on gazetted roads, which has greatly extended the area of risk. Until further progress can be made in the elimination of tsetse flies control must be based on the control of movement and the use of prophylactic drugs. No ideal prophylactic has yet been discovered, combining the attributes of immediate and lasting potency, low toxicity, freedom from undesirable side effects, cheapness and ease of administration.

Notable features of trypanosomiasis in 1957 have been the increase in the rate of infection with *T. vivax* and the intractable nature of *T. simiae* in infected pigs.

Less dramatic diseases of livestock not reaching epizootic proportions were nevertheless a continuing hindrance to production; notable among these were anaplasmosis, rickettsiosis, streptothricosis and contagious epididymitis. Newcastle disease in poultry broke out in Livingstone but was quickly controlled.

The year 1957, with its long, hot, dry season, was not a good cattle year, and beef production remained at approximately half trade requirements. The greater part of the balance was obtained from Southern Rhodesia and a lesser quantity from Bechuanaland.

Production and marketing problems in the two Rhodesias are increasingly regarded as a whole and former problems of sectional and sometimes conflicting interests are being resolved.

Pig production increased rapidly, to the extent that marketing problems are already in sight.

Milk production continued to increase, and although the new Kitwe Creamery now in operation has improved distribution and consumption of



pasteurised milk, other channels of disposal are required. Installation of a steriliser plant is in hand and it is expected that sterilised flavoured milk will be an acceptable and nutritionally valuable product on the African market.

#### FISHERIES

A MOST disappointing setback experienced by the fishing industry during 1957 was the decline in fresh fish exports from Lake Mweru, the most highly organised of the Territory's fisheries and, until this year, the most productive. Only 1,385 short tons were exported compared with the 1956 figure of 1,694 tons. Dried fish exports showed a slight increase at 542 tons compared with 516 tons in 1956. The decline can be attributed to breakdowns in the direct communication between the lake and its market, the Copperbelt; for several weeks in April and May the road was cut by abnormal flooding of the Luapula River, and again in November all traffic was halted for three weeks for repairs to a bridge in the Congo Pedicle. The alternative route, several hundred miles longer, is too far for the catch to be taken without spoiling, and consequently all fresh fish exports ceased for these two periods, the catch having either to be sold to Congo traders or dried for sale locally.

The Middle and Lower Kafue River fisheries, on the other hand, benefited from Lake Mweru's misfortune. Cut off from their normal source of supplies, the Copperbelt traders sought alternative sources and found them along the Kafue River, giving added impetus to the already growing production from the 250-mile stretch of river and lagoons between Meshi-Teshi Gorge and Kafue Township. No export figures are available, the catch being taken off over so many access roads that check points are not practicable. Similarly, the fishing effort is so scattered that actual catches cannot be recorded, it only being possible to arrive at an approximation based on the number of nets licensed, the average number of times the nets are used and the average catch per use of net, the latter being regularly sampled from month to month at different fishing camps. On this basis the 1957 production from Namwala district alone was assessed at 5,885 short tons (fresh weight), which now puts the Kafue River far and away ahead of any other of the Territory's fisheries. So spectacular was the year's increase in fishing effort that a number of on-the-spot observers have already expressed fears that gross overfishing is occurring. Whether this is so can only be gauged by observation in the next few years to ascertain whether there is any fall-off in catches. Fortunately, the nature of the fishing waters, consisting as they do of numerous lagoons, creeks and seasonally flooded swamps, ensures that recovery can be effected in a comparatively short time by restriction of fishing.

Of the remaining fisheries, Lake Tanganyika recorded the highest ever export of *Ndgaa*, or "Tanganyika whitebait", an estimated 1,000 tons



being taken out through Mpulungu and Sumbu. The latter centre accounted for over two-thirds of the total, and again it was the construction of a road to the waterside which brought the trader to the fishermen and gave the latter the incentive to sustained effort they had previously lacked.

At Chilanga fish farm the four dams rebuilt by the Water Development and Irrigation Department following the cloudburst disaster early in 1956 just filled before the close of the 1956-57 rainy season, and before the end of the year work had been started on the fifth and last dam required to restore the original impoundment. Routine pond culture investigations continued both here and at Mwekera on the Copperbelt, and increasing attention was paid to field extension work particularly the stocking, management and cropping of conservation dams.

The Joint Fisheries Research Organisation again suffered from depleted staff, there being only two Scientific Officers on duty for most of the year. The main work achieved comprised a start on the compilation of a full and accurate check list of all fish species of the Territory, the bulk of the work being completed during the year; continuation of the regular monthly hydrological observations at fixed stations throughout Bangweulu lake and swamps, from which the pattern of water movements and changes is beginning to emerge; accumulation of data on net fishing in lake and swamps carried out in conjunction with Game and Tsetse Control Department staff; laboratory experimental work on the response of certain species to oxygen deficiency (a factor which plays a most important part in the many Northern Rhodesia waters subject to substantial seasonal fluctuations) and experiments to determine the effect on fish of copper sulphate, so commonly used in bilharzia control. The appointment of a Fish Farm Supervisor to take charge of the experimental fish farm at Fiyongole near Fort Rosebery enabled the ponds to be fully stocked and a start made on a series of feeding experiments complementary to those previously carried out at Chilanga and Mwekera, but using cassava plants, the staple crop of the Northern Province.

#### 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 4 per cent of all this land has as yet been reserved for forestry. Thus it is considered that the department has not yet progressed very far towards securing the amount of land needed for the permanent forest estate of the Territory. A total of 621.3 square miles was added to the forest estate and gazetted during 1957.



With increased coal supplies and electric power from the link-up with the Belgian Congo, the amount of cordwood dropped considerably and by the end of the year had virtually ceased.

The supply of timber for the copper mines from Northern Rhodesian sources was also reduced partly owing to reduced working on the mines and partly due to timber purchased from the Congo.

This reduction in wood selling enabled the department to turn its attention to stocktaking and regeneration in the forests from which the mines draw their supplies. During the year investigations were made into suitable methods for carrying out these operations and cultural operations were undertaken on a limited scale.

During the year, a new licence for a period of twelve years was issued, after considerable negotiations on conditions, to the Zambesi Saw Mills Ltd., of Livingstone, to work the valuable Rhodesian teak forests of Southern Barotseland. At the same time the revision of the working plan under which these forests are managed was undertaken.

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 the 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.

During the year three timber survey units were in operation covering the Kawambwa district on the shores of Lake Mweru, the Mkushi district in the Central Province and the heavily populated areas of the Eastern Province. A fourth unit was employed in assessing the yields from the Copperbelt forests.

During 1957 the African Forest Training Centre was able to undertake training at full capacity for the first time with two European officers and five African instructors. Altogether two courses for rangers, two for guards and four retraining courses were undertaken.

Considerable progress was made with silvicultural research, particularly into method and costs of weeding in plantations.

#### 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 1957 amounted to 416,211 tons of blister and electrolytic copper.



The total value of all minerals produced in the Territory amounted to £96,373,129, of which the value of copper was almost £88,800,000. Other valuable minerals mined were cobalt, lead, zinc and manganese.

All mineral production, except beryl, mica, limestone, manganese and some of the copper concentrates, came from the eight large mines. Nkana and Chibuluma mines were the only exporters of cobalt. All minerals and metals produced were exported to various parts of the world, except for some 2,481 tons of manganese ore used by the Nchanga Mine for metallurgical purposes, and most of the limestone which was used as a flux in copper smelting and for the manufacture of cement.

The manpower employed in the mining industry at the end of October was 7,985 Europeans and 46,544 Africans.

The 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 such grants, leaving approximately 5 per cent open to prospecting under an ordinary 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>Approx.<br/>value<br/>£</i> |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Gold . . . . .                              | 3,802 oz.*    | 36,550                         |
| Silver . . . . .                            | 534,056 oz.*  | 165,726                        |
| Cobalt . . . . .                            | 21,453 cwt.   | 1,983,090                      |
| Cobalt Alloy (53.52 % Co) . . . . .         | 977 cwt.      | 46,862                         |
| Cobalt, other (11.44 %* Co) . . . . .       | 45,186 cwt.*  | 464,932                        |
| Copper (blister) . . . . .                  | 169,531 tons* | 34,200,053                     |
| Copper Concentrates (26.30 %* Cu) . . . . . | 2,692 tons*   | 119,906                        |
| Copper (electrolytic) . . . . .             | 246,680 tons  | 54,416,299                     |
| Copper, other . . . . .                     | 831 tons*     | 66,981                         |
| Iron Ore (... % Fe) . . . . .               | —             | —                              |
| Lead . . . . .                              | 15,000 tons   | 1,436,559                      |
| Manganese Ore (48.00 %* Mn) . . . . .       | 36,869 tons*  | 479,802                        |
| Selenium . . . . .                          | 26,656 lb.*   | 106,520                        |
| H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> . . . . .    | 49,073 tons   | —                              |
| Uranium Oxide . . . . .                     | 52,457 lb.    | —                              |
| Zinc . . . . .                              | 29,500 tons   | 2,396,028                      |
| Beryl . . . . .                             | 5 tons        | 595                            |



| <i>Mineral</i>              | <i>Weight</i> | <i>Approx.<br/>value<br/>£</i> |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Limestone . . . . .         | 449,283 tons  | 376,400                        |
| Mica (sheet) . . . . .      | 627 lb.*      | 157                            |
| Mica (waste) . . . . .      | —             | —                              |
| Phyllite . . . . .          | 16,966 tons   | 2,545                          |
| Silica Rock . . . . .       | —             | —                              |
| Cadmium . . . . .           | 56 tons       | 74,124                         |
| Approximate value . . . . . |               | <u>£96,373,129</u>             |

\* Subject to adjustment.

#### MINING DEVELOPMENT

THERE was considerable mining development carried out in the Territory during the year. Bancroft and Mtuga mines came into production in February. Kansanshi Mine was closed down as a result of the flooding of the underground workings by a burst water fissure in October. The mine was placed on a caretaker basis pending further investigation. The re-opening of Chambeshi Mine has been postponed indefinitely.

The manganese mines in the Fort Rosebery district produced 36,869 tons of manganese valued at almost £480,000, as compared with 39,000 tons valued at over £491,000 during 1956.

Prospecting activities by companies increased, but prospecting by individuals decreased owing to the small area left open to general prospecting. Construction work at the Ndola Copper Refinery continued. The cobalt section was brought into operation during the year and it is expected that the copper section will be brought into operation during 1958.



## 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 and improve during 1957. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the children of primary school age are enrolled in school. The number attending lower primary schools is 191,384, an increase of 15,219 over the 1956 enrolment. The number completing this minimum four-year basic course in maintained and aided schools increased by 3,211 to 41,449. The number attending upper primary schools is 39,579, an increase of 6,145 over the 1956 figure. The number in the final year or Standard VI increased by 1,183 to 4,977.

It is in the upper primary and secondary schools that the greatest proportional increases in enrolment and numbers completing courses have taken place. It is the Government's long-term policy to provide a full primary course of eight years for all children and it is estimated that already about 90 per cent of the lower primary age group (eight to eleven years of age) in the rural areas are in school. In the towns the figure for children of this age group is less than 50 per cent. After the age of eleven or twelve, however, only 40 per cent of the children are able to carry on with the upper primary course. Until more money becomes available for the building of schools and more teachers with secondary education qualifications can be trained no rapid progress can be expected.

To meet the increasing demands from commerce and industry and Government departments for young men of more than primary education and to ensure that there is a proper balance between both men and women who have advanced beyond the primary stage, secondary schools are being expanded as fast as the supply of money and teachers allows. The enrolment in junior secondary schools increased from 847 in 1956 to 1,174 (including 154 girls) in September, 1957, and the senior secondary enrolment rose from 325 to 379 (including twenty-five girls) in 1957. In addition there were forty-seven boys in the Sixth Form at Munali Secondary School. The first female candidates for the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate examinations sat in November, 1957, and it is hoped that a few of these will be able to go on to Sixth Form work at Goromonzi School in Southern Rhodesia and perhaps ultimately to undertake degree studies at the University College in Salisbury.



Progress has continued with the building of the three new large mission managed teacher-training colleges and it is hoped that their first students will be admitted in the middle of 1959. In addition further expansion has taken place both at the Government training college at Chalimbana and at the Local Education Authority training college at Kitwe. Teachers in training in September, 1957, numbered 1,058 men and 248 women, increases of ninety-one and twenty-three respectively. Of these, 190 men and twenty-five women have had some secondary education and are taking upper primary school teachers' courses.

It was stated in last year's Report that there were some 46,000 children living in the towns with either inadequate education and discipline or none at all. During 1957 the position has deteriorated. Although the enrolment in urban primary schools has risen by some 4,500 to almost 31,000 it is believed that the total child population has increased by at least that number and probably by a good deal more. It may therefore be assumed that there are now some 50,000 unschooled children of eight to fifteen years of age in the towns. As an emergency measure to make the fullest possible use of buildings a two-school-in-one system has been instituted at some centres whereby one set of pupils and teachers uses the buildings from early morning till about midday and another entirely different "school" takes over from midday to dusk. The disadvantages of this system are obvious, but the fact that double the number of children are given the schooling and discipline they need and deserve clearly outweighs them. At the end of 1957 a conference was called by the Government of representatives from the various bodies concerned with the problem of urban education in order to discuss the whole matter and try to decide what measures could or should be taken to alleviate the situation. A number of useful recommendations were made and are now being implemented.

The enrolments of girls at all levels of the educational system continue to improve and it is particularly satisfactory to note that, whereas less than 60 per cent of the girls who were in Sub-Standard A in 1952 carried on to reach Standard II four years later in 1956, the percentage of first year pupils in 1954 who are now still at school in the fourth and final year of their lower primary course is almost 74 per cent. Equally encouraging are the very large increases in enrolment in the upper primary classes. The total has risen from 6,611 in 1956 to 8,373 in 1957. In 1956 there were 667 girls in Standard VI—16.7 per cent of the total enrolment—and by 1957 there were 861—17.3 per cent. Similarly there were 179 girls in secondary schools as compared with 139 in 1956. The number of girls attending schools which provide formal domestic science training has fallen slightly from 465 to 419, but this is an inevitable development as an increasing number of girls carry on with their upper primary education which includes domestic science.



One new trades school was opened in 1957 and the total enrolment at the twenty-one such schools was 1,088. In addition there were 404 students at Hodgson Technical College, including twenty-three being trained as instructors.

Some supervisory staff for adult education arrived during the year. Evening classes continued on a restricted scale though new classes were opened at Ndola. Homecraft classes for women based on the Badge Scheme continued to flourish and the demand for these steadily increased during the year. There are now over 100 classes. Of the 5,700 badges awarded since the scheme started three years ago no less than 3,600 were awarded in the last year. Two follow-up booklets for literacy teaching were prepared and are being published in five vernaculars.

In September, 1957, thirty-one Africans were taking advanced courses outside the Territory with the aid of scholarships from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and from the Territorial or Federal Governments. Eight were in the United Kingdom and one of these passed his Bar Finals examination in October and thus became the first African from Northern Rhodesia to qualify for admission to the Bar. Of the remainder three were doing a one-year course in education at Moray House, Edinburgh, one was in his third year of the B.Sc. (Honours) engineering course at Leeds University, one was a Co-operative Inspector who is spending a year at Loughborough, one was in London studying science with a view to going on to a pharmaceutical course, and last—but not least—there was one woman in her final year at the Bath College of Domestic Science. All the rest were in Africa, two at Makerere College in Uganda, one at Roma College in Basutoland, five at the Durban Medical School, and thirteen doing degree or diploma courses at the University College of Fort Hare; lastly there was one woman training to become a nurse at Durban (she has now passed her final examinations and will be going back for midwifery training later in 1958) and among the first body of students to enter the Salisbury University College when it opened in March, 1957, was a Northern Rhodesian Fort Hare graduate who has now obtained his diploma in education after a year's study there.

The system of local education authorities and the Unified African Teaching Service prove their value in raising the standards of education more and more each year. School councils and parent-teachers' associations are also increasing steadily in number and doing valuable work.

Approved provision for recurrent expenditure on African education during the financial year July, 1957, to June, 1958, was £1,969,485, an increase of £169,205 over the provision for 1956-57, while capital expenditure over the same period exceeded £400,000.

#### 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.



## PNEUMOCONIOSIS MEDICAL AND RESEARCH BUREAU

AGAIN there has been an increase of approximately 4,000 in the clinical and radiological examinations conducted by the Bureau during the year. Laboratory examinations have increased from 17,967 to 19,139.

During the year, both the physiological unit and animal experimental unit were completed and a sub-Bureau at Broken Hill was completed and became operational in August. A radiological survey of all scheduled employees at Broken Hill Mine has been carried out, and routine daily clinical and radiological examinations have now been instituted.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in Africans continues and the results to date were published in *Tubercle*.

During the year the new Pneumoconiosis Ordinance became law, and the conditions of this Ordinance are now being implemented.

A summary of the work and findings of the Bureau during 1957 is appended below:

|                                                            |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (i) <i>Total Examinations:</i>                             |        |
| Total of persons examined . . . . .                        | 39,178 |
| (Europeans 5,982; Africans 33,196)                         |        |
| Total number of examinations . . . . .                     | 40,790 |
| (Europeans 6,158; Africans 34,632)                         |        |
| (ii) <i>Acceptances and Rejections:</i>                    |        |
| Total examined or re-examined for first engagement .       | 11,497 |
| (Europeans 1,796; Africans 9,701)                          |        |
| Total accepted . . . . .                                   | 9,650  |
| (Europeans 1,482; Africans 8,168)                          |        |
| Total rejected . . . . .                                   | 1,847  |
| (Europeans 314; Africans 1,533)                            |        |
| (iii) <i>Post-mortem Examinations:</i>                     |        |
| Total post-mortem examinations . . . . .                   | 106    |
| (Europeans 15; Africans 91)                                |        |
| Total post-mortem examinations at which compen-            |        |
| sable disease was found . . . . .                          | —      |
| (Europeans—P. Nil; T. Nil; P. plus T. Nil)                 |        |
| (Africans—P. Nil; T. Nil; P. plus T. Nil)                  |        |
| (iv) <i>First Certifications:</i>                          |        |
| Total first certifications of pneumoconiosis alone .       | 80     |
| (Europeans 30; Africans 50)                                |        |
| Total first certifications of tuberculosis alone . .       | 53     |
| (Europeans 7; Africans 46)                                 |        |
| Total first certifications of pneumoconiosis with tuber-   |        |
| culosis . . . . .                                          | 6      |
| (Europeans 1; Africans 5)                                  |        |
| Total of all first certifications of compensable disease . | 139    |
| (Europeans 38; Africans 101)                               |        |
| (v) <i>Recertifications:</i>                               |        |
| Persons previously certified who in 1957 were recerti-     |        |
| fied as having—                                            |        |
| Advanced in stage of pneumoconiosis . . . . .              | 54     |
| (Europeans 28; Africans 26)                                |        |
| Tuberculosis added to previous pneumoconiosis .            | 10     |
| (Europeans 1; Africans 9)                                  |        |
| Pneumoconiosis added to previous tuberculosis .            | 1      |
| (Europeans Nil; Africans 1)                                |        |
| Total certifications of advance of complications .         | 65     |
| (Europeans 29; Africans 36)                                |        |



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

First certification of persons whose only known exposure to risk of pneumoconiosis has been in Northern Rhodesia mines:

|                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------|----|
| Pneumoconiosis alone . . . . .             | 46 |
| (Europeans 5; Africans 41)                 |    |
| Pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis . . . . . | 5  |
| (Europeans Nil; Africans 5)                |    |
| Tuberculosis alone . . . . .               | 36 |
| (Europeans 1; Africans 35)                 |    |

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|                                                                                                                                                               |                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (vii) Average length of mining service of the forty-one new (1957) African pneumoconiotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia scheduled mines . | <i>Months</i><br>153.75 |
| Average length of mining service of the five new (1957) European pneumoconiotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia scheduled mines .           | 158.6                   |
| Shortest exposure to risk productive of pneumoconiosis in any miner in this category . . . . .                                                                | 59                      |

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## SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL welfare work in the Territory is a co-operative effort involving the Government, the local authorities which include the mining companies and voluntary organisations.

Broadly speaking, Government is responsible for statutory and remedial services for all communities within the Territory, and the local authorities concern themselves with recreational and group activities for Africans living within their boundaries. The voluntary organisations are many and varied, each generally catering for a limited group of persons in special need.

To guide and co-ordinate the work of the Government departments concerned with social betterment, and the activities of the local authorities and voluntary bodies, the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service was brought into being in 1954.

Government, through its Department of Welfare and Probation Services, carries out direct case-working services among all communities and is particularly concerned with the care of the aged, relief of distress, care and protection of minors, the treatment of delinquents and the care and assistance of handicapped persons, particularly blind persons.

As the agent of the Federal Government, the department disburses funds for the payment of aged persons' allowance to persons of the non-African communities. These allowances are payable to persons over sixty years of age who fulfil certain requirements, both as to residence and means. A total of 353 persons were in receipt of such allowances on 31st December, 1957.

All recipients of aged persons' allowances receive free medical treatment by Government Medical Officers and free hospitalisation if necessary.



Surgical appliances, dentures and spectacles may also be provided free of charge. A home for aged men exists at Ndola and the Territorial Government makes a substantial grant-in-aid towards the recurrent expenses. This home is run by the Salvation Army and caters for up to thirty-two men. For elderly ladies, the Federation of Women's Institutes in Northern Rhodesia has established in Ndola a group of sixteen flatlets for which the Women's Institutes are responsible for providing the money for recurrent expenditure.

In 1957 the Government, with an initial grant of £2,500, set up an Early Settlers' Fund with the idea of providing some assistance to individual Europeans in need of help in order to make life more comfortable for them. Only those persons who came to the Territory before 1911 are eligible for assistance, holidays, clothing and such items which would not call for payments of a recurrent nature. Subscriptions from outside bodies brought the total of the fund to £4,000 at the end of the year under review.

The relief of distress is the concern of the Government and approximately £33,400 was expended in the calendar year 1957, mostly by way of *ad hoc* grants to persons in special need, but at 31st December, 1957, 109 families were in receipt of regular monthly compassionate allowances.

These grants are administered by a Central Welfare Assistance Committee on which the Federal Ministries of Health and Education, the Territorial Department of Welfare and Probation Services, and the Financial Secretary are represented. Two nominated members of the public assist the committee in the discharge of its responsibilities. A total of 314 applications were dealt with by the committee in 1957.

The probation service is administered by a Principal Probation Officer who is a senior member of the Department of Welfare and Probation Services. All European officers of this Government department have been appointed Probation Officers under the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1953, an enactment based on the Criminal Justice Act of 1948 of the United Kingdom. Happily, the number of non-African delinquents is small, and no great burden is placed on the Government Social Welfare Officers.

Since August, 1955, there has been a probation service for Africans who live in the settled areas along the line of rail, and in all the major towns African Probation Officers have been appointed. In some towns, where the volume of case work does not yet justify the appointment of a full-time worker, a selected and trained Social Worker employed by the local authority undertakes court social work and the supervisory functions of a Probation Officer. Where this arrangement exists, the Government gives a grant-in-aid of 100 per cent towards the local authority's expenditure on the worker's salary, housing, and travelling allowances. As the number of African delinquents being placed on probation increases steadily (202



orders were made in 1957) Government plans to assume direct responsibility for the Probation Services in all areas during 1958.

Although African Probation Officers are appointed primarily to serve in the courts of Resident Magistrates, as Court Social Workers they also perform a useful function in the urban native courts as conciliators in matrimonial disputes.

During 1957 the Department of Welfare and Probation Services opened in Lusaka a remand centre for African juveniles who had appeared before the courts. This centre also acts as a place of safety for any African juvenile in need of care. A site has been obtained near Ndola and plans are in hand to establish a similar remand centre to serve that town.

Institutional facilities for European children in need of care continue to expand. A home, run by the Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society, exists at Kitwe for boys and girls of junior school age, whilst Government maintains a home at Ndola for pre-school age children of both sexes and for the older girl. For the older boy in need of care, a home was opened in Lusaka by His Excellency the Governor in January, 1957. The establishment of this home, and of the management body to run it, was due to the initiative of the Rotary Club of Lusaka who raised the necessary funds and brought into being the Northern Rhodesia Guild of St. Joseph, the controlling organisation.

In August, 1956, the Northern Rhodesia Child Care and Adoption Society was formed and this became the first and remains the only adoption society registered in the Territory. Through its case committees in the main towns, it is doing valuable work in the field of adoption. The society is planning to establish in Broken Hill a home for older girls similar in type to that controlled by the Northern Rhodesia Guild of St. Joseph, and it has already taken steps to raise funds and obtain a suitable site. The Government supports this venture and in the financial year 1957-58 has provided for a grant of £3,750 towards the capital cost of this home. As the number of girls in moral danger in this Territory is few, the Government has not considered it timely to establish its own home for girls of this type, but because the Welfare Department continues to use a shelter in Southern Rhodesia, the Government this year voted a grant of £2,000 to St. Clare's Home in Bulawayo. This grant will enable extensions to be made to their buildings.

Facilities for the education and training of blind Africans, provided by missions and by the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind, are extensively grant-aided by the Government. In March, 1957, the Government Welfare Department posted one of its officers to the Northern Province of the Territory, where the incidence of blindness is particularly high, to establish village training centres. In these centres adults will receive training designed to make them self-supporting and children will receive both education and instruction in home crafts.



In the field of youth work, the Government has an experienced Social Welfare Officer who is the Territorial Youth Organiser, and this officer is extensively used by local authorities and the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service in the organisation of character training programmes. The Council of Social Service is responsible for the maintenance of the King George VI Memorial Camp which was established in 1956 on the banks of the Mulungushi River near Broken Hill to provide residential training facilities for youth and youth leaders, and in July, 1957, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother graciously consented to open this camp's memorial hall. Some 2,000 young people, representing youth groups from all over the Territory, attended the camp for this momentous occasion.

As there is no academic institution within the Federation offering training for social work, the Department of Welfare and Probation Services established its own training centre for African Social Workers in 1953. This centre provides a two years' residential training course in social studies, and this is a practical course designed to provide workers with basic skills in social work in order to serve local authorities as group workers, and Department of Welfare and Probation Services as case workers. Twenty-two students were in residence at this centre in December, 1957.

For African Social Workers who cannot attend the Government Training Centre, an external course is provided by the officer in charge of the centre. This course is based on the syllabus given to the students in residence and is designed to cover four years' part-time study. Only persons in bona fide welfare work may be registered for this external course, and the award of the final certificate is contingent upon satisfactory reports on practical work from employers as well as success in the annual examinations. Forty-four persons were registered for this course at 31st December, 1957.

With regard to the voluntary organisations, mention has already been made of some of the organisations active in the field of social work. Space does not permit of a catalogue of all the organisations which do so much to alleviate some particular social ailment and thereby relieve pressure on the Government's Welfare Department. The Territory is fortunate indeed to have a growing number of persons who find the time and energy to give to these organisations whose work often fills gaps in the social services provided by the Government or the local authorities.



## Chapter 8: Legislation

DURING the year 1957 seventy Ordinances were enacted of which four, being reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, have not yet been placed upon the statute book. In addition, the Agricultural Lands Ordinance passed Legislative Council in 1956 but was not assented to until 1957. The majority of the Ordinances passed during 1957 were concerned with relatively minor amendments to existing legislation but special mention should be made of the following:

*The Agricultural Lands Ordinance* provided for the incorporation of an Agricultural Lands Board and introduced the system of agricultural land holding progressing from leasehold to freehold title. The Ordinance also contains provision for the introduction of tenant farming schemes.

*The Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance* provided for the establishment of a compensation fund to relieve or mitigate losses sustained by any person through the dishonesty of any legal practitioner or his clerk or servant. Contributions to the fund mainly come from payments by practitioners taking out an annual practising certificate.

*The Businesses Ordinance* repealed and replaced the former Trades and Businesses Ordinance, the main alterations to the law being made with regard to the issue of conditional licences, appeals, licensing authorities and the types of businesses which may be carried on under the Ordinance.

*The Riot Damages Ordinance* repealed and replaced the former Ordinance of the same name, and provision is now made for interim machinery to enable certain administrative steps to be taken pending the appointment of a Commissioner in the case of any riot and to provide for a direct method of recovering any levy which may be imposed under the Ordinance.

*The Lotteries Ordinance* replaced certain general provisions of the Penal Code and provided for the setting up of a central Board to authorise the conduct and promotion of public lotteries and empowered to specify conditions which may be imposed upon any public lottery.

*The Protection of Names, Uniforms and Badges Ordinance* provides for the registration of names, designations, uniforms and badges by certain bodies and prevents the sale of such uniforms and badges by or to unauthorised persons.

*The Betting Control Ordinance* was enacted to ensure more effective control of betting and bookmaking within the Territory by the establishment of a central Board and the restriction of professional bookmaking to persons duly licensed by that Board. The Ordinance legalises cash betting provided such betting takes place on premises duly licensed by the central Board and where bets are so authorised the Courts of the Territory are empowered to enforce the collection of any debt arising therefrom.



*The Poor Persons Defence Ordinance* repealed and replaced the existing Poor Prisoners Defence Ordinance and extended free legal aid to impoverished persons accused of crimes to cases of appeal to the High Court. The machinery and the discretions given to Courts have been expanded.

*The Rent Control (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance* abolishes rent control over dwelling-houses let after the 30th September, 1957, but retains for a maximum period of two years control over dwellings which were let at that date. Subordinate Courts of the first class are given power to revise rentals of controlled dwellings in cases of hardship.

*The Northern Rhodesia Police (Amendment) Ordinance* has as its major object the replacement of the existing section 28 of the principal Ordinance, relating to the control of assemblies and processions, by a section which extends such control to the whole of the Territory and not only to assemblies and processions taking place on a public road.

*The Native Courts (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance* restricted the number of successive appeals which may be brought in matters of a comparatively minor nature tried by Native Courts.

*The Societies Ordinance* repealed and replaced the Ordinance of the same name and provides for the stricter control of societies by means of compulsory registration of societies and the imposition of penalties for managing or being a member of or harbouring unlawful societies.

*The Day Nurseries Ordinance* based upon portion of the legislation in force in the United Kingdom renders compulsory the registration, with local authorities, of certain premises used for the reception of children for daily care. The local authorities are empowered to impose conditions upon such premises and provision is made for the inspection and general control of day nurseries.



## *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 with the Chief Justice at Lusaka.

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

It is with the deepest regret that we record the death in London on the 18th June, 1957, of the late Sir Peter Bell, who until his death had been Chief Justice here. Sir John Griffin, who was acting as Chief Justice while Sir Peter was on leave, continued to do so until the arrival on the 4th November, 1957, of the Honourable G. M. Paterson, O.B.E., former Attorney-General in Ghana, who then took over as the substantive holder of the appointment.

The principal registry is located at Lusaka and a magnificent new High Court building of late Georgian design is in the course of construction there. By the end of the year the building itself was virtually completed.

On the 11th July, 1957, the Judicial Department was signally honoured by a visit from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who unveiled a plaque in the main entrance hall of the new building, in the presence of His Excellency and Lady Benson, visiting Judges of the Federal Supreme Court and Southern Rhodesia, the Judges of the Territory, officials of Government and representatives of various local bodies. Her Majesty won the hearts of all present.

Visits were also paid to the new premises during the year by the acting Governor-General of the Federation, Sir William Murphy, and Lady Murphy, and later by the new Governor-General, the Earl of Dalhousie, and other high dignitaries.

The building itself will provide facilities for two courts to sit simultaneously, and a system of Belt Recording has been installed and will be used 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 subject to their availability in sufficient numbers, it is proposed that this system should be extended.

The Judge stationed at Ndola undertakes 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, which is, however, normally served from Lusaka.

The Chief Justice, assisted by the Judge at Lusaka, undertakes work in the Central Province. The Judge also goes out on Circuit. In addition to his office here, the Chief Justice is an *ex officio* Judge of Appeal of the Federal Supreme Court.

During the year the Judge from Lusaka has been sitting as Commissioner under the Emergency (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance, 1956, and for this purpose has paid visits to the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

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

*Class II.* Those of District Commissioners.

*Class III.* Those of District Officers not in charge of a 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, Kitwe and Mufulira.

In 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 was given in the 1957 Estimates for a total number of eighteen such Magistrates. The matter of recruitment is in hand in liaison with the Colonial Office.

The Courts of Resident Magistrates exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction, though they are precluded from trying cases on treason, murder, manslaughter, or attempts thereat, without the permission of the High Court. Sentences of more than two years' imprisonment are subject to confirmation by the High Court.

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

Class II Courts are empowered to try similar criminal cases, but sentences of more than one year's imprisonment are subject to confirmation by the High Court.

In civil causes their jurisdiction is limited to claims of not more than £100.



Class III and IV Courts have more restricted jurisdiction.

In its original jurisdiction the High Court deals with cases of murder and manslaughter or attempted murder or conspiracies to commit that offence. On the civil side the jurisdiction of the High Court is unlimited and the court is confronted with a wide variety of actions of all kinds.

Divorce jurisdiction is exercised under the Imperial Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, and under the Colonial and Other Territories (Divorce Jurisdiction) Acts, 1926-1950.

In its appellate jurisdiction the High Court deals with appeals from Subordinate Courts and, subject to intermediary appeals in certain cases, with appeals from Native Courts.

The High Court also undertakes the review of cases from Subordinate Courts where necessary or desirable, and confirms sentences from those courts where this is required by law.

Criminal and civil appeals from the High Court go to the Federal Supreme Court which sits mainly in Salisbury, but has paid visits to both Lusaka and Livingstone.

The law administered in the High Court and Subordinate Courts is basically English Law, but subject to Orders in Council and certain local Ordinances. Procedure in criminal cases is laid down by a Criminal Procedure Code and in civil cases by Rules of Court. Both the code and the rules follow English practice and procedure to a very large extent.

The Native Courts normally follow native law and custom where that is not repugnant to any Ordinance or to the rules of equity and natural justice.

The most prevalent offences are theft and kindred offences. Civil litigation takes in all types of cases but broadly speaking the major portion of it seems to be made up with the recovery of civil debt and matters arising out of contract.

Provision is made in the local laws for criminal charges to be dismissed without proceeding to conviction where the court is of the opinion that having regard to the character, antecedents, age, health or mental condition of the accused or to the trivial nature of the offence or to extenuating circumstances it would be inexpedient to inflict any punishment. This opens the door to special treatment for first offenders in cases which are not too serious and probation may also be ordered for any appropriate cases. Also in criminal cases special provision is made for Subordinate Courts to promote reconciliation and to encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of proceedings for assault, or for any other offence of a personal or private nature not amounting to felony and not aggravated in degree, and many assaults are often disposed of in this way by payment of a sum of money by way of compensation to the person assaulted.



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. The constitution of these courts is generally in accordance with the native customs of their respective areas of jurisdiction, and they 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 1957 was 617 European police officers and 3,130 African policemen. The establishment also included 136 European and 106 African civilian employees. The European establishment comprised 107 superior police officers (i.e. officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendent and upwards) and 510 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 1957 a total of 2,253 men had passed the Government Standard IV examination in English; of this number 625 had passed higher examinations.

The headquarters of the Force are at Lusaka.

There are sixty-nine 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, including the band, the Force maintains reinforcements in the form of a self-contained and completely mobile body which can be used, should the need arise, in any part of the Territory.

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

There is provision in the establishment of the Force for European cadets. The age limits are seventeen and twenty years and salary is assessed according to academic standard. The scheme is intended to provide for those local youths who, while wishing to make a career in the Force, are too young to be attested as police officers. Cadets are employed at the major police stations, and their duties are of a varied nature with the aim of fitting them for appointment as Assistant Inspectors on attaining the age of twenty years.



The Northern Rhodesia Police Reserve was established in 1950 and the Chief Commandant is a Senior Superintendent at Force Headquarters. The Reserve, which is a volunteer body, is organised on similar lines to the regular Force. There are twenty-seven Reserve formations distributed throughout the Territory and these include a Reserve Flight.

The following comparative tables show the number of cases handled by the police:

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Penal Code<br/>offences</i> | <i>Statutory<br/>offences</i> | <i>Total<br/>all cases</i> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 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                     |
| 1957 . . .  | 26,254                         | 66,298                        | 92,552                     |

The breakdown of cases reported to and handled by the police during 1957 is set out in Appendix VI and the number of persons dealt with by the courts is set out in Appendix VII.

#### 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-quarter of the sentence.



## *Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works*

THE total expenditure by the Public Works Department increased by £1.7m. to £11.4m. An average of 1,080 Europeans and 13,200 Africans was employed during the year.

As in previous years the Public Works Department undertook, on behalf of the Federal Government, the design, construction and maintenance of federal buildings and institutions, roads and aerodromes, in Northern Rhodesia, in addition to the requirements of the Territorial Government. Building costs in the Territory again tended to decrease in spite of a rise in the cost of African labour. This was probably brought about by increased competition in the building industry. Building contracts were let to an approximate value of £2,697,150.

The maintenance periods on the contracts for the Lusaka sewerage and drainage schemes terminated and the installations were taken over by the Lusaka Municipal Council. Work continued throughout the year on the construction of the lime softening plant for the Lusaka water supply.

Progress continued with the provision of piped water supplies in rural townships, and by the end of the year full schemes were in operation at Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Kasama, Mongu, the Victoria Falls Trust Tourist Camp, Mumbwa, Petauke and Namwala, and interim schemes at Balovale, Gwembe, New Mkushi, Kalomo, Samfya, Solwezi, Luwingu, Feira, Chinsali, Mpika and Mporokoso. Designs were completed for Lundazi and Balovale, and planning was in progress for extensions at Mongu, Abercorn and Kasama, and for new schemes at Kasempa, Man-koya, New Mkushi, Serenje and Samfya. The standard purification works which were designed in 1956 were installed at Mumbwa, Namwala and Solwezi, and plans were made to use a similar type of purification for institutional supplies.

The Electrical Branch of the Public Works Department, which was established in October, 1956, and is assisted by consultants as necessary, was responsible for designing and supervising electrical installations and reticulations in territorial and federal premises, for promoting electrical development in rural townships, and for providing an advisory service to all Government departments. Electrical reticulation in the new Bancroft Township was completed, and a contract was let for similar work at Mongu which will start early in 1958. Plans were completed for a hydro-electric scheme at Kasama, and preliminary work was carried out in respect of the hydro-electric schemes at Fort Rosebery and Abercorn. A small electrification scheme for the Joint Fisheries Research Station at Samfya was completed and put into commission.



## TERRITORIAL BUILDINGS

*Housing*

(a) *European*: During the year 384 units of accommodation were completed.

(b) *African*: A total of 406 units was completed during the year, 178 by direct labour, twenty-four by contract supervised by the Public Works Department and 214 by local authorities. These figures do not include African housing built for other Government departments by their own labour forces, nor units built for federal departments. Schemes were prepared for 791 units, and work was started on the erection of 597 units by contract under the supervision of the Public Works Department, for African Civil Servants and local authorities. The balance of current projects for African housing in urban areas in the Southern, Central and Western Provinces was handed over to the Northern Rhodesia African Housing Board and units built under this agency are not included in the above figures.

(c) *Eurafrican*: Construction was commenced on two houses in the Central Province and seven in the Northern Province.

*Police*

Police camps at Lusaka (Emmasdale), Broken Hill (Raylton and Mine Compound) and Mufulira were completed, together with a major portion of the extension programme at Lilayi Training Depot and the European and African houses at several police camps. The Lusaka multi-storey Central Police Station was almost completed.

*African Education*

Forty-eight classrooms were completed, i.e. twelve at Chingola, twelve at Ndola, twelve at Kitwe and twelve at Mufulira. Stage I of the teacher-training colleges at Serenje and Livingstone were under construction at the end of the year.

*New Townships: Kalulushi and Bancroft*

These were completed and by the end of the year the final accounts were being prepared.

*General Building Programme*

A three-storey office block on the Ridgeway, Lusaka, containing approximately ninety offices, was almost ready for occupation at the end of the year, as was a four-storey office block in Queen Mary Avenue, Ndola, in which some of the offices had already been occupied by Government departments. A third storey was added to an office block at Livingstone and small office blocks at Kasama, Abercorn and Broken Hill were completed, and a start had been made on new boma offices at Mpika and Mazabuka. Stage II of the Namwala office block was in course of construction, and extensions to the bomas at Luanshya, Kitwe and Chingola were in hand. Extensions to the Legislative Council offices were nearing completion by the end of the year. At Kitwe extensions consisting of offices



and a laboratory for the Silicosis Bureau, and new offices for the Department of Mines, were completed. In Lusaka offices were completed for the Materials Laboratory and Electrical Branch of the Public Works Department, the Agricultural Lands Board and the departments of Surveys and of Lands. Further extensions were planned for the Roads Branch of the Public Works Department and a photographic reproduction and office block for the Department of Surveys. In the Copperbelt mine townships sub-bomas were completed at Ndola, Kalulushi, Mindolo, Wusikili, Luanshya and Mufulira, and work was also in progress on sub-bomas at Bancroft and Chingola. The building of Stage I of a new Government Stores sub-Depot was started at Bwana Mkubwa, near Ndola, and the planning of Stage II was begun. A rest camp was completed at Ngoma, and planning was in progress for rest camps or houses at Namwala, Kachalola, Mongu and Broken Hill. Depots and mechanical workshops of the Public Works Department were improved and extended in many cases, and work was begun on the building of a new paint-spraying and plant shop at the Central Mechanical Workshops, Lusaka. Planning was started for extensions to the stores section and components reconditioning shop at the workshops in Lusaka, and completed for a new plant shop at the Ndola Mechanical Workshops. Extensions to the stores sections, offices and, in many cases, new workshops were put in hand at Fort Rosebery, Solwezi, Balovale, Kasempa, Kabompo, Kalomo and Livingstone, and planning commenced for similar work at the depots at Choma, Abercorn, Mongu and Mpika. Many of the Public Works Department depots throughout the Territory were fenced during the year. Veterinary offices were completed at Lusaka and Mazabuka, and working drawings and estimates were prepared for a new quarantine block and isolation boxes at the latter station.

Expenditure on the maintenance of territorial and federal buildings amounted to £297,000.

#### FEDERAL BUILDINGS

##### *Housing*

- (a) *European*: Forty-nine units of staff accommodation were completed.
- (b) *Eurafrican*: Three units were completed in the Northern Province.

##### *Health*

Construction continued at the Llewellyn Hospital, Kitwe, on the Lusaka European and African hospitals and on extensions to the Ndola and Mongu hospitals. Extensive additions to the Livingstone Hospital were completed, as were "F" type dispensaries at Mankoya, Kawambwa and Petauke.

##### *Military*

At Lusaka Barracks the conversion of existing African single quarters into married quarters, and an extensive programme comprising the re-roofing and rewiring of existing European quarters and the provision of



waterborne sanitation to the askari lines were in hand. A contract was placed for the erection of four European staff houses. At Tug Argan Barracks, near Ndola, seventeen three-bedroomed European houses with servants' quarters, roads and services, thirty-five African mess servants' houses, battalion headquarters, three explosives stores and a house, cooling tower and fuel tanks for the main power generator were completed. Contracts were placed and work begun on the erection of the Commanding Officer's house, one block of maisonettes and one three-bedroomed European house, the hospital, the African Other Ranks' Club, the motor transport lines and the erection of a new 6,000-gallon water storage tank with tower. Working drawings were completed for the African Sergeants' Mess and a scheme was in hand for the provision of waterborne sanitation to the lower camp area. Territorial Defence Centres were completed at Broken Hill, Ndola, Chingola, Luanshya and Mufulira, as well as the Territorial Battalion Headquarters at Kitwe. Cadet armouries were completed at Lusaka, Livingstone and Broken Hill secondary schools, and contracts were placed for armouries at Luanshya, Mufulira, Ndola, Chingola and Kitwe, and for rifle ranges at Lusaka and Luanshya.

### *Education*

(a) *European*: Work continued on the large building programme for the Education Department. Thirty-eight classrooms, seventeen of which were in the Central Province and twenty-one in the Western Province, capable of accommodating 1,330 pupils, were completed; of these classrooms twenty were for primary schools and eighteen for secondary schools, the latter being provided with the necessary administrative buildings and rooms for art, domestic science, woodwork shop and library.

(b) *Asian*: The school at Broken Hill was extended by one classroom, and a further extension of two classrooms was under way. The school at Fort Jameson was completed, and an extension of two classrooms was under construction. A new single-classroom school was under construction at Mazabuka, and the schools at Lusaka and Ndola were each being extended by two classrooms.

(c) *Eurafrican*: Two further classrooms for the school at Katapola, Fort Jameson, and a new four-classroom school at Lusaka, were under construction.

### *Posts and Telegraphs*

The construction of post offices at Lusaka and Kitwe was started, and work continued on the post offices at Broken Hill and Ndola. Bancroft and Kalulushi post offices were completed, and the Kitwe and Ndola satellite exchanges were completed and handed over. Construction was also in progress on small post offices at Monze and Fort Rosebery, and on the Lusaka telephone exchange. Tenders were invited for a new telephone exchange at Livingstone and for a new post office at Choma.



*Customs and Excise*

Customs posts were completed at Mongu airport and Sesheke.

*Meteorological Services*

A meteorological radar observatory, comprising a technical building, three European staff houses with servants' quarters and five African staff houses, was completed at Broken Hill. Preparatory work was put in hand for the proposed radar stations at Kasama and Mongu.

*Information (Home Affairs)*

A transmitter station, including the erection of the radar mast, was completed at Kitwe, and revised sketch plans were prepared for the broadcasting studios. Working drawings and estimates were prepared for 2 kW receiving/transmitting stations at Livingstone and Broken Hill.

## MECHANICAL

THE Mechanical Branch of the Public Works Department continued to provide the facilities for the repair and maintenance of Government plant and vehicles, and all vehicle engine overhauls were done in the Central Mechanical Workshops at Lusaka. The turnover of the work in the main workshops increased from £585,000 to £626,035, and the value of spares held was £288,180. The number of vehicles and items of plant remained substantially the same as in 1956, and the increase in work was represented by additional construction projects such as the manufacture of pontoons and caissons, etc. The staff position improved slightly during the year, and it was possible to keep the out-of-action state of the vehicle fleet down to 7.5 per cent, of which only 2.5 per cent were out of action awaiting spares. Part of the increase in the value of stocks was due to higher prices. Purchases of plant, vehicles and stores decreased from £1,666,248 to £1,498,716. This was due to the action taken to reduce costs during the latter part of the year. A twenty-ton capacity pontoon was installed at Kasenga. During the year nine minor and seven major generating sets were installed, and a further six installations were in hand. Emergency measures had to be taken in the middle of March to provide electricity for essential services in Livingstone when the power station was flooded. Eighteen members of the Mechanical Branch were detailed for standby duties in the power station during the critical period. The steam engine trials referred to in the 1956 Report were completed, and the units were sent back to the National Research Development Corporation. Certain modifications would be required before these units could be usefully employed in this Territory. Courses for Transport Overseers were introduced during the year, and eleven candidates were trained to supervise groups of drivers working on construction projects and in the main depots of the Public Works Department. Upon revision of the Motor Traffic Ordinance it became necessary for all Government load carriers to be issued with certificates of fitness, and by the end of the year this work was nearly completed. Six mobile repair



units complete with generating sets mounted on seven-ton Albion lorries were constructed in the workshops, and were issued to road construction teams. Chansangi Bridge, at mile 141 on the Great East Road, was severely damaged by a contractor's mechanical horse and trailer carrying a D.8 tractor and it was necessary to replace it with a new steel bridge. The work was carried out by the Mechanical Branch of the Public Works Department.

#### WATER DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

DURING 1957 there has been marked progress in all sections of the department. The staff position, especially in the professional and technical grades, has improved and works in all fields have increased in number. More weirs, dams, etc., have been designed and constructed and borehole sitings and drillings carried out than in previous years.

Due to increase in staff the work of collection and analysis of hydrological data has steadily improved. New stations have been established in many parts of the Territory and the Hydrological Section is to be strengthened considerably to increase the collection of territorial hydrological information. The results of previous investigations have now been published in the form of a brochure which will in future be issued as a supplement to annual reports.

In the Zambezi Valley where many thousands of Africans have to be re-established on hitherto unoccupied lands due to the construction of the Kariba Dam, the department has continued to be busily engaged upon the task of providing water. Weirs have been constructed but in the resettlement areas most reliance has had of necessity to be placed on underground supplies. Quite good results have been obtained even though geophysical reports indicated poor underground water potential.

Much work has been done on two reasonably large dam schemes for irrigation on the Ngwerere and Chalimbana rivers. In the case of the former investigations have been carried out and preliminary designs produced. Investigations are proceeding on the Chalimbana River. Unfortunately the implementation of both of these schemes has been deferred due to financial stringency.

A programme of work started in 1956 was completed in 1957 in the Ngoni Resettlement Area at Chipengali in the Fort Jameson district. This scheme was requested by the Provincial Administration and involved moving several villages of the Ngoni due to land devastation. The construction of dams and wells has introduced water in abundance in an area where there was little or none before.

A Reconnaissance Team has been established to determine water potential both surface and underground in the Copperbelt area of Northern Rhodesia and schemes for river training and improvement are being carefully investigated.



## AFRICAN HOUSING

THE African Housing Board, established late in 1956, had, by the 31st December, 1957, approved loans totalling £1,987,969 for schemes proposed by local authorities and had advanced £1,263,559 of this amount. The schemes approved included proposals for the building of 6,490 houses. An amount of £4,000,000 has been provided in the Territory's Capital Expenditure Programme for the four years 1957-58 to 1960-61 for the construction of African housing. Loans to local authorities for the financing of approved schemes are repayable over a period not exceeding forty years and the rate of interest payable on these loans is, at present, 5 per cent.

In addition to its function in providing technical assistance to local authorities for the provision of African housing the Board has been given the responsibility for the provision of housing for Government African employees and acts as agent for the Rhodesia Railways in dealing with local authorities for the building and administering of houses for the Railway's African employees.

In an endeavour better to understand the housing and allied problems which face the urban African, local authorities and the Board, the assistance of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute has been obtained to determine such matters as the degree of urbanisation and mobility, the extent to which migrant labour is and will continue to be used, the cash margin available to pay for housing and the attitudes and trends of the urban population.

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 has been decided that all subsidies will cease on 31st March, 1958. 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 undertakes their construction and maintenance on an agency basis. The total length of these roads amounted to 1,903 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 20,307 miles. The total mileage of federal and territorial roads open to traffic at the end of the year was 22,210; of this, 545 miles were bitumen-surfaced (Class I), 1,362 miles were gravel-surfaced (Class II) and the remainder were earth-surfaced.

### TRAFFIC DENSITY

VEHICLE counts generally indicated a steady increase in the volume of traffic over 1956, but the rate of increase was lower than in previous years.

### ROAD MAINTENANCE

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

|                               | <i>Federal<br/>Roads<br/>Miles</i> | <i>Territorial<br/>Roads<br/>Miles</i> | <i>Totals</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Native Authorities . . . .    | —                                  | 4,389                                  | 4,389         |
| Road Boards . . . . .         | —                                  | 2,433                                  | 2,433         |
| Provincial Administration . . | —                                  | 9,535                                  | 9,535         |
| Local Authorities . . . . .   | 30                                 | 5                                      | 35            |
| Public Works Department . .   | 1,873                              | 3,945                                  | 5,818         |
| <i>Totals</i> . . . . .       | 1,903                              | 20,307                                 | 22,210        |

Note.—The mileage of roads shown against Native Authorities refers only to those roads for which grants are made from Government funds.



## ROAD CONSTRUCTION

DURING the year 40.5 miles of bituminous-surfaced road (Class I), 181 miles of gravel-surfaced road (Class II) and 137 miles of earth road were completed. These mileages include roads constructed by the Public Works Department in township areas. In addition, 21.8 miles of existing bituminous surfacing were widened from ten to twenty feet. Work was in hand upon a further 136 miles of Class I road, 186 miles of Class II road and thirty five miles of earth road, and planning was well advanced for the widening of thirteen miles of existing ten-foot bituminous surfacing to twenty-two feet. Five contracting firms and thirteen Public Works Department teams were engaged on this work. Ten bridges of a total length of 1,480 feet were completed, and five bridges totalling 720 feet were being erected. Expenditure on construction, improvement and maintenance of roads and bridges amounted to £2,207,000. 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 four main and twenty-nine other aerodromes, while the majority of the remaining aerodromes were maintained by the Provincial Administration with funds issued through the Public Works Department.

Works which were started late in 1956 to improve runway, hard standing and taxi-track facilities at Lusaka, the second busiest airport in the Federation, were completed early in 1957, and later in the year two turning circles were begun. Survey and preliminary planning were continued for a new airport at Lusaka, and also for the development of Ndola airport.

Overall expenditure on construction, improvement and maintenance amounted to about £33,000.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT

THE number of public service vehicles in the Territory rose during 1957 from 1,026 to 1,253, and thus kept pace with the increased demand for public transport. Most of the omnibus services are provided by Central African Road Services Ltd. by virtue of a twenty-one-year concession effective from 1st January, 1955. Three operators are now licensed to provide goods services between Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, but the journey is not an easy one.



Difficulties were encountered by all road traffic between the Copperbelt and the Fort Rosebery area of the Northern Province in the early part of the year owing to the Luapula floods.

Since 1st January, 1956, heavy motor vehicles have been subject to inspection for fitness in the same way as public service vehicles, and independent observers have reported a marked improvement in their condition.

During the year 8,733 motor vehicles were registered and 10,353 driving licences were 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. Additional facilities will be provided by a luxury hotel at Ndola which is scheduled to open in April, 1958, and a modern hotel at Broken Hill which is due to open in August, 1958.

In the rural areas there are small Government rest houses in which travellers can obtain accommodation and usually provisions. 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 1957, 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 the latter part of the year, the first issue of the *African Times*, a weekly newspaper mainly for African readers, was published in Lusaka. The *African Eagle*, which has an office in Lusaka but is published in Salisbury, continued to appear weekly, but the *Zambezi News*, another newspaper for Africans which had been published monthly during 1956 by the proprietors of the *Livingstone Mail*, ceased publication during the early part of 1957.

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*, the *Sunday News*, and the *Central African Post* are all published by the same company. The *Livingstone Mail* 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 African Times</i> (African newspaper) | . | . | . | . | . | Weekly             |
| <i>Lyashi</i> (African newspaper)            | . | . | . | . | . | Monthly            |

#### Periodicals:

|                                                                             |   |   |   |   |   |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| <i>The Northern Rhodesia Scout</i>                                          | . | . | . | . | . | Quarterly |
| <i>Progress</i> (Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland) | . | . | . | . | . | Monthly   |
| <i>Union News</i> (Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union)                   | . | . | . | . | . | 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,<br>printed in English) | . . . | Fortnightly  |
| <i>The Northern Rhodesia Journal</i>                                             | . . . | Twice yearly |

## BROADCASTING

THE Central African Broadcasting Station at Lusaka continued to remain under the general control of the Information Department of the Northern Rhodesia Government for the whole of 1957, but during the year the station worked in an atmosphere of uncertainty which arose from the approach of the formation of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation. The target date for the Corporation to take over the station had been set for 1st July, but this was later postponed to 1st January, 1958, and subsequently postponed for a further month until 1st February.

Under these circumstances it was not possible to make any major alteration to the existing broadcasting services which would have irrevocably committed the Corporation. Nevertheless, the year was not unprogressive. Two-channel broadcasting for Africans in all parts of the Federation was continued and listener research indicated that full use was made of the second daily programme. Total hours of broadcasting for Africans remained at seventy-four hours per week, and the four hours per week devoted to broadcasting for Europeans was continued.

The pattern of programmes for Africans remained more or less the same, but there were one or two important changes. The greatest step forward was probably the introduction on a large scale of programmes specifically designed for African women, and four hours per week were devoted to specially prepared women's programmes designed for group listening. In order to provide the necessary programme material, more than 3,000 items were recorded during the latter half of the year in all parts of the Territory. The introduction of Tonga and Lozi daily news bulletins to supplement the Bemba and Nyanja bulletins enabled a great many more listeners to hear up-to-date news of events inside and outside Africa in their own vernaculars.

For some years attempts had been made to institute regular broadcasts for schools, but unfortunately the staff position of the African Education Department precluded the necessary liaison being put into effect.

The most important event of the year, the visit of Her Majesty the Queen Mother, was accorded full coverage in eight vernacular languages and English. This coverage included actualities and a number of live broadcasts.

Radio plays, musical items, feature and magazine programmes remained popular with listeners, and the balanced scheme of broadcasts designed to



raise the general standard of living of Africans in both the urban and rural areas was continued.

There were no major changes in transmission schedules during the year. The Lusaka "A" programme was broadcast on two short-wave frequencies (31 metres and 76/60.4 metres) using  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kW transmitters, and on one medium-wave frequency (218 metres) using a .8 kW transmitter. The "B" programme was broadcast on one short-wave frequency (62.1 metres) using a 15 kW transmitter which, at the close of the "B" programme at 7.30 p.m., continued on the air radiating the "A" programme until station close-down at 9 p.m. Total transmitter hours were 10,196, while total transmitter shut-down time due to transmitter faults amounted to twenty hours seventeen minutes, giving a shut-down percentage of 0.19.

#### FILMS

DURING the year, the Cinema Section of the Information Department continued its policy of concentrating on making films of combined educational and entertainment value for Africans. Experience has shown that educational films made in other parts of Africa are not always convincing to local audiences, who are quick to notice differences of environment, dress, customs and other details and for this reason find difficulty in relating the general theme of such films to their own environment and way of life. Even within the Territory itself an educational film made, for instance, in the Southern Province will often have little value in the Northern Province. It is, therefore, the policy of the Cinema Section to cover as much of the Territory as possible when producing one-, two- and three-reel films on the central theme of African advancement. Two three-reel and one two-reel silent films in black and white were produced, edited and released during the year, the subjects being fishing in the Northern Province, crop growing in Barotseland and the work of the Prisoners' Aid Society.

The most important assignment of the year was the filming of the visit of Her Majesty the Queen Mother early in July. A four-reel 16 mm. film with sound accompaniment and commentary was produced in black and white, the number of interior and underground shots discouraging the use of colour. The film was first shown in Lusaka within six weeks of Her Majesty's departure from the Territory, and in addition to being widely screened throughout the Federation was also well received in the United Kingdom.

The mobile cinema vans, responsible for carrying film programmes to audiences in all parts of the country, covered a total of almost 60,000 miles. The conversion of two cinema vans to "campaign" vans equipped with a wide range of audio-visual aids equipment marked the introduction of a policy to enlarge the functions of the vans and so enable them to play a greater and more diversified role in the general plan of African development.



The film library continued to attract subscribers, and the number of exhibitors increased to 827 during the year. In view of the growing number of commercial organisations now hiring projection equipment, the charter show service was consequently restricted and confined mainly to Government departments, schools and missions.

Work on the new cinema block was virtually completed by the end of the year, and the greatly increased facilities, including the magnetic sound striping of films, contained in the new building should enable the Cinema Section to look forward to a very full future.

#### INFORMATION SERVICES

In January, the first issue was published of the enlarged *African News Service*, a four-page printed weekly news sheet in English and four vernaculars. It was, however, discontinued at the end of July. This was mainly because approval had been given for the magazine *African Listener* to be enlarged in size, to be published fortnightly instead of monthly and to contain a number of pages in the various vernaculars. In addition, news items were included for the first time and the price increased from 3d. to 6d. It was also expected that provincial news letters would shortly be published along the same lines as *Lyashi* in the Northern Province, and the continued publication of *African News Service* in these circumstances would have been superfluous.

The provision of display notice-boards was continued, although on a smaller scale than last year. The indications are that these boards are proving extremely useful, and the department endeavoured to supply a continual flow of suitable material for display on them. The system whereby arrangements were made by the department for the manufacture of the notice-boards was varied, and individual organisations could either make their own boards to specifications provided by the department or arrange to obtain them commercially from a firm in Lusaka.

In response to popular demand the production of photo-posters was maintained. Two posters in the "Advance" series were published in English and four vernaculars, and seven larger "Photo Features". Although the first five of the "Photo Features" were printed with English text and captions only, it was later decided to print them in the four main vernaculars in order to provide for a wider public in rural areas where English is not easily understood. The "Advance" posters, which are lithographed, contain four pictures each with a short caption and aim to show advances made by Africans in all walks of life. The "Photo Features" are larger posters, usually containing twelve pictures with captions and up to 500 words of explanatory text. Their scope is somewhat wider than that of the "Advance" posters and they tell the story of some project or organisation in the Territory in which Africans are participating.



In addition to its own publications, the Information Department also distributed thousands of copies of the Central Office of Information's magazine *Today*. This organisation maintained a steady flow of posters, booklets and pamphlets throughout the year, each issue averaging between 200 and 750 copies. Posters received from the World Health Organisation were also widely distributed.

Difficulties in recruiting suitable staff were largely responsible for it being possible to open only one of the two new provincial offices scheduled for 1957, and in December an Information Officer was posted to Ndola in the Western Province. His work will differ from that of the other provincial organisations because of the specialised problems of the industrialised Copperbelt, and his duties will be more those of a Public Relations Officer on the staff of the Senior Provincial Commissioner than of an officer running campaigns with audio/visual equipment as will be the case in the other provinces.

The only provincial organisation to be operative throughout the year was that in the Northern Province. From experience gained in this province, it has become clear that at least a year is required before a provincial information organisation can begin fully to play its part in assisting the projects undertaken by the Provincial Administration and the Government departments, and at the same time to publish a monthly newsletter with a circulation of 10,000 copies per issue.

For some months the Press section functioned with only one officer, until the arrival of an officer to fill the post of Senior Press Officer. By the end of the year, however, more than 1,000 Press communiqués had been issued, almost doubling the previous year's output. A number of feature articles were successfully placed, and there is no doubt, judging from the use that is made of it, that the material produced by the Press Section is greatly appreciated not only by newspapers and magazines published in the Federation but also by the Press in other parts of Africa and overseas.

There were a number of notable events during the year which required full-scale Press coverage. The most notable of these was the visit of Her Majesty the Queen Mother. In addition to making arrangements for a Press-broadcasting-television party of over thirty persons, a full Press communiqué coverage was telegraphed twice daily to the Colonial Office, the Northern Rhodesia Commissioner in London and the Press Attaché at Rhodesia House. Other important visitors included the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose tour was followed by a small Press "team", the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and seven British Members of Parliament.

The Information Department continued its policy of exhibiting at as many agricultural shows as possible throughout the Territory, and for the first time exhibited in its own permanent pavilion at the Lusaka show-ground.



The Photographic Section had a good year and the number of photographic assignments rose to 175, an increase of fifty-one over 1956. The number of negatives added to the library dropped to 1,106, but the 8,154 enlargements and 6,201 photographs distributed were a great increase on the previous year. Wide use of the section's photographs was made by the local and overseas Press as well as by the department itself.

In addition to dealing with more than 1,000 miscellaneous inquiries ranging from general knowledge subjects to detailed and specialised topics, the department revised more than thirty works of reference and edited the Colonial Annual Report.



## Chapter 13: General

### SURVEYS

At the end of March the Survey Department ceased to function jointly with the Lands Department as a single unit under one head. The two were separated and the Survey Section reverted to its former status of twenty-five years ago as an independent organisation. The head of the department is now known as the Surveyor-General. This is an innovation here but the title is appropriate and familiar as it is used for similar posts in several other territories including Southern Rhodesia. The department soon adjusted itself to the new conditions and within a short period it was operating smoothly. After nine months all indications are that the change is most beneficial from the survey aspect and administration is greatly facilitated and generally a higher degree of efficiency is now being maintained.

During the year a relatively large influx into the Territory of private licensed land surveyors occurred. All the newcomers as well as the old established firms were given contracts for Government surveys. The result of this expansion of the local profession has been the elimination of the backlog of Crown land property surveys. All such outstanding surveys were commissioned and the majority have been carried out. Those that were not completed by the close of the year are likely to be finalised within the first half of 1958.

The arrears of work in the section responsible for the examination of survey records was also substantially reduced. This was accomplished by again utilising the services of private surveyors who were employed for this special work at tariff rates. It is appropriate that the department's appreciation of this very valuable assistance rendered by the private surveyors should be recorded here. Some of them gave up as much as a month of their time to help the department when they could ill afford to spare the time from their practices. They received adequate remuneration for their services of course, but nevertheless sacrifices were made to help the department.

In former years the work in the Territory of the Directorate of Colonial Surveys has been briefly recounted in this Report. A party of the Directorate operated in Northern Rhodesia during 1957 but its activities are no longer the concern of the Territorial Survey Department. The Directorate undertakes trigonometrical surveys and mapping both of which are now the responsibility of the Department of Federal Surveys so the Directorate is assisting that department in its vast programme. The two are working in



very close co-operation to provide the whole Federation with an up-to-date series of 1: 50,000 maps and a comprehensive network of triangulation control stations on which ultimately all cadastral surveys will be based.

During the year, 4,015 new stands for all races and purposes were surveyed in public townships including 724 stands in the proclaimed African townships. Some 252 new farming units, 468 lots of various kinds and nine mineral areas were laid out on Crown land. Five easement strips were also surveyed as well as approximately 600 farm subdivisions of a wide variety of sizes. The latter were mostly freehold areas.

A private firm was commissioned with the task of surveying and demarcating, with beacon pillars and cut straight lines, the watershed boundary between the Barotseland Protectorate and the Kafue National Game Park. In view of the increasing importance of the latter it had been decided that its rather vaguely described western boundary, about 100 miles in length, should be defined on the ground. Satisfactory progress on the project was made during the year but the beacon building and a certain amount of traversing remain to be completed during 1958.

Towards the end of the year under review there was a marked falling-off in demands for new Crown land surveys. It is expected that this trend will continue and that the Government's cadastral survey requirements will be so limited that during the following year it will be possible for most of the work to be undertaken departmentally.

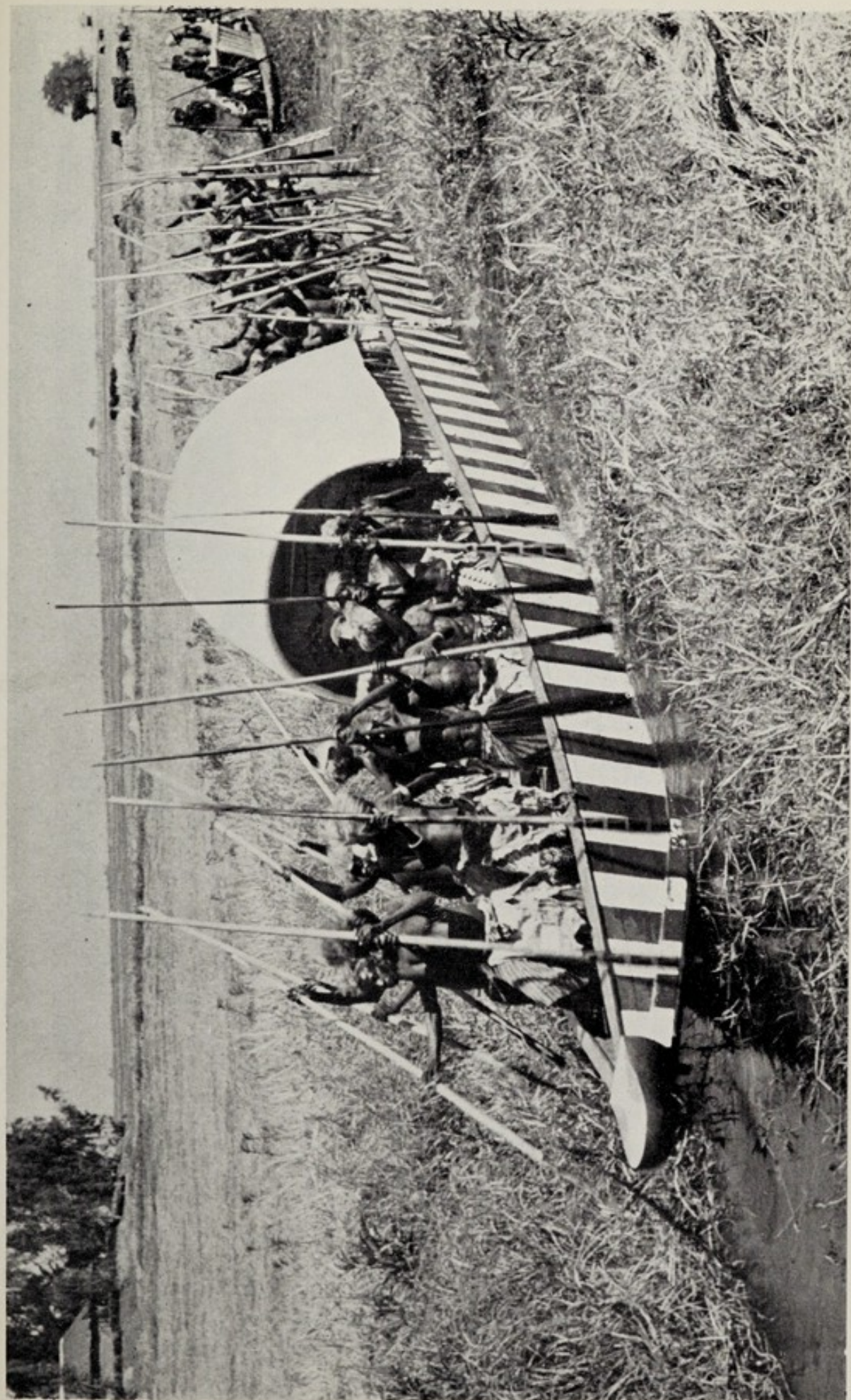
#### LANDS

ON 1st April, 1957, the old combined department of Surveys and Land was superseded and became two separate departments. The Survey Department was placed under the control of the Surveyor-General, while the Department of Lands, which also included a Town Planning Section, came under the control of the Commissioner of Lands. The Lands and Deeds Registry was attached to the new Lands Department. The Department of Lands is also represented on the Agricultural Lands, Town Planning and Water Boards.

The demand for new Crown land sites of all kinds in townships has been maintained at the same rate as in 1956. One thousand and eighty-two leases of such sites, of which 627 were head leases to local authorities, were issued during the year. Ninety-one residential smallholdings, twenty-one agricultural smallholdings and eighteen new agricultural units, of a total area of 35,610 acres, were alienated during the year. Two hundred and thirty-one tenancies of all kinds—forty-nine being preliminary agricultural leases—were terminated and replaced by longer term tenancies.

The head lease system has operated satisfactorily throughout the year and local authorities have undoubtedly benefited financially but, as forecast in the 1956 Report, there was a drop in Government's land sales





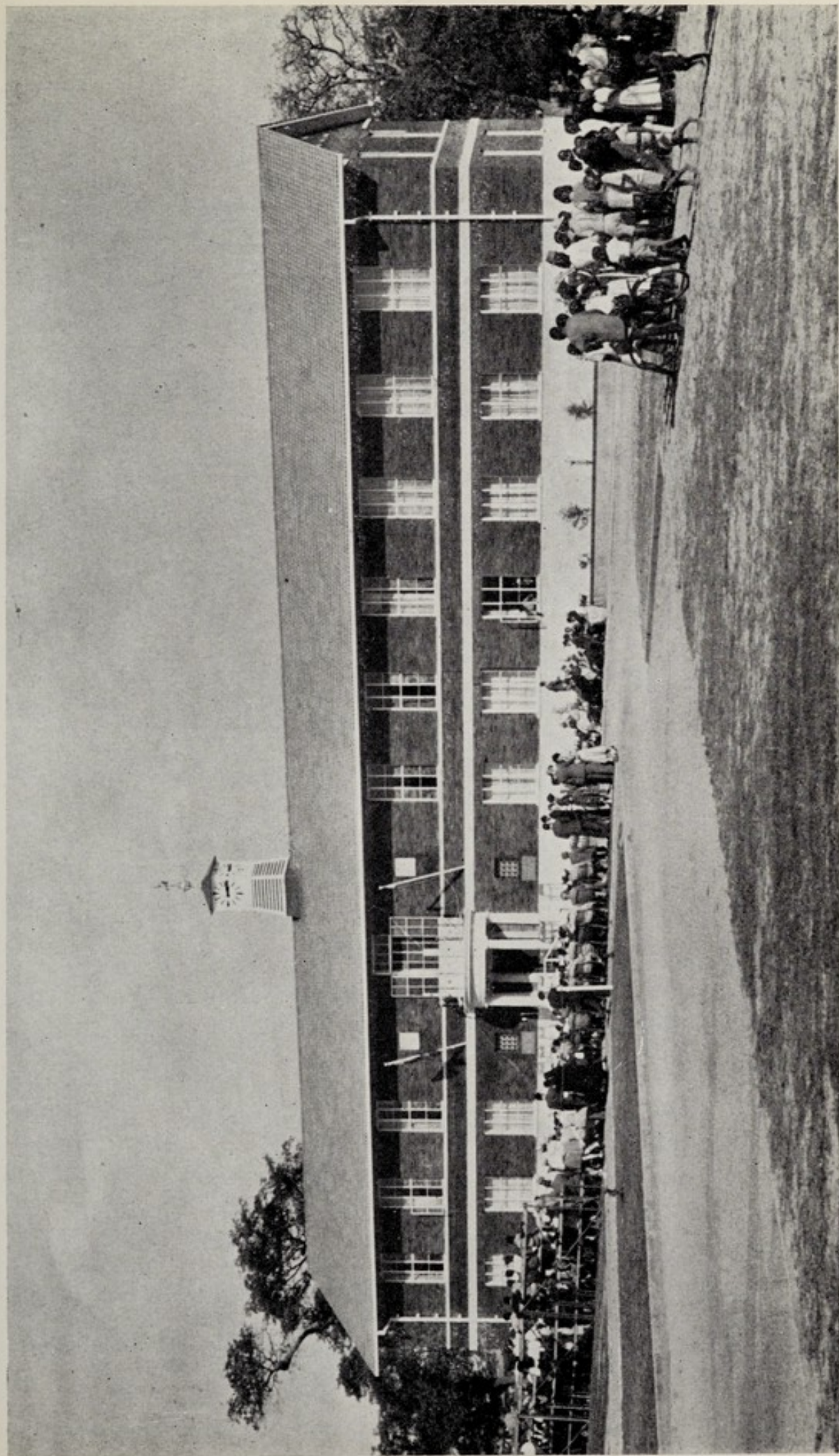
THE ROYAL BARGE OF THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF OF BAROTSELAND





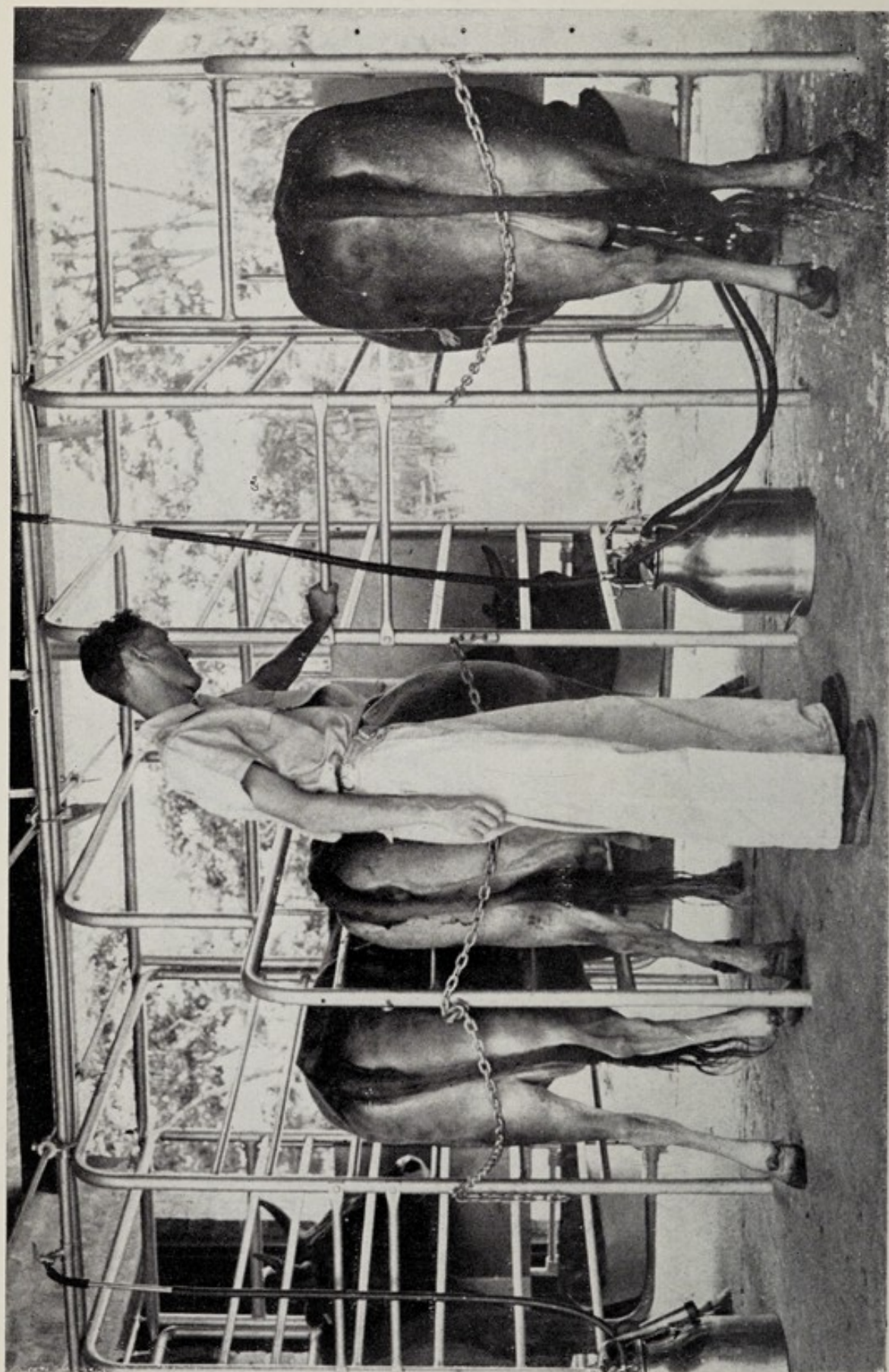
CHEERING CROWDS GREETED HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN MOTHER DURING HER VISIT TO THE ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINE AT  
LUANSHYA





THE NEW MUNICIPAL CENTRE AT BROKEN HILL WAS OFFICIALLY OPENED BY THE FEDERAL PRIME MINISTER, SIR ROY WELENSKY





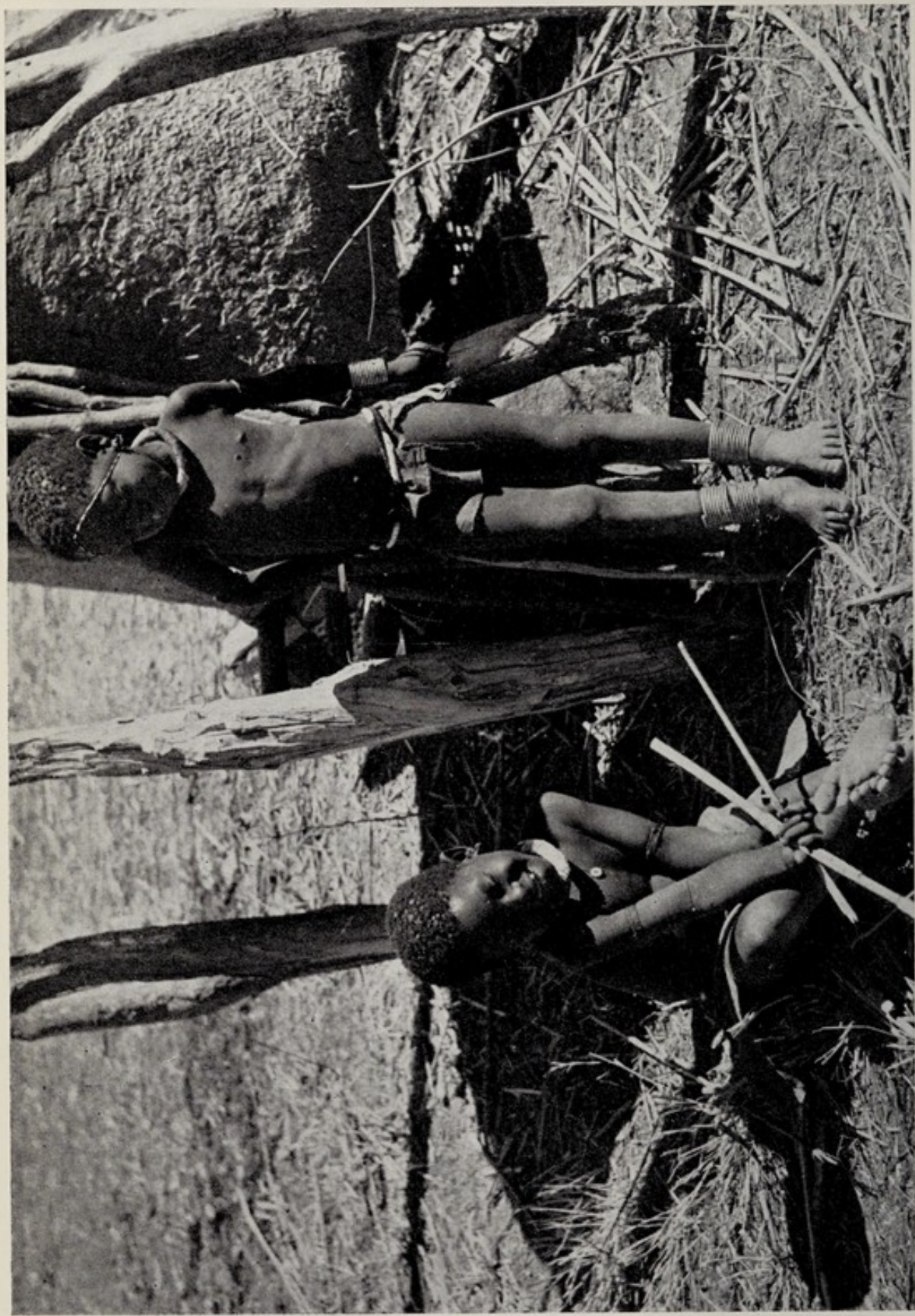
CHEAP AND EASY TO CLEAN, THIS TYPE OF MILKING SHED IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY POPULAR WITH DAIRY FARMERS





SLEDGES FITTED WITH WOODEN WHEELS PROVIDE A PRIMITIVE BUT EFFECTIVE MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN THE RURAL AREAS





VALLEY TONGA CHILDREN AT PLAY. THE TRIBE IS NOW BEING RESETTLED IN VIEW OF THE FLOODING WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF THE KARIBA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT ON THE ZAMBEZI RIVER





PASSENGERS BOARDING A LAUNCH ON THE ZAMBEZI RIVER AT KATIMA MULILO





AT AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IN THE GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, LUSAKA, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN MOTHER PRESENTED A SET OF  
SILVER DRUMS TO THE FIRST BATTALION, THE NORTHERN RHODESIA REGIMENT



revenue in consequence of the introduction of the system, the amount being approximately £25,000.

During the year a committee was appointed with terms of reference "to examine the present policy and system of land tenure in urban and peri-urban areas and, having particular regard to the need for encouraging capital investment and other development, to make recommendations on the necessity for, or desirability of, effecting revisions or changes". The committee's findings and recommendations were released for public information in November, 1957, but are still under consideration by Government. The main feature of the report is a recommendation that Government adopt a policy of freehold tenure in urban areas except African townships and African housing areas in municipalities and public townships.

The Agricultural Lands Ordinance referred to in last year's Report was enacted on the 14th March, 1957, and on the same date the Agricultural Lands Board was appointed. This Board is charged with the encouragement and stabilisation of land settlement and the control of the alienation of agricultural land.

An Assisted Settlement Scheme was implemented in the Mazabuka area, and four developed farms were alienated. Further schemes will shortly be inaugurated in the Mkushi Block, where it is hoped to make thirty-seven farms available for alienation, and near Mufulira where in the first phase eighteen farms are envisaged. The Board will, on each farm, clear forty acres of land and sink a borehole before the land is alienated. Investigations are being carried out in the Eastern Province to ascertain whether a further Assisted Settlement Scheme could be operated in that area.

### *Town Planning*

The year has been an active and successful one despite chronic staff shortage, with emphasis laid upon the necessity of providing statutory planning control in respect of all major towns. As a result, zoning schemes have been approved and are now in operation for Broken Hill, Livingstone, Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufulira, Choma, Fort Jameson, Kafue, Kalomo, Mazabuka, Monze, Abercorn, Bancroft and Kasama. Certain of these schemes will be converted to town planning schemes in respect of the larger centres in 1958.

Apart from preparation of schemes the Town Planning Service has continued to provide advice to Government departments, the Town Planning Board and all local authorities and to prepare detailed layouts and other plans and maps in respect of development throughout the Territory.

### *Lands and Deeds Registry*

The volume of work handled by the Lands and Deeds Registry is a definite indication of the expansion in development of the Territory. A total of 8,155 documents of all kinds were registered in the Lands Registry, an increase of 1,138 compared with 1956, and 526 documents of various



types, which included 358 new mining locations, were registered in the Registry of Mining Titles. Revenue from registration of lands, deeds and mining titles amounted to £70,124, an increase of £23,773 over 1956, thus partially offsetting the drop in revenue from land sales mentioned above.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DURING 1957 a total area of approximately 1,740 square miles was mapped, some of it in great detail. Most of the regional mapping took place in the Southern Province (1,163 square miles), but the geological mapping of the Petauke area of the Eastern Province was also continued (470 square miles). As a result of this fieldwork, three quarter-degree sheets were completed by the end of the year and will be published with their accompanying geological reports in due course.

Detailed geological mapping was begun in the Lusaka area towards the end of the year in order to fulfil the long-standing need of town planning, constructional and agricultural interests. During the course of this work a rare type of asbestos, crocidolite, was investigated near Lusaka, but the deposit appears on first investigation to be too small to attract commercial interest. Earlier in the year a deposit of kyanite occurring in the Chi-pongwe area, about fifteen miles south of Lusaka, was investigated geologically and subsequently prospected by pitting and trenching. It was concluded that, owing to the presence of impurities, the kyanite was unlikely to be of commercial grade.

In the Southern Province, an occurrence of a basic rock resembling norite was investigated in some detail. This occurs in the form of an elongated body approximately ten miles in length situated about fifteen miles north-west of Zimba, near the valley of the Ngwezi, a tributary of the Zambezi. The investigation revealed the presence of small quantities of chromiferous magnetite in the fine-grained margin of the norite complex. The nature of this basic rock and the presence of chromium invite comparison with the much larger Great Dyke of Southern Rhodesia and the Bushveld Complex of South Africa. The occurrence is being investigated by the company holding the concession rights over the area.

Detailed investigation of the carbonatites situated between twenty-two and forty miles north-west of Feira (Central Province) has been continued. These occurrences all contain pyrochlore, a source of niobium, and one, Kaluwe, of unusually large size, contains phosphate in the form of apatite in appreciable quantity. A preliminary assessment of their economic potentialities must however await the results of lengthy laboratory investigations which are proceeding concurrently with the fieldwork.

In December a brief reconnaissance was made of Mivula Hill situated about 110 miles north of Lundazi. The hill was found to be composed mainly of sodalite-cancrinite syenite of some geological interest. The area will be further investigated and mapped in detail when staff is available.



Publications issued during the year were the Annual Report for 1956 and *Records of the Geological Survey for 1955*.

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOT only has the Peasant Farming Scheme continued to expand satisfactorily, but the increase in the number of established farmers has shown a phenomenal advance from 1,080 at the beginning of the year to 1,618 at the end of the year. Once again, the greatest progress was made in the Eastern Province where the land is suited to an agricultural economy. Nevertheless, interest in the scheme is becoming keener in other parts of the Territory, notably in the Northern and North-Western provinces. The scheme has now completed its eighth year of operation and it has clearly been shown to Africans that by farming in a proper manner in peasant farming groups they can make a better living than others who depend on traditional methods. The foundations of a stable agricultural system have been soundly laid in several areas where subsistence agriculture was practised until a few years ago, with its inevitable misuse of land.

The scheme for assisting Africans towards better housing standards in the rural areas is getting under way, and £210,000 has been set aside for the Revolving Fund, from which loans can be granted. Inevitably progress is slow during the early years, but many District Commissioners have already started building prototype houses of various designs to suit local conditions so that Africans can see what can be achieved by participating in the scheme.

The Boat Building School at Nchelenge on Lake Mweru has completed its third year and is a well established concern. Now that information has spread about the school and its activities, competition for places on the annual course is keen and it is possible to select those Africans who appear most likely to benefit from the course and thereafter to set up in business once they have been trained. African boat builders who have been trained at the school are already in business and some of them have enough orders on hand to keep them busy for a long time; thus the real object of the project is being achieved.

Two more Development Area Training Centres have been established during the year, bringing the total to seven. Each one is staffed with a principal assisted by European and African staff and functioning under the guidance of the local Development Area Team. These centres cater for adult training and provide enlightenment appropriate to the area concerned. Emphasis has continued to be laid on the importance of extension work in the villages. Again, more emphasis is also being placed on follow-up work, both to help those who have received training to maintain the higher level and to discover what were the long-term results of training and whether the system should be changed.



An item of special importance during the year was the provision of £2,000,000 for intensive rural development projects over a period of four years and, following on this, the preparation of a plan of intensive development for certain areas of the Northern Province and the new Luapula Province. The plan envisages the stimulation of zones of intensive productivity on land or water as the case may be. In order to carry out and co-ordinate this plan, a Development Commissioner has been appointed for the Northern Province, with very wide powers.

Generally speaking, Development Area Teams and Provincial Teams have again had a full year, and have planned and put forward a great number of small projects too numerous to mention, which have been financed from Rural Development Funds.

#### GAME AND TSETSE CONTROL

THE southern sector of the Kafue National Park remained closed to visitors because of the uncompleted building programme at Ngoma Rest Camp. The latter was completed, and the building unit evacuated, before the rains broke. The rest camp, which is of a high standard, will accommodate a total of thirty-six visitors. In the northern sector three bush camps were again open, and were well patronised mainly by Copperbelt visitors as well as by several parties of school children. Considerable progress was made with road construction, a heavy machinery unit completing sixty miles of a road running northwards from Ngoma to provide the first internal link between the northern and southern sectors. A gravelled airstrip was laid near Ngoma and the site for a second strip surveyed near Moshe Camp in the north.

In the Luangwa South Game Reserve the first west bank camp completed in 1956 had a very successful year, accommodating 240 visitors in the three months it was accessible. On the east bank the old Chilongozi Bush Camp took 107 visitors despite nearby building operations for the new permanent camp, which was completed before the rains. Improvements and extensions to access and internal roads were carried out, but there is still a long way to go to solve the problem of maintaining roads suitable for light cars in the difficult valley conditions. The native authority game camps at Nsefu and Luambe were again very popular, taking 1,570 visitors between them whose fees contributed £1,436 to the local native treasuries.

Mid-year saw the declaration, under the Fauna Conservation Ordinance, of the new game reserves and first- and second-class controlled hunting areas to replace the old game reserves and controlled areas made under the old Game Ordinance. The new game reserves show little change from the old apart from the creation of the Isangano Sanctuary east of Bangweulu, and the abandonment of the Fort Rosebery Game Reserve which has become a private game area under the local native authority. The con-



trolled hunting areas however reflect a considerable reduction in country affected, besides introducing the new principle that in first-class areas the hunting by residents, as well as non-residents, will be limited by permits, the quota of which will be related to the game stocks.

Tsetse control operations suffered reverses at Kalomo and north-east of Lusaka. At the former an outbreak of trypanosomiasis revealed that fly had invaded the cordon as far as the farming boundary. Immediate clearing disposed of the invasion, but intensified measures were considered essential to prevent a recurrence: these consisted of a campaign to eliminate all game from the cordon and up to a watershed line along which the construction of a sixty-mile game fence was started. In the Lusaka area the deterioration in the trypanosomiasis situation just forestalled the initiation of more comprehensive measures planned in the previous year, comprising the creation of an additional control unit for the Great East Road and the declaration of a tsetse fly area with regulations providing for control of human and stock movement. The clearing and insecticidal spraying activities started two years previously were continued, and the Great East Road unit had completed preliminary surveys and started bush clearing before the year closed.

In the other seventeen areas where tsetse control operations are being undertaken satisfactory progress was achieved and no reverses suffered. No fly were caught in the west Chingola area throughout the year, and it is now safe to say that this pocket has been eradicated, enabling the unit to transfer thirty miles to the west where outlying infestations of the main western fly belt are giving rise to carried fly threatening the Chingola-Kitwe flank of the Copperbelt.

#### 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.

One hundred or so manuscripts and suggestions for books were received and considered in the year 1957, 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-two new books were published. Twenty-nine titles were reprinted, and this is a considerable achievement compared with figures of sixteen in 1955 and six or seven in immediately 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. In addition two books were published, on the Bureau's recommendation, entirely at publishers' own risk, so that sales will not pass through the Bureau's Publication Fund.

Sales through the Bureau's funds rose only slightly from £19,107 in 1956 to about £19,400 in 1957: but this is to be compared with £10,997 in 1954 and £1,578 in 1948. 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 continued to go on tour, selling direct to the public and restocking the sub-agencies. This method of selling has caught the popular imagination. Thus sales from the Bureau's own van rose from £312 in 1956 to £863 in 1957, having been £165 in 1954. The United Society for Christian Literature also carried out successful tours and expanded their organisation for book-selling by students on holiday.

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 is or is not a will, by one of the trust corporations carrying on executor and trustee business in the Territory, or by the Administrator-General of 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. It is apparent that it is not always realised by residents and intending settlers that widows receive a substantially lesser share of an intestate estate distributed according to the laws of Northern Rhodesia than according to the current law of England and that all such persons would be well advised to consult one of the legal practitioners practising in the Territory on these matters.



The Administrator-General undertakes the administration of deceased estates if he is specifically appointed executor of a will, if he is requested to act by those otherwise entitled to do so, or if no other person is able and willing to act.

At the commencement of 1957 the Administrator-General was administering 199 estates of deceased persons and during the year he undertook the administration of a further 113 estates. He completed the administration of 114 estates and in addition made interim distributions in a number of other estates.



## *Chapter 14: Cultural and Social Activities*

### RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM

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

With the rapid growth of the collections it became apparent in 1946 that it would be necessary to build a new museum with adequate display, store and workroom facilities. The necessary funds were most generously subscribed by the copper mining companies, the Beit and Rhodes Trusts, the Nkana-Kitwe Lottery and many others, and the new Rhodes-Livingstone Museum was finally opened to the public in May, 1951. The growth of the research work carried out by the museum and the great increase in the collections have made an enlargement of the present buildings an urgent necessity and steps are being taken to secure the necessary funds to build on an additional research and study wing to the building in Livingstone as soon as possible.

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.

As a beginning a natural history gallery is being set up in the temporary building used in 1955 for the David Livingstone Centenary Exhibition. This gallery will house dioramas of small mammals from the Livingstone/Victoria Falls area as well as live exhibits of fishes and small reptiles and



amphibia. A small charge will be made for admission and the proceeds placed towards the building fund for the projected Natural History Museum.

As a result of the David Livingstone Centenary Exhibition of 1955, the historical collections have now been set up in the completely redesigned historical gallery. This gallery, called "The Harry Wulfsohn Gallery" in honour of the Livingstone resident who presented it, was opened by the donor in 1957, and is proving a great attraction, particularly to overseas visitors.

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 joined the staff early in 1957. This officer is also a fully trained taxidermist and has undertaken the creation of the new natural history gallery.

Also early in 1957 the new Keeper of Prehistory took up his appointment. Initially his work is to be concerned chiefly with the study of the Iron Age in Northern Rhodesia of which as yet very little is known. The research staff of the Museum thus now consists of Director and Keepers of Prehistory and Ethnography, and research is carried out into African prehistory and ethnography with particular emphasis on Northern Rhodesia.

In 1957 the first of a series of winter schools in archaeology was held, at which courses of theory and practice in archaeology were given to university students and interested amateurs. It was well attended and applications for next year's course have already been received. The importance of archaeology in elucidating the facts on which the early history of most countries south of the Sahara can be written, cannot be over-emphasised and the Museum's research in this field is directed to providing this evidence, the only substitute for written records which here are absent. The Museum also accepts and supervises students from foreign universities who wish to undertake specific research into the archaeology and ethnology of Central Africa, particularly Northern Rhodesia. The Museum Director has been invited to spend three months in 1958 as visiting professor at Chicago University.

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 and work was concentrated there during 1957.



The Museum is the headquarters of the Monuments Commission, of which the Director is the honorary 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.

A register is kept by the Commission of the many hundreds of sites of archaeological or historical interest or of outstanding scenic beauty. The Commission is also engaged in a complete survey and index of all archaeological and historical sites in Northern Rhodesia and is co-operating with the Department of Federal Surveys in the marking of antiquities on the new federal maps. Three new national monuments were proclaimed during 1957 and several more are scheduled for proclamation during 1958. Examples of national monuments include an area of petrified forest; pre-historic 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 viewpoints.

The country abounds in places of archaeological and 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. During 1957 monuments of this type, with bronze plates recording the interest attaching to them, have been erected at six sites: one to David Livingstone in the town that bears his name, one at the Meeting Tree, Broken Hill, one at the Slave Tree, Ndola, one at Niamkolo Mission on Lake Tanganyika, one to commemorate the *Good News*, the first steamship to be launched on Lake Tanganyika, and one at Fort Elwes in the Irumi mountains. The Commission will also mark the routes of the main explorers at suitable places and the first of these monuments, to Dr. de Lacerda, will be built in 1958.

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 collections 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. In the near future a similar field museum will be built at the Nachikufu Caves, Mpika district.

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. The Commission sponsored the publication by the Government Printer of a list of early visitors to Northern Rhodesia before 1903 compiled by Richard Sampson.

The Commission is embarking on a policy of advertising by means of posters, cinema slides and popular brochures, to make its work more widely known and to arouse and deepen an interest in their country's past among the peoples of Northern Rhodesia.

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 Federa-



tion'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 installed.

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 it was opened to the public during 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.

Because of its wealth of natural history and its unspoilt scenic attractions the Victoria Falls area was one of the first in Central Africa to receive attention from scientific collectors, and the strict preservation of the indigenous flora and fauna in conjunction with the provision of comfortable accommodation facilities makes a visit exceedingly rewarding for all lovers of wild life and of scenic beauty.

#### THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

THE year 1957 marked the twentieth year of the Institute's life: for on 29th June, 1937, the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute Ordinance came into force, setting the seal of legal sanction on the birth of a new venture in sociological research. Never before in British Africa had any attempt been made to provide a base for the field anthropologist—at that time the urban sociologist had not made his appearance on the African scene.

The child born twenty years ago was in effect a Siamese twin, two functioning bodies with only one legal existence. For combined with the Institute—charged with the duty of conducting sociological research—there existed the museum. A successful operation was conducted in 1947, whereby each body achieved independence from the other, with the passing of separate Ordinances and the establishment of separate boards of trustees.



The growth and progress of the museum, still living in the old home town of Livingstone, is described elsewhere in this Report. The Institute, after a few years as a neighbour of the museum in Livingstone, moved in 1953 to premises five miles outside Lusaka which had been built from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

On the organisational side the main change during the year was the resignation from the Board of Trustees of Sir Ellis Robins, due to his return to the United Kingdom on retirement from his post in Salisbury. Sir Charles Cumings of the British South Africa Company was appointed in his place and an additional trustee, Mr. O. B. Bennett, General Manager of the Nkana Copper Mine, was also appointed at that time.

Of the fieldwork mentioned last year, the study of the social organisation of the Valley Tonga continued under Dr. Elizabeth Colson, with her colleague Mr. Scudder, concentrating on a description of the environment and the relationship of the tribesmen thereto. This is designed as a two-phase project; the original one year's study which concluded in September with the departure of these workers is to be followed by a visit by the same team some four or five years hence. The object of this second study is to ascertain the change that has taken place in the organisation of the Valley Tonga once they are settled in their new environment. It will be recalled that these are the people whose removal is necessitated by the flooding of the Valley resulting from the Kariba hydro-electric scheme.

Dr. D. G. Bettison, whose work in Nyasaland had been planned in the previous year, joined the staff and commenced work as from January, 1957. His task, worked out in conjunction with the Nyasaland Government, is to ascertain the demographic composition of the peri-urban area lying around Blantyre/Limbe, and thereafter to analyse the relative dependence of the population of this area on subsistence agriculture and wages earned in the town. This second phase necessitates budgets being recorded of a full twelve-month cycle, and will not conclude until the end of June, 1958. In addition to the main objectives, many sidelines of research have revealed themselves and been pursued. This project has been particularly successful, not only in its results, but also as a demonstration of the possibility of conducting team work at a distance from headquarters. It was fortunate that a young graduate in the social sciences, from South Africa, became available as a local research officer to lead the team in the absence of Dr. Bettison.

After the first six months of this work Dr. Bettison turned part-time attention to a further two projects: one suggested by Mr. Plewman, Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Southern Rhodesia Government, to examine and report on living conditions of urban Africans, particularly in relation to housing and transport, and the other a local inquiry into housing in Lusaka, conducted at the request of the Northern Rhodesia African Housing Board. Concerning the former inquiry, a rapid



poverty datum line study was conducted by Dr. Bettison, assisted by two of our African research assistants, and a report thereon rendered to the Commission. The Lusaka housing study has overlapped into 1958. Its duration will depend on the funds made available by the Board. Not only is family composition being analysed, but particular attention is being paid to ability to pay rent. There has been very great advantage in these three studies, one in each of the territories of the Federation, being carried out by one team under a single leader, as the data produced is strictly comparable, both in its format and the method of its acquisition.

Mention of the work by the African research assistants brings to the fore a feature of the Institute's work which has not perhaps received sufficient recognition in previous Reports, namely its value as a training ground for African research workers in the social sciences. In the prolonged absence of our qualified European librarian, the African assistant whom she trained has carried on the administration of the library, with some assistance from the Research Secretary, with conspicuous success, and has at the same time compiled a bibliography now being issued as Communication No. 7. In the Statistical Section, an African assistant is in sole charge of card punching and verifying, whilst the research team comprises a group of Africans who are not only skilled in the methods of interviewing and analysis, but by long service with the Institute—some date back to 1949—have acquired a happy knack of speedily establishing *rapprochement* with the subjects of their inquiry. With the exception of those in the field, all now live at the Institute, and their concentration here in housing of reasonable standard has led to a noticeable increase in *esprit de corps* over the last year.

Field anthropology on orthodox lines is being conducted by Mr. W. J. Argyle, who commenced his two-and-a-half-year study of the Soli in the Rufunsa area. At headquarters, Dr. R. J. Apthorpe took up his duties as Research Secretary in July, whilst Dr. Bettison acted as Director during the absence of Mr. H. A. Fosbrooke on a visit overseas from July to October.

In the course of this visit the Director gave evidence on Masai custom and mode of life to an official committee established in Tanganyika to inquire into conditions in the Serengeti National Park, under the chairmanship of Sir Barclay Nihill. Thereafter he proceeded to the United Kingdom and attended the conference on African History, organised by the School of Oriental and African Studies. Subsequently, at the invitation of the Colonial Office, he spent a fortnight at the annual conference on African Administration, which this year considered the place of chiefs in African administration. The Director was also invited to attend the meeting of the Association of Social Anthropologists at Edinburgh, and concluded his overseas tour by a visit to Madagascar as one of the Northern Rhodesia delegates to the C.C.T.A. Conference on Rural Welfare.



All this travelling enabled contacts to be made in half a dozen universities in the United Kingdom, which revealed the scarcity of experienced workers willing to undertake research in Central Africa. However, by the end of the year, two new appointments had been made in the field of industrial sociology. Both these workers are expected to arrive by mid-1958. Negotiations are also in train for the appointment of two Agricultural Economists, one to study peasant farming and the other, whom it is most desirable should be a woman, to conduct inquiries amongst the Bemba, where up to 70 per cent of the adult males of certain districts are absent at work on the Copperbelt and elsewhere.

As in previous years, the Institute performed valuable service for overseas workers who were affiliated to it in the course of the year. Professor J. S. Coleman, of the University of California, was granted facilities for work and the loan of African staff for three months in the earlier part of the year for his study on the emergence of leaders in African society. Later in the year we were privileged to receive a visit from Dr. Audrey Richards, who returned to Bemba country for a short visit. It is more than twenty years since she worked in that country and produced the anthropological classic *Land, Labour and Diet*, and numerous shorter books and papers on these people. Mr. A. Tuden, mentioned in last year's Report as working under a Ford Foundation grant, continued his study of the Ila till his departure in April, 1957.

The building programme mentioned in last year's Report loomed large in the Institute activities throughout 1957. Contracts were placed in February for Phase I, consisting of buildings to the value of approximately £16,000 to be paid for from the Institute's reserves. We are fortunate in securing the additional finance required, £8,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare, to complete Phase II simultaneously with Phase I. It would have increased the cost by a very considerable sum if the contractors had withdrawn and were later recalled to complete the work. Although the work ran considerably beyond the original completion date, the task was almost completed by the end of the year. This enabled tree planting and the layout of the grounds to be undertaken during the December rains. Given reasonable weather conditions, by the middle of the current year the Institute should attain an attractive air of stability and unity.

The library has continued to expand and is increasingly used by our own staff and associate members. A microfilm reader was ordered to enable workers to obtain access to material which could not be made available to them in original.

The list of publications which appears annually in this Report has been considerably expanded during the year. Most notable are the two books, Turner's *Schism and Continuity in African Society, a Study of Ndembu Village Life*, and Epstein's *Politics in an Urban African Community*; one paper, two journals and four communications were also prepared in the



course of the year. An increasing number of visitors, some 345, came to the Institute during the year, singly or in groups; most notable amongst the latter were the delegates attending the C.C.T.A. Inter-African Labour Conference in Lusaka, and a delegation of the Parliamentary Association. A feature of the year was the increasing number of groups, particularly members of the Native Authority Development Centre courses, who come to have the work of the Institute explained to them. This is felt to be of great value, not only in acquainting Africans of many vocations with the work of the Institute, but equally important in making the work of the Institute known throughout the Territory.

Another valuable means of achieving the same end is found in the periodic conferences which the Institute holds. The exigencies of staff movements and the necessity of fitting in with university college terms and other such dates has meant that these conferences cannot maintain a precise regularity. They average about three every five years and the 1956 Conference was the tenth of the series. It was well attended by officials and non-officials, European and African, who were not only afforded an insight into the Institute's work, but were able by their contributions to help the Institute in working out its future lines of research.

#### MUSIC

THE year 1957 saw further development in the musical life of Northern Rhodesia. The Northern Rhodesia Music Association extended its activities and sponsored visits to the Territory by such well-known artists as Peter Katin and Kendall Taylor, who gave concerts in the major towns before enthusiastic audiences.

Local music clubs continued their efforts to foster a lively interest in music throughout the Territory and arranged many recitals of recorded music.

On the Copperbelt a number of local concerts were organised by the Central African Conservatoire of Music and by amateur societies such as the Nkana-Kitwe Arts Society. An interesting event was the debut of the Rhokana African Orchestra at the Little Theatre, Kitwe, playing the "1812 Overture" before a European audience.

In Lusaka the Light Operatic Society put on a successful production of "The Student Prince", the Orchestral Society gave a number of popular concerts, and there was a recital by a local pianist.

At Christmas time two versions of "The Messiah" were produced, one on the Copperbelt and one by a combined choir from Lusaka and Broken Hill. Both productions were of a high standard and were greatly enjoyed by appreciative audiences.

#### SPORT

THE year's sporting events opened against the background of the M.C.C. touring team in South Africa and closed with the Australian cricketers



enhancing in the Union the reputation they had built up during their visit to the Rhodesias.

Keen interest and participation in all forms of sports and athletics continued to be shown by the various sections of the community, and in contrast to previous years a greater measure of success was achieved in team events. In a country with a relatively small population individual ability and talent must needs predominate, but the improvement in the standard of team events indicates that general standards are improving, a sign which augurs well for the future.

On the rugby field the Northern Rhodesia XV proved the equal of the combined Oxford and Cambridge touring team, and a hard-fought game at Nkana resulted in a draw with each side scoring sixteen points after the "Swallows" had beaten a Rhodesian side in Salisbury by a single point. Doubtless encouraged by the result of the match against the powerful Universities' team, the Northern Rhodesia side avenged last year's single point defeat by convincingly winning the Clark Cup from Southern Rhodesia by an eighteen point margin in the two-match series. Many of the Territory's players were selected to represent the Rhodesia XV in the Currie Cup series, and a victory over the much-vaunted Natal team was as gratifying as it was unexpected. The very narrow margin by which the games against Boland and the Transvaal were lost clearly demonstrated that the standard of rugby football in the Rhodesias can now match that of the best provincial teams in South Africa.

In the Copperbelt Rugby League Championship, last year's winners, Nchanga, had a hard struggle to maintain their supremacy. The season ended with Nchanga and Bancroft sharing the honours at the top of the league table.

The visit of the Wolverhampton Wanderers touring side was the principal event of the soccer season, and although the Northern Rhodesia XI was beaten 11—1 it was not altogether disgraced. With an aggregate of six goals to two in the two-match series, the Territory convincingly regained the Levy Cup from Southern Rhodesia. In the final of the Northern Rhodesia Challenge Cup, the Broken Hill XI beat Roan Antelope 5—2 to establish itself as the finest team in the country.

Northern Rhodesia cricketers enjoyed a better season than they did last year when a larger number of matches than usual were rained off. Once again "Rowan's Rangers" provided large crowds of enthusiasts at several main centres with the opportunity of seeing international and ex-international players in action. The principal event of the season was the visit of the Australian touring team, and the Northern Rhodesia XI did well to hold the tourists to a draw after a disastrous first innings in a two-day match at Nkana.

The visit of Dai Rees and Ken Bousfield proved extremely popular. The pair played a number of exhibition games and were also partnered in



foursomes by leading local golfers. Later in the year Bobby Locke once again visited the Territory and celebrated the occasion by shattering the Nkana course record with an incredible 66, nine under par. Less successful than last year, Northern Rhodesia's golfers lost the Federal Cup to a strong Southern Rhodesia team.

In the all-Rhodesian championships held at Gwelo, the Northern Rhodesia water polo team retained the Foster Cup. A strong Ndola water polo team won both the league and the Copperbelt Cup.

Outstanding swimmer of the year was undoubtedly thirteen-year-old Mavis Beier from Luanshya. Competing in the Northern Rhodesia championships, she established new records for the women's 100 yards and 220 yards free style events, while her time in winning the women's 440 yards free style event was very little short of the record. In a swimming gala at Ndola, the Dutch girl champion swimmers rounded off a successful tour of Southern Africa by winning every event, despite being opposed by some of the Territory's best male swimmers.

With the approach of the 1958 Empire Games, Northern Rhodesia athletes, particularly in the field events, showed considerable promise and enhanced their prospects for inclusion in the Rhodesia team. Howard Payne shattered the all-Rhodesian national and domestic hammer throw record by nearly twenty feet, and also established new Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia records for the discus and shot. In the South African athletic championships javelin thrower Kevin Flanagan won the event with a throw of 215 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches—four feet short of the South African record.

At Bisley the Northern Rhodesia marksmen tied for second place behind Great Britain in the Rajah of Kalapore Imperial Challenge Cup, and with more than 2,000 marksmen taking part, Dr. G. Smith put up a fine individual performance to finish in the first fifty of the Grand Bisley Aggregate.

Outplayed in every department of the game, the Northern Rhodesia baseball team lost the Centenary Cup to Southern Rhodesia at Bulawayo.

Teams representing the Territory in hockey, boxing and badminton met with varying degrees of success. Wrestling had a "boom year", the entry lists for the Northern Rhodesia championships being exceptionally heavy, while gymnastics received considerable encouragement with the holding of the first Northern Rhodesia championships at Ndola.

The main pattern of African sport in the Territory during 1957 was similar to previous years. Association football remained the most popular and widely played game. From the cleared patch of ground in the African suburbs to the Copperbelt stadiums, men and boys in their thousands have adopted soccer as their national game. The results of internationals against neighbouring countries were highly satisfactory to the governing body, the Northern Rhodesia African Football and Athletic Association. Five inter-



nationals were played, three (A) games and two (B) games. One match was drawn, the remainder resulted in a Northern Rhodesia win. Owing to unfortunate circumstances the home return match against Southern Rhodesia failed to materialise and prevented any further active steps being taken to create a Federation representative team. It was felt in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia that the formation of a federal body would be most advantageous to African sport in the two countries, but the wide differences in policy and administration between the Northern Rhodesia African Football and Athletic Association and the Southern Rhodesia African Football Association have first to be narrowed before any close co-ordination of this nature can become effective. With its northern neighbour, the Belgian Congo, the Territory enjoys most cordial relations in African sport and regular international football and athletic matches are held between the two countries.

An athletic match was arranged during the year against the Belgian Congo Army which resulted in a win for Northern Rhodesia. Athletic standards are showing steady improvement each season in the Lusaka and Copperbelt areas, but other districts in the Territory have so far shown no signs of holding competitions at provincial levels. While the main improvement by territorial athletes has been in track events during the year, there has been a distinct falling off in field event results. Outstandingly good performances were put up by Chintu (440 yards, 49.9 secs., and 880 yards, 1 min. 58.8 secs.) and Chimbwe (one mile, 4 mins. 25.7 secs., and three miles, 15 mins. 12 secs.). Times such as these equal the standards set by European athletes in the Territory for the same events and are indicative that if further improvement is shown some African athletes will quickly reach international class athletics with specialised training.

One inter-racial athletic competition was held when the Northern Rhodesia African Football and Athletic Association beat the Combined Services in October, 1957. The latter were composed of Army and Police personnel, and included regulars and reservists of both races.

A training course was held at the Mulungushi Youth Camp in June, 1957, for young African athletes to obtain tuition in the more specialised aspects of their individual events, and it is hoped that the course will become a yearly feature.

Apart from international matches, both football and athletics, the other main fixtures held during the year included the "John Waddington Colony Cup" which is competed for annually by nine districts in the Territory, the Diamond Trophy and Fischer Cup for provincial athletes and a large number of knock-out competitions and leagues on the Copperbelt and elsewhere for association football.

Tennis and cricket are still only played by a small minority of Africans, generally from the finishing schools and at some of the mine establishments. Boxing and cycling similarly have only a limited appeal.



The Northern Rhodesia copper mines have contributed very largely towards the encouragement of national sport amongst Africans through the magnificent stadium facilities that have been constructed at all the large mines. Without these stadiums national sport would be virtually impossible and it is fitting that much of the success attained by the Territory's representative teams is due to the far-sighted planning of the copper mining companies in their encouragement of African sport at all levels, and for the facilities that have been so generously supplied.



## PART III

### *Chapter 1: Geography and Climate*

#### TOPOGRAPHY

NORTHERN RHODESIA, with an area of 288,130 square miles, consists in the most part of high plateau of a general elevation of from 3,500 to 4,500 feet above sea level, except where occasional mountains rise to over 7,000 feet or the plateau is deeply entrenched by the River Zambezi and its tributaries, the Kafue and the Luangwa, or the River Luapula, part of the headwaters of the Congo in the north-west.

#### POSITION

THE Territory lies between latitudes 10 degrees and 18 degrees South, and between longitudes 22 degrees and 33 degrees East. It is part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Southern Rhodesia, to the south of the Zambezi, and Nyasaland, to the east, are the other two partners. Other neighbours of Northern Rhodesia are Angola (Portuguese West Africa) to the west, the Belgian Congo to the north and north-east, Tanganyika to the north-west, Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) to the south-east, and the Caprivi Strip, a northwards extension to the banks of the Zambezi of South-West Africa.

The Zambezi River forms the southern boundary of the country for about 520 miles, separating it from the Caprivi Strip and Southern Rhodesia. 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. Elsewhere the boundary follows watersheds and occasional streams or is marked by beacons.

#### GEOLOGY

THE high plateau is part of the largest plateau on the earth's surface, the great African plateau which stretches unbroken from the Sahara in the north to the Union of South Africa in the south. Uplifted in Mesozoic and Tertiary times, it is the largest part of the ancient continent of Gondwanaland. It is an ancient surface of old rocks, granites, gneisses, schists, quartzites, shales, and other primitive rocks. On this surface have been deposited sediments of the Karoo system, laid down from middle Carboniferous times to the Triassic, probably under climatic conditions which varied from glacial to cool, warm, and finally semi-arid. Most of these



Karoo sediments have disappeared and are now found only in the Zambezi and Luangwa troughs. At the end of this period of deposition there was volcanic activity which resulted in lava intrusions in the Victoria Falls area. Except for very occasional appearances of cretaceous outcrops in the Luangwa Valley, and the remnants of the Karoo sediments in the Zambezi and Luangwa troughs, the only other sediments are those of the Kalahari system, the Kalahari Sands which cover the whole of Barotseland, and were laid down in Tertiary to Recent times.

#### RIVERS AND LAKES

WITH the exception of the Northern and Luapula Provinces, which are part of the Congo Basin, Northern Rhodesia lies on the watershed between the Congo and the Zambezi River systems.

It is probable that the Zambezi and its main tributaries, the Kafue and the Luangwa, were initiated on Karoo sediments which blanketed the basement rocks beneath. Certainly the Zambezi, after leaving the Kalahari Sands of Barotseland, and while following a faulted trough in Karoo sediments for most of its length, has been superimposed upon lavas in the vicinity of the Victoria Falls and upon basement rocks at Kariba. In each case gorges have been formed.

The three great lakes of the Territory, Lakes Bangweulu, Mweru and Tanganyika, are all in the north and are part of the headwaters of the Congo River. Lake Bangweulu, which with its swamps covers an area of about 3,800 square miles, is drained by the Luapula River. This river, which flows south for a while, turns west and then northwards to pass through Lake Mweru and thence to the Congo.

#### CLIMATE

THOUGH within tropical latitudes, due to the general height of the plateau, Northern Rhodesia has a modified Sudan type of climate. There are three seasons: a cool dry season from May to August, a hot dry season from September to November, and a wet warm season from December to April. Only in the valleys of the Zambezi and the Luangwa is there excessive heat (particularly in October) and, in the wet season, a high humidity.

While the rainfall pattern over the whole country is similar, the amount of rainfall varies considerably. The country is affected most by the movement of the inter-tropical convergent zone, the zone of convergence between the sub-tropical high pressure areas of the northern and southern hemispheres. Over the sea, this zone approximates to the Equator, and, when the sun is overhead at the Equator, gives heavy rains to the equatorial region of Africa. The zone moves southwards with the apparent movement of the sun in the southern summer and brings rain to the greater part of Northern Rhodesia. In the north rainfall is fifty inches or more, decreasing to the south to Lusaka, where it is in the nature of thirty



inches. South of Lusaka the rainfall is due more to the east and south-east trade winds, which have lost much of their humidity by the time they have reached so far inland, with occasional excursions southwards of the inter-tropical zone. Rainfall is in the nature of twenty to thirty inches. In exceptional years the influence of the inter-tropical zone is felt much farther to the south, resulting in excessive rains in Southern Province and partial drought in the north. Except for very rare and small falls of rain in August, the rainfall is confined to the wet season from November to April. It occurs as torrential thunderstorms at the beginning of the season, settling down to fairly continuous heavy rain over periods of two to three days with warm dry spells between. As the dry spells increase in length and frequency, the end of the rains occurs.

Temperatures are ameliorated by the height of the plateau above sea level. They vary from 60 degrees F. to 80 degrees F. in the cool season, with morning and evening temperatures as low as 40 degrees to 50 degrees and occasional frost in some areas. During the hot season, temperatures may range from 80 degrees to 90 degrees F.

#### VEGETATION

THE natural vegetation reflects directly the climate of the country. It is a savannah type of vegetation, except for small areas of tropical grassland.

Three types of savannah can be recognised. Along the line of rail from Broken Hill to Kalomo, and in parts of North-Western Province, there is mixed savannah which includes the evergreen woodland of the north-west (*cryptocephalum*), and the Chipya or high-grass woodland of the central plateau. The second type, which covers the greater part of the country, is deciduous *Brachystegia-Isobertia* woodland. This, while giving the general appearance of parkland, varies from almost open grassland to almost closed forest. The third type of savannah occurs in lower, drier, and warmer valleys of the Zambezi and the Luangwa. It is mopani woodland, the mopani tree (*Colophospermum mopane*) being deciduous, with a fire-resisting bark, capable of living in temporarily waterlogged areas, but sensitive to cold. Associated with the mopani are such trees as the Acacia and the Euphorbia and in lower areas, the baobab, the palm (*Hyphaene ventricosa*) and the *Copaifera gorskiana*. From the forests near Livingstone is cut for commercial use "mukwa" (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) for furniture making, and "mukushi" or Rhodesian teak (*Baikiaea plurijuga*) for sleepers, etc.

The tropical grasslands are mostly flood-plain features such as the Barotse Plain on the upper Zambezi, the Kafue Flats on the Kafue, and other small areas.

#### SOILS

ASSOCIATED with the higher rainfall areas of the north-east and north-west occur the red earth clay-loam soils and in the lower Chambezi-Bangweulu



basin are Lake Basin soils which are lateritic. The humus content of the virgin soils is high but cultivation rapidly exhausts them.

Over much of the rest of the country occur plateau soils which are ferruginous lateritic. The soils carry natural grass and have a fairly high surface humus content, but this decreases rapidly in the lower layers of the topsoil. Valley soils in the lower areas are similar to the brown forest soils of the Union of South Africa, and are more productive.

The Kalahari Sands to the west produce soils of little fertility though they do support a natural grass and forest cover.

#### LAND UTILISATION

MOST of the country can be classified as extensive pastoral and arable but there is a considerable area still infested with tsetse fly. Included in this division are the grasslands of Barotseland which are inundated in the summer but dry in the winter and where transhumance is practised by the African population.

Along the line of rail from Kalomo to Broken Hill is a region of semi-intensive pastoral and arable land.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

NATURAL communications are difficult. The main waterways run transversal to the normal flow of trade, which is north-south, and are in any case frequently interrupted by rapids, gorges, or floods. They have, however, considerable internal use, e.g. the Zambezi is a water arterial from near Livingstone to Barotseland, and the Bangweulu area has developed water transport to road-head within 100 miles of the Copperbelt.

Road and rail transport facilities, while they cannot be compared with those existing in more developed countries, are steadily improving.

All the main towns are linked by rail, a link which extends from Livingstone in the south 520 miles north to the Belgian Congo boundary, with branch lines serving the main Copperbelt towns.

An all-weather main road paralleling the railway, in part tar and in part high-grade gravel, joins the main towns in the same way as the railway. To the main provincial centres, such as Fort Jameson and Kasama, good gravel or earth roads are in existence and continually being improved, while a network of minor roads of greatly varying quality serves most centres of administration.

Regular air services link the country with extra-territorial routes, while the main centres both along the line of rail and the more remote rural areas are served by an internal network of air services.

#### POPULATION

IN 1957, the estimated African population was 2,160,000, while the European population at the census of 8th May, 1956, was 64,810, the Asiatic 5,400 and Coloured 1,550.



The Western Province, with its highly industrialised Copperbelt, supports just under two-thirds of the total European population of the Territory. Lusaka and Broken Hill account for most of the Central Province European population, and two-thirds of the Southern Province European population lives at Livingstone. Elsewhere except for isolated centres of administration and trading, the European population is to be found in the farming areas along the line of rail from Broken Hill to Kalomo and in the farming areas around Fort Jameson, Kasama, and Abercorn.

The Asian and Coloured population follow very much the pattern of the European population.

The African population is spread sparsely over the whole country though there are certain areas which are more densely settled. Along the Luapula associated with the fishing industry, in the Mazabuka and Choma districts of Southern Province associated with maize production and cattle rearing there are areas with a large African population. A special concentration of population is linked directly with industrialisation, particularly on the Copperbelt. While most of the population of the Copperbelt is migratory, a static element is growing. Elsewhere, the African bases his life on subsistence agriculture or semi-nomadic cattle keeping and the density of the population is low.



## 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 archaeologist 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 "Handaxe 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 Ferreira 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 Tshaka and who settled in the north-east of the Territory, and the Kalolo, an offshoot of the Suto family, who in the beginning of the nineteenth century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Toka, the Subia, and the Lozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organisation.

The duration of the Kalolo kingdom was short, lasting between twenty and thirty years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Lozi rebelled and massacred the Kalolo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this



the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Kalolo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambezi. The Lozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Nkoya, the Lovale and the Toka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

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

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

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

In the years that followed came the development of Northern Rhodesia's great copper industry. A bad start with the Bwana 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. Two of the unofficial Members are appointed by the Governor to represent African interests, and four are 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 and ten management boards. 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 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 a grant towards the cost of welfare services. These mine townships adjoin existing municipalities.

The major local authorities have a majority of elected members and the municipal franchise rests on the ownership or occupation of rateable pro-



perty 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 in 1956 to examine ways and means by which Africans resident in municipal township areas should be enabled to take an appropriate part in the administration of those areas. Government has considered the report and approved it subject to certain amendments. It is intended that a start will be made in implementing the report on 1st April, 1958. Under the new arrangement each local authority will be required (1) to appoint an Area Board for each separate African housing area, the members of which will be elected from amongst the residents, (2) appoint an African Affairs Committee consisting of an equal number of councillors and representatives from the Area Boards and (3) delegate certain powers to either the African Affairs Committee or the Area Boards or to both.

All local authorities are authorities under public health legislation; they 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 municipal 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 financial 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 1951-57 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<br/>recurrent<br/>revenue</i> | <i>Gross<br/>recurrent<br/>expenditure</i> | <i>Loan<br/>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                  |
| 1957 (Estimated) . | 3,474,791                              | 3,428,736                                  | 20,055,490                  |

Between 1948 and 1956 the Government has (excluding African housing) made £15,272,422 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 relending 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 and at Kalomo, Pemba and the six African townships which as yet do not have an electricity supply, 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 at Livingstone from the Victoria Falls Electricity Board.

During the year new water schemes were completed at Kafue and Mazabuka and new sewerage schemes at Kitwe and Luanshya.

The salient points of the scheme of Government grants to local authorities are that the Government pays contributions in lieu of rates on Government property, makes over one-half of all motor licence fees collected in the local authority area and, until 31st March, 1958, will pay 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 is also prepared to grant financial assistance in respect of any major scheme of development which is essential and where 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 by way of outright grant. The revenue of local authorities, apart from these grants, is mainly derived from rating, although certain local authorities make small 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.



## 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 Zambezi 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. *Livingstone Expedition to the Zambezi.* 2 Vols. Oppenheimer Series No. IX. (Chatto and Windus.)
14. *Livingstone's Travels.* Ed. Macnair. 1954. (Dent.)
15. *The Life and Exploration of F. S. Arnot.* By Ernest Baker. (Seeley, Service and Co., 1923.)
16. *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. *The Making of Rhodesia*. By H. Marshall Hole. (Macmillan and Co., 1926.)
2. *Eighteen Years on Lake Bangweulu*. By J. E. Hughes. (*The Field*, 1933.)
3. *Autobiography of an Old Drifter*. By P. M. Clark. (George Harrap, 1936.)
4. *Elephants in Africa*. By F. Melland. (*Country Life*, 1938.)
5. *Africa Looks Ahead*. By W. S. Fisher and J. Hoyte. (Pickering and Inglis, 1938.)
6. *Plan for Africa*. By Rita Hindson. (Allen and Unwin, 1941.)
7. *The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council*. By T. W. Davidson. (Faber and Faber, 1948.)
8. *Native Administration in the British African Territories*. Vols. 2 and 4. By Lord Hailey. (H.M.S.O., 1951.)
9. *A Prospector's Guide to Mineral Occurrences in Northern Rhodesia*. By T. D. Guernsey.
10. *Copper Venture*. By Kenneth Bradley. (Max Parrish, 1952.)
11. *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.
12. *Rhodesian Rhymes*. Cullen Gouldsberry, 1932. (Philpott and Collins, Bulawayo.)
13. *The Rhodesian*. Don Taylor. 1955. Life of Sir Roy Welensky. (Museum Press, London.)
14. *Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia*. Hanna. (Oxford University Press, 1956.)
15. *Dearest Priscilla*. Emily Bradley. (Max Parrish, London, 1950.)
16. *Diary of a District Officer*. Kenneth Bradley, 1943. (George G. Harrap Ltd.)
17. *Shotgun and Sunlight*. D. G. Lynn Allen. (Batchworth Press, London, 1951.)
18. *Trees of Central Africa*. O. H., B. and P., K. Coates Palgrave. (National Publications Trust, Salisbury, 1957.)
19. *The Hunting and Spoor of Central African Game*. By Denis Lyell. (Seeley, Service and Co., 1929.)

## D.—NEW PUBLICATIONS, 1956-7

1. *The Tribes of Northern Rhodesia*. By W. V. Brelsford. (The Government Printer, Lusaka, 1956.)
2. *Chisungu: A girl's initiation ceremony among the Bemba of Northern Rhodesia*. By Audrey I. Richards. (Faber and Faber, 1956.)
3. *Sir Harry Johnston and the Scramble for Africa*. By Roland Oliver. (Chatto and Windus, 1957.)
4. *Old Times*. By Winifred Tapson. (Howard Timmins, 1957.)
5. *David Livingstone, his Life and Times*. By George Seaver. (Lutterworth Press, 1957.)
6. *Great Lion of Bechuanaland. The Life and Times of Roger Price, Missionary*. By E. W. Smith. (Independent Press, 1957.)

## E.—THE NORTHERN RHODESIA JOURNAL

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*Africans in Industry, Report of Commission of Inquiry into Advancement of.* (Dalglish Report.) Reprint 1952, 1s.

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

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*Census of Population.* October, 1946, 7s. 6d.

*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 Birds of Northern Rhodesia.* By C. W. Benson and C. M. N. White, M.B.E., 15s.

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

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



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- 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.
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- Limestone and Slate Occurrences of the Fort Rosebery District of Northern Rhodesia.* By P. L. A. O'Brien, M.A. (OXON), Senior Geologist, 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.
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- Report of the Committee Appointed to Examine and Recommend 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.* (Brown Report.) 1957, 2s.
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- 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.) 1954, 2s. 6d.
- Tenure of Urban Land in Northern Rhodesia.* Report of the Committee, 1957, 2s. 6d.
- The Stores, Public Works and Water Development and Irrigation Departments.* Report on a Preliminary Survey. Unwick, Orr and Partners Ltd., 5s.
- The Tribes of Northern Rhodesia.* By W. V. Brelsford, 12s. 6d.
- 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, 1s.
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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.

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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.
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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.

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7. *A Selected Bibliography of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*. Compiled by R. M. S. Ng'ombe. Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, 1957. 68 pp. 5s. 0d.
8. *Historical Notes on the Bisa Tribe, Northern Rhodesia*. By F. M. Thomas. Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, 1958. 53 pp. 3s. 6d.
9. *Cash Wages and Occupational Structure, Blantyre-Limbe, Nyasaland*. By David G. Bettison. Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, 1958. 20 pp. 2s. 0d.
10. *The African Railway Workers' Union, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia*. By Parkinson Mwewa. Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, 1958. 16 pp. 1s. 6d.

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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 Luvala-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.)
23. *A Short English-Nyanja Vocabulary*. By T. Price. (Publications Bureau.)
24. *A Lunda-English Vocabulary*. By C. M. N. White. (University of London Press.)
25. *Citonga Notebook*. By L. Nkazi. (Longmans.)
26. *Silozi Notebook*. By E. N. Kamitondo. (Longmans.)



## APPENDICES



## APPENDIX I

## POPULATION STATISTICS

Table I

## DE FACTO POPULATION AT CENSUS DATES

| <i>Date</i>                      | <i>Census Results</i> |                |                             | <i>Estimates to<br/>Nearest 10,000</i> |                            |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                  | <i>European</i>       | <i>Asiatic</i> | <i>Coloured<br/>Persons</i> | <i>Africans</i>                        | <i>Total<br/>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 <sup>a</sup> 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, 1911-1957

| 30th June | European | Asiatic<br>and<br>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 |
| 1957      | 72,000   | 7,500                      | 2,160,000 |

(a) Not available.



## APPENDIX I—continued

Table III

EUROPEAN BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND INFANT MORTALITY  
1938-1957

| Year       | Births |                  | Marriages |     | Total Deaths     |     | Infant Deaths        |  |
|------------|--------|------------------|-----------|-----|------------------|-----|----------------------|--|
|            | No.    | Rate per         | No.       | No. | Rate per         | No. | Rate per             |  |
|            |        | 1,000<br>Persons |           |     | 1,000<br>Persons |     | 1,000<br>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                   |  |
| 1957 . . . | 2,208  | 30.67            | 626       | 298 | 4.14             | 42  | 19                   |  |



APPENDIX II

Table I

INCOME TAX

Rates of Tax:

|                       | Married<br>persons | Single<br>persons | Companies |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|
|                       | s. d.              | s. d.             | s. d.     |
| First £500 . . . . .  | 0 9                | 1 3               | 6 3       |
| Second £500 . . . . . | 1 3                | 2 0               |           |
| Third £500 . . . . .  | 2 0                | 3 0               |           |
| Fourth £500 . . . . . | 3 0                | 4 6               |           |
| Fifth £500 . . . . .  | 4 6                | 6 3               |           |
| Over £2,500 . . . . . | 6 3                | 6 3               |           |

Rebates:

Primary:

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Companies . . . . .       | Nil     |
| Married Persons . . . . . | 37 10 0 |
| Single Persons . . . . .  | 25 0 0  |

Children:

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Each Child . . . . . | 22 10 0 |
|----------------------|---------|

Dependants:

Maintained to the extent of—

|                                                        |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (i) not less than £50 but not exceeding £150 . . . . . | 15 0 0  |
| (ii) more than £150 . . . . .                          | 22 10 0 |

Insurance Premium and Benefit Fund Contributions . 3s. or part thereof subject to a maximum of £45

Physically Disabled Persons:

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

Medical and Dental Expenses:

|                                      |                                                          |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| In excess of £50 per annum . . . . . | 3s. or part thereof subject to a maximum of £22 10s. 0d. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Blind Persons . . . . .   | £200          |
| Farmers' Rebate . . . . . | Maximum, £500 |

SUPERTAX

Rates of Tax:

|                                                 |                |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 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 |

UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS TAX

Rates of Tax leviable on the Undistributed Profits of Private Companies:

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

TERRITORIAL SURCHARGE

A Territorial Surcharge at the rate of one-fifth of the basic rate of tax is imposed on companies.



## APPENDIX II—continued

Table II

## TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS

| Income<br>£ | Unmarried |    |    | Married<br>no children |    |    | Married<br>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       | 13 | 0  | 406                    | 5  | 0  | 361                     | 5  | 0  |

Table III

## ESTATE DUTY

| Where the principal<br>value of the estate<br>exceeds<br>£ | And does not<br>exceed<br>£ | Estate duty shall be<br>payable at the rate<br>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                                                                       | 1952       |            | 1953          |            | 1-1-54 to 30-6-54 |            | 1954-55    | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | Estimate 1957-58 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|------------------|
|                                                                                        | £          | £          | £             | £          | £                 | £          | £          | £       | £       | £                |
| <i>Ordinary:</i>                                                                       |            |            |               |            |                   |            |            |         |         |                  |
| 1. Licences, Taxes and Fines                                                           | 18,749,406 | 22,690,497 | 840,893       | 9,284,928  | 10,340,273        | 12,956,571 | 12,895,043 |         |         |                  |
| 2. Fees of Court, Payments for Special Services and Earnings of Government Departments | 707,065    | 841,586    | 480,703       | 780,053    | 800,939           | 769,878    | 603,890    |         |         |                  |
| 3. Land Sales and Rent from Government Property                                        | 71,832     | 88,082     | 39,706        | 115,557    | 122,546           | 102,360    | 108,525    |         |         |                  |
| 4. Interest and Loan Repayments                                                        | 1,456,879  | 2,000,607  | 774,309       | 1,134,739  | 1,385,576         | 1,609,517  | 1,364,843  |         |         |                  |
| 5. Miscellaneous                                                                       | 136,925    | 93,758     | 38,470        | 191,566    | 45,357            | 16,717     | 19,350     |         |         |                  |
| 6. Share of Revenue from Mineral Rights                                                | 1,678,512  | 2,069,356  | 779,353       | 1,831,766  | 3,199,737         | 2,492,103  | 2,220,400  |         |         |                  |
| 7. Water and Electricity Supplies                                                      | —          | 2,587 (a)  | 1,382 (a)     | 4,705      | 31,599            | 7,886      | 9,500      |         |         |                  |
| 8. Reimbursements from the Federal Government                                          | —          | —          | 5,881,412 (b) | 1,191,945  | 1,268,197         | 1,343,954  | 1,055,522  |         |         |                  |
| Customs                                                                                | 2,836,680  | 2,981,399  | 685,365       | —          | —                 | —          | —          |         |         |                  |
| Post Office                                                                            | 350,782    | 465,606    | 285,234       | —          | —                 | —          | —          |         |         |                  |
| Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings                                              | 76,459     | 179        | —             | —          | —                 | —          | —          |         |         |                  |
| Total Recurrent Revenue                                                                | 26,064,540 | 31,233,657 | 9,806,827     | 14,535,259 | 17,194,224        | 19,298,986 | 18,277,073 |         |         |                  |
| <i>Capital Fund (d):</i>                                                               |            |            |               |            |                   |            |            |         |         |                  |
| 101. Appropriations from General Revenue                                               | 4,000,000  | 5,600,000  | —             | 4,540,000  | 3,904,000         | 2,000,000  | 2,379,000  |         |         |                  |
| 102. Capital Repayments                                                                | —          | —          | —             | —          | 391,902           | 410,011    | 699,558    |         |         |                  |
| 103. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants                                           | 485,856    | 394,497    | 401,822       | 461,224    | 237,219           | 102,142    | 250,000    |         |         |                  |
| 104. Reimbursements from Other Governments                                             | 27,049     | 308,957    | 1,640,042     | 7,624 Dr.  | 67,322            | 1,600      | 1,600      |         |         |                  |
| 105. Loan Flotations                                                                   | —          | —          | —             | —          | 3,896,857         | 1,164,000  | 2,600,000  |         |         |                  |
| 106. Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes:                                         |            |            |               |            |                   |            |            |         |         |                  |
| Local Earnings                                                                         | 15,938     | 81,110     | 199,681       | 235,403    | 5,177             | 1,079      | 100        |         |         |                  |
| Loan Appropriations                                                                    | 1,630,451  | 2,275,616  | 6,000         | —          | —                 | —          | —          |         |         |                  |
| 107. Appropriations from General Revenue Balance                                       | —          | —          | —             | —          | 1,622,090         | 447,213    | 2,084,277  |         |         |                  |
| 108. Miscellaneous Receipts                                                            | —          | —          | —             | —          | —                 | 13,734     | 50         |         |         |                  |
| 109. Rhodesian Selection Trust Loan                                                    | —          | —          | —             | —          | —                 | —          | 2,077,489  |         |         |                  |
| Total Recurrent and Development Revenue.                                               | 32,223,834 | 39,893,837 | 12,054,372    | 19,779,510 | 27,184,147        | 23,438,765 | 28,369,147 |         |         |                  |

(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

| Head of Expenditure                                                              | 1-1-54 to 30-6-54 |            |           |           |            | Estimate 1957-58 |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--|
|                                                                                  | 1952              | 1953       | 1954-55   | 1955-56   | 1956-57    | 1957-58          |  |
| 10. The Governor                                                                 | £ 15,773          | £ 19,621   | £ 22,104  | £ 21,936  | £ 36,505   | £ 27,147         |  |
| 11. Judicial                                                                     | 42,573            | 52,274     | 70,668    | 99,378    | 109,864    | 150,496          |  |
| 12. Northern Rhodesia Commissioner in London                                     | —                 | —          | —         | —         | 21,018(a)  | 29,574           |  |
| 13. The Chief Secretary                                                          | 2,200             | 2,376      | 2,550     | 5,270     | 4,614      | 3,960            |  |
| 14. Executive and Legislative Councils                                           | 37,051            | 41,861     | 35,932    | 45,345    | 44,622     | 51,601           |  |
| 15. Labour                                                                       | 65,352(f)         | 79,360(l)  | 71,549    | 95,788    | 109,096    | 125,444          |  |
| 16. Northern Rhodesia Police                                                     | 589,336           | 794,017    | 943,635   | 1,232,866 | 1,419,192  | 1,593,277        |  |
| 17. Secretariat                                                                  | 112,079           | 144,321    | 152,334   | 219,033   | 234,584    | 254,641          |  |
| 18. Other Services under the General Control of the Chief Secretary              | 30,254            | 27,964     | 29,541    | 31,261    | 61,633     | 60,685           |  |
| 20. Attorney-General                                                             | 13,098            | 13,554     | 16,178    | 19,696    | 23,555     | 23,905           |  |
| 21. Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Custodian of Enemy Property     | 4,863             | 5,661      | 8,869     | 13,675    | 16,523     | 20,132           |  |
| 25. The Financial Secretary                                                      | 1,950             | 2,183      | 2,300     | 2,953     | 2,921      | 4,118            |  |
| 26. Accountant-General                                                           | 57,295            | 62,210     | 70,578    | 91,608    | 92,390     | 89,388           |  |
| 27. Charges on Account of Public Debt                                            | 865,771           | 1,018,409  | 87,907    | 133,299   | 289,544    | 379,147          |  |
| 28. Payments to Other Governments                                                | —                 | —          | —         | 204,138   | 553,008    | 47,500           |  |
| 29. Pensions and Gratuities                                                      | 260,944           | 273,817    | 324,724   | 388,582   | 633,653    | 815,949          |  |
| 30. Territorial Appropriations                                                   | 9,780,315         | 12,041,150 | 3,176,993 | 5,478,691 | 3,589,686  | 2,379,000        |  |
| 31. Other Services under the General Control of the Financial Secretary          | 3,987             | 4,267      | 8,775     | 11,687    | 450,408    | 588,221          |  |
| 35. The Secretary for Native Affairs                                             | 1,950             | 2,154      | 3,277     | 2,955     | 5,365      | 2,950            |  |
| 36. African Administration                                                       | 155,206           | 140,926    | 191,221   | 234,926   | 283,379    | 303,105          |  |
| 37. Provincial Administration                                                    | 377,690           | 413,702    | 501,910   | 611,595   | 746,448    | 974,196          |  |
| 38. Other Services under the General Control of the Secretary for Native Affairs | 17,356            | 16,564     | 35,072    | 49,717    | 205,206(b) | 280,526          |  |
| 40. The Economic Secretary                                                       | —                 | —          | —         | —         | 2,950      | 2,950            |  |
| 41. Stores                                                                       | 89,429            | 99,575     | 119,403   | 139,616   | 158,712    | 165,075          |  |
| 42. Printing and Stationery                                                      | 156,698           | 109,079    | 122,887   | 148,172   | 159,199    | 185,241          |  |
| 43. Other Services under the General Control of the Economic Secretary           | —                 | —          | —         | —         | 57,638     | 109,296          |  |
| 45. The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources                             | 2,000             | 2,181      | 2,647     | 3,510     | 3,304      | 3,510            |  |
| 46. Agriculture                                                                  | 281,316           | 330,431    | 430,787   | 336,628   | 358,569    | 402,188          |  |
| 47. Co-operative Societies (including Building Societies) and African Marketing  | 30,167            | 35,734     | 40,507    | 54,821    | 66,983     | 73,756           |  |
| 48. Forestry                                                                     | 125,477           | 175,332    | 194,834   | 263,000   | 274,416    | 338,838          |  |
| 49. Game and Tsetse Control                                                      | 92,708            | 138,316    | 150,954   | 211,136   | 297,163    | 339,185          |  |



|                                                                                                            |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 50. Veterinary Services . . . . .                                                                          | 143,053   | 195,851   | 92,971    | 213,286   | 257,544   | 280,144   | 320,391   |
| 51. Water Development and Irrigation . . . . .                                                             | 256,223   | 449,391   | 197,490   | 358,899   | 360,907   | 615,460   | 580,683   |
| 52. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources . . . . . | 17,541    | 24,175    | 10,768    | 9,214     | 10,939    | 32,194    | 50,195    |
| 55. The Member for Education and Social Services . . . . .                                                 | 563,249   | 642,424   | 638,424   | 1,054,675 | 1,717,158 | 3,150     | 3,150     |
| 56. African Education . . . . .                                                                            | 55,001    | 62,494    | 47,002    | 87,400    | 106,000   | 1,699,485 | 1,969,485 |
| 57. Information . . . . .                                                                                  | —         | —         | —         | —         | —         | 111,043   | 122,840   |
| 58. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Education and Social Services . . . . .     | —         | —         | —         | 24,044    | 36,439    | 75,403    | 67,036    |
| 60. The Member for Mines and Works . . . . .                                                               | —         | —         | —         | —         | —         | 3,510(c)  | 3,510     |
| 61. Mines . . . . .                                                                                        | 12,664    | 19,772    | 10,602    | 17,498    | 24,586    | 32,016    | 46,237    |
| 62. Geological Survey . . . . .                                                                            | —         | —         | —         | 23,878    | 37,637    | 40,400    | 52,024    |
| 63. Pneumoconiosis Medical and Research Bureau . . . . .                                                   | —         | —         | —         | —         | 78,483(g) | 85,485    | 114,836   |
| 64. Public Works Department . . . . .                                                                      | 371,476   | 413,722   | 220,442   | 634,637   | 1,148,727 | 2,589,115 | 2,118,728 |
| 65. Public Works Recurrent . . . . .                                                                       | 837,287   | 872,863   | 490,986   | 1,016,484 | 1,141,188 | 1,459,502 | 1,608,251 |
| 69. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Mines and Works . . . . .                   | —         | —         | —         | —         | —         | 20,395(d) | 35,263    |
| 90. The Member for Lands and Local Government . . . . .                                                    | 2,000     | 2,178     | 1,949     | 2,685     | 3,150     | 3,150     | 3,150     |
| 91. Local Government . . . . .                                                                             | 9,940     | 11,667    | 6,932     | 15,450    | 24,457    | 31,965    | 40,187    |
| 92. Government Grants to Local Authorities . . . . .                                                       | 101,116   | 198,634   | 203,284   | 334,153   | 414,396   | 448,311   | 553,600   |
| 93. Surveys and Land . . . . .                                                                             | 82,646    | 101,845   | 66,485    | 152,752   | 193,743   | 160,938   | —         |
| 94. Welfare and Probation Services . . . . .                                                               | 24,352    | 110,864   | 64,103    | 140,671   | 174,840   | 228,693   | 295,833   |
| 95. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Lands and Local Government . . . . .        | —         | —         | —         | —         | —         | 209,657   | 161,758   |
| 96. Lands . . . . .                                                                                        | —         | —         | —         | —         | —         | 15,414    | 84,549    |
| 97. Surveys . . . . .                                                                                      | —         | —         | —         | —         | —         | 46,296    | 203,420   |
| 98. Audit . . . . .                                                                                        | 24,338    | 27,292    | 15,603    | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 99. Civil Aviation . . . . .                                                                               | 140,086   | 167,610   | 88,639    | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 100. Military . . . . .                                                                                    | 457,880   | 903,136   | 351,271   | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 101. Prisons . . . . .                                                                                     | 107,058   | 135,304   | 86,915    | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 102. Customs . . . . .                                                                                     | 50,434    | 59,373    | 30,341    | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 103. Income Tax . . . . .                                                                                  | 18,890    | 30,155    | 13,640    | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 104. Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .                                                                        | 464,093   | 679,962   | 435,547   | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 105. African Labour Corps . . . . .                                                                        | 24,383    | 854       | 76        | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 106. The Administrative Secretary . . . . .                                                                | 1,950     | 2,124     | 1,143     | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 107. European Education . . . . .                                                                          | 433,083   | 523,100   | 335,892   | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 108. Minor Services under the Control of the Administrative Secretary . . . . .                            | 40,644    | 46,070    | 26,668    | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 109. The Economic Secretary . . . . .                                                                      | 1,950     | 2,154     | 767       | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 110. Department of Trade, Transport and Industry . . . . .                                                 | 59,863    | 47,158    | 18,659    | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 111. Minor Services under the Control of the Economic Secretary . . . . .                                  | 25,412    | 72,699    | 36,456    | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 112. Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings . . . . .                                                   | 106,509   | —         | —         | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 113. Health . . . . .                                                                                      | 820,529   | 1,045,631 | 670,888   | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| 114. Loans and Investments . . . . .                                                                       | 850,800   | 700,134   | 176,392   | 302,453   | (p)       | —         | —         |
| 115. Public Works Extraordinary . . . . .                                                                  | 1,123,438 | 1,591,499 | 805,705   | 1,142,315 | (f)       | —         | —         |
| 116. Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government . . . . .       | —         | —         | —         | 64,258    | (n)       | —         | —         |
| 117. Payments to the Federal Government . . . . .                                                          | —         | —         | 1,857,029 | 34,643    | (h)       | —         | —         |



## APPENDIX III—continued

Table II—continued

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

| Head of Expenditure                                                                | 1952       | 1953       | 1-1-54 to<br>30-6-54 | 1954-55    | 1955-56    | 1956-57    | Estimate<br>1957-58 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Miscellaneous Services . . . . .                                                   | 4,181,300  | 2,956,830  | 1,280,266            | 1,015,789  | 630,443    | — (j)(o)   | —                   |
| Subventions . . . . .                                                              | 35,471     | 75,528     | 40,376               | 24,985     | 35,315     | — (j)(o)   | —                   |
| The Development Secretary . . . . .                                                | 1,950      | 2,154      | 1,150                | 2,300      | 2,955      | — (o)      | —                   |
| Minor Services under the Control of the Development Secretary . . . . .            | —          | —          | —                    | 35,334     | 43,327     | — (j)(o)   | —                   |
| The Member for Commerce and Industry . . . . .                                     | —          | —          | 777                  | 2,350      | 3,510      | — (o)      | —                   |
| Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Commerce and Industry . . . . . | — (j)      | — (j)      | — (j)                | 45,545     | 54,045     | — (j)(o)   | —                   |
| Total Expenditure . . . . .                                                        | 24,659,447 | 28,221,596 | 10,684,930           | 13,576,184 | 16,654,221 | 18,504,205 | 18,240,147          |
| Appropriations from General Revenue Balance . . . . .                              | —          | —          | —                    | 3,290,000  | 1,622,090  | 447,213    | 2,084,277           |
| Total Expenditure . . . . .                                                        | 24,659,447 | 28,221,596 | 10,684,930           | 16,866,184 | 18,276,311 | 18,951,418 | 20,324,424          |
| Expenditure from the Capital Fund (e):                                             |            |            |                      |            |            |            |                     |
| Departmental . . . . .                                                             | 5,198,407  | 5,462,371  | 3,104,556            | 4,290,017  | 5,849,096  | 3,544,604  | 5,265,698           |
| Loans and Investments . . . . .                                                    | 5,747      | 129,727    | 932,799              | 524,000    | 2,442,180  | 5,084,487  | 4,234,302           |
| Total—Capital Expenditure . . . . .                                                | 5,204,154  | 5,592,098  | 4,037,355            | 4,814,017  | 8,291,276  | 8,629,091  | 9,500,000           |
| Total Expenditure (including Territorial Appropriations) . . . . .                 | 29,863,601 | 33,813,694 | 14,722,285           | 21,680,201 | 26,567,587 | 27,580,509 | 29,824,424          |

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

(b) 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.

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

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

(e) 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.

(f) Now shown under Departmental Capital Head.

(g) Previously included under Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government.

(h) Included under "Payments to other Governments" (Head 29).

(i) Included under Labour and Mines.

(j) Included under Divisional Minor Services.

(k) Included under Health.

(l) Includes "Mines" (see Head 61).

(m) Silicosis Medical Bureau (see Head 63).

(n) Taken over by Federal Government.

(o) Head discontinued.

(p) Included under Capital Fund—Loans and Investments.



## 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

## RATES AND VALUATIONS

Showing for each Local Authority the Total Valuation at 31st December, 1957, the Rate Poundages payable in 1957 and approved for 1958, and the Rates Payable on a residential property with buildings valued at £3,700 in 1957.

| Local Authority                   | Gross rateable value of improvements as at 31-12-57 | Gross rateable value of land as at 31-12-57 | 1957                          |                       | 1958                          |                       | Rates payable for 1957 on a residential property (land 0.6 acres, improvements £3,700) |          |                 |          |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
|                                   |                                                     |                                             | Rate in the £ on improvements | Rate in the £ on land | Rate in the £ on improvements | Rate in the £ on land | Value of 0.6 acres                                                                     | On land  | On improvements | Total    |
|                                   |                                                     |                                             | d.                            | s. d.                 | d.                            | s. d.                 | £                                                                                      | £ s. d.  | £ s. d.         | £ s. d.  |
| Bancroft .                        | 552,945                                             | 281,090                                     | 1½                            | 6                     | 1½                            | 6                     | 650                                                                                    | 16 5 0   | 23 2 6          | 39 7 6   |
| Broken Hill .                     | 3,882,000                                           | 781,000                                     | 2                             | 7                     | 2                             | 7                     | 360                                                                                    | 10 10 0  | 30 16 5         | 41 6 5   |
| Chingola .                        | 2,301,640                                           | 824,220                                     | 1                             | 4                     | 1                             | 4½                    | 550                                                                                    | 9 3 4    | 15 8 7          | 24 11 11 |
| Choma .                           | 675,920                                             | 159,850                                     | 2½                            | 8                     | 2                             | 8                     | 200                                                                                    | 6 13 4   | 38 10 4         | 45 3 8   |
| Fort Jameson .                    | 961,945                                             | 45,411                                      | 2½                            | 6                     | 2½                            | 6                     | 80                                                                                     | 2 0 0    | 38 10 4         | 40 10 4  |
| Kafue .                           | 287,275                                             | 55,230                                      | 2                             | 8                     | 2                             | 8                     | 210                                                                                    | 7 0 0    | 30 16 5         | 37 16 5  |
| Kalomo .                          | 140,695                                             | 26,745                                      | 2½                            | 6                     | 2½                            | 6                     | 120                                                                                    | 3 0 0    | 38 10 4         | 41 10 4  |
| Kitwe .                           | 9,940,365                                           | 2,518,545                                   | 2                             | 6                     | 2                             | 6                     | 720                                                                                    | 18 0 0   | 30 16 5         | 48 16 5  |
| Livingstone .                     | 4,729,889                                           | 623,427                                     | 2½                            | 2                     | *2½                           | *1 2                  | 250                                                                                    | 14 11 8  | 38 10 4         | 53 2 0   |
| Luanshya .                        | 2,428,160                                           | 644,920                                     | 2½                            | 10                    | 2                             | 11                    | 420                                                                                    | 17 10 0  | 38 10 4         | 56 0 4   |
| Lusaka .                          | 16,116,000                                          | 6,027,000                                   | 1½                            | 6½                    | 1½                            | 6½                    | 720                                                                                    | 19 9 11  | 26 19 6         | 46 9 5   |
| Mazabuka .                        | 445,320                                             | 83,650                                      | 2                             | 6                     | 2                             | 6                     | 150                                                                                    | 3 15 0   | 30 16 5         | 34 11 5  |
| Monze .                           | 340,905                                             | 31,955                                      | 2                             | 6                     | 2                             | 6                     | 130                                                                                    | 3 5 0    | 30 16 5         | 34 11 5  |
| Mufulira .                        | 1,942,200                                           | 517,970                                     | 1½                            | 7                     | 1½                            | 7                     | 500                                                                                    | 14 11 8  | 26 19 6         | 41 11 2  |
| Ndola .                           | 14,303,509                                          | 3,215,895                                   | 2                             | 10                    | 2                             | 10                    | 650                                                                                    | 27 1 9   | 30 16 5         | 57 18 2  |
| Roma .                            | 192,725                                             | 110,570                                     | ½                             | 7                     | ½                             | 7                     | †400                                                                                   | †11 12 4 | 7 13 11         | 19 6 3   |
| <b>Totals .</b>                   | <b>59,241,493</b>                                   | <b>15,947,478</b>                           |                               |                       |                               |                       |                                                                                        |          |                 |          |
| <b>Totals for previous years:</b> | <b>6,655,608</b>                                    | <b>1,704,081</b>                            |                               |                       |                               |                       |                                                                                        |          |                 |          |
| 1950 .                            | 9,669,153                                           | 2,704,773                                   |                               |                       |                               |                       |                                                                                        |          |                 |          |
| 1951 .                            | 12,629,870                                          | 3,847,243                                   |                               |                       |                               |                       |                                                                                        |          |                 |          |
| 1952 .                            | 18,304,058                                          | 5,475,376                                   |                               |                       |                               |                       |                                                                                        |          |                 |          |
| 1953 .                            | 30,032,289                                          | 8,176,828                                   |                               |                       |                               |                       |                                                                                        |          |                 |          |
| 1954 .                            | 38,821,372                                          | 10,016,447                                  |                               |                       |                               |                       |                                                                                        |          |                 |          |
| 1955 .                            | 47,181,675                                          | 14,318,940                                  |                               |                       |                               |                       |                                                                                        |          |                 |          |

\* Rate levied for first half-year only—1½d. and 7d.

† Two acres.



APPENDIX VI  
CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE DURING 1957

| 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, 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 . . . . .                 | 14                 | 755            | 12                    | 71                        | 125    | 27                                   | 98                                                 | —                      | 561    | 2                                     | 523       | 37        | —              | 3              |
| Perjury . . . . .                              | —                  | 10             | —                     | —                         | 5      | 1                                    | 4                                                  | —                      | 5      | —                                     | 5         | —         | —              | —              |
| Escape and rescue . . . . .                    | 11                 | 221            | 17                    | 2                         | 57     | 5                                    | 51                                                 | 1                      | 156    | —                                     | 152       | 2         | —              | 2              |
| <i>Against public morality:</i>                |                    |                |                       |                           |        |                                      |                                                    |                        |        |                                       |           |           |                |                |
| Rape and indecent assault . . . . .            | 6                  | 197            | 3                     | 30                        | 95     | 19                                   | 76                                                 | —                      | 75     | —                                     | 62        | 13        | —              | —              |
| Unnatural offences . . . . .                   | —                  | 5              | —                     | —                         | 1      | —                                    | 1                                                  | —                      | 4      | —                                     | 1         | 2         | —              | 1              |
| Other . . . . .                                | 5                  | 277            | 4                     | 41                        | 64     | 9                                    | 55                                                 | —                      | 173    | 1                                     | 147       | 25        | —              | 2              |
| <i>Against the person:</i>                     |                    |                |                       |                           |        |                                      |                                                    |                        |        |                                       |           |           |                |                |
| Murder and manslaughter . . . . .              | 20                 | 124            | 13                    | —                         | 52     | 30                                   | 12                                                 | 10                     | 79     | 15                                    | 49        | 20        | 9              | 16             |
| Attempted murder and suicide . . . . .         | 7                  | 20             | —                     | —                         | 9      | 2                                    | 7                                                  | —                      | 18     | 1                                     | 14        | 1         | —              | 4              |
| Grievous bodily harm, wounding, etc. . . . .   | 9                  | 378            | 12                    | 103                       | 70     | 5                                    | 62                                                 | 3                      | 202    | 6                                     | 184       | 21        | —              | 3              |
| Assaults . . . . .                             | 41                 | 1,286          | 31                    | 390                       | 541    | 56                                   | 484                                                | 1                      | 365    | 13                                    | 293       | 83        | —              | 2              |
| Other . . . . .                                | 8                  | 334            | 10                    | 29                        | 111    | 37                                   | 71                                                 | 3                      | 192    | 2                                     | 166       | 25        | —              | 3              |
| <i>Against property:</i>                       |                    |                |                       |                           |        |                                      |                                                    |                        |        |                                       |           |           |                |                |
| Thefts and other stealings . . . . .           | 271                | 9,053          | 391                   | 533                       | 4,930  | 667                                  | 4,262                                              | 1                      | 3,470  | 21                                    | 3,154     | 297       | —              | 40             |
| Robbery and extortion . . . . .                | 8                  | 85             | 1                     | 20                        | 58     | 16                                   | 42                                                 | —                      | 14     | 1                                     | 13        | 2         | —              | —              |
| Burglary, house and store-breaking . . . . .   | 237                | 5,621          | 306                   | 242                       | 3,993  | 131                                  | 3,859                                              | 3                      | 1,317  | 12                                    | 1,238     | 82        | —              | 9              |
| False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc. . . . . | 16                 | 411            | 22                    | 14                        | 113    | 20                                   | 92                                                 | 1                      | 278    | —                                     | 242       | 34        | —              | 2              |
| Receiving stolen property . . . . .            | 7                  | 232            | 2                     | 7                         | 55     | 17                                   | 38                                                 | —                      | 175    | 7                                     | 152       | 27        | —              | 3              |
| Arson . . . . .                                | 5                  | 192            | 5                     | 15                        | 114    | 24                                   | 88                                                 | 2                      | 63     | 1                                     | 53        | 8         | —              | 3              |
| Cycle theft . . . . .                          | 186                | 4,958          | 243                   | 51                        | 4,502  | 1,852                                | 2,649                                              | 1                      | 348    | 5                                     | 312       | 31        | —              | 10             |
| Other . . . . .                                | 44                 | 1,041          | 40                    | 102                       | 500    | 68                                   | 432                                                | —                      | 443    | 2                                     | 370       | 66        | —              | 9              |
| <i>Forgery, coining and impersonation:</i>     |                    |                |                       |                           |        |                                      |                                                    |                        |        |                                       |           |           |                |                |
| Forgery and coining . . . . .                  | 17                 | 1,105          | 176                   | 1                         | 137    | 22                                   | 115                                                | —                      | 808    | 4                                     | 779       | 31        | —              | 2              |
| Other . . . . .                                | 1                  | 50             | 13                    | 1                         | 7      | 4                                    | 3                                                  | —                      | 30     | —                                     | 20        | 10        | —              | —              |
| <i>Against local laws:</i>                     |                    |                |                       |                           |        |                                      |                                                    |                        |        |                                       |           |           |                |                |
| Against Traffic Ordinance . . . . .            | 1,224              | 34,673         | 917                   | 99                        | 4,311  | 233                                  | 4,074                                              | 4                      | 30,570 | 201                                   | 30,432    | 223       | —              | 116            |
| Against Township Ordinance . . . . .           | 97                 | 14,205         | 69                    | 3,908                     | 921    | 164                                  | 756                                                | 1                      | 9,404  | 32                                    | 9,318     | 67        | —              | 51             |
| Against Liquor Ordinance . . . . .             | 13                 | 1,890          | 6                     | 101                       | 95     | 2                                    | 93                                                 | —                      | 1,701  | 11                                    | 1,697     | 4         | —              | 11             |
| Other . . . . .                                | 131                | 15,531         | 94                    | 5,360                     | 1,295  | 248                                  | 1,044                                              | 3                      | 8,913  | 19                                    | 8,771     | 131       | —              | 30             |
| Totals . . . . .                               | 2,378              | 92,654         | 2,387                 | 11,120                    | 22,161 | 3,659                                | 18,468                                             | 34                     | 59,364 | 356                                   | 58,147    | 1,242     | 9              | 322            |



APPENDIX VII  
PERSONS DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS DURING 1957

| OFFENCES                                        | Total arrested<br>or summoned<br>to Court | Acquitted | Nolle prosequi | Awaiting trial | Total  | Convicted |     |              |      |      |        |      |      |   |   | Fined<br>over or dis-<br>charged under s.<br>41B of Penal<br>Code |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------|-----|--------------|------|------|--------|------|------|---|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                 |                                           |           |                |                |        | Death     |     | Imprisonment |      |      | Caning |      | Fine |   |   |                                                                   |
|                                                 |                                           |           |                |                |        | M         | F   | M            | F    | M    | F      | M    | F    | M | F |                                                                   |
| (1)                                             | (2)                                       | (3)       | (4)            | (5)            | (6)    | (7)       | (8) | (9)          | (10) | (11) | (12)   | (13) |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| <i>Against lawful authority:</i>                |                                           |           |                |                |        |           |     |              |      |      |        |      |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Against public order . . . . .                  | 912                                       | 88        | —              | 5              | 819    | 186       | 76  | —            | 3    | —    | 7      | 16   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Perjury . . . . .                               | 7                                         | —         | —              | —              | 7      | 6         | 1   | —            | —    | —    | —      | —    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Escape and rescue . . . . .                     | 150                                       | 2         | —              | 1              | 147    | 115       | 2   | —            | 3    | —    | 20     | 1    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| <i>Against public morality:</i>                 |                                           |           |                |                |        |           |     |              |      |      |        |      |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Rape and indecent assault . . . . .             | 76                                        | 12        | —              | —              | 64     | 57        | —   | —            | 1    | —    | 3      | 2    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Unnatural offences . . . . .                    | 4                                         | 2         | —              | 1              | 1      | —         | —   | —            | —    | —    | —      | 1    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Other . . . . .                                 | 258                                       | 39        | 2              | 2              | 217    | 99        | —   | —            | 1    | —    | 5      | 25   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| <i>Against the person:</i>                      |                                           |           |                |                |        |           |     |              |      |      |        |      |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Murder and manslaughter . . . . .               | 111                                       | 30        | 10             | 14             | 57     | 32        | 4   | —            | 2    | —    | —      | 4    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Attempted murder and suicide . . . . .          | 26                                        | 3         | —              | 4              | 19     | 15        | 4   | —            | —    | —    | —      | —    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Grievous bodily harm, wounding,<br>etc. . . . . | 211                                       | 24        | —              | 4              | 183    | 137       | 3   | —            | —    | 4    | 7      | 9    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Assaults . . . . .                              | 431                                       | 89        | —              | 2              | 340    | 178       | —   | —            | 1    | 8    | 20     | 15   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Other . . . . .                                 | 252                                       | 25        | —              | 6              | 221    | 101       | 10  | —            | 1    | 6    | 4      | 28   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| <i>Against property:</i>                        |                                           |           |                |                |        |           |     |              |      |      |        |      |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Thefts and other stealings . . . . .            | 3,732                                     | 331       | —              | 51             | 3,350  | 2,257     | 38  | —            | 40   | 56   | 309    | 240  |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Robbery and extortion . . . . .                 | 28                                        | 7         | —              | —              | 21     | 19        | 1   | —            | —    | 1    | —      | —    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Burglary, house and store-breaking . . . . .    | 1,521                                     | 99        | —              | 10             | 1,412  | 1,113     | 5   | —            | 57   | 10   | 130    | 95   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc. . . . .  | 261                                       | 39        | —              | 1              | 221    | 160       | —   | —            | 1    | 1    | 8      | 30   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Receiving stolen property . . . . .             | 191                                       | 32        | —              | 3              | 156    | 100       | 1   | —            | 2    | 3    | 12     | 17   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Arson . . . . .                                 | 73                                        | 8         | —              | 13             | 52     | 45        | 4   | —            | 2    | 1    | 1      | —    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Cycle theft . . . . .                           | 347                                       | 30        | —              | 11             | 306    | 257       | —   | —            | 8    | 1    | 21     | 14   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Other . . . . .                                 | 495                                       | 82        | —              | 10             | 403    | 255       | —   | —            | 2    | 2    | 26     | 29   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| <i>Forgery, coining and impersonation:</i>      |                                           |           |                |                |        |           |     |              |      |      |        |      |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Forgery and coining . . . . .                   | 716                                       | 34        | —              | 2              | 680    | 558       | —   | —            | 5    | 20   | 17     | 64   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Other . . . . .                                 | 29                                        | 11        | —              | —              | 18     | 12        | —   | —            | —    | 1    | —      | 2    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| <i>Against local laws:</i>                      |                                           |           |                |                |        |           |     |              |      |      |        |      |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Against Traffic Ordinance . . . . .             | 30,208                                    | 199       | 2              | 94             | 29,913 | 87        | —   | —            | —    | —    | 8      | 196  |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Against Township Ordinance . . . . .            | 9,474                                     | 66        | —              | 67             | 9,341  | 32        | —   | —            | —    | —    | —      | 10   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Against Liquor Ordinance . . . . .              | 1,701                                     | 6         | —              | 13             | 1,682  | 12        | —   | —            | —    | —    | —      | 5    |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Other . . . . .                                 | 9,019                                     | 133       | —              | 53             | 8,833  | 710       | 10  | —            | 1    | 9    | 14     | 78   |      |   |   |                                                                   |
| Totals . . . . .                                | 60,233                                    | 1,391     | 12             | 367            | 58,463 | 6,543     | 159 | 127          | 128  | 612  | 4,000  | 881  |      |   |   |                                                                   |

M—Male adults  
F—Female adults  
J—Juveniles, i.e. persons under the age of 19 years



# 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 found in the Annual Reports of the ministries concerned.

|                                    |     |                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Health                 | ... | Medical services.                                                                                                                                                   |
| Ministry of Posts                  | ... | Posts and telegraphs.                                                                                                                                               |
| Ministry of External Affairs       | ... | External affairs.                                                                                                                                                   |
| Ministry of Education              | ... | All higher education and non-African primary and secondary education.                                                                                               |
| Ministry of Home Affairs           | ... | Archives, Federal information and films, broadcasting, tourist development, naturalisation, prisons, aliens, immigration, deportation, professional qualifications. |
| Ministry of Transport and Works.   | ... | Civil aviation and aerodromes, railways and ancillary services, inter-territorial roads, meteorology.                                                               |
| Ministry of Defence                | ... | Military forces.                                                                                                                                                    |
| Ministry of Commerce and Industry. | ... | Import and export control, price control, weights and measures, merchandise marks.                                                                                  |
| Ministry of Finance                | ... | Audit, census and statistics, coinage and currency, customs and excise, exchange control, hire purchase, income tax, insurance, Post Office Savings Bank.           |
| Ministry of Power                  | ... | Kariba hydro-electric project.                                                                                                                                      |
| Ministry of Agriculture            | ... | Non-African agriculture (conservation and extension services), plant pests and diseases.                                                                            |
| Ministry of Law                    | ... | Companies, copyrights, patents, trade marks, designs, extradition and fugitive offenders.                                                                           |



## APPENDIX IX

STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE HIGH COURT OF  
NORTHERN RHODESIA

## CRIMINAL

|                                                                                    |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Total number of trials . . . . .                                                   | 83  |
| Total number sentenced to death . . . . .                                          | 11  |
| Total number indicted for murder convicted of a lesser charge . . . . .            | 21  |
| Total number convicted of manslaughter . . . . .                                   | 21  |
| Total number who were unfit to plead and referred to H.E. the Governor . . . . .   | 3   |
| Total number convicted of lesser charge than with murder or manslaughter . . . . . | 13  |
| Total number remitted back to magistrates . . . . .                                | 1   |
| Total number in which <i>nolle prosequi</i> was entered by Crown . . . . .         | 4   |
| Total number acquitted . . . . .                                                   | 9   |
| Total number of cases reviewed by High Court . . . . .                             | 571 |

## CRIMINAL APPEALS

|                                                                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Total number of appeals . . . . .                                                 | 134 |
| Total number of appeals which were successful . . . . .                           | 38  |
| Total number of appeals in which the sentence was reduced or altered . . . . .    | 31  |
| Total number of appeals which were sent back to magistrates for retrial . . . . . | 3   |
| Total number of appeals withdrawn . . . . .                                       | 6   |
| Total number of appeals dismissed . . . . .                                       | 56  |

## CIVIL

|                                                      |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Total number of causes entered . . . . .             | 1,471 |
| Total number of causes disposed of . . . . .         | 537   |
| Total number of divorce causes entered . . . . .     | 71    |
| Total number of divorce causes disposed of . . . . . | 72    |

*N.B.*—The apparent discrepancy between divorce cases entered and those disposed of is due to there being undisposed of cases at the close of the preceding year.

## CIVIL APPEALS

|                                              |    |
|----------------------------------------------|----|
| Total number entered . . . . .               | 15 |
| Total number which were successful . . . . . | 5  |



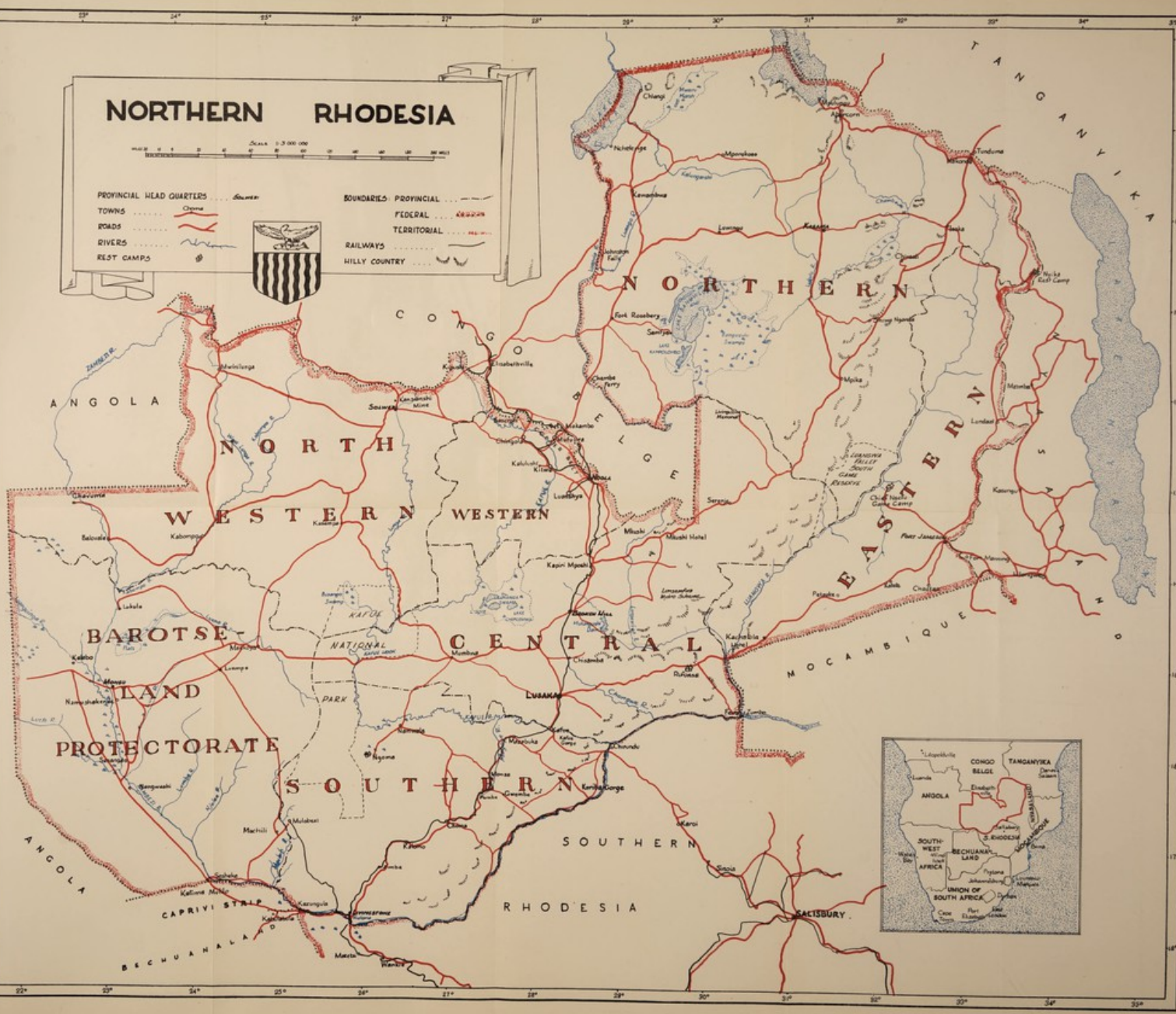
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Kilometers 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000

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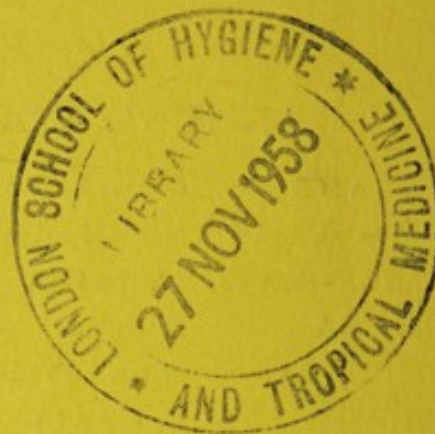
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